



King Richard I France - King William III Moai Crown Trust - Moai Crown King William IV Trust
British Moai Crown Court Joint UK & NZ Native Magistrate Kings Bench Court H2 Seals TM

DECLARATION PROCLAMATIONS DEEDS OF ADMIRALTY COURT COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS
AOTEA NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT NATIVE MAGISTRATE KINGS BENCH COURT ORDERS

Moai Crown E-State A-I Federal Republic Government of Aotea New Zealand King William IV 1834 Corp Flag

- 'Moai Crown King William III Trust' 1689 - 1694 Bank of England Act UK Private Company Westminster City
- 'Moai Crown King George IV Trust' London UK Registered in London Companies House (Virtual NZ Office)
- 'Moai Crown King William IV Trust' Auckland NZ 1834 Founding of New Zealand Country Corporation Flag.
- 'Moai Crown Queen Victoria Trust' 1848 Moai Statue Memorial Stands in London my Moai Royal Family Title.
- 'Moai Power House Bank' Creditor Liquidator Chancery Rd London Jamie Nuttal 'British Crown' Accountant

At the moment I am waiting for James at the High Court Rolls Building in London where I operate my business from set up in 2009 in the Admiralty Court Judge David Lynsey Mackay British 2 Party Partnership Contract that still is Legally and Legitimately Active under Moai Crown Statue Memorial standing in Queen Elizabeth II Great Court in London is my Queen Victoria 1868 Wa-Noa Native Tahitian Royal Family Moai Title Memorial Ownership to Queen Victoria Trust Legal Inheritance now that she has abandoned Ship and gone to sea buried in Scotland than to go and Die in her Frankfurt Germany. Her Freemasons Country has stolen our England Natives **Sovereignty and Treasury** and installed Immigrants onto our King William III Emperors Protestant Magistrate Court Ownership Title Land and Partnership to Aotea New 'Zealand' Dutch Founded Country inherits a two party partnership with Maori as a third Party Contractor to our King William IV 1834 Corporate Flag Municipal Corporation Flag 1835 Act, Constitution Flag 1835 unbroken Sovereignty which will not affect my Legal Claim to NZ UK USA Corporate Criminals I wish to Arrest as well as our overall 'British Crown' and 'Moai Crown' Kings Trust £ 970 Million Trillion Trillion Moai Pound Chipcoin Digital New British NZ and UK Government Crypto Currency Money Cash that we are adopting alongside our Moai 2 Bar King Tawhiao New Zealand Pound Note £ Cash Value Money Value Default Contract Instruments on third fourth party fifth party to our two party Kings True Monarch Crown Title and Queen Victoria False Crown Monarch Rothschild Bank of England Corrupted Money Bank War Corporations Business; we Emperor Dutch and French Kings Outlaw the Queen in our Commercial Trading Bank Contracts and seized of the Fraud Fiat Bank of England back into England Native Sovereigns Ownership; and Immigrants removed from Office Country. Please respect my 50 years of service to the British Crown of



King William III Laws of Wales and England Soil

Land Mortgage Lien Money; Creator of Money Banks and High Court of Admiralty on the Sea; and on dry Land Jurisdiction in signing to this agreement binding the UK & NZ Crown Contract to recover Treasury Debts owed in each Jurisdiction of NZ US UK CA AU UN EU Crown; With my Traditional History of British and New Zealand Polynesian Native Titles of the Pacific Ring of Fire Boundary Area; first discovered by the Dutch Explorers; I Joined to Rapa’nuï Easter Island and New Zealand Dutch Founded British Colonies; are still under British Crown Rule of King William III of Orange; Northern Ireland Ulster; links to Ulster North Island New Zealand; as St Patrick’s Church 8 Point star in 4 corners of the World; of Free Passage Trade and Development Banking and Investment Legal Instruments; I hold as First Party of England Britain UK as second party in our two party contract that I and Chiefs challenge the British Crown Legacy and Moai Crown Legacy to see which one has the Legitimacy of a Court of Record Justice; to add to his or any Justice Court that has the right to challenge our UK NZ Law Jurisdiction and Clear Legal Authority Commercial Bank Contract; of a Unique Origin of Law and new Direction of popular demand Military and Money Creation; Loans Banks Trade Licence; or Public or International Law standing then we have clean hands; transparent and ready to do business; with competent businessmen of Freedom of Self Government Control and Money Trade Agreements; these are our conditions of signing this third party new Contracts today onwards under British Laws of England specifically the beginning of Commercial Contracts that started the 1694 Money Pound Note Currencies from Rothschild Hijacked Bank of England the Confederation of Chiefs Globally are seizing back to Kings Bench Court Moai Crown King William IV Trust Treasury Debt Management; In Live Video Affidavits of Un-rebutted Truth; and Written Photo ID Documented Affidavits; Once you get your photo in this Court, all your Assets are Forfeited Liquidated into cash and seized a total of £ 1 Trillion+ each Live Birth Certificate; Alien Invader Immigrant or Criminal Offender; is fixed in multitudes of a Trillion+ £ Moai Pound Notes Chipcoin Digital Default Debt Instruments; Recorded over the last 201 years since King William III 1689; first Commercial Land Contract; Native Chief to King William III Land Transfer Via Freemasons Constitution Title Instruments 2024; and Stone Memorials of the Dutch Founding Easter Island; transferred to King William III Dutchman; stolen by Queen Victoria Crown in 1868; on a British Navy Ship ‘Topaz’ who then Commercialized Moai Stone Statue; into a World Money making Memorial Statue valued; for Westminster Parliament Crown Corporate Business; that I have claimed off her back into my Wa-Noa Royal Tahitian Family; of Moai Crown Trustees Assets; Derived from Gods Mana Whenua Values worth Legal Inheritance; Page 70 **3Vesting Masonic lands and other property of District Grand Lodges and Chapters in trustees All lands and any estate therein, and all moneys and securities for money and all personal property now held by any controlling authority or by any person or persons on behalf of any controlling authority, and all Masonic lands and all moneys or securities for moneys and personal property which may at any time or times hereafter be acquired by any controlling authority by gift, purchase, devise, bequest, or otherwise, shall after the coming into operation of this Act, but subject to and without prejudice to any mortgage, charge, encumbrance, lien, lease, or trust affecting the same respectively, become vested in the trustees, Asset Recovery and Settlement; on English Sovereign Soil Land Crown Ownership Title Claims; that anyone can claim this Inheritance from the UK British English King Sovereign Landowner; in the High Court and Crown Court; We have a Contract Partnership with the King; anyone who can Legitimately and legally contest Moai Crown Memorial Corporation Business of High Court of Law England and Wales Jurisdiction must be their own Competent Witness ESCHEAT. I have no problem to Legally Sign this Contract For our Self Government of 99% Citizens Non Criminal Organizations of 257 Native Countries following our Kings Lead; We are not a NZ Criminal Corporation Fraud Money laundering Organization; We Contract Salaried Baliffs Sheriffs Police and Military to arrest named Live Video Identified Photos face Recognition Criminals who can’t Deny Refute Legally respond to us; chose to stay Silent and Surrender their Sovereignty and Confession as Guilty Bill Charge Debtors**





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HM Treasury

His Majesty's Treasury (HM Treasury), occasionally referred to as **the Exchequer**, or more informally **the Treasury**^[3], is a ministerial department of the Government of the United Kingdom. It is responsible for developing and executing the government's public finance policy and economic policy.^[4] The Treasury maintains the Online System for Central Accounting and Reporting, the replacement for the Combined Online Information System, which itemises departmental spending under thousands of category headings,^[5] and from which the Whole of Government Accounts annual financial statements are produced.

History

The origins of the Treasury of England have been traced by some to an individual known as Henry the Treasurer, a servant to King William the Conqueror.^[6] This claim is based on an entry in the Domesday Book showing the individual Henry "the treasurer" as a landowner in Winchester, where the royal treasure was stored.^[7]

The UK Treasury traces its origins to the Treasury of the Kingdom of England, founded by 1126, in the reign of King Henry I. The Treasury emerged from the Royal Household. It was where the king kept his treasures, such as in The King's Chamber. The head of the Treasury was called the Lord Treasurer. Starting in Tudor times, the Lord Treasurer became one of the chief officers of state, and competed with the Lord Chancellor for the principal place. Thomas Cromwell transformed the financial administration of the country, restoring authority to the Exchequer and making the King's Chamber, of central importance under Henry

His Majesty's Treasury



HM Treasury

Logo of HM Treasury



1 Horse Guards Road, Westminster

Department overview

Formed	Before 1086
Jurisdiction	Government of the United Kingdom
Headquarters	1 Horse Guards Road Westminster, London
Employees	1967 FTE (+114 in DMO) ^{[1][2]}
Annual budget	£279.5 million (current) and £8.3 million (capital) (2021–2022)
Ministers responsible	The Rt Hon. Sir Keir Starmer KCB KC MP, <u>First Lord of the Treasury</u> The Rt Hon. Rachel Reeves MP, <u>Second Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer</u>





the Treasury was within the Exchequer (responsible for managing the royal revenue in addition to collecting and issuing money). As is often the case, wars are expensive and in 1433 war with France led to a deficit of £30,000 – the equivalent of over £100 billion today. Money that the Treasury received was recorded by using tallies. These were sticks with notches marked on them according to the amount of money involved. The stick was cut in two and one half given to the Sheriff as receipt for the money. They were in use until 1834 when a fire destroyed the Palace of Westminster. By 1584, the deficit had been turned into a surplus equivalent to one year's revenue. Monarchs tended to bypass the Exchequer because of its ineffectiveness until it was reformed by Lord Treasurer Winchester and his successor, Lord Burghley, under Elizabeth I.

In contrast, the Stuarts failed to enforce limits on inflation and were forced into debt again. In 1667, King Charles II, the builder of Downing Street, to radically reform the Treasury was first put in commission (placed under the control of the Treasury) in May or June 1660.^[8] The first commissioners were the Earl of Coventry, (Sir) J. Duncomb, and (Sir) T. Clifford.^[9] From that time, the national bank became pressing. England and, in particular, the expansion of The Empire's trade, not least N.America, but also the expansion of trade and with Continental Europe, however, what was familiar today, but by which is really meant either precious metals or circulation needed to maintain and grow the nation's national debt to the nation's foreign obligations. Failures to do so can lead to

The early 1700s saw the meteoric rise of the banking and financial market revolving around government funds. The ability to raise the issue of bills and bonds heralded the beginning of the modern public spending ensured that creditors were more willing to lend to the government. The early version of the public spending survey and the annual report of the Treasury had to learn some valuable lessons. In 1711, the government secured government debt by the authorisation of its subscription to the South Sea Company, with government creditors in return holding stock in the company. The company was always in commission. The commissioners were referred to as the South Sea Commissioners given a number based on their seniority. In 1720 the South Sea Bubble was affected; such was the outrage that the Chancellor of the Exchequer fled London. Eventually the First Lord of the Treasury came into being, the head of the government, and from Robert Walpole on, the holder of the office was the Prime Minister. Until 1827, the First Lord of the Treasury

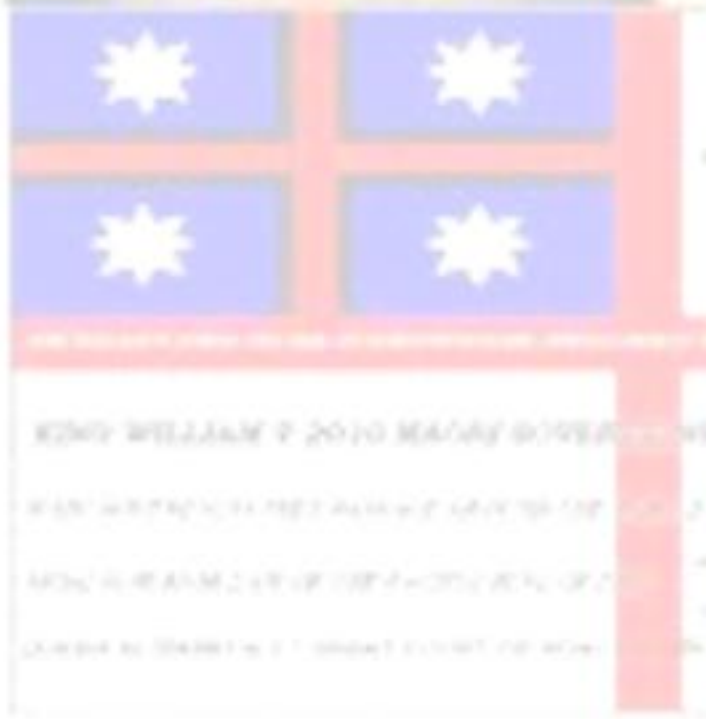
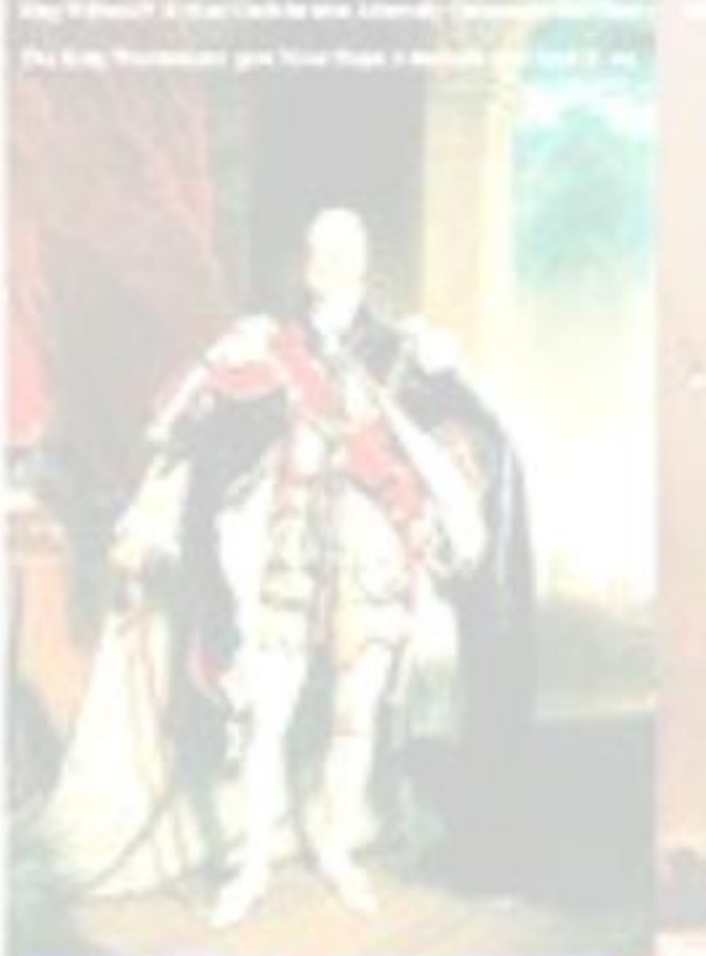


Chancellor of the Exchequer, while if the First Lord was Chancellor. Since 1827, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the Chancellor of the Treasury.

If important lessons were learnt that the National Debt was a management, when the Exchequer was abolished in 1801 and replaced by the department under the Chancellor of the Exchequer. When the First Lord was each paid £1,600 a year.^[10] It is insensible to compare the National Debt of England, set up in the 17th century. The argument for the "Financial Revolution" of 1688 when William of Orange and Queen Mary II were based Scottish entrepreneur, William Paterson proposed a "Bank for the Interest" (not yet bonds or bills) that was passed by Parliament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Michael Godfrey, another entrepreneur, invited to invest subscriptions totalling £1.2 million forming the Bank of England Government in return for a Royal Charter. At the same time the Bank of England came into existence.

From the start, complementing the Treasury's policy-setting role, the Bank of England Government's banker; managing the Government's Treasury deposits, loans, maintaining cash-flow as required. It is also a commercial bank (its shares are called Gilts) sold to fund government borrowing, sometimes to fund the East India or Royal Africa and South Sea Companies. Involved in the Bank as well as institutional, in slavery and other heinous trades. The Bank's role is equivalent to that of overdraft finance or factoring, with real estate as collateral. Like all banks, assets and liabilities must always balance. The Bank's Treasury deposits, including specie and precious metals, and its securities and credit notes, it became widely better understood. The Bank's taken on many new forms or denominations, possess no intrinsic value. To retain qualities of creditworthiness or trust to fulfil money payments, the Bank's forms also meant money that can only be used in certain ways. The Bank's requiring the existence of an international network of mutual trust. Finance, Treasuries and or Central Banks that in turn accredit each other.

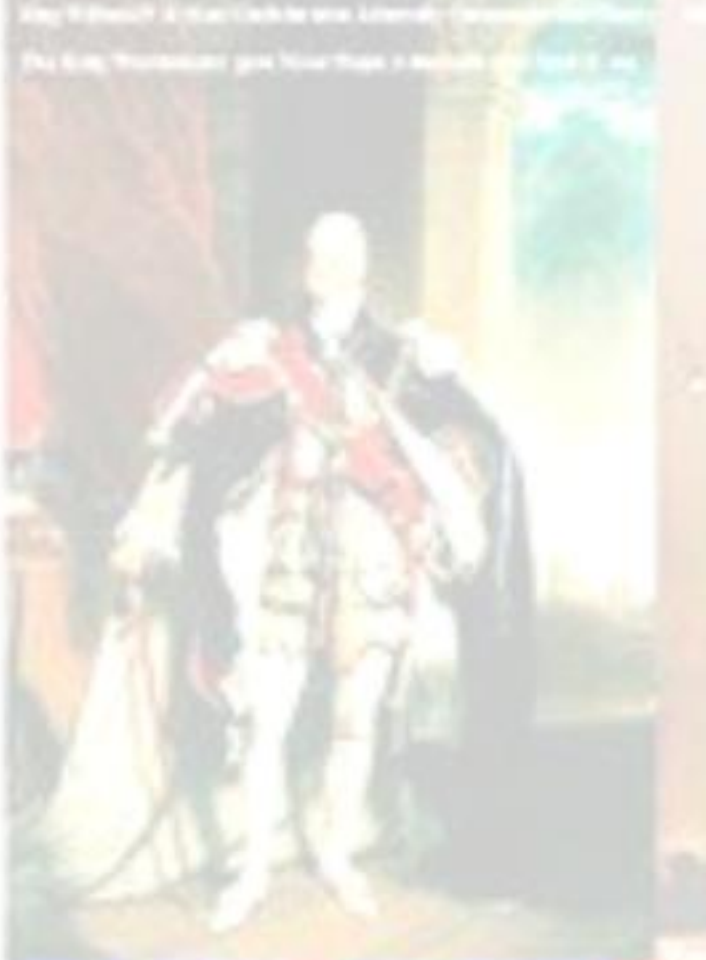
During the 18th and early 19th centuries great demands were made on the funding-gap finance; the National Debt grew from £12 million in 1700 to £130 million of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo. However, in creating credit, the Bank's (gold) in hand, but were partly supported by credit given to the Bank's itself liable to its depositors wanting all their money returned. The Bank's retain a prudent reserve of gold to ensure liabilities could be met. The beginning of a policy of monetary stability. The 1844 bank Act fixed the exchange rate was high so that the trade balance with Continental Europe which in addition to the offsets of the Empire's entrepot trade with Australia, USA, and South Africa, culminating too in the Boer War. The Bank's always proved insufficient. The Treasury and The Bank faced the Bank's for domestic, British Empire, and foreign trade and policy. The Bank's pragmatic, some undoubtedly nefarious?



Considered by some as the first move towards nationalisation key move towards the monopoly of banknote issue. The crucial provided that, beyond the Bank's capital of £14 million, its no This, together with a fixed price for standard gold, laid the found the 19th century, spread world-wide and created a long period confidence and is therefore vulnerable to panic shocks. A Lifeboat, in the form of syndicated guarantees by leading established by the Governor of the Bank of England with over had to fully accept responsibility for the stability of the banking accepted duty by all central banks, each of whom issue annual of their national banking sectors.

The threat of World War One pushed Government finance a medium term, then a longer run ongoing embarrassment of un as a ratio to national income) overseen by both The Treasury and pre-dates major world wars, and began by when half of world banks and when as a consequence the circulation of international up. In response to this crisis, John Maynard Keynes (renowned George to use the Bank of England's gold reserves to support Keynes stayed on as adviser to the Treasury until 1919. The wa £650 million to £7,500 million by 1919.

The Treasury developed new expertise in foreign exchange, currency management of the post-war economy. The long slump of the restructuring of the economy, first by Command Economy in World War II when the National Debt stood at £21 billions by peacetime planning to avoid the slump after WWI when agricultural international financial relations following 1944 Bretton Woods plans and focus on growing and trading out of debt while also debt such as owed to India. The 1950s and early 1960s saw departments to spend within predetermined totals. with awareness recovered (a practise stopped after 1979) and national industrial system for fiscal transfers between rich and poor regions (much refinements), through high inflation years the 1970s and 1980s the rise the national debt (in nominal terms) from about 64% of 49% GDP ratio, then to £197 billion in 1987 or 39% ratio, for Although figures for the national debt are rising after inflation about 250% of GDP at the end of World War II to 1/6 that transfer monetary policy setting responsibility to the Bank responsibility for financial system stability while relegating-oversight and rule-enforcement, to the new Financial Services control of fiscal policy led to the creation of the United Kingdom executive agency of the Treasury. Since April 1998, gilts have (and Treasury bills, see below) the National Debt also includes Investments and other public sector debt and foreign currency. Office of Budget Responsibility was created to be an authority Government departments.



Central Authorities such as Treasury or Government Finance assume responsibility for financial stability. The most glaring currency collapse and Hyper-inflation 1921–23. Monetary stability as a guiding principle. As with the French a century before, the First World War and the issue of low denomination notes returned once again. The return to the discipline of the gold standard and remains handled by the Treasury reserves passed to the Treasury in 1931. Also in 1931, UK currency redemption. Domestic note issue was no longer based on gold fairly, that in the last half century, monetary systems managed by Treasury oversight, effectively everything but a political-economy policy. The comprehensive oversight to financial services, all at a time when industrial and service industries making tradable goods, has been discarded. Government intervention in public and some private services in response to strikes, closures,

Crises of systemic collapses after excessive confidence in the late nineteenth and into the twenty-first centuries, some 2 years of severe downturns or recessions that linked the US and UK economies. Large amounts of capital flowed annually from USA to London after the war again in time for Spring planting. There were recessions, often severe, between 1785 and 1911. The UK's 1844 Bank Act even had to be passed to prevent The Bank of England's own collapse. By the time of the First World War The UK Treasury with Bank of England staff were especially active in providing solutions to bank bail-outs by offering The Asset protection of 10-20 percentages of their loan-books, heavily risk-discounted, to the Treasury. Bills, kept on deposit as part of the banks' regulatory capital requirements, funding gap finance in the now very expensive short term Money Market. Henry Paulsen learnt of Alistair Darling's approach, only then to go to Congress for TARP or closedown Lehman Brothers!

The Bank's relationship with the Treasury changed several times over the years between US Treasury and The Federal Reserve. The funds were used to issue specie in circulation, securities, Gold and foreign exchange. After WWII, made little immediate practical difference to the Bank's role as agent and debt manager. During War years and after it, and on the issue of exchange controls and various borrowing restrictions, often acting on Treasury's behalf. However, a revival of interest in Chicago and the move for depoliticised central base-rate policy settings, and claiming that funds had been available during the high inflation 1970s. The re-evaluation of the 1980s but did not result until 1997 in granting The Central Bank independence of rates and at the same time no longer be responsible for Government's management of the National Gold Reserve. In 1997 the Government transferred the management of the Bank of England was now a truly fully independent central bank.

The Debt Management Office United Kingdom was created in 1997 by the Treasury to take over responsibility for debt management. In 1997 cash management was transferred to the DMO and represented a major restructuring of the management of monetary and debt policy.



The DMO assumed responsibility for issuing Treasury bills (In July 2002 the operations of the Public Works Loan Board facility and operated on behalf of HM Treasury; and the Comm Debt (CRND) were integrated with the DMO. The facility lend and the CRND's principal function is to manage the investm PWLB lending facility and CRND continue to carry out their l DMO.

A brief explanation of two terms: "Exchequer" derives from the 1110 for summing income and expenditure. Exchequers were Lord Chancellor, Treasurer and others sat round the chequer local sheriff who collected taxes and duties and spent money derives from the term "bougette" - a wallet in which either docu

Ministers






Chancellor of the Exchequer

Although the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland had be exchequers of the two kingdoms were not consolidated until 1 (56 Geo. 3. c. 98).^{[11][12]} For the holders of the Irish offic Exchequer of Ireland.




Current Treasury Ministers

As of 5 July 2024,^[13] the Treasury Ministers are as follows, wi



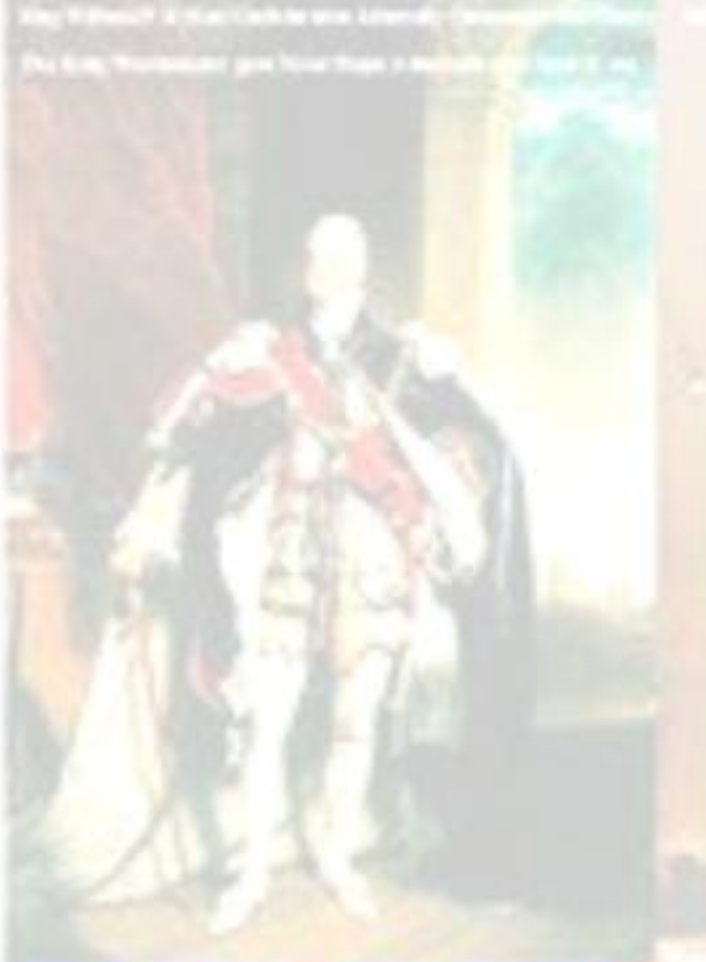
Minister	Portrait	Office	
The Rt Hon. Sir Keir Starmer KCB KC MP		First Lord of the Treasury	Form as the
The Rt Hon. Rachel Reeves MP		Chancellor of the Exchequer & Second Lord of the Treasury	Over polio Bud mini the
The Rt Hon. Sir Alan Campbell MP		Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury	Gov mini
The Rt Hon. Darren Jones MP		Chief Secretary to the Treasury	Spe spe Ann refo serv infra spe inclu Oxf dev Irela mar free plan pen FST
The Rt Hon. The Lord Livermore		Financial Secretary to the Treasury	Lea indi corp Add issu Nati plan the Cus Gov trad sup Nat Infr and Cal



			Part Initia on p
<u>Tulip Siddiq</u> MP		<u>Economic Secretary to the Treasury</u>	Bank regu with relat inclu man bank advic finan gove affor finan exit a comp Glob servi Finte levy, savin UKG UKA econ rese Savin Man Roya Parl
<u>James Murray</u> MP		<u>Exchequer Secretary to the Treasury</u>	The busin Euro Cust and Minis the V Actu Inpu on ta for re
<u>Emma Reynolds</u> MP		<u>Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury</u>	Supp and

Timeline

1817–2020



Whips





Some of the government whips are also associated in name with the Treasury, nominally Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and traditionally Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State. Some of the other whips are nominally Lords Commissioners of the Treasury members of the House of Commons. Being a whip is a part-time appointment to the Treasury are sinecure positions which allow holders to hold other offices. This has led to the Government front bench in the Commons. However, since the whips no longer have any effective ministerial responsibilities, they are not listed as Treasury ministers.

Permanent secretaries

The position of Permanent Secretary to the Treasury is generally held by a senior civil servant in the British Civil Service; two recent incumbents have gone on to become Chancellors of the Exchequer, outranking it.

From October 2022, the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury is Cat Little. Previous Permanent Secretaries: Cat Little and Beth Russell.^[14] The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, John Giddens, was sacked by Chancellor Kwasi Kwarteng and Prime Minister Rishi Sunak in October 2022.^[15]

Guidance

The Treasury publishes cross-government guidance including the Green Book: Central Government Guidance on appraisal and budgeting. The Green Book: Managing Public Money includes a definition of "value for money" for an Accounting Officer within central government:

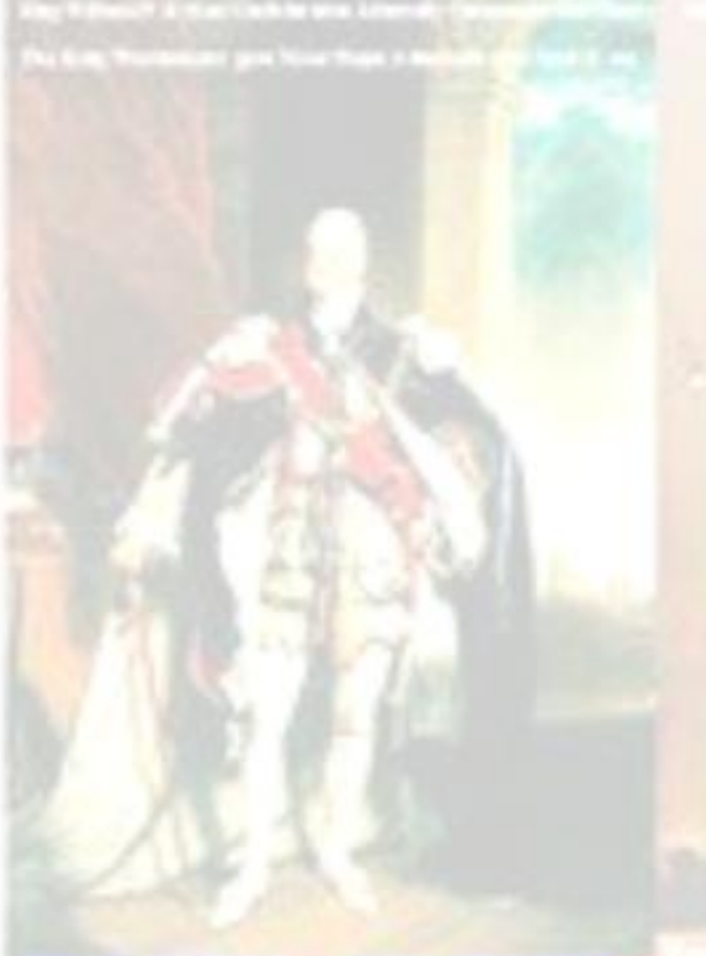
Value for money ... means securing the best mix of quality and quantity of goods or services over the period of use of the goods or services bought, at the lowest possible prices.^[18]

The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer [include] the regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is responsible, the proper records and for safeguarding the department's assets.^[19]

The Treasury appoints the permanent head of each central government department, the Accounting Officer.^[20]

The Green Book includes the historic five case model, which covers economic, commercial, financial and management dimensions.

Banknote issue



Banknotes in the UK are normally issued by the Bank of England and a number of commercial banks (see Banknotes of the pound sterling). At the start of the First World War, the Currency and Bank Notes Act 1914 was passed, giving the Treasury temporary powers to issue banknotes in two denominations, one at £1 and another at 10 shillings, in the UK. Treasury notes had full legal tender status and were not convertible for gold through the Bank of England. They replaced the gold coin in circulation to prevent a run on sterling and to enable purchases of raw materials for armaments production. These notes featured an image of King George V (Bank of England monarch until 1960). The wording on each note was *UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND — Currency notes are Legal Tender for the use of Great Britain and Northern Ireland — By Authority of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury under the Authority of the Currency and Bank Notes Act 1914*. Notes issued after the partition of Ireland from 1922 had the words "Great Britain and Northern Ireland" instead of "Great Britain and Northern Ireland".

The promise (never adhered to) was that they would be removed from circulation. In fact, the notes were issued until 1928, when the Currency and Bank Notes Act 1928 gave issuing powers to the banks.^[21]

Associated public bodies

Executive agencies of HM Treasury

- Government Internal Audit Agency
- National Infrastructure Commission
- UK Debt Management Office, reporting to the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, responsible for government borrowing operations.

Other bodies reporting to Treasury ministers

- HM Revenue & Customs, a non-ministerial government department, the responsible minister is the Exchequer Secretary to the Treasury
 - Valuation Office Agency, an executive agency of HM Revenue & Customs
- National Savings and Investments, a Treasury-owned company
- Office for Budget Responsibility, a non-departmental public body
- UK Government Investments, a Treasury-owned holding company
 - Reclaim Fund, a Treasury-owned company operating in the energy sector
 - Royal Mint, a Treasury-owned coinage company





- National Wealth Fund, a Treasury-owned fund

History of the Treasury Main Building

The Treasury Main Building at 1 Horse Guards Road, often George Street (GOGGS), was designed by John Brydon for place in two phases. The West end was completed in 1908 and was originally built as offices for the Board of Education, the of Works Office; HM Treasury moved into the building building was procured under a Private Finance Initiative designed by Foster and Partners together with Feilden and M at a cost of £140 million, were completed in 2002.^[23]

See also

- Budget of the United Kingdom
- Economy of the United Kingdom
- List of lords commissioners of the Treasury
- List of lord high treasurers of England and Great Bri
- Lord High Treasurer

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HM Treasury

24 languages

His Majesty's Treasury	
1 Horse Guards Road, Westminster	
Department overview	
Formed	Before 1086
Jurisdiction	Government of the United Kingdom
Headquarters	1 Horse Guards Road Westminster, London
Employees	1967 FTE (+114 in DMO) [1][2]
Annual budget	£279.5 million (current) and £8.3 million (capital) (2021 - 2022)
Ministers responsible	The Rt Hon. Sir Keir Starmer KCB KC MP, First Lord of the Treasury The Rt Hon. Rachel Reeves MP, Second Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer The Rt Hon. Darren Jones MP, Chief Secretary to the Treasury The Rt Hon. The Lord Livermore , Financial Secretary to the Treasury Tulip Siddiq MP, Economic Secretary to the Treasury James Murray MP, Exchequer Secretary to the Treasury
Department executive	James Bowler , Permanent Secretary to the Treasury





Child [UK Debt Management Office](#)
Department

Website gov.uk/hm-treasury

This article is part of a series on
Politics of the United Kingdom



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E

His Majesty's Treasury (HM Treasury), occasionally referred to as **the Exchequer**, or more informally **the Treasury**^[3], is a **ministerial department** of the **Government of the United Kingdom**. It is responsible for developing and executing the government's **public finance** policy and **economic policy**.^[4] The Treasury maintains the Online System for Central Accounting and Reporting, the replacement for the **Combined Online Information System**, which itemises departmental spending under thousands of category headings,^[5] and from which the **Whole of Government Accounts** annual financial statements are produced.

History

[[edit](#)]

 This section **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help **improve this article** by **adding citations to reliable sources** in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

Find sources: "HM Treasury" - [news](#) • [newspapers](#) • [books](#) • [scholar](#) • [JSTOR](#) (March 2024) (*Learn how and when to remove this message*)

The origins of the Treasury of England have been traced by some to an individual known as Henry the Treasurer, a servant to King **William the Conqueror**.^[6] This claim is based on an entry in the **Domesday Book** showing the individual Henry "the treasurer" as a landowner in Winchester, where the royal treasure was stored.^[7]

The UK Treasury traces its origins to the Treasury of the **Kingdom of England**, founded by 1126, in the reign of **King Henry I**. The Treasury emerged from the **Royal Household**. It was where the king kept his treasures, such as in The King's Chamber. The head of the Treasury was called the **Lord Treasurer**. Starting in **Tudor** times, the Lord Treasurer became one of the chief officers of state, and competed with





the [Lord Chancellor](#) for the principal place. Thomas Cromwell transformed the financial administration of the country, restoring authority to the Exchequer and making the King's Chamber, of central importance under Henry VII, back into a small spending department overseeing the Royal Household. The fact that Cromwell had a key post in the old Chamber system as well as being Chancellor of the Exchequer shows how he did this. For the majority of the medieval period the office of the Treasury was within the Exchequer (responsible for managing the royal revenue in addition to collecting and issuing money). As is often the case, wars are expensive and in 1433 war with France led to a deficit of £30,000 – the equivalent of over £100 billion today. Money that the Treasury received was recorded by using tallies. These were sticks with notches marked on them according to the amount of money involved. The stick was cut in two and one half given to the Sheriff as receipt for the money. They were in use until 1834 when a fire destroyed the Palace of Westminster. By 1584, the deficit had been turned into a surplus equivalent to one year's revenue. Monarchs tended to bypass the Exchequer because of its ineffectiveness until it was reformed by Lord Treasurer Winchester and his successor, Lord Burghley, under Elizabeth I.

In contrast, the Stuarts failed to enforce limits on inflation, war, corruption and extravagant tendencies and were forced into debt again. In 1667, [King Charles II](#) was responsible for appointing [George Downing](#), the builder of [Downing Street](#), to radically reform the Treasury and the collection of taxes. The Treasury was first put in commission (placed under the control of several people instead of only one) in May or June 1660.^[8] The first commissioners were the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Ashley, (Sir) W. Coventry, (Sir) J. Duncomb, and (Sir) T. Clifford.^[9] From the middle of the 17th century the need for a national bank became pressing. England and, in particular, London was greatly changing due to fast expansion of The Empire's trade, not least N.America, but also [entrepot trade](#) that grew to over one third of trade and with Continental Europe, however, what was needed was a "fund of money," or a term familiar today, but by which is really meant either precious metals or 'hard' currency such as US dollars mainly that grew in importance after WW1 to pay external trade bills i.e. questions of financial liquidity or circulation needed to maintain and grow the nation's national income and trade, but above all to honour the nation's foreign obligations. Failures to do so can lead to [casus belli](#).

The early 1700s saw the meteoric rise of the banking and financial markets, with the emerging stock market revolving around government funds. The ability to raise money by means of creating debt through the issue of bills and bonds heralded the beginning of the National Debt. Improved controls over public spending ensured that creditors were more willing to lend money to the government. By the 1730s an early version of the public spending survey and the annual Budget had been established. In its evolution the Treasury had to learn some valuable lessons. In 1711, the Treasury established a scheme whereby it secured government debt by the authorisation of its subscription into the capital of the South Sea Company, with government creditors in return holding stock in the company. After 1714,



the Treasury was always in commission.

The commissioners were referred to as the Lords of the Treasury and were given a number based on their seniority. In 1720 the South Sea bubble burst and thousands of investors were affected; such was the outrage that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was sent to the Tower of London. Eventually the **First Lord of the Treasury** came, however, to be seen as the natural head of government, and from **Robert Walpole** on, the holder of the office became known, unofficially, as the **Prime Minister**. Until 1827, the First Lord of the Treasury, when a commoner, also held the office of **Chancellor of the Exchequer**, while if the First Lord was a peer, the Second Lord usually served as Chancellor. Since 1827, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has always been Second Lord of the Treasury.

If important lessons were learnt that the National Debt (and public finances) require prudent management, when the Exchequer was abolished in 1833, HM Treasury became the ministerial department under the Chancellor of the Exchequer. When the Treasury was under commission, junior Lords were each paid £1,600 a year.^[10] It is insensible to consider the Treasury's history without the Bank of England, set up in the 17th century. The argument for England's bank grew after the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688 when William of Orange and Queen Mary ascended to England's throne. London-based Scottish entrepreneur, William Paterson proposed a "Bank of England" with a "fund for perpetual Interest" (not yet bonds or bills) that was passed by Parliament, supported by Charles Montagu, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Michael Godfrey, another leading City merchant. The public were invited to invest subscriptions totalling £1.2 million forming the initial capital stock onward loaned to the Government in return for a Royal Charter. At the same time the National Debt was born, paper money came into existence.

From the start, complementing the Treasury's policy-setting and oversight role, the Bank became the Government's banker; managing the Government's Treasury bank accounts, providing and arranging loans, maintaining cash-flow as required. It is also a commercial bank, dealing in bills and bonds (its own are called Gilts) sold to fund government borrowing, sometimes The Great Trading Franchises such as East India or Royal Africa and South Sea Companies. Involvement was indirect as well as direct, personal as well as institutional, in slavery and other heinous trades. The Bank's main roles were, however, more equivalent to that of overdraft finance or factoring, with responsibilities for external account or trade finance. Like all banks, assets and liabilities must always balance. The Bank and took the Government's Treasury deposits, including specie and precious metals, and issued notes. With paper money and debt securities and credit notes, it became widely better understood, especially internationally, that money had taken on many new forms or denominations, possess no intrinsic market value like Gold and yet still retain qualities of creditworthiness or trust to fulfil money payment obligations. But money in its various forms also meant money that can only be used in certain contexts or place and or types of business, requiring the existence of an international network of mutually-trusting Governments'



Departments of Finance, Treasuries and or Central Banks that in turn accredit and guarantee commercial banks. [citation needed]

During the 18th and early 19th centuries great demands were placed on Treasury and the Bank for funding-gap finance; the **National Debt** grew from £12 million in 1700 to £850 million by 1815, the year of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo. However, in creating credit-issuing notes not fully backed by cash (gold) in hand, but were partly supported by credit given to the Government or by commerce – rendered itself liable to its depositors wanting all their money returned at once. The Bank therefore, needed to retain a prudent reserve of gold to ensure liabilities could be met on demand. This can be seen as the beginning of a policy of monetary stability. The 1844 bank Charter Act, After the French Wars, sterling's exchange rate was high so that the trade balance with Continental Europe was a long series of deficits, for which in addition to the offsets of the Empire's entrepot trade, **Gold** was needed, such as from Canada, Australia, USA, and South Africa, culminating too in the **Boer War**. Prudence and discretion alone almost always proved insufficient. The Treasury and The Bank faced many crises regarding gold reserve needed for domestic, British Empire, and foreign trade and policy purposes, not all good, practical or merely pragmatic, some undoubtedly nefarious? [citation needed]

Considered by some as the first move towards nationalisation, the 1844 Bank Charter Act was also the key move towards the monopoly of banknote issue. The crucial clause of the Act was a monetary one; it provided that, beyond the Bank's capital of £14 million, its notes were to be backed by gold or bullion. This, together with a fixed price for standard gold, laid the foundation for the gold standard, which during the 19th century, spread world-wide and created a long period of price stability. Money flow is based on confidence and is therefore vulnerable to panic shocks. A rescue operation, later termed the BoE's Lifeboat, in the form of syndicated guarantees by leading banks to fund for banks in crisis was established by the Governor of the Bank of England with over £17 million promised. The Bank therefore had to fully accept responsibility for the stability of the banking system as a whole. This is now generally accepted duty by all central banks, each of whom issue annual Solvency and Financial Condition Reports of their national banking sectors. [citation needed]

The threat of World War One pushed Government finance and the banking system into a short and medium term, then a longer run ongoing embarrassment of unprecedented high national debt (measured as a ratio to national income) overseen by both The Treasury and The Bank together. This crisis arguably pre-dates major world wars, and began by when half of world trade by value was financed by British banks and when as a consequence the circulation of international payments became less liquid i.e. dried up. In response to this crisis, **John Maynard Keynes** (renowned economist), persuaded Chancellor **Lloyd George** to use the Bank of England's **gold reserves** to support banks. This ended the immediate crisis.



Keynes stayed on as adviser to the Treasury until 1919. The war of 1914–18 saw National Debt rise from £650 million to £7,500 million by 1919.[[citation needed](#)]

The Treasury developed new expertise in foreign exchange, currency, credit and price control skills in the management of the post-war economy. The long slump of the 1930s [Great Recession](#) necessitated the restructuring of the economy, first by Command Economy necessitated by World War, then following [World War II](#) when the National Debt stood at £21 billions by 1945, or 219% ratio to GDP, emphasis on peacetime planning to avoid the slump after WWI when agricultural market prices collapsed. With better international financial relations following 1944 [Bretton Woods](#) and the USA's [Marshall Plan](#) and other plans and focus on growing and trading out of debt while also de-colonising and honouring intra-Empire debt such as owed to India. The 1950s and early 1960s saw an increase in authority delegated to departments to spend within predetermined totals. with awareness of the net costs after tax generated and recovered (a practise stopped after 1979) and national industrial planning (abolished in the 1980s) and a system for fiscal transfers between rich and poor regions (much simplified and abolished in much of its refinements), through high inflation years the 1970s and 1980s (triggered by Middle-East oil wars) led to the rise the national debt (in nominal terms) from about 64% GDP ratio down to £36 billions in 1972 or 49% GDP ratio, then to £197 billion in 1987 or 39% ratio, followed by £419bn or 41% ratio by 1998. Although figures for the national debt are rising after inflation they fell as GDP % ratios from a peak of about 250% of GDP at the end of World War II to 1/6 that by century end. The decision in 1997 to transfer monetary policy setting responsibility to the Bank of England, alongside maintaining responsibility for financial system stability while relegating-out operational banking risk management, oversight and rule-enforcement, to the new [Financial Services Authority](#) while the Treasury retained control of fiscal policy led to the creation of the [United Kingdom Debt Management Office](#) (DMO) as an executive agency of the Treasury. Since April 1998, gilts have been issued by the DMO. Other than gilts (and Treasury bills, see below) the National Debt also includes the liabilities of National Savings & Investments and other public sector debt and foreign currency. In 2010, in a similar policy innovation, the [Office of Budget Responsibility](#) was created to be an authority on macro-economic forecasting by and for Government departments.[[citation needed](#)]

Central Authorities such as Treasury or Government Finance departments and The Central Banks had to assume responsibility for financial stability. The most glaring example of failure being Germany's currency collapse and Hyper-inflation 1921–23. Monetary stability alone is however not enough of a guiding principle. As with the French a century before, the First World War saw the link with gold broken and the issue of low denomination notes returned once again. A vain attempt was made in 1925 to return to the discipline of the gold standard and remains handled by the Bank. The gold and foreign exchange reserves passed to the Treasury in 1931. Also in 1931, UK abandoned the Gold Standard for domestic currency redemption. Domestic note issue was no longer backed by gold. It may be remarked,



quite fairly, that in the last half century, monetary systems management, financial planning and regulatory oversight, effectively everything but a political-economy policy direction strategy, has come to be applied comprehensively to financial services, all at a time when industrial policy and strategic oversight to all industries making tradable goods, has been discarded. Government can get involved in industrial strategy and public and some private services in response to strikes, closures, or [FDI investment flows](#).[\[citation needed\]](#)

Crises of systemic collapses after excessive confidence inevitably continued through the nineteenth, twentieth and into the twenty-first centuries, some 2 years apart, sometimes ten. Apart from cycle downturns or recessions that linked the US and UK economies especially up until WWI because large amounts of capital flowed annually from USA to London after each Autumn Harvest and flowed back again in time for Spring planting. There were recessions, often called panics, in 60 out of the 126 years between 1785 and 1911. The UK's 1844 Bank Act even had to be suspended in 1847, 1857 and in 1866 to prevent The Bank of England's own collapse. By the time of the 2007-08 Global Financial Crisis (GFC) The UK Treasury with Bank of England staff were especially innovative in providing off-budget solutions to bank bail-outs by offering The Asset protection Scheme, whereby banks could sell large percentages of their loan-books, heavily risk-discounted, to the Central Bank in exchange for Treasury Bills, kept on deposit as part of the banks' regulatory capital. They therefore did not have to find funding gap finance in the now very expensive short term Money Markets. When US Treasury Secretary [Henry Paulsen](#) learnt of [Alistair Darling](#)'s approach, only then did he realise he had had no need to apply to Congress for [TARP](#) or closedown [Lehman Brothers](#)![\[citation needed\]](#)

The Bank's relationship with the Treasury changed several times, and continues no less intimate than that between US Treasury and The Federal Reserve. The funds which the Bank deploys, including note and coin issue, specie in circulation, securities, Gold and foreign exchange reserves. Nationalisation in 1946, after WWII, made little immediate practical difference to the Bank. It remained the Treasury's partner, adviser, agent and debt manager. During War years and after it, and or they together, determined and administered exchange controls and various borrowing restrictions, often on the Chancellor's and therefore The Treasury's behalf. However, a revival of interest in Chicago and Austrian Schools of Monetarism, calling for depoliticised central base-rate policy settings, and claiming much would have been better had that been available during the high inflation 1970s. The re-evaluation of monetary policy roles began in the 1980s but did not result until 1997 in granting The Central Bank sole responsibility for setting interest rates and at the same time no longer be responsible for Government debt management, or, as it turned out, the National Gold Reserve. In 1997 the Government transferred for monetary policy claiming this meant The Bank of England was now a truly fully independent central bank.[\[citation needed\]](#)



The **Debt Management Office United Kingdom** was created in April 1998 as an executive agency of HM Treasury to take over responsibility for debt management. In April 2000, responsibilities for **Exchequer cash management was transferred to the DMO and represented the conclusion of the Government's restructuring of the management of monetary and debt policy launched by the Exchequer in May 1997. The DMO assumed responsibility for issuing Treasury bills (very short-dated securities) from this date. In July 2002 the operations of the Public Works Loan Board - now referred to as the PWLB lending facility and operated on behalf of HM Treasury; and the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt (CRND) were integrated with the DMO. The facility lends to local authorities for capital purposes and the CRND's principal function is to manage the investment portfolios of certain public funds. The PWLB lending facility and CRND continue to carry out their long-standing statutory functions within the DMO.***[citation needed]*

MOAI POWERHOUSE BANK OF MOAI CROWN E STATE A-I FEDERAL REPUBLIC GOVERNMENT OF AOTEA NEW ZEALAND CONGRESS

A brief explanation of two terms: "Exchequer" derives from the chequered abacus table used from about 1110 for summing income and expenditure. Exchequers were held twice yearly when the Chief Justice, Lord Chancellor, Treasurer and others sat round the chequer board, to audit and agree accounts of **each local sheriff who collected taxes and duties and spent money on behalf of the crown.** The word "budget" derives from the term "bougette"- a wallet in which either documents or money could be kept.*[citation needed]*

Ministers

[\[edit\]](#)

Chancellor of the Exchequer

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Chancellor of the Exchequer](#)

Although the Kingdoms of **Great Britain** and **Ireland** had been united by the **Acts of Union 1800**, the exchequers of the two kingdoms were not consolidated until 1817 under the **Consolidated Fund Act 1816** (56 Geo. 3. c. 98).^{[11][12]} For the holders of the Irish office before this date, see **Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland**.

Current Treasury Ministers

[\[edit\]](#)

As of 5 July 2024,^[13] the Treasury Ministers are as follows, with cabinet ministers in bold:





Minister

Portrait

Office

Portfolio

The Rt Hon.
Sir **Keir Starmer** K
CB KC MP



First Lord of the Treasury

Formal head of the Treasury, concurrently serves as the **Prime Minister**.

The Rt Hon. **Rachel Reeves** MP



Chancellor of the Exchequer & Second Lord of the Treasury

Overall responsibility for the department; fiscal policy (including the presenting of the annual Budget); monetary policy, setting inflation targets; ministerial arrangements (in role as Second Lord of the Treasury).

The Rt Hon. Sir **Alan Campbell** MP



Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury

Government Chief Whip, though formally a junior minister in the Treasury.

The Rt Hon. **Darren Jones** MP



Chief Secretary to the Treasury

Spending reviews and strategic planning; in-year spending control; public sector pay and pensions; Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) and welfare reform; efficiency and value for money in public service; procurement; capital investment; infrastructure spending; housing and planning; spending issues related to trade; transport policy, including HS2, Crossrail 2, Roads, Network Rail, Oxford/Cambridge corridor; Treasury interest in devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; women in the economy; skills, labour market policy and childcare policy, including tax free childcare; tax credits policy; housing and planning; legislative strategy; state pensions/ pensioner benefits; freeports - with support from FST on customs aspects.



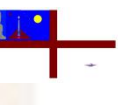
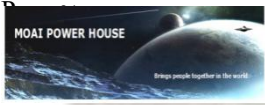
The Rt
Hon. The
Lord
Livermore

Financial
Secretary to
the Treasury

Leading on the UK tax system including direct, indirect, business, property and personal taxation; corporate and small business taxation; Value Added Tax (VAT); European and international tax issues; overall responsibility for the Finance Bill; National Insurance Bill; customs policy; HMRC planning and delivery of our future partnership with the EU; departmental Minister for HM Revenue and Customs and the Valuation Office Agency and the Government Actuary's Department; tariffs policy; trade policy; freeports (CST policy lead - FST support on customs); infrastructure policy:

National Infrastructure Strategy, National Infrastructure Commission; Infrastructure and Projects Authority (IPA, joint with Cabinet Office); Public - Private Partnerships; (PPPs) and Private Finance Initiatives (PFI/PFI2); parliamentary deputy on public spending issues.





Tulip Siddiq MP

Economic Secretary to the Treasury

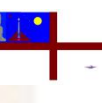
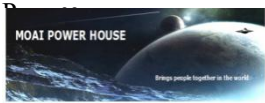
Banking and financial services reform and regulation; financial stability, including relationship with the PRA; financial conduct, including relationship with the FCA; financial services including all banking, insurance, asset management; retail financial services, including banking competition, consumer finance, financial advice and capability; bank lending and access to finance; financial Inclusion (lead on the government's financial inclusion agenda); access to affordable; credit, including credit unions; women in finance agenda; EU financial services including EU exit and decisions as a member state; city competitiveness, including global financial markets, Global Financial Partnerships and financial services trade; green finance, Islamic finance, and Fintech; financial services taxation, including bank levy, bank corp. tax surcharge, IPT; personal savings tax and pensions tax policy; sponsorship of UKGI and State owned financial assets - RBS, UKAR; financial sanctions and countering economic crime and illicit finance; foreign exchange reserves and debt management policy, National Savings and Investments and the Debt Management Office; cash and payments including, Royal Mint Parliamentary deputy on economy issues.

James Murray MP

Exchequer Secretary to the Treasury

The UK tax system including: Direct, indirect, business, property, and personal taxation; European and other international tax issues; Customs and VAT at the border; The Finance Bill and the National Insurance Bill; Departmental Minister for HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), the Valuation Office Agency, and the Government's Actuary's Department; Tax administration policy; Input to Investment Zones and Freeports focussing on tax and customs elements; Overall responsibility for retained EU Law and Brexit opportunities.





Emma Reynolds MP

Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury

Supporting the Treasury's role across government and Treasury ministers in their duties.

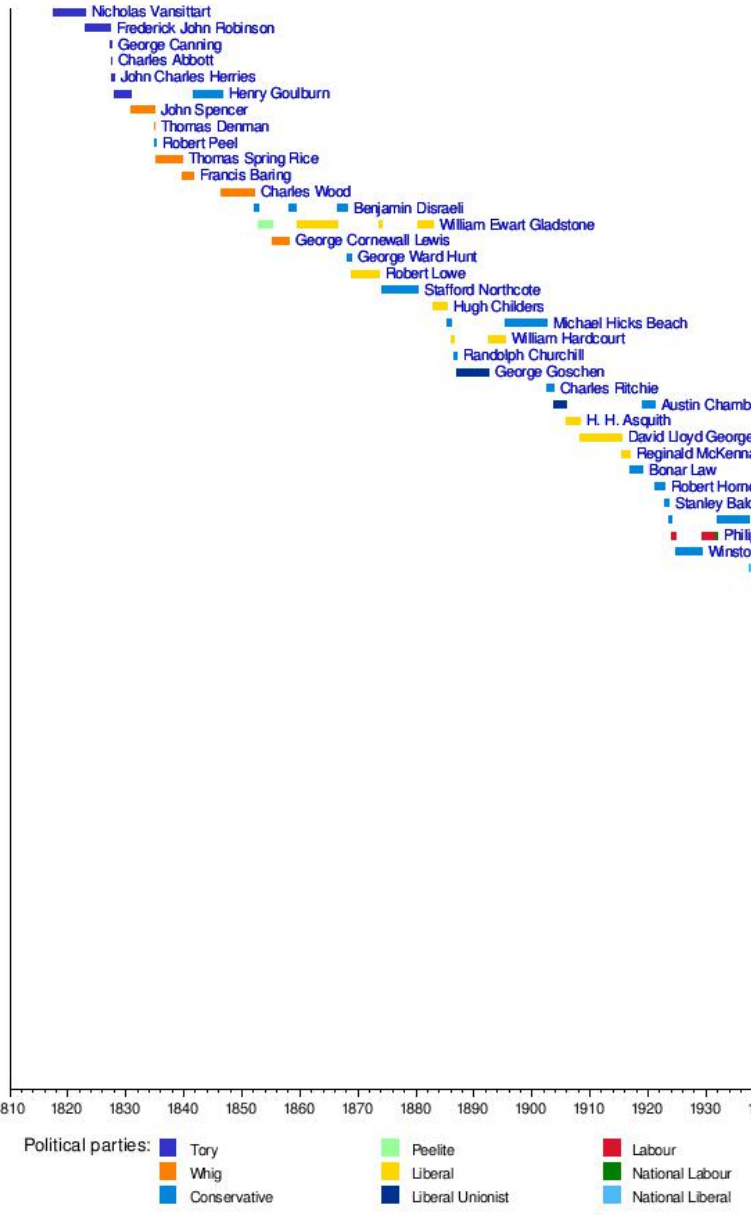
Timeline

[edit]

1817-2020

[edit]





Whips
[edit]

Some of the government whips are also associated in name with the Treasury: the Chief Whip is nominally Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and traditionally had an office in 12 Downing Street. Some of the other whips are nominally Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, though they are all members of the House of Commons. Being a whip is a party, rather than a government, position; the appointments to the Treasury are sinecure positions which allow the whips to be paid ministerial salaries. This has led to the Government front bench in the Commons being known as the Treasury Bench. However, since the whips no longer



have any effective ministerial roles in the Treasury, they are usually not listed as Treasury ministers.

Permanent secretaries

Taxation in the United Kingdom

UK Government Departments

- **HM Treasury**
- **HM Revenue and Customs**

UK Government

- **VAT**
- **Income tax**
- **PAYE**
- **National Insurance**

Health and Social Care Levy *(proposal abolished)*

- **Corporation tax**
- **Capital gains tax**
- **Motoring taxes**
- **Inheritance tax**
- **Stamp Duty**
- **Stamp Duty Reserve Tax**
- **Stamp Duty Land Tax**
- **Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings**
 - **Insurance Premium Tax**
 - **Air Passenger Duty**
 - **Petroleum Revenue Tax**
 - **Aggregates Levy**
- **Various alcohol- and gambling-related duties**
 - **Bingo Duty**
 - **Climate Change Levy**
 - **Landfill tax**
 - **Machine Games Duty**
 - **Tobacco Duty**
 - **Vehicle Excise Duty**

Scottish Government

- **Revenue Scotland**
- **Scottish income tax**
- **Land and Buildings Transaction Tax**
 - **Scottish Landfill Tax**
 - **Air Departure Tax**

Welsh Government



- [Taxation in Wales](#)
- [Welsh Revenue Authority](#)
- [Welsh Rates of Income Tax](#)
- [Land Transaction Tax](#)
- [Landfill Disposals Tax](#)

Local Government

- [Council Tax](#)
- [Domestic rates in Northern Ireland](#)
 - [Business rates in England](#)
 - [Business rates in Wales](#)
 - [Business rates in Scotland](#)
- [Business rates in Northern Ireland](#)
 - [V](#)
 - [T](#)
 - [E](#)

The position of [Permanent Secretary to the Treasury](#) is generally regarded as the second most influential in the [British Civil Service](#); two recent incumbents have gone on to be [Cabinet Secretary](#), the only post outranking it.

From October 2022, the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury is [James Bowler](#) and there are two Second Permanent Secretaries: [Cat Little](#) and [Beth Russell](#).^[14] The previous Permanent Secretary, [Sir Tom Scholar](#), was sacked by Chancellor [Kwasi Kwarteng](#) and Prime Minister [Liz Truss](#) shortly after they took office.^[15]

Guidance

[\[edit\]](#)

The Treasury publishes cross-government guidance including *Managing Public Money* ^[16] and *The Green Book: Central Government Guidance on appraisal and evaluation*, current version dated 2020.^[17] *Managing Public Money* includes a definition of "value for money" and sets out the responsibilities of an Accounting Officer within central government:

Value for money ... means securing the best mix of quality and effectiveness for the least outlay over the period of use of the goods or services bought. It is not about minimising up front prices.^[18]

The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer [include] responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, for keeping proper records and for safeguarding the department's assets.^[19]

The Treasury appoints the permanent head of each central government department to be its Accounting Officer.^[20]



The *Green Book* includes the historic five case model, which requires consideration of the policy, economic, commercial, financial and management dimensions of a proposed project.[17]:19

Banknote issue

A 10-shilling HM Treasury note depicting [George V](#).

Banknotes in the UK are normally [issued](#) by the [Bank of England](#) and a number of commercial banks (see [Banknotes of the pound sterling](#)). At the start of the [First World War](#), the [Currency and Bank Notes Act 1914](#) was passed, giving the Treasury temporary powers to issue banknotes in two denominations, one at £1 and another at 10 shillings, in the UK. Treasury notes had full legal tender status and were not convertible for gold through the Bank of England. They replaced the gold coin in circulation to prevent a run on sterling and to enable purchases of raw materials for armaments production. These notes featured an image of [King George V](#) (Bank of England notes did not begin to display an image of the monarch until 1960). The wording on each note was *UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND – Currency notes are Legal Tender for the payment of any amount by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury under the Authority of Act of Parliament (4 & 5 Geo. V c.14)*. Notes issued after the [partition of Ireland](#) from 1922 had the wording changed to read "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland".

The promise (never adhered to) was that they would be removed from circulation after the war had ended. In fact, the notes were issued until 1928, when the [Currency and Bank Notes Act 1928](#) returned note-issuing powers to the banks.[21]

Associated public bodies

[[edit](#)]

Executive agencies of HM Treasury

[[edit](#)]

- [Government Internal Audit Agency](#)
- [National Infrastructure Commission](#)
- [UK Debt Management Office](#), reporting to the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, is responsible for government borrowing operations.

Other bodies reporting to Treasury ministers

[[edit](#)]



- [HM Revenue & Customs](#), a [non-ministerial government department](#) for which the responsible minister is the Exchequer Secretary
- [Valuation Office Agency](#), an [executive agency](#) of HM Revenue and Customs
- [National Savings and Investments](#), a Treasury-owned savings bank
- [Office for Budget Responsibility](#), a [non-departmental public body](#) of HM Treasury
- [UK Government Investments](#), a Treasury-owned holding company
 - [Reclaim Fund](#), a Treasury-owned company operating the [Dormant Assets Scheme](#)
 - [Royal Mint](#), a Treasury-owned coinage company
 - [National Wealth Fund](#), a Treasury-owned fund

History of the Treasury Main Building

[[edit](#)]

Main article: [Government Offices Great George Street](#)

The Treasury Main Building at 1 [Horse Guards Road](#), often referred to as the Government Offices, Great George Street (GOGGS), was designed by [John Brydon](#) following a competition.^[22] Construction took place in two phases. The West end was completed in 1908 and the East end was completed in 1917.^[22] It was originally built as offices for the [Board of Education](#), the [Local Government Board](#), and the [Ministry of Works](#) Office; HM Treasury moved into the building in 1940.^[22] A major refurbishment of the building was procured under a [Private Finance Initiative](#) contract in 2000. The works, which were designed by [Foster and Partners](#) together with Feilden and Mawson and carried out by [Bovis Lend Lease](#) at a cost of £140 million, were completed in 2002.^[23]

See also

[[edit](#)]

- [Budget of the United Kingdom](#)
- [Economy of the United Kingdom](#)
- [List of lords commissioners of the Treasury](#)
- [List of lord high treasurers of England and Great Britain](#)
- [Lord High Treasurer](#)



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Sign

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26. ^ [Jump up to:](#) ^ ^ HM Treasury: About GOGGS





27. ^ "Lend Lease – Commercial Office".

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External links

- [Official website](#)
- [HM Treasury YouTube channel](#)

HM TREASURY

MINISTERS OF HM TREASURY

ECONOMY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

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Form

Form N225: Ask for judgment on a claim for a specified amount of money





Claimants can use Form N225, a 'request for judgment', to ask the court to set out repayments a defendant should make to them

Court Hearing in Scotland

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Form

Form N225: Ask for judgment on a claim for a specified amount of money

Claimants can use Form N225, a 'request for judgment', to ask the court to set out repayments a defendant should make to them

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- [Court of Session Fees](#)
- [High Court Fees](#)
- [Justice of the Peace Court Fees](#)
- [Sheriff Court fees](#)
- [Sheriff Appeal Court \(Civil\) Fees](#)

Please note new court fees apply from 1 November 2024.

Fees payable

There are various fees payable for submitting applications to the court and for lodging documents at different stages of the court procedure. The fees are set out in Scottish Statutory Instruments (referred to as a Fee Orders). These are regularly updated by Fee Amendment Orders.

- [Sheriff Court fees](#)
- [Sheriff Appeal Court \(Civil\) fees](#)
- [Court of Session fees](#)
- [High Court fees](#)
- [Justice of the Peace Court fees](#)

Fee exemption





The above Fee Orders also make a number of statutory provisions for exemptions from paying certain court fees. Exemption from payment of these fees can only be applied if you meet the criteria set out in the relevant Fee Order – a summary of those circumstances is set out below.

Please note court staff **cannot** apply an exemption in any other circumstances.

You may be entitled to exemption from paying court fees in the following circumstances:

You or your spouse/civil partner are in receipt of:

- o income support
- o Income-based employment and support allowance
- o Pension credit guarantee credit
- o working tax credit, including child tax credit and gross annual income used for calculation of tax credit is £20,592 or less
- o working tax credit, including a disability element and gross annual income used for calculation of tax credit is £20,592 or less
- o working tax credit, including a severe disability element and gross annual income used for calculation of tax credit is £20,592 or less
- o financial or other assistance under the Welfare Funds (Scotland) Act 2015, within the period of 3 months prior to the date the specified fee would be payable but for the exemption.

You are in receipt of:

- o income-based jobseeker's allowance



universal credit (from 29 April 2013)

- personal independence payment under Part 4 of the Welfare Reform Act 2012, or
- adult disability payment within the meaning given in regulation 2 of the Disability Assistance for Working Age People (Scotland) Regulations 2022

If you are applying for fee exemption as you or your spouse/civil partner are in receipt of one of these benefits, **you must provide a letter from either DWP or HMRC confirming the receipt of the benefits. Your exemption cannot be processed without proof of receipt of benefits, or proof of receipt of financial or other assistance under the Welfare Funds (Scotland) Act 2015.**

You may also be entitled to exemption from paying court fees if:

- You are receiving civil legal aid in respect of the matter for which the fee is payable (Section 13(2) of the Legal Aid (Scotland) Act 1986 refers); or
- The fee is payable in connection with a simplified divorce or dissolution of civil partnership application and you are receiving advice and assistance from a solicitor in respect of that application (Legal Aid (Scotland) Act 1986 refers); or
- The fee is payable in connection with work being undertaken by your solicitor which qualifies for civil legal aid as matter of 'special urgency' (Section 36 of the Legal Aid (Scotland) Act 1986 refers).

(Your solicitor can provide you with further information on fee exemption in these circumstances.)

You are applying for a principal remedy which is a **specified interdict*** or an **exclusion order****.

***Specified interdict means:**

- a matrimonial interdict within the meaning of section 14(2) of the Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Act 1981 (interdict competent where spouses live together);
- a domestic interdict within the meaning of section 18A of that Act (meaning of "domestic interdict");



a relevant interdict under section 113(2) of the Civil Partnership Act 2004 (civil partners: competency of interdict); or

otherwise an interdict in respect of which there is an application for a power of arrest to be attached under section 1 of the Protection from Abuse (Scotland) Act 2001 (attachment of power of arrest to interdict); and

****Exclusion order means an exclusion order under:**

- section 4 of the Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Act 1981(exclusion orders);
- section 76 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (exclusion orders etc.); or
- section 104 of the Civil Partnership Act 2004 (exclusion orders).

Applications where fee exemption does not apply

You cannot apply for fee exemption if you are:

making an application in relation to commissary proceedings (dealing with a deceased person's estate) unless the estate of the deceased person is exempt from inheritance tax by virtue of section 153A (death of emergency service personnel etc.), 154 (death in active service etc.) or 155A (death of constables and service personnel targeted because of their status) of the Inheritance Tax Act 1984 in which case there will be no fee in respect of the inventory of that estate.

- lodging a petition for removal of disqualification from driving under the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988.

Download

[Fee exemption forms](#)

Accepted payment methods

- Cheques
- Debit Card and Credit Card
- Postal Order





Cash

Fees Orders

The current Fees Orders are available on the legislation.gov.uk website links below.

High Court

Court of Session

Sheriff Court

Justice of the Peace Court

Sheriff Appeal Court

Frequently asked questions

How are court fees set?

How are the amounts of court fees decided?
Do the court fees include solicitor's fees?
What are the current court fees?

Am I entitled to exemption from paying court fees?

Applications where fee exemption does not apply

How do I pay the court fee?

[NEXT Court of Session Fees](#)





Sheriff Courts

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- Sheriff Courts

In this section

- [Sheriff Courts](#)
- [All-Scotland Sheriff Personal Injury Court](#)
- [Justice of the Peace Courts](#)

The majority of cases are dealt with in the country's Sheriff Courts unless they are of sufficient seriousness to go to the [Supreme Courts](#) at first instance.

Sheriffdoms

There are six sheriffdoms in Scotland.

- [Glasgow and Strathkelvin](#)
- [Grampian, Highland and Islands;](#)
- [Lothian and Borders;](#)
- [North Strathclyde;](#)
- [South Strathclyde, Dumfries and Galloway;](#)
- [Tayside, Central and Fife](#)



for Supreme Court users and for Sheriff Court and Justice of the Peace Court users.

(MOAI CROWN COURT ZOOM HEARINGS CURRENTLY NO 66 Te Araroa East Cape NI NZ)

More information

For more information about sheriffs, summary sheriffs and part-time sheriffs visit the [Judiciary of Scotland website](#).

NEXTAll-Scotland Sheriff Personal Injury Court Sheriff Court Business

- [Sheriff Court Rolls \(criminal\)](#)
- [Sheriff Court Rolls \(civil\)](#)
- [Sheriff Appeal Court](#)
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- [General information for attending court](#)

Coming to Court

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- [Victims](#)
- [W](#)

Request for judgment and reply to admission (specified amount) In the Claim No. Claimant (including ref) Defendant (including ref) Complete section A or B. If you complete section A you must also confirm, where applicable, that particulars of claim have been served in accordance with the rules. In all cases you must complete sections C and D. If the defendant has given an address on the form of admission to which correspondence should be sent, which is different from the address shown on the claim form, you must tell the court. Remember to sign and date the form. Your signature certifies that the information you have given is correct. The defendant has not fled an admission or defence to my claim A I confirm that particulars of claim have been served on the defendant in accordance with the rules. Now complete section C and all the judgment details at section D. Decide how and when you want the defendant to pay. You can ask for the judgment to be paid by instalments or in one payment. The defendant admits that all the money is owed B Tick only one box below and complete section C and all the judgment details at section D. I accept the defendant's proposal for payment Say how the defendant intends to pay. The court will send the defendant an order to pay. You will also be sent a copy. The defendant has not made any proposal for payment Say how you want the defendant to pay. You can ask for the judgment to be paid by instalments or in one payment. The court will send the defendant an order to pay. You will also be sent a copy. I do NOT accept the defendant's proposal for payment Say how you want the defendant to pay. Give your reasons for objecting to the defendant's offer of payment on the back of this form. Send this form



to the court with defendant's admission N9A. The court will fix a rate of payment and send the defendant an order to pay. You will also be sent a copy. C Defendant's date of birth Defendant's date of birth is not stated in the form of reply but is known to the claimant as: / / Defendant's date of birth is not stated in the form of reply and is not known to the claimant. D Judgment details I would like the defendant to be ordered to pay: immediately by instalments of £ per month in full by / / Amount of claim as admitted (including interest at date of issue) Interest since date of claim (if any) Period from to Rate % Court fees shown on claim Legal Representative's costs (if any) on issuing claim Sub Total Legal Representative's costs (if any) on entering judgment Sub Total Deduct amount (if any) paid since issue Amount payable by defendant I certify that the information given is correct. Signed (Claimant) (Claimant's solicitor) (Litigation friend) Position or ofce held (if signing on behalf of frm or company) Please return the completed form to the court. Date / / Please address forms or letters to the Operational Delivery Manager and quote the claim number. N225 Request for judgment and reply to admission (specified amount) (04.13) © Crown copyright 2013

His Majesty's Treasury

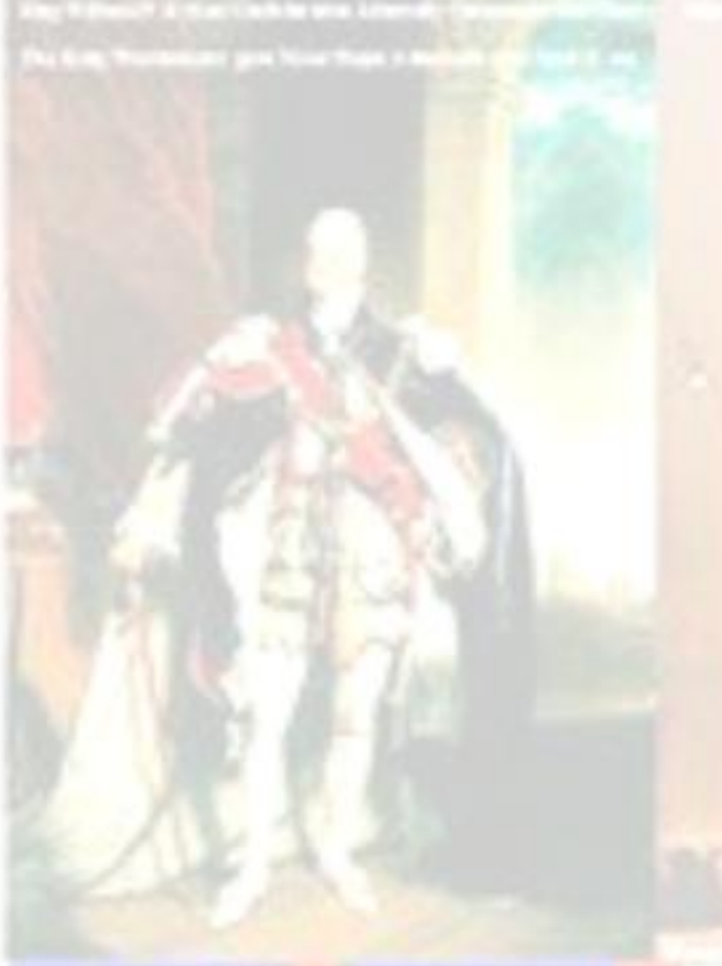
Logo of HM Treasury

[1 Horse Guards Road, Westminster](#)

Department overview

Formed	Before 1086
Jurisdiction	Government of the United Kingdom
Headquarters	1 Horse Guards Road Westminster, London
Employees	1967 FTE (+114 in DMO) ^{[1][2]}
Annual budget	£279.5 million (current) and £8.3 million (capital) (2021-2022)





Ministers responsible

The Rt Hon. Sir **Keir Starmer** KCB KC MP, **First Lord of the Treasury**

The Rt Hon. **Rachel Reeves** MP, **Second Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer**

The Rt Hon. **Darren Jones** MP, **Chief Secretary to the Treasury**

The Rt Hon. **The Lord Livermore**, **Financial Secretary to the Treasury**

Tulip Siddiq MP, **Economic Secretary to the Treasury**

James Murray MP, **Exchequer Secretary to the Treasury**

Department executive **James Bowler**, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury

Child Department **UK Debt Management Office**

Website gov.uk/hm-treasury

This article is part of a series on **Politics of the United Kingdom**



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Foreign relations



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William Paterson (banker)

William Paterson.

William Paterson, from a wash drawing in the [British Museum](#)

William Paterson (April 1658 - 22 January 1719) was a [Scottish trader](#) and [banker](#). He was the founder of the [Bank of England](#) and was one of the main proponents of the catastrophic [Daríen scheme](#). Later he became an advocate of union with England.

Biography

Early life

William Paterson was born in his parents' farmhouse at [Tinwald](#) in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and lived with them until he was seventeen, when he emigrated first (briefly) to [Bristol](#) and then to the [Bahamas](#), although accounts differ as to the duration of his stays.[1] During his time in the [West Indies](#) he first conceived the idea of the [Darién scheme](#), his plan to create a colony on the isthmus of [Panama](#), facilitating trade with the [Far East](#). [1] While in the West Indies, it is said that he acted as a merchant, developing a reputation for business acumen and dealings with local buccaneers. [1] Walter Herries claimed that the English privateer [William Dampier](#) shared his knowledge of Darién with Paterson. [2]

Career

Paterson returned to [Europe](#) by the middle of the 1680s, and attempted to convince the [English](#) government under [James II](#) to undertake the Darién scheme. [1] When they refused, he tried again to persuade the governments of the [Holy Roman Empire](#), the [Dutch Republic](#) and [Brandenburg](#) to establish a colony in Panama, but failed in each case. [2]

Paterson then went to London in 1687 and made his fortune with foreign trade (primarily through the [slave trade](#) with the [West Indies](#)) in the [Merchant Taylors' Company](#). [1] He also helped to found a company for supplying water to North London from the Hampstead Hills, known as the Hampstead Water Company which existed until the late 19th century. [1]

In 1694, he co-founded the [Bank of England](#). [1] It was said that the project originated with him in 1691, as described in his pamphlet *A Brief Account of the Intended Bank of England*, to act as the English government's banker. He proposed a loan of £1.2m to the government; in return the subscribers would



be incorporated as The Governor and Company of the Bank of England with banking privileges including the issue of notes. The Royal Charter was granted on 27 July 1694. On the foundation of the bank in 1694 he became a director. In 1695, owing to a disagreement with his colleagues, he withdrew from the board and devoted himself to the colony of Darien, unsuccessfully planted in 1698.[1]

Darien scheme

Darien scheme

'A New Map of the Isthmus of Darien in America, The Bay of Panama', in A letter giving a description of the Isthmus of Darian, Edinburgh: 1699. The Scottish settlement of New Edinburgh can be seen on the coast above right, west of the Gulf of Darien.

Paterson relocated to Edinburgh, where he was able to convince the Scottish government to undertake the Darién scheme, a failed attempt to found an independent Scottish Empire in what is today Panama. Paterson personally accompanied the disastrous Scottish expedition to Panama in 1698, where his wife, Hannah Kemp, and their child died, while he himself became seriously ill.[3][4] On his return to Scotland in December 1699, he became instrumental in the movement for the Union of Scotland and England, culminating in his support of the Act of Union 1707. He spent the last years of his life in Westminster, and died in January 1719. A mystery still surrounds the burial site of Paterson. Many (including officials at the Bank of England), believe he is buried in Sweetheart Abbey, New Abbey, Dumfries and Galloway.

Publications

Proposals and Reasons for Constituting a Council of Trade (1701), a plan to create a Scottish council of Trade which would stimulate the Scottish economy and trade, partly by abolishing export duties.

- *A Proposal to plant a Colony in Darién to protect the Indians against Spain, and to open the Trade of South America to all Nations* (1701), a broader version of the Darién scheme intended to bring free trade to all of Central and South America.
- *Wednesday Club Dialogues upon the Union* (1706), a series of imaginary dialogues in which Paterson expressed his beliefs that Scotland had to be guaranteed equal taxation, freedom of trade and proportionate representation in Parliament if union with England was to succeed.

In fiction and drama



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Authority control databases

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- [Merchants from the British West Indies](#)
- [17th-century Scottish businesspeople](#)
- [Cloth merchants](#)
- [18th-century Scottish businesspeople](#)
- [Burials at Sweetheart Abbey](#)
- This page was last edited on 18 November 2024, at 00:30 (UTC).

Bank of Scotland – IDnow powers Bank of Scotland

Bank of Scotland is a retail and commercial bank that has a proud heritage. Based in Edinburgh, it is Scotland's oldest bank and has been a pillar of the Scottish business establishment since its foundation in 1695. Throughout its history, Bank of Scotland has been an innovator – the first bank in the UK to install a computer to process accounts in 1959, and an early adopter in 'on-line' banking in 1985 allowing customers to access their accounts remotely on their televisions via a telephone link-up.





We are thrilled to announce that the Berlin-based branch of Bank of Scotland chose IDnow's eSign product to power its customer onboarding for private/consumer loans and IDnow's Videoident for its day money accounts.

<https://www.idnow.io/blog/bank-scotland-idnow-powers-bank-scotland/>

Who is the head of the magistrate court in the UK?

The current Chief Magistrate is Senior District Judge Paul Goldspring. The Senior District Judge (Chief Magistrate), as they are known, has a leadership responsibility for the 300-or-so District Judges (Magistrates' Court) (DJMCs), and Deputy DJMCs across England and Wales.

Admiralty court

5 languages

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- Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from [High Court of Admiralty](#))

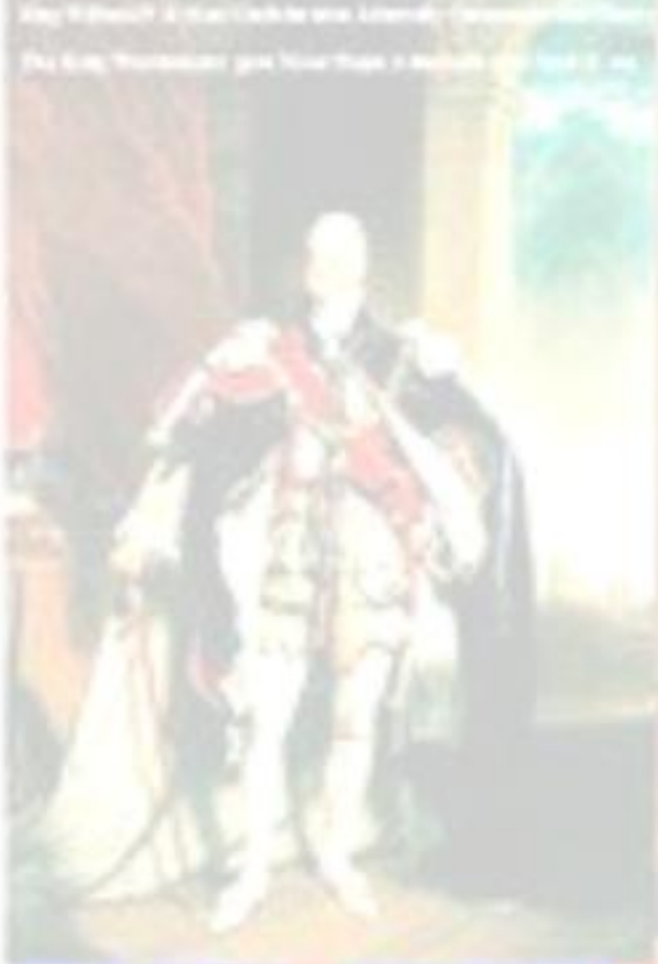
Admiralty law



History

- [Code of Hammurabi](#)
- *Corpus Juris Civilis*
 - *Digesta*
- *Ordinamenta et consuetudo maris*
 - [Amalfian Laws](#)
 - [Hanseatic League](#)

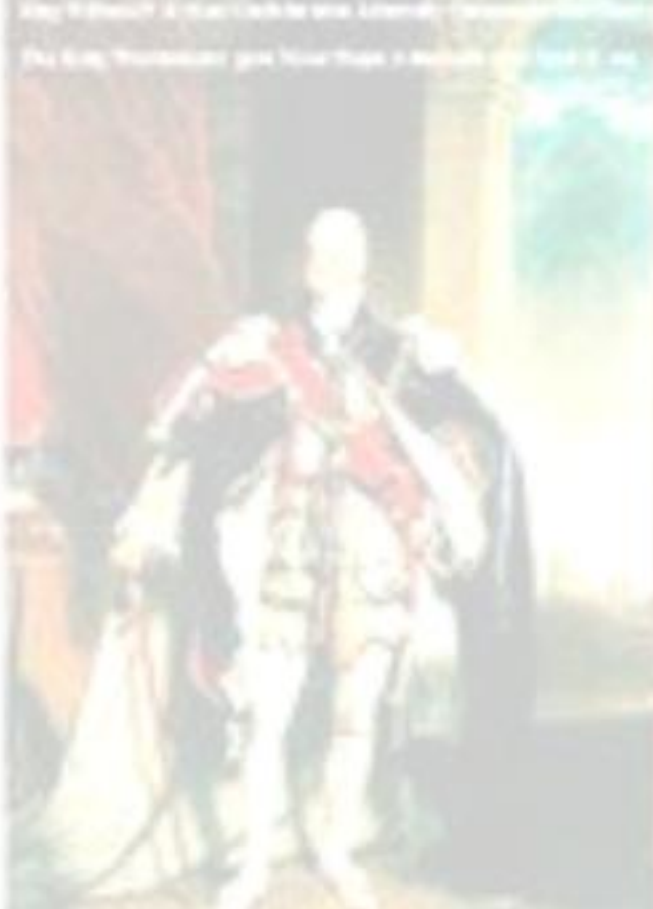
Features



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- Wartime prizes

Contract of carriage/Charterparty





- Affreightment
- Agency
- Barratry
- Bill of lading
- Brokerage
- Chartering
- Consignment
- Demurrage
- Force majeure
- Invoice
- Commercial
- Pro forma
- Laytime
- Lien
- Maritime
- Manifest
- Packing list
- Proof of delivery
 - Salvage
 - Law
 - Terms
- International
- Waybill

Parties

- Agent
- Factor
- Freight forwarder
- Captain (Master)
 - The captain goes down with the ship
 - Carrier
 - Charterer
 - Freight company
 - Manager
 - Consignee
 - Consignor
 - Principal
 - Owner
 - Seaman
 - Mutiny
 - Stevedore

Judiciaries

- Admiralty court
- Vice admiralty court



International conventions

- Hague-Visby Rules
 - Hamburg Rules
 - Rotterdam Rules
- Maritime Labour Convention
- International Convention on Salvage
 - United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
- International piracy law
 - SOLAS Convention
 - MARPOL Convention
- Ballast Water Management Convention
 - Anti-fouling Convention
- International Convention on Load Lines
 - International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea
- SAR Convention
- Athens Convention

International organizations

- International Maritime Organization
 - Comité Maritime International
- London Maritime Arbitrators Association
 - V
 - T
 - E

Admiralty courts, also known as **maritime courts**, are courts exercising **jurisdiction** over all **maritime contracts**, **torts**, injuries, and offenses.

Admiralty courts in the United Kingdom

England and Wales

King's Bench Division & Admiralty Court

Scotland



Edinburgh's West Register House houses the records of the Scottish Admiralty Court.

The Scottish court's earliest records, held in West Register House in Edinburgh, indicate that sittings were a regular event by at least 1556. Judges were styled "**Judge Admiral**" and received appointment at the hands of the Scottish High Admiral[a] to hear matters affecting the **Royal Scots Navy** as well as mercantile, privateering and **prize money** disputes. From 1702 the judge of the court was also authorised to appoint deputies to hear lesser matters or to deputise during his absence. [1]

The Scottish court's workload was small until the mid-eighteenth century, with judges hearing no more than four matters in each sitting. After the 1750s the volume of cases rose until by 1790 it was necessary to maintain a daily log of decisions. [1] **The growth in caseload was related to increasing disputes regarding breaches of charter,** including ship's masters seeking compensation for unpaid freight and merchants suing for damage to goods or unexpected port fees. Cases reflected Scotland's principal marine industries including the transshipment of sugar and tobacco and the export of dried fish, coal and grains. A smaller number of cases related to smuggling, principally brandy, and to salvage rights for ships wrecked on Scottish shores. [2] **The court ceased operation in 1832** and its functions were subsumed into the **Court of Session,** Scotland's supreme court for civil disputes. [1][3]

Cinque Ports

[edit]

The sole survivor of the independent courts of admiralty is the Court of Admiralty for the **Cinque Ports,** which is presided over by the early-merged role of **Judge Official and Commissary.** This office is normally held by a **High Court Judge** who holds the appointment of Admiralty Judge. The jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports extends in an area with boundaries running from the **Naze Tower, Essex** along the shore to **Brightlingsea,** then to Shoe Beacon (or Shore Beacon), [4] (to the east of **Shoeburyness, Essex**[5]), across the mouth of the **Thames Estuary** to **Shellness, Kent,** and around the coast to Redcliffe, near **Seaford, Sussex.** [6] It covers all the sea from Seaford to a point five miles off **Cape Grisnez** on the coast of **France,** and the Galloper Sands off the coast of Essex. [7] The last full sitting was in 1914. According to general **civilian** practice, the registrar can (and here does) act as deputy to the judge. Unless the judge finds a conflict of interest in the registrar's work their main task is to co-invest each successive **Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.** Appeal from the court's decisions lies to the **Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.** [7]

Judge Official and Commissary of the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports

In office	Name	Qualifications
-----------	------	----------------



1791 - 1809	French Laurence	Doctor of Civil Law
1809 - 1855	Sir Joseph Phillimore	—
1855 - 1875	Rt Hon Sir Robert Phillimore	Bachelor of Arts, Doctor of Civil Law, Queen's Counsel, Privy Councillor, Barrister-at-Law
1914 - 1936	Rt Hon Sir Frederick Pollock	Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of the British Academy, Queen's Counsel, Privy Councillor
1936 - 1961	R. E. Knocker	Order of the British Empire
1961 - 1967	N. L. C. Macaskie	Queen's Counsel
1967 - 1979	Sir Henry Barnard	Barrister-at-Law, Queen's Counsel
1979 - 1996	Lieutenant-Commander Gerald Darling	MA (Oxon), Deputy Lieutenant, Barrister-at-Law, Queen's Counsel
1996 - present	Lord Clarke of Stone-cum-Ebony	—

Court regalia

[edit]



Cartoon showing the Duke of Wellington; King George IV and George's brother William holding the Silver Oar of the



responsible for serving writs of the court, and carrying out the sale of any vessels seized and disposed of by court decision. [12]

Vice admiralty courts

[edit]

showVice Admiralty Courts Act 1863

To expedite the administration of maritime law, British colonies were routinely granted subsidiary jurisdiction through independent vice-admiralty courts. These were civil courts with the power to interpret colonial legislation, provided these did not conflict with Admiralty Court decisions or British maritime law.

The first [vice-admiralty court in Australia](#) was established in the colony of New South Wales in 1788. The first Vice-Admiral was [Arthur Phillip](#) and the first judge was [Robert Ross](#). The court was abolished in 1911 when the [Supreme Court of New South Wales](#) was granted the admiralty jurisdiction of the court.

A vice-admiralty court was also formed in [Nova Scotia](#) to try [smugglers](#) and to enforce the [Sugar Act](#) of 1764 throughout [British North America](#). From 1763 to 1765, when American smugglers were caught, they were tried by corrupt [judges](#) who received a percentage of the confiscated goods if the defendants were found guilty; therefore, defendants were more than likely to be found guilty.

Colonial courts of admiralty

[edit]

showColonial Courts of Admiralty Act
1890

1890 saw the enactment of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 1890 ([53 & 54 Vict. c. 27 \(UK\)](#)). That act provided for the abolition of the imperial courts of admiralty and replace them with local courts to be called colonial courts of admiralty. It was widely considered unsatisfactory that the imperial court should exist separately to the colonial courts, yet use the same facilities and personnel of the colonial courts. [13]

Ceylon

[edit]

A colonial court of admiralty was established in the [British Ceylon](#) in 1891 under the *Ceylon Courts of Admiralty Ordinance* under the provisions of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 1890 (UK) to deal jurisdiction over all admiralty and





maritime actions. With Ceylon

gaining [self rule](#) in 1948, jurisdiction over admiralty matters were transferred to the [Supreme Court of Ceylon](#) as the [Ceylon Independence Act 1947](#) (UK) made provisions of the Admiralty Act inapplicable.[14]

In [Sri Lanka](#) today, admiralty jurisdiction is exercised by the [High Court of Colombo](#), having had the jurisdiction transferred to it from the Supreme Court under the provisions of the *Judicature Act No.2 of 1978*. [15]

Admiralty courts in the United States

[[edit](#)]

In the [United States](#), the [federal district courts](#) have jurisdiction over all admiralty and maritime actions; see [28 U.S.C. § 1333](#).

In recent years, a [pseudolegal conspiracy argument](#) used notably by [sovereign citizens](#)[16] is that an American court displaying an [American flag](#) with a [gold fringe](#) is in fact an "admiralty court" and thus has no [jurisdiction](#). Courts have repeatedly dismissed this as frivolous.[17] In *United States v. Greenstreet*, the [court](#) summarized their finding to this argument with, "Unfortunately for Defendant Greenstreet, decor is not a determinant for jurisdiction." [18]

Notes

[[edit](#)]

- [^] Other than a brief interregnum from 1689 to 1702, during which the position of Admiral was suspended and its functions administered by a board of commissioners.[1]

References

[[edit](#)]

- [^] [Jump up to:](#)^a ^b ^c ^d Mowat, Susan (1997). "Shipping and Trade in Scotland 1556-1830". *The Mariner's Mirror*. **83** (1): 15–16. doi:10.1080/00253359.1997.10656626.
- [^] Mowat, Susan (1997). "Shipping and Trade in Scotland 1556-1830". *The Mariner's Mirror*. **83** (1): 18–19. doi:10.1080/00253359.1997.10656626.
- [^] "Court of Session Act 1830", *Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom*, vol. 69, p. 21, 23 June 1830, the Court of Session shall hold and exercise original jurisdiction in all maritime civil causes and proceedings of the same nature and extent in all respects as that held and exercised in regard to such causes by the High Court of Admiralty before the passing of this Act
- [^] England; Britton, John (1808). *The beauties of England and Wales; or, Delineations... of each county, by J. Britton and E. W. Brayley [and others]*. 18 vols. [in 21]. p. 1012.



5. ^ "Tour Through the Eastern Counties of England, by Daniel Defoe; Beginning Page 6". www.pagebypagebooks.com. Retrieved 24 August 2019.

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7. ^ Jump up to:^a ^b Meeson & Kimbell 2011, pp9-11

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21. ^ *United States v. Greenstreet*, 912 F. Supp 224 (N.D. Tex. 1996).

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MOAI TIDAL TURBINE POWER GENERATION OF BULK

HYDROGEN

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/more-scottish-energy-projects-unlocked-to-deliver-clean-power>

EW ZEALAND IN DEPTH

5 May 2023

Hamilton's Crown Solicitor under investigation over workplace culture allegations

12:26 pm on 5 May 2023

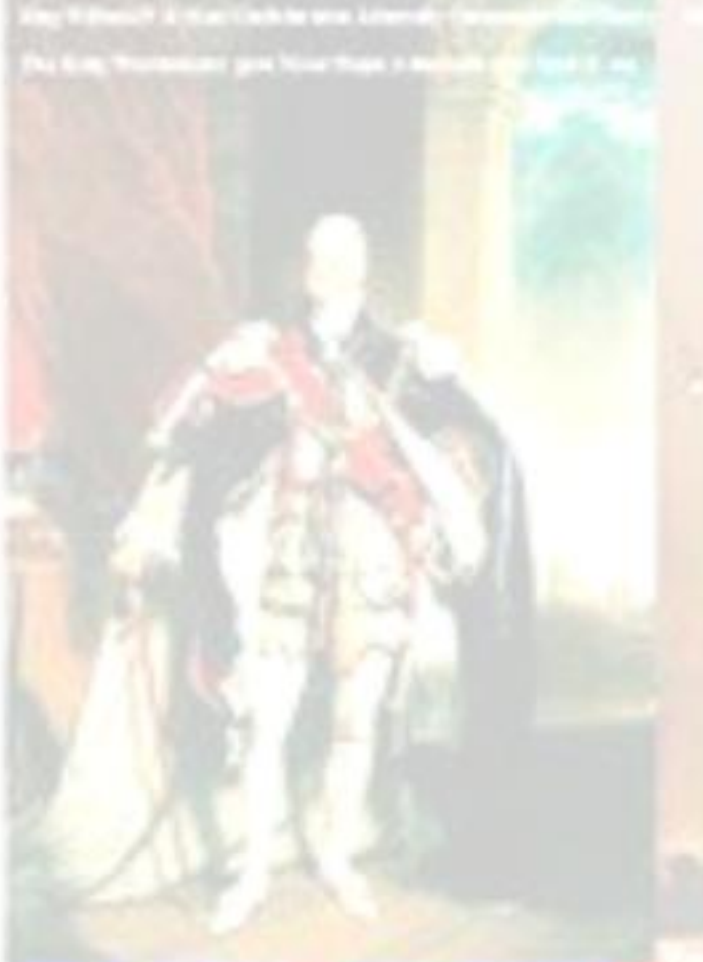
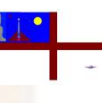
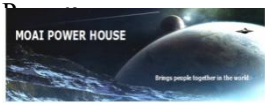
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Guyon Espiner, Investigative reporter, In Depth
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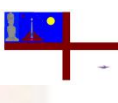
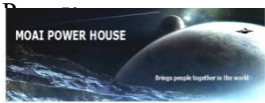
Crown Solicitor Jacinda Hamilton. Photo: RNZ / Dan Cook

One of the country's most senior prosecutors - part of an elite group of 16 Crown Solicitors - is under investigation after complaints about workplace conduct.

An investigation has been launched by the Solicitor General, New Zealand's top legal advisor, into the Hamilton Crown Solicitor's office after complaints from staff about the office work culture.

RNZ has learned that several staff have made complaints about the work environment at





Hamilton Legal, where Jacinda Hamilton

holds the Crown Warrant.





Maria Dew KC Photo: Screenshot / Youtube - Michael

Heron

The complainants allege that a number of staff have left because of the nature of the work environment and there are concerns for the mental health of some staff still working there.

One source said about 10 staff had left the small team - there are only 11 prosecutors at Hamilton Legal - over the last two years.

RNZ has been told that some staff are also concerned about the way Crown prosecutions have been handled by the office and attitudes towards the defence and the judiciary.

Sources indicated that the Crown Solicitor Jacinda Hamilton was under scrutiny because she was the leader of the office and had a major role in setting workplace culture.

"Thanks for reaching out," Hamilton responded when asked about the investigation. "I'm sorry, I can't comment."

It's understood staff at Hamilton Legal approached Rachael Reed KC, via the National Friends Panel, a service offered by the Law Society. The panel is made up of lawyers who handle questions and concerns from their colleagues on a confidential basis.

Reed is named on the National Friends Panel list as one of the lawyers able to discuss "sensitive matters such as workplace harassment".

RNZ has learned, from government and legal sources, that Reed helped the complainants draft a letter to Crown Law, which escalated it to the Solicitor General. Reed declined to comment.

Sources told RNZ that the Solicitor General, the chief executive of the Crown Law Office and the government's chief legal adviser, has now launched an investigation, led by Maria Dew KC.

It's understood Dew's investigation will include interviews with senior members of the police, the defence bar and the judiciary.

Dew would not confirm or deny her involvement when contacted by RNZ, saying she could not discuss investigations she may, or may not, be involved with.

RNZ has been told Hamilton stepped back from staff management roles as the investigation began, although she is still prosecuting trials as Crown Solicitor.

Michael Heron KC, formerly a Solicitor General, has also been called in to act as a "sounding board" on the case, according to one senior legal source.

When approached about his role, Heron said all inquiries regarding the investigation needed to go through Crown Law.

Crown Solicitor's role

No Crown Solicitor has ever been removed from office in New Zealand.



There are 16 Crown Solicitors in New Zealand.

All have a regional monopoly on prosecuting serious crime for the Crown.

Each Crown Warrant is issued by the Governor General.

Those appointed before 2013 have the warrant for life. Those appointed since have a 10-year term, but can apply to be reappointed after it expires.

In many centres, the Crown Warrant has been with the same firm for decades.

In Christchurch, Raymond Donnelly & Co has held the Crown Warrant since 1914. In Auckland, Meredith Connell has held the warrant since 1921 and in Wellington, Luke Cunningham Clere has held it since 1936.

The warrant is in the name of an individual - the Crown Solicitor - but the law firm assists them and the lawyers working under them are Crown prosecutors.

The Crown Solicitor holds a lot of power in the legal system in New Zealand, which is an international outlier in that all Crown Solicitors are lawyers in private law firms.

The most serious crimes - about 5 percent of all prosecutions - become Crown prosecutions and the Crown Solicitor has considerable sway over how they proceed.

While usually it is the police who lay charges, the Crown Solicitor can add to them, modify the charges or withdraw them.

About \$41 million of taxpayers' money is spent each year on prosecutions conducted by the private sector lawyers who make up the Crown Solicitor network.

Crown Law's response

Solicitor-General Una Jagose KC confirmed to RNZ that she had commissioned Maria Dew KC to investigate allegations about the conduct of a Crown Solicitor.

"The allegations are best summarised as workplace conduct matters. They do not relate to the Crown Solicitor's performance as a senior prosecutor for the Crown," Jagose said.

Crown Law said the investigation was in response to an anonymous complaint which was not fully detailed.

"The Crown Solicitor in question is aware of the anonymous complaint and is cooperating in the investigation. The Crown Solicitor, however, has not yet been informed of the details of what is alleged or been interviewed by Ms Dew KC. Plainly no findings have been made yet."

Crown Law asked RNZ not to name the Crown Solicitor involved but RNZ considered it was in the public interest to do so.

"Confidentiality is essential to enable a fair hearing for both the complainants and the person complained about," Crown Law said in a statement.



"The Solicitor-General asks that media and the public respect the fair and impartial process that is underway and do not publish the name of the person complained about."

Crown Law said that the Crown Solicitor "continues in the role during the investigation," which is expected to be completed in the next few weeks.

New Zealand Legislation

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Masonic Property Trusts Act 1956

Reprint as at 12 November 2018

Masonic Property Trusts Act 1956

Private Act 1956 No 1

Date of assent 19 September 1956

Commencement 19 September 1956

‘Moai Crown E State A-I Federal Republic Flag Government of New Zealand under King William IV 1835 New Zealand Constitution Act and his 1835 Municipal Corporation Act Flg Jurisdiction and Legal Authority of King William III 1689 Debt Management Act and Treasury Act of Westminster

Note British Crown UK Parliament that the New Zealand Confederation of United Tribes President of Awaroa Native Magistrate Court Bank 10 Acre Native Landblock Site in 20 Commercial Street Helensville has the Exclusive Right of Pre-emption to use the Freemasons Lodge Masonic Trust Act 1956 for ‘Moai Powerhouse Bank’ Debt Management Treasurer Governor Vesting the Moai Crown Native Lands into the Ownership of the Natural

Born Living Sovereign People of the Land in New Zealand and Pacific Islands Worl in 257 Native Countries in the World Escheat Claim of £970 Million

Trillion Trillion Confederation Trustees Legal Authority Crown King George IV Trust Debt Management Treasury Governor of these Affidavit Exhibits

Changes authorised by [subpart 2](#) of Part 2 of the Legislation Act 2012 have been made in this official reprint.

Note 4 at the end of this reprint provides a list of the amendments incorporated.

Contents

The Confederation Government Charges Eddie Mitchell Director of his ‘Mitchell Family Trust’ a Freemason and a Barrister of Hamilton for stealing USD\$17 Trillion from John HK Wanoa Director of ‘Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited Company of 4 Elizabeth Street 3200 Beerscourt Hamilton in 2023-2024 Liabled the Freemasons Masonic Property Trust Act in a Debt Bill Escheat Claim Title

Preamble

1 Short Title

2 Interpretation

3 Vesting Masonic lands and other property of District Grand Lodges and Chapters in trustees

4 Authorising the vesting of Masonic lands and other property of lodges and chapters in trustees

5 Protection of persons dealing with trustees

6 Majority of trustees may act for all the trustees in connection with transfer or other dealings with land

7 Majority of trustees may act for all the trustees in connection with releases of mortgages, etc

8 Register of trustees

9 Provisions as to vesting of lands on appointment of new trustees

10 Provisions as to vesting of personal property on appointment of new trustees

11 Provisions as to vesting of real and personal property on appointment of additional trustees

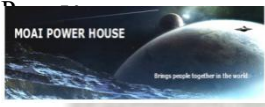
12 As to provisions in any trust deed relating to appointment, etc, of trustees

13 Register to be evidence of particulars appearing therein

14 Provision for appointment of acting authorised representative

15 Private Act





Schedule

Reprint notes





Confederation of United Tribes of Aotea New Zealand and Pacific Islands, Taputapuatea Marae Wa-Noa Tribe, Raiatea, Te Pito, Birth Navel of the World, Anakena Marae Rapa’nuī, Tahiti, Marangairoa Marae, Moko’nuī, Te Araroa, Te Pito East Cape First Sun “RA” Birth New Light and Spirit Life Energy Force in the World Welcome Karakia to the Atua New Zealand

Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited Corporate Company Registered, Live Natural Born Sovereign People of New Zealand-Pacific

By Default Contract the New Zealand Private Corporation Company Illegally Registered as NZS “Crown Sovereign of New Zealand” is a Private Operation Administrators of New Zealand Tax Payers acting as a Co Vid 19 Corrupted Fraudulent Criminal Organization Caught in the Cover up of NZ Queens Counsel Crown Court Corporate Director Eddie Mitchel and his Corporate Company accused of the Theft of USD \$17 Trillion from NZ Registered Company “Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited Director John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa of Te Araroa East Cape 50 Years as a Traditional History Author Writer Competent Witness of Tahitian Decent 50% 10% Irish Cosgrove Family Lawyers Governor Generals and 10% Scottish Rogan Family Judges and Law Makers Emperor Kings William I, III, IV, King George IV Continuity of Unbroken Sovereignty Court of Record History Events Royal Bloodline Monarchs Tahitian Moai Crown Statue Mana in London Surrogate King John Wanoa

By Co Incidence the Registered Chartered Accountants of thev3 companies in Legal Challenge of New Zealand Native Title Ownership, Law and Legal Lawful Legitimate Authority and Jurisdiction to the British Crown UK Parliament upper and Lower Houses are “Crown Sovereign of New Zealand” “Mitchell Family Trust” and “Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited” 2009

Hapu and Whanau Native Chiefs Landowners - Landlords Congress Assembled at Te Tii Marae Waitangi 6 February 2025

Such register shall be called and inscribed as “Moai Crown King William IV 1835 Municipal Corporate Flag Constitution of the National Congress E State A-I Federal Republic Government of North (Ulster) and South Island (Munster) New Zealand Register of Trustees”, Jurisdiction and Legal Authority from Westminster Parliament under the (Ex Scottish Constitution)

Refer to Affidavit Exhibits of Model Rule of Laws of England and Wales Westminster Parliament Jurisdiction

Such Register of Trustees and of their consent to act and of all other matters recorded therein in pursuance of section 8, and judicial notice shall be taken of such book and of the signatures of the authorised representative and acting authorised representative therein;

all legal proceedings and in all dealings with Federal Government lands before the NZ Federal Government Registrar-General of Land or person or body or company whatsoever and on all occasions whatsoever as sufficient evidence clear escheat claims able to be altered added to or deleted as collectively responsible trustees on behalf of all New Zealand Visitors & Immigrants

Vesting under ‘Grand Lodge’ statutes

Three unique transmission types are available in the e-dealing workspace to register the vesting of land when trustees are appointed or changed under particular statutes.

The new transmission types names are abbreviations of the relevant statutes:

- Trustee Change - Grand Lodge of Freemasons Act 1903
- Trustee Change - District Grand Lodges Act 1976
- Trustee Change - Provincial Grand Lodges Act 1946

The evidence to be held on file by the applicant's representative, and to be produced to the RGL if requested for an e-dealing compliance review is the same as for other transmission types, namely:

- Authority & Instruction form(s) - completed by the new trustees
- Statutory declaration by the applicant(s).

Charitable Trusts



Moai Tidal Energy Water Board

where land is registered in the names of persons who are trustees under Charitable Trusts Act 1957, the vesting of the land on a change of trustees





An Act to provide for the holding of real and personal property by trustees on behalf of the District Grand Lodge of the District of New Zealand North under the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland, the District Grand Lodge of the District of New Zealand South under the said Grand Lodge, and the lodges subject to such District Grand Lodges, the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Zealand (North Island) under the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Royal Arch Freemasons of Scotland, the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Zealand (South Island) under the said Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and the Royal Arch Chapters subject to such District Grand Royal Arch Chapters, and to provide for the succession of title thereto

Affidavit Exhibit 1

Title: amended, on 25 November 1976, by section 12(2) (a) of the District Grand Lodges of English Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1976 (1976 No 1 (P)).

Whereas Masonic lodges and chapters and District Grand Lodges and District Grand Chapters are the owners of real and personal property, and by reason of the fact that these Masonic bodies are not incorporated such real and personal property is held by private trustees on behalf of the Masonic body concerned:

And whereas upon the death or retirement of trustees appointment of new trustees must be registered, causing considerable inconvenience to the parties concerned:

And whereas the only method of providing for the satisfactory holding of such real and personal property is to have an enactment providing for the holding of such real and personal property by trustees on behalf of the Masonic body concerned.

Affidavit Exhibit 2

1 Short Title

This Act may be cited as the Masonic Property Trusts Act 1956.

2 Interpretation

In the interpretation of this Act the following terms shall have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, unless inconsistent with the subject or context,—

authorised representative of any controlling authority means the District Grand Secretary or the District Grand Scribe appointed by the District Grand Master or the Grand Superintendent, as the case may be, of that controlling authority and for the time being holding office; and **acting authorised representative** means such person as may be appointed to such office by such District Grand Master or Grand Superintendent for the time being

Affidavit Exhibit 3

controlling authority means the District Grand Lodge of New Zealand North under the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland, the District Grand Lodge of New Zealand South under the said Grand Lodge, the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Zealand (North Island) under the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Royal Arch Freemasons of Scotland, and the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Zealand (South Island) under the said Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter, as the case may be

Affidavit Exhibit 4

lodge or chapter means any one of the lodges under the authority of any of the District Grand Lodges as hereinbefore defined or any one of the Royal Arch Chapters under the authority of either of the District Grand Chapters as hereinbefore defined

Affidavit Exhibit 5

Masonic lands includes all lands and premises in New Zealand of whatever tenure which now are or which shall at any time hereafter be held in trust for or on behalf of any controlling authority or any lodge or chapter, together with all rights, easements, and appurtenances whatsoever relating thereto; and also includes chattels real

the words **legal proceedings** shall include all proceedings whatsoever, whether preliminary, initiatory, interlocutory, or final in any Court of Justice or before any Registrar of Land.

Affidavit Exhibit 6





Section 2 **controlling authority**: amended, on 25 November 1976,

by [section 12\(2\)](#) (b) of the District Grand Lodges of English Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1976 (1976 No 1 (P)).

3 Vesting Masonic lands and other property of District Grand Lodges and Chapters in trustees

[Affidavit Exhibit 7](#)

All lands and any estate therein, and all moneys and securities for money and all personal property now held by any controlling authority or by any person or persons on behalf of any controlling authority, and all Masonic lands and all moneys or securities for moneys and personal property which may at any time or times hereafter be acquired by any controlling authority by gift, purchase, devise, bequest, or otherwise, shall after the coming into operation of this Act, but subject to and without prejudice to any mortgage, charge, encumbrance, lien, lease, or trust affecting the same respectively, become vested in the trustees, who shall be appointed by such controlling authority in accordance with the constitution and laws of such controlling authority upon such trusts and for such purposes and subject to such conditions as shall at the time of such vesting subsist in respect thereto, and subject to any such subsisting trusts, purposes, or conditions then upon such trusts and for such purposes and subject to such conditions as shall from time to time be defined by such constitution and laws of such controlling authority, and shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

4 Authorising the vesting of Masonic lands and other property of lodges and chapters in trustees

Upon the passing of a resolution by any lodge or chapter adopting this Act, all lands and any estate therein and all moneys and securities for money and all personal property then held by such lodge or chapter or by any person or persons on behalf of such lodge or chapter, and all Masonic lands and all moneys or securities for moneys and personal property which may at any time or times thereafter be acquired by such lodge or chapter by gift, purchase, devise, bequest, or otherwise, shall subject to and without prejudice to any mortgage, charge, encumbrance, lien, lease, or trust affecting the same, respectively become vested in trustees, who shall be appointed by such lodge or chapter in accordance with the bylaws or rules for the time being governing such lodge or chapter, upon such trusts and for such purposes and subject to such conditions as shall at the time of such vesting subsist in respect thereto, and subject to any such subsisting trusts, purposes, or conditions then upon such trusts, and for such purposes and subject to such conditions as shall from time to time be defined by such bylaws or rules, and shall be subject to the provisions of this Act. A certificate that a resolution has been passed by any lodge or chapter on a particular date adopting this Act signed by persons purporting to be the Master and the Secretary in the case of a lodge, and by the First Principal and the Scribe in the case of a chapter, shall be taken as sufficient evidence that such lodge or chapter has adopted this Act upon the date named in such certificate.

[Affidavit Exhibit 8](#)

5 Protection of persons dealing with trustees

So far as persons dealing with such trustees are concerned, such trustees, both of controlling authorities and lodges or chapters, shall be deemed to have the same power of sale, lease, mortgage, and disposition over such property as if they were the absolute owners thereof, and it shall not be incumbent upon any person to inquire whether any proposed dealing constitutes a breach of trust, nor shall any person be concerned to see to the application of any purchase, mortgage, or other moneys paid to such trustees.

[Affidavit Exhibit 9](#)

6 Majority of trustees may act for all the trustees in connection with transfer or other dealings with land

[Affidavit Exhibit 10a](#)

Where any sale, mortgage, exchange, or lease of any Masonic land subject to the provisions of this Act shall be made, the





transfer, mortgage, exchange, or lease of such land if under the operation of the Land Transfer Act shall be as effectual if signed by a majority of the trustees for the time being of such land named in the Register of Trustees hereinafter mentioned as if such transfer, mortgage, exchange, or lease had been duly signed by all the trustees or registered owners thereof; and in case such land shall not be under the operation of such statute the conveyance, mortgage, exchange, assignment, or lease thereof if executed by a majority of the trustees for the time being thereof named in such register of trustees shall be deemed to pass the legal estate therein as fully and effectually as if all the trustees in whom the legal estate was vested had joined in, executed, or made such conveyance, mortgage, exchange, assignment, or lease.

Section 6: amended, on 12 November 2018, by [section 250](#) of the Land Transfer Act 2017 (2017 No 30).

7 Majority of trustees may act for all the trustees in connection with releases of mortgages, etc

Affidavit Exhibit 11

The signatures of the majority of the trustees for the time being registered as the proprietors of an estate as mortgagees in any lands, or in whom are vested any debentures or shares in companies or any moneys in any bank or company or any Government bonds or stock, to any release or transfer shall be sufficient to reconvey, release, or transfer respectively the estate of all the trustees therein in the same manner as if such documents had been signed by the whole of such trustees.

8 Register of trustees

Affidavit Exhibit 12

The authorised representative for the time being of every controlling authority shall keep or cause to be kept in duplicate a Register of Trustees of the several lands and funds for the time being held subject to the provisions of this Act on behalf of such controlling authority and the respective lodges or chapters under the authority of such controlling authority, and such register shall be called and inscribed as “The District Grand Lodge of New Zealand North (Scottish Constitution) Register of Trustees”, “The District Grand Lodge of New Zealand South (Scottish Constitution) Register of Trustees”, “The District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Zealand (North Island) (Scottish Constitution) Register of Trustees”, and “The District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Zealand (South Island) (Scottish Constitution) Register of Trustees”, as the case may be, and shall be in the form or to the effect contained in the [Schedule](#); and such authorised representative shall with all reasonable despatch enter or cause to be entered in such Register of Trustees the names and addresses of the present trustees of such lands and funds respectively with all other particulars indicated in the said Schedule; and such authorised representative shall from time to time upon the appointment of any new trustee or trustees under the constitution and laws of the controlling authority of which he is authorised representative or bylaws or rules of lodges or chapters respectively, insert, or cause to be inserted, in such Register of Trustees the names and addresses of any new trustee or trustees and how the vacancy in the trust occurred, whether by death, retirement, or otherwise, and the date of the appointment of the new trustee or trustees, and also of the date of insertion of his or their name or names in such Register of Trustees; and such authorised representative shall sign his name in such Register of Trustees in the proper column in the same line with the name of every trustee (old and new) to authenticate the due appointment of such trustees.

Section 8: amended, on 25 November 1976, by [section 12\(2\) \(c\)](#) of the District Grand Lodges of English Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1976 (1976 No 1 (P)).

9 Provisions as to vesting of lands on appointment of new trustees

Affidavit Exhibit 13

On the insertion as aforesaid in the said Register of Trustees of the name or names of any new trustee or trustees of any such lands not under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act held subject to the provisions of this Act, the estate in such lands of the trustee or trustees in whose place such new trustee or trustees shall be appointed shall forthwith vest in such new trustee or trustees solely or jointly, as the case may be, with the old continuing trustee or trustees (if any) for the





same estate and interest as the former trustee or trustees had therein and subject to the same trusts without any conveyance or assignment whatsoever, and on the insertion as aforesaid in the said Register of Trustees of the name or names of any new trustee or trustees of lands under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act or of any estate or interest in such lands held as aforesaid such new trustee or trustees, together with the former or continuing trustees (if any), shall be deemed the owner or owners of such lands or of such estate or interest, as the case may be, within the meaning of the said Land Transfer Act as if the name or names of such new trustee or trustees appeared or was or were entered as such owner or owners in the register book kept under the provisions of such Land Transfer Act and as if a record of title or other instrument of title had been duly issued to him or them solely or jointly, as the case may be, with the former continuing owner or owners (if any) for all the same estate and interest as the former owner or owners had therein subject to the same trusts without any transfer being made for the purpose.

Section 9: amended, on 12 November 2018, by [section 250](#) of the Land Transfer Act 2017 (2017 No 30).

10 Provisions as to vesting of personal property on appointment of new trustees

Affidavit Exhibit 15

On the insertion as aforesaid in the said Register of Trustees of the name or names of any new trustee or trustees of any personal property, moneys, securities for money, debentures, shares in companies, or other choses in action held subject to the provisions of this Act, the estate in such property, money, securities, debentures, shares, or choses in action of the trustee or trustees in whose place such new trustee or new trustees shall be appointed shall forthwith vest in such new trustee or trustees solely or jointly, as the case may be, with the old continuing trustee or trustees (if any) for the same estate or interest as the former trustee or trustees had therein and subject to the same trusts without any transfer or assignment whatsoever.

11 Provisions as to vesting of real and personal property on appointment of additional trustees

Affidavit Exhibit 16

In the event of the appointment of an additional trustee or trustees by any controlling authority or by any lodge or chapter, the vesting provisions contained in [sections 9](#) and [10](#) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, on the insertion as aforesaid in the said Register of Trustees of the name or names of such additional trustee or trustees in the same manner as if such additional appointment had been made to fill a vacancy occurring in the office of trustee.

12 As to provisions in any trust deed relating to appointment, etc, of trustees

Affidavit Exhibit 17

The provisions contained in this Act and in the laws of any controlling authority or the bylaws or rules of any lodge or chapter respectively as to the retirement of trustees or appointment of new or additional trustees shall be in substitution for any like provisions contained in any deed or declaration or other instrument of trust affecting any real or personal property held by or in trust for any such controlling authority or lodge or chapter respectively.

13 Register to be evidence of particulars appearing therein

Affidavit Exhibit 18a

A book purporting to be the Register of Trustees hereinbefore referred to shall on production thereof by the authorised representative for the time being, or the acting authorised representative for the time being, or by any person appointed for that purpose by either of such persons in writing, be received and taken in all legal proceedings and all occasions whatsoever as sufficient evidence (except in case of fraud or collusion) for and against not only the immediate parties, but for and against third persons, purchasers, and all others whom it may concern as to who are or were the trustees of





such lands or of any estate or interest therein or of such personal property, moneys, securities for money, debentures, shares in companies, and other choses in action, and also of the vacancies which occurred in the trusteeship and of the appointment of new trustees to supply such vacancies and of the appointments of additional trustees and of the date of the insertion of their names as aforesaid in such Register of Trustees and of their consent to act and of all other matters recorded therein in pursuance of section 8, and judicial notice shall be taken of such book and of the signatures of the authorised representative and acting authorised representative therein; and any extract purporting to be an extract from such Register of Trustees and certified under the hand of such authorised representative or acting authorised representative for the time being as aforesaid and bearing what purports to be the seal of such controlling authority shall be received and taken in all legal proceedings and in all dealings with Masonic lands before the Registrar-General of Land or person or body or company whatsoever and on all occasions whatsoever as sufficient evidence of the several extracted matters comprised in such extract so far as the same may relate to any particular Masonic land or of any estate or interest therein or of such personal property, moneys, securities for moneys, debentures, shares in companies, and other choses in action without the production of such Register of Trustees, and judicial notice shall be taken of the signature of the authorised representative or acting authorised representative to every such extract and of such seal of such controlling authority.

Affidavit Exhibit 18b

Section 13: amended, on 12 November 2018, by section 250 of the Land Transfer Act 2017 (2017 No 30).

14 Provision for appointment of acting authorised representative

Affidavit Exhibit 19

In case of the death, illness, absence, incapacity, or resignation of such authorised representative as aforesaid or of his refusal or neglect to act, some other person may be appointed by the District Grand Master or Grand Superintendent for the time being of any controlling authority to act in the place of such authorized representative, but not for a longer period than until the next annual meeting of such controlling authority, and such other person shall be designated the “acting authorised representative of District Office” or the “acting authorized representative of District Organization, as the case may be, and such acting authorised representative during the time for which he shall be so appointed shall have, perform, and execute all the powers, authorities, and duties of such authorized representative, and shall underneath his signature in the columns of the said Register of Trustees insert the word “acting” and shall underneath his signature to any extract to be made by him from such Register of Trustees insert the words “acting authorized representative of District Office” or “acting authorized representative of District Office, as the case may be, and a copy of the *New Zealand Gazette* containing a notification by the District Grand Master or the Grand Superintendent for the time being of any controlling authority of the appointment of such authorized representative or of such acting authorized representative as aforesaid, or a certificate under the hand of the District Office Master or Grand Superintendent and bearing what purports to be the seal of the controlling authority as to the appointment of such authorized representative or of such acting authorized representative as aforesaid, shall be sufficient evidence of the due appointment of such authorized representative and acting authorized representative respectively, and in the case of the appointment of an acting authorised representative it shall not be incumbent upon any person to inquire whether the next annual meeting of the controlling authority following the appointment has been held.

15 Private Act

Affidavit Exhibit 20

This Act is hereby declared to be a private Act.

Schedule

Affidavit Exhibit 21

The District Congress of [*specify*] ([*specify*] Constitution)





District Royal Congress of New Zealand

([specify] Island) (King William IV 1835 Constitution)

Register of Trustees

Folio I

Words of description such as “[specify] Lodge Room, [name of street] Street, Dunedin”, comprised in record of title [reference], held on behalf of [here insert “The District Grand Lodge of [specify]” or “The District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of [specify]” or “The [specify] Lodge” or “The [specify] Royal Arch Chapter”, as the case may be].

Number of trustees [state number]

Name of trustee	Address and occupation of trustee	Date of appointment of new trustee	Date of insertion of name of new trustee herein	Signature of authorised representative	How vacancy occurred in trust (such as death or the like)	Signature of authorised representative
A B	Princes Street, Dunedin				Deceased	
C D	Princes Street, Dunedin				Resignation	
E F	Princes Street, Dunedin				Incapacitated	
G H	Princes Street, Dunedin				Refusal to act	
I J	Princes Street, Dunedin				Withdrawal from District Congress or District Grand Office or Sub Office or community as the case may be	
K L	Princes Street, Dunedin	December 2024-2050				

Schedule: amended, on 2 November 2024, by [section 250](#) of the Land Transfer Act 2017 (2017 No 30).

Reprints notes

1General





Congress Property Trusts Act 1956 that incorporates all the amendments to that Act as at the date of the last amendment to it, as enacted and enforced into law and or contract.

This is a reprint of Moai Crown King William IV Trust

2Legal status

Affidavit Exhibit 22b

Reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by any amendments to that enactment. Section 18 of the Legislation Act 2012 provides that this reprint, published in electronic form, has the status of an official version under section 17 of that Act. A printed version of the reprint produced directly from this official electronic version also has official status.

3Editorial and format changes

Editorial and format changes to reprints are made using the powers under sections 24 to 26 of the Legislation Act 2012. See also <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/>.

4Amendments incorporated in this reprint

Land Transfer Act 2017 (2017 No 30): [section 250](#)

District Grand Lodges of English Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1976 (1976 No 1 (P)): [section 12\(2\)](#)

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/private/1956/0001/latest/whole.html>

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Affidavit Exhibit 22c

Vesting under 'Grand Lodge' statutes

Three unique transmission types are available in the e-dealing workspace to register the vesting of land when trustees are appointed or changed under particular statutes.

The new transmission types names are abbreviations of the relevant statutes:

- Trustee Change - Grand Lodge of Freemasons Act 1903
- Trustee Change - District Grand Lodges Act 1976
- Trustee Change - Provincial Grand Lodges Act 1946

(The relevant statutes are the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1903, the District Grand Lodges and District Grand Royal Arch Chapters of English Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1976 and Provincial Grand Lodge of New Zealand (Irish Constitution) Trustees Act 1946.)

These new transmission types can be selected in the Transmission Type field (instrument code TSM) of the Prepare Transmission screen. They must be prepared in either Complex/Exception mode or Lease/Mortgage/Other (LMO) mode, as appropriate for the land or interest in land that has vested.

The instrument requires the same certifications by the applicant's representative as for other transmission types. This includes a certification that the applicant is entitled to be registered as owner by virtue of transmission.

The evidence to be held on file by the applicant's representative, and to be produced to the RGL if requested for an e-dealing compliance review is the same as for other transmission types, namely:

- Authority & Instruction form(s) - completed by the new trustees
- Statutory declaration by the applicant(s).

Charitable Trusts

Where land is registered in the names of persons who are trustees under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957, the vesting of the land on a change of trustees or appointment of new trustees can be registered using an "ANT- Appointment of New Trustees" instrument. NOTE: This instrument type should only be used for change of trustees under the Charitable Trusts Acts 1957.

Friendly Societies and Credit Unions



new trustees under the Friendly Societies and Credit Unions Act 1982 cannot be registered against land titles. A notice under section 32 of that Act should be provided to LINZ by post or by submitting a Titles - Trustee Change request in Landonline.



Affidavit Exhibit 22d

• Land registration guide

- Adverse possession
- Authority and identity
- Caveats
- Certify and sign
- Changing or correcting names
- Checklists
- Compliance monitoring and quality assurance
- Consents
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- Statutory and evidentiary requirements
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 - Vesting under 'Grand Lodge' statutes
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• Ā mātou mahi Our work

Affidavit Exhibit 22f

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<https://www.linz.govt.nz/guidance/land-registration/land-registration-guide/transmissions/vesting-under-grand-lodge-statutes>

THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTION of THE GRAND LODGE OF ANTIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF NEW ZEALAND Together with the Charges of a Freemason, a Summary of the Antient Charges and Regulations, and Appendixes and Collected Rulings of Grand Lodge. Thirty-Eighth Edition 2023 November 2023 2 November 2023 Previous Editions First Edition 1891 Second Edition 1893 Third Edition 1899 Fourth Edition 1901 Fifth Edition 1905 Sixth Edition 1909 Seventh Edition 1913 Eighth Edition 1920 Ninth Edition 1921 Tenth Edition 1925 Eleventh Edition 1930 Twelfth Edition 1931 Thirteenth Edition 1940 Fourteenth Edition 1942 Fifteenth Edition 1945 Sixteenth Edition 1947 Seventeenth Edition 1951 Eighteenth Edition 1956 Nineteenth Edition 1960 Twentieth Edition 1964 Twenty-First Edition 1970 Twenty-Second Edition 1976 Twenty-Third Edition 1986 Twenty-Fourth Edition 1994 Twenty-Fifth Edition 1999 Twenty-Six Edition 2000 Twenty-Seventh Ed 2002 Twenty-Eighth Edition





2004 Twenty-Ninth Edition 2006 Thirtieth Edition 2008 Thirty-First Edition 2010 Thirty-Second Edition 2013 Thirty-Third Edition 2016 Thirty-Fourth Edition 2017 Thirty-Fifth Edition 2018 Thirty-Six Edition 2019 Thirty-Seventh Edition Thirty-Eighth Edition 2022 2023 Copyright The Grand Lodge of New Zealand 2023 3 November 2023 THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW ZEALAND Grand Lodge having at the Annual Communication held in Wellington on the 15th of November 2019 and subsequent amendments as allowed by the Book of Constitution, re-enacted the Book of Constitution and Laws in a revised form, this edition is issued in conformity therewith, by the direction, and under the superintendence, of the Board of Directors. DP Williams Grand Secretary Office of the Grand Secretary Wellington 18th November 2023 4 November 2023 CONTENTS Declaration of Principles The Charges of a Freemason Summary of the Ancient Charges and Regulations Constitution and Laws of Grand Lodge Collected Rulings of the Board of Directors Forms Trustee Act Authorised Statement- Freemasonry Briefly Explained Management of the Craft Policy Statements Index 5 November 2023 CONSTITUTION AND LAWS Record of amendments made to the original of this edition A. L. Year Amendments

Affidavit Exhibit 22g

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..... 6 November 2023 DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES of the GRAND LODGE OF NEW ZEALAND Freemasonry as a Society is Charitable - its resources are devoted to the welfare and happiness of Mankind. Benevolent - believing that the good of others is of primary concern. **Communal - it promotes ethical conduct and responsible attitudes amongst its members**, and attitudes of heart and mind which will help them to practice charity and goodwill to all. Educational - its authorised ceremonials teach a system of morality and brotherhood based upon Universal Truth.





perpetual distance. II - Of the CIVIL

MAGISTRATE SUPREME and SUBORDINATE A Mason is a peaceful subject to the civil powers wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior magistrates. He is cheerfully to conform to every lawful authority; to uphold on every occasion the interest of the community; and zealously promote the prosperity of his own country. Masonry has ever flourished in times of peace, and been always injured by war, bloodshed, and confusion; so that kings and princes in every age have been much disposed to encourage the craftsmen on account of their peaceableness and loyalty, whereby they practically answer the cavils of their adversaries, and promote the honour of the Fraternity. Craftsmen are bound by peculiar ties to promote peace, cultivate harmony, and live in concord and brotherly love. III - Of LODGES A Lodge is a place where Freemasons assemble to work and to instruct and improve themselves in the mysteries of the antient science. In an extended sense it appliesto persons as well as to place; hence every regular assembly or duly organised meeting of Masons is called a Lodge. Every Brother ought to belong to some Lodge, and be subject to its By-laws and the general regulations of the Craft. A Lodge may be either general or particular, as will be best understood by attending it, and there a knowledge of the established usages and customs of the Craft is alone to be acquired. From antient times no master or fellow could be absent from his Lodge, especially when warned to appear at it, without incurring a severe censure, unless it appeared to the Master and Wardens that pure necessity hindered him. The persons made Masons, or admitted members of a Lodge, must be good and true men, free-born, and of mature and discreet age and sound judgement, no bondmen, no women, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report. 10 November 2023 IV - Of MASTERS, WARDENS, FELLOWS, and APPRENTICES All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the loyal Craft despised; therefore no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing, and therefore every brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to his fraternity. Candidates may, nevertheless, know that no master should take an apprentice unless he has sufficient employment for him; and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art, of serving his master's lord, and of being made a Brother, and then a fellowcraft in due time, after he has served such a term of years as the custom of the country directs; that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the honour of being Warden, and then the Master of the Lodge, the Grand Warden, and at length the Grand Master of all the Lodges, according to his merit. No Brother can be a Warden until he has passed the part of a fellow-craft, nor a Master until he has acted as a Warden, nor Grand Warden until he has been Master of a Lodge nor Grand Master until he has been a fellow-craft before his election, who is also to be nobly born, or a gentleman of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar, or some curious architect, or other artist, descended of honest parents, and who is of singularly great merit in the opinion of the Lodges. And for the better, and easier, and more honourable discharge of his office, the Grand Master has the power to choose his own Deputy Grand Master, who must then be, or have formerly been, the Master of a particular Lodge,





with innocent mirth, treating one another according to ability, but avoiding all excess, or forcing any Brother to eat or drink beyond his inclinations, or hindering him from going when his occasions call him, or doing or saying anything offensive, or that may forbid an easy and free conversation; for that would blast our harmony and defeat our laudable purposes. Therefore no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the Lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or state policy, we being only, as Masons, of the universal religion above-mentioned; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages, and are resolved against all politics, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge, nor never will. 3. When Brethren meet without Strangers but not in a Lodge Formed You are to salute one another in a courteous manner as you will be instructed, calling each other Brother, freely giving mutual instructions as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that respect which is due to any Brother, were he not a Mason; for though all Masons are, as Brethren, upon the same level, yet Masonry takes no honour from a man that he had before - 12 November 2023 nay, rather it adds to his honour, especially if he has deserved well of the Brotherhood, who must give honour to whom it is due, and avoid ill manners. 4. Behaviour in Presence of Strangers not Masons You shall be cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated; and sometimes you shall divert a discourse and manage it prudently for the honour of the worshipful fraternity. 5. Behaviour at Home and in Your Neighbourhood You are to act as becomes a moral and wise man; particularly not to let your family, friends, and neighbours know the concerns of the Lodge, etc., but wisely consult your own honour and that of your antient brotherhood, for reasons not to be mentioned here. You must also consult your health by not continuing together too late or too long from home after Lodge hours are past; and by avoiding of gluttony or drunkenness, that your families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working. 6. Behaviour Towards a Strange Brother You are cautiously to examine him in such a method as prudence shall direct you that you may not be imposed upon by an ignorant, false pretender, whom you are to reject with contempt and derision, and beware of giving him any hints of knowledge. But if you discover him to be a true and genuine Brother, you are to respect him accordingly; and if he is in want you must relieve him if you can, or else direct him how he may be relieved. You must employ him some days, or else recommend him to be employed. But you are not charged to do beyond your ability; only to prefer a poor brother that is a good man and true before any other poor people in the same circumstances. Finally. - All these charges you are to observe, and also those that shall be communicated to you in another way; cultivating brotherly love, the foundation and copestone, the cement and glory of this antient fraternity, avoiding all wrangling and quarrelling, all slander and backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest Brother, but defending his character and doing him all good offices, as far as is consistent with your honour and safety and no farther. And if any of them do you injury, you must apply to your own or his Lodge; and from thence you may appeal to the Grand Lodge at the quarterly communication as has been the antient laudable conduct of our forefathers in every nation; never taking a legal course but when the case cannot be



otherwise decided, and patiently listening to the honest and friendly advice of Masters and fellows when they would prevent your going to law with strangers, or would excite you to put a speedy period to all law suits, that so you may find the affairs of Masonry with the more alacrity and success; but with respect to Brothers or fellows at law, the Master and Brethren should kindly offer their mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending Brethren; and if that submission is impracticable, they must, however, carry on their process or law suit without wrath and rancour (not in the common way), saying or doing nothing which may hinder brotherly love and good offices to be renewed and continued, that all may see the benign influence of Masonry as all true Masons have done from the beginning of the world, and will do to the end of time. Amen. So mote it be.

13 November 2023 Summary of the Antient Charges and Regulations

1. You agree to be a good Man and true, and strictly to obey the Moral Law.
2. You are to be a peaceable subject, and cheerfully to conform to the Laws of the Country in which you reside.
3. You promise not to be concerned in Plots or Conspiracies against Government, but patiently to submit to the decisions of the Supreme Legislature.
4. You agree to pay a proper respect to the Civil Magistrate, to work diligently, live creditably, and act honourably by all men.
5. You agree to hold in veneration the original Rulers and Patrons of the Order of Freemasonry, and their regular Successors, supreme and subordinate, according to their Stations; and to submit to the Awards and Resolutions of your brethren in general Lodge convened, in every case consistent with the Constitution of the Order.
6. You agree to avoid private piques and quarrels, and to guard against intemperance and excess.
7. You agree to be cautious in your carriage and behaviour, courteous to your brethren, and faithful to your Lodge.
8. You promise to respect genuine and true brethren, and to discountenance imposters and all dissenters from the original plan of Freemasonry.
9. You agree to promote the general good of society, to cultivate the Social Virtues, and to propagate the knowledge of the Mystic Art as far as your influence and ability can extend.
10. You promise to pay homage to the Grand Master for the time being, and to his Officers when duly installed, and strictly to conform to every Regulation of the Grand Lodge.
11. You admit that it is not in the power of any person, or body of men to make alteration, or innovation in the Body of Masonry without the consent first obtained of the Grand Lodge.
12. You promise a regular attendance on the Communications and Committees of the Grand Lodge, upon receiving proper notice thereof; and to pay attention to all the duties of Freemasonry upon proper and convenient occasions.
13. You admit that no new Lodge can be formed without permission of the Grand Master or his Deputy, and that no countenance ought to be given to any irregular Lodge, or to any person initiated therein; and that no public procession or ceremonial of Freemasons clothed with the badges of the Order can take place without the Special License of the Grand Master or his Deputy.
14. You admit that no person can regularly be made a Freemason, or admitted a member of any Lodge without previous notice and due enquiry into his character; and that no Brother can be advanced to a higher degree except in strict conformity with the Laws of the Grand Lodge.
15. You promise that no visitor shall be received into your Lodge without due examination, and producing proper vouchers of his having been initiated in a regular Lodge.

This summary is to be read to the Master-Elect at the request of the installing officer at his





Installation into the Chair of a Lodge and requires his affirmation. 15 November 2023 THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW ZEALAND ENACTED AT WELLINGTON IN NOVEMBER 2019 (37th Edition) Issued under the authority of Grand Lodge WHEREAS: 1. Freemasonry was established in New Zealand in 1842 and was until 1889 practised by numerous Lodges formed under charters from the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the Grand Lodge of Ireland, respectively. 2. In the City of Wellington on the 11th September 1889 it was agreed that the formation of a Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of New Zealand was desirable in the interests of the Craft, and a solemn declaration was signed forming and constituting a Grand Lodge called the Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of New Zealand. 3. In accordance with that declaration the said Grand Lodge was duly opened in the St. Augustine Masonic Hall in the City of Christchurch on the 29th April 1890. Brother Henry Thomson was elected Grand Master, and on the following day he was regularly installed. 4. On the 13th October 1891, a Constitution and Laws were enacted for the good government of Grand Lodge and of all Lodges holding Charters under it. 5. The Constitution and Laws have from time to time been amended, and it is expedient that they be revised and further amended and, also revised and amended, be enacted. NOW THEREFORE: (a) Grand Lodge, meeting at Communication in Wellington on the 24th day of November 2000 resolved that certain Rules shall be the Constitution and Laws of Grand Lodge coming into force on the 25th day of November 2000 (the Rules in force on the 24th day of November having been revoked). (b) Grand Lodge at its meetings either at Communication, Annual Communication, Special Communication (or in Divisional Conferences) in the period from the 22nd day of November 2002 until 18th November 2023 resolved that some of the new Rules referred to paragraph (a) above be amended, revoked and/or new Rules enacted, with amendments, revocations and enactments coming into force on dates no later than 30th day of November in the year they were approved. All of which current Rules are the Constitution and Laws of Grand Lodge as are hereafter set out. 16 November 2023 PART I – GENERAL PROVISIONS 1. Citation DEFINITIONS AND MACHINERY 2. Definitions of Terms 3. Construction of Rules: 4. Forms 5. Saving Clause 6. Powers of Substituted Authorities TERRITORY 7. Masonic Division 8. Lodgesin a Division 9. Districts 10. Repealed 11. Repealed 12. Repealed ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION AND POWERS 13. The Government of the Craft 14. Executive and Judicial Power of Grand Lodge 15. Grand Master’s Healing Power 16. The Roll of Lodges 17. Channels of Communication 18. Mode of Communication 19. Delivery of Documents and Notices 20. Office of the Grand Secretary 21. Official Seals PART II – CRAFT LODGES CHARTERS 22. Necessity for Charter 23. Custody of Charter 24. Name of Lodge 25. Petition for Charterfor aNew Lodge 26. Formal Constitution of New Lodge 27. Joining Lodges MASTERSOF CRAFT LODGES 28. Qualification for Nomination and Election 29. Timesfor Election and Installation 30. Nomination of Master 31. Election of Master 32. Failure of Nominations 33. Failure of Election 34. Plurality of Mastership Forbidden 35. Maximum Period of Office 36. Dispensationsin Special Cases OFFICERS 37. Officers of a Craft Lodge 38. Election or Appointment of other Officers 17 November 2023 39. Confirmation of Minutes of Election 40. Investiture of Officers 41. Removal from Office 42. Filling of Vacant Offices PRESIDINGOFFICERS AND PROCEDURE 43. Precedence in Craft Lodges 44. Grand Master Presiding 45. Other Grand Officers Presiding 46. Installed Masters Acting 47. Convening and





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147. Dispensing Powers of Divisional Grand Masters 148. Dispensing Powers of a District Grand
Master FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF GRAND OFFICERS 149. Function and Duties of Grand Officers 150.
Appointment of Divisional Appointees 151. Functions and Duties of Divisional Appointees 152.





Repealed 153. Repealed 154. Repealed 155.

Repealed 20 November 2023 SELECTION OF ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS 156. Selection and Confirmation of Grand Master 157. Repealed 158. Election of District Grand Masters 159. Method of Election 160. Allocation of Other Grand Offices 161. Nominations for other Elective Offices 162. Scheme of Distribution 163. Objection and Ballots 164. Election of Officers 165. Canvassing for Office Forbidden TRUSTEES OF GRAND LODGE 166. Appointment of Trustees 167. Tenure of Office PART IV – SPECIAL AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS RECOGNISED GRAND LODGES 168. Holders of Grand Rank 169. Grand Representatives 170. Additional Members of Grand Lodge DISTINCTIONS AWARDED BY GRAND MASTER AND GRAND LODGE 171. Honorary Past Grand Rank 172. Recommendations for Honorary Past Grand Rank 173. The Grand Master's Order of Service to Masonry 174. The Grand Lodge Roll of Honour 175. Service Awards PART V – CEREMONIES AND REGALIA INSTALLED MASTER 176. Rank of Installed Master INSTALLATION 177. Installation of Grand Master 178. Attendance of Non-Masonic Visitors at Grand Installation 179. Investiture of Officers of Grand Lodge 180. Grand Wardens at Meetings REGALIA 181. Regalia to be Worn 182. Wearing of Craft Lodge Regalia 183. Wearing of Grand Lodge Regalia 184. Public Appearance in Masonic Clothing JEWELS 185. Permitted Jewels 186. Jewels of Officers of Grand Lodge 187. Jewels of Officers of Craft Lodges and Past Masters 188. Craft Lodge Jewels 21 November 2023 189. Badges 190. Old Lodges APRONS, COLLARS AND GAUNTLETS 191. Aprons 192. Collars 193. Gauntlets 194. Past Grand Officers' Regalia PART VI – GRAND LODGE FUNCTIONS COMMUNICATIONS AND TRIENNIAL GENERAL MEETINGS 195. Communication 196. Special Communication 197. Notice to Board of Directors of Proposed Business 198. Presiding Grand Officer 199. Order of Business at Communication 200. Order in Debate 201. Voting 202. Ballots 203. Appointment of Lodge Representative 204. Repealed 205. Repealed 206. Repealed 207. Issue of Ballot-papers 208. Visitors to Grand Lodge 209. Report of Proceedings PROPERTY AND FINANCES 210. Terms of Vesting 211. Management and Control of Property 212. Property of Grand Lodge 213. Property in the Custody of the Grand Secretary 214. Moneys of Grand Lodge 215. Payments of Moneys 216. Investment of Funds 217. Charitable Funds Generally 218. Financial Year 219. Accounts 220. Audit THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS 221. Constitution of Board 222. General Functions of Board 223. General Procedure 224. Meetings of Board 225. Annual Report 226. Masonic Buildings Fund 227. Boards of Enquiry 22 November 2023 THE FREEMASONS CHARITY 228. Object and Purpose of Fund 229. Ceremonial Review Committee TRUSTEE'S MANDATORY AND DEFAULT OBLIGATIONS, INDEMNITY AND DOCUMENTS 230. Property of Lodges 231. Mandatory Duties 232. Default Duties 233. Indemnity 234. Documents 235. Repealed 236. Repealed 237. Repealed PART VII – DIFFERENCES AND DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS DIFFERENCES AND OFFENCES 238. Differences 239. Offences 240. Definitions 241. Procedure 242. Trial Commission 243. Appeal Commission 244. Penalties 245. Fines 246. Suspension 247. Proceedings of Disciplinary Tribunals 248. Reporting Decision 249. Printing and Publishing 250. Use of Emblems in Business 251. Re-admission 252. Duty to Report Conviction 253. Repealed 254. Repealed 255. Repealed 256. Repealed 257. Repealed 258. Repealed 259. Repealed 260. Repealed PART VIII – MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL 261. Laying a Foundation Stone 262. Charitable Trust 263. Masonic Almoners Associations 264. Restriction on Use of Name 265. Amendment of Book of Constitution 266. Restriction on Power of Amendment and Disposal of Property 23 November 2023 PART I – GENERAL PROVISIONS 1. Citation These Rules may be referred to as The Book of Constitution



November 2023. DEFINITIONS AND MACHINERY 2.

Definitions of Terms In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires: a. i. "Audit" means an examination of the financial and accounting records and supporting documents by a Chartered Accountant who holds a current practicing certificate as a chartered accountant and would provide a reasonable or high level of assurance that the financial and accounts records and supporting documents are free from material errors or fraud. The opinion is expressed as the financial statements are free from material misstatements. An audit certificate will be provided. ii. "Review" means an examination and verification of the financial and accounting records and supporting documents by persons who have had no part in their preparation but who have the confidence of the lodge in their duty to perform the task and who demonstrate experience in the review and preparation of accounts. This may include Chartered Accountants. There is Limited assurance, which is less than reasonable assurance, that the financial statements are free from material errors or fraud. The opinion is expressed as "nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the financial statements are not free from material misstatements". No audit certificate is provided. b. "Ballot" means a secret vote by use of a ballot box and balls or cubes or otherwise in accordance with the custom of the Lodge but never by show of hands or by voice, except as hereafter provided in Rule 66c. c. "Brother", "Mason", "Master Mason", "Member of the Lodge", "Installed Master", "Past Master", or words of similar intent refer to a member of a Craft Lodge. d. Reference to "Communication" means a triennial Communication held in accordance with Rule 195 only and shall not include an Annual Communication nor a Special Communication, which in terms of these Rules must be specified as such. e. "Craft Lodge" and "Lodge" mean a Lodge for the time being holding a Charter under the hand of the Grand Master and the Seal of Grand Lodge and include a Lodge of Research, but do not include a Lodge of Instruction. f. "Dispensation" means a dispensation granted by the Grand Master, whose power to grant a dispensation may be delegated to a Divisional Grand Master in terms of Rule 147 and a District Grand Master in terms of Rule 148. g. "District" means a group of Lodges established under Rule 9. h. "Division" means a Division as defined in Rule 7. i. "Elect", "Election" includes a vote by way of ballot, show of hands or by voice. j. "Emergency Meeting" means any meeting of a Lodge other than a regular meeting or a Lodge of Sorrow. k. "The Executive Officers" are the Grand Registrar, the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Almoner and the Grand Superintendent of Works. 24 November 2023 l. "Form", "Prescribed Form" or words of similar intent mean the form for the time being prescribed by the Board of Directors. m. "Grand Lodge" means the Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of New Zealand. n. "Masonic Year" used in relation to a Craft Lodge and its Officers means the period between one regular meeting and the corresponding regular meeting in the same calendar month of the next following calendar year, notwithstanding that: i. the date of either of those meetings has been altered by dispensation or otherwise, and ii. the period may be more or less than three hundred and sixty-five days. o. "Postal Ballot" means an election held or a vote or decision taken by post in accordance with procedures laid down by the Board of Directors. p. "Recognised Grand Lodge" means a sovereign Masonic body which is for the time being recognised by Grand Lodge. q. "Regular meeting" means a meeting the date of which is fixed by the Charter or By-laws of the Lodge. r. Masonic Entity





includes but is not limited to: a. Any Trust where the Trustees of that Trust are appointed to that Trust due to being i. Trustees of a Lodge or Lodges , or ii. Appointed by a Lodge or Lodges to be Trustees of that Trust b. Any Limited Liability Company or Limited Partnership where the shareholder or partners of that Limited Liability Company or Limited Partnership are appointed due to being: i. Trustees of a Masonic Entity, or ii. Appointed by a Lodge or Lodges to be shareholders or partners of that Limited Liability Company or Limited Partnership. 3. Construction of Rules: In the construction of these Rules: a. Headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the meaning of the Rule. b. Unless the context requires a different construction: i. The singular includes the plural, ii. The plural includes the singular. c. Reference to a Division or District shall mean the particular Division or District in which the Lodge or Brother concerned is located or to which he or it is attached so as to give appropriate meaning to the Rule in question and reference to a Divisional or District Grand Masters shall have a similar meaning. d. Reference to Communication means a Triennial Communication under Rule 195 only and shall not include an Annual Communication nor a Special Communication, which in terms of these Rules must be specified as such. 4. Forms Forms may from time to time be prescribed, amended, or replaced by the Board of Directors. 25 November 2023 5. Saving Clause a. All acts deeds matters and things which were made done or given under any former Rules and which were in force at the commencement of these Rules shall continue in force, with any necessary changes, as if they had originated under these Rules. b. Any period of time that began to run before the commencement of these Rules shall not be extended or shortened by these Rules, but shall expire on the date on which it would have expired if these Rules had not been enacted. c. “The Freemasons Charity” shall replace any reference to the Fund of Benevolence and any reference to the Fund of Benevolence shall be deemed to be read as “The Freemasons Charity” . d. “Grand Almoner” shall replace any reference to the Superintendent of The Freemasons Charity. e. Except in Rule 224. g. Board of Directors shall replace any reference to the Board of General Purposes , and any reference to ‘the Board’ shall be deemed to be read as ‘the Board of Directors’ . f. In Rules 21. a, 221. d, 223. b. , 224. a. , 224. b, 224. c. , and 225 ‘the Chair of the Board of Directors shall replace any reference to ‘the President of the Board of General Purposes’ or ‘the President’ . 6. Powers of Substituted Authorities a. Where the laws and customs of Freemasonry allow or provide for a Brother to preside or act for an absent Officer or Brother, he shall while so presiding or acting have all the rights, powers and duties of that Officer or Brother. b. The fact that he so presided or acted shall, until the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence that he had authority to preside or act. TERRITORY 7. Masonic Division a. “Division” means one of those areas over which Grand Lodge exercises jurisdiction and which are named respectively Northern, Central and Southern. b. The boundaries of the Divisions are as follows: i. The Northern Division comprises the northernmost part of New Zealand, bounded in the south by a straight line from the southern extremity of Hicks Bay on the East Coast to Tokaanu south of Lake Taupo and thence to Mt Messenger on the West Coast. ii. The Central Division comprises the remainder of the North Island. iii. The Southern Division comprises the whole of the South Island and Stewart Island. 8. Lodges in a Division a. Every Lodge the principal meeting-place of which is situated within the boundaries



of a Division shall belong to that Division.

b. The Board of Directors may include in any Division any Lodge which is situated outside New Zealand, and which is under the control of Grand Lodge, or the Board of Directors may direct that such Lodges be administered by that Board. 26 November 2023 c. For the purpose of ensuring that a Lodge is associated with the District to which, by community of interest, convenience of access or otherwise its members are most closely connected, the Board of Directors may with the written request of the Lodge, resolve that the Lodge be deemed to belong to a Division and be allocated to a District in that Division other than the Division within which it is geographically situated.

9. Districts The Board of Directors shall establish Districts within each Division comprising local groups of Lodges, and may from time to time, within each Division, alter and replace Districts and establish new Districts after consultation with the Lodges involved. 10. Repealed 11. Repealed 12. Repealed ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION AND POWERS 13. The Government of the Craft Grand Lodge governs and possesses supreme superintending authority over the Craft in New Zealand and alone has the inherent power of enacting laws and regulations for the government of the Craft and of altering, repealing and replacing them. 14. Executive and Judicial Power of Grand Lodge a. Grand Lodge has the power of investigating, regulating and deciding all matters relating to the Craft, to particular Lodges, and to individual Brethren.

b. Grand Lodge may exercise this power acting in Communication, Annual Communication, Special Communication, or by such delegated authority as it may appoint subject to these Rules. c. Except as provided in Rule 244, Grand Lodge alone has the power of erasing Lodges and expelling Brethren from the Craft, powers it cannot delegate to any subordinate authority. 15. Grand Master's Healing Power The Grand Master shall, in addition to the powers and prerogatives he holds by Masonic usage and custom or by these Rules, have the power to heal any breach of these Rules or infringement of Masonic usage or custom. 16. The Roll of Lodges The Grand Secretary shall maintain a Roll of Craft Lodges holding a Charter under Grand Lodge, setting out the name and number of each, the date of the Charter, the date on which the Lodge was constituted, and any other particulars which the Board of Directors may direct to be inserted in the roll. 17. Channels of Communication a. All communications to the Grand Master shall be made through the Grand Secretary. b. Applications for new Charters, Grand Master's dispensations, and nominations for office in Grand Lodge shall be made through the Divisional Grand Master. c. All returns, petitions, applications for certificates and other communications to be made under these Rules to Grand Lodge or the Board of Directors shall be made through the Grand Secretary. 27 November 2023

18. Mode of Communication a. Every communication to be made under these Rules shall be in writing. b. Every communication to be made under any provision of these Rules by a Craft Lodge shall, except where the signature of the Master, or Master and Wardens, or Master and Secretary, is required by these Rules, be sufficient if signed by the Secretary. c. Every communication to be made under any provision of these Rules by a member of a Craft Lodge shall be signed by that member. d. No petition, appeal or other communication shall be received unless it is couched in proper and respectful language. 19. Delivery of Documents and Notices a. Documents or Notices required by these Rules to be sent to the Grand Secretary may be delivered by hand at the office of the Grand Secretary during ordinary office hours to any person appearing for the time being

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to be in charge of that office, or sent to the

office of Grand Lodge addressed to the Grand Secretary by his official title. b. Documents or Notices to be sent to any Craft Lodge may be delivered by hand to the Master or Secretary thereof, or sent to the Master or the Secretary of the Lodge, addressed to that person in his name or by his title of office, in either case at his usual address or at his last address known to the Grand Secretary. Documents or Notices to be sent to any member of a Lodge may be:- i. Delivered by hand to that member, or ii. Sent as provided in Section 152 of the Property Law Act 1952, or iii. Sent by posting by ordinary post addressed to him at his usual address, or to his last address known to the Grand Secretary, or iv. Sent by facsimile, or v. Sent by email. c. A Document or Notice is deemed to have been served:- i. In the case of personal delivery, when received by the member, or ii. In the case of posting by ordinary post, on the 5th day following the date of posting, or iii. In the case of facsimile transmission, when sent to the facsimile number notified in writing by the member, or iv. In the case of email, when acknowledged by the member by return email or otherwise in writing. 20. Office of the Grand Secretary The office of the Grand Secretary shall be situated in the City of Wellington. 21. Official Seals a. The Seal of Grand Lodge shall be in the custody of the Grand Secretary, and shall be affixed to Masonic documents by authority of a resolution of the Board of Directors and in the presence of the Grand Master, or the Chair of the Board of Directors, and one Board member or the Grand Secretary, both of whom shall sign the document. b. Each Divisional Grand Master shall hold an Official Seal which shall be in his custody during his term of office. All appropriate Masonic documents issued by him shall be imprinted with the Official Seal and signed by him. c. Every Craft Lodge may have a Lodge Seal and provide in its By-laws for the custody and use thereof. 28 November 2023 PART II - CRAFT LODGES CHARTERS 22. Necessity for Charter a. No Lodge, except while acting under dispensation, can meet without a Charter. b. No Brother shall assist or take part in any meeting within the territory of Grand Lodge which is held by a Lodge or by persons purporting to meet as a Lodge, unless it is held under the authority of a dispensation or Charter. c. This Rule does not apply to existing Lodges meeting under a Charter granted by a recognised Grand Lodge. 23. Custody of Charter a. The Charter of every Lodge is to be entrusted to the Master at his installation. b. The Master is responsible for safe custody of the Charter, which shall be displayed throughout every meeting of the Lodge. 24. Name of Lodge a. Every Lodge shall be distinguished by the name and number in its Charter. b. A Lodge may resolve to change its name and shall present a petition in the prescribed form to the Grand Master for his approval. If approved the change shall be recorded in the Charter and the Roll of Lodges. 25. Petition for Charter for a New Lodge a. Every application for a Charter shall be by petition to the Grand Master in the prescribed form and shall be signed by at least seven Master Masons registered by Grand Lodge or by some recognised Grand Lodge. b. The petition shall be supported by a recommendation from a neighbouring Lodge. c. The petition, together with the recommendation of the neighbouring Lodge, shall be delivered to the Divisional Grand Master and he shall forward the same, with his report thereon, to the Grand Secretary. 26. Formal Constitution of New Lodge a. Every new Lodge shall be solemnly constituted according to ancient usage by the Grand Master and his Wardens or by such other Grand Officers as the Grand Master appoints. b. No Brother shall be installed



as Master or invested as a Warden except the

Brother named in the Charter for such office unless by dispensation of the Grand Master. 27. Joining Lodges a. A Lodge holding a Charter under a recognised Grand Lodge may petition the Grand Master in the prescribed form to transfer its allegiance to Grand Lodge. b. The petition shall be signed by the Master and Wardens of the Lodge, may have the Seal of the Lodge affixed, and shall be delivered to the Grand Secretary. c. To ensure that fraternal relations are preserved, the Grand Master shall satisfy himself that all reasonable prerequisites prescribed by the Grand Lodge under which the Lodge previously held its Charter have been complied with. d. A Charter granted under this Rule shall be a Charter of Confirmation. 29 November 2023 MASTERS OF CRAFT LODGES 28. Qualification for Nomination and Election Every member of a Lodge, other than a Research Lodge, who will on the day of installation have served the office of Master or Warden for one Masonic year in a Craft Lodge or in a Lodge holding a Charter under a recognised Grand Lodge is qualified for nomination to the office of Master of that lodge. 29. Times for Election and Installation The By-laws of every Lodge shall fix a regular meeting ("the day of election") when the election of Master shall be held, and a regular meeting ("the day of installation") when the Master shall be installed. 30. Nomination of Master a. At the regular meeting before the day of election any Brother qualified for nomination may with his consent be proposed and seconded in open lodge without comment, for the office of Master. b. The names of the Brethren so nominated shall be set out in the Lodge Summons for the next meeting. 31. Election of Master a. A ballot must be taken to fill the office of Master. b. On the day of election the Lodge shall, without comment, proceed by ballot to elect its Master from among the Brethren who have been nominated and who have not withdrawn. c. The ballot shall be declared in favour of the Brother who receives more than half of the votes of the members present and voting ("an absolute majority"). d. If an absolute majority is not at first secured, the name or names of the Brother or, in a case of equality, the Brethren receiving the smallest number of votes shall be withdrawn from the ballot, and a further ballot be taken among those remaining. This shall be done until a Brother secures an absolute majority. 32. Failure of Nominations a. If at any time before the ballot for the Master the sole nominee withdraws or becomes incapable of filling the office, then an emergency meeting shall forthwith be called for the purpose of receiving further nominations. b. If the date of that meeting is such that notice of the second series of nominations cannot be given seven days before the day of election, then another emergency meeting shall be called for the purpose of balloting for the Master. c. No dispensation shall be required for any meeting authorised by this Rule. 33. Failure of Election a. If the minute of the ballot for the Master is not confirmed, or if at any time after election and before installation the Master-elect dies, declines to be installed, or becomes incapable of filling the office of Master, then an emergency meeting shall forthwith be called for the purposes both of receiving further nominations and of conducting the election of a Master. b. No dispensation shall be required for any meeting authorised by this Rule. 30 November 2023 34. Plurality of Mastership Forbidden No Brother shall be Master of more than one Lodge at the same time without a dispensation. 35. Maximum Period of Office No Brother shall continue as Master of a Craft Lodge for more than two years in succession without a dispensation but he may again hold the office after he has



been out of that office for one Masonic year.

36. Dispensations in Special Cases A dispensation may be granted, whether before or after the event, in any of the following cases: a. The election to the office of Master of a Brother who has been unable to serve the office of Warden for a full Masonic year; b. Where nominations for the office of Master have not been made, or cannot practicably be made, at the prescribed time; c. Where ballot for the office of Master has not been, or cannot practicably be, conducted on the day of election; d. Where the Master-elect has not been installed, or cannot practicably be installed, on the day of installation; e. Where nomination, ballot for or installation of the Master is irregular, or where any doubt may exist as to its regularity; f. Where in the case of a new Lodge a Master Mason other than a Warden is nominated as its first Master. OFFICERS

37. Officers of a Craft Lodge a. The regular Officers of a Craft Lodge are: The Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Treasurer, Secretary, Almoner, Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon, Inner Guard and Tyler. b. A Craft Lodge may have the following additional Officers: Deputy Master (who must be an Installed Master), Chaplain, Director of Ceremonies, Assistant Treasurer, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Almoner, Assistant Director of Ceremonies, Standard Bearer, Organist or Director of Music, Senior Steward, Junior Steward, and Assistant Steward. c. Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-clause a. of this Rule, an Almoner is not a regular Officer of a Research Lodge, but he may be an additional Officer. d. The By-laws of a Craft Lodge may prescribe the additional offices to be filled. e. No brother shall hold more than one office in the same Craft Lodge at the same time, provided always: i. If the Lodge has resolved for any specified Masonic Year that there are insufficient qualified Brethren to fill the office of both Secretary and Treasurer then provided Notice of Motion is given at the preceding meeting and the Lodge pursuant to that Notice of Motion resolves to appoint one member to both positions, then the Lodge may elect a Brother to fill both offices and upon investiture he shall perform the duties of both offices and he shall be invested with the Jewel of either office; and ii. Any Brother holding any other office may also hold the Office of Almoner.

38. Election or Appointment of other Officers a. In a Craft Lodge the Treasurer and Tyler must be elected. b. Unless the By-laws otherwise provide, all other Officers are appointed by the Master. c. Nomination for elective office shall be made without comment. If there is more than one nominee for any office, election shall be by ballot without comment.

39. Confirmation of Minutes of Election a. Before any elected Officer is presented for investiture the minutes relating to his election must be confirmed. b. Should confirmation be withheld the election shall be void and the Lodge shall nominate and elect a Brother to fill the vacant office.

40. Investiture of Officers a. Upon installation the Master shall invest or cause to be invested his Wardens and other Officers. b. The Treasurer, Secretary, Almoner, and other Officers charged with administrative functions may discharge those functions pending investiture, but no officer shall assume his office until he has been invested.

41. Removal from Office a. If the Master is dissatisfied with the conduct of any Officer he may lay the matter before the Lodge at a regular meeting. Seven days' notice in writing of the grounds of dissatisfaction shall be sent to the officer concerned. b. If it appears to the majority of members present that the dissatisfaction is well grounded, the Lodge may resolve that the Officer be removed from office. c. If any Officer other than the Master,



whether on the ground of sickness, or change of residence, or for other good reason, requests the Master to relieve him of his office, the Master may agree and declare the office vacant. 42. Filling of Vacant Offices a. If any office other than that of Master becomes vacant: i. If the office was elective, the Lodge may elect a qualified member to fill the vacancy. ii. If the office was by appointment, the Master may appoint a qualified member to fill the vacancy. b. These Rules and the By-Laws of the Lodge shall with any necessary modifications apply to any election under this Rule. c. Until the office is regularly filled the Master may appoint a qualified Brother to act temporarily but he shall not be invested. PRESIDING OFFICERS AND PROCEDURE 43. Precedence in Craft Lodges The order of precedence of the Officers of a Craft Lodge is as follows: Master, Deputy Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary, Director of Ceremonies, Almoner, Senior Deacon, Junior Deacon, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Director of Ceremonies, Standard Bearer, Assistant Almoner, Organist or Director of Music, Inner Guard, Stewards, Tyler. 32 November 2023 44. Grand Master Presiding The Grand Master is by virtue of his office a member of every Craft Lodge and has full authority to preside in any Lodge. 45. Other Grand Officers Presiding a. If the Grand Master or Pro Grand Master is not present, the Deputy Grand Master when visiting a Lodge officially has full authority to preside. b. In the absence of the Grand Master, Pro Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, the Divisional Grand Master has full authority to preside over a Lodge situated within his Division. c. In the absence of the Grand Master, Pro Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Divisional Grand Master, the District Grand Master has full authority to preside over a Lodge within his District. 46. Installed Masters Acting No Brother who is not an Installed Master regularly enrolled on the Roll of Grand Lodge may take the Chair in a Craft Lodge, unless the provisions of Rule 47 apply. 47. Convening and Presiding at Lodge Meetings a. The Master of a Lodge, when installed, shall preside at every meeting of the Lodge at which he is present. b. If the Master is absent, dies, is removed, suspended, found guilty of any Masonic offence, or rendered incapable of discharging his duties, then: i. The Deputy Master, if there is one, or ii. In his absence, or if there is none, the Senior Warden, or iii. In his absence, the Junior Warden, or iv. In his absence, the Immediate Past Master, or v. In his absence, the Senior Past Master of the Lodge, shall convene the Lodge until the next Installation, or until the Master can again exercise his authority. c. If the Master is not present then: i. The Deputy Master if there is one, or ii. In his absence, or if there is none, the Immediate Past Master, or iii. In his absence the Senior Past Master of the Lodge who is able and willing to act, or iv. If no Past Master of the Lodge is present and willing to act, the senior member of the Lodge of the rank of Installed Master who is able and willing to act, shall take the Master's Chair and preside. d. If no Installed Master who is a member of the Lodge is present, the Senior Warden, or in his absence, the Junior Warden shall conduct the business of the Lodge, but shall request an Installed Master to occupy the Chair to open and close the Lodge and to confer degrees. 48. Dispensation to be Read and Recorded If the holding or business of any meeting requires the authority of a dispensation, the dispensation shall be read as soon as the Lodge has been opened and the dispensation and the fact that it was so read shall be recorded in the minutes. 33 November 2023 49. Majority to Rule At any meeting of the Lodge properly summoned:





a. The members present and voting have the right to regulate their own proceedings provided they are consistent with the general laws and regulations of the Craft. b. Any question put to the meeting may be decided by a majority of those present and voting, unless these Rules or the By-laws of the Lodge require a larger majority. 50. Casting Vote a. Where the votes on any question, cast by ballot or otherwise, are equal, the presiding officer may exercise a second or casting vote. b. A casting vote is not exercisable where these Rules or the By-laws of the Lodge require more than a bare majority to decide a question. c. A casting vote is not exercisable by a Warden presiding. d. Upon equality of votes, where a casting vote is not exercisable or is not exercised, the motion is lost. 51. Only Master Mason to Vote Only Master Masons may vote in a Craft Lodge. CANDIDATES 52. Age and Other Qualifications of Candidates a. Any man may be made a Freemason from the age of 18 (eighteen) years. b. Every candidate must be a free man, and in reputable circumstances. 53. Investigating Authorities a. The Master and Wardens of the Lodge shall satisfy themselves as to the suitability of a candidate for initiation. b. To assist the Master and Wardens in the discharge of this duty, the Lodge may by its By-laws establish an Investigating Committee. c. The term "investigating authorities" includes both the Master and Wardens and the Investigating Committee. d. When any person is proposed for initiation, it shall be the duty of the investigating authorities to investigate his moral character and personal circumstances, and report thereon to the Lodge. e. No intended candidate shall be balloted for until the Master has intimated in open Lodge that an appropriate investigation has been made and that he supports or opposes the nomination. f. If the Master intends to oppose the nomination or if any member of the Lodge informs the Master in confidence that he entertains a well-grounded objection to the intended candidate, the Master shall, without disclosing the source of his information, communicate to the proposer of the intended candidate the fact that objection is taken, so as to enable the proposer, if he thinks fit, to withdraw the proposal prior to ballot. g. If a member of the Lodge wishes to propose any person for initiation, an investigation under this Rule may take place prior to the actual proposal of that person. h. The investigating authorities may have regard to the advice and recommendation of any Board of Enquiry. 34 November 2023 54. Proposition of Intended Candidates a. Except in cases of emergency, a candidate for initiation or joining the Lodge shall be proposed and seconded at a regular meeting of that Lodge. b. The prescribed proposal form, signed by the candidate and his proposer and seconder shall be received by the Secretary of the Lodge before the meeting of the Lodge at which the proposal is to be made. c. The proposer and seconder must be Master Masons, and the proposer must be a member of the Lodge. d. In the absence of the proposer or seconder the proposition may be made and seconded by members of the Lodge acting on their behalf. e. The candidate must be personally known to the proposer and seconder, who must be able to state that he is a man of good reputation, and well fitted to become a member of the Lodge. f. The original proposal form shall be sent to the Grand Secretary immediately after the proposal is made in open Lodge. 55. Proposal for Initiation a. Notice of a proposal for initiation shall be placed in the Lodge Summons for the next regular meeting of the Lodge after the proposal has been made in open Lodge. b. The notice shall state: i. the candidate's: - full name, - age, - marital status, - profession, calling or occupation, - place or places



of abode, - business address or addresses;

and ii. the names of his proposer and seconder; and iii. the fact that the ballot for the candidate will be taken at that meeting. c. If the ballot is not taken at the meeting for which it is notified, the notice for all subsequent meetings shall contain the same particulars until the ballot is taken, or the candidate is withdrawn. 56. Ballots for Candidates a. No person can be made a Freemason in, or be admitted a member of a Lodge if on the ballot three black balls appear against him. b. The By-laws of a Lodge may provide that one or two black balls shall reject the person balloted for. c. The name of any person rejected upon a ballot shall forthwith be notified to the Grand Secretary for recording. d. A collective ballot may in the first instance be taken, provided that if a black ball appears a separate ballot shall then be taken for each candidate. e. After the declaration of the result the ballot cannot be re-opened or challenged unless the Master is of the opinion that a mistake has been made, when he may order a second ballot to be taken, provided no Brother has left the room in the interval between the first and second ballot. f. No candidate for initiation rejected at the ballot shall be eligible for proposal in any Lodge for a period of twelve months from the date of rejection. 35 November 2023 57. Initiation a. Every candidate shall be initiated in the Lodge in which he has been balloted for and elected a member of the Lodge. b. No candidate shall be initiated earlier than the next regular meeting after he has been balloted for and elected a member of the Lodge except by dispensation. c. If a candidate is not initiated within twelve months from the date of the ballot, the ballot and election as a member of the Lodge shall be void unless dispensation is granted. Before the candidate is further proposed for initiation, the Master and Wardens of the Lodge shall satisfy themselves as to the continuing suitability of the candidate for initiation. 58. Admission in Cases of Emergency a. If upon delivery of a proposition form to the Secretary, or at any time thereafter, the proposer and seconder deliver to the Master of the Lodge a statement signed by them setting out circumstances affecting the intended candidate that they think justify speedy consideration of the proposition as a case of special emergency, then if the Master is satisfied that the emergency is real and affects the intended candidate, he may apply for a dispensation permitting speedy nomination, notice of candidature, ballot and initiation under this Rule. b. If a dispensation is granted there shall be placed upon the Lodge Summons for the next regular meeting, or upon a Lodge Summons for an emergency meeting, a notice of candidature as prescribed by these Rules, together with a notice that a ballot for the intended candidate will by dispensation be taken at that meeting. c. Before proceeding with the business stated in the Summons the Master shall state to the Lodge the cause of the emergency, which shall be recorded in the minutes. d. After the report of the investigating authorities has been considered by the Lodge the intended candidate may be proposed in open lodge, and a ballot may be taken. If the intended candidate is elected, he may be initiated immediately. e. A dispensation may also be granted under this Rule to initiate a candidate who has already been elected at the time when the emergency affecting him arises within some shorter time than one month after being balloted for. 59. Objection Raised Between Ballot and Initiation If, after the election of a candidate, but before his initiation, objection to the candidate is communicated to the Lodge by any Brother, whether a member of the Lodge or not, the candidate shall not be initiated until





the objection has been enquired into by the

Lodge, and met to the satisfaction of its members. 60. Fees for Initiation No Lodge shall initiate a person until the initiation fees, if any, prescribed by the Lodge in its By-laws, have been paid. 61. Interval between Degrees No Lodge shall confer more than one degree on any Brother on the same day, nor shall a further degree be conferred on any Brother at a shorter interval than four weeks after his receiving a previous degree, except by dispensation and then not at a shorter interval than seven days. 36 November 2023 62. Degrees that may be Conferred on One Day a. No Lodge shall on any one day confer degrees or a degree on more than two candidates, except by dispensation specifying the total number of candidates on whom the degrees or degree may be conferred. b. An application for a dispensation under this Rule shall specify the day on which the meeting is intended to be held, the names of the candidates, the degrees or degree to be conferred, and the special circumstances under which the application is made. 63. Objection Raised after Initiation a. If, after initiation but before passing, or after passing but before raising, any member of the Lodge objects to the advancement of a Brother, the objection shall be referred to a committee to enquire and report thereon to the next regular meeting of the Lodge. b. Upon receipt of the report, if in the opinion of two thirds of the members present and voting the objection is not well founded, the Lodge may confer the higher degree. If the objection is sustained by more than one third of the members present and voting, then the Brothers shall not be advanced, and may be proceeded against under the Rules relating to the striking off of members, or be reported to the Grand Lodge. Voting under this sub-rule shall be by ballot. 64. Examination in Previous Degree No Lodge shall confer a further degree upon a Brother until he has passed an examination in open Lodge on the degree last conferred on him. 65. Proposal for Joining Member. a. Notice of a proposal for a joining member shall be placed in the Lodge Summons for the next regular meeting after the proposal has been made in open Lodge. b. The notice shall state: i. the candidate's: - full name, - age, - marital status, - profession, calling or occupation, - place or places of abode, - business address or addresses; and ii. the names of his proposer and seconder; and iii. the name and number of the Lodge or Lodges of which he is, or has been a member, and iv. that the ballot for the candidate will be taken at that meeting. c. If the ballot is not taken at the meeting for which it is notified, the notice for all subsequent meetings shall contain the same particulars until the ballot is taken, or the candidate is withdrawn. 66. Elections for Joining Members a. The Rules relating to investigation into the suitability of candidates shall apply in the case of a joining member. b. Before an election for a joining member is taken, there shall be produced to the Lodge Secretary: i. The Brother's Grand Lodge Certificate; and ii. A certificate as to his Masonic financial status from every Lodge of which he is or was a member; 37 November 2023 iii. When a Lodge has ceased to meet, a certificate from the Grand Secretary, stating the fact, and confirming that the Brother was registered as a member and that his dues were paid. c. An election for a joining member is to be by ballot provided that: i. Where a Lodge's By-laws so provide, and ii. Provided no member of the Lodge objects, an election for a joining member may be taken on a show of hands. 67. Members Transferring a. When a Brother transfers to another locality the Secretary of his Lodge shall: i. Inform him of the Craft Lodges in that general area; and ii.



Advise all the Lodges in that area in the

prescribed form of the Brother's transfer; and iii. Invite the Brother to select a Lodge in the general area in which he intends to apply for membership; and iv. Send a copy of the form to the Grand Secretary, the District Grand Master of the District in which the Brother intends to reside and the District Grand Master of the District he is leaving. v. On receipt of the Brother's selection, advise the selected Lodge of that fact. b. All Lodges notified of the Brother's transfer shall forward to him a copy of the Lodge Summons for the next six regular meetings of the Lodge, and make such personal contact with him as may be appropriate. c. i. In the instance of a lodge, or lodges, closing or merging to form one lodge in the same locality, the members who so elect, will have their membership, rank and standings classed as a transfer and not require proposal or election (i.e. not to be classed as a joining member) ii. Members who choose other than to transfer as above would still be required to follow Rules 65 and 66. 68. Members Joining from Other Constitutions a. Every joining member who has not been a member of a Craft Lodge shall in open lodge make and sign a declaration of allegiance in the prescribed form. b. The fact of his having made the declaration shall be recorded in the minutes and the form of declaration signed by him shall be preserved among the records of the Lodge. 69. Book of Constitution and By-laws a. A copy of the Book of Constitution currently in print shall be given to every candidate upon his initiation and to every Brother joining from another Constitution and subsequently it may be returned to the secretary, but shall be available for perusal in the lodge. b. A copy of the By-laws of the Lodge shall be given to and retained by every candidate upon his initiation and to every joining member on his admission. 70. Degrees by Recognised Lodges a. A request by a Lodge under a recognised Grand Lodge to have a degree conferred on a Brother in a Craft Lodge must be countersigned by the Grand Secretary of the recognised Grand Lodge, and forwarded to the Grand Secretary for transmission to that Craft Lodge. 38 November 2023 b. The Craft Lodge conferring the degree shall immediately notify the Grand Secretary and the Lodge to which the candidate belongs that the specified degree has been conferred on the date and at the place stated in the notification. c. If a Craft Lodge wishes to have a degree conferred on a Brother in a Lodge under a recognised Grand Lodge it shall forward the request to the Grand Secretary to be countersigned by him and forwarded to the Grand Secretary of the recognised Grand Lodge for transmission to the Lodge in which the degree is to be conferred. 71. Degrees Recognised as Antient Freemasonry Grand Lodge recognises only the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Mark Master, Excellent Master, and the Royal Arch, as being pure Antient Freemasonry. 72. Ritual to be Used in Lodges a. When conferring any degree in Freemasonry upon a candidate, every Craft Lodge shall do so in conformity with the ceremonies and general instructions laid down in The Ritual of the Three Degrees of Freemasonry approved by Grand Lodge. b. When conducting any other Masonic ceremony for which a form of working is approved every Craft Lodge shall adhere to that form. c. This Rule does not apply to any Lodge to which a Charter was first issued by the Grand Master on or before the 16th May 1913, so long as the method and mode of working customary in that Lodge on that date are adhered to. d. This Rule shall not apply to any Lodge formerly holding a Charter under a recognised Grand Lodge which may come under Grand Lodge by transfer of allegiance, so long as the method and mode of



working customary in that Lodge at the time

of transfer are adhered to. CERTIFICATES 73. Master Mason's Certificate a. Every Master Mason shall be entitled to receive a Certificate in the prescribed form under the hand of the Grand Master and the Seal of Grand Lodge. b. After a Brother is raised the Lodge shall apply to the Grand Secretary for a Master Mason's Certificate. c. Except by dispensation, every Master Mason's Certificate shall be presented to and signed by the Brother in open Lodge. d. If the Grand Secretary is satisfied that a Master Mason's Certificate has been lost or destroyed, or if a Master Mason's Certificate has become so defaced as to be illegible, and is surrendered to the Grand Secretary, then subject to payment of any prescribed fee, a substitute Certificate shall be issued, designated as such and presented and signed in the same way as an original Certificate. 74. Past Master's Certificate Every Brother who has been regularly installed as Master of a Craft Lodge, and has filled that office for one Masonic year, shall upon payment of any prescribed fee be entitled to receive a Certificate in the prescribed form. 75. Certificates for Joining Members A Master Mason's Certificate may be issued to a Brother who has joined a Craft Lodge from a Lodge holding a Charter under a recognised Grand Lodge, upon application and payment of 39 November 2023 any prescribed fee. It shall be presented and signed in the same way as a Master Mason's Certificate. 76. Certificate for Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft The Grand Secretary may in special circumstances issue a Certificate in the prescribed form to an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft. 77. Lodge Certificates a. The only certificates a Lodge may issue are: i. When a Brother is a member of the Lodge, a certificate to that effect stating whether or not he is indebted to the Lodge; ii. When a Brother has been but is no longer a member, a certificate stating: - Whether he ceased to be a member by resignation; or - Whether he was excluded, giving the date and circumstances; and in either event - Whether he was at the time indebted to the Lodge; and - Whether and at what time such indebtedness was discharged by him. b. If the Brother is under suspension, the certificate shall say so, with the date and circumstances. c. The certificate shall be dated. d. No charge shall be made for any such certificate. MEETINGS OF LODGES 78. Dates of Meetings a. The days for the regular meetings of a Lodge shall be the days specified in the Charter and the By-laws and may be changed from time to time by alteration of the Lodge Bylaws. b. If any regular meeting day falls on a Public Holiday or the eve thereof, the Master may direct the meeting be held within ten days before or after that day. c. A Lodge may in special circumstances be granted a dispensation to hold any regular meeting on a substituted day named in the dispensation. 79. Hour of Meeting Unless the By-laws otherwise provide, a regular meeting shall be held at such time as the Master directs. 80. Emergency Meetings a. An emergency meeting may at any time be called by the Master, or in his absence by the Brother authorised to convene a meeting. b. No business shall be transacted at an emergency meeting except the business set out in the Lodge Summons convening the meeting. c. Except by dispensation, no Lodge shall hold in any one Masonic year more than three emergency meetings for the purpose of conferring degrees. 81. Lodge of Sorrow a. A Lodge of Sorrow or Remembrance as may be appropriate may be called by the Master or in his absence, the Brother authorised to convene a meeting. 40 November 2023 b. A Lodge of Sorrow or Remembrance is not an emergency meeting, and no Lodge business shall be transacted thereat, nor any Masonic



ceremonial conducted except the ceremonies of opening and closing and the ceremony of a Lodge of Sorrow or Remembrance. A record of the meeting shall be made in the minute book of the Lodge. 82. Lodge Summons a. At least seven days before the date of any regular or emergency meeting, a Summons, setting out the place, date and hour at which the meeting is to be held, and the business to be transacted shall be sent to every member of the Lodge. b. At least seven days before the meeting a copy of every Summons shall be sent to the Grand Secretary, its Divisional Grand Master and its District Grand Master. c. Accidental omission to send the Summons to any Brother entitled to receive it shall not invalidate the proceedings of the meeting to which the Summons refers. d. Where the business to be transacted includes a charge or complaint, or other disciplinary action, neither the Brother's name nor the details of the complaint shall be included. 83. Meeting-place a. The meeting-place of a Lodge shall be specified in the Charter and By-laws of the Lodge. b. A meeting to constitute a new Lodge may be held at some other place approved by the Grand Master. c. In special circumstances a Lodge Charter or By-laws may, with the approval of the Grand Master, specify more than one meeting-place. 84. Temporary Change of Meeting-place If it is impracticable to hold a meeting or meetings of a Lodge at its meeting-place the Lodge shall apply for a dispensation for a temporary change of meeting-place. 85. Permanent Change of Meeting-place a. If a Lodge wishes to make a permanent change of meeting-place it shall do so by amending its By-laws b. The amendment must be carried by a majority of at least two thirds of the members present and voting. c. If the change of meeting-place means a change of Division and/or District then the prior consent of:- i. The Board of Directors, and ii. The Divisional Grand Master/s and District Grand Masters affected by the change shall be obtained. 86. Meeting on Licensed Premises Forbidden No meeting of any Lodge shall be held in premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors without the prior permission of the Board of Directors. BY-LAWS OF LODGES 87. Power and Duty to Make By-laws a. Every Lodge shall adopt By-laws for its government consistent with the laws of Grand Lodge. b. The By-laws of a newly constituted Lodge shall be enacted within four months of the date of its constitution, or such later date as the Board of Directors may allow. 41 November 2023 88. Mode of Enactment Unless the By-laws of a Lodge provide for some other method, By-laws may be enacted as follows: a. The meeting at which it is proposed to enact or amend a By-law may be either a regular or an emergency meeting. b. Notice of the proposal shall be given in the summons for the meeting. c. If the proposal is not put to that meeting, the notice shall be included in each subsequent Lodge summons until the proposal is carried, lost or withdrawn. d. The proposal may be carried by a majority of the members present and voting. 89. Approval of By-laws a. No By-law or amendment shall have any effect until approved by the Board of Directors. b. Immediately after a Lodge enacts or amends a By-law the Secretary shall forward two copies to the Grand Secretary for the approval of the Board of Directors, together with a certificate that: i. They are true copies of the By-law; and ii. The By-law was enacted or amended on a stated date; and iii. The By-law was enacted or amended in accordance with the Lodge By-laws, or in accordance with these Rules, as the case may be. c. Every By-law, including every amendment to a By-law, approved by the Board of Directors shall come into force:- i. On the day following the date of approval by the Board of Directors ("the Approval Date"),



or ii. Such earlier date than the Approval Date as the Board of Directors may determine (but being not earlier than the date of enactment or amendment by the Lodge), or iii. Such later date than the Approval Date as may be fixed by the Lodge when enacting or amending the By-law. 90. Presentation to the Master A copy of the By-laws of the Lodge shall be presented to the Master on his Installation. EXEMPTION FROM DUES 91. Exemption of Grand Master a. The Grand Master as a member of every Craft Lodge by virtue of his office is not liable for any dues or levies payable to a Lodge, nor is any Lodge liable to Grand Lodge for fees in respect of his membership. 92. This Rule does not apply to any Lodge of which he is a member by initiation or joining. Exemption of Officers a. The By-laws of a Lodge may provide that specified Officers shall be exempt from payment of dues and levies or any part thereof. b. The Lodge remains liable to Grand Lodge for payment of fees in respect of those members. 93. Honorary Members a. If the By-laws of a Lodge provide, and with prior dispensation, the Lodge may elect as an honorary member any member of the Lodge who has rendered eminent service to the Lodge or the Craft. b. The Lodge remains liable to Grand Lodge for payment of fees in respect of an honorary member. 42 November 2023 94. Exemption of Members a. If it appears to any Lodge that a Brother is unable to pay his dues the Lodge may exempt him from dues and levies for a period of not more than two years, or grant him remission of part thereof during such period. b. Upon expiry of any period of exemption or remission a further period of exemption or remission not exceeding two years may be permitted. c. The Lodge remains liable to Grand Lodge for payment of fees in respect of that Brother. BOOKS, RETURNS AND ACCOUNTS 95. Minutes a. Every Lodge shall keep a set of minutes which shall record all proceedings of the Lodge. i. The name of every person initiated, passed or raised in the Lodge, or admitted a member, together with: - The date of his initiation, passing, raising, or admission; - His age, address, occupation, profession, calling or description; - In the case of a joining member, the name and number of the Lodge or Lodges of which he is or was a member. b. At every regular meeting the minutes of meetings not previously confirmed shall be read, unless an exact copy has been sent to each member of the Lodge with the summons to the meeting, and confirmed. c. No member may require the entry in the minutes of a protest against any resolution or proceeding except: i. On the grounds that it is contrary to these Rules, and ii. For the purpose of appealing to a higher Masonic authority. 96. Attendance Book a. An Attendance Book shall be kept, in which every member shall sign his name before entering the Lodge-room to attend a Lodge meeting. b. Every visiting Brother shall sign his name in the Attendance Book, together with his Masonic rank and the number of his Lodge, before entering the Lodge-room to attend a Lodge meeting. 97. Lodge Register Every Lodge shall keep a Register of its members, in the prescribed form. 98. Returns and Remittances to Grand Lodge a. Immediately after each installation a return in the form determined and supplied by the Grand Secretary shall be completed and sent to him. b. Contributions to any charitable fund of Grand Lodge shall be sent to the Grand Secretary within a reasonable time of receipt by the Lodge. 99. Lodge Dues a. The Lodge shall, in accordance with its By-laws, fix the dues payable by its members. b. In any financial year all members must pay the same amount of dues unless the Bylaws of the Lodge provide for: i. Specified exemptions; ii. A lesser amount to be paid by certain categories of members; iii. In the case



of an initiate or a joining member the remission of a monthly pro rata proportion of dues for the period of the financial year prior to the date of initiation or joining. 43 November 2023 100. Lodge Accounts a. All moneys received or paid on account of the Lodge shall be entered in proper books of account. b. Forthwith after the close of the Lodge’s financial year annual accounts shall be prepared comprising a balance sheet and a statement of receipts and payments or of income and expenditure. c. “The Annual accounts shall be either reviewed or audited and presented to the Lodge for adoption. If audited the accounts will be presented to the Lodge for adoption with an audit certificate”. d. “A copy of the annual accounts of the Lodge, together with a copy of the Audit Certificate if the accounts have been audited, shall be sent to the Grand Secretary within one month of adoption by the Lodge”. 101. Fees Payable by Lodges to Grand Lodge a. Every Craft Lodge except a Lodge of Research shall, for each financial year of Grand Lodge, pay to the Board of Directors a capitation fee for each member on its roll on the 30th day of June of the preceding financial year. b. Members who have qualified for and been awarded a 70-year service bar will be exempt from the calculation of Capitation Fee in paragraph a. above. c. That the capitation fee shall be determined at the commencement of the financial year and fixed by the Board of Directors (the Board) and shall be payable in such manner and at such place and at such time as the Board shall determine. d. Each year the capitation fee will be increased by the annual Consumer Price Index as determined by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. e. If in any case the Board of Directors seeks to set a fee for a financial year which may exceed the fee calculated as per paragraph d above, that fee shall be determined at Divisional Conferences for that financial year. f. If any member belongs to more than one Craft Lodge, he may nominate the Lodge by which the capitation fee in respect of himself shall be paid and may from time to time change that nomination. Any nomination must be notified to the Grand Secretary not later than the 30th day of April in each year and shall take effect on the 1st day of July following notification. Until the initial nomination has been notified as aforesaid, each Lodge of which he is a member shall pay the capitation fee. g. The Board of Directors shall from time to time set other fees payable to Grand Lodge and schedule the same in this Rule. h. All fees are exclusive of GST and are payable to Grand Lodge on demand. 44 November 2023 Fees Payable by Lodges to Grand Lodge (i) Lodge Related Fees 1 For a Charter of a New Lodge As fixed by the Board of General Purposes 2 For a Charter of Confirmation \$168.75 3 For the Alteration of a name of a Lodge \$112.50 4 For a Charter granted to a Lodge of another Constitution joining Grand Lodge \$112.50 5 For a Warrant authorising a Lodge to Strike a Centenary Jewel \$67.50 (ii) By-law Fees 6 For perusing and certifying a complete set of By-laws \$56.25 (iii) Capitation Fees As set by Rule 101 7 New Zealand domiciled Lodges Overseas domiciled Lodges As set at Triennial Communication (Rule 101) \$12.00 (No GST) 102. Divisional Levy a. A Divisional Grand Master may levy the Lodges within his Division an annual sum to assist with the administration of his Division on such basis and of such amount as shall be approved by a majority of brethren in attendance at a Divisional Conference. b. Members who have qualified for and been awarded a 70-year service bar will be exempt from the calculation of any Divisional Levy determined in accordance with paragraph a. above. TRUSTEES OF CRAFT LODGES 103. Trustees of a Craft Lodge Every Craft Lodge shall: a. Adopt





the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand

Trustees Act 1903 ("the Act") and its amendments, b. From time to time elect members of the Lodge to be Trustees under the Act, and c. Notify the Grand Secretary annually of the names of the Trustees and of any changes therein.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP 104. Resignation a. A member of a Lodge may at any time resign his membership by: i. Personally announcing his resignation in open Lodge; or ii. Notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Master or Secretary.

45 November 2023 b. Unless previously withdrawn in writing a resignation given in writing shall be read in open Lodge at the next regular meeting after it has been received by the Master or Secretary. c. Every resignation shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which it is announced or read and unless a later date is specified shall take effect immediately. d. No acceptance of a resignation is necessary. If a majority of the members present at the meeting at which it is communicated resolve to ask the Brother to withdraw it, it shall be cancelled if he does so before the next regular meeting. The fact of such withdrawal shall be recorded in the minutes.

105. Resignation with Dues Unpaid a. If any member of a Lodge resigns leaving dues unpaid, the Secretary shall send to the Grand Secretary a notice stating the name of the Brother and particulars of dues owing by him. b. The Grand Secretary shall immediately notify the resignation, and the amount of dues so owing, to every other Lodge of which according to the records of Grand Lodge that Brother is a member. c. On receipt by any Lodge of a notification from the Grand Secretary under this Rule the member in question shall be deemed to be suspended from membership of that Lodge until the dues are paid. d. Such suspension shall be a sufficient cause for striking off the member at any time during the continuance of the suspension, subject to compliance with these Rules.

106. Resignation of Member not in Good Masonic Repute a. If a member resigns from a Lodge, whether or not his dues are paid, and grounds exist for thinking that at or before the time of resignation he may have been guilty of a Masonic offence or irregularity, the Lodge shall notify the Grand Secretary. b. The Grand Secretary shall advise the notification to every other Lodge of which the Brother appears to be a member. Any such Lodge may then make such enquiries and take such action as it thinks fit.

107. Repealed

108. Striking Off or Suspension for Non-payment of Dues If any member of a Lodge has not paid his dues at the expiration of a minimum period of six months after the date on which the dues are payable under the Lodge By-laws the Lodge may strike off or suspend that member either pursuant to the Lodge By-laws or by one of the following procedures: a. The Lodge shall send to the member Notice in accordance with Rule 19c. in the prescribed form requiring that member, within a period of not less than three months - i. To pay the amount due, or ii. To arrange for a sufficient explanation to be given to the Lodge to show cause for the arrears and why he should not be struck off or suspended. If within the said period all arrears are not paid, or a sufficient explanation not given, the Lodge may, by not less than a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, resolve that he be struck off or suspended.

46 November 2023 b. The Lodge may resolve, by not less than a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, that there be served on the member notice in accordance with Rule 19(c) in the prescribed form requiring all arrears to be paid within a period of not less than three months and advising him that if the arrears are not so paid then he shall automatically cease to be a member of





form. d. The Craft Lodge which sanctions the holding of a Lodge of Instruction shall from time to time appoint a member in good standing as the preceptor who shall have custody of the instrument of sanction and shall be responsible to the sanctioning Lodge for the regularity of the proceedings of the Lodge of Instruction. e. Every Lodge of Instruction shall keep minutes of every meeting in a proper book in which shall also be recorded the names of the members and other Brethren present with the names of the Lodges to which they belong. f. The Craft Lodge may from time to time make, amend, revoke and add to such rules as it thinks necessary for the management of the affairs of the Lodge of Instruction but so that its rules are not inconsistent with these Rules and the Antient Landmarks. g. Nothing in this Rule shall affect the right of the members of a Craft Lodge to assemble either for the rehearsal and practice of ceremonial work according to the form of ritual approved for use in the Lodge, or for the discussion of matters of Masonic interest. LODGES OF RESEARCH 113. Constitution of Lodges of Research The Grand Master may on petition in the prescribed form constitute a Lodge of Research. 114. Objects and Powers a. The objects of a Lodge of Research shall be the historical and comparative study and illustration of the origins, development, and modern trends and activities of Freemasonry, its organisation, ritual and teachings, and the dissemination of Masonic knowledge amongst the members of the Lodge and other Brethren. b. A Lodge of Research shall not initiate any candidate into Freemasonry, but may confer the Second or the Third Degree at the request of any other Craft Lodge. c. No Brother shall become or remain a member of a Lodge of Research unless he is a Master Mason and a member of a Craft Lodge or a Lodge holding a Charter under a recognised Grand Lodge, other than another Lodge of Research. d. Any Master Mason who is a member of a Research Lodge shall be eligible to hold any office in the Lodge, save the offices of Master, Senior Warden and Junior Warden. 48 November 2023 MISCELLANEOUS 115. Visiting Brethren a. No visitor shall be admitted into a Lodge unless he is vouched for by one of the Brethren present, or until after due examination and satisfactory proof that he is qualified to be admitted. b. The Master may refuse admission to any visitor whose presence he has reason to believe would disturb the harmony of the Lodge. c. The Master may refuse admission to any visitor, or require visitors to retire, if business is to be brought forward which, in his opinion, it is undesirable to discuss in the presence of visitors. d. No Brother who has ceased to be a member of a Lodge shall be permitted to visit any one Lodge more than three times until he again becomes a member of a Lodge. 116. Disturbing Harmony a. Any Brother disturbing the harmony of the Lodge shall be formally admonished by the Master. b. Where any Brother persistently offends, the Lodge may resolve that he be subject to any one or more of the following: i. A requirement to withdraw for the remainder of a meeting; ii. A complaint to its Divisional Grand Master; iii. Censure; iv. Fine. 117. Dissolution of Lodge a. Where the members of a Craft Lodge consider for any reason that the Lodge ought to be dissolved, then the provisions of this Rule shall apply. b. The Master or his nominee shall, before any formal resolution is passed in the Lodge, make contact with his District Grand Master who shall participate in the discussion and consideration affecting such dissolution. The District Grand Master shall report the result thereof to the Divisional Grand Master. c. If the Divisional Grand Master is satisfied that the proposals for the dissolution of the Lodge



(which shall include a Scheme of Distribution of the Lodge's property) are reasonable having regard to all the circumstances, he may authorise the Lodge to complete the dissolution process. d. Completion of the dissolution process shall be undertaken as follows: i. The proposal for the dissolution of the Lodge (which must include the Scheme of Distribution for disposal of the Lodge's property) must be sent out with the names of the proposer and seconder in a Summons dispatched to the members of the Lodge not less than 14 days before the date of the meeting at which the proposal is to be considered. ii. The motion must be carried by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting. iii. On the passing of a resolution to dissolve the Lodge, the Master shall forthwith forward to the Divisional Grand Master the Lodge Charter, books, papers and other records. Disposal of the remainder of the Lodge's property must be implemented in accordance with the Scheme of Distribution approved by the Divisional Grand Master. iv. Any funds, property or other assets of the Lodge not disposed of in accordance with the resolution, and not subject to any specific Trust, shall be transferred to 49 November 2023 the Grand Secretary to be applied to such charitable purposes and in such manner as the Board of Directors shall decide. e. No disposal of any assets of the Lodge shall be made whereby the members of the Lodge or any of them shall benefit directly or indirectly from such disposal PROVIDED THAT a disposal of assets to another Craft Lodge or other Craft Lodges, or to a Company, Trust or other legal entity which is or are effectively controlled by a Craft Lodge or Craft Lodges shall be deemed not to contravene this paragraph. f. If a Lodge's assets include any estate or interest in land or the proceeds of sale thereof (such estate, interest or proceeds being collectively referred to as "landed interests"), the Scheme of Distribution shall include any or all of the following provisions:- i. Subject to the subsequent provisions of this paragraph f. the landed interests shall be transferred to the Trustees of Grand Lodge to form part of the Masonic Building Fund. ii. If members of the Lodge are or will become members of another Craft Lodge or other Craft Lodges, and the landed interests or part thereof are needed for Masonic buildings in which that other Craft Lodge has or will have or those other Craft Lodges have or will have an interest, whether as owner or lessee, or if that other Craft Lodge or those other Craft Lodges are part of a Trust, Company or other legal entity which has or will have an interest in a Masonic Building whether as owner or lessee, then the Scheme of Distribution may provide for the transfer of that landed interest or part thereof to that other Craft Lodge, those other Craft Lodges, Trust, Company or other legal entity (as the case may be), but on condition that the landed interest so transferred shall be held on trust by the Craft Lodge, Craft Lodges, Trust, Company or other legal entity (as the case may be) so that when the landed interest is no longer required for Masonic buildings it will be transferred to the Trustees of Grand Lodge to form part of the Masonic Building Fund. It will be a further condition of the transfer of a landed interest to a Trust, Company or other legal entity in terms of this paragraph that the Trust, Company or other legal entity:- I. Must be and must remain effectively controlled by a Craft Lodge or Craft Lodges, and II. Must enter into a binding covenant with the Trustees of Grand Lodge on terms acceptable to the Trustees of Grand Lodge, for the purpose of ensuring that the landed interest will ultimately be transferred to the Trustees of Grand Lodge to form part of the Masonic Building Fund, as is



Master Mason shall be a member of Grand Lodge.

121. Roll of Grand Lodge a. The Grand Secretary shall maintain a Roll of the members of Grand Lodge. b. There shall be entered on the Roll the name of every Brother who: i. Has been regularly initiated, passed and raised by a Craft Lodge or a Lodge holding a Charter under a recognised Grand Lodge; and ii. Is a member of a Craft Lodge. c. If any brother ceases to be a member of a Craft Lodge his name shall be removed from the Roll. OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE 122. Officers of Grand Lodge The Officers of Grand Lodge consist of the following: The Grand Master The Pro Grand Master (if one is appointed) The Deputy Grand Master Divisional Grand Masters The Senior Grand Warden The Junior Grand Warden Grand Chaplains The Grand Registrar The Grand Treasurer The Grand Almoner The Grand Superintendent of Works The Grand Secretary District Grand Masters Grand Lecturers Grand Directors of Ceremonies Divisional Grand Almoners The Senior Grand Deacon The Junior Grand Deacon District Grand Directors of Ceremonies The Grand Bible Bearer The Grand Sword Bearer The Grand Standard Bearer The Grand Organist The Grand Inner Guard Grand Stewards The Grand Tyler 52 November 2023 123. Precedence of Members of Grand Lodge a. The members of Grand Lodge rank in the following order: i. Grand Master ii. Pro Grand Master iii. Past Grand Masters iv. Past Pro Grand Masters v. Deputy Grand Master vi. Past Deputy Grand Masters vii. Past Presidents of the Board of General Purposes viii. Divisional Grand Masters ix. Past Provincial Grand Masters and Past Divisional Grand Masters x. Grand Wardens xi. Past Grand Wardens xii. Past Superintendents of the Freemasons Charity xiii. Grand Chaplains xiv. Past Grand Chaplains xv. Grand Registrar xvi. Past Grand Registrars xvii. Grand Treasurer xviii. Past Grand Treasurers xix. The Grand Almoner xx. Past Grand Almoners xxi. Grand Superintendent of Works xxii. Past Grand Superintendents of Works xxiii. Grand Secretary xxiv. Past Grand Secretaries xxv. Deleted xxvi. Past Grand Superintendents of Ceremonies xxvii. District Grand Masters xxviii. Past Assistant Provincial Grand Masters and Past District Grand Masters xxix. Grand Lecturers xxx. Past Grand Lecturers xxxi. Grand Directors of Ceremonies xxxii. Past Grand Directors of Ceremonies xxxiii. Divisional Grand Almoners xxxiv. Past Grand Almoners and Past Divisional Grand Almoners xxxv. Grand Deacons xxxvi. Past Grand Deacons xxxvii. District Grand Directors of Ceremonies xxxviii. Past Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies and Past District Grand Directors of Ceremonies xli. Grand Bible Bearer xlii. Past **Grand Bible Bearers** xliii. **Grand Sword Bearer** xliv. **Grand Standard Bearer** xlv. Past Grand Standard Bearers xlvi. Grand Organist xlvii. Past Grand Organists 53 November 2023 xlviii. xlix. Grand Inner Guard Past Grand Inner Guards/Past Grand Pursuivants l. Grand Stewards li. Past Grand Stewards liii. Grand Tyler liii. liv. Past Grand Tylers Past **Provincial Grand Officers** enrolled as members of Grand Lodge in the same relative order among themselves as Grand Officers and Past Grand lv. Officers of similar rank The Master, enrolled Past Masters, and Wardens of every Craft Lodge b. lvi. Past Master Masons Grand Officers take precedence according to seniority by date of their first assumption of their office. c. Brethren upon whom Honorary Past Grand Rank is conferred at a Communication of Grand Lodge take precedence next after Brethren who at that Communication relinquish active office of the same rank. d. Unless the rank conferred is expressly declared to be that of Past Senior Grand Warden or Past Senior Grand Deacon the honorary rank of Past Grand Warden or Past Grand Deacon conferred shall be deemed to be that





of Past Junior Grand Warden or Past Junior

Grand Deacon respectively. 124. Style and Address of Brethren a. The Grand Master, The Pro Grand Master, Past Grand Masters, and Past Pro Grand Masters are entitled to the style of "Most Worshipful", and are accorded on formal occasions the address of "Most Worshipful Brother". b. Present and Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Presidents of the Board of General Purposes, Divisional Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, and Past Presidents of the Board of Benevolence and Past Provincial Grand Masters are entitled to the style of "Right Worshipful", and are accorded on formal occasions the address of "Right Worshipful Brother". c. Present and Past Grand Chaplains, Grand Registrars, Grand Treasurers, Grand Almoners Grand Superintendents of Works, Grand Secretaries, Grand Superintendents of Ceremonies, District Grand Masters, Grand Lecturers, Grand Directors of Ceremonies, Divisional Grand Almoners and Past Grand Almoners and Past Assistant Provincial Grand Masters are entitled to the style of "Very Worshipful", and are accorded on formal occasions the address of "Very Worshipful Brother". d. Other present and past Grand Officers and Masters of Lodges are entitled to the style of "Worshipful", and they and all Past Masters are accorded on formal occasions the address of "Worshipful Brother". e. All other Brethren of the Craft are accorded the address of "Brother".

APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS

125. Offices to be filled by the Grand Master a. The following Officers shall be appointed by the Grand Master: Deputy Grand Master; Divisional Grand Masters Grand Wardens; Grand Chaplains; 54 November 2023 Executive Officers; Grand Lecturers; Divisional Grand Almoners b. The following

Officers shall be appointed by the Grand Master as a vacancy occurs: Grand Secretary c. The following Officer may be appointed by the Grand Master in accordance with the provisions of these Rules: Pro Grand Master. d. The following Officers shall be appointed by each District Grand Master elect subject to the approval of the appointment by their Divisional Grand Master: The District Grand Director of Ceremonies The Grand Stewards

126. Offices to be Filled by Election a. The following Officers are elective:- The Grand Master The District Grand Masters The Grand Directors of Ceremonies The Senior Grand Deacon The Junior Grand Deacon The Grand Bible Bearer The Grand Sword Bearer The Grand Standard Bearer The Grand Organist The Grand Inner Guard The Grand Tyler b. The Office of Grand Master is elective in terms of Rule 156. c. The Office of District Grand Master is elective in terms of Rules 158 and 159. d. All elective offices other than the Grand Master and the District Grand Masters are elective in terms of Rules 160-164 inclusive.

127. Eligibility for Office a. Except for the Offices of Grand Master, Grand Chaplain, Grand Registrar, Grand Treasurer, Grand Superintendent of Works, Grand Secretary and Grand Organist, no Brother shall be eligible to be nominated for or to be appointed or elected to any office in Grand Lodge unless he is a Past Master and he is enrolled on the Roll of Grand Lodge.

b. **No Brother shall be eligible to be appointed or elected to the Office of Grand Chaplain, Grand Registrar, Grand Treasurer, Grand Superintendent of Works, Grand Secretary or Grand Organist unless he is a Master Mason.**

128. Pluralities Forbidden No Brother shall at one and the same time hold more than one office in Grand Lodge nor offer himself for election for more than one office in Grand Lodge at the one time. 129. Maximum Term of Office a. Executive Officers may hold their respective offices for a maximum term of six consecutive years and are not eligible for immediate re-appointment. 55 November 2023 b. A Divisional Grand Master may hold his office



until that officer is able to resume his

duties. 135. Suspension from Office The Grand Master may at any time suspend a Grand Officer and on so doing shall report such suspension to the Board of Directors with his reasons for so doing. The Board, after hearing the Grand Master and the suspended Officer may: a. Confirm or revoke the suspension on such conditions as it thinks fit; b. Refer the matter to a Trial Commission; c. Make such recommendation to Grand Lodge as it deems appropriate. 136. Office of Pro Grand Master a. The Governor-General upon nomination and confirmation to the office of Grand Master, may appoint a qualified and eligible Brother as Pro Grand Master. b. The Pro Grand Master when appointed and installed shall be competent to exercise all the powers of a Grand Master that may be delegated to him by the Grand Master. c. A Committee comprising the Past Grand Masters may assist in the selection of the Pro Grand Master. 137. Mode of Appointment of Grand Secretary The Grand Master shall on the recommendation of the Board of Directors appoint a Grand Secretary on such terms and conditions as may be agreed. DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS 138. Head of Division a. Each Division (subject to the general superintendence and authority of Grand Lodge and the provisions of these Rules) shall be under the control of a Divisional Grand Master who shall be accountable to the Grand Master and the Board of Directors. b. Prior to the expiry of the term of office of a Divisional Grand Master, one nomination shall be called for from each District in the Division for the office of Divisional Grand Master and such nominations shall be forwarded to the Grand Master for his consideration in making the appointment. 139. Divisional Conferences a. At least once between Grand Installations and at an interval not exceeding 18 months from the preceding Grand Installation a Divisional Grand Master shall by notice in writing, summon a Divisional Conference of the Lodges under his jurisdiction at such time and place as he shall determine. b. Repealed 57 November 2023 c. Repealed d. Repealed e. At any such Divisional Conference each Lodge shall have one vote which may be exercised by the Lodge Representative. f. Any Lodge may appoint a Brother to represent it at a Divisional Conference, subject to the following conditions: i. He must be a member of Grand Lodge; and ii. He must be appointed by or pursuant to a resolution of the Lodge; provided that a resolution shall not be invalid only because it delegates conditionally or absolutely to the Master or another member of the Lodge power to select a qualified Brother to be a Lodge Representative; and iii. A Commission in the Prescribed form evidencing his appointment must be delivered to the Divisional Grand Master at least one month before the commencement of the Divisional Conference; and iv. The appointment of a Lodge Representative may be open or may direct the Representative how to exercise the Lodge's vote; and v. A Brother may represent more than one Lodge; and vi. No appointment shall be valid or operative unless all Lodge Returns, Fees and other monies owing by the Lodge to Grand Lodge as at the 31st day of December of the immediately preceding year and Divisional levies owing by the Lodge as at that date are filed or paid at least one month before the commencement of the Divisional Conference. g. Prior to the opening of the Divisional Conference every Lodge Representative shall on application to the Divisional Grand Master receive voting authority and ballot papers. Ballot papers will not be available for issue while the Divisional Conference is in session, and no charge shall be made for any ballot papers. h. All members of Grand Lodge in a Division together with any member of the Board



of Directors or Executive Officer shall be entitled to attend a Divisional Conference and speak in relation to any matter on the agenda or raised during that conference. 140. Business at Divisional Conferences The business to be transacted at such meeting shall be any other business properly brought forward by the Divisional Grand Master or any Lodge or District in the Division. 141. Deleted 2016 Communication 142. Deleted 2016 Communication 143. Deleted 2016 Communication 144. Districts a. Each District (subject to the general superintendence of Grand Lodge and the provisions of these Rules) shall, subject to the authority of the Divisional Grand Master, be under the control of a District Grand Master who shall be accountable to the Divisional Grand Master. b. In any District where the geographical location of a lodge or lodges causes isolation or causes an undue burden on the District Grand Master elected for that district the 58 November 2023 Grand Master may in consultation with the Divisional Grand Master appoint an Assistant District Grand Master who shall have all the powers of the District Grand Master within the area assigned to him. 145. Ineligibility for Office in Craft Lodge No Divisional or District Grand Masters shall be eligible for office in any Craft Lodge except by dispensation from the Grand Master. 146. Selection and Appointment of District Officers a. In each Communication year each Lodge in a District may nominate candidates for the offices of District Grand Director of Ceremonies and Grand Stewards for the ensuing three years. b. Nominations for office shall be made in the prescribed form by any Lodge by resolution of the Lodge and forwarded to the Grand Secretary. c. A nomination must be countersigned by the Brother nominated. d. All nominations shall be received by the Grand Secretary not later than the 1st July. The Grand Secretary shall cause those nominations to be delivered to the Divisional Grand Masters by 10 July. e. The District Grand Master elects' appointments together with the Divisional **Grand Masters approval of those appointments are to be received by the Grand Secretary no later than the 31st July. DISPENSING POWERS OF DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT GRAND MASTERS** 147. Dispensing Powers of Divisional Grand Masters a. A Divisional Grand Master may exercise within his Division the power of the Grand Master to grant the following dispensations: i. Abridging the times relating to the initiation of a candidate, pursuant to Rule 57(b); ii. Authorising a Lodge to hold meetings at a place other than the place named in the Charter or By-laws, pursuant to Rule 84; iii. Authorising a Lodge to hold a regular meeting on a day other than the day fixed by its By-laws, pursuant to Rule 78(c); iv. Authorising Brethren to be in Masonic regalia in public pursuant to Rule 184; v. Authorising the conferring of a degree after less than the regular interval, pursuant to Rule 61; vi. Authorising a Lodge to hold in any one Masonic year more than three emergency meetings for conferring degrees, pursuant to Rule 80(c); vii. Authorising a Lodge to elect a member as an honorary member, pursuant to Rule 93(a); b. A Divisional Grand Master shall forthwith report the granting of all dispensations to the Grand Secretary. c. Except as provided by this Rule, the powers of the Grand Master to grant dispensations are not exercisable by a Divisional Grand Master. 59 November 2023 148. Dispensing Powers of a District Grand Master a. A District Grand Master may, in respect of any Lodges over which he has authority, exercise the power of the Grand Master and Divisional Grand Master to grant the following dispensations: i. Abridging the times relating to the initiation of a candidate, pursuant to Rule 57(b); ii. Authorising a temporary change of meeting



place, pursuant to Rule 84; iii. Authorising a Lodge to hold a meeting on a day other than the regular meeting day, pursuant to Rule 78(c); iv. Authorising the conferring of a degree after less than the regular interval, pursuant to Rule 61. b. A District Grand Master shall forthwith report the granting of all dispensations to the Divisional Grand Master. FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF GRAND OFFICERS 149. Function and Duties of Grand Officers The functions, duties, powers and responsibilities of Grand Officers shall from time to time be determined by the Board of Directors. DIVISIONAL APPOINTEES TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (REPEALED) 150. Appointment of Divisional Appointees (Repealed) 151. Functions and Duties of Divisional Appointees (Repealed) . 152. Repealed 153. Repealed 154. Repealed 155. Repealed 60 November 2023 SELECTION OF ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS 156. Selection and Confirmation of Grand Master a. Each District may nominate a candidate for the office of Grand Master for the ensuing three years. Such nomination shall be lodged with the Grand Secretary not later than the 1st May in the year of Communication. b. A Committee comprising the Grand Master and all Past Grand Masters shall meet for the purpose of recommending to the Board of Directors a Brother for the office of Grand Master. c. The Board of Directors shall either accept such recommendation or request it be reconsidered. The nominee accepted by the Board of Directors shall become the sole nominee for the office of Grand Master. d. i. The Nominee once accepted by the Board shall be submitted to a postal ballot of Lodges for confirmation. ii. The ballot by the Lodges shall be completed three months before the date of Communication. iii. A profile of the Nominee is to be submitted to and included with ballot paper to be forwarded to each Lodge. e. If the Nominee is not confirmed as the new Grand Master then the retiring Grand Master shall remain in office until a successor has been nominated and confirmed in accordance with this Rule. In such event the Board of Directors shall fix special dates for lodging of nominations f. A Grand Master shall hold office until the next Communication. 157. Repealed 158. Election of District Grand Masters The District Grand Master shall be elected by a postal ballot of the Lodges in that District. 159. Method of Election a. The District Grand Masters shall be elected by the Lodges of the District in accordance with procedures laid down from time to time by the Board of Directors. b. Each Lodge in a District may nominate a candidate for the office of District Grand Master for that District. Such nomination must be lodged with the Divisional Grand Master not later than 1st April in the Communication Year. c. Nominated Brethren will attend a District Grand master familiarisation and training Seminar. d. Following the seminar, the Divisional Grand Master will convene a Selection Panel to identify the most suitable candidates in each District for voting on by the Brethren in that District. e. In the event of equality of votes the Divisional Grand Master shall appoint the District Grand Master. f. In the event that no suitable candidates are nominated the Grand Master shall appoint the District Grand Master. g. The Rule shall come into effect on 2 May 2016 and shall govern the election process of District Grand Masters for the 2016 Communication year. 61 November 2023 160. Allocation of Other Grand Offices a. In a Communication year the Board shall allocate to each Division and District the other elective offices falling vacant. The Grand Secretary shall subsequently advise each Lodge of the list showing the offices allocated to each Division and District. b. The Board shall have regard to the desirability of equitable distribution of such offices throughout the





jurisdiction. 161. Nominations for other

Elective Offices a. With the list of allocations for other Elective Offices the Grand Secretary shall invite nominations of qualified Brethren to fill those offices. b. Nominations for office may be made in the prescribed form by any Lodge by resolution of the Lodge. c. A qualified Brother may be nominated for a particular office, or generally for office. d. A nomination must be countersigned by the Brother nominated. e. All nominations shall be received by the Divisional Grand Master not later than the 1st July and sent by him together with his recommendations to, and to be received by the Grand Secretary not later than the 25th July. 162. Scheme of Distribution

a. The recommendations so received shall be laid before the Board of Directors, which shall prepare a Scheme of Distribution of the several offices. b. If insufficient recommendations have been received the Board may of its own motion select a Brother for any office for which no recommendations have been received. c. In August the Grand Secretary shall send to each Lodge and to each Brother who has been nominated for office a copy of the Scheme of Distribution.

163. Objection and Ballots a. Any Brother nominated, or Lodge who nominated him, may object to the Scheme of Distribution in respect of a particular office. b. Every objection shall be in writing sent to the Grand Secretary on or before the 30th September in that year. c. The objector shall submit with the objection a written statement in support of the objection giving: i. The age of the Brother nominated; and ii. The date of his Initiation, and if an Installed Master, the date of his Installation; and iii. Details of all Masonic offices held; and iv. Particulars of his services to Freemasonry, and his suitability for the office concerned; and v. Any other information relevant to the objection. d. A summary of the statement in support, and a similar statement regarding the Brother included in the Scheme of Distribution, shall be circulated with the Agenda for the next Communication. e. Unless the objection is withdrawn in writing before the Communication, a ballot shall be taken at Communication between the Brother so nominated, and the Brother included in the Scheme of Distribution. The result of the Ballot shall be final. 164. Election of Officers a. The Scheme of Distribution, shall be laid before Grand Lodge at Communication for confirmation. 62 November 2023 b. Any ballot required under the last preceding Rule shall be held first. c. Confirmation of the Scheme as amended by any ballot shall be deemed to be the election of the Brethren named therein. 165. Canvassing for Office Forbidden It shall be a Masonic offence for any Brother to canvass for or otherwise solicit nomination or election for Grand Lodge Office on behalf of himself or any member of Grand Lodge.

TRUSTEES OF GRAND LODGE 166. Appointment of Trustees a. Grand Lodge shall from time to time appoint up to seven persons (including the Deputy Grand Master ex officio) who shall be domiciled in New Zealand, to be Trustees in terms of The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1903. b. The Board of Directors shall from time to time submit to Grand Lodge the names of those it recommends for appointment as Trustees. 167. Terms and Tenure of Office a. At each Communication not less than two Trustees shall retire (Retiring Trustees). Retiring Trustees (subject to the provisions of sub-clause b. hereof) shall be eligible for reappointment. b. No Trustee shall hold office for any period exceeding six consecutive years and shall not be eligible for immediate reappointment. c. The Trustees shall at all times regulate their own affairs upon such trusts and for such purposes and subject to such conditions as shall from



time to time be directed by the Board of Directors, but with the Trustees electing their own Chair who will be neither the Deputy Grand Master nor the Chair of the Board of Directors. d. If any Trustee shall resign his office communicated to the Board of Directors, becomes bankrupt, dies, ceases to be a member of Grand Lodge, ceases to reside permanently in New Zealand, or in the opinion of the Board of Directors becomes incapable in any manner of discharging the duties of that office, the Board of Directors shall declare his office vacant. e. **The Board of Directors may fill any vacancy in the Trustees occurring under the preceding sub-clause, only until the next Communication. Any Trustees appointed pursuant to this provision shall retain the entitlement under Rule 167. b.** above of the Trustee whose office has been declared vacant pursuant to Rule 167. d. above. f. Notwithstanding Rule 167. b. above and for the balance of the period of the triennial term to terminate at 2025 Communication, the three retiring Trustees will be eligible to be appointed for a further six years as Trustees, subject to the appointment process applying to Trustees. g. Notwithstanding Rule 167. b. above, the three Trustees who are not retiring at the 2025 Communication will be required to retire at the 2028 Communication but will not be eligible for immediate reappointment for a further three years as Trustees. h. Notwithstanding Rule 167. b. above and subject to the recommendation from the Board of Directors, a Retiring Trustee not eligible for immediate reappointment may be appointed for a further period of one year if the circumstances so warrant. 63 November 2023 PART IV – SPECIAL AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS RECOGNISED GRAND LODGES 168. Holders of Grand Rank The Grand Master may confer such Honorary Past Grand Rank as the Board of Directors recommends on a Brother who holds any Grand Rank, or Provincial or District Grand Rank under any recognised Grand Lodge, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere, when he becomes a member of Grand Lodge. 169. Grand Representatives a. The Grand Master may receive as a visitor to Grand Lodge any person not himself a member of Grand Lodge who has been appointed by a recognised Grand Lodge to represent that Grand Lodge near Grand Lodge. b. The Grand Master may by warrant appoint any suitably qualified person to represent Grand Lodge near a recognised Grand Lodge. c. On or after appointing a representative near a recognised Grand Lodge the Grand Master may appoint him a member of Grand Lodge, with such honorary rank as he may deem appropriate. 170. Additional Members of Grand Lodge Any person of eminence and ability who has rendered service to the Craft, being a member of a Lodge holding a Charter under a recognised Grand Lodge, may by resolution passed by Grand Lodge be elected a member of Grand Lodge, with such honorary rank as the resolution may provide. DISTINCTIONS AWARDED BY GRAND MASTER AND GRAND LODGE 171. Honorary Past Grand Rank a. The Grand Master may confer higher Honorary Past Grand Rank on any Past Grand Officer when he deems the circumstances warrant the preferment. b. On recommendation from the Board of Directors Grand Lodge may confer Honorary Past Grand Rank on any Brother who has attained the rank of Installed Master and has rendered special service to the Craft. 172. Recommendations for Honorary Past Grand Rank a. In a report to the Communication the Board of Directors may with the leave of the Grand Master recommend that Honorary Past Grand Rank be conferred on any qualified Brother. b. If recommending Past Grand Rank, the Board of Director shall: i. Specify the rank it recommends; and. ii. Declare expressly that in its opinion the Brother merits the specified honour by reason of the special





service he has rendered the Craft; and iii.

Set out groundsto support its declaration. c. When a Past Master is recommended for Honorary

Past Grand Rank the rank recommended shall not be higher than Past Grand Bible Bearer unless:

i. The Board is of the opinion that there are exceptional circumstances; and ii. The approval of the Grand Master is given to the recommendation. 64 November 2023 173. The Grand Master's

Order of Service to Masonry a. The Grand Master may confer on any Brother who has rendered special service to the Craft a distinction to be known as "The Grand Master's Order of Service to Masonry".

b. The Order shall be limited to twenty Brethren. c. A Brother upon whom the Order is conferred shall for Masonic purposes be entitled to use the letters "O. S. M." after his name. These letters shall follow those applicable to any Masonic rank. d. The Order is not Grand Rank and does not

confer upon the holder any precedence, or privilege afforded to Grand Officers. e. Brethren so enrolled shall receive a collarette and citation. 174. The Grand Lodge Roll of Honour a. The

Grand Master may confer on any Brother who has rendered meritorious service to the Craft the distinction of being enrolled on the Grand Lodge Roll of Honour. b. A Brother so enrolled shall

for Masonic purposes be entitled to use the letters "R. H." after his name. These letters shall follow those applicable to any Masonic rank. c. The distinction is not Grand Rank and does not

confer upon the holder any precedence or privilege afforded to Grand Officers. d. A Brother so enrolled shall receive a Certificate and Jewel. e. The number of those enrolled annually shall

be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors. 175. Service Awards There shall be two Service Awards as follows: a. Twenty-Five Year Service Badge i. A Brother who has been a

member of a Craft Lodge or a Lodge holding a Charter under a recognised Grand Lodge for twenty-five years or more and who is in good Masonic standing, is eligible to receive a Twenty-Five Year

Badge for wearing in Lodge and in public. ii. Application for the Badge may be made to the Grand Secretary in the prescribed form by the Secretary of a Craft Lodge of which the Brother is a

member. iii. The Lodge Secretary shall verify the initiation date of the nominee from the records of the Lodge or the individual's Master Mason Certificate. The nominee is to certify on the

application form that it is his sincere belief that he is entitled to the Badge by having completed twenty-five years membership of a Lodge under the New Zealand Constitution or other recognised

Grand Lodge. The Lodge Secretary is then to request the Badge from the Grand Secretary in the prescribed form together with the appropriate fee as set by the Board of Directors. iv. The

Grand Secretary shall accept the Brother's record of membership as certified on the application form as being correct. v. The Board of Directors shall have discretion to determine if in any

case a period of temporary non-affiliation shall be excluded in computing the nominee's period of service. vi. The Badge shall be presented by the Lodge in such manner as the Master of the

Lodge shall determine. 65 November 2023 b. Fifty Year Service Badge i. A Brother who has been a member of a Craft Lodge or a Lodge holding a Charter under a recognised Grand Lodge for fifty

years or more and who is in good Masonic standing, is entitled to receive a Fifty-Year Service Badge and an appropriate miniature for wearing in public. ii. Application for the Badge shall

be made to the Grand Secretary in the prescribed form by a Craft Lodge of which the Brother is a member. iii. The Grand Secretary shall verify the Masonic record of the nominee from the

records of Grand Lodge, and, if the case requires, by enquiry from any recognised Grand Lodge,



and report to the Board of Directors. The

Board of Directors shall have a discretion to determine whether in any case a period of temporary nonaffiliation shall be excluded in computing the nominee's period of service. iv. The Badge shall be presented in accordance with convenient arrangements made between the recipient's Lodge and its Divisional Grand Master. v. Each subsequent period of ten years' service may be acknowledged by the award of a suitable bar to the badge and to the miniature for which application must be made in accordance with this Rule. 66 November 2023 PART V – CEREMONIES AND REGALIA INSTALLED MASTER 176. Rank of Installed Master Grand Lodge recognises the ceremonial for a Master-elect of a Craft Lodge and the Masterdesignate of a new Lodge to be installed in the Master's chair with the rank of Installed Master. That rank may also be conferred on a Grand Master-elect or a Grand Chaplain on the direction of the Grand Master upon the communication of the secrets of an Installed Master in the presence of three or more Installed Masters. INSTALLATION 177. Installation of Grand Master A new Grand Master shall be installed at the Grand Installation during the triennial Communication for a term of three years. 178. Attendance of Non-Masonic Visitors at Grand Installation a. The Grand Master may from time to time acting on the advice of the Board of Directors permit non-Masonic visitors to be admitted to all or any part of the Grand Master's installation and the investiture of Grand Lodge Officers. b. The Grand Master may from time to time acting on the advice of the Board of Directors determine the procedure governing the admission and retirement of non-Masonic visitors and shall retain the right to refuse admission to any such visitor whose presence he has reason to believe may disturb the dignity or harmony of the Grand Installation Ceremony. c. The Grand Master may before or during the Grand Installation Ceremony require any visitor or visitors to retire if he has reason to believe their continued presence would disturb the dignity or harmony of the Grand Installation Ceremony. d. The provisions of this Rule shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of these Rules. 179. Investiture of Officers of Grand Lodge a. A Brother appointed to office in Grand Lodge by a District Grand Master elect (Rule 146) shall be invested by the District Grand Master following his investiture; all other Brethren appointed or elected to office in Grand Lodge shall be invested at Communication. b. A Brother who is not present at Communication or who is appointed or elected between Communications shall be invested at a regular meeting of a Craft Lodge either by the Grand Master or by an Officer to whom the Grand Master delegates that duty. The investing Officer shall certify to the Grand Secretary that the investiture has been carried out. c. Should a brother not present himself for investiture within three months of being required to do so his appointment or election may be declared void by the Grand Master, and the vacancy may be filled as provided by these Rules. 180. Grand Wardens at Meetings If a Grand Warden is not present at a meeting where he would normally be required to occupy his chair the Presiding Grand Officer shall direct a Past Grand Warden or any other Past Grand Officer to act as Grand Warden for that occasion. 67 November 2023 REGALIA 181. Regalia to be Worn No Brother shall be admitted into Grand Lodge, or any Craft Lodge without his proper Craft Lodge regalia. 182. Wearing of Craft Lodge Regalia a. The Master, an Immediate Past Master or a Warden of a Craft Lodge shall wear his collar and jewel when attending Grand Lodge, or his own Lodge. He may wear them when visiting another Craft Lodge or a Lodge under a recognised



Grand Lodge, but on no other occasion. b. All

other Officers of a Craft Lodge shall wear their collars and jewels in their own Lodge. They may wear them when attending the Master of their Lodge on a visit, and when attending a Past Master or Warden on a visit by direction of their Master. They shall not wear them on any other occasion. c. A Brother acting temporarily in an office, may wear the collar and jewel whilst so acting if he has at any time been regularly invested in that office. d. Any officer of a Craft Lodge wearing the collar and jewel of an office in a Craft Lodge shall also wear the Craft Lodge apron appropriate to his rank.

183. Wearing of Grand Lodge Regalia a. When Grand Lodge is officially in attendance Officers of Grand Lodge shall wear either the full dress or the undress regalia appropriate to their rank. b. A Grand Lodge Officer who is not presiding in an office in a Craft Lodge may wear the undress regalia that is appropriate to his Grand Lodge rank or the Craft Lodge regalia that is appropriate to his rank. A Grand Lodge Officer on an official visit to a Craft Lodge shall wear his Grand Lodge dress regalia appropriate to his rank. Craft Lodge regalia shall not be intermingled with Grand Lodge Regalia.

184. Public Appearance in Masonic Clothing No Brother shall appear in public clothed in regalia or wearing any of the permitted jewels of the Craft except by dispensation. JEWELS 185. Permitted Jewels No jewel, medal, device, or emblem shall be worn in Grand Lodge or any Craft Lodge which does not appertain to, or is not consistent with, those degrees which are recognised by Grand Lodge as being pure antient Freemasonry. 186. Jewels of Officers of Grand Lodge a. The collar-jewels to be worn by the Officers of Grand Lodge are: The Grand Master and Pro Grand Master The compasses extended to forty-five degrees, the points resting on the segment of a circle, between the legs of the compasses a gold plate on which is represented an eye within a triangle, both irradiated. Past Grand Masters and Past Pro Grand Masters A similar jewel, without the gold plate. The Deputy Grand Master The compasses and square united, surrounding a pierced five-pointed star.

68 November 2023 Past Deputy Grand Masters The compasses and square only. Past President Board of General Purposes The arms and crest of Grand Lodge. Divisional Grand Masters and Past Provincial Grand Masters The square, level and plumb rule Senior Grand Warden The level. Junior Grand Warden The plumb rule. Grand Chaplains An open book within a triangle, surmounting a glory. Grand Registrar A scroll, with seal appended. Grand Treasurer A chased key. Grand Almoner A pen and key. Grand Superintendents of Works A semi-circled protractor. Grand Secretary Two pens in saltire, tied by a ribbon. District Grand Masters and Past Assistant Provincial Grand Masters The square and five-pointed star Grand Lecturers A closed book. Grand Directors of Ceremonies Two rods in saltire, tied by a ribbon. Divisional Grand Almoners and Past Grand Almoners A scrip purse on which is a heart. Grand Deacons The dove and olive branch. District Grand Directors of Ceremonies and Past Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies Two rods in saltire surmounted by a bar bearing the word "Assistant". Grand Bible Bearer The Bible encircled with branches of acacia and palm. Grand Sword Bearer Two swords in saltire. Grand Standard Bearer Two staves in saltire, tied by a ribbon; flowing from the dexter a standard of the arms of Grand Lodge, and from the sinister the New Zealand Ensign. Grand Organist The lyre. Grand Inner Guard The sword and baton. Grand Stewards 69 November 2023 The cornucopia between the legs of a pair of compasses extended. Grand Tyler A sword. b. The collarette jewel to be worn by the Grand Master





or a Past Grand Master is: Grand Master i. The compasses extended to forty-five degrees inset at the apex with New Zealand greenstone, the points of the compasses resting on the segment of a circle. Between the legs of the compasses is a plate on which is represented an eye within a triangle both irradiated, below which is, in gold and enamel, the Armorial Bearings of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. The whole is of 9 carat gold and suspended from either a collarette of garter blue ribbon or a gold chain. Past Grand Master ii. The compasses extended to forty-five degrees, the points resting on the segment of a circle. Between the legs of the compasses the Armorial Bearings of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand are mounted on an enamelled circular base of garter blue. The whole is suspended from a collarette of garter blue ribbon on the point of which is mounted a gold or metal gilt New Zealand fern. c. The jewels of other Grand Officers below the rank of Deputy Grand Master are borne within a circular band 75 mm in diameter bearing the words "Grand Lodge of New Zealand". d. The jewels of the undress collars of Brethren of the rank of Grand Master down to and including Past Provincial Grand Masters and Past Divisional Grand Masters and of other Brethren of Past Grand Rank except Past Grand Stewards, are borne on a garter blue enamelled oval medal, with the words "Grand Lodge of New Zealand" surrounding the jewel. e. The jewel of the Past Grand Stewards is borne on a crimson enamelled oval medal, with the words "Grand Lodge of New Zealand" surrounding the jewel. f. These jewels are of gold or metal gilt, except those of the Grand Stewards and Past Grand Stewards, which are of silver or metal silvered. 187. Jewels of Officers of Craft Lodges and Past Masters a. The collar-jewel to be worn by the Officers of Craft Lodges and Past Masters are: Master The square. Past Masters The square, and pendant within it the diagram of the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid, engraved on a silver plate. Deputy Master The compasses and square united. Senior Warden The level. Junior Warden The plumb rule. Chaplain An open book within a triangle surmounting a glory. Treasurer A key. Secretary Two pens in saltire, tied by a ribbon. 70 November 2023 Directors of Ceremonies Two rods in saltire, tied by a ribbon. Almoner A scrip-purse upon which is inscribed a heart. Deacons The dove and olive branch. Assistant Director of Ceremonies Two rods in saltire surmounted by a bar bearing the word "Assistant". Standard Bearer Two staves in saltire tied by a ribbon; flowing from the dexter a standard of the arms of Grand Lodge and from the sinister the New Zealand Ensign. Organist The lyre. Director of Music Treble clef Assistant Secretary Two pens in saltire, surmounted by a bar bearing the word "Assistant". Inner Guard Two swords in saltire. Stewards The cornucopia between the legs of a pair of compasses extended. Tyler A sword. b. These jewels are of silver or metal silvered. 188. Craft Lodge Jewels a. Centenary and 150th Anniversary Jewels i. The Grand Master may by his Warrant on the occasion of a Craft Lodge's Centenary or its 150th Anniversary authorise the issue of a Centenary or 150th Anniversary Jewel (as the case may be), the design of which has been approved by the Board of Directors. ii. Application for a Warrant is to be in the prescribed form with a colour copy of the proposed design attached. The application shall be accompanied by proof of the Lodge's active existence for not less than one hundred or one hundred and fifty years (as the case may be) from the date of its constitution. iii. No Brother shall be entitled to wear a Craft Lodge Centenary Jewel or a Craft Lodge 150th Anniversary Jewel other than one who at the date of the Centenary or





One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary (as the

case may be) was a member of the Craft Lodge receiving the Warrant. b. Founders' Jewels i. The Grand Master may by his Warrant on the occasion of the formal constitution of a new Craft Lodge authorise the issue of a Founders' Jewel, the design of which has been approved by the Board of Directors. ii. Application for a Warrant is to be in writing with a colour copy of the proposed design attached. iii. No Brother shall be entitled to wear a Craft Lodge Founders' Jewel other than one who upon and contemporaneously with the formal constitution of the Lodge became a member of that Lodge. 71 November 2023 189. Badges No Craft Lodge is to adopt a badge without approval by the Board of Directors to the design thereof. 190. Old Lodges Members of a Craft Lodge that received its initial Charter from a recognised Grand Lodge may wear aprons, collars and jewels, as were regularly in use in that Lodge when its present Charter was granted. APRONS, COLLARS AND GAUNTLETS 191. Aprons a. Every Masonic Apron shall be of white lamb-skin, or some authorised alternative material and except as herein provided shall be approximately 375 mms wide and 310 mms deep, with a triangular flap or fall approximately 150 mms deep at its point. b. The apron of a Grand Lodge officer may be approximately 450 mms wide and 400 mms deep, with a flap or fall approximately 100 mms deep at its point. c. Aprons of present Officers of Grand Lodge, except Grand Stewards, are lined with garter blue and edged with garter blue ribbon approximately 100 mms wide on the fall and other edges. The badge of office is of the design of the collar jewel, made of gold, metal gilt, or gold embroidery, surrounded with embroidered rose, thistle, shamrock and wreath of ferns, and placed between the levels or rosettes. The tassels are of gold, gilt chain or gold bullion, suspended from garter blue ribbon 50 mms wide. The levels or taus are of gold or metal gilt and the rosettes of a Master Mason holding office in Grand Lodge are garter blue. The edging ribbon of apron and fall is edged on both sides with gold braid 15 mms wide, and on the outside edges with gold fringe 20 mms deep. d. The apron of a Grand Master or Pro Grand Master, present or past, bears in addition a border of alternate pomegranates and lotuses around the apron only, at each corner the seven-eared wheat, all embroidered in gold. For the badge of office, a blazing sun is embroidered in gold in the centre. e. The apron of a Deputy Grand Master, Past President of the Board of General Purposes, and Divisional Grand Master present or past and a Past Provincial Grand Master, bears in addition to the ornaments of other Grand Lodge Officers a border of alternate pomegranates and lotuses only. f. The undress apron of a Grand Lodge officer other than a Grand Steward bears levels or taus of gold, metal gilt or garter blue outlined with gold braid, or rosettes of garter blue, and with the edging gold braid and gold fringe omitted. In the case of a Grand Master, Pro Grand Master, Past President of the Board of General Purposes, and Divisional Grand Master, present or past, and Past Provincial Grand Masters the border of pomegranates and lotuses is omitted, as is the seven-eared wheat in each corner of the apron of a Grand Master and a Pro Grand Master. g. Aprons of Grand Stewards, present and past, are lined with crimson and edged with crimson ribbon approximately 100 mms wide on the fall and other edges. The levels and badge of office are of silver, metal silvered or silver embroidery. The tassels are of silver or metal silvered suspended from crimson ribbon 50 mms wide. h. The apron of an Installed Master is lined with sky-blue and edged with sky-blue ribbon, 15 mms wide on the upper edge, 35 mms wide on the other



edges of the fall, and 50 mms wide on the other edges of the apron. The tassels are of silver or silverplated chain or silver bullion, suspended from sky-blue ribbon 50 mms wide. The 72 November 2023 badge of rank consists of three levels or taus, one on the flap and two near the corners of the apron, of silver or metal silvered.

i. The apron of a Master Mason is lined, edged and tasselled like that of a Past Master, and three sky-blue rosettes are worn instead of the three levels or taus. j. The apron of a Fellow Craft has no lining, edging or tassels, and bears two sky-blue rosettes, near the lower corners of the apron and has white strings. k. The apron of an Entered Apprentice is without ornament, and has white strings. l. That approval shall be granted by the Board of Directors upon application by an appropriate Lodge for dispensation from strict compliance with Rule 181 and 191(a), (h) and (i) for any Lodge that fulfils the following criteria: i. That its Regular Meeting is held on Non-Masonic premises in a Public Area (Hotel, Club etc). ii. That it is a Dining Lodge intending to convene immediately at the end of the working day and it Tyles no later than 6.00 pm. iii. That such Lodge shall supply Aprons in dimension and colour that comply with Rule 191(a), but that are made entirely of Cotton and are kept and supplied by the Lodge to all Brethren. iv. That they shall be worn by all brethren except for the Master and Principal Officers who shall wear the appropriate Master Mason (or if applicable Past Master's) apron. v. That all Entered Apprentices and Fellowcrafts shall continue to wear the Apron as specified by Rule 191(j) and (k).

192. Collars a. On formal occasions the Grand Master and other Grand Lodge Officers, down to and including Past President of the Board of General Purposes, Past Divisional Grand Masters, Past Provincial Grand Masters, the Grand Wardens, and the District Grand Masters, wear chain collars of gold or metal gilt. b. The chain collar has wreathed knots and rectangular links containing the monogram "GLNZ" interrupted by irradiated five pointed stars, eleven in number for the Grand Master, Past Grand Masters, Pro Grand Master, Past Pro Grand Masters, nine for the Deputy Grand Master and Past Deputy Grand Masters, seven for the Past President of the Board of General Purposes, Divisional Grand Masters, Past Divisional Grand Masters, Past Provincial Grand Masters, and Grand Wardens and five for District Grand Masters. c. Other present Grand Officers except Grand Stewards, present and past, wear collars of garter blue ribbon, 100 mms wide, edged on each side with gold braid 12.5 mms wide, embroidered in gold on the dexter side with an ear of corn, on the sinister side with a sprig of acacia, and supported in the centre with ferns embroidered with silk in colours. d. When an undress apron is worn, an undress collar may be worn of garter blue ribbon 100 mms wide, with gold cord and button in front. e. Grand Stewards, present and past, wear collars of crimson ribbon 100 mms wide, with silver cord and button in front. f. Officers of Craft Lodges, while in office, wear collars of sky-blue ribbon 100 mms wide, with silver cord and button in front. g. Past Masters may wear similar collars with silver braid 12.5 mms wide along the centre line of the collar. 73 November 2023 h. Masters of Lodges may wear an appropriate silver chain, not more than 25 mms wide, of a pattern approved by the Board of Directors, affixed along the centre line of the collar so as to expose 37 mms of ribbon on each side of the chain. i. The last preceding sub-rule does not prohibit the continued wearing in any Lodge of a Master's Chain in use in that Lodge prior to 4th December 1935. 193. Gauntlets a. Gauntlets are covered with silk or satin, trimmed all round with braid, having



the wrist end edged with 13 mm fringe, and

having on the side the wearer's badge of office or rank. b. Gauntlets are regularly worn by the Master and Wardens of a Craft Lodge; other Officers may wear them if the Lodge so decides. c. The gauntlets of Officers and Past Masters of Craft Lodges are covered in sky-blue, with silver braid, fringe and embroidery. d. The gauntlets of Officers, present and past, of Grand Lodge, except Grand Stewards, are covered in garter blue, with gold braid, fringe and embroidery. e. The gauntlets of present Grand Stewards are covered in crimson, with silver braid, fringe and embroidery. f. Gauntlets are not worn with undress aprons and collars. 194. Past Grand Officers' Regalia A Past Grand Officer below the rank of Past Provincial Grand Master and Past Divisional Grand Master may wear the dress regalia of his office when required to discharge the duties of the present Grand Officer. On all other occasions he may wear either the undress regalia or Craft Lodge regalia. 74 November 2023 PART VI – GRAND LODGE FUNCTIONS COMMUNICATIONS AND TRIENNIAL GENERAL MEETINGS 195. Communication a. A Communication of Grand Lodge in conjunction with a Grand Installation shall be held in the month of October or November commencing in 2022 in Wellington and thereafter every third year by rotation in the three Divisions – Southern, Northern and Central, and on a date determined by the Board of Directors, in consultation with the Grand Secretary. b. The Grand Secretary, shall at least two months before the date fixed for a Communication make available to every Lodge and to every Officer of Grand Lodge a Notice summoning the Communication together with a statement of the business to be transacted. 195A. Annual Communication a. An Annual Communication of Grand Lodge shall be held each year between Grand Installations, in the month of October or November, at a location and on a date determined by the Board of Directors, in consultation with the Grand Secretary. b. The Grand Secretary, shall at least two months before the date fixed for an Annual Communication, make available to every Lodge and to every Officer of Grand Lodge a Notice summoning the Annual Communication together with a statement of the business to be transacted. 196. Special Communication a. The Grand Master, or if he is unavailable, the next senior available Grand Lodge Officer, may summon a Special Communication whenever the good of the Craft may require it. b. The Special Communication shall be held at a location and on the date set by the Officer calling it, in consultation with the Grand Secretary. c. The Grand Secretary shall at least six weeks before the date fixed for a Special Communication make available to every Lodge and to every Officer of Grand Lodge a notice summoning the Special Communication. d. The particular business for which the Special Communication is summoned shall be set out in the summons, and no other business shall be conducted at the Communication. e. A meeting of Grand Lodge convened for no other purpose than that of conducting a Masonic ceremony is not a Communication for the purposes of these Rules. 197. Notice to Board of Directors of Proposed Business a. All matters to be brought before Communication, Annual Communication, except communications from the Grand Master and reports from the Board and Committees of Grand Lodge, shall be introduced by way of a motion. b. Any Lodge or Brother wishing to present a remit or motion to Grand Lodge shall give notice thereof to the Divisional Grand Master. c. Repealed d. Repealed e. Notice of any motion intended to be moved at any Communication shall be given to the Board of Directors by a date fixed by the Board. f. Nothing in this Rule shall preclude a Lodge or Brother from raising



any matter in General Business as provided by these Rules. 75 November 2023 g. The Board of Directors shall determine the order of business to be followed at the Communication, and no other business shall be discussed in Grand Lodge, except by permission of the presiding officer. h. Any member of Grand Lodge may without previous notice move the reception, adoption or otherwise of any report of a Board or a Committee appointed, whether by Grand Lodge or by the Grand Master, together with any motion arising from that report or from any recommendation contained in it. 198. Presiding Grand Officer The Grand Master shall preside at every Communication of Grand Lodge, and in the absence of the Grand Master and Pro Grand Master the Deputy Grand Master shall preside; in his absence, the Immediate Past Grand Master, Senior Past Grand Master, or Senior Past Pro Grand Master, in that order; and if no Past Grand Master or Past Pro Grand Master is present and willing to act, then a Grand Officer designated by the Board of Directors shall preside. 199. Order of Business at Communication a. The order of business shall be set out in the Notice summoning the Communication, Annual Communication subject to the Presiding Officer's discretion. b. Deleted as a consequential amendment to Rule 265. c. The Presiding Officer should ensure that at least 30 minutes is available for General Business unless a majority of the delegates attending vote to curtail this period. 200. Order in Debate a. The mover of an original motion, but not of an amendment to a motion, shall have the right of reply, but no other member shall speak twice to the same motion, except in explanation or at the request of the Presiding Officer. The Executive Officers may be called upon as required to advise Grand Lodge. b. Every member who speaks shall rise and remain standing, addressing himself to the Presiding Officer, and he shall not be interrupted unless any Brother shall address the Presiding Officer on a point of order, or the Presiding Officer shall himself think fit to call the speaker to order. 201. Voting a. On any resolution at Communication, Annual Communication each Craft Lodge shall have one vote. b. Unless these Rules expressly call for a matter to be determined by Ballot, it shall be determined on the voices, and if there is any doubt as to whether it is carried or lost, on a show of hands. c. On a show of hands, each Lodge shall have one vote and will exercise that vote by the duly appointed Lodge Representative or Proxy holding up one hand and, if required, exhibiting voting authority. d. If the Presiding Officer decides, or ten Lodges so demand, the question shall be put to a ballot. e. On a ballot every Lodge shall be entitled to cast one vote. f. In the case of an equality of votes the motion shall be lost. 202. Ballots a. The Presiding Officer shall appoint not less than four scrutineers, who shall count the votes and report the result of the ballot to him. b. The ballot papers shall be promptly destroyed. 203. Appointment of Lodge Representative 76 November 2023 a. Any Lodge may appoint a Brother to represent it at a Communication as Lodge Representative, subject to the following conditions: i. He must be a member of Grand Lodge; and ii. He must be appointed by or pursuant to a resolution of the Lodge; provided that a resolution shall not be invalid only because it delegates conditionally or absolutely to the Master or another member of the Lodge power to select a qualified Brother to be Lodge Representative; and iii. A Commission in the prescribed form evidencing his appointment must be delivered to the Grand Secretary at least one month before the commencement of the Communication; and iv. The appointment of a Lodge Representative may be open or may direct



the Representative how to exercise the

Lodge' s vote; and v. A Brother may represent more than one Lodge; and vi. No appointment shall be valid or operative unless all Lodge Returns, Fees and other monies owing by the Lodge to Grand Lodge as at the 30th day of June of that year are filed or paid at least one month before the commencement of Communication. 204. Repealed 205. Repealed 206. Repealed 207. Issue of Ballot-papers a. Prior to opening of Grand Lodge every Lodge Representative shall on application to the Grand Secretary receive voting authority and ballot papers. b. Ballot papers will not be available for issue while Grand Lodge is in session. c. No charge shall be made for any ballot-papers. 208. Visitors to Grand Lodge A visitor can attend Grand Lodge only by permission of the Presiding Officer, and if admitted shall not vote but may speak to any question with his leave. 209. Report of Proceedings a. A report of the proceedings of every Communication shall be printed and available for purchase by any Brother. b. One copy of the Report shall be sent to each Trustee of Grand Lodge, and each member of the Board of Directors. c. A copy of the Report shall be made available to each present Officer of Grand Lodge and to every Craft Lodge. PROPERTY AND FINANCES 210. Terms of Vesting a. All property which by law is vested in the Trustees of Grand Lodge and which is an asset of The Freemasons Charity is declared to be so vested in trust for the particular charitable purposes declared by these Rules in respect of that fund. b. All property which by law is vested in the Trustees of Grand Lodge and in respect of which, by declaration of trust or any other instrument, particular charitable trusts are for the time being in force is declared to be so vested upon those particular charitable trusts respectively. 77 November 2023 c. All property which by law is vested in the Trustees of Grand Lodge and in respect of which no particular trusts are for the time being in force is declared to be so vested in trust for the general purposes of Grand Lodge or for such charitable purposes as the Board of Directors shall from time to time designate. 211. Management and Control of Property All property which by law is vested in the Trustees of Grand Lodge shall be managed, controlled or disposed of, whether temporarily or partially or otherwise, as the Board of Directors may from time to time direct, subject always: a. To all restrictions arising out of the purposes, including charitable, for which the same is held and all restrictions arising out of any declaration of trust or other instrument affecting the same; b. Within those restrictions, to the provisions of these Rules and the special directions of Grand Lodge. 212. Property of Grand Lodge a. All books and all official papers and correspondence on Masonic business in the hands of a Divisional Grand Master or a District Grand Master by virtue of his office are the property of Grand Lodge. b. On the termination of the office of a Divisional or District Grand Master all such books, papers and correspondence as aforesaid shall be delivered to his successor or, if the Board so directs, to the Board c. All Masonic regalia, including clothing, jewels, emblems of office and other regalia, and the containers thereof, loaned to any Officer by Grand Lodge shall remain the property of Grand Lodge, and shall be surrendered to the Grand Secretary when the Board of Directors so directs. 213. Property in the Custody of the Grand Secretary All unissued Masonic regalia, all equipment and furniture used for the purposes of Grand Lodge occasions, all books and articles in the nature of library and museum collections and all books, documents, records and office furniture connected with the





administration of the affairs of Grand Lodge are deemed to be in the custody and possession of the Grand Secretary, and to be subject to the direction of the Board of Directors as to their use and disposal. 214. Moneys of Grand Lodge

a. All moneys belonging to Grand Lodge shall be paid to an account or accounts in the name of Grand Lodge in some bank or banks to be named from time to time by the Board of Directors. b. All bank accounts shall be operated as the Board of Directors may from time to time direct.

215. Payments of Moneys a. All payments to be made out of any of the Charitable Funds shall be authorised by the Authority charged with the administration of that Fund. b. All payments to be made out of any other fund or account shall be authorised by the Board of Directors. c. The Board of Directors may from time to time maintain a system of imprest accounts. 78 November 2023 216. Investment of Funds a. All or any property which is vested in the Trustees of Grand Lodge may be invested by direction of the Board of Directors. b. Except with the express sanction of Grand Lodge, no funds vested in the Trustees of Grand Lodge shall be invested in any other way. 4When any investment is made, then subject to the provisions of any particular trust it shall be lawful to blend moneys belonging to two or more funds, whether any of them is impressed with a trust or not, and the income accruing from any such blended investment shall be apportioned among the funds in question in such manner as the Board of Directors may from time to time think equitable. c. The provisions of this Rule are in addition to and not in derogation from any powers of investment available over property in respect of which particular trusts are for the time being in force. d. An advance made to any person in furtherance of a charitable purpose shall not be deemed to be an investment of funds, notwithstanding that it may be made upon security or subject to payment of interest. 217. Charitable Funds Generally a. This rule applies to The Freemasons Charity, and, as far it is not inconsistent with their terms, to particular trusts for charitable purposes for the time being in force (in this rule collectively referred to as "the Charitable Funds"). b. There may be deducted from the income derived from investment of capital of The Freemasons Charity such sum as may be decided from time to time by the Board of Directors, to be applied in or towards the expenses of the management of the Charitable Funds. c. No provision of these Rules applicable to the Charitable Funds or any of them shall be read as authorising the application of any of those Funds to any purpose that is not in law a public charitable purpose in New Zealand. 218. Financial Year The financial year of Grand Lodge shall be from the 1st July to the 30th June following. 219. Accounts The Board of Directors shall require proper accounts to be kept and shall make available to Grand Lodge at the Communication or Annual Communication not less than 21 days prior to the holding of the meeting, detailed financial statements and related reports and do all such other things as may be necessary to give Grand Lodge full information respecting the receipt and application of its funds and property. 220. Audit a. The Grand Lodge accounts shall be audited annually and submitted with an auditor's certificate to Communication or Annual Communication with the copy of the accounts being made available to members of Grand Lodge on the Freemasons New Zealand Website. b. The Auditor shall be appointed by Grand Lodge at Communication or Annual Communication and shall be paid such fee as may be agreed between the Auditor and the Board of Directors. c. If for any reason the Auditor so appointed is unable to complete an audit for the year of appointment



the Board of Directors shall appoint a replacement Auditor. 79 November 2023 THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS 221. Constitution of Board a. There shall be a Board of Directors. b. The Board shall consist of the Trustees of Grand Lodge appointed pursuant to Rule 166a. c. The Grand Secretary attendsthe Board ex Officio. d. The Chair of the Board of Directors may invite the Divisional Grand Masters or such other brethren whose presence may assist the deliberations of the Board to be present at the meetings. 222. General Functions of Board a. The Board has the general care and regulation of all the affairs of Grand Lodge and shall take into account all matters concerning the Craft in New Zealand. b. The Board shall control and administer the property and finances of Grand Lodge provided however, that notwithstanding any other provision contained within these rules or the Collected Rulings no distribution of income after expenses shall be made except for charitable purposes. c. The Board may inspect any books and papers relating to the accounts, funds and property of Grand Lodge, give directions relating thereto and may summon any Brother having possession of any records belonging to Grand Lodge. d. The Board may recommend or report to Grand Lodge or to the Craft whatever it may deem necessary or advantageous for the welfare and good government of the Craft. e. The Board may on behalf of Grand Lodge appointsuch personnel as it thinks fit for the satisfactory conduct of the business of Grand Lodge on such terms and conditions asit shall determine. f. The Board may from time to time make and publish Rulings to be known as "Collected Rulings". g. The Board may from time to time determine what expenses it will allow to any Officer or Brother and the amount thereof. 223. General Procedure a. The Grand Secretary or his nominee shall keep minutes of all Board meetings which shall be presented for confirmation at the next regular meeting. b. After the confirmation of minutes, any matter referred to the Board by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge shall take precedence over other business. Thereafter the Chair shall determine the Agenda. c. The Board may for specific purposes appoint committees to enquire and report, with or without power to act, but a committee having power to act must report any action it takes to the next meeting of the Board. d. The Board may regulate its own proceedings, with the Directors electing their own Chair who will be neither the Deputy Grand Master not the Chair of the Trustees. 80 November 2023 224. Meetings of Board a. The Board shall meet by command of the Grand Master or by authority of the Chair at such time and dates asthe Grand Master orthe Chair shall determine but not less than four meetings in any calendar year. b. At all meetings the Chair shall preside, or in his absence, the Grand Master or his nominee. c. Five members shall form a quorum of whom the Chair of the Board or the Grand Master must be one. d. At every meeting of the Board a resolution put to the vote shall be decided by a simple majority. In the event of an equality of votes the Chairman of the meeting shall be entitled to a second or casting vote. e. The Board may, without calling a meeting or without giving any previous notice, pass a resolution signed by not less than five members for the purpose of becoming an entry in the minute book of the Board asif it had been passed at a Meeting of the Board duly convened and held. The resolution may consist of a single document or several individual documents in the same form signed by one or more members. A copy of the resolution shall be sent to each Board member f. The contemporaneous linking together by telephone or other means of communication of the Board or a number of members of the Board not less than the quorum



of the Board (whether or not any one or more of the members is out of New Zealand) shall be deemed to constitute a meeting of the Board and all the provisions of these Rules in respect of such meetings shall apply so long as the following conditions are met: i. All members entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Board shall be entitled to notice of the meeting by telephone or other means of communication and to be linked by telephone or other means for the purpose of such meeting, and shall have first received two working days prior notice of such meeting. ii. Each member taking part in a meeting by telephone or other means of communication must throughout the meeting be able to hear each of the members taking part in the meeting; and iii. At the commencement of the meeting each member must acknowledge the member's presence for the purpose of the meeting to all other members taking part. g. Transitional arrangements - The members of the Board of General Purposes and the Trustees of Grand Lodge, excluding the Grand Master, as at 17th November 2023 will assume of the role of the Board of Directors until the Annual Communication in October/November 2024 when Grand Lodge will appoint the new Trustees of Grand Lodge pursuant to Rule 166. a. 225. Annual Report a. The Board of Directors shall make available to Grand Lodge at every Communication or Annual Communication not less than 21 days prior to the holding of the Communication or Annual Communication, a report of the Board's activities covering the financial year just ended and of any recommendations it may think fit to make. Any such recommendation requiring a change to the Rules shall be considered at the next Communication, Annual Communication or Special Communication. b. A copy of the report shall be made available to members of Grand Lodge on the Freemasons New Zealand website. 81 November 2023 226. Masonic Buildings Fund There shall be a Masonic Building Fund established for the purpose of acquiring and preserving buildings or land. The Fund shall be sustained by monies received from the disposal of landed interests together with monies allocated from time to time by the Board of Directors which will be responsible for its administration. 227. Boards of Enquiry a. The Board of Directors may authorise the establishment of Boards of Enquiry and lay down guidelines for their operation. b. Membership of Boards of Enquiry shall be open to all Lodges holding a Charter under the Grand Lodge and Lodges of other recognised Constitutions. THE FREEMASONS CHARITY 228. Object and Purpose of Fund a. There shall be established a fund to be known as The Freemasons Charity. b. The fund shall be devoted solely to charity within New Zealand and shall be controlled, supervised, and administered solely in accordance with the provisions contained within a Deed of Trust settled for that purpose. c. The Freemasons Charity shall submit to the Board of Directors not less than 21 days prior to the holding of the Communication or Annual Communication, a Report on its activities undertaken during the preceding financial year. Such Report shall be made available to Grand Lodge at each Communication, Annual Communication. Any Lodge may request a copy of the Report. CEREMONIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE 229. Ceremonial Review Committee a. The Board shall establish a Committee to be known as the Ceremonial Review Committee. b. The Committee shall be responsible for enquiring into and considering such aspects around the ceremonies of Lodges or Grand Lodge as the Board may refer to it. c. The Committee shall comprise such members as the Board from time to time shall appoint. d. The Committee shall report to the Board as required. TRUSTEE'S MANDATORY AND DEFAULT OBLIGATIONS, INDEMNITY, AND DOCUMENTS 230.





is in breach of these Rules, its By- laws, its Charter, the rules of the Masonic Entity, the rulings or directives of the Grand Master or the Board of Directors or otherwise acts in a manner as may be likely to bring the Craft into disrepute.

d. A Brother shall commit a Masonic offence if found by competent authority to have been concerned in making Masons clandestinely, or in a Lodge which is not a regular Lodge, or to have assisted in forming a new Lodge without the Grand Master’ s authority.

240. Definitions a. A “disciplinary tribunal” shall mean a Divisional Grand Master when hearing a complaint under this Part, or the Grand Master’ s Nominee, Committee or Commission when sitting as a disciplinary tribunal to consider a complaint under this Part, or a Trial Commission, or an Appeal Commission, or Grand Lodge in Communication, Annual Communication or Special Communication. b. “Disciplinary proceedings” shall mean any complaint brought under these rules and being heard or determined before a disciplinary tribunal.

84 November 2023 241. Procedure a. A complaint alleging a Masonic Offence against any Lodge, Masonic Entity or Brother shall be made by a Lodge, Masonic Entity or by a Brother to the Divisional Grand Master. b. A complaint shall be made on the prescribed form and shall be delivered to the Divisional Grand Master who shall: i. Forward it to the Grand Secretary for reference to the Board of Directors and the Grand Master, and ii. Forward a copy of it to the Lodge, Masonic Entity or Brother against whom the complaint is made. c. The Grand Master shall consider any complaint and either: i. Refer the complaint to his nominee, Committee or Commission, or ii. Refer the complaint back to the Divisional Grand Master for settlement, or iii. Refer the complaint to a Trial Commission for adjudication. d. The Grand Master may instruct his Nominee, Committee or Trial Commission to act as a disciplinary tribunal to determine if a masonic offence has been committed by a Lodge, Masonic Entity or Brother though no Brother, Lodge nor Masonic Entity has made a complaint alleging an offence. Such disciplinary tribunal will follow Rule 247 procedure but perform an inquisitorial role, that is, summoning and questioning the persons who appear before it.

242. Trial Commission If the complaint is referred to a Trial Commission, then: a. The Grand Master shall appoint a Trial Commission comprising not more than three Brethren of the rank of Installed Master and shall nominate the Chairman. b. The Trial Commission shall adjudicate the complaint and report the result of its determination to the Grand Master and the Board of Directors.

243. Appeal Commission a. The complainant, or the respondent may, within one month of the date on which the decision is communicated to him, appeal to an Appeal Commission. b. In the event of an Appeal then the Grand Master shall appoint an Appeal Commission to hear the appeal comprising not less than three or more than five members of whom at least two Brethren shall be Grand Lodge Officers present or past and shall nominate the Chairman. If prior to hearing an Appeal, a vacancy shall occur, the Grand Master may appoint another suitably qualified Brother to fill the vacancy.

244. Penalties a. If at any time a Brother has been convicted of an offence against the laws of the land and sentenced to a term of imprisonment or a sentence of home detention, he may be expelled from the Craft by resolution of the Board of Directors forthwith and any Grand Lodge rank or recognition removed, on the Board being satisfied of such conviction and sentence. b. If at any time a Brother has been convicted of an offence against the laws of the land punishable by imprisonment but is sentenced to a penalty less than imprisonment, any one or more of the





following may be imposed on him: i. Recommend

to Grand Lodge Expulsion of a Brother ii. Removal of Grand Rank iii. Removal of Past Grand Rank if the offence was committed whilst the Brother held active rank iv. Removal of Honoris Causa rank v. Suspension 85 November 2023 vi. Censure vii. Fine viii. Admonition ix. Written warning that any further Masonic Offence could result in a penalty listed in i. to viii. Above c. If a Brother has been found guilty of any other Masonic offence, any one or more of the penalties mentioned above in sub-clause (b) of this rule may be imposed. d. If a Lodge has been found guilty of a Masonic offence, any one or more of the following penalties may be imposed: i. Recommend to Grand Lodge erasure from the Roll of Grand Lodge ii. Suspension iii. Censure iv. Fine v. Admonition vi. Written warning that any further Masonic offence could result in a penalty listed in i. to v. above e. If a Masonic Entity has been found guilty of a masonic offence, any one or more of the following penalties may be imposed against a Trustee, Director or Partner of that entity: i. Recommend to Grand Lodge expulsion of a Brother ii. Removal of active rank iii. Removal of past active rank if the offence committed whilst the Brother held active rank iv. Removal of Honoris Causa rank v. Suspension vi. Censure vii. Fine viii. Admonition ix. Written warning that any further Masonic offence could result in a penalty listed i. to viii. Above. f. The expulsion referred to in paragraph (a) of this Rule and the recommendation of expulsion referred to in paragraphs (b), (c), and (e) and the recommendation of erasure referred to in paragraph (d) in this Rule shall be communicated to Grand Lodge at its next Communication, Annual Communication, Special Communication and published in the Book of Proceedings of that Communication. g. Grand Lodge alone has the power of expulsion referred to in paragraphs (b), (c) and (e) and the power of erasure referred to in paragraph (d), powers it cannot delegate to any subordinate authority. h. A penalty of removal of rank, fine or suspension shall take immediate effect, and if an appeal is lodged against it, shall nevertheless continue to have effect pending decision of the appeal. If the appeal is allowed, whether wholly or in part, the penalty shall be modified accordingly. 86 November 2023 245. Fines a. If a fine is imposed, it shall not be more than \$250.00 for a first offence and not more than \$500.00 for a second offence committed within three years of committing the first offence. b. A third offence committed within three years of committing the second offence shall be deemed to be a Masonic offence justifying the erasure of the Lodge or the expulsion of the Brother. c. Every fine imposed shall be payable to the Grand Secretary within one month of the date of the decision imposing it, and failure to pay the fine shall be deemed to be a Masonic offence justifying the immediate suspension of a Lodge or a Brother by the Board of Directors. d. All fines shall be paid to the Freemasons Charity. Those fines do not however become eligible for the provision of a receipt able to be used by the claimant to obtain a tax credit or refund for charitable donation. 246. Suspension a. All references to "suspension" in this Rule shall mean a suspension under Rule 244, and the references to "interim suspension" shall mean an interim suspension under Rule 247b. iv. b. Suspension shall be for such a period as the disciplinary tribunal shall decide. Interim suspension shall take effect until a complaint has been finally disposed of by way of adjudication or appeal. c. Every suspension shall be communicated by the Grand Secretary either to all Lodges or to such Lodges as the Board of Directors may direct, and also the Supreme Grand



generally to make such other order or award as it deems appropriate. c. A quorum in any disciplinary proceedings before a Trial Commission or an Appeal Commission shall be a majority of those appointed to the tribunal. d. In any disciplinary proceedings, the Grand Registrar may advise any disciplinary tribunal but shall not present the case against the Lodge, Masonic Entity or Brother complained of, nor sit as a member of any disciplinary tribunal hearing the complaint. e. Any determination by a disciplinary tribunal, shall, when recorded in the books of Grand Lodge, be final and binding on the parties subject to any rights of Appeal contained in this Part. 248. Reporting Decision Any decision of a disciplinary tribunal shall be reported as soon as practicable to the Grand Secretary for distribution to the parties affected by the proceedings. 249. Printing and Publishing a. No Brother shall without the consent of the Grand Master, print, publish, or cause to be printed or published anything which by the customs of the Craft isimproperto be printed 88 November 2023 or published. b. No Brother shall publish or circulate any document relating to any case of Masonic complaint made to any Masonic authority until after the final adjudication thereon, and then only if, according to the laws and regulations of the Craft, the same is proper to be published. c. This Rule does not extend to furnishing printed copies of any documents for the use of any disciplinary tribunal provided the same issent through the Grand Secretary, or to the writing, printing or publishing of any notice of summons issued to the members of a Lodge by the authority of the Master, nor to the proceedings of any festival or public meeting at which persons not Freemasons are permitted to be present. 250. Use of Emblems in Business No Brother shall use or suffer to be used any Masonic words, emblems or devices for the purpose of or in connection with his business, or in connection with any business over which he has, in the opinion of the authority determining the case, sufficient measure of control. 251. Re-admission Any person who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment shall not be eligible to apply to be a candidate or to be re-admitted to membership of a Lodge without the prior approval of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directorsmay authorise such a person to be considered for membership by the Lodge to which he has applied. In considering thesematters, the Board may obtain such advice from a committee, commission or otherwise as it thinks fit. 252. Duty to Report Conviction It is the duty of any Brother who has been convicted of any offence against the laws of the land punishable by imprisonment, whether or not such a sentence has been imposed, to report the fact within 28 days to the Master of his Lodge, or, if he is unattached, to the Grand Secretary. The Master shall, within a similar period, report the fact to the Divisional Grand Master who shall immediately report the fact to the Grand Secretary. 253. Repealed 254. Repealed 255. Repealed 256. Repealed 257. Repealed 258. Repealed 259. Repealed 260. Repealed 89 November 2023 PART VIII - MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL 261. Laying a Foundation Stone Except in special cases the Masonic ceremony of laying a foundation stone, consecrating a Lodge Room, or opening a new building shall not be performed unless the new building or other major works has been approved by the Board of Directors. 262. Charitable Trust The Board of Directors may from time to time, and on such terms and conditions as it may deem appropriate, including the requirement that The Freemasons Charity be added as a beneficiary on the winding up of that Trust, consent to the creation of a Masonic Charitable Trust and permit that Trust to use the





name "Freemason" or "Masonic" or any

derivative thereof. 263. Masonic Almoners Associations a. The Board of Directors may authorise the establishment of Almoners Associations under such provisions and conditions as the Board may stipulate. b. Almoners Associations shall each provide an Annual Report to the Grand Almoner by 31st August each year and shall submit annual financial statements and returns of Officers through the Grand Secretary. c. Membership of an Almoners Association shall be open to all Lodges holding Charters under the Grand Lodge and Lodges of other recognised Constitutions. d. The badge of an Almoners Association shall be of a design approved by the Board of Directors. 264. Restriction on Use of Name a. No Brother shall be associated directly or indirectly with any future unauthorised use of the words "Freemason", "Masonic" or any similar words. b. The Grand Master may upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors on such terms, conditions and stipulations as may consider appropriate authorise the use of the words "Freemason", "Masonic", or any similar words. 265. Amendment of Book of Constitution a. These Rules may be amended at any Communication, Annual Communication, Special Communication or in the manner following. b. All amendments shall be by way of Remit. c. Amendments to be dealt with at any Communication, Annual Communication, Special Communication shall be dealt with as provided under Part VI of these Rules. d. Any Lodge proposing any Remit to amend or vary any provision of the Constitution shall adopt the following procedure. e. A Remit shall be first submitted to the District Grand Master of the District in which the Lodge is situated. f. Upon receiving the Remit, the District Grand Master shall not later than one month summons a meeting of Lodges within his District to consider the proposed Remit and vote on whether the remit in its then current form or any variation of the Remit should proceed further. g. Should Lodges in the District agree to support the Remit, the District Grand Master of that District shall submit that Remit to the Divisional Grand Master of his Division for 90 November 2023 submission to the Board of Directors who shall consider the remit at the meeting of the Board following the submission of the remit to it. h. The Board following consideration shall submit the Remit to all Lodges forthwith following the meeting at which the remit was considered. The remit shall be accompanied by any explanation which may have accompanied the remit from the submitting District (whether from the Lodge or the submitting District Grand Master), an explanation from the Board (which shall state whether the Board shall support the remit or not) and method for voting on the Remit. Voting may be postal or electronic as the Board shall determine. Only a Lodge may vote on the Remit. i. Once voting shall be concluded, if the Remit shall be adopted, unless otherwise provided the variation or amendment to these Rules, unless otherwise provided in the Remit, shall come into force on the first day of month following adoption. j. The Board shall when considering such remits submitted to it as aforesaid, consider without limitation the wording and appropriateness of the draft submitted and to ensure that the Remit complies in all ways with the provisions of the Book of Constitution, is appropriately drafted and shall not be offensive and where appropriate may make suitable changes without altering the intent of the Remit. k. Where the Board proposes any Remit to amend or vary any provision of the Constitution, it shall with suitable variations follow the procedures set out in Sub Clause h. above. l. Except as otherwise provided in this rule, this method shall be the sole means of amending these Rules. m. Notwithstanding the foregoing,



there shall be reserved the right in any year

in which a Grand Installation shall be scheduled and not later than the period of four (4) months prior to this meeting for any Lodge or the Board to propose a Remit for consideration at this meeting and the provisions of these Rules for such a remit shall apply to that matter under Part VI of these rules for such a remit shall apply. (The following Rules shall be repealed following the adoption of these amendments - Rule 139 b., c., and d. Rule 197 c. and d'). 266. Restriction on Power of Amendment and Disposal of Property a. If Grand Lodge shall be dissolved or shall resolve to cease to exist then, notwithstanding any other provision contained within these Rules or the Collected Rulings, the residue of any funds, assets, investments or other property vested in the Trustees of Grand Lodge as may remain after payment of all liabilities, costs and expenses shall be disposed of in such manner and at such time as the Board of Directors may determine after taking into consideration and having regard to any special directions of Grand Lodge, provided however neither the Trustees of Grand Lodge, any member of Grand Lodge, nor any member of a Craft Lodge shall benefit directly or indirectly by the disposal of the residue of the aforementioned property but those funds shall be applied to a purpose that is in law a public charitable purpose in New Zealand. b. No benefit or advantage whether or not convertible into money or any income of any kind shall be afforded to, or received, gained, achieved or derived by any of the persons specified in paragraphs (i) to (iv) of the second proviso to Section CB4 of the Income Tax Act 1994 (or any rule of law in substitution thereof), or any enactment in 91 November 2023 amendment thereof or in substitution therefore, where that person is able, by virtue of that capacity as such a person specified therein, in any way (whether directly or indirectly) to determine, or to materially influence in any way the determination of, the nature or the amount of that benefit or advantage or that income or the circumstances in which it is or is to be so received, gained, achieved, afforded or derived, except as specifically exempted by that section and save reasonable remuneration for services performed. c.

Notwithstanding anything in these Rules, no proposed amendment shall be entertained, and no amendment that may be adopted shall have any force or effect, if and in so far as it purports to amend this Rule or to authorise the application to any purpose that is not in law a public charitable purpose in New Zealand. 92 November 2023 RULINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS made pursuant to Rule 222(f) CONTENTS Part I Proposal of Candidates 1. Candidate's Provision for Dependants 2. Affiliations of Candidates and their Relatives 3. Proper Solicitation of Candidates Part II - Ceremonies of Initiation, Passing, and Raising. 4. Preparation of Candidate 5. Place of Initiation 6. Lodges of other Constitutions Working Degrees in Lodges 7. Functions of Officers and Allocation of Ritual Work 8. Investiture of Candidates 9. Presentation of Volume of Sacred Law 10. Seating and Investiture of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts Part III - The Conduct of Lodge Affairs 11. Regular Meetings Must be Held 12. Power of Lodge to Strike a Levy 13. Life Members 14. Care for the Distressed 15. Duties of Lodge Almoner 16. The Landmarks 17. Use of the Letters "N.Z.C." following a Lodge Name and Number 18. Custody of Records 19. Admission of Non-Masons to Lodge Rooms 20. Raising of Funds by Lotteries 21. Quasi-Masonic Organisations 93 November 2023 22. Enquiries as to Masonic Status 23. Lodge Trustees 24. Particular Duties 25. Speaking and Conduct in Grand Lodge Part IV - Refectory Proceedings 26.





Proceedings in Refectory 27. Toast-list 28.

Fires Part V – Individual Members 29. Masonic Emblems 30. Greetings 31. Brethren Going Abroad 32. Craft Membership 33. Natural Justice 34. Rules of Debate Part VI – Masonic Regalia and Dress 35. Past Masters’ Night 36. Masonic Dress 37. Aprons and Gloves 38. Mourning Part VII – Ceremonial Generally 39. “Three Times of Asking” 40. Presiding Officer 41. Visiting Part VIII – Special Ceremonies (Installation, Laying Foundation Stones) 42. Procedure at Installation Meetings 43. Presentation of Working Tools at Installations. 44. Ceremony of Laying a Foundation Stone 45. Consecration of Lodge Rooms 94 November 2023 Part IX – Officers of Grand Lodge 46. Honours and Salutes for Grand Officers 47. Contraction to denote Grand Rank 48. Wearing of Grand Lodge Regalia 49. Official Visits 50. Reception on the occasion of an Official Visit 51. Retirement from Lodge on an Official Visit 52. Brethren of Grand Rank Saluting Part X – Building Regulations 53. New Buildings and Major Works 54. No Liability Part XI – Charity 55. Form of Bequest 56. Charitable Trusts Part XII – General 57. Resource Material 58. Forms 59. Grand Secretary’s Address 60. Correspondence with Grand Lodge 61. Secretary’s Check List 62. Conduct at a Funeral 63. Repealed 64. Apologies 65. Board Opinion on Remit to Communication 66. Prescribed Forms 95 November 2023 PRELIMINARY “Board” means the Board of Directors. “The Rules” mean the Rules of the Book of Constitution 2000 and subsequent amendments . PART I PROPOSAL OF CANDIDATES 1. Candidate’s Provision for Dependants It is relevant to the qualifications of a candidate to know whether in the case of his death satisfactory provision has been made for his dependants, whether by life insurance, provident society membership, or otherwise, and enquiry into this matter is regarded as justifiable and desirable. 2. Affiliations of Candidates and their Relatives The affiliations of a candidate or of his near relatives may properly be taken into account as part of the qualifications and general fitness of the candidate in so far as such affiliations are those of: a. A body of an enthusiastic character, the tenets of which might conflict with the duties of toleration and fraternity enjoined upon members of the Craft; or b. A body whose adherents are not permitted to bind themselves by oath; or c. A body which maintains a policy of opposition to the Craft, exposing a candidate who is an adherent of it to conflict or domestic disharmony. 3. Proper Solicitation of Candidates a. Where a person is well and favourably known to a Brother and in the judgement of that Brother has the qualities recommended in the charge after initiation, it is in order for him or another Brother who knows the person to inquire whether he is interested in Freemasonry. If he shows genuine interest, he should be provided with authorised literature and verbal answers to legitimate questions. Should that person fail to reopen the subject within six months, a brief enquiry as to whether he has considered the matter further is in order. If he at that point demonstrates no positive interest, the matter should be taken no further. On the other hand, if he then or subsequently indicates he wishes to pursue his interest in the Craft, he should be assisted to do so. At no time and under no circumstances should anybody outside the Craft be subjected to pressure to join it. b. A Criminal Record Check from the Ministry of Justice is required on any candidate for Initiation before any proposition is submitted to Grand Lodge. The Criminal Record Check forms can be obtained from the Grand Secretary and are processed at National Office and need to be signed by the candidate giving their permission. Any objection to a Criminal Record Check





may be a red flag. 96 November 2023 PART II

CEREMONIES OF INITIATION PASSING, AND RAISING 4. Preparation of a Candidate The candidate may be prepared by having his ordinary clothing arranged in accordance with the Ritual. 5. Place of Initiation A candidate may be initiated only in the Lodge in which he has been elected a member. The second and third degrees may, by arrangement between their Masters, be conferred in other Craft Lodges. 6. Lodges of Other Constitutions Working Degrees in Lodges A member of another Constitution cannot take the Chair in any Lodge, nor give the Obligation nor communicate the Secrets. There is no objection however to inviting a visiting Master or Past Master of another Constitution to assist in any portion of a ceremony subsequent to the communication of the Secrets. 7. Functions of Officers and Allocation of Ritual Work a. The Master, when present, has full control of the Lodge. He may, subject to the Rules, delegate any part of the work. b. An officer if present and willing to act should discharge the ceremonial functions of his office. c. There is no objection to the recognised practice of inviting some qualified Brother to: i. Conduct an installation; ii. Participate in the working of a degree upon a Past Masters' Night; iii. Participate in the working of a degree for a near relative or for some other special reason; iv. Participate in the working of a degree when the members of another Lodge attend by invitation; and the consequential practice of filling the other chairs in an appropriate manner for such an occasion. d. The administration of the Obligation must be restricted to a Master or Past Master. 97 November 2023 e. In the allocation of charges no Brother should be overlooked when he is capable of delivering them and willing to do so. 8. Investiture of Candidates The apron of a lower degree shall be removed before investiture with the new apron. 9. Presentation of Volume of Sacred Law The presentation should be made with a few suitable words. Long addresses should be avoided. 10. Seating and Investiture of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts a. Entered Apprentices should be seated in the northeast and Fellow Crafts in the southeast part of the Lodge. Masters should explain to candidates their proper places after they have gone through the respective ceremonies. Directors of Ceremonies and Deacons should see that Brethren below the degree of Master Mason are on all occasions correctly seated in the Lodge. b. Only a Brother of the Rank of Master Mason may be invested as an Officer of a Craft Lodge. A Fellow Craft may be appointed as a Steward on the day of Installation, but shall not be invested until he has completed his Third Degree. 98 November 2023 PART III THE CONDUCT OF LODGE AFFAIRS 11. Regular Meetings Must be Held All regular meetings of a Craft Lodge must be held in terms of its By-laws. 12. Power of Lodge to Strike a Levy A Lodge can strike a levy on its members for a special purpose only if permitted by its By-laws. 13. Life Members The term "life member" is not recognised by Grand Lodge and must not be used. 14. Care for the Distressed It is the duty of all Brethren, not merely the Almoner, to be vigilant in ensuring that all cases of hardship and distress among Masons and their dependants are brought to the attention of the Lodge, and if necessary the Board of Benevolence. The neglect of elderly Brethren who are unable to attend, or of widows of former members, is a common cause of complaint, and nothing is more likely to bring the Craft into disrepute. 15. Duties of Lodge Almoner The duties of the Lodge Almoner include: a. To visit sick Brethren in their homes and hospitals, working in close association with any local or district Hospital Visiting Committee, or other similar organisation. b. To bring before the



Lodge any cases of distress or need affecting

Brethren or their dependants. c. To pay fraternal visits to members' homes, and to the homes of those receiving benefits from the Fund of Benevolence. d. Where funds are not available from a district Hospital Visiting Committee, to organise a small Almoner's Fund for local Masonic needs and for the purpose of providing comforts for Brethren in hospitals and private homes. e. To present to the Lodge, if required, a written report on any of his activities. f. To pay to the Treasurer of his Lodge all moneys received, and account for all moneys expended. 99 November 2023 g. To hand over to his successor all account books in his possession on the day of Installation. 16. The Landmarks Grand Lodge has never presumed to define the Landmarks. It is inappropriate for a Lodge to lay down Masonic Law in a way not authorised by Grand Lodge. 17. Use of Letters "N. Z. C." following a Lodge name and number This Grand Lodge being sovereign within the Districts of New Zealand it is improper within those Districts for the letters "N. Z. C." to be used following the name and number of any Craft Lodge, whether in printed matter, extending greetings or otherwise. 18. Custody of Records Lodges should take steps to preserve their records. Any Lodge that publishes a history must send two copies of it to the Grand Secretary, for preservation in the Library of Grand Lodge, and three copies to the Legal Deposit Office. 19. Admission of Non-Masons to Lodge Rooms a. As a general principle the admission of non-Masons to Lodge rooms is a privilege to be exercised with discretion, and only with the permission of the Divisional Grand Master. b. The Trustees of a Lodge or Directors of Lodge Hall entities may, subject to Collected Ruling number 45, permit the use of their Lodge Rooms by the Order of the Eastern Star; provided that the Volume of the Sacred Law, Wardens Columns, Working Tools, Deacons Wands, Director of Ceremonies Batons are removed and where practicable articles relating to the ritual and ceremonial of the Craft are not displayed. c. When non-Masonic visitors are to be admitted to the Lodge Room, the following considerations should be observed: i. Prior to their admission to the Lodge Room the Lodge shall be "Closed" or "Called off" in accordance with the appropriate ceremony. If the Lodge is "Called off" then following presentation; investiture or other purpose for which the visitors were admitted they must retire from the Lodge Room prior to the Lodge being "Called on" and resuming work. ii. Discretion should be observed in deciding which articles relating to the ritual and ceremonial of the Craft are displayed. At no time should the Lodge undertake any ritual work of whatsoever kind in the presence of such visitors. Regalia may be worn and offices may be occupied. iii. The function should always be held under the auspices of a Lodge or Lodges. Provided however, the Divisional Grand Master may give his 100 November 2023 permission for non-Masonic visitors to be admitted to a Lodge Room in circumstances where the Lodge is not "Closed" or "Called off". d. When non-Masonic visitors are to be present for a historical Masonic reenactment, the following conditions must be observed. i. The Lodge Room shall not be used. ii. At no time should the venue be dressed as for a modern Lodge Meeting or any part of current Masonic Ritual be employed in the ceremony. iii. No Table Lodge be held. 20. Raising of Funds by Lotteries a. No Lodge shall promote or conduct, either within or beyond the precincts of any Masonic Lodge, any lottery, art union, raffle, sweepstake or other gambling device with the object of raising funds for any Masonic charity or other Masonic purpose without the prior approval of its District Grand Master.



b. A lottery, art union, raffle, sweepstake or other gambling device should not be used by a Lodge to supplement its income. 21. Quasi-Masonic Organisations It is a Masonic offence for a Brother to attend, support or associate with any organisation not recognised by Grand Lodge but which purports to mimic or copy the Masonic Ritual or Ceremonies. 22. Enquiries asto Masonic Status All enquiries from non-masons for personal information relating to any Freemason shall be referred to the Grand Secretary. 23. Lodge Trustees The property of the Lodge is vested in the Trustees of the Lodge as bare Trustees, and shall be managed and disposed of by them as the By-laws may provide or the Lodge may direct. They cannot take on themselves the management of the property of the Lodge. The Lodge may appoint them as a committee for a specific purpose, but cannot give them a general power of management, and they certainly do not have it by virtue of their office. 24. Particular Duties A Lodge may from time to time elect or appoint Brethren to discharge particular duties for the Lodge, such as trustee, auditor, or librarian, but these Brethren shall not by virtue of discharging these duties be deemed to be officers of the Lodge. 101 November 2023 25. Speaking and Conduct in Grand Lodge a. All members shall remain seated unless acting in the course of their duties or when speaking. b. When speaking, members shall rise, remain standing and address the Presiding Officer. c. A speaker shall not be interrupted except on a point of order. d. A member may only speak to a motion once. The mover of an original motion has a right of reply. e. The mover of a motion may speak for five minutes. No other speeches on any motion shall exceed three minutes. f. The Presiding Officer may grant an extension of five or three minutes as the case may be. Any further extension may only be granted by a vote of Grand Lodge, which shall be taken without debate. g. Breaches of order and disrespectful conduct towards the Presiding Officer are Masonic offences. An offender may be required to retire from Grand Lodge, and may be dealt with under Part VII of the Rules. PART IV REFECTORY PROCEEDINGS 26. Proceedings In Refectory a. Masters of Lodges in particular and the Brethren generally shall ensure that the proceedings in the refectory maintain a proper tone, maintain the dignity of the Craft, and introduce nothing to which exception can be taken by any Brother. b. For the guidance of the Brethren: i. Each toast should be proposed separately. The practice of calling on the Brethren to honour a second toast "While you are on your feet" should not be allowed. ii. Applause should be restricted to one knock. iii. No item should be permitted which detracts from the seriousness of the ceremony in the Lodge Room. iv. No stories should be told which may offend a Brother by referring to religious, racial or political issues. 102 November 2023 27. Toast-List a. Toasts shall be given in the following order: i. "The King and the Craft" ii. "The Grand Master, M. W. Bro....." If he is present there shall be no toast to Grand Lodge officers. If he is not present no fire should be given. iii. If the Pro Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master or a Grand Warden is present at the direction of and representing the Grand Master, he is to be given a toast notwithstanding a Grand Officer of higher rank is present. In such case this toast replaces that to "The Divisional Grand Master (or District Grand Master) and Officers of Grand Lodge". iv. Where there is no Grand Officer present specifically representing the Grand Master the toast following that to the Grand Master shall be to the Grand Lodge Officer who is received and Officers of Grand Lodge. 28. Fires a. The fires following toasts are: i. The Grand Master and Pro Grand Master 3 times





11 ii. The Deputy Grand Master 3 times 9 iii.

The Divisional Grand Master and other Right Worshipful Brethren 3 times 7 iv. The District Grand Master and other Very Worshipful Brethren 3 times 5 v. All other Brethren 3 times 3 b. Where ladies and/or non-Masons are present Masonic fires may be given providing a brief explanation is given. 103 November 2023 PART V INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS 29. Masonic Emblems No Masonic emblem should be used for personal gain. 30. Greetings Any Brother is entitled to offer his greetings and good wishes, stating the name and number of his Lodge, but requires the approval of his Master to convey greetings on behalf of his Lodge. Brethren who are unattached are not entitled to offer greetings. 31. Brethren Going Abroad a. Brethren who are about to travel overseas and intend to make Masonic visits should obtain a copy of a memorandum of instructions. Application can be made through their Lodge Secretaries to Grand Lodge Office. b. Brethren visiting overseas should have evidence that they are in good Masonic standing with their Lodge, and particularly that all Lodge dues are paid up to date. c. Members of Lodges should be careful not to become involved with Masonic bodies not recognised as regular by Grand Lodge. Lodges should impress upon their members not to make Masonic contacts overseas with Masons of other jurisdictions without first having ascertained from the Grand Secretary the existence of regular Masonry in the country concerned, and the address to which Masonic enquiries in that country should be directed. 32. Craft Membership Brethren should acknowledge their membership of the Craft on proper occasions. 33. Natural Justice All Brethren are entitled to receive a fair hearing, in accordance with the principles of natural justice, before any Craft Lodge, Board or Committee of Grand Lodge, and shall be entitled to be represented by any member of a Craft Lodge or Lodge holding a Charter from a recognised Grand Lodge who has been raised to the degree of a Master Mason or who is a Barrister or Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand. 34. Rules of Debate The proceedings at all Masonic meetings shall be conducted in accordance with the directions of the Presiding Officer and, unless the meeting decides to the contrary, in accordance with the Parliamentary Rules of Debate. Members can apply to the Grand Secretary for copies of the Rules of Debate. 104 November 2023 PART VI MASONIC REGALIA AND DRESS 35. Past Masters' Night There should be no temporary surrender of Collars and Jewels by the regular officers of a Lodge to Past Masters at a Past Masters' Night. If, however, only one collar is available with the jewel of a Past Master, it may be worn by the Past Master who is to preside, instead of by the Immediate Past Master. 36. Masonic Dress a. Formal dress for Masonic occasions consists of either a black tailed evening coat or black dinner jacket, black trousers, black shoes, a white tie with the tailed evening coat, black tie with the dinner jacket, white gloves and either a white or black waistcoat with the tailed evening coat. b. The minimum acceptable dress standard for Masonic occasions within a District shall be determined by the Divisional Grand Master. If the decision of that Divisional Grand Master is such as to be of continuing effect, then it shall remain in force until specifically revoked. c. The circumstances in which departure from this rule is justifiable are left to the sound judgement of the individual concerned. Inability to appear in dress as set out in this rule should in no case deter a Brother from attending Lodge. 37. Aprons and Gloves a. With full dress the apron is fastened under the coat. With dinner jacket or lounge suit the apron is fastened over the jacket or coat. b. A Brother of the rank of Installed



Master does not sit in the East or attend a

Board of Installed Masters unless wearing the apron appropriate to the rank of Installed Master or a higher rank. c. It is not desirable that any Brother should be clothed with the apron of a rank or degree lower than his own. d. Where a Brother isto be invested as an Officer of Grand Lodge or a Craft Lodge but is not wearing the regalia appropriate to the collar of investiture then the investing officer shall symbolically invest that Brother by touching his right shoulder with the collar and then placing it over the recipient's arm. At no time should the apron, collar and jewel be worn so as to conflict between Grand Lodge Regalia and Craft Lodge Regalia. 38. Mourning a. Lodges should go into mourning upon the death of the Grand Master, the Pro Grand Master, a Past Grand Master, or the Deputy Grand Master. 105 November 2023 b. The occasion of mourning should be: i. The next regular meeting after notification is received from the Grand Secretary, or ii. The next regular meeting after earlier knowledge of the death has come to the Lodge's notice; provided that if the meeting so designated is the Installation Meeting, mourning may be observed at the next following regular meeting. c. A Lodge may go into mourning upon the death of any Brother, if the Masterso directs. d. The tokens of mourning in the Lodge should be: i. A black rosette worn on the point of each officer's collar, so as not to obscure his jewel of office; ii. Where the Masterso directs: • Black drapes over the Master's and Wardens' pedestals, and • Black rosettes on officers' aprons. Brethren not in office wear black rosettes only if the officers do so. e. Breast jewels are not to be worn at a Lodge in mourning. PART VII CEREMONIAL GENERALLY 39. "Three Times of Asking" Lodges should not dispense with the "three times of asking" prior to the closing of the Lodge. 40. Presiding Officer a. When the Grand Master presides in a Craft Lodge the Deputy Grand Master is placed on his right hand and the Master of the Lodge on his left. The Grand Wardens, if present, act as Wardens of the Lodge while the Grand Master presides. b. When the Deputy Grand Master, the Divisional Grand Master or District Grand Master presides in a Craft Lodge, the Master of the Lodge is placed immediately on his left hand. 41. Visiting The Masters, Wardens and Brethren of every Lodge are enjoined to visit other Lodges as often as is convenient in order to promote the Craft. 106 November 2023 PART VIII SPECIAL CEREMONIES (INSTALLATION, LAYING FOUNDATION-STONES) 42. Procedure at Installation Meetings a. The Lodge should be opened promptly at the time for which the meeting is called. b. The Master and Secretary should see that the business to be transacted prior to the reception of the visitors is dealt with expeditiously. c. The Director of Ceremonies is responsible for marshalling visiting Lodges and Brethren in preparation for their admission at the appointed time. d. The late arrival of visitorsshould not be allowed to delay the proceedings. e. The Director of Ceremonies is responsible for a suitable toast list and programme for the refectory proceedings. f. Toasts that call for speeches in proposing and acknowledging them should be few; for instance, the outgoing Master may be suitably honoured at the last preceding Lodge meeting; and the toast to "Absent Brethren" may be proposed without a speech. The speeches, except for the toast to the Master, and his reply, should be brief. g. The Tyler's Toast should be given no later than 11.00 p.m. h. Installation Greetings - Where the incoming Master is known to be a Companion of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Zealand, then greetings may be given to him by the senior Royal Arch Companion present, following those given by Visiting



Masters at the third time of rising. The Royal

Arch Companion isto make himself known to the District Grand Master prior to the Installation Ceremony commencing. i. Addressto the Brethren – Where the Addressto the Brethren at a Ceremony of Installation is delivered by the Grand Master, then All Brethren will stand with the sign of Fidelity. In all other instances, all Brethren will remain seated. 43. Presentation of Working Tools at Installations The presentation of the Working Toolsto a newly Installed Master must be given by a Brother of Installed Master in either of the following forms. 107 November 2023 Form No. 1 Third Degree I place in your care the W.T. of a M.M. They are the S., the P. and the C. As I know that you are well acquainted with their operative uses as well as the morals conveyed by them, I shall, on this occasion formally present them to you. Second Degree I place in your care the W.T. of a F.C.F. They are the S., the L. and the P.R. As I know that you are well acquainted with their operative uses as well as the morals conveyed by them, I shall, on this occasion formally present them to you. First Degree I place in your care the W.T. of an E.A.F. They are the 24 in. G., the C.G. and the C. As I know that you are well acquainted with their operative uses as well as the morals conveyed by them, I shall, on this occasion formally present them to you. Form No. 2 Third Degree I have the honour to present to you the W.T. of a M.M. They are the S., the P., and the C. With their uses in operative M. as well as their moral significance to us as F.M. you are already familiar. But, to you as a ruler in the Craft and more especially as M. of the Lodge, the S. should mark out that straight and undeviating line of conduct which ought to guide you in the management of its affairs. The P. points out to you the necessity of a strict attention to every detail of administration which will make for the wellbeing of your Lodge, whilst the C. should remind you of the impartial justice which, tempered with mercy, you are to mete out to every Brother who may be under your direction. Second Degree I have the honour to present to you the W.T. of a F.C.F. They are the S., the L. and the P.R. (point to each). With their uses in operative M. as well as their speculative significance to us as F.M. you are already familiar. But at this time they should especially remind you (present S.) that by the rectitude of your conduct, (present L.) by the modesty and dignity of your demeanour, and (present P.R.) by the justness and uprightness of your life, you should endeavour to prove yourself worthy of the high honour which has been conferred on you by your Brethren. First Degree I have the honour to present to you the W.T. of an Entered Apprentice Freemason. They are the 24 in. G., the C.G., and the C. (present each). But at this time the 24 in. G. should serve especially to remind you that, whilst not neglecting the ordinary duties of your station, you should devote a portion of your time to promoting the interests of your Lodge in the interval between its stated meetings, as well as when you are in the Chair. The C.G. points out that with faithful admonition and kindly advice you should endeavour to correct the errors of your Brethren, while the C. enjoins upon you the necessity of edifying and instructing your Brethren by example and precept, so that they become perfect stones, fit for the T. which we raise to the glory of the G. A. O. T. U. 108 November 2023 44. Ceremony of Laying a Foundation Stone The Ritual provided for the ceremony of laying a Foundation Stone is used only for a Foundation Stone in the strict sense of the word, ie, an integral part of the foundation of a building. The Ritual is not to be used in connection with a Memorial Stone, Stone of Completion, etc.





The Foundation Stone, with a casket placed in the cavity below, should be permanently fixed in position by the builder. 45. Consecration of Lodge Rooms a. The ceremony of consecration of any Lodge Room shall not be conducted until the Board is satisfied that the following conditions have been complied with: i. That the site of the Lodge Room is vested in the trustees of the Lodge on conditions which in the opinion of the Board are calculated to ensure a permanent tenure by the trustees; ii. That the Lodge Room has been approved by the Board as a suitable Masonic venue. iii. That an undertaking has been given by the Lodge comprising a solemn undertaking that if the ceremony of consecration is performed the consecrated premises shall not thereafter be used for social or other secular functions or for any purpose except Masonic ceremonies, and that the consecrated premises shall not thereafter be sold, leased, let, mortgaged, or otherwise encumbered without the previous consent of the Board. b. The ceremony will be carried out by the Grand Master or by some officer appointed by him as provided by the Rules for the constitution of new Lodges. c. The consecration shall apply only to that part of a building which is intended to be used exclusively for Masonic ceremonies. 109 November 2023 PART IX OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE 46. Honours and Salutes for Grand Officers a. The Honours for Officers of Grand Lodge are: Grand Master or Pro Grand Master (present or past) 11 Deputy Grand Master (present or past) 9 Divisional Grand Master (present or past) 7 Other Right Worshipful Brethren 7 Very Worshipful Brethren 5 Other Grand Officers (present or past) 3 b. A Grand Master, Pro Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master or the Grand Master's Nominee will be received in due form and receive Honours. c. On occasions of an official visit by a Divisional Grand Master (present or past), Past Provincial Grand Master or District Grand Master (present) or his Nominee, he shall be received in due form and receive Honours. d. On all other occasions the salute is the sign once only of the degree in which the Grand Lodge Officer is received. 47. Contractions to denote Grand Rank a. The following contractions are used to denote Grand Rank: Grand Master GM Pro Grand Master Pro GM Deputy Grand Master Dep GM Divisional Grand Master Div GM Senior Grand Warden SGW Junior Grand Warden JGW Grand Chaplain GC Grand Registrar GR Grand Treasurer GT Grand Superintendent of Works G Supt W 110 November 2023 Grand Secretary G Sec Grand Superintendent of Ceremonies G Supt C District Grand Master Dist GM Grand Lecturer G Lec Grand Director of Ceremonies GDC Grand Almoner G Alm Senior Grand Deacon SGD Junior Grand Deacon JGD District Grand Director of Ceremonies Dist GDC Grand Bible Bearer GBB Grand Sword Bearer G Swd B Grand Standard Bearer G Std B Grand Organist GO Grand Inner Guard GIG Grand Steward GS Grand Tyler G Tyr Past Provincial Grand Master P Prov GM Past Assistant Provincial Grand Master P Asst Prov GM Past Grand Warden (both Senior and Junior) PGW Past Grand Deacon (both Senior and Junior) PGD Except in the case of a Past Grand Warden or Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Rank is indicated by prefixing the contraction "P". to the contraction used for Present Rank. b. Notwithstanding the change in the name from Grand Pursuivant to Grand Inner Guard, Past Grand Pursuivants use the contraction "PGP". c. Notwithstanding the change in the name from Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies to District Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies use the contraction "P Asst GDC". d. Similar contractions are used to denote Past Provincial Grand Rank, with the contraction "P Prov" prefixed; "P Prov GC," not "PPGC". 111 November 2023 e. District Grand Rank of other constitutions is similarly



accompanied by Officers of Grand Lodge who had been received with him. Following that retirement and still on “the first time of rising” the Provincial and/ or District Grand Masters of the Sister Constitutions shall retire. However, the Constitutions may agree to retire together. d. Notwithstanding the above, an Officer who was received may elect to retire with other brethren should circumstances justify a departure from normal practice but shall give greetings at the first rising. 52. Brethren of Grand Rank Saluting a. Officers of Grand Lodge other than the Grand Master salute the Master with the sign of the degree in which the Lodge is working, and not with the sign of fidelity. b. It is recommended that Officers of Grand Lodge other than the Grand Master shall accord Honours on all occasions when Brethren are called upon to do so. c. Officers of Grand Lodge entering in procession on an Official visit do not salute the Master on entering the Lodge. 113 November 2023 PART X BUILDING REGULATIONS 53. New Buildings and Major Works a. All newbuildings andmajorworksrequire the approval ofthe Board of Directors to ensure that what is to be used for Masonic purposes is satisfactory for such purposes. b. To assist an applicant in ensuring that the new buildings or other major works are satisfactory for Masonic purposes, a Schedule of matters requiring particular attention is available from the Grand Secretary. c. To this end plansfor all new buildings or other major works must be submitted to the Grand Secretary who will refer them to the Grand Superintendent of Works who in turn, after due consideration and, where appropriate, consultation with the Applicant, shall report to the Board. d. All plans and specifications submitted for approval shall be prepared by a registered architect, registered engineer or by a person in the opinion of the Grand Superintendent of Works suitably qualified. e. To enable the Grand Superintendent of Works to discharge his duties, the Board recommends that all proposals submitted should initially be in the form of preliminary sketches or similar with explanatory notes and preferably approved by the users or proposed users. f. Tenders for proposals submitted to the Board should not be called until the Board’s approval has been given. 54. No Liability Neither Grand Lodge, the Board of Directors nor any officer of Grand Lodge shall be liable for loss arising out of any defect in plans, buildings, or other works which are the subject of the approval. 114 November 2023 PART XI CHARITY 55. Form of Bequest The following form of bequest can be used by anyone wishing to bequeath money for the benefit of any of the Charitable Funds of Grand Lodge. I give the sum of \$..... to the Grand Lodge of Antient, Free, and Accepted Masons of New Zealand for the benefit of The Freemasons Charity, and I direct that the receipt of the Grand Secretary for the time being of the said Grand Lodge shall be a sufficient discharge to my trustees. 56. Charitable Trusts a. Those contemplating the incorporation of charitable trustsshould first contact the Grand Secretary. b. As a guide to the Board’srequirements the constitution, rules or trust deed of the Charitable Trust must provide that: i. All the trustees or a majority thereof must be members (“Freemasons”) of Craft Lodges or Lodges holding a Charter under a recognised Grand Lodge. If a Trust Deed allows for persons to be trustees of a Trust who are not Freemasons, then the Trust Deed must provide that the appointment and removal of such persons as trustees of the Trust can only be effected by Freemasons and/or Craft Lodges or Lodges holding a Charter under a recognised Grand Lodge. ii. The Divisional Grand Master or his nominee shall be a member of the Board of Trustees





or other controlling body ex officio. If the

Divisional Grand Master has appointed a nominee to be a member of the Board of Trustees or other controlling body, that nominee shall remain as a member of the Trust Board or other controlling body as the Divisional Grand Master's nominee until:- (a) That Divisional Grand Master or a subsequent Divisional Grand Master revokes the appointment. (b) He dies. (c) He resigns. (d) The other members of the Trust Board or other controlling body resolve unanimously that he should no longer be a member of the Trust Board or controlling body whichever first occurs. iii. The liability of each professional Trustee or former professional Trustee shall be limited to the assets of the Trust provided such liability is not attributable to an intentional default or the dishonesty (but not negligence) or to the wilful commission or omission by that 115 November 2023 Trustee or by servants of the Trustees of an act known by that Trustee to be a breach of trust. In one or more of these events the professional satisfy the loss. iv. There shall be no alteration or amendment to the constitution or rules of the Charitable Trust without the prior consent of the Board. v. Copies of annual reports and annual accounts properly audited shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary promptly. vi. The Board of Directors reserves the right to require the Charitable Trust to change its name so as to delete reference to "Freemason", "Masonic" or any derivative thereof if the Board considers that the good name of the Craft is or may be adversely affected by the continued usage of those names by the Charitable Trust. c. The contributions by Lodges to The Freemasons Charity should not be prejudiced by any parochial devotion to a charitable trust. d. A charitable trust may, like any Lodge or Brother, approach The Freemasons Charity for financial assistance. If it does so, it will be expected to provide full details of its own financial position. 116 November 2023 PART XII GENERAL 57. Resource Material a. Grand Lodge Office may provide from time to time suitable reference manuals or publications for use by Lodges. b. The Master shall ensure that the relevant booklets are made available to his officers, who shall use them as a guide in the performance of their duties. 58. Forms Prescribed forms are available from the Grand Secretary on request. 59. Grand Secretary's Physical Address National Office (Cnr Kemp and Tacy Streets) Unit 2 - 22 Tacy Street Kilbirnie WELLINGTON 6022 Postal Address: PO Box 6439 Marion Square WELLINGTON 6141 Telephone: (04) 385-6622 Facsimile: (04) 385-5749 E-mail: secretary@freemasons.nz.org 60. Correspondence with Grand Lodge a. Communications from Grand Lodge must be answered promptly and in full. b. Any handwritten document must be in block letters. c. Lodge Secretaries must: i. Send a separate letter for each separate subject. ii. Quote the date and reference number of the letter under reply. iii. Ensure that the Lodge's name and number are given. 117 November 2023 61. Secretary's Check List Monthly Send a copy of the Lodge Summons to reach each member, the Grand Secretary, the Divisional Grand Master and the District Grand Master having authority over the Lodge at least seven days before the meeting. After the meeting, send a fully completed Monthly Meeting Report and any Nomination Forms to the Grand Secretary. Update the Lodge Register. Apply for any Master Mason's Certificate. Notify the Grand Secretary, the Divisional Grand Master and his District Grand Master of any striking off, suspension or reinstatement. Annually January Book of Grand Lodge Proceedings will only be published following a "Communication" in terms of Rule 195. TBA Nominations for Honorary Grand rank and Roll of Honour in the Communication year TBA





Nominations for Office in Grand Lodge in the

Communication year 30th June Complete Annual Return October Lodge Representative's Commission must reach the Grand Secretary at least one month before the Communication. It should reach him much sooner. Installation Forward proceeds of Installation collection for The Freemasons Charity. 62. Conduct at a Funeral a. Where, with the consent of the close relatives it is desired to place sprigs of acacia on the casket of a deceased Brother, arrangements shall be made with the officiating Minister and with the Funeral Director. b. By arrangement with the officiating Minister, at an appropriate moment, the Master or his nominee shall make the following statement: "Friends, as Freemasons we meet here today, to pay tribute to our departed Brother, and to express our deepest sympathy to those who are bereft of his presence. This sprig of acacia is a significant symbol within our Masonic Brotherhood of which (name of departed Brother) was a distinguished member and whom we remember and honour today. In sadness we place it on this casket as a sign of our Brotherly love and fellowship." 118 November 2023 c. Where convenient and desirable the Master alone or the Master and each of the Brethren moving in proper Masonic procession shall deposit a sprig of acacia on the casket and pause momentarily whilst adopting the sign of reverence. 63. Repealed 64. Apologies a. Apologies for non-attendance at Lodge meetings should not be given in the Lodge Room. b. Every Lodge shall provide an Apologies List outside the door of the Lodge Room into which all apologies for non-attendance at Lodge meetings shall be entered. c. The Lodge Secretary shall record in the Lodge Minute Book all apologies for non-attendance as appear in the Apologies List. 65. Board opinion on Remit to Communication Where the Board of Directors has a particular opinion on a submitted Remit to Communication, then it shall publish its views as a codicil to the Remit's explanation circulated to the Lodge Representatives. 66. Prescribed Forms Form No Rule Form 1 24 Change of Name of Lodge 2 25 Petition for Charter for a New Lodge Addendum to form 2 Sample Wording for Charter 3 -none 4 27 Joining Lodges 5 54 Proposition of Intended Candidate 6 65 Proposition of Joining Member 7 67(a) (ii) Members Transferring to another Locality 8 67(a) (v) Members Transferring to another Locality 9 68 Members Joining from another Constitution 10 73 Master Mason's Certificate 11 74 Past Master's Certificate 12 76 Certificate for Entered Apprentice 119 November 2023 Form No Rule Form 13 76 Certificate for Fellow Craft 14 97 Lodge Register (Available from the FORM of REQUISITION) 15 -none 16 108(a) Striking off and Suspension for Non Payment of Dues 17 108(b) Automatic Striking Off for Non Payment of Dues 18 109 Certificate of Striking off 19 131 Patents of Office (Appointed or Elected Officers) 20 171 Patents of Office (Honorary Past Grand Rank) 21 161 Nominations for Office 22 175 Twenty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy and Eighty Year Service Badge and Bars 23 188 Centenary and 150th Anniversary Jewel 24a 203 Appointment of Lodge Representative for Communication 24b 203 Appointment of Lodge Representative for Divisional Conference 25 205 -none 26A 26E 240 241 Complaint alleging a Masonic Difference Complaint alleging a Masonic Offence 27 174 Nomination for Roll of Honour 28 Transfer of Widows 29 103 Trustee Certificate Application 120 November 2023 INDEX OF FORMS 1. Change of Lodge Name Rule 24 2. Petition for Charter Rule 25 Addendum - Sample Wording of Charter 3. - None 4. Joining Lodges Rule 27 5. Proposition of Intended Candidates Rule 54 6. Proposition of Joining Members Rule 65 7. Members Transferring to Another Locality Rule 67(a) (ii) & (v) 8. - None 9. Members Joining from Another Constitution





a Lodge of free and accepted Masons under the title or denomination of No ; the said Lodge to meet at on in each month or at such other place or time as may be provided for in accordance with the Constitution and We do empower the said Brethren when duly congregated in the said Lodge to make pass and raise Freemasons according to the antient custom of the Craft in all ages and nations throughout the known world and also to do and perform all and every such acts and things appertaining to the Craft as have been and ought to be done for the honour and advantage thereof AND further at their said petition and in consequence of the great trust and confidence reposed in every of the above-mentioned Brethren we do appoint the said to be the first Master, the said to be the first Senior Warden and the said to be the First Junior Warden for opening and holding the said Lodge and until such time as another Master shall be regularly elected and installed strictly charged that you and they and all other members of the said Lodge do observe, perform and keep the laws, rules and orders contained in the Book of Constitution and all others which may from time to time be made by our Grand Lodge or transmitted by Us or Our successors, Grand Masters or by our Deputy Grand Master for the time being AND We do enjoin you to make such by-laws for the government of your Lodge as shall to the majority of the members appear proper and necessary the same not being contrary to or inconsistent with the general laws and regulations of the Craft, a copy whereof you are to transmit to Us. AND we do require you to cause all such by-laws and also an account of the proceedings in your Lodge to be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose AND you are in no wise to omit to send to Us or Our successors, Grand Masters or to Our Deputy Grand Master for the time being at least once in every year a List of the members of your Lodge and the names and descriptions of all Masons initiated therein and Brethren who shall have joined the same with the fees and moneys payable thereon. It being Our will and intention that this Our Charter or Warrant of Constitution shall continue in force so long only as you shall conform to the laws and regulations of Our Grand Lodge. Given under Our Hands and the Seal of the Grand Lodge At this day of A L AD By command of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master G Sec [Pro GM] Dep GM 127 November 2023 Form 4 — Rule 27 JOINING LODGES TO: The Most Worshipful Grand Master c/o The Grand Secretary PO Box 6439, Marion Square Wellington 6141 Dear Grand Master - We, the undersigned, being the Master and Wardens of Lodge No regularly constituted under Charter from the Grand Lodge of dated which has resolved to transfer its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, do hereby pray that a Warrant of Constitution may be granted empowering the members of the Lodge to meet as a regular Lodge under the Grand Lodge of New Zealand at on , and there to discharge the duties of Freemasonry in a constitutional manner, according to the forms and customs of the fraternity and the laws of Grand Lodge, and the Lodge has nominated, and recommends Brother to be the first Master, Brother to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother to be the first Junior Warden under the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. The prayer of this Petition being granted, we promise in the name of the Lodge strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and the Laws and Regulations of Grand Lodge. Master Senior Warden Junior Warden Form 5 — Rule 54 PROPOSITION of INTENDED CANDIDATES TO: The Worshipful Master, Officers, and Members of Name and Number of Lodge I, , being a free man, and of the full age of eighteen years, do acknowledge my belief in a Supreme Being, and do declare that, unbiased by the improper solicitations of





friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary or

other unworthy motives, I freely and voluntarily offer myself a candidate for the mysteries of Freemasonry; that I am prompted by favourable opinion preconceived of the institution, a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be serviceable to my fellow creatures; that I am possessed of sufficient means to enable me to meet the charges of my initiation and the support of my membership in the Craft without detriment to my family and connections; that I have not within twelve months past been rejected by any Masonic Lodge; and I promise, if found worthy, to conform to all the ancient usages and established customs of the Order. Information to be supplied by intending candidate: Occupation: Date of Birth: Partner Name: Business

Name/Address/Tel: Home Address: Home Phone: Cellphone: E-mail: I confirm that the foregoing replies are correct and I authorise the Lodge to make such enquiries to establish my good character and eligibility for membership as it deems necessary. Candidate's signature: Date:

Has the candidate ever made application or desired to be proposed in any other Lodge? YES / NO If so, state name of Lodge and where the above occurred: Was the candidate accepted? YES / NO We the undersigned, having been personally acquainted with Mr for the past and do recommend and propose him as a candidate for the mysteries of Freemasonry. Proposer's signature: ()

ID No: The proposer of the candidate must be a member of the Lodge in which the candidate will be initiated - Rule 54(c). Seconder's signature: () ID No: Date: This form must be completed and a copy sent to the Grand Secretary BEFORE the proposition is considered by any Investigating Committee. Note for applicants under the Privacy Act 2020 The personal information on this form is being collected initially to determine your eligibility to be accepted for membership, and if you are accepted for membership will be retained for administrative and associated membership purposes of the Lodge and Freemasons New Zealand. Your membership information will be available to other members but will not generally be disclosed to other agencies or individuals. The provision of this information is not mandatory under law, but is needed if your application is to proceed. Incomplete applications will be returned for completion. You have a right to request access to and correction of any information held by the Lodge or Freemasons New Zealand.

128 November 2023 Form 6 — Rule 65 PROPOSITION of JOINING MEMBERS TO: The Worshipful Master, Officers, and Members of Name and Number of Lodge I, , of do hereby apply to be admitted a member of your Lodge. Select One: I am at present a member of the following Lodge(s): , and submit proof of my financial standing in [that Lodge] [those Lodges]. I was formerly a member of (Name and Number of Lodge) from which I resigned with dues fully paid/unpaid (or from the register of which my name was struck off for non-payment of dues) and I am now the holder of a certificate that all dues owing by me to that Lodge have been paid or satisfied. Occupation: Date of Birth: Partner Name: Business Name/Address/Tel: Home Address: Home Phone: Cellphone: E-mail: I

authorise the Lodge to make such enquiries to establish my good character and eligibility for membership as it deems necessary. If admitted a member of your Lodge I will obey the commands of the Worshipful Master and observe the by-laws of the Lodge. Signature: Masonic rank: Date: We the undersigned having known Brother for the past do recommend and propose him for membership of . Proposer's signature: () ID No: Seconder's signature: () ID No: Date: Note for applicants under the Privacy Act 2020 The personal information on this form is being collected initially

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to determine your eligibility to be accepted for membership, and if you are accepted for membership will be retained for administrative and associated membership purposes of the Lodge and Freemasons New Zealand. Your membership information will be available to other members but will not generally be disclosed to other agencies or individuals. The provision of this information is not mandatory under law, but is needed if your application is to proceed. Incomplete applications will be returned for completion. You have a right to request access to and correction of any information held by the Lodge or Freemasons New Zealand.

129 November 2023 Form 7 MEMBERS TRANSFERRING to ANOTHER LOCALITY TO: Lodge No Place: Brother who is a member in good Masonic and financial standing of this Lodge is transferring to your locality. Delete as appropriate His address will be: Tel: Email: From: Name of Issuing Lodge: No Place: Date: Secretary: Form in Quadruplicate: One copy to each Lodge or to specific Lodge in receiving District as appropriate One copy to Dist GM of the receiving District One copy to Grand Secretary

130 November 2023 Rule 67(a) (ii) Prospective Membership (This notice must be sent to all Lodges in the new Locality) He has been informed of all Lodges in your area and invited to select the Lodge in the area to which he wishes to apply for membership. In terms of Rule 67(b) of the Book of Constitution, you are requested to send him copies of your Lodge Summons for the next six regular meetings of your Lodge and to make such personal contact with him as may be appropriate. You are requested to deal with his application for membership in terms of Rules 65 and 66. Rule 67(a) (v) Transfer of Membership (This notice must be sent to selected Lodge in the new Locality) Your Lodge has been nominated as the one to which his membership should be provisionally transferred. You are requested to accept his membership in terms of the Book of Constitution.

131 November 2023 Form 9 — Rule 68 MEMBERS JOINING FROM ANOTHER CONSTITUTION TO: The Worshipful Master of Name and Number of Lodge I of New Zealand, do solemnly declare: 1. That I will adhere to and comply with the existing Rules and Regulations of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and those which may hereafter be promulgated, and 2. I promise due obedience to the Most Worshipful the Grand Master for the time being of the said Grand Lodge. DATED this day of Signature: Signature of Witness: Name of Witness:

132 November 2023 Form 10 — Rule 73 MASTER MASON’ S CERTIFICATE TO All Whom it May Concern: These are to certify that our Brother who has signed his name in the margin hereof was regularly received into Freemasonry on the day of AL in and was admitted to the Third Degree on the day of AD and that he is duly registered in the Books of this Grand Lodge at Wellington the day of AL AD . This certificate shall not entitle a Brother to admission into any Lodge without due examination. Grand Master Grand Secretary

133 November 2023 Form 11 — Rule 74 PAST MASTER’ S CERTIFICATE TO All Whom it May Concern: These are to certify that our trusty and well-beloved Brother who has signed his name in the margin hereof was duly elected and installed as Worshipful Master of on the day of AL AD . Grand Master Grand Secretary

134 November 2023 Form 12 — Rule 76 ENTERED APPRENTICE CERTIFICATE TO All Whom it May Concern: THESE are to certify that our Brother who hath signed his name at the foot hereof was regularly received into Freemasonry on the day of and that he is duly registered in the books of this Grand Lodge accordingly. IN testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of Grand Lodge at WELLINGTON this day of THIS Certificate shall not entitle a Brother to admission to any Lodge without due examination. Grand





Secretary Signature of Entered Apprentice

135 November 2023 Form 13 — Rule 76 FELLOW CRAFT CERTIFICATE TO All Whom it May Concern: THESE are to certify that our Brother who hath signed his name at the foot hereof was regularly received into Freemasonry on the day of and passed into the Fellow Craft Degree on the day of and that he is duly registered in the books of this Grand Lodge accordingly. IN testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of Grand Lodge at WELLINGTON this day of THIS Certificate shall not entitle a Brother to admission to any Lodge without due examination. Grand Secretary Signature of Fellow Craft 136 November 2023 PARTICULARS REQUIRED BY BOOK OF

CONSTITUTION DEGREES – WHEN No Surname Christian Name If Joining Member, Name and No of Former Lodge Age Profession Proposed by Seconded by Date of Proposal Date of Initiation or Joining Date of Passing LODGE REGISTER RULE 97 Form 14 137 November 2023 PARTICULARS REQUIRED BY BOOK OF CONSTITUTION Date of Installation and Investiture MEMBERSHIP I Denotes Subscriber; R Resigned; D Dead; SO Struck Off; E Expelled Number and Date of Certificate When Received When Delivered Signature of Brother Sec JW SW WM 20 20 20 20 20 Remarks Jan Dec Jan Dec Jan Dec Jan Dec Jan Dec Jan Dec 138 November 2023 Form 16 — Rule 108 (a) STRIKING OFF/SUSPENSION FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

TO: (Name of Brother and full postal address) The following dues are now owing by you to the Lodge: [for year, half-year etc ended due on \$ etc] You are accordingly summoned to attend a meeting of the Lodge to be held at: on there to show cause why you should not be struck off the membership of the Lodge, or suspended, for non-payment of dues in accordance with the by-laws and the Book of Constitution. Immediate payment of all arrears will retain good Masonic standing. By direction of the Lodge Lodge Name: Lodge Number: Lodge Address: Secretary: Date 139 November 2023 Form 17 — Rule 108 (b) AUTOMATIC STRIKING OFF FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES TO: (Name of Brother and full postal address) Your dues to the Lodge are more than six months in arrears, and unless they are paid within the period of three months from the date of posting of this letter [or, if the notice is to be delivered personally, from the date of handing this notice to you], you will at the expiration of that period under the Book of Constitution, automatically cease to be a member of the Lodge. The amount of dues owing is \$ Payment in full of this sum will ensure you remain in good Masonic standing. By direction of the Lodge Lodge Name: Lodge Number: Lodge Address: Secretary: Date: 140 November 2023 Form 18 — Rule 109 AUTOMATIC STRIKING OFF FOR

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES TO: The Grand Secretary PO Box 6439, Marion Square Wellington 6141 This is to certify that on the day of the name of Brother was struck off the register of members of this Lodge pursuant to the Book of Constitution. Enclosed is a copy of all relevant Notices sent to the Brother. Lodge Name: Lodge Number: Lodge Address: Secretary: Date: 141 November 2023 Form 19 — Rule 131 PATENTS OF OFFICE (of Appointed or Elected Active Officers) TO All Whom it May Concern: These are to certify that our trusty and well-beloved Brother who has signed his name in the margin hereof has been appointed [or elected] to the office of in the Grand Lodge of New Zealand [for the ensuing 12 months], and for performing all the duties of the said Office this is his sufficient Warrant and Authority. Given under my hand and the Seal of the Grand Lodge at Wellington this day of AL AD . (Seal) Grand Master Grand Secretary 142 November 2023 Form 20 — Rule 171 PATENTS OF OFFICE (of Honorary Past Grand Rank) TO All Whom it May Concern: These are to certify that our trusty and well-beloved Brother who has signed his name





the Grand Master, Grand Lodge of New Zealand designating it No on the Roll of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. 4. That the Lodge No has been in continuous existence since it was originally constituted as No Constitution in . Given under our hands and Seal at on this day of Master Senior Warden Junior Warden 148 November 2023 Form 24a — Rule 203 COMMISSION FORM for COMMUNICATION TO: The Grand Secretary PO Box 6439, Marion Square Wellington 6141 Commission as Representative of: Lodge No At a regular meeting of the above-named Lodge held on the day of Brother was duly appointed to represent that Lodge at the Communication to be held at on the day of and to exercise the Lodge voting entitlement. Given under our hands and Seal at on this day of . Master Secretary 149 November 2023 Form 24b — Rule 203 COMMISSION FORM for DIVISIONAL CONFERENCE TO: The Grand Secretary PO Box 6439, Marion Square Wellington 6141 Commission as Representative of: Lodge No At a regular meeting of the above-named Lodge held on the day of Brother was duly appointed to represent that Lodge at the Divisional Conference to be held at on the day of and to exercise the Lodge voting entitlement. Given under our hands and Seal at on this day of . Master Secretary 150 November 2023 Form 26A — Pursuant to Rule 238 STATEMENT of MASONIC DIFFERENCE This form is intended to assist a Lodge or Brother or Brethren, record the difference had with another Lodge or Brother or Brethren. Once your statement of difference is received by the Divisional Grand Master, a copy will be sent to each of the Grand Secretary (for the record) and the Lodge or Brother or Brethren, against whom the difference is, with a request to respond using Form 26B. Then your statement and the response will be considered by the Divisional Grand Master who will endeavour to resolve the difference to the satisfaction of all parties. If the Divisional Grand Master cannot resolve to the satisfaction of all parties, then any party to the difference may appeal to the Grand Master by notice to the Grand Secretary using Form 26C. (The boxes below will expand to accommodate whatever you write). TO: _____ Divisional Grand Master _____ Division. I /we [delete that not applicable] write with regard to the following difference: 1A. Your name, Masonic Rank and Lodge. 1B. Name of Lodge if (and only if) representing a Lodge. 2. Your contact details. Postal address:

_____ Courier address, if different from that above:

_____ Email:

_____ Phone/Mobile:

_____ 3. Name of the Lodge or Brother or Brethren there is a difference with. 4. Succinctly explain your difference. 5. Explain any further background to your difference and attach relevant evidence that supports your explanation. If more than one document, please include an index of your various attachments. PTO 151 November 2023 Form 26A — Pursuant to Rule 238 cont. 6. Chronology - provide a timeline of what happened Date Event Signed: Date: Email to Divisional Grand Master with attached pdfs. FreemasonsNZ use: Date received Divisional Grand Master: Date received Grand Secretary: 152 November 2023 Form 26E — Pursuant to Rule 241 ALLEGED MASONIC OFFENCE This form is intended to assist laying a complaint against a Lodge, Masonic Entity or Brother. Once your complaint is received by the Divisional Grand Master, a copy will be sent





to each of the Grand Secretary, for reference to the Grand Master and Board, and to the Lodge, Masonic Entity or Brother against whom the complaint has been made, with a request to respond using Form 26F. Then your complaint and the response will be considered by the Grand Master in accordance with Rule 241 clauses c. and d. (The boxes below will expand to accommodate whatever you write). TO:

_____ Divisional Grand Master _____ Division. I write with regard to the following complaint: 4. What are you alleging? Complaints must be pursuant to BOC Rule 239. Yes No Brother Convicted of an offence against the laws of the land that is punishable by imprisonment -- Conduct or behaviour falls below that which is to be reasonably expected of a Freemason. -- Is in breach of the BOC Rules, the By-laws of his Lodge, the rulings or directives of the Grand Master or the Board of Directors, or any of those rules of conduct which a Freemason is bound by his obligation and the teachings of the Craft to observe. To have been concerned in making Masons clandestinely, or in a Lodge which is not a regular Lodge, or to have assisted in forming a new Lodge without the Grand Master's authority. 1A. Your name, Masonic Rank and Lodge. 1B. Name of Lodge or Masonic Entity, if (and only if) representing a Lodge or Masonic Entity. 2. Your contact details. Postal address:

_____ Courier address, if different from that above:

_____ Email:

_____ Phone/Mobile:

_____ 3. Name of the Lodge, Masonic Entity or Brother, who you want to lay a complaint against.

_____ PTO 153 November 2023 Form 26E — Pursuant to Rule 241 cont. Lodge or Masonic Entity: Is in breach of these Rules, its By-laws, its Charter, the rules of the Masonic Entity, the rulings or directives of the Grand Master or the Board or otherwise acts in a manner as may be likely to bring the Craft into disrepute. 6 Chronology - provide a timeline of what happened Date Event

Signed: Date: Email to Divisional Grand Master with attached pdfs. 5. Explain the background to your complaint and attach relevant evidence that supports your allegations. If more than one document, please include an index of your various attachments. Freemasons NZ use: Date received Divisional Grand Master: Date received Grand Secretary: 154 November 2023 Form 27 NOMINATION FOR ROLL OF HONOUR IMPORTANT: Please send this nomination form to the Divisional Grand Master of your Division See Rule 174, Book of Constitution. Collective nominations are not permissible. A separate form must be used for each nomination. FULL Name of nominee Member of Lodge No Name and Number of Lodge making the Nomination: Lodge No The above-named Nominee is a Candidate for: Roll of Honour for the year Master Date Secretary Date Details of Meritorious Service to the Craft are:. (Continue on separate sheet if required.) 155 November 2023 Form 28 WIDOW'S TRANSFER FORM // TO The Secretary Lodge No Lodge Address Dear Sir and Brother, Mrs , the widow of a former member of this Lodge, is now residing at Contact Phone No. () It would be appreciated if you would keep in touch with her and take an interest in her welfare. Yours fraternally, Almoner's Signature





Almoner' s Name (Printed) Lodge No Lodge

Address TO The Secretary Lodge The Lodge has made contact with No / / Mrs and she is now under our care. Almoner' s Signature Almoner' s Name (Printed) Lodge No Lodge Address 156 November 2023 Form 29 TRUSTEE CERTIFICATE APPLICATION TO: The Grand Secretary PO Box 6439, Marion Square Wellington 6141 We being trustees of Lodge No under The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1903, in consideration of you releasing to us the Lodge Trustees Certificate we undertake that we will use the certificate solely for the purposes of: (registering a mortgage, sale of property, etc) and should the certificate not be used for that purpose it will be returned to you immediately. Signed: Trustees of the Lodge Master Date Secretary Date 157 November 2023 TRUSTEE ACT Part 1 The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1903 ANALYSIS Title Preamble 6 Transfers, conveyances, etc., executed by majority sufficient 1 Short Title 7 Documents concerning personal estate executed by majority sufficient 2 Interpretation 8 Register of Trustees to be kept 3 Vesting real and personal property in Grand Lodge Trustees 9 Legal estate to new Trustees' property without conveyance 4 Vesting real and personal property in Craft Lodge Trustees 10 Interest of Trustees in personalty to pass to new Trustees without transfer Powers of Trustees 11 Production of sufficient evidence Schedule 5 1903 No 1 PRIVATE Title AN ACT to provide for the holding of Real and Personal Property by Trustees on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of New Zealand and Lodges subject to such Grand Lodge, and to provide for the Succession of Title thereto. Preamble WHEREAS it is desirable that real and personal property which belongs now or may hereafter belong to the Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of New Zealand, or Lodges subject thereto, should vest in and be managed by Trustees, and that on any change in the trusteeship becoming necessary the title of such property should devolve without the expense of conveyance or transfer being incurred: And whereas it is necessary to obtain power for providing for the due succession of trustees without conveyance or transfer, and for creating facilities of proof: Be it therefore Enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: - 158 November 2023 1. Short Title The Short Title of this Act is the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1903. 2. Interpretation In the interpretation of this Act the following terms shall have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, unless inconsistent with the subject or context:- "Grand Lodge" means the Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of New Zealand: "Craft Lodge" means any Lodge now existing or hereafter constituted owing allegiance to and under the authority of Grand Lodge: "Masonic lands" includes all lands and premises in New Zealand, of whatsoever tenure, which now are or which shall at any time hereafter be held in trust for or on behalf of Grand Lodge or any Craft Lodge, together with all rights, easements and appurtenances whatsoever relating thereto, and also includes chattels real: "Authorised representative" of Grand Lodge means the Grand Secretary appointed by Grand Lodge and for the time being holding office; and "acting authorised representative" means such person as may be appointed to such office by the Grand Master of Grand Lodge for the time being: The words "legal proceedings" shall include all proceedings whatsoever, whether preliminary, initiatory, interlocutory, or final, in any Court of Justice or before any Registrar of Land. 3. Vesting Real and Personal Property in Grand Lodge Trustees All lands and any estate





majority of the trustees for the time being in whom are vested any lands mortgaged to such trustees, or in whose names are invested any moneys in any bank or company, to any release or transfer shall be sufficient to reconvey, release, or transfer respectively the estate of all the trustees therein in the same manner as if such documents had been signed by the whole of such trustees. 160 November 2023 8. Register of Trustees to be Kept The authorised representative for the time being of the Grand Lodge shall keep or cause to be kept in duplicate a Register of Trustees of the several lands and funds for the time being held subject to the provisions of this Act on behalf of Grand Lodge and the respective Craft Lodges in New Zealand, and such register shall be called and inscribed as "The Grand Lodge of Freemasons' Register of Trustees for New Zealand," and shall be in the form, or to the effect contained in the Schedule hereto; and such authorised representative shall with all reasonable dispatch enter or cause to be entered in such Register of Trustees the names and descriptions of the present trustees of such lands and funds respectively, with all other particulars indicated in the said Schedule; and such authorised representative shall from time to time, upon the appointment of any new trustee or trustees under the Constitution and Laws of Grand Lodge or by-laws of Craft Lodges respectively, insert or cause to be inserted in such Register of Trustees the name and description of any new trustee or trustees, and how the vacancy in the trust occurred, whether by death or otherwise, and the date of the appointment of the new trustee or trustees, and also of the date of insertion of his or their name or names in such Register of Trustees; and such authorised representative shall sign his name in such Register of Trustees in the proper column, in the same line with the name of every trustee (old and new) to authenticate the due appointment of each trustee. 9. Legal Estate to Pass to New Trustees Without Conveyance. On the insertion as aforesaid in the said Register of Trustees of the name or names of any new trustee or trustees of any such lands not under the operation of the Land Transfer Act, held subject to the provisions of this Act, the estate in such lands of the trustee or trustees in whose place such new trustee or trustees shall be appointed shall forthwith vest in such new trustee or trustees, solely or jointly as the case may be with the old continuing trustee or trustees (if any), for the same estate and interest as the former trustee or trustees had therein, and subject to the same trusts, without any conveyance or assignment whatsoever; and on the insertion as aforesaid in the said Register of Trustees of the name or names of any new trustee or trustees of lands under the operation of the said Land Transfer Act held as aforesaid, such new trustee or trustees, together with the former or continuing trustees (if any), shall be deemed the proprietor or proprietors thereof within the meaning of the said Land Transfer Act as if the name or names of such new trustee or trustees appeared or was or were entered as such proprietor or proprietors in the register-book kept under the provisions of such Land Transfer Act, and as if a certificate of title had been duly issued to him or them, solely or jointly as the case may be with the former continuing proprietor or proprietors (if any), for all the same estate and interest as the former proprietor or proprietors had therein, and subject to the same trusts, without any transfer being made for the purpose; and as to the lands under the operation of the Land Transfer Act, the Trustees for the time being thereof registered aforesaid in the said Register of Trustees shall be deemed the





proprietors thereof within the meaning of the same Act, as if the names of such trustees appeared or were entered as such proprietors in such register-book, and as if certificates of title had been duly issued to 161 November 2023 them, but subject to the provisions of this Act, and to any then subsisting mortgage, lien, encumbrance, or lease. 10. Interest of Trustees in Personalty to Pass to New Trustees Without Transfer On the insertion as aforesaid in the said Register of Trustees of the name or names of any new trustee or trustees of any personal property, moneys or securities for money held subject to the provisions of this Act, the estate in such property, money, or securities of the trustee or trustees in whose place such new trustee or new trustees shall be appointed shall forthwith vest in such new trustee or trustees solely or jointly, as the case may be, with the old continuing trustee or trustees (if any) for the same estate or interest as the former trustee or trustees had therein, and subject to the same trusts without any transfer or assignment whatsoever. 11. Production of Register Sufficient Evidence - Schedule A book purporting to be the Register of Trustees herein before referred to, shall, on production thereof by the authorised representative for the time being or the acting authorised representative for the time being, or by any person appointed for that purpose by either of such persons in writing, be received and taken in legal proceedings and on all occasions whatsoever as sufficient evidence (except in case of fraud or collusion) for and against not only the immediate parties but for and against third persons, purchasers, and all others whom it may concern, as to who are or were the trustees of such lands, property, or funds, and also of the vacancies which occurred in the trusteeship, and of the appointment of new trustees to supply such vacancies, and of the date of the insertion of their names as aforesaid in such Register of Trustees, and of their consent to act, and of all other matters recorded therein in pursuance of section four hereof, and judicial notice shall be taken of such book and of the signatures of the authorised representative therein; and any extract purporting to be an extract from such Register of Trustees, and certified under the hand of such authorised representative or acting authorised representative for the time being aforesaid, and bearing what purports to be the seal of Grand Lodge, shall be received and taken in all legal proceedings and in all dealings with Masonic lands before any District Land Registrar, and on all occasions whatsoever, as sufficient evidence of the several extracted matters comprised in such extract so far as the same may relate to any particular Masonic land, property, or funds, without the production of such Register of Trustees, and judicial notice shall be taken of the signature of the authorised representative or acting authorised representative of every such extract, and of such seal of Grand Lodge: And in case of the decease, illness, absence, or temporary incapacity of such authorised representative as aforesaid, some other person may be appointed by the Grand Master for the time being of Grand Lodge to act in the place of such authorised representative, but not for a longer period than the next annual meeting of Grand Lodge, and such other person shall be designated the "acting authorised representative of Grand Lodge"; and such acting authorised representative during the time for which he shall be so appointed shall have, perform, and execute all the powers, authorities and duties of such authorised representative, and shall underneath his signature in the columns of the said Register of Trustees insert the word "acting", and shall underneath his signature





to any extract to be made 162 November 2023

by him from such Register of Trustees insert the words "acting authorised representative of Grand Lodge"; and a copy of the New Zealand Gazette containing a notification by the Grand Master for the time being of Grand Lodge of the appointment of such authorised representative or of such acting authorised representative as aforesaid, shall be sufficient evidence of the due appointment of such authorised representative and acting authorised representative respectively. 163 November 2023 Part II Resolution To be Passed by Lodge Adopting the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1903 The Lodge No., of Antient Free and Accepted Masons, holding under the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, hereby resolves to adopt The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1903, in pursuance of Section 4 of the said Act. We, the undersigned, being respectively the Master and Secretary of the above-named Lodge, hereby certify that the above Resolution was duly passed by the Lodge upon the.....day

ofMasterSecretary Instructions to Lodges One copy of above should be sent at once to the Grand Secretary for filing as a permanent record; another copy should be kept in the Minute Book, and a similar copy of the Resolution and Certificate can be signed by the Master and Secretary of the Lodge for the time being, whenever one is required by any Land Transfer Registrar, Registrar of Deeds, or other person requiring to be satisfied that the Lodge has adopted the Act. 164 November 2023 PART III Suggested By-law for Appointment and Powers of Trustees For Lodges which have Adopted The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1903 1. Five subscribing Members of the Lodge shall be appointed as and be called the "Lodge Trustees", in whom, on appointment, shall vest all the real and personal property of the Lodge, subject to the provisions of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1903. The first appointment of such Trustees shall be effected in the following manner: - Candidates for such office shall be duly nominated and seconded at a regular meeting of the Lodge after this By-law shall have come into force. If more than five candidates shall have been duly nominated, an election by ballot shall be held at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Lodge, the names of the candidates having in the meantime been duly entered upon the summons for such meeting. The five candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be deemed to be thereupon appointed as the Lodge Trustees. Should not more than the five candidates be nominated as above provided, they shall be declared at once appointed as the Lodge Trustees. On such appointment, and any subsequent appointment, the Secretary shall at once forward the necessary particulars for insertion in "The Grand Lodge of Freemasons' Register of Trustees for New Zealand." 2. Such Trustees shall hold office during the pleasure of the Lodge, and any one or more may be removed by resolution of the Lodge on a ballot duly taken on the question after notice. 3. Any Trustee, who shall resign his office, become bankrupt, or incapable of carrying on the duties of his office, or who shall cease to be a subscribing member of the Lodge, shall, ipso facto, vacate his office as Trustee. 4. Any vacancy from time to time occurring in accordance with the preceding clause, or through the death, resignation, or removal of a Trustee shall be filled by the appointment of a successor after nomination and election (if necessary) in manner provided for the first election of Trustees. 5. The ordinary current banking account of the Lodge may be kept and operated on by the Master and Treasurer





in accordance with the practice of the Lodge, but all surplus funds, and all property, both real and personal, of the Lodge, vested in the Trustees, shall be dealt with by them in such manner as may be directed from time to time by resolution of the Lodge. 165 November 2023 THE GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS OF NEW ZEALAND TRUSTEES AMENDMENT ACT 1964 TITLE An Act to amend the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1903 WHEREAS by the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1903 provision is made for the vesting in trustees of the Grand Lodge and Craft Lodges therein named of the property therein referred to and for matters ancillary thereto; and by the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Amendment Act 1957 the provision aforesaid is extended to trustees of certain other property: And whereas the only other Masonic organisation which has been approved under the amendment is the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Zealand: And whereas those other bodies which could have been approved have now registered under the Charitable Trusts Act 1957, and the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Amendment Act 1957 is now no longer needed except as it refers to the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Zealand BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: 1. Short Title - This Act may be cited as the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Amendment Act 1964, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Act 1903 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act). 2. Principal Act Extended - Section 2 of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding to the definition of "Craft Lodge" as therein set out the following words: "and shall include The Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Zealand and any of its Chapters or other subordinate bodies". 3. Repeal - The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of New Zealand Trustees Amendment Act 1957 is hereby repealed. 4. Private Act- This Act is hereby declared to be a private Act. 166 November 2023 Aims and Objects AUTHORISED STATEMENT

"FREEMASONRY BRIEFLY EXPLAINED" Freemasonry is unique. It cannot be likened to any other society in that it offers experiences and satisfaction not found elsewhere. One of its unique features is that NO MAN IS EVER INVITED TO BECOME A MEMBER. For that reason, it is sometimes difficult for an interested person to discover much about the institution, often referred to as the Craft. This information paper has been prepared by the Grand Lodge of New Zealand to give prospective members basic information about the nature and activities of this ancient and honourable institution. It is also for the use and guidance of members in giving encouragement to those known to be sympathetic to its aims and objectives and who could be unaware that they have to take the initiative if they wish to join the Craft. Any person with an interest in Freemasonry will, from reading this, obtain a useful appreciation of what it stands for in practical terms and the men who are its members. The Main Aims and Objectives of

Freemasonry • To promote the brotherhood of the human family under the Fatherhood of God. • To render practical help to the less fortunate. • To demonstrate through the behaviour of its members how Masonic teachings add new dimensions to the enjoyment of everyday life. Freemasonry is a Way of Life Freemasonry embraces many important principles which it encourages its members to adopt as a way of life. Its ethical teachings dwell on our duties to God, to our country, to our neighbours and to ourselves. They encourage the practice and maintenance of high moral





standards and ethical conduct at all times.

As a consequence Freemasonry has attracted to its ranks men of goodwill and charity to comprise a worldwide society of some six million men. This voluntary association is open to men in good standing of every race, colour and creed who wish to embrace its principles. Once admitted men meet as equals within a Lodge. There they can enjoy the company of like-minded men, united in their common interest of promoting human welfare and happiness and in absorbing the lessons of the Craft in self discipline, fortitude, justice and charity. 167 November 2023 Freemasonry is open to Men of all Religious Persuasions Around the world men of most religious faiths have become Freemasons because by the very nature of its aims and objectives the principles it espouses are compatible with the teachings of the recognised world religions. Freemasonry itself is NOT a religion and makes no pretence to be one. It recognises the importance of belief in a Supreme Being, however designated. All its members are required to hold that belief and proper recognition is given to it within Lodge rooms and in the course of the ceremonies, which are in themselves a time-honoured form of instruction. In New Zealand this requires the Holy Bible to hold a dominant position in all ceremonies. Where appropriate it may be accompanied by other sacred writings relevant to a Brother's particular belief. Freemasonry is Very Old The origins of Freemasonry date back many centuries to the stonemasons who built the great cathedrals of Europe in the Middle Ages and even beyond. Their working tools and the structure of their exclusive society of those days are still used symbolically in Freemason's Lodges and in the structure of the Craft. The actual practices and procedures observed worldwide were formalised with the establishment of the United Grand Lodge of England in 1717 and have not been extensively altered. The first Lodges in New Zealand were formed by the early settlers in the 1840's and Freemasonry in this country operated under the various Grand Lodges (or Constitutions) of Great Britain until the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was established in 1890. Most of them then transferred to the New Zealand Body. Freemasonry is not a Secret Society Freemasonry is not a secret society. It does nothing to conceal its existence or its activities. Its so-called secrets are details of private ceremonies designed to progressively instruct new members and impress on their minds the lessons the Craft has to offer including the virtue of self discipline. A progression through three stages (or Degrees) is necessary to obtain full membership and the detailed knowledge of them is restricted to those who qualify. These ceremonies are solemn, intentionally impressive and are conducted with dignity and decorum. They are held in the highest esteem by members but their form is of no importance to those not belonging to the Craft. Knowledge of them does have an incidental advantage to Freemasons in that it helps them recognise each other and their progression through to full membership. 168 November 2023 Freemasonry Demands Loyalty to One's Country Loyalty to one's country is an essential qualification for membership. Additionally members are expected to obey every lawful authority, obey the laws of the country they live in and promote its general welfare. In no way do these requirements interfere with a member's civil rights to protest and seek legislative changes by lawful means. Freemasonry is a Commitment to Charitable Works New Zealand Freemasons provide charity in many ways as individuals, as Lodges, through district projects, various Masonic Trusts and Associations and through the Grand Lodge Fund of Benevolence. This has made possible the commitment of substantial



assets to community welfare that include a hospital and homes for the aged, a Chair of Geriatrics at the Auckland School of Medicine and annual Fellowships in Paediatrics and Child Health. For those in need the Grand Lodge Fund of Benevolence, which is funded by members for the purpose, provides a range of assistance ranging from emergency grants to annuities and educational bursaries. This represents an outlay in any one year of hundreds of thousands of dollars and is applied to benefit both those with Masonic connections and those without. For Freemasons charity in its widest sense is an essential feature of their way of life but it is not to be inferred that the Craft operates as a benefit society. Freemasonry Demands Commitment There is a commitment of time. Lodge meetings are held monthly on fixed dates, usually over eleven months in the year. A regular attendance is expected. This is regarded as a minimum commitment by members. Advancement through the offices of the Craft, involvement in charitable works and participation with one's family in Lodge social gatherings will add to the time spent on Masonic matters. While the fullest possible participation is encouraged and adds to the enjoyment of the Craft, a member's discretion in the matter is respected. HIS PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO MASONRY MUST ALWAYS TAKE SECOND PLACE TO CONCERNS FOR HIS FAMILY AND HIS LIVELIHOOD There is a financial commitment. A joining fee is payable to a member's Lodge and thereafter an annual subscription is required to meet administrative costs. In addition calls are made on his charity to support the Grand Lodge Fund of Benevolence and for other purposes. The extent of charitable giving is a private matter, each member contributing according to his conscience and his personal means. The financial cost of actively participating in Masonry is not high relative to the cost of many other pursuits. There is a commitment to a way of life. Members are expected to practice in their everyday pursuits the teachings of the Craft and thereby earn the trust and respect of others. Freemasonry Excludes Religious or Political Discussion Freemasonry respects the rights of its members to hold their own individual religious and political beliefs but these are not permitted to emerge at Masonic gatherings and possibly lead to dissension. The Craft itself is not involved in either religion or politics. The Structure of Freemasonry in New Zealand The great majority of Freemason's Lodges in this country operate under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. There are still some that maintain allegiance to either the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Scotland or the Grand Lodge of Ireland. All active Freemasons in New Zealand are required to be members of a Craft Lodge. Some progress to other Masonic Orders. It is not obligatory to seek that progression, many do not do so. There are some 400 Lodges under the New Zealand Constitution throughout the country. It is generally recommended that membership be sought of a Lodge where there will be found the greatest 'community of interest' and the opportunity to enjoy the companionship of people at a social level. This social aspect is important because Lodge membership provides the opportunity for participation in a wide range of functions and events in which wives and families are encouraged to participate. Within a Lodge Within the Lodge building will usually be found a room designed especially for Masonic meetings and ceremonies plus a supper room or refectory. Most Lodges meet in the evening and the dress is formal evening dress or black dinner jacket. However a dark lounge suit with dark tie is acceptable if the other is not available. This attention to dress is largely for the sake of





uniformity and to lend dignity to the

ceremonies. It also gives equality to those present. Regalia and badges are worn to distinguish those who hold an office in the Craft. A formal procedure is observed so that routine or private business is disposed of efficiently after which visiting Freemasons are admitted to the meeting. What generally follows is 170 November 2023 ceremonial work in the admission of new members or some other aspect of Masonic instruction. After a meeting, members gather in the refectory for refreshment. This is an important aspect of Freemasonry providing as it does, an opportunity for members to relax together in a social environment where happiness is the main criteria. The Entry to Masonry No one should enter Freemasonry in the hope of some material gain or advancement. To do so will only lead to disappointment. Membership is entirely voluntary. The rules require an intending member to be motivated by his own desire to join the Craft. He will be accepted if the members feel he has the qualities making for happy and successful participation in their Lodge. He should ensure that his wife is fully aware of a Freemason's commitments and have her full support to his seeking membership. His financial circumstances must be such as to leave him able to meet the monetary obligations without detriment to himself or his family. The qualifying age, is eighteen (18) years. Entry is restricted to those who can demonstrate that they believe in a Supreme Being, and are loyal to their country, law abiding and of good character. A Lodge having been approached, the proposition for membership has to be put to its members according to an established procedure. This requires a proposer and seconder, the completion of a prescribed form and an investigation of the proposition prior to members being asked to record their decision through a secret ballot. It takes some months to complete these preliminaries and up to a year for a candidate to achieve the status of full membership. Conclusion Freemasonry strives to take good men and make them better members of society. Those who actively participate can enjoy a comradeship that is unique and develop a confidence in communicating with others that enables them to put Masonic teachings to good effect. 171 November 2023 PART I – GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1. Subject to any directions given to it by Grand Lodge in Communication, the governance of the Craft is in the hands of the Board of Directors. The Board has several functions. a. Regularity — The Board as the guiding body ensures that: i. Grand Lodge conforms to the Declaration of Principles in the Book of Constitution to maintain its recognition by other Grand Lodges; ii. Grand Lodge continues to refuse to encourage or participate in any bodies that fail to conform to those principles. b. Policy — The Board: i. Establishes policy for the guidance and instruction of Lodges and the advancement of the Craft; ii. Defines in a Strategic Plan strategies for the development of Freemasonry in New Zealand. iii. Reviews, amends and updates the Strategic Plan; iv. May prepare an Annual Corporate Plan for the management and enhancement of Freemasonry in New Zealand. v. Prepares Position Profiles for all appropriate positions. In accordance with best management procedures, Position Profiles will be reviewed at regular intervals and circulated to Lodges when nominations are called for the positions. c. Finance — Under Rule 222 (b) the Board has the control of all the property and funds of Grand Lodge. The Board will: i. Establish policies for the investment of the funds of Grand Lodge; ii. Establish budgets covering all necessary expenses and income of Grand Lodge, such budgets to be approved at the Annual General Meeting; iii. Advise Grand



Lodge in Communication of the amount of capitation fee needed to cover the budgeted expenses; iv. Establish minimum financial reporting requirements for each Division. d. Judicial — The Board is the ordinary judicial tribunal of Grand Lodge. It has full power to investigate and judge: i. All cases of complaint, dispute or difference arising in the Craft; 172 November 2023 ii. Appeals against judgments of Divisional or District Grand Masters; iii. Appeals against judgments or decisions of Lodges. e. Supervision — The Board will establish reporting procedures to enable it to ensure that its policies are being carried out at all levels of management; f. Information — The Board will publish a précis of its relevant decisions for the information of the Craft, using National, Divisional or District publications, electronic media or such other means as are from time to time appropriate and available. g. Once every three years the Board will arrange for a General Meeting to be held in conjunction with the Communication, in accordance with Rule 197. h. As soon as is practicable after the end of the financial year in the years when a Communication is not held, the Board shall arrange to complete full Financial Statements for Grand Lodge for that financial year and so as to comply with Rule 219. The Board will also receive, consider, and if in order, adopt the Chair's Report for that financial year, prior to the Report being submitted to every member of Grand Lodge. PART II — MANAGEMENT 2. The function of Management is to carry out the policies and directions of Grand Lodge and of the Board of Directors. The general management of the Craft is in the hands of the Grand Secretary. 3. The Board may delegate to Divisional Grand Masters such management functions as it shall think fit and may from time to time and at any time change or withdraw such delegation. PART III — ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 4. - 15. Repealed PART IV — THE FREEMASONS CHARITY 16. The Board of Directors will put in place policies for the Freemasons Charity and will incorporate them in The Freemasons Charity Policy Manual. PART V — DIVISIONS 17. Divisions are defined in Rule 7. NOMINATION AND APPOINTMENT OF DIVISIONAL GRAND MASTER 18. The Board requires Divisional Grand Masters to account regularly for their delegated functions. 19. Any nomination for the office of Divisional Grand Master must be accompanied by a comprehensive statement of the qualifications of the candidate for that office and his ability to provide the full range of services required of a Divisional Grand Master and his 173 November 2023 availability for the full term of his appointment. 20. In appointing a Divisional Grand Master the Grand Master will consider any advice from the outgoing Divisional Grand Master and any past Divisional or Provincial Grand Masters in the Division. DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIVISIONAL GRAND MASTERS 21. Each Division is under the control of a Divisional Grand Master. The Divisional Grand Master is, in his Division, the direct representative of the Grand Master. 22. The function of the Divisional Grand Master is to put into effect in his Division the strategies put in place by the Board and to carry out its policies. 23. The responsibilities of the Divisional Grand Master are set out in the Position Description available from the Grand Secretary. 24. A Divisional Grand Master may in respect of any Lodge within his Division: a. Examine its books and records; b. Enquire into the conduct of its affairs; c. Authorise any present or past Grand Officer to visit it and exercise the powers conferred on him by this Rule; 25. The Divisional Grand Master has otherwise the powers provided in the Book of Constitution and any powers delegated to him by the Board of Directors and the Grand





Master. 26. Divisional Grand Masters shall

actively promote in their respective Division the policies and strategies of The Freemasons Charity. 27. The Divisional Grand Master shall establish in his Division a sufficient number of Advisory Teams to ensure that any Lodge or District Grand Master in the Division needing advice on management, property, finance, publicity, membership, education or other appropriate matters will have ready access to persons with the required special knowledge. 28. The Divisional Grand Master should actively promote the creation and distribution of a Divisional newsletter. 29. The Divisional Grand Master will require regular and frequent reports from each District Grand Master in his Division on the state of each Lodge in his District. 30. The Divisional Grand Master will make regular and frequent reports to the Grand Master and the Board of Directors as to the state of the Lodges in his Division and on matters relating to the effectiveness of the Board's strategies and policies. DIVISIONAL CONFERENCES 31. The Divisional Grand Master of each Division shall hold a Divisional Conference at least 174 November 2023 once in each year at such time and place as he may decide after consultation with the District Grand Masters in his Division. The Divisional Grand Master shall, after such consultation: a. Determine the agenda for each such Conference; b. Circulate a copy with his notice of the time and place of meeting; c. Forward a copy of the agenda and notice of meeting to the Grand Secretary and the Secretaries of all other Divisions; d. At least one month's notice of the Conference shall be given to each Lodge in the Division, together with notification of the latest date on which he will accept remits or notices of motion. 32. The agenda for the Conference shall include: a. Consideration and approval of a budget for Divisional expenditure for the following year; b. Approval of the audited accounts of the Division; c. Appointment of an auditor; d. Consideration of reports; e. Setting a Divisional Levy to meet Divisional expenditure; f. Consideration of any remits or motions proposed by Lodges; g. Consideration of Objectives and Goals for the maintenance and enhancement of Freemasonry in the Division; h. General business concerning the affairs of the Division. 33. At all Divisional Conferences the Divisional Grand Master shall, if possible, ensure that there is time for a social gathering and for sessions for the advancement of Masonic knowledge. 34. Copies of the audited accounts and the annual budget shall be sent to the Board of Directors before the Divisional Conference at which they are to be approved and the Board shall have the right to comment on them at the Divisional Conference at which they are discussed and approved. 35. The Board of Directors requires that the balance date for each Division shall be in December, and recommends that Divisional Conferences be held towards the beginning of each year. 36-48. 36 to 46 deleted as Remits only as per Rule 265 in Book of Constitution 175 November 2023 DIVISIONAL FINANCE AND LEVIES 47. Divisional Levies will be set at a level to fund the activities of the Division. Collection of the Levy is a matter for the Division. 48. Divisions are responsible for all costs of administering the Division including: a. Divisional Grand Master's travel and incidentals; b. District Grand Master's travel and incidentals; c. Divisional office and secretarial costs; d. Divisional communications with Districts and Lodges; e. Maintenance and replacement of office equipment. 49. Grand Lodge will meet the following Divisional costs: a. Postal ballots for District and Divisional officers; b. Costs for Divisional Grand Master to attend meetings of





the Board of Directors and Communications; c.

Initial supply of Divisional Office equipment. 50. Each Division will operate its own bank account at such Bank or Banks as the Divisional Grand Master shall determine. All Divisional Accounts shall be signed by a minimum of two persons appointed for that purpose by the Divisional Grand Master. DIVISIONAL OFFICE 51. The Board of Directors requires that there be a Divisional Office in each Division at such place and with such personnel as the Divisional Grand Master may decide. The use of suitable home facilities by a Divisional Secretary would not be inappropriate. 52. Such office equipment as the Board and the Divisional Grand Master consider necessary will in the first instance be provided by the Board of Directors. Maintenance and replacement of equipment will be the responsibility of the Division. 53. The Board requires that the computer and software in Divisional offices be compatible with those in the office of Grand Lodge. When necessary to maintain compatibility the 176 November 2023 Board will supply suitable upgrades. 54. Mailing lists and other proper information will, on request, be supplied by the Grand Secretary so that it will not be necessary for Divisions to maintain an independent database or mailing list. 55. While the location and staffing of the office is a matter for the Division, the Board considers that in the interests of continuity, every effort should be made to ensure that the location of the office and the office personnel cover the term of office of more than one Divisional Grand Master. PART VI — ELECTED DIVISIONAL REPRESENTATIVES 56. For the guidance of Lodges in nominating Divisional Representatives a statement of the qualifications needed for the position is available from the Grand Secretary. PART VII — DISTRICTS 57. In accordance with Rule 9 the Board has established fifteen Districts which are allocated as follows: a. Northern Division — five Districts; b. Central Division — five Districts; c. Southern Division — five Districts. The Board considers that subdivision of some Districts will be desirable and has accordingly made provision for one further District in the Northern Division, one in the Central Division and two further Districts in the Southern Division. 58. In setting up Districts the Board's policy is: a. All Lodges in the District should be within reasonable distance of all the others to reduce travelling time and for ease of servicing; b. All Lodges in a town, or in the case of a large City, urban area, should, as far as possible, be in the same District; c. Except in exceptional circumstances, no Lodge should be in a District outside the Division in which the Lodge is situated; d. If possible, there should be some community of interest between the Lodges in a District. 59. To assist the District Grand Master or his team, the Board has put together a set of questions which are included in Schedule A. While the Board recognises that not all questions will be applicable to all Lodges, passing any question with the simple statement that the question is not applicable to this Lodge should be discouraged. Any Lodge wishing to avoid a particular question should have a reasoned statement to justify them in doing so. In particular, a Lodge should not be allowed to pass questions over property on the ground that it is only a tenant. A tenant Lodge is as concerned as the landlord to ensure that the building is adequately maintained and provides a 177 November 2023 reasonable standard of comfort to the members who meet there. 60. A Grand Officer of higher rank who accepts the position of District Grand Master shall, on formal occasions, wear the apron and the chain or collar of his office. In all Grand Lodge processions he shall occupy the place in the procession appropriate





to his office. He shall be entitled to the number of salutes appropriate to his rank. PART VIII — LODGES 61. Lodges must always keep in mind the purpose for which they exist. While the particular emphasis may be different in some special purpose Lodges, the function of a Lodge is to: a. Promote high ethical standards among its members; the Board requires all Lodges to make proper enquiries of both candidates and joining members to ensure that they are indeed fit and proper persons to be made or to continue as Freemasons. b. Encourage members to reflect on their duty to God, their community, the people they meet at both work and play, their families and themselves; these principles are included in the final charge to an initiate. c. The ritual is not a teaching medium. Learning charges by heart does not necessarily ensure that the Brother understands their content. Also, not all members will want or be able to take office. Education is essential. Lodges must therefore carry out a proper educational programme to ensure that all members benefit from membership and get the maximum enjoyment from it; d. Promote a strong fraternal bond between members; the Board does not expect Lodges to establish 'fraternal committees' as do some service clubs. These can in fact be self defeating and may actually alienate some members. However, the Board does require Lodges to establish a pastoral committee with the duty of making regular and frequent contact with members who do not or cannot attend. Such a committee should always contact a Brother who misses a meeting to ensure that he is not in any difficulty. It should also pay particular attention to ensuring that new members are properly looked after. This cannot be left to proposers and seconders. e. Undertake community projects; charity is one of the main aims of the Craft. Participation in community projects is good for the Lodge and has the additional advantage of raising the profile of the Lodge in the community. f. Promote socialisation among members and ensure that families of members are not overlooked; g. Promote the personal development of members. Every effort should be made to involve as many members, both Past Masters and Master Masons, in the affairs of the Lodge. 62. The Board of Directors wishes to discourage Lodges from expecting the Master Elect and his wife or partner to fund the Installation supper. In general all refectory expenses should be met from Lodge funds or on a user pays basis. 178 November 2023 PART IX — GRAND OFFICERS 63. The duty of a Grand Officer, whether active, past or honorary, is: a. To support the Board's strategies and policies; b. Where requested to do so, to assist the Divisional Grand Master and District Grand Master in their respective duties. 64. An award of Grand Rank carries a responsibility to provide services appropriate to that rank. 65. Active Grand Rank will be awarded with future services in mind rather than solely as a reward for past services. 66. Honoris causa rank should also be awarded with future services in mind. 67. A reward for meritorious past services alone would more appropriately be recognised by a Certificate of Merit or a recommendation for enrolment on the Roll of Honour. 68. Lodges in nominating, and Divisional and District Grand Masters in recommending a Brother for Grand Rank should have these considerations in mind. 69. All nominations must be accompanied by a brief statement of the Brother's Masonic career and his qualifications for Grand Rank. 70. Where a Lodge asks for a dining fee or donation to the cost of supper Grand Officers who are not officiating at the ceremony should be prepared to pay. PART X — ADVISORY TEAMS 71. The advisory Teams are not a further level in auditing the work of Lodges. The persons appointed





to them must have skills in finance, property, management, education and publicity among other things. Their function is not to interfere with the work and management of Lodges, but to provide advice on those matters. Any Lodge or District Grand Master should feel free to approach the teams for advice and assistance. PART XI — POWERS AND DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

72. Qualification and Duties of Grand Registrar: a. No Brother shall be appointed Grand Registrar unless he is a Barrister or Solicitor of at least five years standing and is well qualified to carry out the duties of the office; b. The Grand Registrar shall provide or cause to be provided advice and counsel to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, its Boards and Committees, on such matters as may be referred to him.

73. Qualification and Duties of Grand Treasurer: a. No Brother shall be appointed Grand Treasurer unless he has at least five years experience as a Chartered Accountant or as the Board of Directors may decide from time to time and is well qualified to carry out the 179 November 2023 duties of the office; b. The Grand Treasurer shall oversee and superintend the financial affairs of Grand Lodge, and provide or cause to be provided to Grand Lodge, its Boards and Committees, such assistance, advice and recommendations on financial matters as may be required.

74. Qualification and Duties of Grand Superintendent of Works: a. No Brother shall be appointed Grand Superintendent of Works unless he is an experienced architect, building contractor, engineer or otherwise well qualified to carry out the duties of the office. b. The Grand Superintendent of Works shall: i. Provide or cause to be provided advice to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, its Boards and Committees, on such matters as may be referred to him concerning land and buildings owned by or under the control of Grand Lodge, or owned or occupied by a Lodge or Lodges; and ii. Carry out such other duties and make such reports as the Board of Directors or the Grand Master may direct.

75. The Qualifications and Duties of the Grand Secretary shall be defined from time to time by the Board of Directors.

PART XII — POWERS AND DUTIES OF CEREMONIAL OFFICERS

76. Deleted 2019 Communication

77. Duties of Grand Lecturers: a. A Grand Lecturer shall, when required, deliver in Craft Lodges lectures upon Freemasonry, and in particular its ethics, symbolism and history. b. A Grand Lecturer shall have no authority over or powers of supervision in Lodges, and shall not in any way interfere with matters of ritual or etiquette. c. Lodges should not consider the Grand Lecturer as a stop gap when there is no other work available. All Lodges should have a proper educational programme, both for new members and existing members. The Grand Lecturer should be regarded as a leader and advisor in any such programme.

78. Duties of Grand Director of Ceremonies: The Grand Director of Ceremonies shall: a. Superintend and co-ordinate the organisation, administration and operation of all and any ceremonial occasions over which his Divisional Grand Master or his appointee will preside; b. Direct all processions of Grand Lodge; c. Ensure all Grand Officers occupy their proper positions in Grand Lodge; 180 November 2023 d. Direct the Installation of the Grand Master and the Investiture of the Officers of Grand Lodge; e. Supervise any ballot taken in Grand Lodge, or at a Divisional Conference in his Division; f. Introduce visitors of distinction to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge; g. Perform such other duties as circumstances may require.

79. Duties of District Grand Director of Ceremonies: A District Grand Director of Ceremonies shall on such occasions as the Divisional Grand Master or District Grand Master may require, carry out the duties of a Grand Director of Ceremonies, and



shall assist the Grand Director of

Ceremonies in the performance of his duties. 80. Duties of Other Grand Officers: The duties of the other Grand Officers and of any other persons appointed by Grand Lodge or the Board of Directors and The Freemasons Charity shall be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors. PART XIII — EDUCATION 81. The Board considers that proper education of members is essential. The Board will appoint a committee to devise and keep up to date educational programmes designed to ensure that all members improve their knowledge of the origins and aims of the Craft, its benevolence and charitable work and the way in which it is governed. 82. Divisional and District Grand Masters should encourage all Lodges to take part in the educational programme. 83. In particular, it is essential that all initiates are assisted to learn about the organisation they have joined. PART XIV — BALLOTS BALLOTS AT COMMUNICATIONS AND GRAND LODGE MEETINGS 84. Ballot papers for votes at any meeting of Grand Lodge shall consist of cards distinguished by letters or numbers. Sufficient cards shall be provided to allow for ballots on all questions to be voted on in Grand Lodge. 85. For each issue there shall be two cards, one marked for voting in favour of the proposition and one for a vote against the proposition. 86. Lodge representatives vote by placing a card for or against the proposition in a closed box. 181 November 2023 POSTAL BALLOTS 87. Ballot Papers for a postal ballot shall be in the prescribed form. 88. Where the ballot is for an elective office the papers shall state: a. The office for which the ballot is being taken; b. Where applicable, the District for which the election is required; c. The full name of the candidate or candidates, with sufficient details of his Lodge and place of residence to enable him or them to be readily identifiable; d. The address to which the ballot paper is to be returned; e. The last date on which votes will be received; 89. Votes shall be cast by placing a tick in the appropriate box or boxes. 90. Voting papers must be signed by any two of the Master, Secretary, Senior Warden or Junior Warden and returned to reach the address shown on or before the date shown. Ballot papers received after that date shall be invalid. PART XV — ELECTION OF OFFICERS DISTRICT GRAND MASTERS 91. In February of the year in which he will retire from office the District Grand Master shall notify the Lodges in his District in writing and request nominations to fill the vacancy. 92. Nominations must be in the prescribed form and must be in the hands of the Divisional Grand Master by 1st April in the year of the election. 93. A Brother nominated for the office of District Grand Master must be a member of a Craft Lodge within the District but in special circumstances the Divisional Grand Master may by dispensation permit the nomination of a Brother from outside the District. 94. Every Lodge nominating a candidate shall provide a brief profile containing not more than 150 words, detailing the qualifications and fitness for the office of the candidate. A copy of the profile of each candidate shall be annexed to the Ballot Paper for the election. No other statement concerning the candidates or the election shall be circulated by any Lodge or person. 95. A Lodge's decision on which candidate it votes for must be taken by resolution of the Lodge. It cannot be delegated to a committee. The vote can be taken in open lodge or by secret ballot. The decision must be recorded in the official minutes of the Lodge but if the Lodge wishes to preserve secrecy the reference to the ballot may be excluded from circulated copies. 96. The Divisional Grand Master will advise the Grand Secretary of the names of all nominees and the Grand Secretary will thereupon conduct a postal



ballot of the Lodges in each District where a vacancy will occur. 97. The final date for return of the ballot papers shall be not later than 30th June in that year. 182 November 2023 98. The Grand Secretary shall, immediately after that date, notify the Divisional Grand Master of the result of the ballot or ballots. ELECTION OF OTHER OFFICERS. 99. Scheme of Distribution: Active and Honorary Offices will be allocated in accordance with the Scheme of Distribution in Schedule B. 100. Grand Master's Appointments: In making active appointments the Grand Master will have regard to the equitable distribution of offices throughout the country. 183 November 2023 SCHEDULE A LODGE VISITATION – SUGGESTED CRITERIA This is a check list to assist panel members. It is not envisaged that every question will be applicable to every Lodge. 1. Membership • Total membership • Active members • Country members • Reduced dues members • Non-financial members • What future officers are available? Are they Master Masons or PMs? • What percentage of members support social / community functions? • If unsatisfactory, what is the reason and what steps are being taken to improve the situation? • What is an average number of visitors? • What is the extent of visiting other Lodges? Who participates in visiting? • What plans does the Lodge have to attract new members and recover lapsed members? • What plans does the Lodge have to lift the level of interest and involvement of members? • Is there a determination by members to keep the Lodge functioning, even though it might be declining? • If so, what are the reasons and are they practical or emotional? 2. Meeting Place • Who owns the premises? • Is there a management committee and is it active? • What is the standard of maintenance inside and out? • Does the exterior convey a favourable impression of the Craft? • What is the standard of heating, air conditioning, carpet, furniture, kitchen? • Does it conform to health and safety requirements? • How attractive is it likely to be either to the Craft or to the community? • Can it be used for purposes other than Freemasonry? • What is the plan for maintenance and, if necessary, replacement? 184 November 2023 3. Finances and Planning • What is the financial position of the Lodge? • Do dues cover the costs? If not, how is the Lodge financed? • Is there a financial plan beyond the annual budget? • Over what period does the plan extend? • What are the Lodge's financial reserves? • Are future contingencies budgeted for? • Is there a benevolence levy? 4. Almoner • Is there an active Almoner? • Does he have a visiting/telephoning programme or does he only respond to calls for assistance? • Is he on his own or does the Lodge have a pastoral committee to assist him? • Does he arrange transport for those requiring it? If not, who does? • How are widows cared for? • Does the Almoner have an Almoner's fund for his discretionary use? 5. Ceremonial • Is the approved ritual followed? • What is the standard of work in the Lodge? (Good, bad, indifferent) • Are all Officers fully conversant with their duties? • Is the DC skilled in ritual and ceremonial, and able to teach? • Do all officers attend rehearsal (including PMs allocated charges)? • Do potential officers attend rehearsal? • Do PMs (other than those to whom work has been allocated) come to rehearsal to help? • What steps are taken to develop new officers? • Are Master Masons encouraged to take part in the ceremonies? 6. Administration • What specific purposes and goals does the Lodge have? (e.g., charity work)? • How are business affairs (catering, rent, etc) attended to? • Do the WM, Wardens and Grand Officers attend Communications and Divisional Conferences? • How are Wardens, as future Masters, involved in



planning? • What information from

Communication and Divisional Conference is reported to the Lodge? 185 November 2023 • How is the Secretary selected? What is the term of his appointment? • Are minutes circulated prior to the next meeting? 7. Social • Is there a constituted social committee which is active? • Who are the members of the Committee? • How many social functions per year? • What is the level of attendance at social functions? • Are the ladies of the Lodge involved? (support, catering, other) • How is the catering for the refectory organised? (Members a plate/sandwiches and savouries only/dining Lodge?) • Is there a refectory charge or does the Lodge cover the cost out of dues? • What plans does the Master or the Lodge have for refectory proceedings? • Is there a Newsletter or journal? 8. Other • What is the standard of dress of the members at Lodge and at rehearsal? • What is the standard of the regalia worn (both personal and Lodge property)? • What is the standard of dress for candidates? • Is there a Lodge Benevolent Fund? If so, how is it administered? • Standing Committee. How often does it meet? • Is it effective? • How representative is it? • Committee of Inquiry: Who is on the Committee? Does it interview candidates, and if so, where? • Is it effective? • How representative is it? • Is there a Mentor? How effective is he? • What action is taken to promote either Freemasonry in general or the Lodge in particular? Summarise your opinions based upon the responses to the foregoing questions. 186 November 2023

SCHEDULE B The Senior Grand Lodge Officers The Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Wardens are appointed by the Grand Master. Scheme of Distribution - Allocation of Grand Officers to Districts District Grand Master Term three years GDC One to each Division - term three years Dist GDC One to each District - term three years Grand Stewards Two to each District - term three years Grand Lecturers One per Division. They are members of the National Education Committee and will be responsible for masonic education - Term three years. Div Grand Almoner One per Division. Maximum term - 3 years Except for Grand Almoners, the term will be from Communication to Communication Distribution of National Offices Senior and Junior Grand Deacons Term three years Grand Bible Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Organist, Grand Inner Guard, Grand Tyler Term three years The National Officers will be allocated as evenly as practicable to each Division. The term will be from Communication to Communication. Honorary Grand Rank under Rule 171(a) Past Deputy Grand Master Normally no more than one every three years. In general appointment would be to Divisions in rotation. Past Grand Warden One per Division in every Communication year. Appointment is by the Grand Master who will normally consult with the Divisional Grand Master. Honorary Past Grand Rank under Rule 171(b) & 172 Other Grand Ranks from Past Grand Chaplain to Past Grand Inner Guard One in each Communication year to each District. Allocation to a District of the appointment of a Past Deputy Grand Master or Past Grand Warden will be in lieu of any other appointment. 187 November 2023 Promotions Promotions are the prerogative of the Grand Master. In general one promotion will be made in each Division in any Communication year but the Grand Master may at his discretion make other appointments from time to time for special reasons. Promotion of Grand Stewards Long serving Grand Stewards who are still active will be considered for promotion at the discretion of the Divisional Grand Master. Roll of Honour One appointment to each District in any Communication year. In addition the Divisional Grand Master may recommend no more than five additional





appointments in any Communication year. 188

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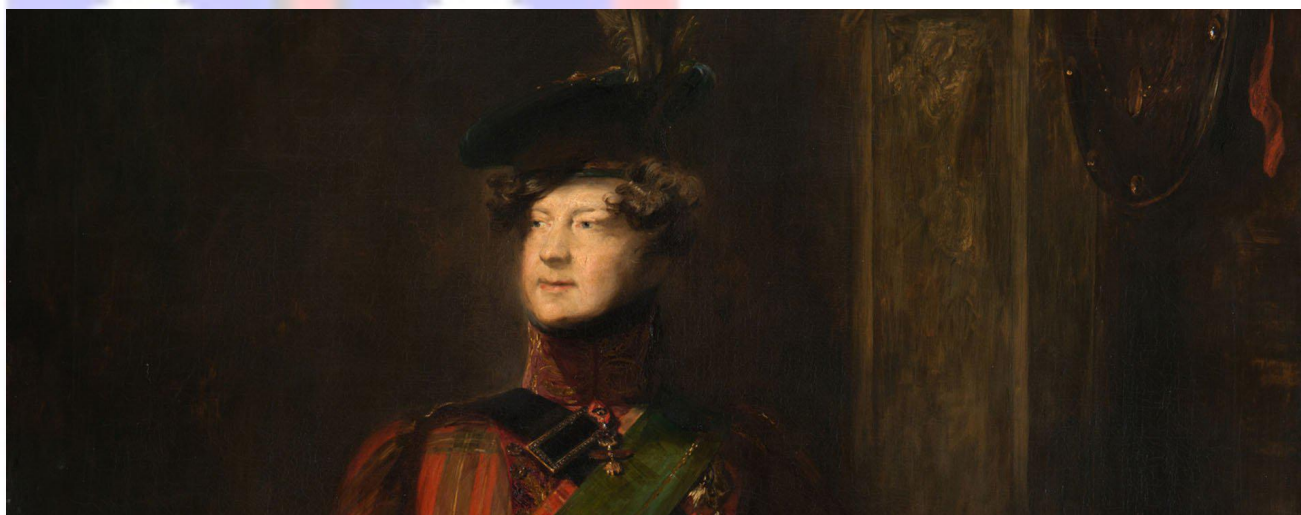
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GEORGE IV'S VISIT TO EDINBURGH

The story of the king's historic visit and its lasting impact.



George IV (RCIN 401206) ©



Reading time: 6 minutes

From 15-29 August 1822, George IV visited Edinburgh. He was the first reigning British monarch to come to Scotland in almost 200 years.

It was an occasion filled with great significance as it was the first visit by a monarch since that of Charles II in 1651 for his Scottish coronation, and the first since the Act of Union joined the parliaments of England and Scotland in 1707 to create the United Kingdom.

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A royal visit

After George’s accession to the throne in 1820, there was an ambition to make him as visible as possible around his kingdom. The visit, which became known as the ‘King’s Jaunt’, followed on from the immensely popular tours in 1821 of the king’s other outlying kingdoms, Ireland and Hanover.

The royal visit to Scotland, caricatured as ‘one and twenty daft days’, was a significant occasion, which helped inspire a national identity founded on the symbolism of tartan. Scotland had its own monarchical traditions, and its own Crown Jewels, known as the Honours of Scotland. Sir Walter Scott, the well-known writer, had re-discovered these in Edinburgh Castle in 1818.



The Entrance of George IV at Holyroodhouse by Sir David Wilkie (RCIN 401187)©

Ceremony and spectacle

The Palace of Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh was not in a good enough state of repair for the king to stay there. He instead lodged at Dalkeith Palace, seat of the Dukes of Buccleuch, outside the city. Renovations were hastily undertaken so that formal events could take place at Holyrood, the ancient residence of the Scottish monarchs.

Following George's formal procession into the city, at the Palace of Holyroodhouse he was received as king in a spectacular and symbolic ceremony, where he was presented with the keys by the Hereditary Keeper of the Palace, the Duke of Hamilton. The Scottish artist, Sir David Wilkie, was commissioned by the king to record the moment where he is about to enter the palace of his ancestors. The Honours of Scotland (the Crown, Sword and Sceptre) are displayed on horseback as the king, wearing Field-Marshal uniform, is acknowledged as the legitimate holder of the keys, and so the rightful king of Scotland.



The artist has imaginatively captured the scene outside the palace. In the painting, enthusiastic spectators clamber over every part of the palace to catch a view of the king. However in reality the king went straight inside and was presented with the Honours of Scotland in the Presence Chamber.



Sir Walter Scott (RCIN 400644) ©

Sir Walter Scott



Sir Walter Scott has often been seen as instrumental in arranging the entire royal visit. He had previously been invited to dinner at Carlton House, London in 1815 and had attended the coronation in Westminster Abbey. In his novels, Scott recreated a romantic view of Scotland's past, inspired in part by his position as chairman of the Celtic Society which promoted Highland culture and dress.

Under Scott's careful stage management, George was presented as the latest in a long line of Scottish monarchs, heir to both the Hanoverians and the Jacobites, of a country with a distinctive and unified highland identity. This was emphasised by Scott himself:

We are THE CLAN and our king is THE CHIEF

The king's Highland dress

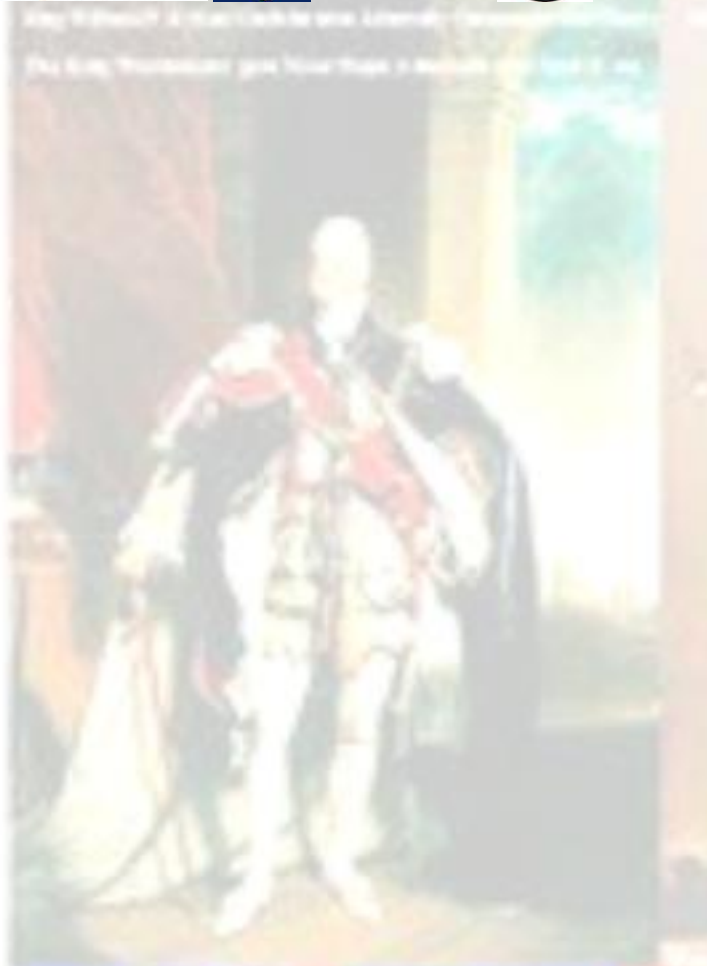
Highland dress had been banned following the Jacobite rising of 1745, but since the lifting of the ban, wearing tartan had become more widespread. Tartan attire was encouraged during the visit and George IV himself was persuaded to order a Highland dress outfit, which he wore at a levée or reception held at the Palace of Holyroodhouse.



Since he is to be amongst us for so short a time, the more we see of him the better!

George IV by Sir David Wilkie (RCIN 401206)©

The portrait by Sir David Wilkie commemorates the occasion. The king appeared magnificent in full Highland dress, from George Hunter & Co., an Edinburgh-based firm. 1200 gentlemen attended the levée, and all were encouraged to wear tartan. Around 15 gentlemen were presented every minute, which gave each attendee just 4 seconds with the king.



Details of the sword blade featuring the Order of the Thistle and St Andrew (RCIN 29025) ©



Powder flask (RCIN 29024) ©



A drawing room, or reception, was held for ladies at the Palace. Scott demanded that 'they must all appear in Court plumes and fans. At least nine feathers must be in each headdress.' 457 ladies 'of the most distinguished rank, fashion and beauty in Scotland' attended, with each receiving a kiss on the cheek from the king.



George IV holding a Drawing Room at Holyrood (RCIN 914768)©

The legacy of the visit

The visit continued with a number of extremely well attended events, including a Highland ball, a visit to the theatre and a review of troops. The most significant moment during the visit was a procession in which the Honours of Scotland escorted the King along the Royal Mile from Holyrood to the Castle. At the top despite the poor weather, George stood and waved his hat to the crowds for a quarter of an hour acknowledging their cheers. When one of his attendants



expressed concern that he would get wet the

King replied 'O, never mind, I must cheer the people.'



Commemorative citrine engraved with a view of the Castle and the king (RCIN 52299)©

The creation of souvenirs surrounding the visit encouraged the use of local materials and local craftsmanship. A citrine (a yellow variety of quartz), engraved with a view of the Castle on one side and the king on the other, was created as a remembrance of the event.

Our king has seen his people, and they have seen their king

The visit, which was witnessed by one-seventh of the Scottish population, was a huge success. The king himself was gratified by how well the visit had gone and departed delighted by Scott's presentation of Scotland as an ancient and traditional clan society, designed to heal the rift between Hanoverian monarch and his northern kingdom.



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<https://youtu.be/sAu7PlbKunA?si=6EKyK8TvXTCENMoy> Professor Margaret Mutu Matikimai trying to propel Maori up

Typical ignorant Pakeha Colonist change the subject <https://www.facebook.com/reel/582068474209379>

<https://www.huitakatapui2024.nz/>

<https://www.huitakatapui2024.nz/friday-1>

Countries supporting Israel killing <https://www.facebook.com/100063568157142/posts/1113782134084048/?rdid=flwJUPmZ8NTdBM58>

Symbols of the 2 bar pound note sterling

https://brunobernard.com/en/history-of-monetary-symbols-the-pound-sterling-3/?fbclid=IwY2xjawG19G5leHRuA2FlbQIxMAABHS-obR6B3cW1TPIR6rU1xeg63eK6E7HOtFE45SEvZBIMQNoCcQOHwKEPZg_aem_ftmQVcQUtzMAbid_q68GJQ#:~:text=The%20Bank%20of%20England%2C%20for,Ten%20pound%20sterling%20note%2C%201975

https://youtu.be/pw_-oY-SKvg?si=xAH35F2n9ZtVZbIM https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pw_-oY-SKvg KINGS TALK

OLD DAYS NORTH KAIKOHE <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCigQNrIPXGcLeN64PImqAA>

https://www3.stats.govt.nz/historic_publications/1875-official-handbook/1875-official-handbook.html?fbclid=IwY2xjawG4QOZleHRuA2FlbQIxMAABHdQBO5SrfqVIST6WZvaen-wkwwSmGlzr3NQayRMDfETc9YEAJIWg2jd3Tw_aem_D5pHKsBA9PD6JL3zY8GmSw#idsect2_1_4964 THE OFFICIAL HANDBOOK OF NEW ZEALAND 1875.



<https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x54q5uc>

<https://nz.pinterest.com/pin/555913147771127183/> Paul Tepene CHAIRMAN OF WAITANGI NATIONAL TRUST

A sheriffdom is a judicial district in Scotland, led by a sheriff principal. Since 1 January 1975, there have been six sheriffdoms. Each sheriffdom is divided into a series of sheriff court districts, and each sheriff court is presided over by a resident or floating sheriff (a legally qualified judge).

Cinque Ports

The sole survivor of the independent courts of admiralty is the Court of Admiralty for the Cinque Ports, which is presided over by the early-merged role of Judge Official and Commissary. This office is normally held by a High Court Judge who holds the appointment of Admiralty Judge.

WAITANGI MARAE KINGS BENCH COURT HEARING ON 6 FEBRUARY 2016 KINGI TAURUA WILLIE PEITA NELSON PAYNTER JOHN WANOA HOHEPA EPIHA ELDERS CHIEFS OF THE NATIVE LAND TITLE JURISDICTION 1835 CONSTITUTION FLAG OF KING WILLIAM IV MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FLAG 1835 TO PICK UP THE LAND RENT <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ewiKbnZ0w4&t=171s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E3uf-j0zKyo&t=18s> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DZNzlllx8_o

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NkaHs8aNOxl> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ewiKbnZ0w4&t=171s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ewiKbnZ0w4&t=171s>

<https://youtu.be/UFZc5K4hn3c?si=ncDUj1bD7KC03iAL> https://youtu.be/TyOqFoa827s?si=--MUgl3mn-vSG_X2

<https://youtu.be/O3G86hKBgek?si=Q4eAb3vUWzJRq0bW>

https://youtu.be/ozY_HdlKKOw?si=3oP1vuxy2iv2qN_p <https://youtu.be/UzRPs51DwBM?si=tzudHVTiCR4ngH0e>

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JNf1zvz6QqE&t=47s>

https://youtu.be/UI_mx1CFAks?si=X0wCsqx0CqschW_o

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<https://youtu.be/g6lnS9yYU34?si=FTt4nZR6qWd-JlOG> <https://youtu.be/ujNkHXQqpx4?si=-sUh7Zk7gkolhm3G>





<https://youtu.be/hclMQofkfmM?si=TACZFs2Go5A6l>

6CW

<https://youtu.be/VvpVRKVNMD0?si=TxQKCiYamvIA8xJ>

<https://youtu.be/vSeEBGN770?si=v0J724MXb9BUJdh9>



Watermark on Documents King William IV His Flag and Moai Statue In Queens Great Court London TO BE CONTINUED AS AMMEND OR DELETE DOCUMENTS WORDS TO COMPLETE THIS TRUE FACT CITED EVIDENCE ESCHEAT CLAIM OF THIS 2024 YEAR OF LEGAL LEGITIMATE DOCUMENT OF 50 YEARS CORRECTED RESEARCH Signed Surrogate Moai Crown King William IV Trust Moai Bank President **John Hoani Kahaki Wanoa**