

Acts of Approval

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TITLE 1

ORIGIN AND JURIDICAL NATURE OF THE ORDER

Article 1

(Institution)

The Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, of ancient origin, reorganized and enriched by privileges granted by the Supreme Pontiffs enjoys the benign protection of the Holy See by virtue of historic, legal and spiritual bonds.

The Order has a Juridical Person under Canon Law, as stated in the Apostolic Letters of His Holiness Pope Pius XII dated September 14, 1949 and His Holiness Pope John XXIII dated December 8, 1962, as well as a Juridical Person in the Vatican City State according to the prescript of His Holiness John Paul II dated February 1, 1996. (Rev. Edition 1997)

The Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, of ancient origin, reorganized and enriched in privileges by the Supreme Pontiffs through historic, juridic and spiritual bonds, is under the benign protection of the Holy See.

The Order enjoys juridic personality of canonic right, as from the Apostolic Letters of His Holiness Pius XII of September 14, 1949, and of His Holiness John XXIII of December 8, 1962.

Article 2

(Purposes)

The Order has for its purposes:

- 1 – to strengthen in its members the practice of Christian life, in absolute fidelity to the Supreme Pontiff and according to the teachings of the Church, observing as its foundation the principles of charity of which the Order is a fundamental means for assistance to the Holy Land;
- 2 – to sustain and aid the charitable, cultural and social works and institutions of the Catholic Church in the Holy Land, particularly those of and in the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem, with which the Order maintains traditional ties;
- 3 – to support the preservation and propagation of the Faith in those lands, interesting in this work the Catholics scattered throughout the world, united in charity by the symbol of the Order, and also all brother Christians;
- 4 – to sustain the rights of the Catholic Church in the Holy Land.

Article 3
(*Nature*)

The Order, through its nature and its strictly religious and charitable purposes, does not participate in any movement or demonstration whatsoever of political character. The members of the Order cannot take part in activities of enterprises, organizations and associations whose character, purposes and programs contradict the doctrine and teachings of the Catholic Church, or partake in presumed Orders and Institutions of asserted knighthood character which are not recognized by the Holy See or not allowed by Sovereign States.

Article 4
(*Seat*)

The Order has its legal seat in the Vatican City State and the seat of its spiritual activities at the convent located near the Church of Sant' Onofrio on the Janiculum, as set out in the *Motu Proprio* of His Holiness Pius XII dated August 15, 1945.

The history and present activities of the Order are fundamentally linked both to Jerusalem and to the other Holy Places. (Rev. Edition 1997)

TITLE 11
THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER

Article 5
(*Classes and Grades*)

1 – The Order is composed of Knights and Ladies who are grouped in three classes:

- a – Class of Knights of the Collar and Ladies of the Collar;
- b – Class of Knights, in the following grades:
 - Knight Grand Cross
 - Knight Commander with Star (Grand Officer)
 - Knight Commander
 - Knight
- c – The class of Ladies in the following grades:
 - Lady Grand Cross
 - Lady Commander with Star
 - Lady Commander

- Lady

- 2 - The Knights and the Ladies are chosen from among persons of Catholic Faith, of flawless moral conduct, particularly praiseworthy on behalf of the Catholic Works of the Holy Land and the Order, and who pledge themselves to continue such conduct.

Article 6
(Admissions and Promotions)

- 1 - The Knights and the Ladies are appointed by the Cardinal Grand master.
- 2 - The admissions and promotions of Knights and Ladies of every rank are decreed by the Cardinal Grand Master with a proper diploma signed by him and bearing his seal and that of the Order
- 3 - The diploma must bear the "Visa" and the seal of the Secretariat of state.

Article 7
(Procedure for Admissions and Promotions)

- 1 - Proposals for admission into the Order and for Promotions in rank must be addressed to the Cardinal Grand Master by the Lieutenants or Magistral Delegates in whose jurisdiction the candidate resides, after consultation with the respective Councils. They must be accompanied by documents as described in Enclosure A.
- 2 - Before being submitted to the Cardinal Grand Master, the proposals must be examined and accompanied by the opinion of the Commission for examination of proposals of nominations and promotions.
- 3 - Admissions into the Order have for their initial rank that of Knight or Lady.
- 4 - Promotions through successive ranks come after at least three years of membership in the preceding rank.
- 5 - One can depart from the given criteria only through documented exceptional merits or for reasons of the most special importance.
- 6 - The particular regulations contained in Enclosure A can be modified either at the office of general regulations or by communications of the Grand Magisterium, on directive of the Cardinal Grand Master.

Article 8
(Nominations "Motu Proprio")

The Cardinal Grand Master has the power to grant at his own discretion, in special cases, *Motu Proprio* admissions and promotions within the Order, informing the Lieutenant or Magistral Delegate of the place of residence of the candidate and his Ordinary as well.

Article 9
(Nominations of Grand Magisterium)

The Grand Magisterium, in situations which are absolutely exceptional-having been recognized as such by the Cardinal Grand Master, can present proposals of nominations.

Article 10
(Faculty of the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem)

The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, Grand prior of the Order, has the authority to admit into the Order Canons of the Patriarchal Chapter of the Basilica of the Holt Sepulchre with a rank corresponding to their dignity. He may also admit members of secular and religious clergy, each having secured the permission of their principal Superior; laymen as well. Members of either group must have established residence in the territory of the Latin Patriarchate and be particularly praiseworthy of the Patriarchate itself, its Works and Institutions, the Custody of the Holy Land or the Holy Places.

The aforementioned admissions, effectuated with a letter of nomination from the Patriarch, must be submitted with the appropriate documentation to the Cardinal Grand Master, who validates the with the issuance of the certificate.

Article 11
(Investiture)

- 1 – It is the duty of the Cardinal Grand Master to effect the Investiture; in his absence, that of the Grand priors of the respective Lieutenancies by his implicit proxy.

The Grand Priors can delegate, in their turn, other Ecclesiastic Authority.

- 2 – The Investiture strengthens in the Knights and in the Ladies the obligation of an open profession of faith and an active practice of Christian duties, particularly for the attainment of the goals of the Order.

- 3 – The Knights and the Ladies are invested according to the “Ceremony for the Investiture of the Knights of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem,” approved by the Sacred Congregation of Rites July 25, 1962, and acquire the spiritual favors granted to the Order by the Supreme Pontiffs, detailed in Appendix 1.

Article 12

(Participation in Ceremonies and Meetings)

It is the duty of the Knights and the ladies to participate in meetings, ceremonies, religious functions and spiritual and charitable activities fostered by the Order.

Article 13

(Decorations of Merit)

- 1 – The Cardinal Grand Master, after having consulted the Lieutenant or the Magistral Delegate who is territorially qualified, has authority to confer to persons of unquestionable moral conduct and particularly meritorious charity on behalf of the Holy Land-even if they cannot assume the duties that the Investiture imposes on Knights and Ladies, the Decoration of Merit, with the following classes:
 - a – Cross of Merit of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem;
 - b – Cross of Merit with Silver Star of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem;
 - c – Cross of Merit with Gold Star of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem.
- 2 – Those decorated do not receive the title of the Members of the Order.

Article 14

(Special Distinctions)

The following are special distinctions of the Order:

- 1 – ***The Palm of Jerusalem*** (of gold, silver and bronze), can be conferred by the Cardinal Grand Master to persons of flawless moral conduct, especially meritorious on behalf of the Order or the Holy Land. The Palm of Jerusalem can be conferred for the same reasons and conditions, in special cases, by the Patriarch Grand Prior of the Order to persons with established residence in the Holy Land, and in exceptional cases, to persons in transit there. The Patriarch informs the Grand Magisterium regularly of this, sending the related documents.
- 2 – ***The Pilgrim Shell***, granted by the Cardinal Grand Master or by the Latin Patriarch of

Jerusalem, to Knights and Ladies who have completed a pious Pilgrimage in the Holy Land.

Article 15
(Representation of the Order)

- 1 – The Cardinal Grand Master represents the Order.
- 2 – It is the duty of the Cardinal Grand Master to designate representation of the Order at Papal Ceremonies.
- 3 – The Cardinal Grand Master arranges participation in representation of the Order at international ceremonies or meetings of religious, charitable, civil or cultural character.
- 4 – The Lieutenancies and the Magistral Delegates arrange participation in representation of the Order at national and local ceremonies or meetings of religious, civil, charitable or cultural character.
- 5 – The Governor- General of the Order represents the Order in court.

TITLE 111
ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ORDER

Article 16
(Government of the Order)

- 1 – The Order is directed and governed by the Cardinal Grand Master.
- 2 – In the government of the Order the Cardinal Grand Master is assisted by:
 - a – the Grand Magisterium and its Presidency;
 - b – the Council.

Article 17
(Cardinal Grand Master)

- 1 – The Cardinal Grand Master is appointed by the Supreme Pontiff from among the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church.
- 2 – The Cardinal Grand Master directs and governs the Order and he represents it as indicated in the preceding Article 15. He insures application and observance of the Constitution and arranges what he considers necessary or useful for attainment of the goals of the Order, by means of binding directives.

- 3 – Relations of the Order with the Holy See and the highest authorities, ecclesiastic and civil, international and national, are managed by the Cardinal Grand Master. He can delegate Dignitaries of the Grand Magisterium, or Lieutenants or Magistral Delegates in the territory of their jurisdiction.
- 4 – The Cardinal Grand Master participates in meetings of the Grand Magisterium. Whenever possible, he participates in meetings of the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium.
- 5 – The Cardinal Grand Master can delegate to the above-mentioned constitutional bodies, to individual members of the Grand Magisterium, or to individual members of the Order the assignment of routine matters or of individual questions.

Article 18
(Patriarch Grand Prior)

- 1 – The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem is Grand Prior of the Order. He is the highest dignitary of the Order, after the Cardinal Grand Master.
- 2 – The Patriarch Grand Prior of the Order reports periodically to the Cardinal Grand Master and to the Grand Magisterium on the pastoral needs of the Holy Land, to help the previously-mentioned bodies with distribution of aid and co-ordination of the activities of the Order in the Holy Land.

To this end he can be invited by the Cardinal Grand Master to take part in the meetings of the Grand Magisterium, without voting privileges.

Article 19
(Assessor)

- 1 – The Assessor is a prelate, appointed by the Cardinal Grand Master, with the approval of the Supreme Pontiff.
- 2 – The Assessor represents the Order and directs it in collaboration with the above-mentioned constitutional bodies, during the absence or incapacity of the Cardinal Grand Master.
- 3 – The Assessor's term ends with the appointment of a new Cardinal Grand Master, but he can be reconfirmed.

- 4 – The Assessor, when he does not substitute for the Cardinal Grand Master as mentioned above in Section 2, can take part as well in the meetings of the Grand Magisterium; but in such case he does not have the right to vote.

Article 20
(Grand Magisterium)

- 1 – The Grand Magisterium is called and presided over by the Cardinal Grand Master, who determines the agenda of the day.
- 2 – The following make up the Grand Magisterium:
 - a – the Lieutenant general;
 - b – the Governor General,
 - c – the Vice Governor Generals;
 - d – the Chancellor of the Order;
 - e – the Master of Ceremonies of the Order;
 - f – other members of the Order, selected and named by the Grand Master according to criteria based on principles of international composition and function. They number no more than twelve, of which at least two-thirds are laymen. The Assessor can participate in meetings of the Grand Magisterium.
- 3 – The Lieutenants, the Magistral Delegates and the Grand Prior who are currently holding these offices cannot be named members of the Grand Magisterium.

Article 21
(Duties of the Grand Magisterium)

- 1 – The Grand Magisterium assists and aids the Cardinal Grand Master in the government and administration of the Order.
- 2 – The Grand Magisterium, in accordance with the directives given by the Cardinal Grand Master:
 - a – prearranges and programs activities of the Order;
 - b – prearranges and programs activities of the Order in the Holy Land;
 - c – orients and co-ordinates activities of the national organizations;
 - d – interprets constitutional norms;
 - e – approves financial statements of the Order;
 - f – carries out every other duty which the Cardinal Grand Master deems proper to entrust to it.

Article 22
(Lieutenant General)

- 1 – The Lieutenant General is named by the Cardinal Grand Master from among the lay Knights.
- 2 – The Lieutenant General:
 - a – represents the Cardinal Grand Master in gatherings which concern the Order or when he has been delegated by him.
 - b – carries out every duty which, for special reasons, the Cardinal Grand Master deems proper to entrust to him.
- 3 – The Lieutenant General has the title of “Excellency” during his term of office.

Article 23
(Presidency of the Grand Magisterium)

- 1 – The Governor-General, the Vice-Governor Generals, the Chancellors of the Order and possible members of the Grand Magisterium designated by the Cardinal Grand Master, constitute the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium.
- 2 – The Presidency, as executive organ of the Grand Magisterium:
 - a – executes ordinances and programs regarding activities of the Order;
 - b – executes ordinances and programs regarding activities of the Order in the Holy Land;
 - c – distributes instructions on administrative, organizational and charitable activities of the Order;
 - d – watches exact application of the Constitution and ordinances of the central organs;
 - e – draws up financial statements of the Order according to the criteria put forth in Article 34;
 - f – executes every other duty which the Cardinal Grand Master deems proper to entrust to him.

Article 24
(Governor-General)

- 1 – The Governor-General of the Order is named by the Cardinal Grand Master from among the lay Knights

- 2 – The Governor-General, under the direction of the Cardinal Grand Master:
- a – superintends activities of the members of the Grand Magisterium, the Council and the Commissions;
 - b – studies and reports to the Cardinal Grand Master on the needs or Works in the Holy Land;
 - c – represents the Order in trial;
 - d – follows the situation and needs of the Lieutenancies and Magistral Delegations;
 - e – intervenes - directly if necessary - in the discipline and empowering of the aforementioned peripheral organizations;
 - f – performs and follows administrative regulations and is responsible for affairs of ordinary administration. For operations or expenses outside of ordinary administration, he must have the explicit consent of the Cardinal Grand Master.
 - g – he informs the Cardinal Grand Master on problems and questions debated and discussed within the Order;
 - h – carries out all duties which may be entrusted to him by the Cardinal Grand Master.
- 3 – The Governor-General has the title of “Excellency” during his term of office.

Article 25
(Vice-Governor Generals)

- 1 – The Vice-Governor Generals of the Order are named by the Cardinal Grand Master from among the lay Knights.
- 2 – The Vice-Governor Generals collaborate with the Governor-General. They assist him in the development of his activities. They substitute for him in the event of his absence, of impediment or of necessity.
- 3 – The Vice-Governor Generals have the title of “Excellency” during their term of office.

Article 26
(Chancellor of the Order)

- 1 – The Chancellor of the Order is named by the Cardinal Grand Master from among the ecclesiastic or lay members of the Order.
- 2 – The Chancellor of the Order is the Secretary of the Grand Magisterium; of the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium and of the Council.
- 3 – He superintends elections and promotions, within the limits prescribed in Section 4 of Enclosure A, at the renewal of the offices of Dignitaries of the Lieutenancies and Magistral Delegates.

- 4 – He edits and directs the printing of the publications of the Order.
- 5 – Whenever the Chancellor of the Order is an ecclesiastic, he treats problems concerning spiritual life of the Order; otherwise, such duty is carried out by the Master of Ceremonies of the Order.
- 6 – He carries out special instructions bestowed upon him by His Eminence the Cardinal Grand Master.
- 7 – In the event of absence, because of impediment or other necessity, his duties can be delegated by the Cardinal Grand Master to other members of the Grand Magisterium.

Article 27
(Master of Ceremonies of the Order)

The Master of Ceremonies of the Order, selected by the Cardinal Grand Master from among the ecclesiastic members of the Order:

- a – looks after the organization of religious ceremonies and manifestations of the Order;
- b – he performs special duties which the Cardinal Grand Master sees fit to entrust him;
- c – he treats problems concerning the spiritual life of the Order, whenever the Chancellor of the Order is lay.

Article 28
(Council)

- 1 – The Council is called and presided over by the Cardinal Grand Master, who determines the agenda of the day.
- 2 – The following take part in the Council:
 - a – the Patriarch Grand Prior;
 - b – the Assessor;
 - c – the members of the Grand Magisterium;
 - d – the Lieutenants and Magistral Delegates;
 - e – a representative of the Secretariat of State;
 - f – a representative designated by the Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches;
- 3 – The Council takes cognizance of activities and programs carried out by the Grand Magisterium and also of the activities carried out by each of the Lieutenancies and Magistral Delegates.

It expresses opinion on the organization and fulfillment of activities of the Order, on the Works in the Holy Land, and also on every other question which is placed before it.

Article 29
(Dignitaries of the Order)

The title of "Dignitary of the Order" is reserved during his term of office for the Grand Prior of the Order, the Assessor, the members of the Grand Magisterium, the Lieutenants, the Magistral Delegates, the Grand Priors of Lieutenancy and of Magistral Delegation.

Article 30
(Permanent Commission for Examination of Nominations and Promotions)

1 – Three members of the Grand Magisterium, named by the Cardinal Grand Master after seeking the opinion of the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium, make up the permanent Commission for examination of nominations and promotions. In certain circumstances one or more members of the Order can be called by the Cardinal Grand Master to take part in this Commission with a temporary appointment.

Representatives named from the various Lieutenancies and Magistral Delegations and approved by the Cardinal Grand Master, can take part in the work of the Commission, in the capacity of observers.

2 – The Commission has a consultative function in the matter of nominations and promotions.

3 – The members of the Commissions hold office for a period of three years and can be reaffirmed.

Article 31
(Temporary and Consulting Commissions)

1 – The Cardinal Grand Master, after consulting the Grand Magisterium or the Presidency, can form commissions for the study of organizational problems of the Order and for study, planning and programming of the Works and activities in the Holy Land.

The committees have a consultative function and are presided over by a member of the Grand Magisterium, designated by the Cardinal Grand Master.

2 – The commissions enjoy temporary term, in each case no greater than a period of three

years from their appointment.

- 3 – The Cardinal Grand Master, after consulting the Grand Magisterium or the Presidency, can elect for an indefinite term advisors for activities of the Order and for the administration of possessions charged to them.

TITLE IV FINANCIAL MEANS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE ORDER

Article 32 (Means)

- 1 – The purposes of the Order are pursued through individual and collective prayer and with all initiatives put forth by the central organs of the Order, and are carried out by the national and local dependent organs.
- 2 – For the attainment of its goals, for its organization and for the fulfillment of its works, the Order makes use of bequests, offerings and contributions collected by the central, national and local organizations.

Article 33

(Patrimony and Financial Administration)

- 1 – The administration of the means of the Order and the management of its patrimony are entrusted to the Grand Magisterium, which carries them out under the direction of the Cardinal Grand Master, according to the criteria contained in Enclosure B.
- 2 – The particular arrangements contained in Enclosure B can be modified either in the office of General Regulations or by decision of the Grand Magisterium on directive of the Cardinal Grand Master.

Article 34

(Financial Budget and Administration Data)

- 1 – The Financial Budget of the Order is prearranged yearly by the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium and placed under the control of Auditors and is approved by the Grand Magisterium.
- 2 – It is drawn up according to the criteria set forth in Enclosure B, cited in the preceding Article 33.

Article 35

(College of Auditors)

- 1 – The College of Auditors controls the Financial Budget prearranged by the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium and transmits it to the Grand Magisterium for approval. It is accompanied by a report of their own containing projections and proposals.
- 2 – The College is composed of three members selected each year by the Cardinal Grand Master. The members of the College serve in their office “ad nutum” and can be reconfirmed.

TITLE V PERIPHERAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE ORDER

Article 36 *(National and Local Organizations)*

The life of the Order is articulated in the individual nations through local organizations, called LIEUTENANCIES or MAGISTRAL DELEGATIONS, upon which SECTIONS and LOCAL DELEGATIONS depend.

Article 37 *(Lieutenancies and Magistral Delegations)*

- 1 – The Order is organized on a national basis into Lieutenancies.

In one given nation several Lieutenancies can be formed, each with its own territorial jurisdiction. When it is not possible and opportune to form a Lieutenancy, a Magistral Delegation can be instituted.

- 2 – The Lieutenancies and Magistral Delegations are formed by the Cardinal Grand Master, after he has consulted with the Grand Magisterium.
- 3 – The Lieutenancies and Magistral Delegations are organized according to the norms of the regulations of the area in which they operate, following the approval of the Cardinal Grand Master - the Grand Magisterium having been consulted, which verifies its conformity with the spirit and Constitution of the Order.
- 4 – The Lieutenancies and the Magistral Delegations insure, within the boundaries of the respective territorial jurisdictions, respect for the Constitution and the norms of the Order, and also the exact fulfillment of the directives imparted by the Cardinal Grand Master, by the Grand Magisterium and by the President, and of the regulations emanating from the same Lieutenancies or Magistral Delegations and by the respective

Councils, taking into account the legitimate traditions, customs and needs of the individual nations.

- 5 – The Lieutenancies and the Magistral Delegations must send the Cardinal Grand Master and the Grand Magisterium the annual report of all activities carried out by them and by their dependent Sections and/or Local delegations, including a detailed report of their financial and administrative management.

Article 38

(Representation of the Lieutenancies and Magistral Delegations)

Each Lieutenant or Magistral Delegate can appoint to an indeterminate term - with the approval of the Cardinal Grand Master - a personal representative, religious or lay, residing in Rome, with the task of having more direct contact with the central organs of the Order and of carrying on informative reports between the Grand Magisterium and his own Lieutenancy or Magistral Delegation.

Article 39

(Administration and Management of the Lieutenancies and Magistral delegations)

- 1 – The Lieutenancies and the Magistral delegations are responsible for their own administration and financial management, and do not involve in any way or in any event the responsibility of the Cardinal Grand Master, of the Grand Magisterium or of the Presidency, notwithstanding any approval or consent whatsoever received from them.
- 2 – The Lieutenancies and the Magistral Delegations which are not in a position to cope with the needs of their administration can retain a sum not greater than 20% of the offerings made by their members on the occasion of their admission or promotion.

Article 40

(Lieutenants, Magistral Delegates, "ad interim" Regents)

- 1 – The Lieutenancies and Magistral delegations are directed respectively by a Lieutenant and by a Magistral delegate, or by an *ad interim* Regent, who are laymen, assisted by a Grand Prior of the Lieutenancy or of Magistral Delegation, who are ecclesiastics, appointed by the Cardinal Grand Master, after hearing the advice of the Grand Magisterium or of the Presidency.
- 2 – The Lieutenant, the Magistral Delegate and the *ad interim* Regent watch over the respective activities and exact application of directives imparted by the Grand

Magisterium, by its Presidency or by the Governor-General.

3 – The Lieutenant is given the title of “Excellency” for the term of his office.

Article 41

(Grand Prior of the Lieutenancy or of Magistral delegation, Coadjutor Prior)

1 – The Grand Prior of a Lieutenancy or of a Magistral Delegation, who is an ecclesiastic, is appointed, preferably in the person of an Archbishop or a Bishop, by the Cardinal Grand Master, after hearing the advice of the Grand Magisterium or of the Presidency.

The Grand prior of Lieutenancy or of Magistral Delegation:

- a – assists the Lieutenant, Magistral Delegate or *ad interim* Regent in the direction of the Lieutenancy or Magistral Delegation;
- b – is spiritual guide of the Lieutenancy or Magistral delegation and takes care that the candidates and Knights live according to the spirit of the Order;
- c – directs religious and spiritual activities of the Lieutenancy or Magistral Delegation and to such end imparts directives to the ecclesiastic Masters of Ceremony and Section Priors and Local Delegation Priors, watching over their performance;
- d – carries out all other duties and assignments given him by the Constitution and, if occasion warrants, by general Regulation;
- e – substitutes for the Lieutenant or Magistral Delegate or *ad interim* Regent in the event of their absence, because of impediment or other necessity, until cessation of such impediment or naming by the Cardinal Grand Master of another Lieutenant or Magistral Delegate or *ad interim* Regent.

2 – Inasmuch as there be a need, the Cardinal Grand Master, with the approval of the Presidency, has authority to name a Coadjutor Prior with the task of assisting the Grand Prior of Lieutenancy or Magistral Delegation.

Article 42

(Councils of the Lieutenancies and of Magistral Delegations)

1 – The Lieutenant, the Magistral delegate or the Regent is assisted by a council consulted by them, as approved by the Grand prior of Lieutenancy or of Magistral Delegation and with the approval of the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium, selecting its members from among the Knights & Ladies of the Order.

2 – The Council is composed of:
– the Chancellor;

- the Secretary;
- the Treasurer
- the Ecclesiastical Master of Ceremonies;
- the Lay Master of Ceremonies;
- when applicable, by other councillors numbering no more than one councillor for every one hundred or fraction of one hundred members.

Article 43
(Sections - Local Delegations)

- 1 - In the boundaries of each Lieutenancy and Magistral delegation, Sections can be instituted and these, in turn, can be subdivided into Local Delegations.
- 2 - In addition, Local Delegations dependent directly upon the Lieutenancy or the Magistral Delegation can be instituted.
- 3 - These Sections and Local Delegations are instituted, by proposal of the Lieutenant or of the Magistral Delegate, by the Cardinal Grand Master, after consulting the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium.
- 4 - The Local Delegations pertaining to the Section are instituted, by proposal of the Lieutenant or of the Magistral Delegate in agreement with the Section President, by the Cardinal Grand Master, the opinion of the Presidency having been heard.

Article 44
(Presidents - Local Delegates)

- 1 - The Sections and Local Delegations are directed by a lay Knight respectively with the title of President or of Delegate, assisted by an ecclesiastic Prior, all appointed by the Lieutenant or by the Magistral Delegate, as agreed with the Grand Prior of the Lieutenancy or of the Magistral Delegation, the opinion of the Council of the Lieutenancy or of the Magistral Delegation having been sought and with the prior consent of the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium.
- 2 - For the appointment of a Local Delegate who depends upon a Section, the advice of the President of the Section must also be sought.
- 3 - In the event of their absence, because of impediment or other necessity, the President and the Local Delegate are temporarily substituted for by the Prior until the termination of the impediment or until the appointment of another President or Local Delegate.

Article 45

(Section Priors and Local Delegation Priors)

1 – The Section Prior and the Local Delegation Prior, after the prior consent of the respective Ordinary has been obtained, are appointed by the Lieutenant or by the Magistral Delegate, as agreed with the Grand Prior of Lieutenancy or of Magistral Delegation and with prior consent of the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium.

2 – The Section Prior and the Local Delegations Prior:

- a – assist respectively the President or the Delegate in the direction of the Section or Local delegation;
- b – are the spiritual guide respectively of the Section and Local Delegation;
- c – assist in all of his duties the Grand Prior of Lieutenancy or Magistral Delegation within the boundaries of the territory of the Section or delegation;
- d – directs the religious and spiritual activities respectively of the Section and local Delegation.
- e – carry out all other duties and tasks assigned them by the Constitution.

Article 46

(Section Councils and Local Delegation Councils)

- 1 – The President is assisted in Section Council; when considered necessary, the Local Delegate can form a Local Delegation Council.
- 2 – The members of the Section Council and the Local Delegation Council are appointed respectively by the President or by the Local Delegate, with the approval of the Prior and with the previous approval of the Lieutenant or Magistral Delegate and with the consent of the Grand Prior of Lieutenancy or the Magistral delegation. Determination of the number of members of the Council is the task of the President or of the Local Delegate, with the approval of the Lieutenant or the Magistral Delegate and the Prior.

It is the authority of the Lieutenant or of the Magistral Delegate, with the approval of the Grand Prior of Lieutenancy or of the Magistral Delegation, after consulting the Council of Lieutenancy or Magistral Delegation on the matter, and with the consent of the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium, to entrust temporarily the direction of the Section or of the Local Delegation to a Regent.

**TITLE V1
GENERAL REGULATIONS**

Article 47

(Terms of Offices and Lack of Compensation)

- 1 – The Lieutenant General, the Governor-General, the Vice Governors, the other Dignitaries comprising the Grand Magisterium, the Lieutenants, the Grand Priors of Lieutenancy and the Assistant Priors of Lieutenancy, members of the Council of the Lieutenancy, the President, the Section Prior, and other members of the Section Council, the Local Delegate, the Prior of the Council of the Local delegation hold office for four years and can be reappointed at the expiration of the term. Duration of the office begins from the date of the appointment.
- 2 – The Magistral Delegate and the Councillors of the Magistral Delegation, the Grand Prior of the Magistral Delegation, the Prior Coadjutor of the Magistral Delegation, the additional members called to take part in the Council by the Cardinal Grand Master, the Regent of Lieutenancy and of Magistral Delegation hold office *“ad nutum”*
- 3 – The activities carried out on behalf of the Order in the exercise of functions related to the offices delineated in the present Constitution are without compensation.

Compensation can be allowed by the Grand Magisterium or by the Presidency to consultants and to auditors.
- 4 – No member of the Order can hold active office after the age of 75.

Article 48
(*Recall from Offices*)

- 1 – The institution of Lieutenancies and Magistral Delegations can be revoked by the Cardinal Grand Master, after consultation with the Grand Magisterium.
- 2 – The institution of the Sections and Local delegations can be revoked by the Cardinal Grand Master, after consultation with the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium.
- 3 – The organizations of the Magistral Delegations and those of the Regencies of Lieutenancies, having a temporary character, can be dissolved, and the appointment of members of organizations of the above-mentioned Magistral Delegations and of Regencies of Lieutenancies can be revoked by the Cardinal Grand Master, after consultation with the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium.
- 4 – The Cardinal Grand Master can, for serious reasons, after consulting the Grand Magisterium, revoke the appointments of Lieutenants, dissolve Councils of Lieutenancies and revoke the appointment of one or more members of them, and also of the Presidents and Local Delegates.
- 5 – In the case of disbanding of organizations or recall of the Lieutenant or Magistral

Delegate, the Cardinal Grand Master, after consulting the Grand Magisterium, can invite the Grand Prior of the Lieutenancy or Magistral Delegation or the Prior Coadjutor to assume temporary office of Lieutenant or of Magistral delegate; or else he can appoint to an indeterminate term a regent with the same powers as those of lieutenant or Magistral Delegate.

- 6 – The Lieutenant and the Magistral Delegate, with the approval of the Grand Prior of Lieutenancy or of Magistral Delegation, and with previous authorization of the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium, can, for serious reasons, disband the Section Council or the Council of Local Delegation and revoke the appointment of one or more members of the Section Council or Local Delegation and appoint, to an indeterminate term, a Regent with the same powers as those of the President or Local Delegate.
- 7 – For the recall of Councillors of the Local delegation which depend on the Section, it is necessary also to consult the President of the Section or the Regent.

Article 49
(Resignation from Offices)

- 1 – In the event of resignation from office, for whatever reason, of the Lieutenant, the Magistral Delegate, the Regent of the Lieutenancy or the Magistral delegation, each member of the respective Councils remain in office, yielding office automatically at the appointment of the new Lieutenant or Magistral Delegate or Regent of Lieutenancy or Magistral Delegation; but, at the proposal of the later, they can be reconfirmed in their office.

Such reconfirmation is discussed, case by case, by the Cardinal Grand Master together with the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium.

- 2 – In case of resignation from office, for whatever reasons, of the Section President or Local delegate, each member of the respective Councils remain in office, yielding office automatically at the appointment of the new Section President or Local Delegate; but at their proposal can be reconfirmed in their office. Such reconfirmation is discussed, case by case, by the Cardinal Grand Master together with the Presidency of the Grand Magisterium.

Article 50
(Honorary Dignitaries)

The Cardinal Grand Master, after consulting the Grand Magisterium can confer the honorary title of office assumed to those honorary Dignitaries who are considered particularly meritorious and also permit them, in exceptional cases, to hold the title of “Excellency.”

Article 51

(Disciplinary Provisions)

The Cardinal Grand Master, after consulting the Grand Magisterium or its Presidency, directly or at the proposal of the Grand Magisterium, of its Presidency or the respective Lieutenancies, or Magistral Delegations, has the faculty to adopt, after appropriate inquiries, provisions of revocation from membership in the Order or of forfeiture, of temporary suspension from activities or else provisions of recall, written or verbal.

When circumstances are such as to warrant it, the Cardinal Grand Master need not have the obligation to communicate to anyone the reasons determining the measures which he has undertaken.

Article 52

(Signs of Heraldry - Uniforms and Insignia)

- 1 - The signs of heraldry of the Order, the description and the use of the uniforms and insignia are discussed in Appendix 2.
- 2 - The regulations contained in the aforementioned appendix can be modified either at the office of General Regulations or by decision of the Grand Magisterium on directive of the Cardinal Grand Master.

Article 53

(General Regulations)

- 1 - The Cardinal Grand Master has the authority to promulgate, after discussion with the Grand Magisterium, regulatory norms supplemental to the present Constitution, and guiding regulations for ceremonies and investitures, for the characteristics and use of the coat of arms of the Order, the Cardinal Grand Master, grand Magisterium, lieutenancies or Magistral delegations, Sections and Local delegations; for use of the emblem in coat of arms, insignia of the Order, and also the determination of characteristics and use of capes, mozzettas, uniforms and decorations according to the classes and ranks.
- 2 - Every Lieutenancy has the authority to compile its own regulation insofar as it does not conflict with the present Constitution. It must be submitted for the anticipated approval of the Grand Magisterium.

Article 54

(Final Regulations)

Notwithstanding acceptable translations of the present Constitution into various languages, the present text in the Italian language is the only authentic and official version.

ENCLOSURE A

ADMISSIONS AND PROMOTIONS - RANKS OF KNIGHTHOOD

Article 1

(Procedure for Admissions and for Promotions)

- 1 – Nominations and promotions are to be considered in relation to the circumstances of the Lieutenancies or Magistral Delegations in each country and - fundamentally - to the level of charitable activity that the confreres are able to carry out on behalf of the Works of the Holy Land.
- 2 – In the highest interest of the Institution, the members of the Order must be preselected from those who, endowed with experience and seriousness of intent, have already given proof of an exemplary life and maturity in other sectors of activity, and to be admitted into the Order the Knights must be at least 25 years of age.
- 3 – Requests for admission and for promotions must be accompanied by the following documents:
 - a – for Admissions:
 - Baptismal Certificate, and also, for those who are married, a certificate of Religious Marriage;
 - curriculum vitae (resume) (with specific data concerning residence and activities). In addition, the Lieutenancy or Magistral delegation must obtain for the Grand Magisterium:
 - letter from the candidate's parish pastor;
 - letter of endorsement from his Ordinary;
 - evidence of merit on behalf of the Holy Land.
 - b – for Promotion:
 - approval of the Grand Prior of Lieutenancy, who must inform his Ordinary and obtain written approval;
 - certificate of religious marriage if marriage has occurred after admission;
 - evidence of subsequent good services on behalf of the Holy Land performed after admission or the last promotion.
- 4 – The proposals for admissions and promotions are examined and prepared by the

Chancellor of the Order, before they are submitted to the Commission for the examination of the nominations and promotions and to the Presidency for consideration.

Article 2
(Conferment of the Knightly Ranks)

- 1 – Class of the Knights of the Collar and of the Ladies of the Collar: In the Order the class of Knights of the Collar and Ladies of the Collar is the highest rank.

The Collar is conferred on the most eminent persons, ecclesiastic or lay, of the highest dignity, in the most exceptional of cases. It is due by right to the Cardinal Grand Master and to the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem.

- 2 – Class of Knights

a – Knights

These are selected from among persons of deep and practical Catholic Faith and of unblemished moral reputation who have acquired particular merits on behalf of the Works and the Catholic institutions of the Holy Land and the Order. Ecclesiastics as well who fulfill spiritual and religious duties within the Order or who have acquired particular merits on behalf of the Order and the Catholic Works in the Holy Land can be appointed Knights of the Holy Sepulchre. Permanent Deacons to the rank of Knight only.

b – Commanders:

The rank of Commander is regularly conferred - other than to the Canons of the Patriarchal Chapter of the basilica of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem - on Apostolic Proto notaries and other prelates of high ecclesiastic dignity, and other civilian and military personages who have rendered good service to the Order and the Works of the Holy Land. It is also regularly conferred on Knights of the Holy Sepulchre who have achieved additional good services on behalf of the Order and the aforementioned Works.

c – Commanders with Star or Grand Officers:

The rank regularly conferred upon Archbishops and Bishops, either in residence or titular, and to the members of the Order, usually already decorated as Commanders and who have become further deserving.

d – Knights of Grand Cross

A rank conferred on the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, on the highest civilian and military personages who have acquired special and important merit on behalf of the Order and the Works of the Holy Land and on members of the Order who

usually are already decorated as Commander with Star and who have achieved further merit.

3 – Class of Ladies

a – Ladies

They are selected from among persons of deep and practical Catholic Faith and of unblemished moral reputation who have rendered meritorious service on behalf of the Order and its Works and the Catholic institutions in the Holy Land.

b – Lady Commanders

This grade can be conferred in recognition of exceptional merits toward the Order. It is regularly conferred by way of promotion to Ladies of the Order for further achievement on behalf of the Order and its Works.

c – Lady Commanders with Star

A rank regularly conferred for promotion to Lady Commander for further achievement

d – Ladies of the Grand Cross

A grade conferred on the wives of personages of the highest dignity, provided they be practicing Catholics, or, for promotion, on Ladies of the Order who usually have already been decorated as Commander with Star and who have carried out subsequent exceptional good services on behalf of the Order itself and its purposes.

ENCLOSURE B

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Article 1

(Patrimony and Financial Administration)

1 – The Grand Magisterium, under the direction of the Cardinal Grand Master, administers by means of its Presidency:

a – the Patrimony of the Order;

b – the traditional offerings bestowed on the occasion of nominations and promotions, also, he directs them for Works in the Holy Land;

c – offerings which have arrived for any purpose, and in particular:

i – for Works in the Holy Land not specifically designated by the donors; directs them for Works in the Holy land according to the needs of the Works and the availability of financial means;

- ii – for Works in the Holy Land specifically designated by the donors; directs them in conformity with the intentions expressed, sending them without delay to their destination.

2 – The Order, in its central administration:

- a – is held responsible for maintaining an emergency fund for unforeseen expenditures in the Holy Land, for administration of the Order and for the conversation, maintenance and security of its patrimony;
- b – must not become involved on behalf of persons or works that do not pertain to the Holy Land.

- 3 – Occasional contributions for particular Works to be carried out in the Holy land come from the Grand Magisterium or from the Presidency, to be used in respect to the indicated destination, agreed upon by the Cardinal Grand Master after previous consultation, if necessary, with the *ad hoc* Committee constituted for the programming of the Works in the Holy Land. With such a procedure direct contacts of the Lieutenancies with the Holy Land are not in any way to be excluded; however, the necessary priority selections and the necessary co-ordination and controls on the part of the Cardinal Grand Master and the Grand Magisterium remain fundamental.

Article 2

(Financial Statements and Administrative Data)

The financial statements of the Order refer to a complete year and are drawn up in two sections:

- 1 – the first regarding the contributions and offerings forwarded by the Lieutenancies and the Magistral delegations and by the Confraternities for Works in the Holy Land, whether of un designated or of specific destination;
- 2 – the second concerning the income and expenditure relative to administration of activities of the Grand Magisterium.

APPENDIX 1

**SPIRITUAL INDULGENCES
GRANTED TO THE
EQUESTRIAN ORDER OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE OF JERUSALEM
BY THE SUPREME PONTIFFS**

SACRED APOSTOLIC PENITENTIARY

Most Blessed father,

The Spiritual Moderator of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem ---
--- humbly petitions that, according to the Norms of the Apostolic Constitution,
“Doctrine concerning Indulgences,” January 1, 1967, N. 14, the Indulgences granted by the
holy see to the members of the aforementioned Order, be renewed.

And God, etc.

September 23, 1967

The Holy Penitentiary, by special and express Apostolic Authority, benignly grants
Plenary Indulgences to be acquired by the aforementioned members, with the usual
conditions being fulfilled (confession, communion and prayers for the intentions of the
Supreme Pontiff), provided that they make or renew, at least privately the promise or
faithfully observing that statutes of their association at the following times:

1 – on the day of Investiture

2 – on the Feast of:

- The Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of Palestine (Last Sunday in October)
- The Triumph of the Holy Cross (September 14th)
- St. Pius X (August 21st)
- St. Helen (August 18th)

This is granted at present with the force of “in perpetuum” in the form of a brief without
sending any Apostolic Letters.

The contrary notwithstanding.

BY MANDATE OF HIS EMINENCE

APPENDIX 11

HERALDIC SIGNS

PRECEDENCE

UNIFORMS AND INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER

TITLE 1

SIGNS OF HERALDIC AND PRECEDENCE

The Cross of Godfrey

The Cross which carries a cross-bar at the extremity of each cross-piece is called the "Cross Potent."

At the time of the Crusades, the Cross Potent, with the addition of four small crosses in the four angles, became the coat of arms and emblem of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre.

It was called the Jerusalem Cross or the Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon, because tradition has it that the first to carry it was the conqueror of Jerusalem himself.

It was also called the quintuple Cross. This recalls the five wounds of Christ, and the red enamel of the insignia of the Knights is a pious reminder of the Blood shed on Calvary. The Cross being of gold (arms of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, of Palestine, of the Kingdom of Cyprus), constitutes a symbol of the immense value of the Passion.

In the ancient Constitution of the Equestrian order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem (1099), published by Antoine Regnault at Lyons in 1573, Article 4 relates:

"moreover, in honor of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and for the reverence that we have for the Holy Father at the Apostolic See, and through obedience to the Vicars of God on earth and also to the Bishops of the great city of Rome, we have assumed humbly the 'Holiest Crosses', with which we have marked ourselves and our soldiers in honor of the five wounds of Our Lord Jesus Christ, to be more greatly unified against similar infidels, and to distinguish ourselves and our Christian people as much alive as dead in the regions of the infidels. And moreover, we have taken notice and decreed that we would found the Order of the Holy Sepulchre of our city of Jerusalem, in honor and reverence of the Holiest Resurrection, and to our Christian name we have added the dignity of Primate of the said Order and we have made it our wish that said red Crosses, in honor of the wounds inflicted on Our Lord Jesus Christ, be carried by the Knights of said Order. Many have we decorated, and they were distinguished by said Crosses in order that they could be recognized by us and by the infidels in the event that they had become dispersed or found

it impossible to remain in the service of the army.”

Article 1
(Coat of Arms and Seal)

- 1 – The Order carries, through ancient tradition, the Coat of Arms attributed to the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, which is of silver to the Jerusalem Cross of gold and enameled in the color of blood.

A gold helmet, topped by the Crown of Thorns of Our Lord Jesus Christ, at the crest of the terrestrial globe surmounted by the Cross, flanked by two bands of silver with the Jerusalem Cross of cardinal-red at the center.

Attendants: two Angels with red Dalmatia: the one (at right) the Crusader flag; the other (at left) supporting the Pilgrim’s Staff and the Shell.

Motto: “Deus lo vult” in capital Roman characters on a forked band under the point of the shield.

- 2 – The Seal of the Order, in the shape of an almond, enclosed by a frame in gold with the Crown of Thorns of Our Lord Jesus Christ, portrays, cast in silver or pressed in wax, the figure of Christ Rising from the Sepulchre.

Article 2
(Coat of Arms of the Cardinal Grand Master)

The cardinal Grand Master quarters his own coat of arms with the coat of arms of the Order: of silver, the Cross of gold enameled in the color of blood, topped by the red cardinal hat, with the mantle hanging from the Crown of Thorns surmounted by the crest of the helmet.

The shield is surrounded by the Collar of the Order.

The Cardinal Grand Master makes use of the mantling of the Cross of Jerusalem in his coat of arms.

Article 3
(Heraldic Privileges)

The Archbishops, Bishops and Prelates who enjoy heraldic privilege and the Knights for whom a noble title is recognized, can:

- a – the ecclesiastics, quarter their own coat of arms with the Jerusalem Cross;
- b – the laymen collar their own shield to the Cross of the Order, a privilege which is nontransferable.

Also, the Ladies who enjoy a noble title can collar their own shield to the Cross of the Order.

The noble Knights and Ladies who have their own coat of arms can suspend the Cross of the Order under the point of the shield:

- Knights, with a black knot;
- Commanders, hung to a black ribbon limited to the base of the shield;
- Commanders with star, with trophy suspended from a black ribbon rising from the sides of the shield;
- Knights Grand Cross, bind the shield with the ribbon of the Order, from which hangs the Cross with trophy;
- Knights of Collar, members of the Grand Magisterium, Lieutenants, both those holding office and those who are honorary, and Grand Priors, divide the Cross of Jerusalem, with the crusade partition on the right.

The Patriarch Grand Prior and the Assessor make use of the top of the cross of Jerusalem.

The Knights & Ladies who do not have their own coat of arms have authority to grace themselves with the Cross of the Order.

Article 4 *(Index of Precedence)*

The Precedence among members who hold special offices in the Order are the following:

- 1 – Cardinal Grand Master.
- 2 – Patriarch Grand Prior
- 3 – Assessor
- 4 – Lieutenant general
- 5 – Governor- General
- 6 – Vice - Governor Generals
- 7 – Chancellor of the Order
- 8 – Master of Ceremonies of the Order
- 9 – Other Members of the Grand Magisterium
- 10 – Other Members of the Council
- 11 – Lieutenants
- 12 – Grand Priors of Lieutenancy

- 13 – Regents of Lieutenancy
- 14 – Magistral delegates
- 15 – Grand Priors of Magistral Delegation
- 16 – Regents of Magistral Delegation
- 17 – Coadjutor Priors of Lieutenancy or Magistral delegation
- 18 – Section Presidents
- 19 – Section Priors
- 20 – Local Delegates
- 21 – Local Delegates Priors.

In the event of parity of office and rank, precedence follows seniority of appointment in office.

TITLE II UNIFORMS AND INSIGNIA

Article 5 *(Uniforms and Badges of Rank)*

- 1 – The Uniform is not obligatory. Instead, the use of the cape and headgear-the style of which is described in the sections s\which follow-remains reconfirmed.
- 2 – *The cape* is a complete circle of white ivory cloth, with a length of up to 10 centimeters below the knee, with a white velvet collar, with a loop of white cord, a collar badge of white satin, and Cross of Godfreyof Bouillon (25 cm. Long) in scarlet cloth on the center of the chest. The cape is worn without hat, over ceremonial dress with decorations, or with the dark suit without decorations, depending upon the circumstances.

In both cases the Knight can wear a beret of black velvet, with the badges of rank described in Section 3 following. In religious functions and in other ceremonies, the Lieutenant General, Governor, Vice-Governors, members of the Grand Magisterium, Lieutenants both in office and honorary, can wear the very full capitular cape of white cloth, floor length, with its collar turned, the scarlet Cross of Godfrey under the left shoulder, the cape being the same size as that of uniform capes, long cords of gold with tassels also in gold and a slip-knot about half the length of the cape. The cape is closed in the front with its opening (about 50 cm.) Under the collar.

The beret of black velvet with one's badge of rank is worn with the capitular cape.

- 3 – The *beret*, of black velvet, in the style of a cap, held vertically at the right by a band of the same velvet, winged and shaped so that it surrounds the cap and angled to the left until it reaches a height of 4 centimeters. The badge is applied in the crossing of the bank (12 cm.) With the following distinctions of rank:

Knight

Scarlet Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon on a silver shield (dimensions of the shield 40x37.5mm.);

Commander

Scarlet Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon on a silver shield set on a disc of black velvet (6 cm.) Trimmed by a cord of gold embroidery (3 mm.);

Commander with Star

Scarlet Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon on a silver shield set on a disk of black velvet (7.5 cm.) surrounded by a two circular cords embroidered in gold (3 mm.),

Knight Grand Cross

Scarlet Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon on a silver shield set on a disk of black velvet (7.5 cm.) surrounded by two circular cords embroidered in gold (3 mm.); the shield is surrounded by a wreath of olive leaves embroidered in gold.

Knight of the Collar

Scarlet Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon on a silver shield, set on a disk of black velvet (7.5 cm.) surrounded by one circular cord of gold embroidered in gold (3 mm.). The shield is surrounded by a garland shaped crown of thorns.

- 4 – The *Ladies* wear a high neck black dress with long sleeves, a black veil on the head and black cape of velvet or satin (lined in black sild) with the Cross of Godfrey in scarlet cloth bordered with gold.

Article 6

(Insignia of the Order)

- 1 – The insignia of the Order is, according to ancient custom, the Cross which takes its name from Godfrey of Bouillon, and specifically the gold “Cross Potent” enameled in the color of blood, with four red crosslets with gold borders attached at the four sides. The ribbon from which the Cross hangs is of black watered silk.

- 2 – *The insignia of the three classes* have the following characteristics:

a – Knights and Ladies of the Collar.

For the *Knights of the Collar*, collar tie-able in two places, with a ring enameled in red for the Cross of Jerusalem (six Crosses) alternating with seven pairs of small rectangular plates in gold, with the motto “Deus lo vult,” from the bottom of which hangs the Military Trophy supporting the Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon enameled in red, surmounted by the gold figure in relief of Christ Rising from the Sepulchre and

trimmed with a garland of leaves in gold, enameled in green, and Star.

The Star is in shining silver (8.5 cm.), surmounted by a disk in gold (4 cm.), on which is superimposed, on a background enameled in white, the Cross of Jerusalem enameled in red with the gold figure in relief, of Christ Rising from the Sepulchre and trimmed with a garland of olive leaves, in gold, enameled in green.

For the *Ladies of the Collar*, collar identical to that described for the Knights of the Collar, but with an ornamental bow which takes the place of the Military Trophy, and Star.

The Star is identical to that described for the Knights of the Collar.

b – *Knights*

For *Knights Grand Cross*, Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon enameled in red (5 cm.), surmounted by a Military Trophy with an over-the-shoulder band of watered black silk (10 cm.) which is worn from the right shoulder to the left side, and Star. The Star is in shining silver (8.5 cm.), on which is superimposed the Cross of Godfrey, enameled in red (5 cm.).

For *Commanders with Star*, Cross of Godfrey enameled in red (5 cm.), surmounted by Military Trophy, with Star. The Star is identical to that described for the Knights of the Collar, but without the image of Christ Rising from the Sepulchre.

For *Commanders*, Cross of Godfrey enameled in red (5 cm.), surmounted by Military Trophy;

For *Knights*, Cross of Godfrey enameled in red (3.5 cm.), surmounted by Military Trophy.

c – For *Ladies Grand Cross*, Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon enameled in red (5 cm.), surmounted by the ornamental bow, with an over-the-shoulder band of watered black silk (10 cm.) which is worn from the right shoulder to the left side, and Star.

The Star is identical to that described for the Commanders with Star.

For *Lady Commanders with Star*, Cross of Godfrey enameled in red (5 cm.), surmounted by the ornamental bow, with Star.

The Star is identical to that described for the Commanders with Star.

For *Lady Commanders*, Cross of Godfrey enameled in red (5 cm.), surmounted by the ornamental bow.

For *Ladies*, Cross of Godfrey enameled in red (3.5 cm.), surmounted by the ornamental bow.

- 3 – *The ribbon of the Order* is of black watered silk. The ribbon, which holds the Cross of Godfrey at the neck, is 5 centimeters for the Commanders with Star and for the Commanders; that of the Knights is 3.5 centimeters wide.

The Star is worn on the left side of the chest. The rosettes of the respective rank can be worn at the button-hole.

Article 7 *(Mozzetta for the Ecclesiastics)*

The ecclesiastical members of the Order can use the rochet, with black sleeves, unless by other titles the proper sleeves are violet or crimson. They wear a Mozzetta of white wool, of normal size, with the scarlet Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon on the left shoulder (20x20 cm.).

When they are not wearing the Mozzetta, they may wear the uniform cape.

In either case they wear the insignia of their rank on the chest and/or at the neck, on the cassock or on the Mozzetta.

Article 8 *(Use of the Uniform)*

The Knights cannot wear the uniform or even the cape in public functions and ceremonies without prior authorization from the respective Lieutenancy of Magistral Delegation, as well as that of the Lieutenancy or Magistral Delegation where the function or ceremony takes place.

The same norm applies to the use of the cape of the Order on the part of the Ladies.

Article 9 *(Insignia of Decorations of Merit)*

- 1 – The insignia of the Cross of Merit consists of a “Cross Potent” of gold, enameled in red, with a Crown of thorns of gold passing between the cross-pieces of the Cross.

The band is of white silk with three longitudinal red stripes. The white recalls the cape of the Order, the red the Crosses which embellish it.

- 2 – The insignia of the various classes have the following characteristics:

- Cross of Merit of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem: the insignia (5.2 cm.) is worn at the neck, hung on a ribbon (4.5 cm.).
- Cross of Merit with Silver Plaque of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem: the insignia (5.2 cm.) is worn at the neck, hung on a ribbon (4.5 cm.). The Plaque is in shining silver (7.2 cm.), with the insignia (3.5 cm.) superimposed.
- Cross of Merit with Plaque of gold of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem: the insignia (6.4 cm.) is hung from a band of silk of a width of 10 cm., which is worn diagonally from the right shoulder to the left side.

The Plaque is in shining silver (8.5 cm.) with the insignia (5.2 cm) superimposed.

The Plaque is worn on the left side of the chest.

Article 10

(Insignia of Special Distinction)

1 – *Palm of Jerusalem* (of gold, silver and bronze)

The Palm of the Order (4x4 cm.) bears on its face the Cross of Godfrey of bouillon on a shield of gold, silver or bronze, surmounted by the motto “Deus lo vult,” the entirety surrounded by two Palms in elliptic form, one with olive branches, the other with branches of laurel, enameled in green.

On the side is engraved the inscription: “*Palma Equestris Ordinis Sancti Sepulcri Hierosolymitani.*”

Those decorated with the Palm of the Order wear the palm on their chest, hung on a band of watered black silk (3.5 cm.).

2 – *Pilgrim Shell*

The Pilgrim Shell (4x4.5 cm.) is a special badge representing the Shell in silver, with its valve open frontally, overlaid with the Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon enameled in red and bordered in gold (2 cm.)

Article 11

(Flags of the Order)

1 – *Banner of the Order*

The Ensign of the Order consists of the Gonfalon of white silk with a red staff surmounted by Military Trophy. The cloth (1.80x2.10 cm.) is knotted to the staff set

spirally. A fringe border of .40 meters hangs from the horizontal lower pole, its colors and fringes symbolizing the Lieutenancies of the Order. On the face of the Gonfalon stands the Crusader Flag. On the top of the empty Sepulchre the ornamental scroll with festoon and the motto in Gothic characters, "Deus lo vult," is extended.

The figure of the resurrected Christ is enclosed at the side by an ornamental motif alternated with Crosses of Godfrey of Bouillon and Crowns of Thorns. From the knobs of the upper transverse pole hang the ribbons of the Order in watered black silk.

The Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon stands out on the side of the Gonfalon.

The Gonfalon is kept in the seat of the Order in Rome. Its use is regulated by the Cardinal Grand Master.

2 – *Standard of the Lieutenancies*

The Ensign of the Lieutenancies of the Order is a standard of white silk, with a red staff, surmounted by the Military Trophy. The wide panel (0.80x2.4 meters), which ends in a point, bears on its face the figure of Christ Rising from the Sepulchre, and He is bearing the Crusader Flag. At the base is the ornamental scroll with the motto: "Deus lo vult," which can also be translated into the language of the respective nations. From the knobs of the transverse pole hang the ribbons: to the right of that of the Order, in black watered silk, to the left the ribbon with the colors of the nation of the Lieutenancy. The Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon stands out on the side of the standard. The standard is kept in the seat of the Lieutenancy and the Lieutenant regulates its use.

3 – *Ensign of the Sections*

The Ensign of the Sections is a flag of white silk with a red staff, surmounted by the Military Trophy.

On the face of the material (.60x.60 m.), with a swallow-tail of .80 m., stands out the Cross of Godfrey of Bouillon.

The arms or the colors of the Region stand out on the side.

The flag is kept in the seat of the Section and the President regulates its use.