

—*— **Ars** —*—

Quatuor Coronatorum

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE
QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE NO. 2076, LONDON.



*EDITED FOR THE COMMITTEE BY W. H. RYLANDS, F.S.A., P.A.G.D.C.,
and W. J. SONGHURST, P.A.G.D.C.*

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VOLUME XXIII.

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W. J. PARRETT, LTD., PRINTERS, MARGATE.
1910



Photogravure by Arnold & Sims, Glasgow. From a Photograph by F.A. Swaine, Scotland.

Fred. J. W. Crowe

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ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.

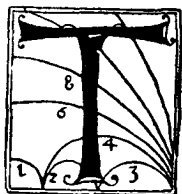
Ars Quatuor Coronatorum,

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE
Quatuor Coronati Lodge of A.F. & A.M., London,

No. 2076.

VOLUME XXIII.

FRIDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1910.



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., W.M.; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., I.P.M.; Henry Sadler, G.Ty., S.W.; J. P. Simpson, A.G.R., J.W.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; E. H. Dring, S.D.; E. L. Hawkins, J.D.; W. B. Hextall, I.G.; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D, P.M.; and Sydney T. Klein, L.R., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Fred. H. Postans, John Palmer, C. L. Morgan, Edwin C. Curtis, W. A. S. Humphries, F. W. Potter, Curt Nauwerck, C. Fred. Silberbauer, John F. Roberts, P.G.St.B., John Church, Chas. H. Bestow, S. J. Fenton, Alfred S. Gedge, H. H. Montague Smith, Albert C. Palmer, J. R. J. Neild, F. Baden Fuller, R. T. Hughes, D. Bock, Charles Lambert, Alfred F. Robbins, P.G.D., Fred. Armitage, Col. F. J. Stohwasser, P.D.G.S.B., Robert A. Gowan, W. Wonnacott, Henry Budd, Jas. J. Nolan, Lieut. J. E. Colenso, J. C. Lyell, H. M. Baker, G. Vogeler, H. E. Barren, Arthur Carpenter, B. Pflug, W. Busbridge, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, Thos. Leete, Henry J. Dalgleish, G. J. Hogg, Wm. C. P. Tapper, A. L. Collins, J. R. Thomas, W. R. A. Smith, J. Walter Hobbs, A. C. Walter, Thos. P. Shields, W. A. Barker, A. E. G. Copp, G. Fullbrook, and H. Hyde.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. H. T. Tamplin, Richard Giddy Lodge No. 1574; A. H. Tapper, Regent's Park Lodge No. 2202; G. A. Greene, J.W., Hogarth Lodge No. 3396; A. J. Hines, Regent's Park Lodge No. 2202; C. W. Spriggs, P.M., Erasmus Wilson Lodge No. 1464; E. Pidduck, P.M., Fraternity Lodge No. 3222; C. D. Ginsburg, Richard Eve Lodge No. 2772; Oscar Guttman, W.M., Pilgrim Lodge No. 238; John E. Tapper, Cator Lodge No. 2266; W. A. Mills, Cannon Lodge No. 1539; T. C. J. Hall, Cannon Lodge No. 1539; and Percy Turner, Earl's Court Lodge No. 2765.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were reported from Bros. W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; J. P. Rylands; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Tr. Ireland; E. Macbean, P.M.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M., Tr.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M., Chap.; E. Conder, jun, P.M.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M., D.C.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C.; E. J. Castle, P.D.G.R., P.M.; L. A. de Malezovich; Sir C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., P.M.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., P.M.; W. Watson, Stew.; and R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.

One Masonic Research Association and forty Brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The Report of the Audit Committee, as follows, was approved and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

PERMANENT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE.

The Committee met at the Holborn Restaurant, on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1910.

Present:—Bros. F. J. W. Crowe, W.M. (in the chair), E. L. Hawkins, W. J. Songhurst (Secretary), and A. S. Gedge (Auditor).

The Secretary produced his books and the Treasurer's accounts and vouchers, which had been examined by the Auditor, and certified as being correct.

The Committee agreed upon the following

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1909.

BRETHREN,

During the past year two Brethren have been admitted to Membership of the Lodge, making the present total thirty-five. Brothers Count Goblet d'Alviella and W. B. Hextall are well-known as frequent contributors to our *Transactions*, and as both are keen students of Masonry and allied subjects we may congratulate the Lodge on their election to full membership.

In the Correspondence Circle we have to record the removal of 198 names in consequence of death, resignation or non-payment of dues, but the accession of 261 brethren brings up the total to 3373, a gain of 63 during the year.

We regret to report that Bros. W. H. Smith, Gympie, Queensland, Rev. W. S. Hildesley, West Lancashire, and Geo. Thompson, Singapore, have found it necessary to resign their positions as Local Secretaries, and we desire to thank them most cordially for their kind services cheerfully rendered on behalf of the Lodge. The following new appointments have been made:—Bengal—Bro. C. F. Hooper; Buenos Aires—Bro. Ernesto Danvers; Rosario de Santa Fé—Bro. F. C. Marty; British Columbia—Bro. W. A. De Wolf Smith; Natal—Bro. Col. H. Buxton Browne; Rhodesia—Bro. F. E. Briers; Bloemfontein—Bro. W. S. Mannion; Singapore—Bro. F. Apps.

As foreshadowed in our last Report, it became necessary, early in the year, to remove the Offices and Library from Lincoln's Inn Fields, to the upper part of No. 52, Great Queen Street which has been secured for a term of years. One great advantage of the new premises is its close proximity to Freemasons' Hall. In connection with this removal we must mention that Bros. J. P. Simpson and W. Wonnacott most generously placed their professional services at our disposal, and we wish to express to them our sincere thanks for their very valuable assistance and advice. But for the heavy expenses entailed by removing to and fitting up the new premises the accounts would show a much better result. As it is, the year's work shows a loss of £37 9s. 5d. It is hoped that under more normal conditions there will be a distinct improvement in 1910.

We must once more draw attention to the large amount outstanding under the heading "Subscriptions in Arrear." It is hoped that during the next few months the Lodge may be able to announce the publication of Vol. x. of its series of *Reprints*, which is intended to contain the *Minutes of Grand Lodge* from 1723. The work has already been put in hand, but it is evident that its issue will cost a considerable amount of money, and it is therefore most important that all subscriptions due be sent to the Secretary at an early date.

For the Committee,

FRED. J. W. CROWE,

In the Chair.

This Balance Sheet does not include the value of the Library and Museum and Stock of Transactions, and is subject to the realization of Assets.

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the Books and Vouchers of the Lodge, and certify the same to be correct and in accordance therewith.

ALFRED S. GEDGE,

Chartered Accountant,

3, Great James Street,

Bedford Row, W.C.

24th December, 1909.

A vote of congratulation was passed to Bros. Sir C. Purdon Clarke and E. Conder, jun., on their appointment to London Rank.

The Secretary called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. R. I. CLEGG, Cleveland, Ohio.

Official BADGE worn at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio at Cleveland, 1909.

Presented to the Lodge.

By S. B. BAKER, Great Cornard, Sudbury.

Leather APRON, 12½in. wide by 18in. deep (*see illustration.*) The apron and flap are bound with red satin ribbon and the flap has in addition an edging of gold fringe. The designs are entirely painted by hand, and it is probable that the apron was worn in connection with some Templar degree, though it is quite different from anything now known in this country.

By Bro. EBENEZER S. PHILLIPS, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

M.M. CERTIFICATE (photograph) issued 1st February, 1774, by the Lodge at Stratford, Connecticut, in favour of Captain Agur Booth. The certificate is on parchment and is signed by Joseph Clarke, Master; John Forrester, David Osborn, Wardens; Hamilton Ballantine, Secretary. The Lodge is now the St. John's Lodge No. 8, which was chartered in 1766 by George Harrison, then Provincial Grand Master of New York. Joseph Clarke was the first Master.

Presented to the Lodge.

By Bro. R. T. HUGHES, East Sheen.

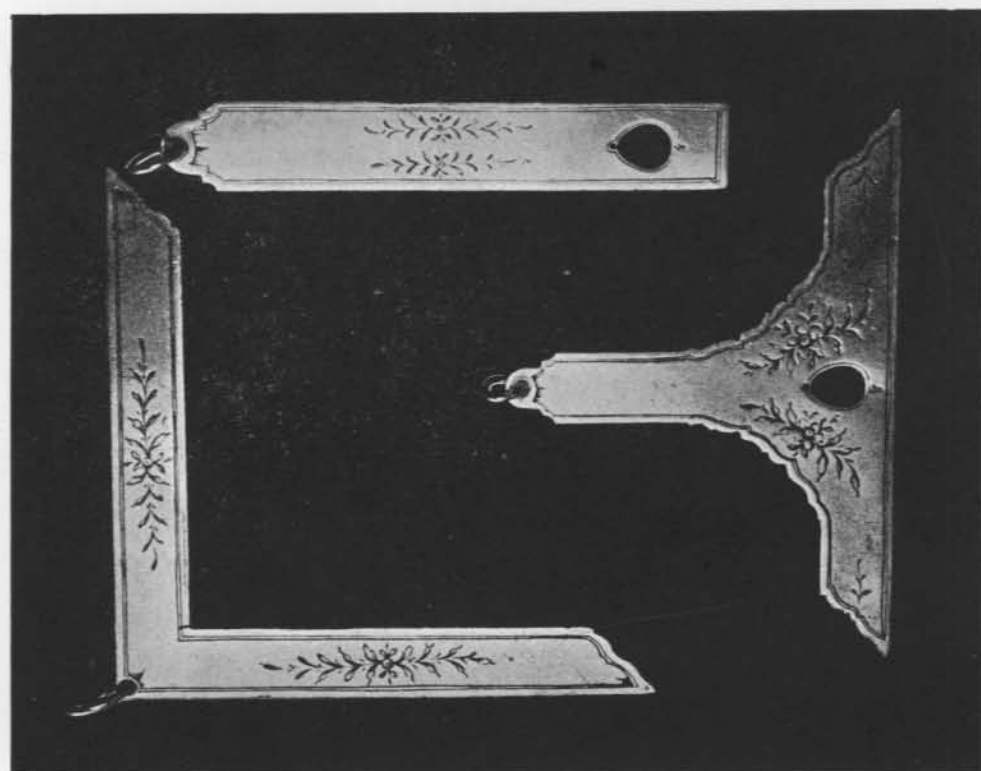
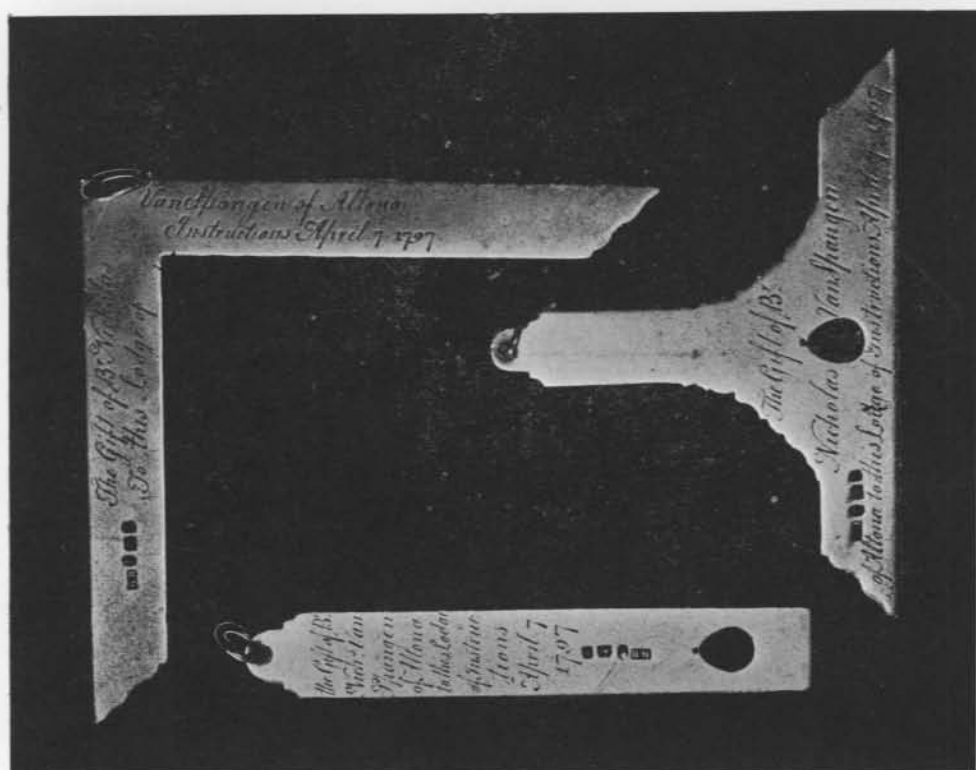
Set of three JUGS with Masonic emblems.

SCARF-PIN, Compasses and Segment of Circle, enclosing the Sun. This is stated to have been in the family of the owner for 150 years, and to have been formerly mounted as a brooch.

POCKET COMPANION, Edinburgh, 1752. *Presented to the Lodge.*



TEMPLAR (?) APRON, exhibited by Bro. S. B. Baker.



JEWELS presented to the STRONG MAN LODGE OF INSTRUCTION in 1797
by Bro. Nicholas van Spanghen.



TOMBSTONES IN MILTON CHURCHYARD, GRAVESEND, erected to the memory of members of the Lodge of Freedom, now No. 77.

By Bro. W. Wonnacott, London.

Officers' collar JEWELS (W.M., S.W., J.W., Secretary, and I.G.) now belonging to the Strong Man and Cornish Lodge of Instruction No. 45. The three principal jewels were presented to the Strong Man Lodge of Instruction by Nicholas Van Spangen of Altona, on April 7th, 1797. The other two were similarly presented by Bro. Ottly, of the Humber Lodge, Hull, on 4th November, 1830.

By Bro. A. C. PALMER, London.

PHOTOGRAPHS of three tomb-stones in Milton (Gravesend) Churchyard. Some particulars are given in the "Freemasons' Magazine" (Jan.—June 1859).

p. 711. *Gravesend. Lodge of Instruction.* Bro. Everist announced that in Milton churchyard were two tombs of brethren interred in the last century, with beautiful Masonic emblems; he proposed that the tombs should be restored by subscription, which was agreed to.

p. 900. *Gravesend. Lodge of Freedom No. 91.* Bro. J. J. Everist, the zealous Secretary of this Lodge of Instruction, having, in conjunction with Bro. E. Wates, W.M. of No. 91, discovered three tombs in Milton Churchyard, of W.M.'s of No. 91 of a hundred years ago, measures have been taken by the brethren to raise a subscription for the restoration of the inscriptions and Masonic carvings of the tombs.

p. 994. *Gravesend. Lodge of Freedom No. 91.* The W.M. commended to the brethren a subscription for repairing the tombs of brethren of the last century in Milton Churchyard, which have been discovered by himself and Bro. J. J. Everist. The W.M., Bros. Everist, S. B. Wilson, Hyde Clarke, and Gore, undertook to give the necessary instructions for the restoration.

By the W.M.

A number of CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS, and APRONS, from his valuable collection.

By Bro. T. A. WITHEY, Leeds.

Bone SNUFF-BOX, with Masonic emblems on lid. This is stated to be the work of a French prisoner, but I do not see anything to warrant this supposition.

Very handsome P.M. COLLAR JEWEL set in paste.

R.A. JEWEL set in paste.

Small BREAST JEWEL, square and compasses, level, mallet, trowel, and open book, set in paste.

By Bro. JOHN CHURCH (by permission of the AGENT-GENERAL for Queensland).

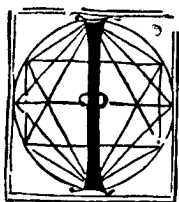
TWO COLUMNS and SET of WORKING TOOLS, made of Beanwood, by the Master of a Lodge in Queensland.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded those brethren who had kindly lent objects for exhibition, or who had made presentations to the Lodge Library and Museum.

Bro. ALFRED F. ROBBINS read the following paper:—

DR. ANDERSON OF THE "CONSTITUTIONS."

BY BRO. ALFRED F. ROBBINS, P.G.D.



It is four years since our Immediate Past Master (W. Bro. J. T. Thorp) read an interesting essay before this Lodge on "The Rev. James Anderson and the Earls of Buchan," which gave rise to a further valuable paper by Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley on "The Rev. Dr. Anderson's Non-Masonic Writings." The hope then was earnestly expressed that more would be discovered concerning the striking but elusive figure of one of the most active among the pioneers of English organized Freemasonry. That hope I will now endeavour to realize from sources hitherto unexplored; and, although vagueness in regard to certain phases of Anderson's career—and especially the Masonic portion of it—remains to be dispelled, the facts I have been able to gather, supplementing those supplied by Bros. Thorp and Chetwode Crawley, may stimulate such further investigation as will make clear to us, in all essential lineaments, the figure of the first compiler of the "Constitutions of the Antient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons."

Brief biographical accounts of Anderson have appeared in various publications, all of them faulty and some palpably wrong. It was not, indeed, until three quarters of a century after his death that any serious attempt was made to deal with his career as a whole, and that fact largely accounts for the difficulty now presented in trying to describe it. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1739 (vol. ix. p. 327) was the bald record in "A List of Deaths for the year 1739," "May 28. Dr. James Anderson, an eminent Dissenting Minister, Author of the *Constitutions of the Freemasons* and *Royal Genealogies*." Not far close upon a further half century were any biographical details supplied of this remarkable man, and even then only incidentally and, as it were, by accident. A correspondent of the same historic magazine signified his desire to be furnished with the history of Adam Anderson, the brother of James; and a reply was given in the number for January, 1783 (vol. liii. pp. 41-2) by one signing simply "B." Declaring himself to have both known and esteemed the subject of the request, this correspondent stated that "Adam Anderson was a native of Scotland; he was brother to the Rev. James Anderson, D.D., Editor of the *Diplomata Scotiæ* and *Royal Genealogies*, many years since minister of the Scots Presbyterian church in Swallow Street, Piccadilly, and well known in those days among the people of that persuasion resident in London by the name of Bishop Anderson, a learned but imprudent man, who lost a considerable part of his property in the fatal year 1720; he married, and had issue a son, and a daughter who was the wife of an officer in the army." And there the account of the object of our enquiry abruptly ends; but, incomplete as it was, it furnished much of the material upon which subsequent attempts at describing Anderson have been based.

Thirty years after this was given to the world, however, there was forthcoming a biographical record of Anderson, mainly from the point of view of his religious activities, but with an incidental Masonic reference, as well as certain personal allusions, of special value. And the account given of Anderson by Walter Wilson—"of the Inner Temple," as he was careful to label himself on the title page—in "The History and Antiquities

of Dissenting Churches and Meeting Houses, in London, Westminster and Southwark; from the rise of Nonconformity to the Present Time," published in 1814 (vol. iv. pp. 32-35 and 45-46) deserves quotation in full.

"This learned divine," wrote the author, when describing James Anderson, D.D., "was a native of Aberdeen, North Britain, where he pursued his academical studies, and was honoured afterwards with the degree of Doctor in Divinity. After preaching for sometime without any settlement in his own country, he removed to London, and collected a congregation from amongst persons of the Scottish nation who resided about Westminster. His first preaching place was in Glass-house street, from whence, in 1710, he removed to the French Protestant chapel in Swallow-street. There, he had a numerous congregation, and became well known in London by the name of Bishop Anderson. He was a man of considerable learning and abilities, as appears by the works he has published. His acquaintance with history, particularly the history of his own country, was very extensive; and he made large collections relating to that subject. The principal fruit of his researches in this way he gave to the world in 1732, under the title of 'Royal Genealogies: or, the Genealogical Tables of Emperors, Kings, and Princes, from Adam to these times: in two Parts.' This was the first work of the kind that was ever undertaken upon a large scale in the English language. The author tells us that it cost him seven years hard labour; nor is this surprising, when it is considered what an immense number of books he must have turned over. The work was formed upon the plan of a similar publication by the learned Mr. John Hubner of Hamburg; but it is much more extensive, and may be considered a complete abridgment of universal history and chronology. It was dedicated to Frederic Prince of Wales, and ushered into the world with a respectable list of subscribers. The reception it met with from the learned was highly flattering to the author, as well as a testimony to its merits; nor have subsequent publications diminished its reputation or value. A second edition was called for in 1736, to which the author made some corrections and additions. Some other learned works, illustrating the history and antiquities of Scotland, have been attributed to Dr. Anderson, but they belong to another author bearing both his names.

"Notwithstanding his credit as a man of talents, and the good qualities by which he was distinguished, his character is said to have been marked by some singular imprudencies. The writer of a manuscript history of Dissenting churches in London, speaks of him thus: Mr. Anderson is a gentleman of learning, and of ready parts, but is of a lively brisk temper, and has not that guard upon his conduct that serious christians could wish, though it is hoped he is a good man, and has been useful in his ministry to many persons. He lives at a part of the town where Dissenters are very little in fashion, yet has a pretty numerous congregation. Dr. Anderson married a lady of fortune, but lost a considerable part of his property by the failure of the South Sea scheme, in 1720. He continued pastor of the Scots church in Swallow-street till the year 1734, where [? when], in consequence of a difference with his people he left them, and settled at another meeting-house in Lisle-street, Leicester-fields, to which place a part of his former congregation followed him. There he continued till his death, which happened May 28, 1739, when he was considerably advanced in life.

"Dr. Anderson is said to have been the author of a work entitled 'The Constitutions of the Free Masons,' to whom he was chaplain; and he published a few single sermons. The first we have met with is called 'No King Killers;' preached at Swallow-street, Jan. 31, 1715; in which he vindicated the Dissenters from the charge of rebellion, and of raising war against King Charles I. About the time of the

Salter's-hall controversy, in which he took part with the subscribing ministers, he published a tract entitled 'Unity and Trinity; a Dissertation establishing that Doctrine against the Anti-trinitarians.' There is also another sermon of his preached at Swallow-street, Oct. 27, 1723, on occasion of the death of the Rev. William Lorimer. The singularity of this discourse is that it was preached two years after the decease of the person whom it celebrates. Dr. Anderson left one son, and a daughter who married an officer in the army. He had a brother, Mr. Adam Anderson, who was forty years a clerk in the South-Sea house, and compiled that valuable work, the 'History of Commerce.'"

Describing the Swallow-street congregation of Scottish Presbyterians, the same author says:—

"The church of which we are now to write was collected towards the commencement of the eighteenth century by Dr. James Anderson, a Scotchman, and consisted of such persons of his own nation as resided at the west end of the town. Their first place of worship was in Glass-house-street, from whence they removed in 1710, to a larger building in Swallow-street, Piccadilly. This place had been several years in the possession of a congregation of French Protestants, of the episcopal persuasion. It was erected for their use about the year 1692, and the site being crown land, a lease was granted by government for thirty five years. About the end of 1709, the French Protestant church was so much decreased by deaths and removals, that the remaining proprietors made an offer of the sale of the lease to Dr. Anderson, whose church was looking out for a more commodious place of worship. Dr. Anderson and his elders accepted the offer, and purchased the lease of the place in February, 1710. About the same time his church received a considerable accession from the remains of Mr. Stort's congregation in the same neighbourhood. In Dr. Anderson's time the meeting-house was rebuilt. A few years before the death of that gentleman, a division took place in the society, when he left them, and settled at another place." It was added: "After the breach between him and his people, he retired to another meeting-house in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, to which place a part of his congregation followed him. In that connexion he died in 1739, and several years after his death, his people removed to the present meeting-house in Peter-street, of the church in which place, Dr. Anderson may be considered as the founder."

I will now essay to fill in certain gaps in this account, and to extend the information, given in certain directions, with all thanks to this long departed author for having so effectively shown a way to research. But I premise that no statement will be made for which precise authority cannot be given, and that, while I think some of the new facts to be adduced indicate a theory as to the origin and development of Speculative Masonry in this country, the theory is one to be drawn from the facts and not the facts drawn to fit the theory.

James Anderson, D.D., "preacher and miscellaneous writer," as he is labelled in the monumental "Dictionary of National Biography," was born as nearly as can be guessed in or about 1680, at Aberdeen, where he was educated, and where he probably—for exactitude of statement is impossible in regard to some vital details concerning his career—took the degrees of M.A. and D.D. What was the date of his migration to London is at present unascertained; and our first precise knowledge of him, derived from a document now in the State Records and later to be given in full, is that on February 15th, 1709-10, he as a Presbyterian minister took over a lease of a chapel in Swallow-street from a congregation of French Protestants which desired to dispose of it because of their decreasing prosperity. At that time there was another James

Anderson in evidence, with whom he of the "Constitutions" has sometimes been confounded, partly because both were Scotch University men and authors of antiquarian works; but that other will not trouble us here, for his energies were confined to Scotland, while those of the namesake with whom we are dealing were given to London.

The earliest appearance of our James Anderson—if I may so term him—before the world outside his congregation is to be found in the *Daily Courant* for January 26th, 1712, when it was advertized:—

"This day is publish'd.

A Sermon Preached in Swallow-Street, St. James's, On Wednesday, January 16 17¹¹/₁₂, being the National Fast-Day: From Jer. 8, 15. We looked for Peace, but no good came: For a time of Health, and behold Trouble: By James Anderson, M.A. Printed for John Lawrence at the Angel in the Poltry. Price 2d."

No copy of this sermon is in the British Museum Library; but there is one in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and it is described by Bro. Crawley in the paper already referred to (*A.Q.C.* vol. xviii. p. 29). This is the more valuable because of the inscription written by a contemporary hand under Anderson's name, "A little prig of a Mass John," a sneer of special biographical interest, because of its indication that, even thus soon, the subject of our enquiry was arousing hostile criticism by that quality of "pushfulness" displayed through life which gained him the nickname of "Bishop Anderson."

An enquiry of a special kind is suggested by another advertisement of the same year—one which may have had nothing to do with Anderson in particular, and yet is to be noted in connection with the absorbing problem, "What were the beginnings of Speculative as first associated with and then separated from Operative Freemasonry?" No proof satisfactory to a scientific historian has yet been vouchsafed of a statement frequently made that Anderson was a member in 1710 of a Lodge of Operative Masons in London, to which Sir Christopher Wren likewise belonged; but the first gropings towards the Speculative system seem to be indicated in the following advertisement which appeared in the *Post Man* for June 5-7, 1712:

"Anonymus a Lover of the Fraternity of R.C. who Published their Fame and Confession in 1652, desires personally to converse with one of that Fraternity (if it may be) otherwise by Letters. He is to be heard of at Mr. Tompsons a Chymist in Cock lane near Shore Ditch London. But to be Enquired after by no other Persons."

This was published only a few days after the subjoined which had been in the *Daily Courant* for June 3rd:

"From the Society of the Seven Liberal Sciences in Russell-Court in Drury Lane.

Notice is hereby given that the Director of the Society made his first Payment on Saturday last, and paid off 140, who received six times their Money clear of all Charges at one time, besides two Weeks Pay left in Hand to proceed to a small Dividend: And that he shall pay off the same Number every Saturday for 6 Weeks more, as by his Proposals; and shall then continue to pay off a larger Number Weekly, according to the encrease of Subscriptions; of which and of the Improvement of the Money Notice shall be given every Tuesday in this Paper."

The latter advertisement had as little to do with Freemasonry as the former had much; but its interest for us to-day is that it is one of the indications furnished from various quarters that ideas which we now regard as mainly if not purely Masonic were at that date "in the air," and these induced such a desire for fraternization as was shown in this advertisement in the *Daily Courant* of July 7th, 1716:

"For the Continuance of Mutual Society, the Annual Feast of the Fraternity of St. James's at Clerkenwell, will be held as usual, on Wednesday, the 25th Instant, at Jerusalem-Hall within the said Parish. The Sermon to be Preach'd by the Reverend Mr. Hendley: Prayers will begin at 10 a'Clock exactly. Tickets may be had at the Jerusalem Tavern on Clerkenwell-Green, on or before Saturday the 21st Instant, but after that Day none are to be delivered. N.B. Stewards are provided for the Year ensuing."

These ideas were ready to be precipitated and crystallized when the fitting moment and the right men arrived; and with this moment came two of such men, in the persons of James Anderson and John Theophilus Desaguliers. We do not know when they first met, though I can trace the presence in London of "J. T. Desaguliers, of Hart-Hall, in Oxford A.M." as early as January, 1713; and it is not to be forgotten that Anderson must have been specially acquainted with a French circle in London, because of the chapel lease already cited. We further are aware of the very close association between them at the compiling of the "Constitutions"; and I shall later furnish evidence of that close association continuing to the day of Anderson's decease. What I should like now to find would be proof of their acquaintance at any time anterior to the compilation of the "Constitutions"; and, if that should be forthcoming, I would not despair as to throwing further light upon the earliest phase of the evolution of Speculative Freemasonry.

From this digression, but a digression with a purpose, I return to the ascertainable facts about Anderson; and the first of these is of considerable importance, not only in relation to himself, but even to Freemasonry. A few months after the House of Hanover had succeeded to the British Throne, and when the adherents of the Stuart dynasty were in open rebellion in Scotland and in seething discontent in England, Anderson preached a sermon in Swallow-street Chapel, not only in defence of the Presbyterian body but in support of the new order of things, which aroused, as it was designed to do, much attention. This was issued in pamphlet form, as was a frequent custom of the time, with the following title-page:

"No King-Killers. | A SERMON | Preach'd in | *Swallow-street*,
St. JAMES'S | ON | JANUARY 30, 17 $\frac{1}{5}$ | By *James Anderson*, M.A. |
LONDON: | Printed for *M. Lawrence*, at the *Angel* in | the *Poultry*. 1715.
Price 6d."

The sermon was published with the following prefatory remarks addressed to the Reverend Daniel Williams, D.D., one of the most eminent and venerable Presbyterian divines of the day, who, at the time of its issue, was within twelve months of his death; and these are worth quoting in full because of their autobiographical suggestion:

"The following Discourse was preach'd at the Desire of some of my Congregation; but I was not fully determined to publish it until I was inform'd by several Friends, and some of 'em Persons of *Quality*, that I had been misrepresented; which is the common Lot of all those call'd *Presbyterians*. And tho' I am vindicated by my ordinary Hearers, and some other Gentlemen that were present, who are judicious and knowing

Persons, and very far from being *Antimonarchical* in Principle or Practise ; yet meeting by accident with some of my Brethren in the *Ministry*, I read it to them, and they advis'd me to print it. It will now speak for it self, and no doubt will undergo a Variety of Censure, according to the different Tastes of those that peruse it. But I assure you I studied to avoid giving Offence : And as I very seldom preach on *Political Subjects*, so I have watched against the usual Sallies of *human Nature*, which too often *rebels against Principle*. Therefore I hope if there be any unguarded Expressions in it, they will not be imputed to my Design, but to the many *grievous Provocations* of Enemies, from the *Pulpit* and *Press*, for many Years past and still persisted in, with the same *Vehemence* and *Bitterness*. You know the Argument cannot be exhausted in a single Discourse, and by so mean a Hand ; but I wish and hope it may be pursued in good time, to better Purpose, by a much more able Hand : Only I have attempted honestly to wipe off the Reproaches cast upon the Presbyterians on the 30th of *January*, to furnish them with some suitable Answers to the *Cavils* and *Clamours* of their unreasonable Adversaries, and, if possible, to convince the *Gain-sayers*. It is publish'd also for the Use of those that have not leisure nor Opportunities to peruse large Books, with an Appendix, and several Quotations that tend to illustrate what was preached.

"I have been helped in this Performance by several *Historians*, that are supposed to favour the *other side* most, especially the *Earl of Clarendon*. But my Work has been rendred very easy by two *anonymous Authors*, that have labour'd much in the same Argument . . . [and] have been at great Pains in collecting from *Histories*, &c. the Passages that relate to their Purposes ; and I have sometimes used their Words, and thankfully own their Assistance.

"And tho' you have not seen it in *Manuscript*, having been necessarily detain'd from waiting on you, yet I have presum'd to dedicate it to you ; not only because you was always a profess'd and firm Friend to MONARCHY and PRESBYTERY, and ever asserted them to be highly consistent : but also from a *grateful Sense* of the special Hand you had in *my Ordination*, and of the Fatherly Advices I have often received from you, and hope you will accept it as a Testimony therefore.

"I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your most affectionate
and obliged humble Servant,

JAMES ANDERSON."

The text for the sermon was taken from Ezra iv., 15, "That Search may be made in the Book of the Records of thy Fathers ; so shalt thou find in the Book of the Records, and know that this City is a Rebellious City, and hurtful unto Kings and Provinces, and that they have moved Sedition within the same, of old time ; for which Cause was this City destroy'd." The preacher set himself the task first of examining the charge against the Jews by the Samaritans that they were "People of Antimonarchial Principles, who had been a turbulent and rebellious Pack ever since they were a People" ; then of showing how unjustly the same charge was being made against the Presbyterians in his time ; and finally of "improving the whole." And having

accomplished these tasks in considerable detail, he bluntly told his hearers that the real controversy for them was not "Who began the Civil War?" or "Who murdered Charles I.?" but "Which party is most loyal to King George, and to our happy Constitution?" And the point is especially to be borne in mind when considering the history and progress of English organized Freemasonry that here, at the very outset, we find one of the leading early organizers giving as his chief counsel, "Fear God, first; and then, Honour the King."

Probably encouraged by the fact that this sermon ran into more than one edition, Anderson, though with some seeming diffidence, published five years later another with the title-page:—

*"Contend earnestly for the | FAITH. | A | SERMON Preach'd to a |
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY | IN | Goodman's Fields. | On Monday, 1. August, 1720. |
By JAMES ANDERSON, M.A. Minister | of the SCOTS Church in Swallow-street, |
St. James's, Westminster. | LONDON: | Printed for R. FORD, at the Angel
in the | Poultry. MDCCXX. | Price 3d."*

The history of this sermon is told in the following prefatory remarks, "To my CATACHUMENS":

"This Sermon I preached to you on *New-Year's-Day*, 1717-18, when you desired me to print it, which I thought fit to delay, and promis'd to dedicate it to you, when ever I should print it. I preach'd it afterwards on the Lord's-day, the 10th of *August* 1718, at the late Reverend Mr. *Mauduit's* Meeting house, near *Bermondsey Southwark*, when that Congregation was divided about calling a New Minister, and was then desired to print it, in order to refute the lying Cavils of some foolish People, which I refuted by slighting them, and delayed printing, because the Subject was then much debated by the Clergy of the Church of *England*, with whom I had no Business: And next Year the Text was so well handled by the Reverend Mr. *John Cumming* in a printed Sermon, that I thought my printing superfluous. But being lately invited to preach on *Monday* the first of this Instant *August* 1720, to a Society that maintain an Evening Lecture on the Lord's-day, at the Reverend Mr. *Samuel Harris's* Meeting house in *Goodman's Fields*, instead of *Politicks*, which they expected not from me, I preach'd this same Sermon, which Mr. *Thomas Pringle*, Mr. *William Jenkins*, and many more that heard it importun'd me to print, and generously undertook the Charge of the Press. I have answer'd their Request, perform'd my Promise [to] you, and printed it in this Form, that it may be dispers'd among the poorer sort of People that can't afford Money for larger Books, nor time to read them. I wish it may be useful to any that peruse it, and confidently pray to the God of all Grace, that as ye have received Christ Jesus the Lord, ye may walk in him, rooted and built up in him, and 'stablish'd in the Faith, as ye have been taught, abounding therein with Thanksgiving; and heartily subscribe my self,

*Your affectionate Pastor,
and humble Servant,*

JAMES ANDERSON.

*Swallow Street, St. James's,
Westminster, 22 Aug. 1720."*

The discourse was based on the text in Jude 3. "Beloved, when I gave all Diligence to write unto you of the common Salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort you, that ye should earnestly contend for the Faith once delivered unto the Saints;" and it need not detain us here as its interest is entirely theological. It is to be noted, however, that the sermon of Dr. John Cumming from the same text, to which Anderson specifically referred in his preface, and published as "A Discourse to a Society of Young Men in Jewen-Street, on Easter-Monday, 1719", set itself out to show, "I. That the Triumphs of the Arians, on the Head of the Generation of the Son, are groundless. II. That the Characters of Supremacy are applied to our Lord in Scripture. III. That plain Scripture-Consequences are to be regarded as Matters of Revelation, &c." And the discourses both of Anderson and Cumming, were contributions to a keen controversy—known as "the Salter's Hall controversy"—which for a time rent asunder the Presbyterians in London in the earliest Georgian days.

This same year 1720, however, proved, according to the testimony of earlier biographers, confirmed by hints to be derived from a sermon later to be noticed, a disastrous one for Anderson, who is said to have suffered severe financial loss from the bursting of the South Sea Bubble. It even seems likely that he was for a time from this cause in a debtors' prison, whence he was liberated by powerful friends; and it is just at this point that we see him emerging into the light as the historian and exponent of Masonry. There is no necessity here to tell again the oft-told tale of Anderson's compilation of the "Constitutions," only certain essential facts and dates needing to be noted in this regard. The first is Anderson's own record in the revised edition of 1738 that at the Grand Lodge held on September 29th, 1721, the Duke of Montagu, as Grand Master, presiding, "His Grace's *Worship* and the *Lodge* finding fault with all the Copies of the *old Gothic Constitutions*, order'd Brother *James Anderson*, A.M. to digest the same in a new and better Method." At the next Communication on December 27th, "MONTAGU, *Grand Master*, at the desire of the *Lodge*, appointed 14 Learned Brothers to examine Brother Anderson's Manuscript, and to make Report. This *Communication* was made very entertaining by the Lectures of some *old Masons*." On January 17th, 1723, under the Duke of Wharton as Grand Master, "G. Warden *Anderson* produced the *new Book of Constitutions* now in Print, which was again approv'd, with the addition of the *antient Manner of Constituting a Lodge*." And on February 28th of the last given year it was advertized in the *Post Boy* that the work "This Day is publish'd."

It had not long to wait for criticism and reply, for there was issued without date, but presumably in 1723 or 1724,

"THE SECRET | HISTORY | OF THE | FREE-MASONS. | *Being an* |
Accidental Discovery, | OF THE | CEREMONIES | Made Use of in the
several | LODGES, | Upon the Admittance of a Brother as a Free and
Accepted | MASON; with the Charge, Oath, and Private Ar- | ticles, given
to him at the *Time of* his Admittance. | Printed from the Old Original
Record of the Society; | with some Observations, Reflections, and Critical
Re | marks on the New *Constitution Book* of the *Free-Masons*, | written by
James Anderson, A.M. and dedicated to | the Duke of *Montague*, by
J. T. Desaguliers, L.L.D. | *Deputy Grand Master*. | With a short Dictionary
of private Signs, or Signals. | LONDON: | Printed for SAM. BRISCOE, at the
Bell-Savage, on | *Ludgate Hill*; and the *Sun* against *John's Coffee-House*
Swi- | *thins-Alley*, *Royal-Exchange*; *J. Jackson*, in the *Pall Mall* near |
St. James's-House; and *J. Weekes*, at the *White-Hart*, *Westminster-Hall*."

This pamphlet—a second edition of which, exactly reproducing the first, was issued in 1725—is of interest to us at this point only because of its attack upon Anderson and his historical methods; and with this, in its essence, every scientific historian cannot but sympathize. The following passages supply, indeed, a critical test to which all who attempt to write history, and particularly Masonic history, which has been so overlaid and corrupted by legend and imagination, should be willing to submit:

“Our learned Author of the Constitutions like a true Author of Uncertainties, very learnedly asserts, *that the Laws and Charges of Free-Masons, had been seen and perused by K. Henry the 6th, and his honourable Council, who allowed them as they had been drawn out and collected from the Records of antient Times*: Now had he produced one of the Stile of that King’s Reign, or refer’d the Reader to the [State] Paper Office in *White-Hall*, the Remembrancer’s Office at *Westminster*, or the Records in the *Tower*, some Notice might have been taken of his Labours; but instead of that, he takes great pains to let us know they were then deem’d as Rebels, Felons, Vagrants, &c., indeed there was due Notice taken of Labouring *Masons* to compel them to work at moderate Prices in that King’s Reign.

“The same Author would gladly insinuate into us the Belief of King *Charles* the 2d. being an accepted *Free-Mason*, barely upon this Consideration, that he was a great encourager of the *Craftsmen*; and likewise says, that King *William* the 3d. was by most reckoned a *Free-Mason*, but knows nothing of the Matter himself; from hence it is plain what mighty stress there is to be laid on their Records of antient Times, when they cannot inform us truly of what was so lately done; as if Two such Famous Kings of our own Nation cou’d be admitted *Free-Masons*, and no Record made thereof in any of their famous *Lodges* who was Grand Master of the Grand *Lodge* at that Time; or why one, or other of those Princes, honouring them with becoming a Member of the Antientest Society in the World, should not accept of, or at least be complimented with the Title of Grand Master.”

Much of the detailed criticism is of a more flippant and less shrewd character, though there is a fair hit at Anderson for having at one point fallen into a mistake “for want of remembring the Scripture, which they read, or should read, every Day;” while a heavy blow is struck at Desaguliers as “our learned Doctor of Laws,” because, “to shew his extraordinary reading, he takes a great deal of Pains to prove that *Hiram* the Founder in Brass, a *Tyrian*, was not *Hiram* King of Tire,” the pamphleteer ridiculing the idea that *Hiram Abif* was a personage separate from King *Hiram*. And he ended upon an almost petulant note: “But I am weary of this Subject, ’till better Authority prompts me to pursue it.”

1723, it is specially to be noted, proved an unusually busy year for Anderson. He was appointed and invested Junior Grand Warden by the Duke of Wharton on January 17th of that year, and in the following June he assisted (as I showed in *A.Q.C.* vol. xxii., p. 78) in the movement which forced that petulant peer to resign the Grand Mastership, and saved Masonry from becoming a Jacobite organisation. In the autumn he published yet another sermon, no copy of which is in the British Museum Library, nor have I yet found it to have been publicly advertized, but which has been fully described by Bro. Thorp (*A.Q.C.* vol. xviii., pp. 9 *et seq.*). This was preached at

Swallow Street on October 27th, 1723, on the first anniversary of the death of the Rev. William Lorimer, M.A., a fellow-Aberdonian of whom Anderson thought highly; and when it was published the preacher described himself on the title-page as "*Chaplain to the Right Honourable DAVID Earl of BUCHAN*"—the only trace now to be found of such an appointment—to whom he dedicated it in the laudatory fashion of the day.

Anderson, however, did not confine himself at this period either to Masonic or ministerial activities, but about 1725 began busily to engage his energies upon a most laborious correction and expansion of a vast German genealogical work already mentioned, and later to be described. But—and this is a point not always remembered by those who criticize him—he was a man with a shrewd eye to the material as well as the moral side of life. In the Public Record Office are preserved various documents which prove this; and I will give in full certain of 1729, which deserve study because of the light they shed upon the history of the man we are now considering.

The first is merely a minute:—

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, 29 July 1729, Present Mr Chancellor of the Excheq^r Mr Dodington, Mr Clayton

- c. Mr Surveyor Generals Report of the 25 of Aprill 1729 on James Andersons peticon for a Lease of a Chappel in Swallow Street for the benefit of the Scotch Congregation who now use the same is read and my Lords agree to the Lease upon the Terms proposed by the Surveyor, excepting the Payment of the Fine of 40s. which in consideracon of the ruinous Conditon of the Chappel and the Poverty of the said Congregation, as represented by the said Surveyor, they think fit on his Mats. behalf to remit (Treasury Minute Book, vol. xxvi. f. 242.)

From another record I take the details:—

May it please your Lordps

James Anderson Warr^t for
a Particular of the
Scots Church in
Swallow Street

By the Annexed Peticon Mr. James Anderson Pastor of the Scotch Congregation in Swallow Street represents that they many years since purchased of the French Protestants a Chappel there, wch they have been at great Expences in repairing in order to keep it up during the remainder of their term & yt as his Maty. and your Lordps. have been ready to encourage all Congregations for religious worship, and he (the Petr.) in her late Mats. Reign shew'd his Zeal for the Hanover Succession, He prays your Lordps. to grant him in trust for his said Congregation a reversionary Lease of the Premises to make up their Term in being 50 years under a small Rent, without Fine.

I have perused an Indre. dated 5th April, 1694, in wch tis recited that Mr. John Lawson having a Lease from Henry Lord Dover and others, dated the 10th of January 1693 of a Messe. in Piccadilly with a Court before and a yard behind it for the residue of the several terms of 23 and 20 years therein menconed had mortgaged the same to Mr. Benjn. Skinner by wch Indre. the said Lawson and Skinner leas'd to Mr. George Boyd part of the said Premises Vizt. a Piece of Ground

abutting Eastward on Swallow Street containing from North to South 68 feet & from East to West 35 feet, together with the Gateways into the said Street for 35 years from Lady day 1694.

I have also perused an Indre. dated the 15th Feby. 1709, [1710 N.S.] Reciting that the said George Boyd (who was a Member of the French Church) had by a Writing acknowledg'd the Lease of the said Ground was taken in his name in trust for Mr. John Graverol and other French Ministers by wch Indre. they sold the said Ground with the Chappel and Messuage thereon Erected to Mr. Anderson (the Petr.) and to Chas. Lowthen and Gilbert Gordon both since deced. for the remainder of the before menconed term of 35 years, wch expir'd at Lady day last, and the Petr. has produced to me a Writing under the hand of Mrs. Hannah Edwards dated the 27th of Novr. last whereby she agreed y^t he shall have the Premises at the yearly Rent he now pays her for the remainder of the Term granted by the Crown, wch will expire at Lady day 1734.

Having caus'd the Premises to be surveyed I find there is now only a Chappel thereon with a yard at the North West Corner (part of the before menconed Messuage having been converted into a Vestry Room & a Gallery over it & the rest laid into the Chappel.) At the South East end of the Premises there is a Gateway of 7 feet 10 Inches in breadth leading from Swallow Street thro the adjoining Building. The said Building abuts East on the house of Henry Bone and on the said Street, West on the Grounds of Kilborne and others being the Back sides of houses in Sackville Street, North on the Stable yard of Oakes and South on the houses of John Blany and the Petr., and contains in breadth from East to West 35 feet and in length from North to South 68 feet & 10 Inches or thereabouts. The said Building is a slight one much out of repair, and considering the bad situation of it almost surrounded with Buildings may be valued at 20l. p Ann.

If your Lordps shall please to grant the Petrs request, a reversionery Lease of the Premises may be pass'd to him, in trust for the benefit of the said Congregation for 45 years to commence from Lady day 1734 when the term in being of five years will expire, for a Fine of 40l. to be now Paid (unless your Lordps shall think fit to remit it according to the Prayer of the Petr. who alledges that his Congregation is very poor) Reserving a Rent of 2l. 10s. 0d. p. Ann, being 2s. 6d. in the pound on the said yearly value wch will be agreeable to the Civil List Act.

And the better to ascertain the Tenancy of the Premises a Rent of 12l. p Ann. is to be made payable to the Crown during the term in being, but to cease when the Rent reserv'd for the said reversionary term should commence.

All wch is humbly submitted to your Lordps Wisdom.

Phill Gybbon Survr

Gen 25 Apl 1729.

Mr Surveyor General.

We have perused your Report foregoing and approving thereof, These are to Authorize and require you to send to the proper Audit for a Particular of the Premises therein menconed and to rate the same in

order to the passing a new Lease thereof under ye Excheqr's Seal unto James Anderson or whom he shall nominate his or their Extors Admors or Asses in trust for the benefit of the Scots Congregation in Swallow Street for 45 years to commence from Ladyday 1734 when the Term in being of five years will Expire, Reserving to his Maty his heires or Successors a Rent of 2l 10s. 0d. p Ann. being 2s. 6d. in the pound on 20l (reported by you to be the yearly value of the Premises) wch will be agreeable as you inform us to the Civil List Act; As also a Rent of Twelve l. p Ann during the term in being, but to cease when the Rent reserved for the said reversionary term shall commence. And in consideration that the said Chappel is represented by you to be much out of repair, and the Congregation to be very poor, We in his Mats behalf, do think fit that the Fine of 40l. to be remitted. And you are to advise thereon such Covenants Clauses & Provisoos as you shall think necessary for his Mats Service and are usual in Leases of the like nature. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chambers 12th August 1729.

Geo. Dodington

Geo. Oxenden

Wm. Clayton

(Crown Lease Book vol. I, ff. 471-2.)

The full text of the consequent lease—a very voluminous document—is given in the same volume (ff. 493-6), the warrant for it having been granted—to "James Anderson, A.M." it is to be noted—on October 14; the first signatory being the then Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, but no additional particulars of moment are to be found therein.

It will be noted that, while Anderson pleaded for consideration on the ground that, in the reign of Anne, he had shown his zeal for the Hanoverian succession, this was not one of the reasons assigned in the grant. Yet the plea seems to have been put forward once more, and with tangible effect, a few years later, for it was then that Caroline, the statesmanlike Queen-Consort of George II., when acting as Regent during one of his many absences in Hanover, made a gift to Anderson of £200 from the Royal Bounty in the following terms:—

By the Queen's most Excell^t Mat^y Guardian of the Kingdom &c.
Caroline R.C.R.

James Anderson
200 l Bounty

These are in his Mats name to Direct Authorize
and Command that by virtue of his Mats. Genl Lre^s of
Privy Seal bearing date the 26th day of June, 1727, You
issue and pay or cause to be issued and paid out of any Treasure or Revenue
on the Rect of the Excheqr applicable to the use of his Mats Civil
Governm^t unto James Anderson or to his Asses, the Sum of 200 l. as of
his Mat's free Gift and Royal Bounty without Aucty. And for so doing
this shall be your Warrrt. Given at his Mat's Court at Kensington this
15 day of October 1735 in the 9th year of his Mats Reign.

By her Mat's Command

R. Walpole

Geo: Dodington.

Sundon.

To the Commrs of his Mats. Treary.

(King's Warrant Book, vol. xxxii., f. 81).

The recipient of these various Royal and Ministerial favours can certainly be said not to have been ungrateful. Anderson in advance had shown his devotion to the House of Hanover, and now he was to give proof of his regard for Walpole, the greatest of early Hanoverian Prime Ministers, who just at this time was entering upon his final deadly wrestle with the political enemies who in the end dragged him down from the power he had so long enjoyed. And, though Anderson did not live to witness the defeat, he did his best in advance to prevent its accomplishment.

"The Lord Looseth The Prisoners : | A | SERMON | PREACH'D |
In *Prujean Court Old Bailey London* ; | on | *Sunday the 3d of July 1737.* |
To the | *Prisoners for Debt* that reside in the | Rules of the FLEET-PRISON, |
On Occasion | Of the late Act of *Parliament* for INSOLVENTS ; And
publish'd at their REQUEST. | By JAMES ANDERSON, D.D. |
London, | Printed for RICHARD FORD, at the *Angel* over | against the
Compter in the *Poultry.* | M.DCC.XXX.VII. | (Price Sixpence.)"

This was the full title page of the sermon which was dedicated "To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Wallpole, Knight of the Garter," then Prime Minister, though he himself resented that title, which was indeed applied by his vehement political opponents as one of offence. The dedication, which, to Anderson's credit be it said, was couched in far less fulsome terms than was at that time customary in such cases, was as follows :

"Sir, Though Your long and wise Administration of publick Affairs is the Envy of Your Enemies, and the Joy of Your Friends, and will shine in *History*, Justly admir'd by *unbiass'd Posterity* : Yet Your known COMPASSION towards the Distress'd, is the Reason of this humble Address.

"The many Thousands throughout *England* of poor Insolvent *Prisoners for Debt* now to be releas'd, surely, can never forget Your hearty Connivance, with the other good Members of PARLIAMENT, to bring in the *Bill*, and Your Influence and good Offices in carrying it on, till Your *Royal Master*, the KING was graciously pleas'd to pass it into a *Law*.

"That God may long preserve You, and reward Your *noble Family* with lasting Honours, is the hearty Prayer of,

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most obliged

and obedient Servant,

James Anderson."

The sermon, which occupies thirty-four printed pages, is founded upon the words from Psalm cxlvi., v. 7, "The Lord looseth the Prisoners" ; and in my opinion it is not quite without the biographical importance Bro. Chetwode Crawley has thought. In handling his text, to use Anderson's own words, the preacher enquired, " I. What sort of *Prisoners* the Lord looseth ? II. Why God permits People to be made *Prisoners* ? III. How God looseth the *Prisoners* ? IV. How that great Benefit is to be acknowledged, by those that are *loosed* ?" In the course of his prolonged answer to these questionings, Anderson used phrases which any Freemason among either his hearers or readers would respond to, such as "ingenious Craftsmen" and "The Grand Warden of all Prisons" ; but the specially valuable portion of the address is that which seems to indicate his personal experience as a result of the bursting of the South Sea Bubble. Replying to his own

query, "Why, and for what Ends and Purposes, God orders and permits some People to be made Prisoners for Debt, while others rove at large, and enjoy full liberty?" the preacher gave one class as those who

"not contented with a sober Competency, have *hasten'd to be Great*; and through the *Ambition* of a more exalted Station, or of a capacity rather to give than to receive, and to make an ample Provision for their Heirs, have gone into all Sorts of Projects, some lawful, some unlawful, which after much charge were blasted: or else the Projectors not being able to carry on the Undertaking, have been drain'd of real Substance, and contracted many Debts; till at last they fell under legal Prosecutions, and were brought into Gaol."

"A Prison," the preacher went on to declare, "disposeth a Man calmly, seriously and deliberately to look *Inward*, and *Outward*, and *Upward*." Looking inward, the prisoner reflects, among other things, "how such a Time he engaged himself for others without any prudent Foresight of the ill Consequences to himself and Family"; looking outward, "The thoughtful Prisoner sees an *End of all sublunary Perfection*, an *End of Breadth*, [Wealth] cannot satisfy; and an *End of Length* and Duration, It cannot last: for few Families enjoy it twenty Years, without dismal Interruptions; *Wealth* takes Wings, and flies often beyond our Reach; *Health* and *Strength*, *Beauty* and *Wit*, *Grandeur* and *Esteem*, *Sagacity* and *Learning*, must all fade when God pleases; and the *All-Perfection* of this lower World, having still the old Motto, *Vanity of Vanities*, must have an End." The preacher turns from the transcendental to the practical, and in a passage which sounds personally reminiscent, adds: "Likewise, the poor Prisoner too well knows the horrid *Ingratitude* and Falshood of some old Friends, who have been under many Obligations, yet now stand aloof, and basely neglect to visit him, though perhaps Importun'd by many moving Messages, which such old Friends should not want: and if They come, They are too prone rather, to add Affliction to the Afflicted, than to support and comfort him. *Oh, Ingratitude!*—And he finds also by Experience, that a Friend, a *true Friend* is kinder than a Brother or the nearest Relations; for a Man's greatest Enemies are often those of his own House and Blood, while God gives him Favour in the Eyes of mere *Strangers* never thought of, who generously give an helping Hand to his present Support and future Deliverance; which ought to be held in everlasting Remembrance." The point thus emphasized is again dwelt upon later in the sermon, the preacher noting, among the ways "how the Lord looseth the Prisoners," that sometimes "God has rais'd *good Friends*, kind and generous, to commiserate the Insolvency of the *poor Prisoner* and to inable him either to pay the *whole Debt*, or such a *Part of it* as shall satisfy those Creditors, who will wisely accept of something rather than lose the whole. This extraordinary Favour should never be forgot by the Prisoner thus loosed; especially, if those Friends have been formerly *mere Strangers*, or at least under no previous Obligations to the Prisoner. But God shews his *Influence* farther over Men's Hearts in disposing sometimes a good Man, *very privately* to relieve *Insolvents from Gaol*, without their knowledge, not letting the *Gaol-Keeper*, nor the *Prisoner*, nor the *Creditors*, nor their Intimates, nor any other Person concern'd with them, Know his Name, or Character, or Place of Abode. Such a generous and most charitable Person seeks not the Applause of Men; but God that sees him in Secret, will reward him, either in Time by a Blessing on his Substance or Offspring, or *openly* in the Day of Judgment, before the whole World, to his everlasting Honour and Happiness, by the Mouth of *Jesus Christ*, the universal Judge."

It has been widely supposed, mainly on the authority of the late Dr. George Oliver, that Anderson had a leading share in the attempt to repel a very serious attack upon the Craft which was made in 1730. The story is known to every Masonic enquirer of the scandal caused to the Craft in that year by the publication "by Samuel Prichard, late Member of a Constituted Lodge," of a pamphlet entitled, "Masonry Dissected : being a Universal and Genuine Description of all its Branches from the Original to this present Time," professing to give "an Impartial Account of their Regular Proceeding in Initiating their New Members in the whole Three Degrees of Masonry." Prichard, whose animus can be judged from the fact that he praised the Gormogons at the expense of the Freemasons, would be of no importance to us if his work had not evoked an immediate answer, "The Perjur'd Free Mason Detected; And yet the Honour and Antiquity of the Society of Free Masons Preserv'd and Defended." This was "By a Free Mason," and it severely dealt with the pretensions of the pamphleteer; but the most complete reply, "A Defence of Masonry, occasioned by a Pamphlet called Masonry Dissected," was reprinted in full by Dr. Oliver in his "Masonic Institutes by various Authors," and there attributed without reserve to the original compiler of the "Constitutions"; but evidence which has since come to light fixes the authorship upon Martin Clare. The style is certainly unlike anything we know of Anderson's admitted authorship, and I should the more readily attribute to him the other reply, "By a Free Mason," the introductory portion, at the very least, of which reads strikingly like admitted products of his pen.

At that moment, however, he was engaged upon the most toilsome and conspicuous of all his literary or semi-literary labours, but this was not Masonic. "In 1732,"—and here I follow "The Dictionary of National Biography," with reserves and subsequent additions—"appeared the work by which Anderson is chiefly remembered, 'Royal Genealogies; or the Genealogical Tables of Emperors, Kings, and Princes, from Adam to these times.' Professedly based on 'Genealogische Tabellen' of Johann Hübner, it was largely supplemented by Anderson's industry. While the earlier sections of the work are of little historical value, the later are of use in relation to the genealogies of continental dynasties and houses. The volume closes with a synopsis of the English peerage, and in the preface the author intimated his readiness, if adequately encouraged, 'to delineate and dispose at full length the genealogies of all the peers and great gentry of the Britannic Isles.' Anderson's last work, which he was commissioned to undertake by the first Earl of Egmont and his son from materials furnished by them, bore the title, 'A Genealogical History of the House of Yvery, in its different branches of Yvery, Lovel, Perceval, and Gournay;' but the first volume alone was completed when Anderson died, and a second volume, subsequently published, was due to another pen. The work was soon withdrawn from circulation on account of some disparaging remarks in it on the condition of the English peerage and on the character of the Irish people. It was re-issued, however, without the offensive passages, in 1742. Much of the genealogical matter in the book has been pronounced to be mythical."

The prospectus inviting subscribers to this book—"A Work mighty useful to All that Delight in Chronology and History . . . carefully collected and much improved with many necessary Additions, by James Anderson, A.M.," is undated and is conjecturally placed at 1730 in the British Museum Catalogue, but this seems some five years too late if "The Dictionary of National Biography's" account is accepted. "Mr. J. Hooke and Mr. J. Senex, over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street," were given as the first on the list of those booksellers who would receive subscriptions; and "John Senex Bookseller," it is specially to be noted, had been

appointed Junior Grand Warden by the Earl of Dalkeith, as the incoming Grand Master, at the troubled and historic Communication of Grand Lodge on June 24th, 1723.

Among the subscribers named in the volume, when it was published in 1732, was "Thomas Batson of the Middle Temple, Esq.; Deputy Grand Master of the Free Masons," who had a copy on "best Paper," as also had Anderson's long-time Masonic friend, Dr. Desaguliers, his old patron the Earl of Buchan and Lord Cardross, that peer's eldest son, to say nothing of "Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter," and Prime Minister, as well as "Lady Robert Walpole" and "the Right Honble. Horatio Walpole, Esq.," the Premier's brother. But not only are all the leading Whigs of the day to be found in the list, but Walpole's chief critic on his own side, and later his supplanter in the Premiership, William Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath. So widely, indeed, had Anderson cast his net, that among his other subscribers were such extremely diverse personages as the Bishop (Chandler) of Durham, and Dr. Watts, the Dissenting hymnologist; the Rev. William Whiston, the erratic theologian who translated "Josephus," and Dr. Edmond Calamy, the Nonconformist historian; "Beau" Nash, "King of Bath," and Sir James Thornhill, father-in-law of Hogarth, and himself a great painter. And that this particular prophet received honour in his own country is attested not alone by the presence in the list of a large number of Scottish Peers, but of his old seat of learning, the Marischal College of Aberdeen, with the Provost of that place, the "Rev'd. Mr. David Anderson, S.T.P. of Aberdeen," and "James Anderson, Esq., Writer to the Signet." The Minister of Tuscany and the Envoy of Brunswick also were among the subscribers, as was William Cowper, Clerk of the Parliaments, who, it is most pleasant to remember, had been chosen in the Spring of 1725 to be the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Duke of Richmond as Grand Master, at the instance of Grand Lodge, "for considering of the best methods to regulate the *Masons General Charity*," of which the Board of Benevolence is the active offspring to-day. It was assuredly no ordinary author who secured as his supporters in a great learned undertaking such very various men as these.

This laborious compilation of "Royal Genealogies" was dedicated in the most florid and even fulsome terms to that one Prince of Wales of the Hanoverian line who never came to the Throne,

Fred,

Who was alive and is dead,

And there's no more to be said—

save that he was, as the author described him, "A Master Mason and Master of a Lodge," and the first Prince of Wales to become a member of the Craft. In his preface, Anderson remarked,—“This Book of ROYAL GENEALOGIES is at last finish'd, after seven Years hard Labour, and the Author hopes the first Encouragers will forgive the Time, seeing the Work is much better and larger for that Delay.” He frankly acknowledged his decided obligations to earlier workers in the field, but claimed full credit for his own toil, which had rendered “his the most extensive and copious *one Book* of the Kind in any Language, as it is the *first* in *English* of so large a Scope.” How large was the scope may be judged from the fact that the vast volume contained 540 genealogical tables, beginning with “The Antediluvian Patriarchs from Adam to Noah,” and ending with “The Peers of Ireland according to their Precedency,” the last of which was specially announced in the Preface to have been revised by Lord Kingsale and the Earl of Inchiquin, the latter of whom had been Grand Master of

England in 1727, while the former, in the previous year, had been initiated in his presence in the Lodge holden at the Swan and Rummer, in Finch Lane, by Desaguliers.

Much of the work dealing with earlier times is imaginative, fantastic, and unhistorical; but the modern portion contains a deal that is of value. For Freemasons, however, interest mainly centres in Table XIII., "The Chronology and History of the Reign of King Solomon," for in this it is declared, that "Almighty GOD inspir'd *King SOLOMON, King HIRAM, and HIRAM Abif*, in this glorious Erection [the Temple]; (as he had formerly inspired MOSES, *Bezaleel* and *Aholiab*, in erecting the *Tabernacle*.)" It was added that "*King HIRAM*, who was an excellent *Architect*, sent many *Carpenters* and *Stone-Cutters* to *SOLOMON*, but, above all, his ingenious Name-sake *HIRAM Abif*, the most accomplished *Master-Mason* upon Earth, to contrive, oversee and conduct the Building, and the making of all the costly and curious *Utensils* and Appurtenances of the *Temple*, in Conjunction with those two *MASON-KINGS*." Apart from this, only the further record need here be made that the work reached a second edition "with Additions and Corrections" in 1736, and formed the basis of other books of the same kind later in the eighteenth century.

Between the issue of these two editions, Anderson had been extremely busy, and in very diverse ways. In 1733, he published a voluminous theological pamphlet—not, on this occasion, couched in sermon form—with the sufficiently explanatory title, "Unity in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity: a Dissertation shewing against Idolaters, modern Jews and Anti-Trinitarians, How the Unity of God is evinc'd, with an Account of Polytheism, antient and modern. Also, How the Trinity of Persons in the Unity of the Divine Essence is reveal'd in the Old and New Testament, and was believ'd by the Antient Jews till the Romans destroy'd Jerusalem. How the Scripture represents the Divine Economy, or the conduct of the THREE Divine Persons, in the Family of God. And the opinion of the first Christians both before and after the first Council of Nice, that met A.D. 325 etc." This work, "by James Anderson, D.D., Chaplain to Right Honourable, David, Earl of Buchan," was dedicated to one John Mitchell, M.D., because of "our old Friendship, early contracted at the University, which hitherto has not been once interrupted"; and it expressed special thanks for assistance given in the procuring for the author "the Use of some scarce Books, on the Subject of this Dissertation (as well as others) from the curious Library of your learned Friend, SIR RICHARD ELLYES, BARONET (who indeed is the common friend both of the Literati and the Orthodox, of all Denominations)." And Dr. Crawley has observed upon this (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xviii., p. 34) that Sir Richard Ellyes, or Ellys (who was sitting in the House of Commons at the time for Boston, in the Whig interest, as he had done in the two Parliaments of George I.) "like many other Nonconformists, was educated abroad, and attained the front rank of scholarship under the masters of classical and Oriental learning that then adorned the Low Countries. His splendid library suggests a link between Dr. Anderson and such Rabbinical traditions as centred around the Temple of Jerusalem."

In the year following the publication of this treatise, Anderson became involved in a trouble with his congregation, the cause of which remains hidden from us. All the record we have of it is derived from the Presbyterian source already drawn upon, whence we learn that in 1734 he left Swallow-street "in consequence of a difference with his people," and "removed with a part of them to another meeting-house in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, close to the back of the late Prince of Wales's house," securing for his new congregation a lease of 21 years. This was refused to be renewed, it is interesting to note, by the owner, a Newport-Market poulterer, named Horne, better

known as the father of the once-celebrated but now almost forgotten John Horne Tooke, because "being a zealous son of the Church, he would not for any consideration allow the Dissenters any longer the use of the place."—(Wilson's "History of Dissenting Churches," vol. iv., p. 32.)

But the active career of this extremely hard-working man, though it had only five years more to run, was even yet not ended, and Masonry continued to claim much of his time. The "Constitutions" of 1723 had been more than once reprinted, in 1730 in Dublin, and in 1733 at Philadelphia, obviously in both cases for local use and guidance, and never apparently in London; but at the Communication of Grand Lodge on February 24th, 1735, the Earl of Crawford presiding as Grand Master,

"Brother *Anderson*, Author of the *Book* of CONSTITUTIONS, representing that a *new Edition* was become necessary, and that he had prepared Materials for it, the GRAND MASTER and the *Lodge* order'd him to lay the same before the present and former *Grand Officers*; that they may report their Opinion to the G. Lodge."

At a further Communication only five weeks afterwards—on March 31st—

"Brother *Anderson* was ordered also to insert in the New Edition of the Constitutions, the PATRONS of antient **Masonry** that could be collected from the Beginning of Time, with the *Grand Masters* and *Wardens*, antient and modern, and the Names of the *Stewards* since G.M. *Montagu*."

Three years later—on January 25th, 1738—

"The **Grand Lodge** approved of this *New Book of Constitutions*, and order'd the Author Brother *Anderson* to print the same."

The fruit of these orders was promptly given to the world; and it would have been well for Anderson's reputation as a Masonic historian if he had not received, and acted too strenuously upon, the instruction of March 31st, 1735, above quoted. In the history of Freemasonry prefixed to the original "Constitutions" of 1723, the statements with regard to the Craft and its leaders in England during the century immediately preceding were studiously vague—so vague, indeed, as to be legitimate subject for the special criticism on this head already quoted. But this studious vagueness gave place in the expanded edition of 1738 to the most punctilious precision—a precision so precise as to be in the highest degree suspicious. Anticipating in an even exaggerated degree the desire of one of Sir W. S. Gilbert's creations in our own time to give a touch of verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative, Anderson supplied in his later compilation names and dates with profusion. This is not the place to enter into an elaborate analysis of and comparison between the two versions, but a few examples will suffice to indicate my point. The original "Constitutions" had a reference to "our great Master-Mason, INIGO JONES," and subsequently to "the ingenious Mr. *Nicholas Stone* [who] perform'd as Master-Mason under the Architect JONES." But in the revised version we find that James I., "a Royal Brother Mason, and Royal Grand Master by Prerogative, appointed **Inigo Jones** his General Surveyor, and approv'd of his being chosen Grand Master of England, to preside over the Lodges," while "Grand Master **Jones**" chose "*Nicholas Stone* the Sculptor" as one of his Wardens in 1617, and himself became Deputy Grand Master in 1618, and remained so for many years, being "never out of Office," ultimately dying in 1652 "the **Grand Master of Architects**." As with Inigo Jones, so with Christopher Wren. In 1723 it was very simply said, "King CHARLES II. founded the present St PAUL'S Cathedral in London . . . conducted by the ingenious Architect, Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN;" and that

illustrious man was further alluded to as "the King's Architect," but not as a Freemason. In 1738 Wren is named as having been Senior Grand Warden in 1663 and Deputy Grand Master in 1666, the architect of St. Paul's being more than once mentioned as having done most of the work of succeeding Grand Masters. A like expansion of vagueness into precision is to be noted concerning Wren's royal patron. The earlier version was: "Besides the Tradition of old Masons now alive, which may be rely'd on, we have much reason to believe that King CHARLES II. was an *Accepted Free-Mason*, as every one allows he was a great Encourager of the *Craftsmen*." But the later said without qualification that that monarch "in his Travels had been made a *Free Mason*, and having observed the exact Structures of foreign Countries, he resolved to encourage the *Augustan Stile* by reviving the *Lodges*, and approv'd their Choice of HENRY JERNYN Earl of St. *Albans* as their **Grand Master**." One other instance will suffice. Writing in 1723 of William III. Anderson observed, "The bright example of that *Glorious Prince*, (who by most is reckon'd a Free-Mason)." But in 1738 this became the precise statement that "The *King* was privately made a *Free Mason*, [and] approv'd of their Choice of *G. Master* WREN."

Even the explanation that "in the Reign of King JAMES II. though some *Roman Buildings* were carried on, the *Lodges of Free-Masons* in *London* much dwindled into Ignorance, by not being duly frequented and cultivated," does not suffice to account for all the lack of precise knowledge respecting recent Masonic history displayed in the earlier version. Anderson himself seems to have felt this, and to have tried to get around the criticism by certain marginal notes. "So said Brother **Nicholas Stone** his Warden, in a Manuscript burnt 1720," is appended, for instance, to the information regarding Inigo Jones already quoted from the 1738 "Constitutions." "Many of the Fraternity's *Records* of this [Charles II.'s] and former Reigns were lost in the next and at the *Revolution*; and many of 'em were too hastily burnt in our Time from a Fear of making Discoveries: So that we have not so ample an account as could be wish'd of the *Grand Lodge*, &c.", is added in the same, after some of the expanded statements concerning Christopher Wren. But the explanation is decidedly of the *ex post facto* order, and, if vouchsafed at all, should have been given in 1723, when the alleged burning of the records was so very recent that memory of their contents would of necessity have been more fresh and valuable. And it is in a special degree suspicious that Wren was not specifically claimed as a Mason in the original version, compiled and published while he was yet alive, but was minutely described as such in that issued fifteen years after his decease.

One point in regard to Anderson's private concerns is to be noted in this same year, 1738, from the State Papers, and with it the end rapidly approaches. In the minutes of the Treasury is to be found the record:

The Inclosed Petition . . . of Dr. James Anderson for an Order to take possession of a Forehouse and Backhouse near the Great Gate of the Savoy lately inhabited by Mary Hill, having been laid before the Lords Commrs. of his Mats. Treasury their Lordships are pleased to consent to his enjoying the said Houses during pleasure, and direct you to take care that he is put into possession accordingly.

I am &c. 27th Septr., 1738,

J. O. Scrope.

[Secretary to the Treasury.]

(Treasury Letter Book, vol. xix., f. 482.)

A like order was made on February 19th, 1739-40, in favour of Mrs. Rebecca Anderson (*Ibid*, f. 527,) and that because in the course of the intervening summer Anderson himself had passed away. On the morning after his death, *The London Daily Post, and General Advertiser*, of Tuesday, May 29th, 1739, thus announced the fact, "Yesterday died the Rev. and learned Dr. James Anderson, at his House in Exeter Court, a noted Dissenting Minister & Author of the Royal Genealogical Tables, and of several Theological and Historical Works; he was a Person of great Learning and Ability, and reckon'd a very facetious Companion." "Monday," the record ran in *Read's Weekly Journal, or British Gazetteer* for Saturday, June 2nd, "died the Reverend and Learned Dr. James Anderson, at his House in Exeter-Court, a noted Dissenting Minister, Author of the Royal Genealogical Tables, and of several Theological and Historical Works," this being a decidedly courteous extension of the abrupt statement in the *London Evening Post* of May 26th-29th, that "yesterday died, at his House in Exeter Court, Dr. James Anderson, a Dissenting Teacher"; and it is not to be wondered at, seeing the dead man's Whig proclivities, that the news was not mentioned in Bolingbroke's organ, *The Country Journal*; or, *The Craftsman*.

The following quaint account of the funeral is taken from *The Daily Post*—not to be confounded with *The London Daily Post*—of Saturday, June 2nd :

"Last Night, was interr'd in Bunhill-Fields the Corpse of Dr. Anderson, a Dissenting Teacher, in a very remarkable deep Grave. His Pall was supported by five Dissenting Teachers, and the Rev. Dr. Desaguliers: It was follow'd by about a Dozen of Free-Masons, who encircled the Grave; and after Dr. Earle had harangued on the Uncertainty of Life, &c. without one Word of the Deceased, the Brethren, in a most solemn dismal Posture, lifted up their Hands, sigh'd, and struck their Aprons three Times in Honour to the Deceased."

This paragraph was precisely repeated in the same day's issue of *The London Evening Post*; and it is of special interest, not only as giving the earliest known account of a Masonic funeral that furnishes any details, but as indicating to Masons the sign which was employed on the occasion by the bereaved Brethren, and employed, be it noted, openly.

By a grim coincidence, on the very morning of the funeral, there appeared in *The London Daily Post* an advertisement concerning a curious commercial adventure, as it would seem to us of to-day, with which was associated Anderson's old Masonic friend, Desaguliers, who was now to accompany him to the grave. A raffle was advertised for "the Great House in Grosvenor Square," said to be worth £10,000; and it was announced that "the Rev. Dr. Desaguliers, and other eminent mathematicians, have promis'd to be present at the said Raffle, for the Satisfaction of the Adventurers," there being appended a declaration signed by Desaguliers, that having "carefully examined and considered the several Wheels and Figures which compose Foubert's Mathematical Machine, whereby the said Raffle is to be finally determined, I find that the same is founded on the Principles of the Mathematicks, and cannot admit of any Imposition whatever." "I will (God willing)," added the Doctor, "attend the Decision of the said Raffle;" and this, according to the newspapers of the time, he did. It may only be noted further, in connection with the funeral, that the Dr. Jabez Earle, who delivered the discourse over the grave, was one of the best-known and most venerable Scottish Presbyterian divines then living in London, having commenced his ministry as an assistant at the Weigh-House Chapel in 1699, removing

in 1707 to Hanover Street, Long Acre, where his labours were prolonged to more than sixty years. His presence and participation, therefore, are significant as indicating the position Anderson held to the end among his ministerial brethren; and the absence of personal laudation, noted by the contemporary journal, is no evidence to the contrary. In any case, he may be considered to have been specially in place at the interment of a ministerial colleague, so often and specially labelled "facetious," for he was himself a jester of sorts, describing his three wives as "the world, the flesh, and the devil," and explaining to one of them the difference between exportation and transportation in the words "If you were exported I should be transported."

Before the year was ended in which Anderson died, there was issued from the Press yet another of his works, the title-page of which ran thus;

"NEWS | FROM | ELYSIUM: OR, | DIALOGUES of the DEAD. |
BETWEEN | LEOPOLD, *Roman* EMPEROR, | AND | LEWIS XIV, KING of
FRANCE. Wherein they relate to each other the History of | the most
Memorable Actions of their *Life* and | *Times*, discussing the *Secret* Views
of the Houses of BOURBON and AUSTRIA. | WITH | The History of several
extraordinary Events, sup- | pos'd to be brought into ELYSIUM, by
MERCURY, from the *Land* of the *Living*. | By the late *Reverend* and *Learned*
| JAMES ANDERSON, D.D. | LONDON: | Printed for J. CECIL, in
Exeter-Exchange, in the *Strand*; and | F. NOBLE, at *Otway's-Head* in *St.*
Martin's-Court, opposite *New- | Street St. Martin's Lane*, near *Leicester-*
Fields, 1739. Price 1s. 6d."

This work contains two "Interviews in the Realms of Death, or Elysian Fields," with Political Observations and Reflections on each, in the first between the two European Sovereigns named on the title-page, and the other between the Emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France, each dealing in particularly protracted fashion with European history and politics, full of information but giving little light. Their chief interest for us, indeed, is to be found in such a casual reference as that of the Emperor Charles, describing the condition of art in the earliest years of the sixteenth century, and asking "where upon Earth can now be found . . . any worthy to carry the Tools of King *Solomon*, King *Hiram*, and *Hiram Abif*?" There is also a hint to be gleaned by those acquainted with the Royal Arch in the remark of King Francis, "Your History, my most *worthy Friend*, has charm'd my Ear, and well deserv'd my Attention: But pray tell me ——" the compliment leading to a question of a searching kind. The most important, however, is a specific statement, attributed to Charles, which alludes to Freemasonry in the following terms:

"Anno 1530, when SOLYMAN II. Emperor of the *Turks*, took in the Island of *Rhodes*, and banish'd thence the *Knights* of the Order of St. JOHN of *Jerusalem*, I gave them the Island of *Maltha*, where they settled and have bravely kept Possession of it until now; because they were suffering Christians, a most noble Order, and Gentlemen well skill'd in the *Liberal Sciences* and *Arts*, particularly in *Geometry* and *Architecture*; but I hear they have been oblig'd for many years past to turn their Heads mostly to *Navigation* and *War*, tho' they still sacredly observe their antient *Charges* and *Regulations* under their GRAND MASTER, the same Title with the PROVOST of the most antient Fraternity of *Free Masons*, who have also the same *Guardian* ST. JOHN."

It was not until 1742 that the last product of Anderson's almost appalling industry saw the light of print. This was the first volume of the "Genealogical History of the House of Yvery" already noted; and it was dedicated to the then Earl of Egmont by his "Lordship's Most obliged, Obedient, and Devoted Servant, J. Anderson." To the second volume was prefaced the statement that "Mr. Anderson, who chiefly composed the first Volume, had loosely thrown together this latter Volume also, within a few Pages [but died] before it was well digested." There have been critics to hold that none of the "multitude of matter [which] remained upon my hands," as the author phrased it, was "well digested." Lord Dover, in a note to his edition of "Horace Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann," somewhat slightly referred to this effort, inspired by the patronage of John Perceval, second Earl of Egmont and first Lord Lovell and Holland: "He was a man of some ability and a frequent and fluent speaker. . . . His excessive love of ancestry led him, in conjunction with his father, and assisted by Anderson, the genealogist, to print two thick octavo volumes respecting his family, entitled 'History of the House of Yvery'; a most remarkable monument of human vanity" (vol. i., p. 107). Horace Walpole himself, writing to Mann from Strawberry Hill on March 4th, 1749, declared of Egmont that "the first event that made him known was his carrying the Westminster election at the end of my father's ministry, which he amply described in the history of his own family, a genealogical work called, 'The History of the House of Yvery,' a work which cost him three thousand pounds, as the Heralds informed Mr. Chute and me, when we went to their office on your business; and which was so ridiculous that he has since tried to suppress all the copies" (vol. ii., p. 145).

Anderson, in fact, appears to have become so dazed towards the close of his life with the immense volume of material he had collected as to lose all sense of historic perspective. It is strikingly significant that, within a few months after his death, a suggestion of this is to be found in the "History of the Works of the Learned for the year 1739," issued in the November, the heading is prefixed to a long series of extracts from the 1738 "Book of Constitutions," (vol. ii., pp. 317-352), "An incorrect sketch of this Article was communicated to us by Dr. Anderson himself, a little before his decease."

It would almost seem as if some demon of incorrectness had entered into this most laborious of fact-collectors, who at the end could not correctly quote even from his own work. As industrious as Pryne of the "Records" and Rymer of the "Foedera," Anderson is never to be placed at their side by historians because of this untrustworthiness; and yet enough has been said to show that he did much good work which demands and deserves our gratitude. What manner of man was he in the flesh? From the physical point of view, Dr. Chetwode Crawley has described him, "without drawing unduly on the imagination, as short and plump, with a touch of clerical foppishness"; from the spiritual as either deserving or desiring some precedence among his co-religionists, with leanings towards what we now should call Ritualism; and from the literary as unhistoric, inaccurate, and dull. The picture is not a pleasing one, and, though in the main true, is incomplete. Anderson undoubtedly was pushing, pedantic, and not particularly thin-skinned, but his striving for patronage from "the great," whether peer or Premier, was in accordance with the spirit of the age, and was shared by far more illustrious authors. His "editing" of certain of the Masonic documents he laid under contribution was decidedly excessive, and his expansion of others highly distasteful to the scientific historian; but even in our own time not dissimilar "editing" and expansion of the original sources have been imputed, and with some reason, to so

illustrious a writer as Froude, and has been attempted to be excused by precisely the same plea as that which can fairly be put forward on behalf of Anderson—over-devotion to a theory and undue worship of an object. Anderson, whose zeal for Freemasonry is not to be challenged, allowed that zeal far to out-run discretion; and yet, but for it, we of to-day should have known much less than we do of the earliest period of the premier Grand Lodge of the world.

This much can be taken as assured—no man who was merely a foppish pedant, a dull writer, and an untrustworthy historian could have made, and kept, so many influential friends in so many varied phases of our social, political, and religious life. He had no advantage of birth; his position as minister of a poor, struggling, and divided Presbyterian congregation, in days when Nonconformity was very far from a passport to favour, was in no way an aid to advancement; and the frequent, even if not eternal, lack of pence with which he was troubled must have proved a very real drawback. Yet he succeeded in keeping a position in the front of the censorious, struggling, self-centred London life of the early eighteenth century for fully thirty years; and the more derogatory impressions which posterity has received of him have come from dour Presbyterians who, partly because of his association with Masonry, considered him flippant and, what was even worse, “facetious,” and from severe Freemasons who resent his drastic treatment of their original records, without remembering the true service he rendered to the Craft. My own feeling, as a result of this present investigation, is that Anderson, both as man and as Mason, has been estimated too lightly and much misunderstood; and the detailed study now presented of his career may stimulate discoveries which will cause him to be better comprehended and more admired.

The W.M. proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Robbins for his paper, and expressed his pleasure at the manner in which the striking personality of Dr. Anderson had been presented.

Bro. E. L. HAWKINS said :—

W.M., I have much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks that you have proposed to Bro. Robbins for his account of Dr. Anderson, and I should like to say a few words on a matter which has attracted considerable attention among Masonic students during the last two years, and to which Bro. Robbins has very briefly alluded; an allusion which I should like to amplify.

I mean the part that Dr. Anderson is alleged to have played in evolving Speculative out of Operative Freemasonry.

As Bro. Robbins has told us, Dr. Anderson first emerges into the light as the historian and exponent of Masonry in the year 1721, and no details of his Masonic career before that date have ever been satisfactorily established.

But lately Bro. C. E. Stretton, of Leicester, has been publishing some very remarkable statements in *The Freemason* and *The Freemasons' Chronicle*, and it is to these that I wish now to call attention, but without committing myself to any expression of opinion as to their value.

The story as revealed by Bro. Stretton, and said by him to be contained in a minute book belonging to the Operative Freemasons, is as follows :—

Dr. Henry Compton was Chaplain of the Operative Masons from 1675 to 1710, and on his retirement Anderson succeeded him, and it is recorded that at a meeting held in September, 1714, Anderson proposed that gentlemen of honour and repute be

admitted to the evening meetings, but without receiving any instruction in the ancient art or trade methods, and pointed out that they would add dignity and also pay large fees, to the advantage of the operative members. The proposition was carried by the casting vote of the chairman, and in December, 1714, seven gentlemen, amongst whom were Payne, Desaguliers, and Sayer, were made Free Masons under the new system, paying a fee of £5 5s. each.

Nothing further is recorded (so the story goes) until September 1715, when, at a meeting at noon, on a Saturday, the Operatives complained that they had not got the password to allow them to enter the Masons' room at the Goose and Gridiron, on Wednesday evenings. One man said "Shame!" but the matter went no further.

According to Bro. Stretton it is obvious from this that the honorary or non-operative members were doing something on Wednesday evenings which they did not desire the Operatives to know, and he says "The only possible conclusion is that they were either inventing, digesting, or working a system of Freemasonry for honorary members only. These meetings and Anderson thus form the link between the Ancient and the Modern system."

Such is the story for which Bro. Stretton is responsible, and as he has so far produced no evidence to support it which satisfies me, I give it for what it is worth and with all reserve.

If it is true, it is strange that Dr. Anderson should have played no part in the 'Revival' of 1717, and should have remained in the background until ordered to digest the old Gothic Constitutions in 1721. It is to be hoped that those who are responsible for publishing such theories will shortly be able to produce some confirmatory evidence.

I should like also to say that in 1907 I spent a considerable time in endeavouring to ascertain when and how Anderson obtained his degree of D.D., but failed, being informed by the Registrar of Aberdeen University that his name was not on the list of Doctors of that University for the time when our Brother was alive.

With these remarks I wish again to thank Bro. Robbins for his interesting and painstaking paper.

Bro. E. H. DRING said:—

I heartily support the vote of thanks to Bro. Robbins though I regret I cannot agree with all his conclusions. I am entirely in accord with the statement that Anderson's work was "imaginative, fantastic and unhistorical," but I do not see anything to justify the claim that he was a man of "appalling industry."

We know that between the years 1712 and 1720 he published three sermons, and a fourth one in 1737; that he spent three months to prepare and print the Constitutions of 1723; that he took seven years to translate and compile his *Royal Genealogies*—which certainly cannot be called a very rapid rate of progression—and a certain time on the *House of Yvery*, a pamphlet, and a posthumously printed tract. To me this does not seem an appalling record of twenty-seven years' work on the part of a Minister of the Gospel.

So far as his two greater works are concerned, the *House of Yvery* has been condemned by every authority on the subject.

With reference to the *Royal Genealogies*, this was admittedly a translation of Hübner's learned work, *Genealogische Tabellen*, a work which is still, nearly two centuries after its publication, looked upon as authoritative. Anderson, however, not content with merely translating it, introduced into it everything he could glean from the Bible, Prideaux, and other authorities.

I have not compared the two editions of *Royal Genealogies*, but I have no hesitation in saying that an examination will prove the *two* to be really only *one*. I believe that Anderson had such a high opinion of his own powers that he ordered a large number of copies to be printed, and finding they did not sell, issued the remainder with a new title-page, and a few pages of prefatory matter and errata, as a second edition.

The verdict of the past is that Anderson was unhistorical and unreliable, and I think he might well be allowed to rest in peace. Although it may be little short of sacrilege to parody Dr. Johnson, an appropriate epitaph for Anderson would be *nullum quod tetigit, non inanitationibus ornavit*.

Bro. DRING has sent the following further remarks:—

What I said during the discussion on Bro. Robbins' paper, was said purely from my own experience of Anderson's books and without looking up the matter at all. Since then I have taken an opportunity of examining the *Royal Genealogies* more fully and find myself confirmed in all I said.

Anderson in his preface acknowledges his indebtedness to various authorities, especially Ussher and Prideaux, but one hardly expects to find such a *précis* of Prideaux as the following examples shew. Similar parallels could be repeated indefinitely. I may say they were taken quite casually, except that I avoided the first 100 pages of Anderson, as in that portion the matter for which Anderson is responsible is undeniably taken from the Bible.

ANDERSON'S *ROYAL GENEALOGIES*, 1732.
p. 121.

The temple of Gerizzim or Samaria being founded by Sanballat, who made Manasseh the High Priest of it, Samaria now became the asylum of all Malecontent and refractory Jews who when called to Account, fled from Discipline to Samaria, where They found Reception: so that in time the greatest Part of the Samaritans were made up of Jews; for the Cutheans and other Nations that had been planted there by Eserhaddon, being now made Proselytes to the Mosaical Religion, could not in some time be distinguished from the Jews; but being a mix'd People were in general called Samaritans. . . . This opposition was known in the Time of Christ's Ministry, as we read in the Evangelists; for the Jews said to Christ, Thou art a Samaritan and hast a Devil!

PRIDEAUX, *THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT CONNECTED*. 2 vols. folio, 1724, etc.
p. 327.

Sanballat having built this temple & made Manasseh high priest of it Samaria thenceforth became the common refuge and asylum of the refractory Jews so that if any among them were found guilty of violating the law, as in eating forbidden meats the breach of the Sabbath or the like and were called to account for it they fled to the Samaritans and there found reception by which means it came to pass that after some time the greatest part of that people were made up of apostate Jews and their descendants. The first of these Samaritans were the Cutheans and such of the Eastern Nation as Eserhaddon planted there after the deportation of the Israelites. But when these apostate Jews flocked to them they became a mungrel sort of people made of both. But the mixing of so many Jews among them soon made a change in their religion. . . . that when the Jews expressed their utmost aversion to our Saviour they said unto him "Thou art a Samaritan & hast a devil."

p. 145.

About this time Megasthenes flourish'd, who wrote an History of India. He was the Confident of Seleucus, and having treated for his Master with Sandrocottus King of India above mention'd, He resided there some time and gather'd the Materials of his History, which is now lost except some Fragments in Josephus and Eusebius, and some quotations in other Authors: so that the Book publish'd by Anniius of Viterbo under the Name of Metasthenes (which he mistook for Megasthenes) in the 15th century is a mere forgery.

p. 145.

Cassander having reign'd in Macedon 19 years from his Father's Death, died this Year of a Dropsy, and his Son Philip died soon after, leaving that Crown to be contested for by the other two sons Antipater and Alexander.

Pyrrhus, King of Epirus having been kept out of his kingdom by Neoptolemus the Usurper, had followed Demetrius in all his Wars very young, till the Marriage of Seleucus with Stratonice; when Seleucus made peace between Ptolemy and Demetrius, and Pyrrhus was deliver'd as the Hostage of Demetrius and carried by Ptolemy into Egypt.

p. 445.

About this time flourished Megasthenes who wrote an history of India. For he was a confident of Seleucus's, and having been employed by him in his Transactions with Sandrocottus King of India and resided with him some time in that country and gone over a great part of it he then gathered up those Materials out of which he afterwards composed his book. Some fragments of it are preserved by Josephus and Eusebius, . . . And he is often quoted by Strabo and other ancient writers . . . But the Book itself is not now extant . . . Anniius a lying monk of Viterbo in Italy who was born anno 1437 . . . counterfeited . . . Megasthenes whom he calls Metasthenes out of mistake.

p. 446.

Cassander having govern'd Macedon from the death of his Father nineteen years, dyed of a dropsy; leaving behind him . . . three sons Philip Antipater and Alexander. Philip who succeeded him in the kingdom dying soon after, left the crown to be contested for between his two brothers.

Pyrrhus the famous king of Epirus . . . having been kept out of his kingdom by Neoptolemus an usurper followed Demetrius in his wars while very young . . . Then by the interposition of Seleucus, peace and reconciliation having been made between Demetrius and Ptolemy, Pyrrhus was delivered to Ptolemy as a hostage on the part of Demetrius for the performance of the articles, and carried by him into Egypt.

A further point as to the reception the book received may be inferred from the fact that only the first volume, and a very small portion of the second volume of Hübner was translated. Had it been successful there is little doubt the subsequent five-eighths of Hübner would have been issued.

One author has praised the book, Moule in his *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, and his words have for the last century proved an invaluable tag for secondhand booksellers' catalogues.

Bro. SONGHURST said :—

Bro. Robbins has done good service in thus bringing together all the known facts concerning Dr. Anderson, and it is to be regretted that he has not succeeded in supplementing them with much fresh information. However, we now have proof that Anderson was in London in February, 1710, and we may hope that other records will be found showing when he took charge of the meeting house in Glasshouse Street, which could have been only a few yards from the Swallow Street property bought by him in that year.

I am not by any means satisfied that some of the advertisements noted by Bro. Robbins had anything whatever to do with Freemasonry. "The Society of the Seven Liberal Sciences" seems to need further investigation, while the "Lover of the Fraternity of R.C." undoubtedly desired to get into touch with Rosicrucians, from whom much of our symbolism is said to be derived. The "Fame and Confession" he referred to is, of course, the English translation by Eugenius Philalethes (Thomas Vaughan) which was published in London in 1652.

The study which Bro. Robbins has made of Anderson's writings throws more light upon his character, but in my opinion no evidence has yet been adduced to show that he was anything but an inaccurate and unreliable historian. It is this which makes us all continually deplore the fact that the only history we have of Grand Lodge from 1717 to 1723 is that which was written by Anderson himself, and it is this also which gives peculiar interest to the statements of Bro. Clement Stretton, to which Bro. Hawkins has referred. But while Anderson's account was submitted to a Committee of Grand Lodge and issued with its approval, we are still waiting for the production of evidence to enable us to form a definite opinion about Bro. Stretton's statements.

Bro. Robbins says that at the Communication of Grand Lodge on 24th June, 1723, Anderson himself "acting by the specially delegated authority of the Earl of Dalkeith" appointed John Senex as Junior Grand Warden. Anderson's own statement is that the Earl "had left with the Wardens of his Lodge a Power to appoint in his Name, Dr. Desaguliers his Deputy Grand Master, Francis Sorrell, Esq., John Senex, Bookseller, Grand Wardens." The Lodge of which the Earl of Dalkeith was a member was held at the Rummer Tavern, Charing Cross, and it was to the Wardens of this particular Lodge and not to those of Grand Lodge that he gave the authority to act in his enforced absence. In the 1723 list we find that a Captain Robinson was a member of the Lodge, and probably he was one of its Wardens, for the Minutes of Grand Lodge state that :—

"Brother Robinson producing a written authority from the Earl of Dalkeith for that purpose, did declare in his Name, That his Worship had agreeably to the Regulation in that behalf, appointed, and did appoint Dr. Desaguliers his Deputy, and Brothers Sorrel and Senex Wardens."

So Anderson had nothing whatever to do with the appointment.

It may be mentioned that Anderson did not receive instructions to insert in his second edition of the Constitutions a list of "the Patrons of Antient Masonry." The statement to that effect is an invention of his own. He was ordered to print the names of all Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, and Stewards, but nothing whatever is mentioned in the Minutes about Patrons.

It may be well to note that certainly the first edition of the Constitutions was published for Anderson's own benefit, and not for account of Grand Lodge, as the

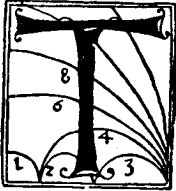
Minutes of the 24th February, 1735, record that when he made a complaint about the issue of the Pocket Companion by William Smith, this was "to the prejudice of the said Bro. Anderson, it [the Book of Constitutions] being his sole property." The fact was brought to the knowledge of Masonic students of our generation by Bro. Chetwode Crawley, in *Caementaria Hibernica, Fasciculus II.*, 1896, where the full *Minute* of Grand Lodge will be found. Bro. Chetwode Crawley incidentally mentions that in his opinion the *New Book of Constitutions*, 1738, was similarly the private pecuniary adventure of Dr. Anderson. Like the so-called second edition of Dr. Anderson's *Royal Genealogies*, which in reality consisted merely of a re-issue of remainder copies with a new title and a page of *corrigenda*, the so-called edition of 1746 consists merely of remainder copies with a fresh title-page, from which the style *New Book of Constitutions* is omitted. The obvious inference, Dr. Chetwode Crawley says, is that the remainder copies were sold, after Dr. Anderson's death, to a bookseller, who issued them with a title-page to suit his fancy. This sale could not have occurred if the copies had been the property of Grand Lodge, but would naturally ensue if they had been the property of Dr. Anderson. A curious point is that, after examination of copies in the original binding, Dr. Chetwode Crawley has satisfied himself that some of the re-issue of 1746 were provided with frontispieces and some were not. Apparently the remainder copies of the engraving were less numerous than those of the letterpress.

BRO. ALFRED F. ROBBINS, in reply, renewed, when referring to the observations of Bro. Hawkins, his determination to ignore all statements put forward in regard to the history of English Freemasonry in support of which chapter and verse could not be adduced. It was for that reason that he had deliberately refrained from noticing the assertions concerning Anderson's alleged connection with Operative Masonry; and he should continue to do so until proofs of them were furnished. With reference to the date of Anderson's obtaining the degree of D.D., he himself had been inclined to doubt the doctorate, because of the absence of the name from the contemporary Aberdeen list; but his doubt was removed when he found from the *facsimile* presented in *A.Q.C.* vol. xviii., p. 29, of Anderson's autograph inscription in his presentation copy of the *Royal Genealogies* in 1732, to Marischal College, his *Alma Mater*—which is preserved in the University Library, Aberdeen—that he described himself as "Jacobus Anderson, D.D.," which assuredly would have been impossible, in the special circumstances, if he had not been entitled to the designation. He differed from Bro. Dring's estimate of Anderson's industry, which still seemed to him appalling, and that with some experience as a very busy man who had assisted in the work of compilation. While Bro. Dring had minimised, in spite of the evidence now adduced, Anderson's work as a preacher of sermons which were afterwards published, his own statement that "Anderson, not content with merely translating Hübner's *Genealogische Tabellen*, introduced into it everything he could glean from the Bible, Prideaux, and other authorities," proved in that particular his (Bro. Robbins') case. He was decidedly opposed to Bro. Dring's idea that, because Anderson was unhistorical and, in many respects, untrustworthy, he might well be allowed to rest in peace, for he was very strongly of opinion that it was of great value to glean every fact that could possibly now be ascertained concerning the pioneer workers in English organized Freemasonry. It was because of this that he had searched everywhere for facts concerning Anderson; and he was somewhat disappointed to be told by Bro. Songhurst that he had not

succeeded in giving much fresh information. He looked back at what had already been submitted to the Quatuor Coronati Lodge by such high authorities as Bros. Chetwode Crawley and J. T. Thorp; and he ventured to think that he had added from the State Papers, as well as Presbyterian sources, some facts, and notably in respect to Anderson's private life, as well as his political activities and their practical results, which had up to now been unknown even to the most accomplished and trusted historians of the Craft. He desired, in this regard, to take at some future time one further step, and to complete a trilogy of papers on the earliest years of organized English Freemasonry and its organizers—of which this was the second—by preparing one on Dr. Desaguliers, the third Grand Master, the constant associate and helper of Anderson, who played so large a part in the origin and development of the Grand Lodge of England. And the thanks they had given him would stimulate his exertions to throw further light upon that most important period, always premising that he would never subordinate facts to theories, but ever place facts, and the proofs sustaining them, in the front rank.



FRIDAY 4th MARCH, 1910.



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, London, at 5 p.m. Present :—Bros. Fred J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., W.M. ; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., I.P.M. ; Henry Sadler, G.Ty., S.W. ; J. P. Simpson, A.G.R., J.W. ; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M., Chap. ; Hamon le Strange, P.G.D., Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M., Treas. ; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary ; E. H. Dring, S.D. ; E. L. Hawkins, J.D. ; W. B. Hextall, I.G. ; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M. ; and Sydney T. Klein, L.R., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle :—Bros. Sidney Sanderson, G. H. Kitchener, S. J. Fenton, Rev. Preb. Arthur J. Ingram, P.G.Ch., G. H. Luetchford, Col. H. R. Justice, H. M. Woodman, Fred. H. Postans, H. H. Montague Smith, W. Wonnacott, J. Jellis, Dr. William Hammond, J.G.D., John Church, D. Bock, W. A. S. Humphries, Arthur W. Chapman, R. J. Houlton, Curt Nauwerck, J. Walter Hobbs, Wm. A. Tharp, Jas. J. Nolan, R. S. Ayres, Theo M. Graham, Albert C. Palmer, Dr. C. S. Myers, Arthur A. Coster, George Robson, C. Walker-Arnott, Col. C. H. L. Baskerville, F. W. Potter, H. Hyde, J. Richards, H. St. John Oliver, G. J. Gissing, Axel Poignant, Fred Armitage, R. P. Emmment, C. Wyndham-Quin, Capt. C. W. M. Plenderleath, Eugene E. Street, Dr. A. E. Wynter, E. B. Young, Arthur Carpenter, W. Leonard Smith, Chas. S. Ayling, G. P. Simpson, Henry J. Dagleish, H. Paul Williams, Walter H. Brown, P.G.Stew., Dr. S. Walshe Owen, W. Hammond, Jas. T. Phillips, H. G. Warren, G. W. Cobham, G. Vogeler, Herbert Y. Mayell, Leonard Danielsson, Harry Tipper, P.A.G.P., and A. H. Tapper.

Also the following Visitors :—Bros. Austin le Strange, P.M. Philanthropic Lodge No. 107 ; E. F. Salt, United Industrious Lodge No. 31 ; W. Russell, J.W. Star in the East Lodge No. 67 ; L. A. Newman, Rhodesia Lodge No. 2479 ; Ramsden Walker, P.M. and Sec. United Northern Counties Lodge No. 2128 ; W. N. Drucquer, United Northern Counties Lodge No. 2128 ; and C. Allison, Cyclists Lodge No. 2246.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. W. J. Hughan, P.G.D. ; E. Macbean, P.M. ; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Tr. Ireland ; J. P. Rylands ; E. Conder, L.R., P.M. ; E. Armitage, P.D.G.D.C. ; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., P.M. ; L. A. de Malczovich ; W. Watson, Stew. ; and G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.

One Grand Lodge, three Lodges, one Masonic Library Association, and fifty Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The Secretary called attention to the following :—

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. GEORGE ROBSON, London.

Large silk HANDKERCHIEF, printed with various Masonic emblems.

By Bro. HAMON LE STRANGE, Hunstanton.

Past Master's JEWEL of the Lodge of Unanimity No. 102, North Walsham. The makers appear to be Peter and Anne Bateman, of Bunhill Row, London, whose mark was registered at Goldsmiths' Hall on 2nd May, 1791. The date-mark shows that the jewel was manufactured in 1794-5. It would be interesting to know if any similar jewels are in existence. The Lodge of Unanimity is a "Modern" Lodge, originally warranted in 1758 at Norwich. In 1814 it moved to Bungay, in Suffolk, but returned to Norfolk in 1827, and since that date has met without any interruption at the King's Arms, North Walsham. There are probably few Lodges that can boast of having met in one house for 83 years.

By the Lodge DER PILGER, No. 238, London.

Master Mason's APRON and SASH, reversible, worn about 1880 under the Grand Orient of Hungary, which subsequently amalgamated with the Grand Lodge of Hungary, thus forming the present Symbolical Grand Lodge.

COLLARETTES and JEWELS of the following Lodges :—

- a. Lodge Könyves Kálmán (Caloman the book-lover), Budapest.
- b. Lodge Schiller, Pressburg.
- c. Lodge Humanitas, Neudorf.

By Bro. A. E. STEARNS, London.

Engraved 'MEDAL,' presented in 1838 to Elizabeth Caroline Harcourt, by the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, at the hands of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, then Grand Master. The recipient, now Mrs. Baker, was born 19th May, 1825. A couple of months ago she visited the Institution in which she received her education, though of course her recollections were of the former building in St. George's Fields. The removal to Wandsworth took place in 1852. The Lodge of which Bro. Harcourt was a Member was the Burlington, now No. 96.

By Bro. FRED J. W. CROWE, W.M.

Several interesting and valuable CERTIFICATES from his important collection, including some issued by extinct Russian Lodges.

DINNER TICKET for the Anniversary Festival of the Masonic Institution for Boys, on 18th May, 1813. This was evidently the Institution founded for the benefit of the sons of Masons under the Grand Lodge of the 'Ancients' which is generally said to have been first established in 1798. There is no doubt the foundation stone of the School was laid in that year, but it may be that the Charity was actually instituted in 1792, as stated on the Ticket.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded those brethren who had lent objects for exhibition.

Bro. W. B. HEXTALL read the following paper :—




PAST MASTER'S JEWEL of the Lodge of Unanimity No. 102, North Walsham.



MEDAL presented to Elizabeth Caroline Harcourt in 1838, at the hands of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.

Masonic
For Clothing & Educating the
Ancient



TO THE
LOVE

Institution
Sons of Deceased & Indigent
Free Masons.

INSTITUTED 1792.

*The anniversary Festival of the Governors &c. of this City will be held at
the Crown & Anchor Tavern. Street &c.*

on Tuesday the 18th of May 1813.

When

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ATHOL.

The Patron of the Institution will take the Chair;

Brothers Lads.

Oaks.....

Heron.....

Leticia Sen.^r.....

Loney.....

Bull.....

Stewards, Brothers.

Leonard.....

Powell.....

Crowaker.....

Flaver.....

Jones.....

Towers.....

N. E. 77

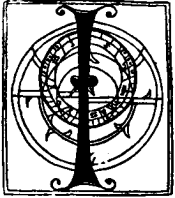
Dinner to be on Table at Five o'Clock.

Ticket 15

Dinner Ticket for the Masonic Institution for Boys, 1813.

THE SPECIAL LODGE OF PROMULGATION, 1809—1811.

BY BRO. W. B. HEXTALL, P.Prov.G.Warden, Derbyshire.



WOULD like first to say how this paper came to be written. Like divers brethren, I had been attracted by the obscure and seemingly unaccountable resolution by which the Lodge of Promulgation, on the 19th of October, 1810, declared that, "it appears to this Lodge that [a certain ceremony] is one of the two Landmarks of the Craft," and I had failed in the endeavour to meet with a convincing answer to the obvious question, "How were there but two Landmarks; and, if but two, what was the one other Landmark?" That some solution would be found within the records of the Lodge of Promulgation seemed at least possible, and perusal of the Minute Book in Grand Lodge Library left me with two impressions; one, that the words "two Landmarks" had been used by mistake, and were not intended; the other, that a *resumé* of the Lodge Minutes as a whole would possess much of interest and at least some utility. For the purpose of the present essay I have availed myself liberally of access to archives of the Craft kindly afforded by Bro. Henry Sadler, sub-Librarian of the Grand Lodge, and now place the result before you.

Portions of the proceedings of the Lodge of Promulgation are given by Bro. R. F. Gould, in his "History of Freemasonry," II., 497, *et seq*; and by Bro. Henry Sadler, in "Masonic Facts and Fictions" (1887), 158-162, and also in "Notes on the Ceremony of Installation" (1889), 4-7; but I now attempt a fuller and more consecutive narrative.

The formation of the Lodge of Promulgation was an important step which preceded the Masonic Union of 1813, and assisted to make that event practicable. It is unnecessary to do more than refer to the differences which had for something like sixty years divided the so-called "Ancient"¹ and "Modern" Freemasons, and to efforts which had from time to time been made to bridge these over, eventually resulting in a resolution by the Grand Lodge of England on April 12th, 1809: "That this Grand Lodge do agree in opinion with the Committee of Charity that it is not necessary any longer to continue those measures which were resorted to in or about the year 1739 respecting Irregular Masons, and do therefore enjoin the several Lodges to revert to the ancient Land Marks of the Society." Six months later, this was followed by a warrant from the Earl of Moira, Acting Grand Master (the Grand Master being the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV.), which was dated October 26th, 1809, and specially constituted the Lodge with whose proceedings we are now concerned. After reciting the Grand Lodge resolution I have just read, the warrant runs: "We therefore for the better carrying into effect the intention of the said Grand Lodge DO hereby constitute [the brethren who are named] into a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons to be opened at Freemasons Hall for the purpose of Promulgating the Ancient Land

¹ I so spell the word in this connexion. Some writers have used "Ancient" and "Antient" promiscuously, and confusion would have been avoided if the latter form had been adhered to. "Ancient" was used by the "Modern" Grand Secretary in a letter of 1759. (Sadler's *Masonic Facts and Fictions*, 109.)

Marks of the Society and instructing the Craft in all such matters and forms as may be necessary to be known by them in Consequence of and Obedience to the said Resolution and Order . . . And we do hereby will and require you the said Brethren to appoint days of meeting when you will give such instruction and that you do cause Notice to be given of such Meetings in order that all Masters of Regular Lodges and such other Brethren as you may think proper may have an Opportunity of attending the same And we do further require [the Master named in the Warrant] to take special care that all and every the said Brethren do perform and keep all the Rules and Orders contained in the Book of Constitutions." This warrant empowered the first members to associate others with them from time to time, and was to continue in force until December 31st, 1810, and no longer. It was addressed to the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Secretary, the Grand Chaplain, and the Grand Sword Bearer, for the time being,¹ the Earl of Mount Norris,² James Earnshaw, James Deans, James Joyce, Thomas Carr, Isaac Clementson, William Henry White, and William Mann; Earnshaw being designated as the first Master, and Deans and Joyce as Wardens.

November 21st, 1809. The first meeting. After reading the warrant, the Lodge was opened in due form by the officers above named. Earnshaw was re-elected (*sic*) Master, and he appointed Deans to be Senior, and White to be Junior, Warden. [There is an omission, but this is clearly intended.] It was resolved that the Lodge be called "The Special Lodge of Promulgation," and twenty-three members were elected, eleven of these being either Past Grand Wardens or Provincial Grand Masters, the others consisting of two Past Masters, nine R.W. Masters of Lodges, the first being "H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, R.W.M. of No. 1" (the Lodge of Antiquity), and the Senior Warden of the same Lodge, Bro. Charles Bonnor. After passing a resolution that future elections should be by "Ballott," the Lodge adjourned, a circular being sent to the elected members informing them that the Lodge was specially warranted "for the purpose of ascertaining and promulgating the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft."

December 1st. Bro. Bonnor was invested with the Secretary's jewel, and in response to a request for suggestions made by the R.W.M., Bro. Bayford, Grand Treasurer, "invited a Special attention in the first instance to the ascertaining what were the Ancient Landmarks which they were required to restore." At the request of the R.W.M. he stated clearly and explicitly the principal points of variation between the Ancient and the Modern practice in the several Degrees of the Order, and concluded by referring to Bro. Bonnor for a more detailed explanation of the precise forms adhered to in the Ancient Practice, whereupon Bro. Bonnor proceeded to an accurate description and recitation of the Ancient practice (as adhered to in the Lodge of which he is a member³) in the several Ceremonies of Opening and Closing the Lodge in the first, second, and third Degrees, and likewise in the mode prescribed and practised for communicating and receiving the particulars (*sic*) secrets in those several Degrees which constitute the Ancient Land Marks in Question. A general anxiety to ascertain by every possible means the most ample and authentic sources of Information on a subject so important led to a series of animated discussions, which was protracted till 12.30 o'clock when the Lodge was closed.

¹ These Grand Officers were: D.G.M., Admiral Sir Peter Parker; S.G.W., Herbert Compton; J.G.W., T. H. Farquhar; G.Treas., John Bayford; G.Secy., William White; G.Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Lucius Coghlan; G.Swd.B., Bartholomew Ruspini. In the Warrant, the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary are given precedence over the Grand Chaplain.

² Should be *Mountnorris*.

³ The Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1.

December 8th. The Lodge was opened in due form according to ancient practice. "Read sundry passages in the book of Constitutions touching the Ancient Forms, and proceeded to a critical investigation and ascertainment of the Ancient Landmarks restricted to the first Degree, and the several particulars respecting the mode of placing the three Great Lights, seating the Wardens, and opening the Lodge in the First Degree, rehearsing the Ancient Charges at Opening and the several particulars respecting seating the Wardens and opening the Lodge. . . . The forms of preparation, admission, and otherwise conducting the Candidates through the Ceremony of Initiation in the first Degree; the Ceremony of Inviting the Brethren to and calling them from Refreshment. . . . After which the Ceremony of rehearsing the Ancient Charges before closing was recognised and resolved on. Which several Arrangements, Forms, and Ceremonies were approved and Resolved to be adopted for the future conduct of the Craft. And the Lodge was closed in Ancient form."

Quære, whether the Resolution which at this early stage expressly recognised the rehearsing of the Ancient Charges before closing may be taken as implying that the practice had hitherto been so to rehearse after *opening*, but not before *closing*? This would almost seem to be so from a substantive resolution as to the latter being required or thought desirable to be placed on record. May I be permitted here to say that I regard it as a matter for regret that the custom of rehearsing portions of the Old Charges has been permitted to become entirely obsolete? Their language is stately and dignified; the time occupied need be but short; and I fear no better reason than desire to arrive at the phase which usually follows the closing of a Lodge was the cause of their falling out of use.¹ The Minutes show that the rehearsals were constant features in the work of the Lodge of Promulgation.

December 13th. Minutes of the last Lodge read, corrected and confirmed, "Resolved that Deacons (being proved on due investigation to be not only Ancient but useful and necessary Officers) be recommended."

It will be remembered that Deacons were not up to this time usually considered necessary in Lodges under the Regular Grand Lodge, but were generally appointed by the "Ancients."²

It may be convenient to state here what was further done on the subject of Deacons at subsequent meetings.

December 22nd. Deferred the decision respecting the proper situation of the Deacons.

December 29th. Bro. Joyce as Senior and Bro. Carr as Junior Deacons were appointed by the R.W.M.

Determined the situation of the Deacons.

January 5th, 1810 Resolved that the situation of the ³be on the right hand of the Master.

¹ See *Fifty Years' Masonic Reminiscences*, by Bro. William Kelly (1888), page 12.

² Bro. Sadler mentions their appointment in adjacent "Modern" Lodges at Darlington and Barnard Castle in 1770 and 1772. (*Masonic Facts and Fictions*, 155n.) Earlier instances in England occurred in the Swallow Lodge (Durham) 1734 (Hughan's "*The Apollo Lodge, York*," 1889, vi.); the Lodge at the Royal Oak, Chester, 1743 (Armstrong's *Freemasonry in Cheshire*, 1901, xix.); Lodge of Probity, Halifax, 1763 (Crossley's *History*, 1888, xli.)

³ Left blank; no doubt "Senior Deacon."

"The situation of Officers . . . as well as the utility and the Antiquity of the appointment of Deacons" was explained to the Masters of Town Lodges on the 26th of the same month, and approved.

Reverting to the other business on *December 13th*, matters relating to preparation for, and ceremonial in, the second Degree were considered.

Resolved that the following obligation shall be conformed to by the members of this Lodge, "We do hereby solemnly engage and obligate ourselves not to reveal improperly any of the Secrets or Mysteries, Forms or Ceremonies, of Ancient Masonry which have been or may hereafter be communicated unto us."

December 22nd. Bro. Charles Valentine, of the Lodge of Antiquity No. 1, was unanimously elected by Ballot a member of the Lodge.

It will be seen that this Brother took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Lodge from that time.

Points as to preparation for the first two degrees were reconsidered and decided.

The Secretary read a Plan for more effectually expediting the promulgation of the Landmarks, Ceremonies and Forms now under discussion.

As this "Plan" is a lengthy document, and deserving of notice, I will deal with it separately, later on.

December 29th, 1810 (*sic* should be 1809). This meeting was honoured by the presence of the Duke of Sussex, and the first resolution was that the situation of the Past Masters¹ should be a subject of future discussion. "A particular explanation of the Ancient practice of a respectable community of the Craft who have never entertained the modern practice was minutely sett (*sic*) forth by the Secretary so far as relates to the [completion of the second, and working of the third, degrees]. Whereupon certain deviations from the practice so explained were pointed out agreeable to the proceedings of the Athol Lodges, which deviations were ably descanted upon and discussed. Bro. H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex was pleased to contribute largely to the accumulation of valuable and important Information by a luminous exposition of the Practices adhered to by our Masonic Brethren in Berlin."

1810, January 5th. Bro. Valentine described the Ancient practice in opening the Lodge, and the ceremonial work of the first and second Degrees. And it was resolved that the variations from the practice before explained do not relate to essentials, or require any alteration in the arrangements previously determined on except [in apparently trifling matters of detail].

There is a curious reference to "the three Great Lights at the entrance," afterwards repeated at the meeting for reception of Masters of Town Lodges held January 26th, which seems to imply that both actual and verbal changes have occurred in our Lodges, under this head, since the Lodge of Promulgation dealt with the subject.

January 12th. Bro. Valentine described with great precision certain varieties of practice in the ancient Lodges of different countries, but . . . it was not deemed expedient to adopt them [except in one respect]. "The modes of advancing to the Master in the first and second Degrees . . . according to the Ancient Forms were . . . finally resolved on." Steps were taken for summoning a meeting of Masters of all Town Lodges on the 26th, and a further meeting took place on the 19th, which, however, does not require notice.

¹ "Post Masters" in the Minute Book.

January 23rd. The R.W.M. stated the detailed arrangements for the 26th, which included "an Oration applicable to the occasion" by Bro. Corry, Past J.G. Warden, and the drinking of four toasts, to the King and the Craft; the Grand Master; the Acting Grand Master; and "The Heart that conceals and the Tongue that never improperly reveals," at intervals of the work. Amongst various points for explanation to the assembled Masters of Lodges were named,

"Wardens, Junior in the South."

"Stewards and their Duties, not as Officers, but appendages."

"The preparation of the Candidate is then described, and He is then received by the Junior Deacon, and after the Invocation, the Senior Deacon takes charge of the Candidate, and conducts him through the ceremony of Initiation."

It will be seen that duties were then assigned to the Senior Deacon which had ceased to belong to his office by the year 1840, and probably long before.

A Report of the proceedings on January 26th, which was laid before the Lodge at its next meeting, shows that 26 members of the Lodge and 50 Masters of Town Lodges, numbered 1 to 412, attended. It may be worth noting that two brethren appear as Masters of Lodge No. 412, one of them being Sir William Beechey, the well-known portrait painter of that day.

"Bro. Corry addressed to the Brethren an Elegant Exordium applicable to the occasion," after which the R.W.M. "proceeded to explain (previous to a charge) the variations to be henceforth adopted in the manner of giving the honours and Drinking Toasts; and the Ancient mode of Adjourning to refresh and returning to Labour were also practised; and likewise the arrangements of the Wardens' Columns"; followed by verbal description and actual demonstration of "the whole Ceremony of Initiation according to Ancient Practice." The R.W.M. then gave an address in which he emphasised that the duty of the Lodge of Promulgation was, "first, to ascertain what were the Ancient Landmarks and the Ancient Practice, and then to communicate them to the Craft at large." In the Report as copied into the Minutes this rather unintelligible sentence (as it stands) follows, "He added that the Table arrangements placed on this occasion the accommodation of the Masters of Lodges not to be considered as offered for future invitation." The concluding part of the Report I give in full: "The routine of proceedings was occasionally relieved by the R.W.M.'s ordering Charges to the several Masonic Toasts as they are usually drank in the Grand Lodge and were on this occasion with unabated fervour. In addition to which the healths of the Masters of Lodges present, of the R.W.M. and the Senior and Junior Wardens of the Lodge of Promulgation, together with that of the Grand Treasurer as the reginator (*sic*) of the Measures [by] which the Ancient Practice is now about to be restored; of Bro. Corry for his Exordium that evening, and of the Secretary likewise . . . and the Associates rose with the same harmony and perfect satisfaction which had prevailed in the whole evening."

On *January 30th* and *February 6th*, Lodge meetings took place, when arrangements were made for another meeting of Masters of Lodges, which was accordingly held on *February 9th*, and attended by 19 members of the Lodge and 39 Masters of Town Lodges, but on this occasion the numbers of the Lodges are not given. The Masters present included Bros. Stephen Jones and Sir William Beachey (*sic*).

Bro. Robson, as a candidate for the second degree, "having answered the questions put to him satisfactorily, was invited by the R.W.M. to repair to the extremity of the

East, where, unobserved by the rest of the Lodge, he at the Master's command was entrusted by the W. Past Master with " [the means of satisfactory proof required at this stage], after which the appropriate ceremony was performed.

I call attention to the total absence of all hint or suggestion of any offer to put "further questions," such as we sometimes hear made; a comparatively recent invention.

The Minute concludes, "The Proceedings of this, as on the former evening, were occasionally relieved by the R.W.M.'s invitations to charges in honour of numerous distinguished Masonic characters both absent and present, and this Meeting, like the former, terminated with reiterated demonstrations of the most perfect gratification, approbation and harmony."

February 16th. At a regular Lodge, the form of opening in the third degree was considered and resolved upon; and it is noticeable that whereas when, on February 6th, the second degree was discussed, questions leading to that degree appear to have been taken for granted, we here find, at the more advanced stage, this resolution passed: "Resolved that previous to the communication of the Test of Merit to a Candidate for the Third Degree he shall undergo an examination to prove his claim thereunto."

It thus rather appears as if in the earlier stage of probation test-questions were familiar by usage, but did not, at any rate in practice, form a necessary preliminary to the ultimate step; and this may possibly bear upon the "number of degrees" question which has engaged the attention of some of our most experienced members.

The Minutes, after prescribing certain preparations, proceed, "the several Ceremonies of Exaltation were arranged, and it was Resolved that the said arrangement shall be adopted as the practice to be adhered to in future for the ceremony of raising Candidates to the third degree."

Either the word "Exaltation" points to a more or less general use of it in a *Craft* signification, or its occurrence is an inadvertence.

A resolution was passed affirming the mode of closing in the third degree, ending with these words, "but that Masters of Lodges shall be informed that such of them as may be inclined to prefer another known method of communicating the s¹ in the Closing ceremony will be at liberty to direct it so if they should think proper to do so."

This excellent counsel of toleration may be commended to any members of the *Craft* who would inculcate one inflexible method of their own, and — so far as they are able — proscribe every difference, however time-honoured and meritorious.

A further Lodge meeting was held March 2nd, and on

March 9th, 17 members, together with 42 Masters of Town Lodges numbered 1 to 435, as well as one Bro. to whose name no number is appended. Ceremonial preliminary to and belonging to the third degree was performed, and it is curious to find the R.W.M. so described when addressing the assembled Masters before opening, and on two occasions afterwards designated, "The Most Excellent Ruler," in the Minutes of this evening's proceedings.

See previous observation upon the use of the word "Exaltation."

¹ Left blank, as shown.

March 16th. A member of the Lodge, who apparently had not before attended, was obligated, and "a conversation took place respecting the ceremony of Installation;" arrangements being made for another meeting of Masters of Lodges on

March 23rd, when 15 members of the Lodge and the Masters of 46 Lodges, numbered 3 to 552, are stated to have attended; amongst the latter is the well-known name of Gilkes, No. 14, the then number of the Globe Lodge. This time the evening was mainly devoted to comments and questions, which the R.W.M. (in accordance with promises made at the earlier meetings) now invited. After some reluctance to begin, a question was asked as to the admission of Athol Masons, and received the judicious answer that the subject must be dealt with by Grand Lodge, "where alone that point must be decided." The ice having been broken, other questions and some discussion occurred, and the Lodge sat to a late hour. The minutes of this meeting are tantalisingly curt; the only indication of its general purport being that, "answers were apparently received with general concurrence and universal approbation;" but something had evidently happened the details of which have not come down to us, for,

April 6th. "Resolved that the behaviour of Bro. Charles Edward Reynolds on the 23rd ulto. was highly improper and unbecoming, both as a Man and a Mason; and that this Resolution be read at the next communication of this Lodge with the Masters of Lodges," who were to be summoned for April 27th. Previously to this Resolution the Minutes of March 2nd were, after receiving additions, confirmed.

April 27th. The meeting was attended by 14 members of the Lodge and 23 Masters of Lodges numbered 4 to 412, besides a Bro. Whitford, who was present at each Masters' meeting but to whom no number is attached. Upon questions being invited, unqualified satisfaction was expressed by the Master who had asked questions on the previous occasion. The resolution as to disorderly behaviour of Bro. Reynolds at the last meeting was read, when the Masters unanimously concurred in the propriety and justice thereof, and it was "Resolved that a copy of the censure be sent to Bro. Reynolds by the Secretary, and that he be informed that it met with the unanimous approbation and confirmation of all the Masters." Bro. Reynolds, who was Master of Lodge No. 217, did not attend the meeting.

An important feature was a reference by the R.W.M. to "the near prospect of a union with the Athol Lodges which probably would lead to fraternal communication and a digested arrangement equally satisfactory to both." He also stated that this would be the last meeting to which the Masters of Lodges would be invited during the present Masonic Session, which always terminates in the month of May. Answers to some further questions having been satisfactory (*sic*) received, a suggestion that Masters of Lodges should communicate their newly-acquired knowledge to their Wardens, "that it might be disseminated and kept alive in their own recollections as well as in the extended minds of their Officers," was approved; as was also, "the attendance of members of the Lodge of Promulgation at Lodges of Instruction to be established."

May 11th. The R.W.M. was congratulated upon his having been promoted to the office of Grand Junior Warden, "in consequence of his great exertions in promoting the Business for which this Lodge was particularly constituted."¹ A vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. Bonnor for the "Plan" to which I have before referred; and the Minutes end with the two following Resolutions:—"Resolved that no further pro-

¹ This took place on April 11th, 1810, in consequence of the S.G.W. (Compton) having gone to the East Indies. Farquhar was promoted from J. to S.G.W., and Earnshaw appointed J.G.W. (*Grand Lodge Minutes*)

ceedings shall be had till the Lodge resumes its Functions on the 3rd Friday in October. Resolved that the Secretary do cause the Minutes of our proceedings to the present period to be fairly copied against the next meeting of the Lodge."

October 19th. Opened Lodge in the first degree, Ancient Form.

Read letter of apology from Bro. Reynolds on the subject of the vote of censure addressed to him. Resolved, that the apology of Bro. Reynolds be accepted; that the resolution conveying censure be expunged from the Minutes, and that this resolution be communicated to the Masters of Lodges at the next meeting.

"Resolved that it appears to this Lodge that the ceremony of Installation of Masters of Lodges is one of the two Landmarks of the Craft and ought to be observed.

Resolved that it be referred to those members of this Lodge who are Installed Masters, to install the R.W.M. of this Lodge, and under his direction take such measures as may appear necessary for Installing Masters of the Lodge."

The second of these Resolutions I will discuss later on.

November 2nd. Read Minutes of last Lodge and confirmed. The Installation ceremonies were arranged to take place at the next meeting.

November 16th. "The proceedings in open Lodge preparatory to the Ceremony of Installation having been conducted in due form, Bro^s John Bayford, Grand Treasurer, Thomas Carr, Charles Valentine and Charles Bonnor, being themselves Installed Masters, retired to an adjoining chamber, formed a Board of Installed Masters according to the Ancient Constitution of the Order, and forthwith Installed Bro. James Earnshaw, the R.W.M. of this Lodge and of the Saint Alban's Lodge No. 22. They then proceeded to Install Bro. James Deans, S.W., R.W.M., of the Jerusalem Lodge No. 263, and Bro. W. H. White, J.W., R.W.M. of the Lodge of Emulation No. 12."

I would call attention to the phrase, "*formed a Board of Installed Masters according to the Ancient Constitution of the Order*"; and also to the circumstance that Bro. Earnshaw, the R.W.M., appears to be stated by virtue of the one ceremony of Installation to have become the Installed Master, not only of the Lodge of Promulgation, but also of his other Lodge of St. Alban's; whilst the two Wardens were, in this Lodge, installed as Masters of two other Lodges respectively. The first of the above two matters seems to me of some importance upon the question which forms the principal subject of Bro. Henry Sadler's "*Notes on the Ceremony of Installation.*"

On this occasion the even course of the Lodge was disturbed by an incident of some moment. Bro. Savage, a P.M. of the Lodge of Antiquity, and a Past Grand Steward, came upon the scene, and demanded admission into the Installation Chamber, which was courteously but firmly refused, upon the ground, "that it was not a Lodge Room, and that the Lodge of Promulgation, unlike other Lodges, was constituted for specific purposes, and that it was with extreme regret that on that account so respected a Brother could not be admitted." To this Bro. Savage replied that "it was not his intention to have applied again for admission, he having repaired to a meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity to report the refusal he had experienced," which last he stigmatised—according to the Minute Book—as "perfect irregular" (*sic*). After this incident the Installation Ceremonies were resumed, eight other R.W.M.'s partaking of their benefit.

November 30th. The Bro. Savage incident was discussed, and as it transpired that although that Brother had since attended a meeting of Grand Lodge, he had there

made no complaint, and also that he had, in a conversation with the Secretary of the Lodge, "treated the subject with levity," a resolution was passed that his interruption "was a violation of the decorum which might have been expected from a Brother of his Masonic rank and experience, and disrespectful to the high Authority by which this Lodge is Constituted and under whose protection it Acts," but that the circumstances should merely be recorded on the Minutes, of which a copy should forthwith be transmitted to Bro. Savage.

December 14th. Resolved that a Memorial be presented to the Grand Master for renewal of the warrant for two months. It appeared that a copy of the resolution concerning Bro. Savage had been sent to him as ordered, but not altogether with satisfactory results; Bro. Savage having replied by a letter to the Secretary, the purport of which is only referred to in the Minutes, but a copy of the letter is with a few separate papers. Commencing, "Sir and Brother," the writer had "the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a very polite note from you, inclosing a copy of a Resolution which I find has been entered in the Minutes of your proceedings," and went on to explain that Bro. Savage, having understood from Sir William Rawlins, a member of the Lodge, that he was about to receive the honour of Installation, "offered to accompany him, which offer he seemed to receive as a mark of friendly attention." The letter proceeds, "Having always understood (though it would now seem *erroneously*) that when a Lodge of Masons was congregated, any Brother, upon proving himself, possessed a *claim* to admission, it never entered my mind that any obstacle would be opposed to my reception . . . As my intrusion arose, to say the worst, from mere inadvertence, it might in charity have been supposed that my having been ordered to withdraw after my entrance would have satisfied the justice of the case, without the additional infliction of a *vote* of censure entered on your Minutes, and forwarded to me immediately, without the *confirmation* of those Minutes at the next subsequent Meeting . . . I hope for the justice of your Lodge that it will grant to this Explanation of mine the courtesy of a place in the Minutes of its Proceedings." Bro. Savage ended his diplomatic communication by having "the honor to remain, with a due sense of your polite attention, your very faithful friend and Brother": and that he, temporarily, succeeded in his object appears by the following, "Resolved that the letters addressed by our worthy Bro. Savage on the subject of the Resolutions [of November 30th] confirms this Lodge in the opinion it entertained of his powerful claims to the respectful and Masonic affection of the Craft. Resolved, that all the entries relating to this subject be expunged from the Minutes. Resolved that Bro. Savage be added to the members of this Lodge. Resolved that the Secretary do forthwith communicate these resolutions to Bro. Savage." There is no mention of any ballot being taken, or of any formal election; and I have spoken of a temporary success only, because we find, later on, that so much of the Minutes of this evening as related to Bro. Savage was excepted from confirmation, and the original motion—adverse to him—was confirmed.

Turning to the ordinary business, the R.W.M. tendered a temporary resignation of his Office in order that Bro. Brettingham, P.G.W., not being a Master of a Lodge, might, by being elected to the chair, be rendered eligible to be Installed. It was then "Resolved that Bro. Brettingham be elected R.W.M. of this Lodge," and "he was Installed in due form agreeable to the Ancient Constitution," as also were Bros. Wm. Shadbolt and Isaac Clementson. Bro. Robert Randol (*sic*), a Grand Steward and member of this Lodge, not being a Master of a Lodge, was, in order to enable him to be Installed, elected Master of the Lodge of Promulgation on the resignation of Bro. Brettingham, and forthwith Installed; after which, "On the resignation of Bro. Randoll

(*sic*) Bro. Earnshaw was re-elected R.W.M. of this Lodge, and the Lodge was closed in the third degree."

If the Minute may be accepted as a full record, the two last of these elections of Masters were taken in the third degree.

After this unique experience of being ruled by three Right Worshipful Masters *de jure* in the course of one evening, the brethren "Resolved that the members of the Lodge of Promulgation dine together at our expense on the 27th inst., being the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, at £1 a head"; and it is subsequently stated that on the day named fifteen of the brethren dined accordingly, but their names are not preserved.

December 28th was a special meeting for the instruction of Masters, attended by 18 members and 38 Masters of Lodges, numbered 3 to 571, one of the latter being Peter Gilkes, as well as by the Rev. J. Nightingale, described as of "Appollo (*sic*) Lodge, Sarum."

The R.W.M. informed the Masters that the Lodge of Promulgation had unanimously come to certain Resolutions regarding the ancient ceremony and practice of Installations, and that in consequence of such Resolutions having been communicated to the M.W. Grand Master, he had been pleased to renew the powers of the Lodge of Promulgation until the end of February, 1811; and that the two next Meetings would be for Installing Masters of Lodges. "The R.W.M. then took a retrospective view of the proceedings of the Lodge in the three degrees of the Order . . . and proceeded to point out the material parts in and between the several degrees to which [their] attention would be requisite in preserving the Ancient Land Marks of the Order, such as the form of the Lodge, the number and situation of the Officers, their different distinctions in the different Degrees, the restoration of the pass-words to each Degree, and the making of the pass-words *between* one Degree and another, instead of *in* the Degree."

Work in the various Degrees was then rehearsed, and "the R.W.M. stated that such was for the purpose of giving the Masters of Lodges information on every subject which might be better done by description than Action, and that he should afterwards summon them to go thro' the [three] Degrees . . . omitting the description of¹ &c., and taking only the parts which would be understood better by action than explanation."

January 4th, 1811. "Resolved that the Minutes be confirmed except in so far as they relate to Bro. Savage. Resolved that the original motives² respecting Bro. Savage be confirmed. Resolved that the Secretary do communicate the same to Bro. Savage." This is the final mention, both of the episode and of Bro. Savage, in the Minutes.

"Secretary read the Grand Master's authority for extending the period of the Warrant to the 28th day of February last" (*sic*). Four brethren were installed, and a Committee was appointed to arrange the ceremony of the Installation of the Grand Master.³ Resolved to meet 18th and 25th instant to install Masters of London Lodges, each to bring a certificate that he had served as Warden and been duly elected Master. "Adjourned to 18th."

I have not occupied time or space with repetitions of a statement that "the Lodge was adjourned," but it is so frequent in the Minutes as to show that it was the constant practice, and this probably answers a

¹ Word left blank.

² *Sic*; should be *motion*.

³ Should read, "Acting Grand Master." The installation was that of the Earl of Moira, A.G.M. See *post*.

contention that only the work of a regular Lodge, and, not the Lodge itself, can be formally adjourned.¹ In this connexion I may quote from the "Plan" previously mentioned, which proposes that a Professor to be appointed should instruct in the "Ceremonies of Opening, Adjourning and Closing the Lodge."

The next Minute is dated February 15th. Although the four pages of the Minute Book which follow January 4th are left blank, seemingly to provide for intermediate entries, it seems doubtful if the meetings arranged for January 18th and 25th were in fact held, as not only is no mention made of them, but the Minutes of January 4th—only—were confirmed at the next regular Lodge, on March 5th.

February 15th. 11 members of the Lodge and 34 Masters of Lodges, numbered 4 to 452, attended; also, "Colman, Prov.G.M. for Norfolk." The Minute is incomplete and not very intelligible, but I gather that though the three Craft degrees were intended to be rehearsed, the evening was devoted to Installation ceremonies, for which twelve Masters of Lodges presented themselves.

March 5th. Read Minutes of 4th January and confirmed them.

Reported proceedings of the Committee for installing the Acting Grand Master, and the subsequent performance of that ceremony at Grand Lodge on February 6th, which was approved, etc.

The W.M. stated that the Masters of Lodges at their last Meeting had united in a Petition to the Acting Grand Master which was signed by seven of the number on the part of the whole, being twenty-eight, praying for a renewal of the Lodge for another year, or such other time as his Lordship might think best.² Bro. W. H. W³, the Grand Secretary, reported that he had presented the said Petition, but that his Lordship, for certain reasons which the Grand Secretary stated, conceived it would not be adviseable to authorize the further continuance of the Labours of the Lodge of Promulgation for a longer period than the termination of the present month of March. Resolved that the Masters of Lodges be summoned for the 19th and 26th.

At this point the Minute Book comes abruptly to an end, so far as any records of further meetings of the Lodge are concerned, but four pages are occupied by the Report of the Committee for installing the Acting Grand Master, which had been, on March 5th, approved and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes. This Report states that through the absence of the Duke of Sussex, who was to have installed "in virtue of the rank which by resolution of the Grand Lodge H.R.H. holds as a Past Grand Master,"⁴ these members of the Lodge of Promulgation officiated,

Bro. Earnshaw, Past J.G.W., as G.M.
 „ Deans, G.Swd. Bearer (pro tem.), as S.G.W.
 „ W. H. White, G.Secretary, as J.G.W.
 „ Bonnor, in the 3rd Degree, "as I.Mr.";

¹ "*Chips from a Rough Ashlar*," by late Bro. James Stevens (1885), 131. *Ex relatione* (in 1902), late Bro. J. S. Cumberland, of N. and E. Yorks., P.D.G.Swd.B.

² This Petition, dated 22nd February, 1811, is with the Minutes. The third signature to it is "F. C. Daniel, 54." See, as to this brother, Sadler's "*Lodge of Emulation*, No. 21" (1906), 89; *A.Q.C.* xviii., 65; "*Some Lesser Masonic Worthies*," by Bro. E. L. Hawkins, in *The Freemason*, May 22nd and 29th, 1909.

³ Left blank; obviously "White."

⁴ The Duke of Sussex had received honorary rank as Past G.M. in 1805; was appointed Deputy G.M. May 1812; was elected G.M. April, 1813; and presided in the Grand East until his death in April, 1843. He had ranked "in all processions" as a Past Grand Master by resolution of Grand Lodge, 10th February, 1790.

that Bro. Bayford, Grand Treasurer, presented the Acting G.M. in due form, and that the first three brethren named took active parts, the actual installation of Lord Moira being performed by Bro. Earnshaw. Notice was given by the Acting Grand Master of a resolution as follows¹: "That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be given to Bros. Earnshaw, Deans, White and C. Bonnor, the Officers, and to the several other members of the Lodge of Promulgation for their labours respectively; and that a Blue Apron be presented to Bros. Deans and Bonnor, Officers of that Lodge who at present do not possess the same, and that they be requested to wear such Apron in all future meetings of the Society, and also that they be considered members of the Hall Committee,"² which was "passed in the affirmative" at the next Grand Lodge, on April 10th. The "Promulgation" Minutes have a rather daring version of this resolution, introducing into it, "as a testimony of the high sense which the Grand Lodge entertains of their services . . . in promoting so zealously, so ably and so effectually as they have done, the important objects for which the Lodge of Promulgation was constituted";—phrases which are not contained in the resolution as it was submitted by Lord Moira, and seem to hint that more effusive language would not have given offence to the brethren whom it concerned.

With a statement that, "Previously to the Acting G.M. having been installed a Lodge was opened in the third Degree and Bro^s. William Forsteen, P.S.G.W., and R. W. Shakesp^t, No. 131; A. L. Sinclair Gordon, P.J.G.W., and Prov.G.M. Hereford; and S. S. Coleman,³ Prov. Grand Mr. for Norfolk, received the honour of Installation," the Minute Book ends on page 126. It is a folio volume bound in contemporary rough calf, and written throughout in good, clerkly hand. In the foregoing are set out most of its material contents, with the exception of the "Plan," of which I make separate mention, *post*.

Having regard, not only to the position of the rival bodies, the "Ancients" and "Moderns," and the general feeling that a time of union was approaching, but also to the strain of "Ancient Masonry" perceptible in some of the brothers who composed the Lodge of Promulgation, it is not surprising to find that the outcome of their deliberations was largely in favour of the so-called "Ancient Masons." The latter had for something like sixty years insisted upon their own particular forms as the only ones consonant with the old landmarks, and the tone of their pretensions may be gathered from a letter officially addressed by their Grand Secretary to Lord Elcho, Grand Master of Scotland, in 1788⁴; "The Innovations which have of late crept into Masonry in this Kingdom . . . as they tend to affect the integrity of the system, it is the duty of the Brotherhood to discountenance. We trust the time is not far distant when, sensible of the inconvenience as well as the fault of the Deviation, they will come back within the Landmarks of the Craft." That their pertinacity was on the eve of reward sufficiently appeared when, in the summer of 1810, on the important subject of ritual, the Committee of the Grand Lodge under the Prince Regent formally stated that the older Society had exerted themselves to act by the ancient forms, and had formed a Lodge of Promulgation whereat they had the assistance of several ancient Masons.⁵ Bro. Henry Sadler infers from indications in the "Promulgation" Minutes that the Lodge of Antiquity—although No. 1 on the roll of the "Moderns"—had never

¹ The words of this Resolution are taken from G.L. Minutes (MS.) of February 6th, 1811.

² The "Blue Apron" appears to point to membership of Grand Lodge unaccompanied by any gift of office, present or past.

³ Spelt *Colman* in Minute of February 15th. He was a Clerk in Holy Orders.

⁴ "*Grand Master's Lodge No. 1*" by Bro. Charles Belton (1897), 22.

⁵ Gould, II., 499.

adopted their innovations, but had preserved the "Ancient practices,"¹ which will account for the active parts taken by Bros. Bonnor and Valentine, both from the Lodge of Antiquity, as the instruction and demonstration proceeded. Bro. R. F. Gould points out² that throughout the Minutes the word "Ancient" is used in a two-fold sense, as relating to the practice of the self-styled "Ancients," and also to the universal usage of the entire Craft; so making it not easy, in every instance, to determine the extent to which the Society under the Prince Regent borrowed from that under the Duke of Atholl; and he says, "In substance, however, the method of working under the 'Ancients' was adopted by the 'Moderns.'" In his more recent *"Concise History"* (1903), 347, Bro. Gould regards the virtual adoption of the methods of working among the "Ancients," not as a return to the old ways, but as pointing with certainty to "an alteration for the first and only time in its established forms" by the earliest of Grand Lodges. Bro. Sadler enumerates as instances of such change, amongst matters falling within the province of the Lodge of Promulgation, the recognition of the ceremony of Installation, and the general adoption of Deacons as officers of a Lodge;³ as well as the revival of the old custom of holding a festival on St. John's Day.⁴ An American brother, the late Leon Hyneman, in his *"History of Freemasonry in England from 1567 to 1813,"*⁵ wrote, "It is conclusive, from the action of the Committee of Charity and the concurrence of Grand Lodge, that it was necessary, preparatory to a union, for them to return again to the ancient usages, to no longer continue the innovations or changes made in the ceremonial which was the cause of so many of its members leaving it, and, affiliating with the Ancient Masons, 'to revert again to the ancient landmarks of the Society.' Hence the Lodge of Promulgation was appointed . . . and hence at the Union there was so little difference found between the Masons under the two Grand Lodges by the Lodge of Reconciliation through its committees of examination. The course adopted was a clear admission on the part of the London Grand Lodge that it had departed from the ancient landmarks, and, as a consequence, that [such departure] was the cause of continued secession from its ranks." I do not here further discuss questions as to changes made in the ceremonial at the Union, however worth pursuing, beyond calling attention to the opinion of Bro. W. J. Hughan, as expressed in both editions of his *"Origin of the English Rite"* (1884 and 1909), that, "We have virtually the Third Degree as it was prior to 1750."⁶ As Bro. Hughan is here dealing solely with the degree mentioned, no inference outside it will be drawn from his words.

The term "Exaltation," as applied to the ceremonial of the third degree, occurs only in the Minute of February 16th, 1810; and that of "Most Excellent Ruler" only in the Minute of March 9th, where we find it twice—once in distinct collocation with "the ceremony of raising." Per contrâ, the lately published (1909) edition of Bro. Hughan's *"Origin of the English Rite"* tells us⁷ that in Minute Books of a Royal Arch Chapter at York, from 1762 to 1781, the word "raised" is used to describe the ceremony there worked.

Except as authorised by its Warrant, the Lodge of Promulgation possessed no prescribing power as to ceremonies or ritual; and it is not within the scope of this paper to deal with what took place in that direction after the Union of 1813 was accomplished. The conclusions arrived at by the Promulgation brethren expressed the

¹ Notes on the Ceremony of Installation, 5.

² II., 500. See footnote at page 37, ante, as to "Ancient" and "Antient."

³ Masonic Facts and Fictions, 176-7.

⁴ Ibid, 161.

⁵ New York, 1878, 121.

⁶ Ed. 1884, 56; Ed. 1909, 85.

⁷ Page 101.

views of representative Freemasons of that day, and their Minutes hand down to us—though necessarily in an imperfect form—old usages and customs which should have a value for us, even now.

In the course of the Minutes there occasionally occur terms and phrases which it would not be admissible to print. I have sufficiently indicated the places, and their omission does not materially affect the continuity of the narrative. With slight exception, all contained in this paper in that special connexion may be found in one or other of the published works to which reference is made.

It may be noted that in 1815 a Northern Lodge of Promulgation was formed in Yorkshire, the Minutes of which are preserved by the Lodge of Probity No. 61, Halifax.¹

THE "ONE OF THE TWO LANDMARKS" RESOLUTION.

This was passed, as we have seen, on October 19th, 1810, and reads, "Resolved that it appears to this Lodge that the ceremony of Installation of Masters of Lodges is one of the two Landmarks of the Craft and ought to be observed." The conclusion at which I have arrived, after considering the Minutes of the Lodge of Promulgation as a whole, is that the seeming difficulty which has hitherto confronted us does not in truth exist, except so far as an error in copying may be so called. I base this view upon three grounds: (I.) The inherent improbability of the use of the word "two" being intended; (II.) The easy way in which such a mistake as the substitution of "two" for "true" could be made by a scribe who is known, or proved, to be an inaccurate copyist; (III.) The fact that many obvious errors, some of them involving the substitution of a wrong for a right word, are found elsewhere in the Minutes. Taking these grounds in order;

I. The inherent improbability.

The declared objects for which the Lodge of Promulgation was founded are variously stated as,

"for the purpose of Promulgating the Ancient Land Marks of the Society."
(Warrant.)

"for the purpose of ascertaining and promulgating the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft." (Circular to elected members of the Lodge.)

"the ascertaining what were the Ancient Landmarks which they were required to restore." (Minutes, Decr I. 1809.)

"the mode prescribed and practised for communicating and receiving the particular secrets in those several Degrees which constitute the Ancient Landmarks." (*Ibid.*)

"investigation and ascertainment of the Ancient Landmarks restricted to the first Degree." (Minutes, Decr. 8.)

"promulgation of the Landmarks Ceremonies and Forms now under discussion."
(Minutes, Decr. 22.)

"the Lodge of Promulgation, whose prescribed province it was, first to ascertain what were the Ancient Landmarks and the Ancient practice, and then to communicate them to the Craft at large." (Address by R.W.M. Jan'y 26. 1810.)

¹ Craven's *Freemasonry at Bottoms, Eastwood, Yorkshire* (1886), 43; Crossley's *History of the Lodge of Probity*, 1888.

"attention would be requisite in preserving the Ancient Land Marks of the Order, such as the form of the Lodge, the number and situations of the Officers, their different distinctions in the different Degrees, the restoration of the pass-words to each degree, and the making of the pass-words *between* one Degree and another, instead of *in* the Degree." (*Ibid.*, Decr. 28th.)

I find it impossible to reconcile any use of the words "Landmarks" or "Landmarks of the Craft,"—whether taken generally, or in conjunction with the Minutes before us—with their restriction to so small a number as *two*. It is common knowledge that the "Landmarks," in their general acceptance as a Masonic term, are said to number 25¹; in America they have even been made to total 54²; whilst the late Bro. Speth, recalling "the usual mistake of confusing the mere regulations of particular jurisdictions with the immutable laws of the Craft," suggests that not even a tithe of the 54 could be rightly so termed.³ Bro. Hughan says, "the term 'Landmarks' was not defined in the Book of Laws, and the qualification *old* does not help the matter, because if the usages and customs of the really *old* Fraternity were to be observed in 1723 and since, there would apparently have been few or no separate degrees whatever."⁴

Without further touching on so debatable a subject, I may safely assume that upon no theory can the Landmarks of the Craft be reducible to so small a number as two; and if we regard them in the larger meaning which appears to be conveyed in passages I have just read from the Lodge of Promulgation Minutes, the difficulty seems to be, not in increasing, but in limiting, the number. Perhaps the general and conventional meaning of the term "Landmarks" cannot be better expressed than by the late Rev. Bro. Woodford: "certain leading principles of Masonic ceremonial and symbolism which were to be regarded as continuous Landmarks of the Order"; and in that sense they would be, not few, but relatively numerous. In many places the word "Landmark," in the Minutes of the Lodge of Promulgation, appears to be used as meaning nothing more than "the authorized forms": and the "Plan" drawn up by Bro. Bonnor, the Secretary, contains these words, dealing with the duties of a "Professor" whose appointment was proposed, and significant as showing a principal member's view of the objects for which the Lodge was constituted; "the main object of duty . . . might, if restricted to a rigid construction of the Warrant, appear to relate to Forms only, and their ultimate task to a Promulgation of them."

In *Cæmentaria Hibernica*, I. 23^a, Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, writing of the "two Landmarks" resolution, says, "The other Landmark alluded to is the interchanged mode of recognition"; and this Bro. E. L. Hawkins, qualifying it with "probably," follows in his "*Concise Cyclopædia*" (1908), 140, adding, "It is a pity they did not state precisely what the two Landmarks were"; and repeating that apposite remark on page 183.

Throughout the Minutes I have found no reference to, or suggestion of, *any one other Landmark* which the words of the Resolution as they stand necessarily imply; and we are left in outer darkness with regard to it, so far as anything that helps us is contained in the Minutes themselves.

¹ Mackenzie's *Royal Cyclopædia* (1877); Woodford's *Cyclopædia* (1878). Amongst the subscribers to Woodford, over 30 years since, were these veterans, now of *Quatuor Coronati Lodge or Circle*: Bros. W. J. Hughan (who compiled a portion of the work); Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley; E. L. Hawkins; M. C. Peck; T. J. Ralling; John Yarker; G. F. Lancaster; and C. F. Matier.

² Grant's *Ancient Landmarks*, Louisville, 1894.

³ *A.Q.C.* vii., 91.

⁴ *Origin of the English Rite*, Ed. 1884, 98; Ed. 1909, 135.

II. The facility with which such a mistake as the writing of "two" for "true" could be made.

On May 11th, 1810, the Lodge "Resolved that the Secretary do cause the Minutes of our proceedings to the present period to be fairly copied against the next meeting of the Lodge." Up to that time the Minutes had probably been kept on separate sheets, certainly they had taken no permanent form. Whatever the actual form might be, the Minutes had usually been read and confirmed, and more than once the confirmation had entailed correction or addition.¹

Bro. Sadler informs me that he knows of no original Minutes, nor indeed of any documents relating to the Lodge, beyond the Minute Book itself and a few loose papers which accompany it. I have looked closely at the book, the pages in which were obviously written *en bloc* after the Resolution of May 11th, 1810, and I do not think it can ever have been examined with the sheets or rough book (whichever it may have been) from which it was transcribed. There are very few, if any, corrections; certainly none such as would be inevitable had examination with the original taken place. There are no Minutes entered between January 4th and February 15th, 1811, though the Lodge on January 4th was adjourned to the 18th of the same month, and four pages—numbered 114 to 117—are left entirely blank between the Minutes of the two meetings, so that probably one or more meetings were held in the interval, but no entries made in the space which presumably was reserved for them; the original minutes may have been lost before being copied. The abrupt ending of the Minute Book, which is left uncompleted, supports a conjecture that, when the labours of the Promulgation brethren ceased, the book was put away just as it was, and no notice taken of, or care bestowed upon, it, beyond its mere preservation as an archive.

I have described the Minute book as in clerkly handwriting. I formed the opinion that the Minutes up to and including May 11th, 1810, are not in the same writing as the remainder, all the latter being in a different, though similar, hand; and Bro. Songhurst, who has kindly inspected the Minutes on this point, agrees with me. This leaves my other conclusions unaffected, as uncorrected errors are common to each of the two handwritings in about the same proportion; whilst the probability of a mistake in copying having occurred in "the two Landmarks" resolution hardly becomes less when we find that the latter was included in the first Minute copied by a new hand, namely that of October 19th, 1810.

Let me, for a moment, leave the Minute Book to itself, and ask you to remember the similarity between the words "*two*" and "*true*," as written in any ordinary hand. The number of down strokes practically corresponds; and it would be easy for a writer copying at sight from a perhaps hurriedly written draft to mistake the word he saw; or the transcript may have been dictated, and so the error be one of either sight or sound. But I regard it as the more probable that the writer copied wrongly from what he had before him. The Minutes were certainly not personally copied into the Book by the Lodge Secretary, Charles Bonner, whose handwriting is quite dissimilar, as is shown by a specimen on one of the papers with the Minute Book.

It is really, however, not necessary to theorise as to how an error may have been made; all I seek to do is to show that one has indeed occurred: and there is, of course, the possibility that "two" may have been a wholly gratuitous interpolation, not attributable to any word of similar sound.

¹ See, 1809, December 13th, and 1810, April 6th.

III. The probability of a mistake having been made here, inasmuch as other mistakes of a similar class are found in the same Minute Book ; some, if not all, made by the same hand in course of copying from the original or a draft.

In support of this I present a list of clerical errors in tabulated form, showing context so far as needed ;

PAGE OF MINUTE BOOK.	DATE.	WRITTEN IN THE MINUTE BOOK.	SHOULD BE, CORRECTLY.
9	1809. Dec. 1	the <i>particulars</i> secrets	the <i>particular</i> secrets
11	„ 8	written a <i>little</i> of apology	written a <i>letter</i> of apology
36	„ 29	Decr. 29. 1810	Decr 29. 1809
„	„ „	<i>Post</i> Masters	<i>Past</i> Masters
40	1810. Jan. 5	<i>no charge</i> was <i>deeded</i> necessary	<i>nor change</i> was <i>deemed</i> necessary
47	„ 23	<i>bandge</i> is removed	<i>bandage</i> is removed
52	„ 26	would be enabled, twice repeated in the sentence	should occur only once
54	„ „	On this occasion the accommodation of the Masters of Lodges not to be considered, (&c.)	words omitted
„	„ „	the <i>reginator</i> of the Measures which the Ancient practice is now about to be restored	<i>originator</i> ; word afterwards omitted
78	March 23	<i>giving</i>	given
„	„ „	<i>the</i>	<i>they</i>
79	„ „	other questions to the mode	“as” omitted after “questions”
80	„ „	the Lodge was <i>colsed</i>	the Lodge was <i>closed</i>
85	April 27	<i>Answered</i> his intention	<i>announced</i> his intention
„	„ „	<i>waving</i>	<i>waiving</i>
87	„ „	to the <i>persons</i> satisfaction of all present	to the <i>personal</i> satisfaction
„	„ „	was <i>satisfactory</i> received	was <i>satisfactorily</i> received
93	Oct. 19	to take such <i>measure</i>	to take such <i>measures</i>
97	Nov. 16	stigmatised the refusal as <i>perfect</i> irregular	<i>perfectly</i> irregular
103	„ 30	<i>This nevertheless</i> to be remarked	<i>It is nevertheless</i> , &c.
107	Dec. 28	<i>Appollo</i> Lodge, Sarum	<i>Apollo</i> Lodge
111	1811. Jan. 4	Resolved that the original <i>motives</i> . . . be confirmed	original <i>motion</i>
„	„ „	28th day of February <i>last</i>	28th day of February <i>next</i>
121	March 5	Resolved that the undelivered be forthwith called for	word omitted after “undelivered,” probably “accounts”
26	Copy Plan	he should <i>by</i> authorised	he should <i>be</i> authorised

In making the foregoing list I have passed by other palpable mis-spellings, mistakes in proper names and figures, omissions of unimportant words, and blanks left without apparent reason, such as “Bro. W. H. W. the Grand Secretary, reported (&c.)” -- the occurrence of which shows that no examination or checking of the Minute Book could have been made, either down to May 11th, 1810, (to which date it seems probable the copying was done *en bloc*, in pursuance of the resolution then passed) or from that time to the close on March 5th, 1811. From first to last, there is no signature of Master, Wardens or Secretary, and nothing to show that this Minute Book ever found its way inside the Lodge of Promulgation at all ; whilst every indication and inference is the other way.

To summarise my contentions ; the use of the words “One of the two Landmarks,” is so inconsistent with, and opposed to, the surrounding circumstances and the

whole tenour of the Minutes themselves, as to be at least eminently improbable; the error is one which might easily be made by a copyist, and if left uncorrected would remain as we now find it; the Minutes contain other errors of a like sort, in addition to many minor, but obvious, mistakes of various kinds; and there is an absence of any indication that the copy was ever examined or compared with the original Minutes. These features combined point to a regrettable want of care, as unfortunate in its result as inexplicable in its occurrence.

In face of this cumulative inferential proof, it appears to me that the phrase, "one of the two Landmarks," in the Minute of October 19th, 1810, is a clerical error for "one of the true Landmarks," and should be so regarded in future. In arriving at this conclusion I have not ignored the circumstances, (a) that I do not find the words "true Landmarks" in collocation elsewhere in the Minutes; and (b) that the words, "one of the two Landmarks" have been repeatedly cited and discussed by Masonic writers without their accuracy being called into question: but after making all due allowance, I find myself unable to resist the conclusion I have stated.

I hope I have not failed to make it clear that, in my personal view, it was so wholly improbable that the expression "one of the two Landmarks," could be intended that it does not require the occurrence of the many palpable mistakes we find in the unchecked and uncorrected copy of the Minutes which forms the one and only record we possess to justify a conclusion that the use of the word "two" in the resolution was sheer blundering. And further, that although for the sake of completeness, and to satisfy as far as I can the tenderest consciences amongst us, I have gone on to suggest the probability of "two" being a mis-copying of "true," yet that I regard this as a subordinate theory merely, the non-acceptance of which in no degree affects my main and major proposition.

THE "PLAN" WHICH IS MENTIONED IN THE MINUTES.

The Minutes relating to this are,

1809. December 22nd.—The Secretary read a Plan for more effectually expediting the promulgation of the Landmarks, Ceremonies and Forms now under discussion, for rescuing the Craft from the degrading effects of the means now in use for disseminating Instruction through unauthorized and polluted Channels; and for combining with its promulgatory qualities a sure and satisfactory power of promoting Masonic knowledge and preserving the Masonic system.

1810. March 2.—Reference being made to a paper which was read by the Secretary on¹ the of the Brethren present entered into a full Discussion of the subject, the result of which was generally unfavourable to any further proceeding on the suggestions it contained; in consequence of which the proposer of the measure stated that unless it had met with the decided and unanimous approbation of the Lodge he had no desire that it should be entertained at all; and the conversation ended without any motion having been proposed on the subject.

April 6.—Read minutes of 2 March, and after inserting an Article respecting a Conversation which took place that evening on the subject of a paper which was read by the Secretary on the² day of the said Minutes were confirmed.

¹ Blanks left.

² *Ibid.*

May 11.—Vote of thanks to Bro. Bonnor for his services as Secretary, “and especially for his elaborate production which was read to the Lodge on the 22nd day of December last with a view to promote a beneficial communication to the Craft in general, which production has been the subject of particular discussion, but not of any final determination.”

Bro. Gould, in his “History,” II., 501, implies that the “Plan” was transmitted to the Acting Grand Master; but the Minutes, and the heading of the document itself, seem to show that its final stage was reached upon its being discussed in Lodge without tangible result.

The “Plan” so justifies its description as an “elaborate production” that I am tempted to epitomize it; premising that it occupies seventeen pages of the Minute Book (18—35), and is headed,

“Copy of the Plan for more effectually expediateing (*sic*) the promulgation of the Landmarks, &c. Read to the Lodge of Promulgation by the Secretary, 22^d. December, 1809, so worded as to bear the shape of a Report to the Acting Grand Master in case the Lodge should be inclined to adopt it.”

To the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Moira, Acting G.M., &c., &c. ;

My Lord.

[After stating the constitution of the Lodge of Promulgation, and its earlier proceedings,] “In the performance of these Preliminary duties they have manifested their zeal by an unremitting Assiduity, and have the satisfaction to enjoy as the fruits of their diligence and perseverance a confident persuasion of having derived the most Authentic Information from the purest sources : and of having so settled and determined a proper arrangement thereof as henceforth to render all the ordinary Ceremonies of the Craft, in practice simple, in Effect impressive, and in all respects strictly conformable to ancient practice . . . Special care has been taken in every instance to prefer as concise a mode of arrangement as is consistent with a retention of essentials; scrupulously avoiding at the same time any sacrifice to brevity at the expense of those Ancient Forms they are directed to ascertain and restore.” The “Plan” then considers what should be done “in disseminating the knowledge they have acquired,” and proceeds, “The laxity of practice which is understood to prevail in some of our Lodges converts the conviviality in which we seek the refreshment to which Masonic Industry is entitled, into a primary, instead of a secondary object, which is equally injurious to the Character of the Craft, and subversive of the moral benefits which the Institution is intended to bestow upon Mankind. These evils if traced to their source will be found to result from a want of some legitimate, some authorized mean, by which the Zeal of the ardent Mason shall at all times be sustained and encouraged; the indifference of the tardy find a spur that shall beget emulation where it does *not* exist, and encrease it where it does . . . The foundations of Masonic Wisdom have hithertoo dispensed their Salubrious supplies in very few and scanty streams.” Then follows a strong condemnation of “printed communications on Masonic subjects professing to contain copious information”; and the “Plan” goes on to propose “the institution of the Office or Degree of a Masonic Professor of the Art and Mystery of Speculative Freemasonry, to be conferred by Diploma on some skilled Craftsman of distinguished acquirements and general fitness . . . under the title or designation of ‘Masonic Professor of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons under the Constitution of England,’ with authority to instruct publicly or privately; to select an

adequate number of skilled Craftsmen to act as his Occasional Assistants . . . who should be awarded the distinction of certain appropriate embellishments, such as a medal, a ribbon, or a sash " . . . "That the Professor should construct a syllabus according to the precise Forms now sanctioned, not only to serve as an Assistant to those who are desirous of prosecuting Masonic Studies, but as a remembrance and an Aid, essentially necessary to all Lodge Officers, of every Class, and as a Book of reference that is indispensable on almost all occasions, and at almost all times as are devoted to the practical Duties of the Order. But above all things he should be required to prepare for preservation, in an Ark to be kept sacred for that purpose, a Pandect of the Science of Speculative Freemasonry, comprising a clear and comprehensive digest of everything relating to the Art, save and except those particulars which are forbidden to be committed to writing . . . that in cases of future occasion to ascertain points concerning which doubts, uncertainty, or difference of opinion may exist, a reference to this duly Sanctioned authority may conclusively decide the question and effectually govern the practice ever after. This pandect should be written in Masonic Cypher. . . . "

On the subject of instruction to be given to private Lodges by the Professor and his Assistants, this suggestion occurs, "If an ideal unpleasantness should arise from the circumstance of receiving assistance from those who are not Members of the Lodge, it may at any time be done away by the simple and ordinary practice of voting the parties Honorary Members, and then they will be to all intents and purposes embodied and actual Members of their own Community."

This clear recognition of honorary membership so early in the nineteenth century is interesting, and will be new to many of us.

The Professor was to relinquish every other pursuit ; "A Conscientious discharge of his multifarious duties would engage every hour of the day for the greater part, not only of the Session, but of the year"; and the "Plan" concludes with a recommendation that questions of remuneration and the like be left until a future time.

We are not informed what were the particular reasons which influenced the "Promulgation" brethren to look with disapproval upon the proposals put forward by their energetic Secretary, and, however politely, to "shelve" it, as we know from the Minutes they did. Probably they regarded much of it as beyond their province ; and to many of them the idea of compiling a written ritual, however guarded by cypher writing and close official custody, would be objectionable. It may be, too, that a certain spirit of toleration, and a feeling that it would be best to leave ceremonial details in the hands of Lodges, and of the brethren responsible to Grand Lodge for their good government, guided their action, which perhaps we of the present day have no substantial cause to regret. But this reproduction of portions of the "Plan" will be found interesting, both as indicating methods which were seriously intended by its framer, and also as preserving, in its eulogistic references to the work done by the Lodge of Promulgation, the high estimation in which the worthy brethren thereof held themselves, no doubt with sufficient reason.

There is a general resemblance between some main features of the "Plan" and those of the "Grand Chapter of Harodim," which was opened in London in January, 1787, as will be seen by the various editions of Preston's "*Illustrations of Masonry*," published after that date.¹

¹ Bk. IV., Section xi.

The following list of members of the Lodge of Promulgation is taken from the Minutes.¹

Named in the Warrant, October 26th, 1809.

The Deputy Grand Master; the Senior G. Warden; the Junior G. Warden; the G. Treasurer; the G. Secretary; the G. Chaplain; the G. Sword Bearer for the time being; the Earl of Mount Norris,² James Earnshaw, James Deans, James Joyce, Thomas Carr, Isaac Clementson, William Henry White, William Mann.

Elected Members, November 21st 1809.

George Harrison, P.S.G.W.
Benjamin Lancaster, P.J.G.W.
Arthur Tegart, P.J.G.W.
Robert Brettingham, P.J.G.W.
Thomas Brand, P.J.G.W.
Sir William Rawlins, P.S.G.W.
William Forsteen, P.J.G.W.
The Earl of Pomfret, Prov.G.M. for Northamptonshire.
Alex^r S. Gordon, P.J.G.W. and Prov.G.W., Hereford.
William Wix, Prov.G.M. for Essex.
George Harvey, Prov.G.M. for Hertford's.
Rev^d John Frith, P.M. of Grand Steward's Lodge.
Robert Randall (*sic*), P.M. of same.
H.R.H the Duke of Sussex, R.W.M. of No. 1.
Richard Robson, „ No. 4.
Walton, „ No. 9.
Charles Millett, „ No. 14.
William Shadbolt, „ No. 21.
Joseph Jones „ No. 66.
J. M. De Costa, „ No. 118.
Mivart, „ No. 128.
James Pearse, „ No. 142.
Charles Bonnor, S.W. of No. 1.

Elected December 22nd, 1809.

Charles Valentine, of the Lodge of Antiquity No. 1.

Elected December 14th, 1810 (not confirmed, January 4th, 1811).

James Savage, P.M. No. 1, P.G.Steward.

Whilst I have not made systematic search into the Masonic careers of these brethren, I am able to give a few particulars of some of them.

The Chevalier Bartholomew Ruspini, founder of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, joined the Mourning Bush Lodge (the predecessor of the Lodge of Emulation, No. 21) in 1769, and is said to have suggested the formation of the Prince of Wales's Lodge, which he joined in April 1787, whilst it was working under a dispensation before the issue of a warrant. He was Grand Sword Bearer from 1791 to 1813, and died in

¹ A statement in "*Some Account of the Percy Lodge, No. 198*" (1902), 52, that the Lodge of Promulgation was composed of 25 brethren, is incorrect. There were altogether 39, not reckoning Bro. Savage.

² Should be *Mountnorris*.

1814. The Prince of Wales's Lodge, now No. 259, was, of course, on the "regular" or "modern" register, but Ruspini in 1788 became a member of the Grand Master's Lodge on the "ancient" roll," now No. 1.

The Earl of Mountnorris was an Irish peer, whose ancestor's claim to the English titles of Earl of Anglesey and Baron Altham had been disallowed by the House of Lords, but his Irish titles recognised by the Irish Parliament, and who had been advanced to an Irish earldom, which died with his successor in 1844. Our Earl, who was Prov.G.M. of Huntingdon, joined the Prince of Wales's Lodge in 1801, and the Lodge of Antiquity in 1808, was Master of the Somerset House Lodge in 1810, and died in 1816. James Earnshaw was initiated in St. Alban's Lodge (London) in 1795, being then described as of Rathbone Place, Esquire. James Deans is claimed as an initiate in 1783 by the Lodge of Emulation,¹ and also in 1786 by the Jerusalem Lodge;² the last named possesses his portrait. He became Master of the Grand Stewards' Lodge; was appointed Junior Grand Warden in 1812; and was one of the signatories to the Articles of Union on November 25th, 1813. He was for over forty years Captain and Paymaster of the Royal London Militia, and died in 1838, aged 81.³ William Henry White was initiated in the Lodge of Emulation 1799; appointed Joint Grand Secretary at the Union in 1813; and was sole Grand Secretary from 1839 to 1857; dying in 1866.⁴ George Corry was Junior Grand Warden in 1795, and Acting Master of the Prince of Wales's Lodge from 1806 to 1819. Sir William Beechey, R.A., joined the same Lodge in 1807. Stephen Jones, James Joyce, and William Shadbolt were members of the Lodge of Reconciliation formed in 1813 in compliance with the fifth Article of Union. Joyce was a founder of the Bank of England Lodge, and used proudly to recall that he proposed the Duke of Sussex as Grand Master. He died in 1841, aged 90.⁵ Arthur Tegart signed the Articles of Union as a Past Grand Warden. Robert Brettingham (whose full name was Robert Furze Brettingham), an architect of repute, was appointed successor to Thomas Sandby as Grand Architect in 1799, but upon its being resolved that the office should be discontinued was permitted to attend Grand Lodge and wear an honorary jewel as a mark of personal respect.⁶ Junior Grand Warden in 1797, he joined the Prince of Wales's Lodge in 1810, stated as from the Grand Master's Lodge, but his name is not in the latter's list as given in its 1897 Record. Robert Randall⁷ joined the Prince of Wales's Lodge in 1802, being then Master of the Grand Stewards' Lodge.

The following were members of the Lodge of Antiquity No. 1: James Savage, 1793; John Bayford, 1798; Charles Valentine, 1801; Sir William Rawlings (*sic*), 1803; Charles Bonnor, 1805. James Savage, whose claim of a right to attend will be recollected, is described as of Great Queen Street, Coachmaker, and he may be the brother of that name, of Lodge No. 1, and Past G. Deacon, who resided in Essex Street,

¹ Sadler's *Lodge of Emulation* (1906), 103; *F.Q.R.* 1838, 236, gives the date as 1781.

² *Centenary Celebration of the Jerusalem Lodge* (1871), 44.

³ Sadler's *Lodge of Emulation*, 103; *F.Q.R.* (1838), 236. The *Jerusalem Lodge Centenary* gives the date of his death as 1835. The *Freemasons' Quarterly Review* (1835), 220, has a circumstantial narrative of the initiation into the Craft of James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," on May 7th, 1835, under a dispensation from the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, the Lodge being held at the "Cleikum" Inn, St. Ronan's, kept by Meg Dods, and the ceremony performed by the above Bro. James Deans, described as member of the Lodges Emulation (London) and Canongate Kilwinning (Edinburgh), and the candidate being "finally declared to be, and hailed as, a Master Mason of the Craft." Lyon's *History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, No. 1* (1873), 334, includes Hogg amongst members of Canongate Kilwinning, and the time and place of his initiation are respectively referred to at *A.Q.C.* xiii., 46, and xiv., 166. The poet was then 65 years of age, and he died in the following November. (*F.Q.R.* 1835, 66, 437.)

⁴ Sadler's *Lodge of Emulation*, 122.

⁵ *F.Q.R.* (1841), 214.

⁶ Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry*, Bk. iv., section xiv.

⁷ In the "Promulgation" Minutes his name is variously spelt, *Randall*, *Randoll*, and *Randol*.

Strand, and suffered domestic bereavements, in 1840, 1841, and 1844.¹ Charles Valentine is identified by Bro. Henry Sadler with a brother of the same name who had been expelled by the "Ancients" for irregularities, which included the taking of a warrant from one of their Lodges to the "Moderns."² Sir William Rawlins was S.G. Warden, and also Sheriff of London, in 1802; he joined the Prince of Wales's Lodge in 1825, and died in 1838; an obituary notice was promised by the *F.Q.R.*,³ but did not appear. Charles Bonnor had been for some years upon the stage as an actor, but became a comptroller in the Post Office, and retired upon a considerable pension in 1795,⁴ so that he brought varied experiences, besides leisure, to his duties as Secretary of the Lodge of Promulgation.

Considering the frequent mention in the "Promulgation" Minutes of members of the Lodge of Antiquity, it may be thought remarkable that nowhere appears the name of Bro. William Preston, who became a member, and Master, of that Lodge in 1774⁵; whose *Illustrations of Masonry* attained its twelfth edition in 1812; and who lived until 1818. Nothing seems more certain than that further light will be thrown upon past days of the Craft when the history and records of the Lodge of Antiquity come to be published; an advantage much to be desired, and which we hope for at no distant date from the pen of one of our most distinguished Quatuor Coronati members.

Apart from particular phases of which I have made special mention, I trust that interest will be found in these sayings and doings of our Masonic brethren a hundred years ago.

Bro. W. J. HUGHAN writes:—

I am glad that Bro. Hextall has endeavoured to find a solution of the "*two Landmarks*" puzzle, in relation to the Minutes of the "Lodge of Promulgation," 19th October, 1810, and am particularly gratified that he has favoured us with such an excellent and valuable *resumé* of the Minutes of that remarkable Lodge organization.

Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley's opinion that the second Landmark refers to "the interchanged mode of recognition" (as noted by Bro. Hextall), is especially worthy of consideration, but it seems strange to find the declaration that the Installation Ceremony "is one of *the two* Landmarks of the Craft," for the work of the "Lodge of Promulgation" concerned the Three Degrees, as well as that particular ceremony, and so the Landmarks could not fairly be confined to two only. I am curious to know what my dear friend Bro. Crawley thinks of the suggested explanation by Bro. Hextall, that the word should be *true* and not *two*. It seems to me that this solution is most likely, especially when one knows how badly the Minutes were recorded, and how ignorant the Scribe must have been, who probably wrote from dictation, on behalf of Bro. Bonnor, the Secretary.

The duty of the Lodge, thus specially warranted, was to ascertain and promulgate "*the Ancient Landmarks of the Craft*," not two exclusively.

In reference to Deacons, Dr. Crawley, in his invaluable *Caementaria Hibernica* (vol. i. 1895), mentions their appointment in Ireland, on 2nd February, 1726, the earliest instance known of Grand Lodge usage; and such officers are also met with in a 'Modern' Lodge at Bristol on December 18th, 1758, as Bros. Powell and Littleton note in their important History, now in the Press.

¹ *F.Q.R.*, 1840, 81; 1841, 68; 1844, 312. A James Savage was appointed S.G. Deacon in 1843, and died in 1852. (*Freemasons' Calendar*).

² *Masonic Facts and Fictions*, 159.

⁴ *Dict. National Biography*, v., 361 (1886).

³ *F.Q.R.*, 1838, 235.

⁵ Gould, ii., 37, 423.

Bro. W. Wonnacott writes :—

It has struck me, in the course of studying the paper before us this evening, that we should regard with careful attention the composition of this body, the Special Lodge of Promulgation, which was appointed entirely from the 'Moderns,' for the particular purpose named. It is difficult to conceive that this Grand Lodge would have taken this action without pressure from outside its own ranks, and therefore I am unable to agree with Bro. Hextall in his opening remark, "It is unnecessary to do more than refer to . . . efforts which had from time to time been made to bridge these [difficulties] over, eventually resulting in a resolution by the Grand Lodge of England on April 12th, 1809 . . . "

I consider that the preliminaries should be regarded a little more in detail, and the surrounding circumstances investigated, and in doing so we find that the Grand Lodge of the Moderns did not suddenly assume a benevolent attitude towards its opponents in order to pass this resolution of 12th April, 1809, on the Landmarks of the Order, but that it was practically forced to this conclusion by the pressure of the rank and file after some years of negotiation, official and semi-official, all of which had resulted in failure, largely due to the attitude of the 'Moderns' themselves. And I may say how much more interesting these proceedings of the Special Lodge of Promulgation become, after looking over the record of the negotiations of the few preceding years and comparing them in point of date. It also shows how the proceedings of the Lodge of Promulgation were concurrent with the Union negotiations. It is well to premise, that just as Lord Moira was the leading spirit on the side of the 'Moderns,' so Thomas Harper, Dep. G.M., was the active figure-head of the 'Antients' at this period. It must also be remembered that early in 1803, Harper had been expelled from the senior body (the 'Moderns') by a unanimous vote, for (among other things) being an Antient Mason; and this deplorable action did a great deal to postpone the prospects of immediate Union between the rival bodies.

It was in 1797, at the December meeting, that the first official step was taken in the 'Antients' Grand Lodge to remove the differences that existed, when "It was moved by Bro. Moreton of No. 63, and seconded by Bro. McGillevray of No. 3, that a committee be appointed by this R.W. Grand Lodge, to meet one that may be appointed by the Grand Lodge of Modern Masons, and with them to effect a Union." The previous Question was moved and carried almost unanimously. In 1801 and 1802 negotiations proceeded, and were equally futile, Harper covertly using his influence as Deputy Grand Master against the fusion¹; and from that time until 1809 there appear to have been no signs of a *rapprochement*.

On 12th April, 1809, comes the resolution of the 'Moderns,' and in the following October we have the warrant of the Special Lodge of Promulgation. Meanwhile on 6th September, 1809, in the Atholl Grand Lodge "Br Jeremiah Cranfield, P.M. 255 [now 190, the Oak Lodge] brought forward a renewed motion, (presented, but withdrawn at the June meeting of the Antients Grand Lodge) that a Committee should be appointed to consider and adopt prompt and effectual measures for accomplishing a Masonic Union. But, after a long debate, which lasted till past midnight, Harper 'according with his duty as D.G.M. peremptorily refused to admit the Motion, and afterwards closed and adjourned the Grand Lodge.'"²

¹ Findel (*History of Freemasonry*, Ed. 1869, p. 393) says that Harper endeavoured to prevent the Union, believing that his official dignity would cease if it were effected.

² See Bro. Gould's *History of Freemasonry*, II., 498, et seq.

The desired Committee was, however, appointed in December of the same year, just a month after the Lodge of Promulgation had settled down to work; while in the February following, (Feb. 7th, 1810), after the Special Lodge of Promulgation had held twelve (or perhaps more) meetings, the 'Modern' Grand Lodge rescinded their resolution of expulsion (Feb. 9th, 1803), against Harper, and thus removed the greatest obstacle to the fusion of the bodies which at that time existed.

The Atholl Committee was busily at work, and reported to their Grand Lodge, which resolved, a month exactly after Harper was reinstated, "that a Masonic Union on principles equal and honourable to both Grand Lodges, and preserving inviolate the Land Marks of the Ancient Craft, would, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, be expedient and advantageous to both." This was forwarded in an official document to Lord Moira, who at the time was negotiating informally with the Duke of Atholl, and on April 10th, 1810, a year less two days since the 'Promulgation' or 'Ancient Landmarks' resolution was passed, the Grand Lodge of the 'Moderns' expressed its feeling "that this Grand Lodge meets with unfeigned cordiality the desire expressed by the Grand Lodge under his Grace the Duke of Atholl for a Re-Union."

It followed this resolution by another:—"That the Grand Officers for the year, with the additions of the R.W. Masters of the Somerset House, Emulation, Shakespeare, Jerusalem, and Bank of England Lodges, be a committee for negotiating this desirable arrangement." All these nominees were the same as those set forth in the Earl of Moira's warrant for the Lodge of Promulgation six months previously, so that the matter of a Masonic union was now added to their official duties in connection with the Landmarks.

Lord Moira conveyed these motions to Harper, whose Grand Lodge on May 1st, 1810, passed several resolutions relating to uniformity, and other matters, just before the Lodge of Promulgation held its last meeting prior to its adjournment over the summer recess, so that nothing was being done concerning the landmarks during the period when the two bodies had for the first time closely approached each other, and having agreed on the principles of the Union, were settling down to discuss details.

These resolutions of the 'Antients' Grand Lodge were embodied in Harper's letter of July, 1810, to Lord Moira, and stipulated:—

1. That the Prince of Wales' Masons (*i.e.*, the Grand Lodge of the Moderns) were to consent to take the same obligations under which the other three Grand Lodges were bound, and to work in the same forms [as the Antients, Irish and Scottish Grand Lodges].

2. That Pastmasters should sit in the United Grand Lodge; and that Masonic Benevolence should be distributed monthly.

3. That the following were appointed members of their Committee to represent the 'Antients'; the Present and Past Grand Officers, with Brothers Dewsnap, Cranfield, M'Cann, Heron, and Ronalds.

Harper further suggested that the two Committees should be at once brought together.

On 31st July, 1810, they met, over a dinner; in the absence of the Earl of Moira, nothing was there definitely settled as regards the above resolutions, but in due time compromise was made and the proceedings consummated in the Union.

Prior to rising for the Summer recess the Lodge of Promulgation had held its meetings apparently weekly, but no record appears of meetings in 1810, on Jan. 18th, Feb. 23rd, Mar. 30th, April 13th and 20th, and May 4th. The fourth meeting was

held on Dec. 13th, 1809, instead of the 15th, and this may be an error in date which has crept into the transcript. After its reassembling in October, the meetings were held fortnightly, or were intended to be so.

For a moment, let us turn our attention to the composition of the Lodge of Promulgation, which, as above mentioned, was appointed by and from among the Moderns. In reporting to the Atholl Grand Lodge the steps already taken, the senior body stated that they (the Moderns Grand Lodge) had "exerted themselves to act by the ancient forms, and had formed a Lodge of Promulgation, whereat they had the assistance of several ancient Masons." The only prominent members of this Special Lodge of Promulgation that I can trace as having connection with the Ancients were Ruspini, Valentine, and Brettingham.

RUSPINI, G. Sword Bearer, had formed the Grand Master's Lodge, now No. 1 on the roll of the United Grand Lodge; BRETTINGHAM, the Grand Architect and successor of Thomas Sandby, and J.G.W., was also a member of the Atholl body; while CHARLES VALENTINE, of the Lodge of Antiquity, formerly belonged to the Antients, but had been expelled from their ranks for various irregularities, including taking the warrant of No. 245 to the 'Moderns.' Bro. Sadler points out the value of the services rendered by him and the influence he exercised on the proceedings; "for from the time of his becoming a member, references are to be met with in the minutes to the 'Proceedings in the Atholl Lodges,' certain points previously discussed were reconsidered, and decisions arrived at thereon; he is mentioned by name on several occasions as describing the Antient practice in the various ceremonies, and several of his suggestions were adopted for promulgation among the Lodges."¹

The Chevalier Bartholomew Ruspini is too well known as the founder of the Girls' Institution to require more than a passing mention. He was surgeon-dentist to the Prince of Wales, and probably owed his advancement in the Craft to his position and influence at Court. In 1781 he was R.W.M. of the Lodge of Rural Friendship; as such on 5th November, 1781, when it was proposed to initiate the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in the Lodge of Emulation (then the Mourning Bush Lodge) he proposed that his friend, Bernard Turner, Esq., Alderman, who was initiated in the first two degrees in the said Lodge, should "be now *passed and raised* to the third degree."

A similar case was that of SIR WILLIAM RAWLINS, of Old Bethlehem (joined the Globe Lodge in 1796), who, being elected Sheriff, proposed the other Sheriff, R. A. Cox, May, 1802, who was initiated, passed, and raised at the same meeting.

I am curious to ascertain what became of JAMES JOYCE, the J.W. designate of the warrant, who at the first meeting was supplanted by White. (In passing I may point out that Bro Hextall does not mention in the early part of his paper which White it was who was appointed J.W.; both father and son were members of the Lodge. It was the younger one that is referred to, his father being the Grand Secretary.) Joyce was born in the middle of the seventeenth century (1751) just before the Grand Lodge of the Antients came into being as a Grand Committee, and at this time was 58 years of age. Being an ardent Mason, as we learn from the details of his career, he must have seen something of the rivalry and quarrels between the two Grand Lodges; and being a Mason of eminence was appointed in 1810 to the 'Union' Committee above referred to, and in 1813, to the Lodge of Reconciliation. The only item we gather from these minutes is that when Deacons were adopted he became Senior Deacon on 29th December, 1809.

¹ *Masonic Facts and Fictions* p. 159.

WILLIAM WHITE, the father, was Grand Secretary jointly with Heseltine from 1780 to 1784. The latter declined further office, and White then became sole Grand Secretary, 1784-1810, when his son was appointed as his assistant. We know his energetic services to the Lodge of Emulation, which he rescued from its moribund condition while it was the Constitution Lodge, and raised to the rank of leading and influential Lodges during his connection with it. His son, WILLIAM HENRY WHITE, born 1777, was initiated in the Emulation Lodge in 1799, and became Grand Steward in 1805, assisted his father as Grand Secretary 1810 to 1813, and at the Union was appointed jointly with Edwards Harper, who resigned in 1838, when W. H. White became sole Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge, and died in 1866.

Of the other figures on the scene, a few supplementary particulars must suffice. ADMIRAL SIR PETER PARKER was appointed Deputy Grand Master in November, 1786, on the death of Rowland Holt. He had previously held the office of Grand Steward and Grand Warden, and it is a singular coincidence that his predecessor, Holt, had held the same offices concurrently with Parker. The Admiral was also Provincial Grand Master for Jamaica, and a noted character in his profession; and at no distant time I hope to see a sketch of the Masonic and naval career of this famous fighting man in the pages of our *Transactions*.

JAMES DEANS was for 43 years a member of the Lodge of Emulation No. 12 (now 21), and was also R.W.M. of the Jerusalem Lodge. He was one of the three commissioners at the signing of the Articles of Union, on Nov. 25th, 1813, and is described as "Hosier, residing at Wood Street." He died in 1838 at the age of 82. He affords an instance of the general slackness that prevailed among the 'Moderns' at this time, for when he was to be installed as R.W.M. on 18th January, 1813, in the Lodge of Emulation, the ceremony had to be adjourned, because there were not three installed Masters present. He was J.G.W. at the time.

STEPHEN JONES, referred to incidentally, was a printer and editor, besides being a Masonic author of some repute in his time. He was appointed the first Prestonian lecturer, and was an intimate friend of Preston, being a P.M. of the Lodge of Antiquity of which Preston was a member. He edited the 13th edition of his *Illustrations of Masonry*, in 1821, and published in 1795 a sketch of Preston's life and labours in the *Freemasons' Magazine*.

WM. SHADBOLT, a descendant of the Shadbolt who was present at Ashmole's admission in 1682 to the fellowship of Freemasons, was not only elected to the Lodge of Promulgation but was appointed J.W. in 1813 of the Lodge of Reconciliation; and in the R.A. as Past Grand Sword Bearer, was in 1835 named an additional member of the Committee or Chapter of Promulgation.

THOMAS CARR, W.M. of No. 30, was one of the four only who had been regularly installed Masters of their Lodges. He affords another instance of laxity in the body of 'Moderns,' for his name had not been registered as a member of his Lodge in the Grand Lodge books. As we have seen above, he was made J.D. of the Lodge of Promulgation.

WILLIAM FORSTEEN, initiated in 1788, was the first Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Hertfordshire, and in 1803 became Junior Grand Warden. He was W.M. of his Lodge, the Shakespear, now No. 99, for the years 1788-1793, 1795-1807, 1809, and 1811-1813.

GEORGE HARVEY, (George Daniel Harvey) was the second Prov. Grand Master of Hertfordshire, 1803-33, being succeeded by the Marquess of Salisbury; and also was Grand Superintendent of Cambridgeshire in 1802.

ALEX. S. GORDON was Sir Alexander Sinclair Gordon, Bart. He was initiated in St. Ann's Lodge, Aberdeen, in 1780, joined the Shakespear Lodge, 1784, and was appointed Junior Grand Warden in 1805, after having held the office of Provincial Grand Master of Herefordshire for the years 1801-1803.

GEO. CORRY was also Master of the Stewards' Lodge.

The WALTON named may have been one of two brethren; either Joseph, a 'Modern' Mason, expelled from the Bedford Lodge No. 157, in December, 1797, for repeated irregular and improper conduct during Lodge hours; or William, also a 'Modern,' who as Acting Master in the Lodge of Harmony No. 384 (now 255) signed the certificate of Jas. Denny, 15th June, 1802.

The Bro. MIVART, whose Christian name does not appear, was no doubt James Mivart of the Burlington Lodge (then No. 128, now No. 96), and in 1823 a founder of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement.

MOUNTNORRIS, in 1801, the year he joined the Prince of Wales' Lodge, was Z. of Grand Chapter, and held that office until 1805.

The warrant of the Lodge of Promulgation does not appear to differ from other warrants of its time, except in expressing the special objects for which the Lodge was constituted. And it is strange to find that although the Brethren were strictly enjoined in that document "to take special care that all and every the said Brethren do perform and keep all the Rules and Orders contained in the Book of Constitutions," they were on one occasion ruled over by as many as three masters in one evening.¹ Other similar breaches of the Masonic law occurred. They must have also taken power to themselves to instal Masters other than their own, instead of confining themselves to ascertaining what were the landmarks and reporting thereon, and leaving it to their Grand Lodge to give executive powers to some other body to enforce those landmarks.

Frequent reference is made at this period to the ceremonial reading of the Charges both at the *opening* and *closing* of the Lodge. Preston, in his *Illustrations of Masonry*, gives these passages, and we must remember that his work received the official sanction of the Grand Master, Lord Petre, a distinction allowed to no other Masonic work, excepting of course the Book of Constitutions. And the second edition of the *Illustrations* was likewise officially sanctioned, being subscribed for by the Grand Officers of the year, who "have perused and do recommend the book." The Lodge of Fortitude No. 6 petitioned for the suppression of the work, but on hearing, the charges of revealing secrets were 'not proved.'

A copy in my own possession shows by its well-thumbed pages, where these Ancient Charges appear, that it must have been in use for this specific purpose very frequently. Those Charges read at opening refer to the "Management of the Craft in working," and conclude "These Laws are to be strictly enforced, that harmony may be preserved and the business of the Lodge carried on with order and regularity. Amen. So Mote it be." The portion appointed to be read at closing is the one known as the "Charge on the Behaviour of Masons."

Bro. F. J. W. CROWE, W.M., said:—

In proposing a vote of thanks to Bro. Hextall for his excellent paper, I must express our indebtedness to him for giving us fuller account of the Lodge of

¹ This may not have appeared strange to brethren who were accustomed to see several candidates 'Pass the chair' at one meeting, as a preliminary for the ceremony of the Royal Arch.

Promulgation than we have hitherto had available for general use. We know of course the extracts made by Bros. Gould and Sadler, but few of us have found time to pursue the matter further until our lecturer of this evening undertook the task.

I am not sure that I am convinced that the word "two" was necessarily unintentional in connection with the "Landmarks," for no doubt elaboration has been frequent and continuous amongst our writers and ritualists, but I have an open mind on the question. Probably the most recent list of "Landmarks" would greatly astonish our brethren of a century ago.

I am glad to be able to assure Bro. Hextall that the custom of reading a portion of the Old Charges at each meeting is not, as he supposes, entirely obsolete. I know of several country Lodges where this is always done, and with advantage. As to the question of "toleration" I am entirely at one with him. Many old Lodges have traditional usages and would rather surrender their Warrants than give them up, and it greatly adds to the pleasure and interest of "Visiting" that there is not a dead uniformity of working all over the country. I personally know many interesting customs of long standing and as long as the essentials remain the same no one need complain.

There is only one other point which I should like to dwell on, namely, the phrase "Formed a Board of Installed Masters according to the Ancient Constitutions of the Order." I greatly regret that I differ from so learned an authority as Bro. Sadler, but nothing in this phrase nor in anything else I have read on the subject seems to me to be the least proof that the Board was opened without ceremonial. "Formed . . . according to the Ancient Constitution" may quite as well *imply* a ceremony as not. It is only a quibble, to my mind, to say that the "Past Master" or the "Royal Arch" is not a "Degree," in spite of the quotation in the first article of the Book of Constitutions. Surely a "degree" is a ceremony with special signs, words, and tokens, given only on the exclusion from the room of all but those who are entitled to be present. If this definition is, as I submit, an accurate one, the "Installed Master" is undoubtedly a Degree, and as every other Degree is opened ceremonially, why not this? Many of the old Lodges in the West and North of England to my own knowledge open the Board with a full ceremony. It may or may not have been customary in London. Silence gives us no clue. The ceremony as worked in the Provinces, however, has quite as much appearance of antiquity as other parts of our ceremonies. The first Grand Lodge undoubtedly originated in London, but I have never heard it claimed that Masonry itself originated in the Metropolis, so that Provincial custom is quite as likely to be correct as that of London.

Having thus stated my personal opinions I have much pleasure in proposing a very hearty vote of thanks to Bro. Hextall for his excellent paper.

Bro. SADLER, S.W., said :—

I have much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Bro. Hextall for his very exhaustive paper on the Lodge of Promulgation, but I have no intention, at this late hour, of making any lengthened remarks on the subject which he has so ably dealt with—indeed, I feel quite unequal to the task, for, although I have had a proof of his paper in my possession for some days I have been too busy to do more than merely glance through it.

I may, however, say at once, that I am with Bro. Hextall in the conclusion he has arrived at as to the probability of the word *two* having been written by mistake for *true*; but what was the original writer of the minutes doing not to have discovered the error?

Some twenty-five years ago I was fairly familiar with the transactions of the Lodge of Promulgation, and I then read the whole of the records very carefully. I was certainly considerably puzzled over the "*two Landmarks*," and quoted the words in *Masonic Facts and Fictions*, also in *Notes on the Ceremony of Installation*, in the hope that by so doing some explanation might be forthcoming. That hope I am glad to say has been realised to-night. I have, in years gone by, received several enquiries from readers of *Masonic Facts and Fictions* anent this curious sentence, but at that time I was not at all concerned as to the number of Landmarks we were expected to observe. It was quite immaterial to my purpose whether there were two or twenty-two. I was searching for something more definite and reliable, and I think I was fairly successful. My reply, therefore, invariably was to the purport that I could not explain it. It is just possible that some of the brethren present have never heard of the Lodge of Promulgation before this evening; I will therefore tell them, in a few words, how it came to be formed and what its functions really were. In 1809, when the Lodge was constituted, there were two rival Grand Lodges in London; one of these bodies, known as the "*Moderns*," had made, many years before, certain alterations in their Ritual and Ceremonies, but it was not clear to their members, in 1809, what the alterations were nor *when* they were made. The other body, briefly described as "*Ancients*," professed to have made no alterations. It was with a view of harmonizing the differences between the two systems and bringing the rival factions more into line—paving the way, in fact, to a friendly alliance,—that the Lodge of Promulgation was Warranted. It answered its purpose fairly well, for in about two years after the termination of its labours the long desired union was formally cemented.

As the Worshipful Master and Bro. Hextall have done me the honour of mentioning my name with reference to the subject of the mode of opening, or forming, a Board of Installed Masters, I may be permitted a few words in reply, although, for obvious reasons, I am of opinion that a matter of that kind cannot well be discussed in a general Lodge where all are not Installed Masters, and, with all due deference to the W.M., I fail to see a reason for its introduction in a vote of thanks to the reader of the paper this evening. However that may be, I will say plainly that I don't care a rap what was done a hundred years ago (except of course as a matter of historic interest) nor what is now done in some parts of the country. We have no legal right to go beyond the year 1828, so far as the ceremony of Installation is concerned, for in 1827 a Board of Installation was Warranted, and in the following year its work was approved by the Grand Master and duly promulgated throughout the English Fraternity. It was my good fortune to have several interviews with one of the brethren who attended the Board of Installation referred to, and also to have had a personal friendship with another venerable brother, who learned the ceremony from a *member* of that Board, and who, if I am not mistaken, performed it for the last time in his mother Lodge for my edification. I think, therefore, that I may fairly lay claim to a knowledge of the subject more reliable than ordinary hearsay, and I say again, most emphatically, that we are not justified in departing from the lines laid down, after mature deliberation, by a body of most expert Masons and sanctioned by the Grand Master of the Order, in 1828.¹ Neither are we justified in going beyond the year 1816 as regards the three Craft

¹ *Notes on the Ceremony of Installation.* Henry Sadler. George Kenning & Son, Great Queen Street.

ceremonies, for in that year they were rehearsed in the Grand Lodge, and received the formal sanction of that assembly, a vote of thanks being passed to the "W. Master, Officers, and Brethren of the Lodge of Reconciliation for their unremitting zeal and exertions in the cause of Freemasonry."¹

Bro. SONGHURST said:—

I have been much interested in the references to the 'Blue Aprons' presented by Grand Lodge to Bro. Deans and Bro. Bonnor for services rendered in connection with the Lodge of Promulgation. These brethren were requested to wear the aprons at all meetings of the Society, and when they attended Grand Lodge their names were printed at the end of the list of Grand Officers in the same bold type. Deans was made Junior Grand Warden in 1812, but Bonnor never held any office at all in Grand Lodge, though occasionally he acted if one of the officers happened to be away. I have looked up some particulars of Bonnor's later Masonic career. They throw some light upon his character, and give a little information about his position in Grand Lodge as a wearer of a 'Blue Apron.'

On 2nd March, 1814, the Board of General Purposes reported that complaints had been made of his having published certain proceedings of the Lodge of Antiquity "contrary to the 8th Article of the Book of Constitutions." Bonnor admitted the offence but pleaded ignorance of the Law, and for this reason the Board was willing to deal leniently with him, but it was found that the publication "contained much other matter of an offensive nature" and therefore the complaint was referred back for fuller investigation, Bonnor being meanwhile "suspended from all Masonic Rights and Privileges." At the next Quarterly Communication on 1st June the Board further reported that, "after having patiently heard the defence made by the said Charles Bonnor—together with the witnesses called by him," it had come to the conclusion "that the said paper is highly unmasonic, offensive, and slanderous," and recommended that he be expelled from the Fraternity. Grand Lodge adopted this Report and Bonnor was expelled accordingly. A few months later he was restored to his Masonic privileges, after making due submission, and in June, 1815, he attended the Quarterly Communication, "was reinvested with his Masonic clothing and took his seat as a Member of Grand Lodge." In the very next year he got into trouble again, and a special Grand Lodge was held on 30th October, 1816, to consider the report of a special Committee appointed to investigate certain charges which he had made against Bro. William Williams, Prov. G.M. of Dorset. Bonnor was then summoned to attend the Quarterly Communication in December and shew cause why he should not be again expelled. At that meeting he acknowledged his error and made full apology, thus averting expulsion, but he was ordered to be "deprived of his Insignia as a Grand Officer, and of all rights derived therefrom" though he was permitted to "remain in possession of his other Masonic privileges."

I think we may take it that this "Insignia of a Grand Officer" was the 'Blue Apron' that had been presented to him five years before, so we seem to have an early anticipation of the 'Rank without Office' to which we are now becoming accustomed in connection with London Rank. I do not know what were the particular Rights which he lost with the 'Blue Apron,' but the sentence does not seem unduly severe for a brother whose offence had warranted the appointment of a Special Committee and the summoning of a Special Meeting of Grand Lodge.

¹ *Grand Lodge Report, September 4th, 1816.*

James Deans is described in the Register of the Lodge of Emulation¹ as a Hosier, residing in Wood Street, and, as Bro. Hextall has mentioned, was for many years Captain of the Royal London Militia. There was another Captain James Deans, with whom he must not be confounded. This brother was the son of James Deans, M.D., of Calcutta, and Janet, fourth daughter of Thomas Dundas.² He married his cousin Janet, daughter of Lord Amesbury. He subsequently adopted the name of James Whitley Deans Dundas, and as Admiral Sir James Dundas, K.C.B., was appointed J.G.W. in 1839. He died in 1862.

I may be allowed to correct one small error in Bro. Hextall's paper. He has apparently followed Bro. Thomas Fenn³ and others in the statement that the Chevalier Ruspini died in 1814, but the actual date of his death was 14th December, 1813.⁴ The following obituary notice appeared in the *European Magazine* for that month :—

Dec. 14th. In Pall Mall at the advanced age of 86, that philanthropic and amiable character, the Chevalier Ruspini, who had been nearly 60 years established in this country, and 26 years, jointly with his eldest son, surgeon-dentist to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The memory of the Chevalier will long be revered by his family and friends; and his loss will be deeply deplored by the unfortunate, whom he was in the constant habit of consoling, and by the indigent, whose wants he was ever ready to relieve. He had been many years grand sword-bearer of the ancient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, and was the benevolent institutor of the Establishment in St. George's Fields for the support and education of the female orphan children of Freemasons. The remains of the Chevalier were interred on the 20th in the Churchyard of St. James's. He was followed to the grave by a considerable number of friends: but the ceremony was rendered peculiarly interesting, by the presence of all the children belonging to the Freemasons' School founded by the deceased. They wore black cloaks, in testimony of respect for the memory of the founder, and their appearance was very affecting.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* printed the same notice, though somewhat abbreviated. At the Grand Assembly on St. John's Day, 27th December, 1813, when the Union of the two Grand Lodges was ratified and confirmed, Captain Jonathan Parker was appointed Grand Sword Bearer in succession to Ruspini.

As regards the main argument of Bro. Hextall, I have come to the conclusion that he has fairly established his case. I had never been satisfied that there were only *two* Landmarks in Masonry, but I had assumed that only two were under consideration when the Resolution was passed. There is nothing in the Minutes to warrant this suggestion, and in view of the evident errors on the part of the Scribe, it is far more likely that he copied what he thought he saw before him. I do not think he wrote from dictation. If he had done so, he would not have left so many blanks, and I fancy we must throw the blame upon poor Bro. Bonnor, who certainly *could* write well when he chose, but evidently put down his notes hurriedly and did not take the trouble to check the copy made by the Scribe.

¹ See Bro. Sadler's *History of the Lodge of Emulation*, p. 103.

² See *A.Q.C.* xxii., p. 133.

³ *Prince of Wales's Lodge*, No. 250., 1890, p. 14.

⁴ Bro. G. Blizard Abbot gives the date correctly in his *History of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls*, p. 4.

BRO. E. H. DRING considered that the mistakes made by the Scribe were entirely due to the fact that the original Minutes were merely a draft of what took place, written in an abbreviated form, and not in full. That is to say, the Secretary made his notes in a kind of shorthand of his own, and the Scribe wrote out what he thought was the translation.

BRO. HAMON LE STRANGE expressed his pleasure at finding the spirit of toleration as well as the principle of compromise so clearly set forth in the Minutes of the Lodge of Promulgation. He hoped that we might soon have another paper giving an account of the doings of the Lodge of Reconciliation which met a few years later.

BRO. DR. W. HAMMOND said he believed that traces of the work of the Lodge of Promulgation might still be found in some of the remote Provincial Lodges which were certainly visited by members of the Lodge of Promulgation shortly before the Union.

BRO. G. H. LUTCHFORD referred to customs practised in some Lodges in the United States which seem to have been derived from the work of English Lodges of pre-Union times.

BRO. CANON HORSLEY expressed his indebtedness to Bro. Hextall for his valuable paper. He considered that the Lodge of Promulgation was formed to discriminate between those Landmarks which were superfluous and those which were absolutely essential; and he pointed out that Bro. Speth many years ago mentioned two Landmarks which are accepted by all regular Masons, neither apparently having been discussed at any meeting of the Lodge of Promulgation.

BRO. E. L. HAWKINS said:—

As Bro. Hextall has referred to me by name, I want to thank him most heartily for his interesting paper, and to say that I consider he has fully established his point that there is an error in the word “two” in the famous Landmark resolution, which has puzzled so many of us before now. What the precise error is, however, will probably remain for ever uncertain, but Bro. Hextall’s substitution of the word “true” for “two” is at least ingenious and plausible, and would carry conviction with it if only the phrase “true landmarks” had occurred elsewhere. Regulation 39 of the 1723 Constitutions contains the phrase “old Landmarks,” but it is hardly possible that “old” can anyhow have been changed into “two.”

But one unfortunate result follows from Bro. Hextall’s conclusion—which is that we are now involved in the utmost uncertainty as to the number of our old Landmarks: while we thought that a Lodge specially constituted for the purpose had decided that there were but two we seemed to be on firm ground, though we only knew what one of the two was, but now all is doubt again. Are we to have Mackey’s 25 Landmarks or Grant’s 54?

With regard to the Adjournment of a Lodge, which Bro. Hextall appears to consider permissible, I should like to remind him that the Earl of Zetland when Grand Master, expressly ruled, on November 19th, 1856, that a Lodge has no power to adjourn

except to the next regular day of meeting. He said:—"I may . . . say that Private Lodges are governed by much the same laws as Grand Lodges, and that no meeting of a Private Lodge can be adjourned; but the Master of a Private Lodge may, and does, convene Lodges of Emergency." And the present Grand Registrar laid down an exactly similar ruling when, addressing Grand Mark Lodge on March 6th, 1906, he said:—"A Lodge, whether Craft or Mark, can no more be adjourned to the next day, or the next week, or the date of the next regular meeting, than it can meet on an unauthorised day. When the labours of the day or evening are ended and the brethren disperse, the meeting comes to an end. It is the duty of the W.M. to see that it is properly closed before the dispersal, and the J.W. ought to declare that 'it stands closed accordingly until &c.,' not that it 'stands adjourned.'"

With regard to the "Plan" for the appointment of a Masonic Professor, I should like to suggest that perhaps Preston, in endowing the Prestonian Lecture, may have had it in view, for he may have heard of it even though he was not a member of the Lodge of Promulgation. As is perhaps not very well known now-a-days, he left a sum of £300 for the endowment of a Lecture to be delivered annually: this Lecture was delivered regularly for some time, but the last payment made to a lecturer was in 1862, and since then the lecture appears to have been abandoned and the endowment merged in the general funds, which in my opinion is a great pity, and I should much like to see a movement on foot to revive the Prestonian Lecture.

It does not seem to me that there is any difference in the handwriting at the date Bro. Hextall mentions, but I am not an expert in handwriting.

With these few remarks I want to thank Bro. Hextall for his labours.

Bro. W. B. HEXTALL writes as follows in reply:—

To learn from our Worshipful Master that reading portions of the Old Charges is not everywhere discontinued will come as a pleasurable surprise to many of us.

Great as is the respect in which we all hold our Brother Henry Sadler, I must in candour say, now, that I cannot accept the view he strenuously contends for regarding ceremonial connected with Boards of Installed Masters. There is perhaps no incident of Craft procedure to which the toleration I have in this paper ventured to recommend is more applicable, and needed, than the one now particularly alluded to: and it would be well if, taking example from the temperate manner in which Bro. Sadler treats the subject, some other members of the Craft had refrained from reiterated assertions they are unable to justify, and the only effect of which has been, on occasions, to produce some amount of temporary misconception. The topic can here be only written of in general terms, but when it is beyond controversy that the forms referred to have been immemorially practised in English provinces far distant from each other, the question cannot be concluded by a bare negation having no stronger foundation than impressions, supported only by mere *ipse dixit* for which no satisfactory, or indeed any, authority is forthcoming.

I thank Bro. Songhurst for his correction of a date wrongly given in both editions of the *List of Members of the Prince of Wales's Lodge*, 1876 and 1890.

Whilst none more than myself welcomes the substantial contribution Bro. Wonnacott makes to the discussion, I would explain that I purposely, in the first instance, omitted much that he tells us, partly not to make the paper too long, and also

because I desired to confine it as far as might be to the proceedings of the Lodge of Promulgation itself. The various steps which led up to the Union of 1813 are all detailed in Bro. R. F. Gould's *History*, vol. ii., 452, 496-502, whence we learn that as early as 1802 the "regular" Grand Lodge was working towards a union, and appointed a Committee to that end, in accepting membership of which the Earl of Moira declared that "he should consider the day on which a coalition was formed as one of the most fortunate in his life"; though the expulsion of Thomas Harper in February, 1803, subsequently retarded matters for a time.

Bro. Wonnacott is not quite correct in writing of the sanction to Preston's *Illustrations* as "a distinction allowed to no other Masonic work, excepting, of course, the Book of Constitutions"; the same Grand Master, Lord Petre, with five of his Grand Officers, sanctioned "The Spirit of Masonry, by Wm. Hutchinson, Master of the Barnardcastle (*sic*) Lodge of Concord," published in 1775, as follows:—"We having perused the said book, and finding it will be of use to the Society, do recommend the same." "The Elements of Free Masonry Delineated," Belfast, Printed for Brother R. J. Ferguson, 1808, has the words "Sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of England" on its title-page; and "The Principles of Free-Masonry Delineated," published at Exeter by R. Trewman in 1777, has a Sanction, "We, finding it entirely to agree with the Antient Practices of the Society, do recommend the same," by the Provincial Grand Master¹ and four Provincial Grand Officers.

Bro. Wonnacott instances a copy of Preston's *Illustrations* as showing by its well-thumbed pages a frequent use of the Old Charges contained in it. I possess an *Ahiman Rezon* of 1787, the binding lettered "Lodge 245" (now represented by Lodge of Industry, London, No. 186), which also shows marked signs of wear from similar usage in an "Ancient" Lodge.

I hope Bro. Wonnacott may be able to follow up his comments with a paper upon the Lodge of Reconciliation, when it will surprise me if we do not find that (as far as any records exist) that body in effect adopted most of the conclusions arrived at by the Lodge of Promulgation.

I have to correct a mistaken inference concerning Bro. James Savage, towards the end of the paper. The brother of that name, whose claim to attend led to dispute, died in February, 1816, in Great Queen Street, being then described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as "many years an eminent coachmaker." He was for a long period a managing governor of the Girls' School, to which he left a legacy of 100 guineas. The other Bro. James Savage joined the Grand Masters' Lodge in 1825, was W.M. in 1837, Grand Deacon in 1843, and died in 1852. He was a well-known Architect, who built several London churches, and in 1823 only lost by a casting vote the acceptance of his design for rebuilding London Bridge. He had nothing to do with the Lodge of Promulgation, being only admitted to the Craft in 1817.²

¹ Sir Charles Bampfylde, as to whom see *A.Q.C.* xxii., 149, 167, 182-3.

² *Freemasons' Quarterly Magazine*, 1852, 209.

REVIEWS.

THE PHOENIX LODGE, No. 173, 1785-1909.

A RETROSPECT. LONDON, 1910.

(A Review by Bro. W. Wonnacott).



HANDSOME volume has recently appeared, published by an Editorial Committee of the Brethren of this Lodge, who, in the preparation of this handy summary of its history, have expended much time and trouble and displayed considerable taste in its production, and to the Brethren of the Phoenix Lodge they have dedicated this memorial, which they designate "an imperfect EPILOGUE," or a collection of notes and an informal record. Its printing and binding leave nothing to be desired, and the result of their labours must be considered eminently satisfactory. The work is illustrated by the portraits of thirty of the P.M.'s, with other plates; and, if it is possible to obtain copies, the possessors may deem themselves fortunate in securing them for their bookshelves.

Warranted by the Grand Lodge of the Antients as No. 231, on 26th September, 1785, there is little to distinguish the history of this Lodge from that of others of its time, except in the period just after the Union, which we shall examine in detail later on. Its life may be divided into three phases; (1) from its constitution in 1785 until it lapsed in or about 1792; (2) from its revival in 1803 in another part of London, to the Union in December, 1813; and (3) its history since being merged in the United Grand Lodge. It was not known by its present name until the year 1828, and we are unable to trace from the record now presented to us any reason for adopting this name; apparently it has no relation to its revival in the year 1803.

The Lodge first had its home in Southwark, at the "Swan Inn," (also known as the "White Swan") in Blackman Street, being designated No. 231 on the register of the Athol Grand Lodge (Antrim, G.M.). Its original warrant remains in the possession of the Lodge; a transcript has already appeared in the *Freemasons' Chronicle* of 16th June, 1877, and a copy is embodied in the present work.

The "Swan" has now disappeared, owing to the traffic improvements of the Borough district, but its position can be located on Rocque's map of 1746 (a section of which is given) as immediately south of St. George's Church, but just over the parish boundary, in Newington (St. Mary's Parish).

The only change of quarters in this early period was made in 1789 to the "Griffin," an inn almost immediately adjoining its former home, and abutting on the "Swan Yard," but with its own entrance in Church Street. No other Lodges are known to have met at either of these houses.

Precisely when the Lodge ceased to work we are unable to discover; Lane gives the year as 1792, and the Grand Lodge records merely state it "ceased to work or make any returns," and the Register F (Athol) vol. vi., pp. 399-401 shows no return of quarterages later than 19th February, 1791.

As no minutes are known to exist of this period, 1785-1792, we have no knowledge of any of its members other than the list appended below (which by the kind assistance

of Bro. Henry Sadler I have extracted from the record above-named), and of their walks in life we are quite ignorant, for no details are given in the Grand Lodge registers. Only three brethren are named in the Warrant:—

“The Worshipful Richard Dixon, one of our Master Masons, [first Master]:
The Worshipful Joseph Amphlett his Senior Warden and the Worshipful James Ryland his Junior Warden.”

Meetings were to be held on the Second Monday in each month.

No. 231. 26th Sept. 1785.

			Quarterage paid to
1	Richard Dixon.	M.	6 June 1787.
2	Joseph Amphlett.	S.W.	1 Sept. 1790.
3	James Ryland.	J.W.	2 Sept. 1789.
4	Stephen Talbot.		5 March 1788.
5	Edward Silverwood		3 June 1789.
6	Nathaniel Turner		6 June 1787.
7	George Cooper		5 Sept. 1787.
8	John Hollingpriest		1 Sept. 1790.
9	Lewis St. John Dixon		6 Sept. 1786.
10	William Noble		1 March 1786.
11	John Ball		6 Sept. 1786.
12	William Warham ¹		2 June 1790.
13	Thomas Lulham		5 Sept. 1787.
14	William Becketts		1 March 1786
15	John Jewster		[No return]
16	Edward Boys		[Ditto]

Rec^d for Warrent £1 1 0.

[The above appear to have been the founders of the Lodge].

		Returns dated.	Fee.	Quarterage to
17	Samuel Bloomfield	1786. Mar. 1.	1/6	5 March 1788
	[Joined] from No. 48.			
18	Isac Hey	„	10/6	„
19	John Small	„	„	6 June 1787
20	William Spencer	[1786] June 7.	2/6	5 Sept. 1787
	[Joined] from No. 63.			
21	John Thacker	„	10/6	— Sept. 1791
22	Charles Nowell	„	„	6 June 1787
23	Richard Lawson	„	„	7 March 1787
24	Joshua Henry Renckin	[1787] 6 June	10/6	1 Sept. 1790
25	Thomas Jewry	„	„	3 Dec ^r . 1788
26	— Coaleman ²	„	„	2 June 1790
27	— Lipscombe	„	„	5 March 1788
28	Wetwang Gorwood	„	„	[No further entry]
29	William Burden	„	„	5 March 1788
30	Robert Hudswell	„	„	„

¹ Although the quarterage for William Warham is paid down to June, 1790, there is an entry against his name in December, 1789.—“Dead.”

² Coaleman appears on a later page as J. Coleman.

31	— Devon	[1788. 5 March]	1/-	[No further entry]
32	Charles Dent	„	10/6	2 June 1790
33	John Butler, “Mod.”	„	4/3	[No further entry]
34	Thomas Geogehan	„	4/6	[Ditto]
35	Henry Westley	1788. 3 Sept.	1/-	2 June 1790
36	Isac Boyce	1789. 2 Sept.	10/6	— Sept. 1791
[The Lodge now moved to the “Griffin” in Church Street.]				
37	John Freehan [altered to] Freehorn }	1790. 3 March	1/-	— Dec ^r . 1790
38	Isac Orme	„	1/-	— Sept ^r . 1791
39	— Slade	2 June	1/-	[No further entry]
40	— Loyde	[No entry whatever]		
41	— Goddard ¹	1791. March	1/-	— Sept. 1791
42	David Davis. Feby. 19th	1 Sept ^r .	10/6	[No further entry]
	Cert ^d . same day.			

1803. Jan^r. Carried to I. fo. 236.

This concludes the list of members as returned to Grand Lodge. It will be seen that initiates paid 10/6; “Modern Masons” remade, 4/3 and 4/6; while joining members paid 1/-, in some cases 1/6 and 2/6.

The second period of the Lodge’s history opens in January, 1803, when the written record begins. Application had been made in March, 1803, by seven brethren, and a fee of two guineas paid, to the Grand Lodge of the Antients to secure the old warrant, and as was then so frequently done by both the Modern and the Athol Grand Lodges, it sanctioned the transfer and recognised the new Lodge. This course was probably due to the prevailing impression of that time, that in consequence of the Act (39 Geo. III., c. 79) against Seditious Societies, no *new* Lodge could be formed, but old warrants could be re-issued. Clause 5 of that Act made an exception in favour of Freemasons meeting under a Constitution from the Grand Lodge prior to the passing thereof. This was understood to prevent new warrants being issued. The following extracts as an example indicate the impression prevailing at the time (a mistaken view, as was shown not long afterwards) :—

“No *New* Lodge can be constituted while that Act is in force; but if you can get an old Constitution prior to the passing of the said Act, it may be renewed.”

“I have also to remark that several Brethren of Truro, . . . I know that they are now endeavouring to Treat for the purchase of an Old Constitution,”

(27 Dec. 1808. John Knight to Dr. John Cudlipp, Launceston.)

But although the Grand Lodge record gives the date of this re-issue as March, 1803 (January was first written in but erased), we find from the earliest minute preserved that these brethren in Chelsea were at work three months prior to that date, in January of that year, and there is evidence that they had met still earlier. The

¹ There was a Samuel Goddard in 1779—of the Lodge of Antiquity.

landlord of the "Cadogan Arms," in Sloane Street, where the Lodge was revived, was not a mason at the time of the revival, but was initiated at the second meeting, and his name appears among the others as a founder in the return dated March following. We must not lose sight of the fact that the returns to Grand Lodge would be dated in March, covering the work of the first three months of the year.

" LODGE 231.

" Cadogan Arms, Sloane Street, London.

" January 10th, 1803.

" Stated Lodge Night."

Bro. James Thurston was installed W.M. by Bro. Ranger, of No. 259 (now the Lodge of Confidence), then meeting at the Coach and Horses, St. Martin's Lane, Jas. Lawson and Herbert Harden being the Wardens, and Francis Lye the Secretary. The "Cadogan Arms" was erected in or about the year 1790, and was owned by Simon Thurston, brother of the new W.M., who initiated Simon at the following meeting and made him a "brother" in a fuller sense; the first two degrees were conferred on that occasion, January 24th, the "fee" being £2 12s. 6d. This house was also patronised at this period, until 1816, by the Lodge of Truth, a military Lodge attached to the First Regiment of Life Guards, which in 1850 was erased and its warrant returned.

Between this year and the Union the Lodge migrated several times. In March, 1804, it moved to Holborn, to the "Three Compasses," where the Lodge of Relief and Truth (now No. 59, the Royal Naval) formerly met. In December, 1806, it changed to the "Olive Branch," in Gray's Inn Lane, and by June, 1807, it had transferred its quarters to the "Three Cups,"¹ in Bedford Street, Red Lion Square, kept by Bro. Olley, who was initiated there in this Lodge in September following, and became Treasurer. No other Lodges appear to have met at either of these latter houses.

In October, 1809, it went to "The George," at the corner of Greville Street, Brooke Street, Holborn, then managed by Bro. Thomas Wise, who, singularly enough, had previously owned the "Three Compasses," a former home of the Lodge, and who had been initiated in this same Lodge in June, 1804, at the other house. There was some difficulty in removing the Lodge and its belongings from the "Three Cups," and before the removal could be effected it was found that the members were in debt to its former landlord, Bro. Olley (who was at the same time Treasurer), to the extent of £4 3s. 10d., which had to be paid and was paid by Bro. Wise himself, who, to secure their patronage, "came forward" and settled the outstanding debt. This house, "The George," later became the home of three other Lodges, the Egyptian (now No. 27), the Middlesex (now 143), and the Domestic (now 177), each of them remaining there for several years, by which we infer they were comfortable and well catered for by Bro. Wise. According to the Atholl Register this worthy brother had resigned his membership in September, 1807, shortly after the Lodge deserted his former tavern, the "Three Compasses," and migrated to Gray's Inn Lane. He rejoined the Lodge in 1810, after he had regained their custom, and in the Grand Lodge returns he is credited with another payment of 10s. 6d., implying he was then initiated a second time in the same Lodge, which can hardly be the case; his dues were paid to the commencement of 1812, when we lose sight of him, and the tavern passed into the ownership of Bro. John Woodcock, who, "as in the former instance," besides being landlord, was also Treasurer.

¹ Still existing, but rebuilt.

This Lodge also evidently remained here at "The George" for a long time, for its next removal did not occur till 1828 (the year it assumed its present name), when it went to the "Wheatsheaf," in Hand Court, Holborn.

During the years 1803-1813, in spite of frequent removals, the Lodge grew and had the usual vicissitudes, but many of the brethren appear to have fallen on evil times. Numerous are the references to members being "in prison for debt," "confined in the prison of Ludgate," "appealed from the Fleet Prison," and so on, cases which were all relieved. One such case was that of Bro. B., which runs in the form of a serial. 4th November, 1811. Moved "that Bro. B. (who had then been associated with the "Lodge for four years and a Past Master of the Lodge¹) now confined in the prison of "Ludgate be relieved," and he received two guineas. In January, 1812, a dinner was given to him, and 5s. "as a mark of respect." In March of the same year he petitions again for relief, which was declined on the ground of "the Funds of the Lodge not being in a fit state," but the brethren being unwilling to turn a deaf ear, privately subscribed a small sum. In June he regained his liberty, and was then elected Secretary, which office he held during the critical period of the Union, and he also took part in the mutinous proceedings of the Lodge against the Lodge of Reconciliation, which story remains to be disclosed later.

As the time of the Union approached we find the Lodge getting further into debt, and the members adopting various devices to reduce this. (1810) "It is proposed "that nothing but ale and porter be drank durring the time of labour untill the Lodge "debt be £5." (1812) "The accounts were audited and by strickt investigation it "appeared that Lodge 231 was in debt to Bro. Woodcock [Treasurer and now landlord "of their meeting place] for the sum of £8 3s. 9d." (1813) "Agreed that Bro. "Woodcock's dues be excused till the Lodge debt be reduced to £7"—there was then owing £15 13s. 6d.

The accounts reveal occasional items that are interesting. (1809) "Nine "shillings for six aprons and five shillings for going with the procession on 26th June," *i.e.*, "The Generall Procession" of the Grand Lodge of the Antients. (1812) "24 "aprons, £1 16s. 0d." (1809) "Unanimously decided to have Three Dozn of Glasses "with Masonic devices and the N. of the Lodge marked on them." (1812) "The "W.M. under the sanction of the Lodge undertook to furnish the same with 36 Masonic "glasses, to be made by Bro. Wheeler of Lodge No. 2" (the Lodge of Fidelity). These cost £2 14s., or 18s. per dozen. (1812) "Agreed that a voluntary subscription be "opened towards raising a sum for a Throne." (1808) "Decided that the wands be "new gilt painted and ornamented with the initiall of each officer." (1809) In April "the Masonic Jewel" is missing, and it is agreed to replace it by means of a voluntary subscription. Later, it is decided to put the jewels of the Lodge in good order prior to St. John's Day, and that a box to contain the jewels, a green cloth, and "two elevations" be furnished. "Masonic lights," *i.e.*, candles, is a frequent and always a heavy item. Tobacco never costs more than 6d. "Tyler's dinner, 5s. 6d." (the average House bill was 17s. 6d. per meeting); they treated him well, and the Secretary too. (1813) "The "Committee having taken into consideration the duties of the Secretary recommend "that he be paid 10s. 6d. per quarter, besides his other privileges." But occasionally the brethren had to be severe, (1809) "Proposed a Vote of Censure against Bro. M. for "Loosing the Account and Residence Book."

¹ This was John Bulpit, a carpenter, of Bunhill Row, Moorfields, initiated in 1807, became W.M. in 1808 (January to June), and again in December, 1810, to June, 1811, and later, Secretary.

The record of this pre-Union period would be rendered much more valuable had the editors included a list of the names of its members, either at one or more periods of its history; this would enable the diligent student to supply details of their career and personality in many cases, and assist in placing the fragments of the historical mosaic we already possess in numerous Lodge records in their proper position. None of the brethren named in these fragmentary extracts from the "Phoenix" records appear to have been eminent in either the civil or the Masonic world, except Bro. John Woodcock, already mentioned, and of whom more hereafter.

We gather from one remark (p. 13) that numerous brethren of Italian extraction were admitted members in the years 1808 to 1816, for which there must have been some undisclosed reason. Of those names cited in the work, I have been unable to trace in the Grand Lodge register those of Cappilani, Grivelli, Tognavelli, Cordovaz, Ordovez, or Serbilla, and one can only infer from the comparison of the two lists that the official returns are sadly incomplete.

To fill in the missing details so far as the Atholl register assists me, I give below the accompanying list of members from the revival in 1803 to the close of the year that saw the Union, 1813:—

LIST OF MEMBERS, 1803—1813.

** Names so marked are continued in the later list, after the Union.*

1803. Jan. [At the "Cadogan Arms," Sloane Street, Chelsea.]

March.

43	Thurston, James. M. [Master] Great Russell Street. [W.M. 1803, Jan. to July.]	1/-	Dec. 1805. N.P. Dec ^d . [= No payment].
44	Lawson, James. S.W. [W.M. July 1803 to Feb. 1804.]	„	March Jan. 1808
45	Harden, Herbert. J.W. [W.M. in 1804, Feb. to July.]	„	March Jan. 1807
46	Lye, Francis. Sec.	„	Dec. 1803
47	Thurston, S[imon] Trd ⁿ . 15 Mussum.	„	Dec ^r . 1806
48	Symonds, Thomas. Gr. 295 Butcher, East End.	„	Dec ^r . 1805 Dec ^d . N.P.
[Joined from No. 295, initiated in 1797: subscribed only 12 months. Described as Thos. Symons, Butcher, 14, Exeter St. Knightsbridge. Cert. 26 Ap. 98.]			
49	Towesland, Samuel. from Hading, S.S.	„	March Jan. 1804
[The two guineas received from these brethren was for the purchase of the warrant.]			
50	[1803. Jan.] Smith, William. Carp ^t . Princes Street, Walworth.	10/6	Dec ^r . 1806
6.11.6			
51	„ Hickson, William. Chandler, Sloane Street.	10/6	Dec ^r . 1805 Dec. N.P.

52	[1803. Jan.]	Harris, Thomas. Gent. Sloane Street [initiated 25 Feb.]	10/6	June 1804	
53	„	King, John. Capt. Norwich, from 294 [Joined]	2/6	Sept. 1803	withdrew cirt ^e .
54	[1803] Sept.	Taylor, John. Plumber, Hyde Street, from 264 [Joined] [Initiated in 1802, in Lodge 264, "The Bell," Fleet Street: paid only one quarter: rejoined it in 1804, paying 7 quarters arrears, subscribed to end of 1809. W.M. of this lodge, July 1804 to Jan. 1805].	2/6	Dec. 1805	Joined No. 6.
55	„	Byrne, George. ? Mich ^l . — Chelsea. [See No. 150 below.]	10/6	Dec ^r . 1812	
56	„	Thompson, Charles. — Chelsea.	10/6	March 1804	
57	„	Wood, Hope. Tinplate worker, Chelsea. [W.M. four times between Jan. 1805 and July 1807].	10/6	Dec ^r . 1812	
58	„	Mogford, Samuel. Ca. Joiner, Chelsea. [W.M. Aug. 1805 to Jan. 1806.]	10/6	Sept. 1809	

[At the "Three Compasses," Holborn.]

59	1804. June 5.	Wise, Thomas. 3 Compasses' high holborn. [See No. 103 below, in 1810, when he rejoined, on becoming landlord of the "George," Brook Street, Holborn.]	10/6	Sept. 1807.	off.
60	„	Robinson, Richard. Silversmith.	10/6	Sept ^r . 1806.	
61	„	Bickly, William. Grocer, 1 King Street.	„	Dec ^r . 1805.	off
62	[1804.] Sept. 5.	Holland, Cornelius. Cert ^d . 16 Oct. 1805.	„	Sept ^r . 1805.	
63	„	Finch, Samuel.	„	Dec ^r . 1805.	Dec ^d .
64	[1805] Dec. 5.	Allison, W. q. Jas. [Tyler].	„	Dec ^r . 1813.*	
65		Willis, Edward.	„	June 1807	
66		Williams, William. 6.11.6	„	Ditto	

[1805—no return.

Dec^r. 1805, at the "Olive Branch," Grays Inn Lane.]

67	1806. Jun.	Belton, Peter. Vict. Olive Branch, Grays Inn Lane.	„	June 1809	
68	„	Willis, William.	„	Dec ^r . 1807	



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.



Fig. 16.



Fig. 17.

- 69 [1806. Jun.] Lever, John. „ Sept^r. 1811*
Shoe maker, Battle Bridge.
[Rejoined in 1813, paid 11 quarters arrears.
W.M. July 1807 to Jan. 1808]
- 70 „ Cardwell, Cuthbert Silvest^r. „ March 1807
Carp^t. John St. now road.
- 71 „ Mence, William. „ March 1808
Vint^r. 4 Church St. Saint Pancras.
- 72 „ Sly, John. „
Band, Huntingdon Militia, Woolwich. „ [No entry]
12.1.7.
- 73 1807. M. [=March]
Johnson, Thomas.
10 Ley St. Red lion square. „ Dec^r. 1810
[W.M. in 1809 Jan. to July].
- 74 „ Harrison, William.
42 Ray Street, Cl'well [p.] 237 1/- Dec^r. 1807
qy. Jas. June 1. 1804.
[See below, 85, when he appears to have rejoined, and is entered as
"James"]
- 75 „ Sutton, Thomas.
Printer, Battle Bridge. 1/- March 1808
- 76 „ Winsley, William 1/- [No entry]
-
- [At the "Three Cups," Bedford Street, Red Lion Square.]
- 77 [1807] Sept. Cronen, Michael.
Vict. 7 Starrs, Pepper alley 10/6 Dec^r. 1807
- 78 „ Bulpit, John.
Carp^t. Bunhill Row. „ Dec^r. 1813*
[W.M. in 1808, Jan. to June, & again Dec^r. 1810 to June 1811].
- 79 „ Olley, John.
Vict. 3 Cups, Bedford St. „ Ditto
[W.M. in 1810, Jan. to June.]
- 80 „ Cale, Ben.
Tinman. Jerus^m. Co. Cl-n-ll. „ March 1808
- 81 [1807. Dec.] Clarke, Thomas.
Vict. Coppice Row, Clen-well. „ June 1809. Off.
19 Sept. 9.
[W.M. June 1808 to Jan. 1809].
- 82 1808. Jan. Letts, Charles. „ Sept^r. 1812
Watchman, Rosmond St.
[W.M. July 1809 to Jan. 1810.]
- 83 „ Jan. 4 Mead, John. „ March 1812
Printers press mak. Leather lane.
[W.M. July 1811 to Jan. 1812]

84	[1808. Jan.]	Haldenby, Linsley. Vict. Crown, Back la.	„	June 1808
85	„ June	Harrison, James. ? W ^m . 236 [fo.] Carp ^t . Back Hill. [See 74 above. W.M. in 1810, July to Dec ^r . & again in 1812].	1/-	Sept ^r . 1813*
86	„	Wasey, Jonathan. Bricklayer, 23 Geo. St.	1/-	June 1810
87	„	Gelsimeno, Joseph. Mar. [<i>i.e.</i> Mariner] 20 Aug. 8.	10/6	Dec ^r . 1808
88	„ Sept.	Smith, William. Hatter, Coleman St. from 336. [Paid 6 quarters on this date : probably had not been returned before.]	1/-	Dec ^r . 1810
89	„	Sheehan, David. Lab ^r . 20 Warwick St. Woolwich 23. Nov. 9	10/6	June 1809
90	„	McMillan, James. Tinman. 7. Warren St. from 288.	1/-	June 1813*
91	„	Morton, Alexander. Ditto. Red Lion S. ditto	1/-	March 1811
92	„ Dec.	Morse, Thomas. Woolendraper, Wood Street. [See 99 below.]	10/6	Sept ^r . 1809
93.	1809. [March]	Guinnett, Theodore. Vict. Duke of York, Henry St.	„	Ditto
94	„	Webster, Daniel. Butler, 41 Bloomsbury Square.	„	[No entry]
95	„ Sept.	Constable, John. Tinman, White Chapel.	„	Sept ^r . 1812
96	„	Didsdale, James. Shoemaker, Bedford St.	„	Dec ^r . 1810
97	„	Dorrington, William. Carver. City Road.	„	June 1811. off.
98	„	Flannery, Patrick. Vict. Gray's inn lane.	„	March 1812
99	„	Morse, Thomas. 5. Oct. 9. Excluded on being convicted of Felony 1810. [See N ^o . 92 above.]	„	[No further entry]
100	„	Clark, William. Hatter. 5. Oct. 9.	„	[Ditto]
101	„ Dec ^r .	Hurst, George. Joiner, Back Hill. Not paid. 13. Mar. 11.	„	Dec ^r 1810. off

[At "the George," Brooke Street, Holborn.]

102	[1809. Dec.]	Allen, Thomas. Coal merchant	,,	March 1810
103.	1810. March.	Wise, Thomas. Vict. George, Brook St. [Rejoined. See 59 above]	10/6	March 1812
104	,,	Sims, Henry. Tinman, 121. Houndsditch	,,	Sept ^r . 1812
105	,,	Harris, Hugh. Ditto. Mile end.	,,	March 1812
106	,,	Fowler, Lawrance. Ditto. Tooley St.	,,	Dec ^r . 1812
107	,, June	Bulpit, Ben. Surveyor. Limehouse. 9. June 11.	,,	June 1811. Cert.
108	,, Sept.	Cleverly, Thomas. Joiner, Old St. 227 Ireland.	2/6	Sept ^r . 1811
109	,,	Rose, William. Hatter, Ironmonger Row, Old St.	10/6	Sept ^r . 1812
110	,,	Morling or Moulding, William. Baker, Pentonville.	,,	June 1812
111	,,	Jones, William. Wireworker, Clerkenwell.	,,	June 1811. off Jan. 1812 to June 1813
112	,,	Andrews, John. Painter D ^o .	,,	Sept ^r . 1811
113	,,	Riley, Thomas. Hatter, 4. Oct. 10.	,,	[No entry]
114	,, Dec.	Millner, James. Tinman, Stepney. 7. Aug. 11	,,	June 1811. off.
115	,,	Warne, Robert. Brassfounder, Clkw ^{ll} . [described in 1813 as a "French Plater"]	,,	Sept ^r . 1813*
116	,,	Walker, William. Vict. Old St.	,,	Dec ^r . 1812
117	,,	Riley, William. Furrier, Southwark.	,,	Dec ^r . 1811
118	,,	Upton, Thomas. Joiner, Holborn.	,,	March 1812
119	,,	Ball, John. Taylor, Soho.	,,	Ditto
120	,,	Grubb, Edward. Vict. [of "the Pickled Egg."] Clerkenwell.	,,	June 1813

121	1811. Mar.	Woodcock. [John, initiated Dec ^r . 16. 1810],,, Vict. Brook St. Holborn. [Landlord of "the George" in 1812, where the lodge then met, and is described in the later list as "Printer, of St. John's Lane."]	Dec ^r . 1813*
122	,,	Parker, William. Printer, Brooks Market.	Dec ^r . 1813 off
123	,,	Coates, Henry. Smith. Leather Lane. [W.M. in 1813, & again in 1816.]	Sept ^r . 1813*
124	,,	Badger, William. Taylor, Ray St.	Ditto*
125	,,	Gregory, Henry. Mar[iner] 5 April 11	[No entry]
126	,, June	Taylor, Robert. Smith, 7 Silver St. Fleet St.	Sept ^r . 1813
127	,, Sept.	Walker, William.	March 1812
128	,, Sept.	Smith, Thomas. Shoemaker, Cl'wil. 15 Sept. 12	Sept ^r . 1812
129	,,	Johnson, Jonathan. Smith. Drury Lane. [later described as a "Bell Hanger, of William Street, Westminster."]	June 1813*
130	,,	Jones, George. fm I. [<i>i.e.</i> from Ireland]	2/6 Dec ^r . 1813
131	,, Dec ^r .	Melldwish. Tinplate worker.	2/6 Dec ^r . 1812
132	,,	Parkinson. Printer.	10/6 March 1813
133	,,	Mercer, John. D ^o . Golden Lane. 2. Dec. 13.	Dec ^r . 1813
134	,,	Vaughan. Shoem ^{kr} Aldersgate.	March 1813
135	,,	Sexton, William. Mar[iner] Chichester, 3 Feby. 12.	Dec ^r . 1812
136.	1812. Mar.	Hoblin, Edward Robert. Watch finisher, Drury Lane.	March 1813
137	,,	Walker, William Coach spring maker.	Sept ^r . 1812
138	,,	Ladd, Thomas. Hairdresser.	Sept ^r . 1813*
139	,,	Baker, Robert. Painter.	June 1813
140	,,	Clarke, Frederick. Vict.	[No entry]
141	,,	Gillard, Thomas.	Sept ^r . 1813*
142	,,	Holbrook, Joseph. 7 Ap. 12.	[No entry]

143	[1812]	June	Major, John. Smith, Town field.	20 Ap.	,,	March 1813
144	,,		Banks, Ben. Gent. Saint Lukes.	2 Sept. 13.	,,	Sept. 1813 off
145	,,		Brown, James. Mariner.	6 June	,,	Mar. 1813.
146	,,		Hodges, James. Mar[iner]	5 Aug. 12.	,,	Ditto
147	,,	Dec.	Scott, Thomas. Glazier. Windmill St.		,,	[No entry]
148	,,		Shaw, James. Gent. 11 Hatton garden.	2/6 from N ^o . 16.		March 1813
149	,,		Bentley, James. Smith. Cow Cross.	10/6		Sept ^r . 1813*
150	1813	—	Byrne, George. 1803. (from p. 236) [See N ^o . 55. Sept. 1803, paid to Dec ^r . 1812, here continued]	—		[No entry]
151	,,	Dec.	Wright, Richard. [Attorney, Staples Inn Buildings]	10/6		Dec ^r . 1813*
152	,,		Willis, John. [Coachman. Newberry]	,,		Ditto*
153	,,		White, William. [Victualler]	,,		Ditto*
154	,,		Irwin, John. Tailor, from 763. I[reland]	2/6		Ditto*

In the above list the occupation most numerous represented is that of Victualler, 15 times ; and next to it is Tinman, or Tinplate worker, 10 times ; while "Gent." only occurs twice. Twenty members are not described.

Having now arrived at the year of the Union, of blessed memory, the Lodge received the number 289 in the new list, and its records run continuously down to the present time, with the exception of an unfortunate break from August, 1822, to November, 1836.

The Union being accomplished, the W.M. in May of 1814 reported to the members the result of a meeting of the United Grand Lodge held that very day, "very much to the gratification and edification of the Lodge." But in spite of this happy Union and the pacificatory efforts of the Lodge of Reconciliation, an obstinate stand was made by certain sturdy brethren against *any* official recognition of or compromise with the body of "Modern" Masons. Indeed, the number of the Lodge reverts to the original 231 when mentioned in the minute book, although in June and July of 1814 it is described as 231/289 ; it subsequently is designated 231, until in 1818 the new number 289 reappears.

The Antient obligation was still enforced, for in August, 1814, we find "Bro. Bangs of 118/149 and Bro. Hempson of 18/29 were admitted on taking the Ancient Obligation." Again, on October 3rd of the same year, "Bro. Wright proposed that no

“Visiting Member be Admitted into this Lodge unless he has taken the Obligation of the three Degrees of *Ancient* Freemasonry as heretofore practised in the ‘Ancient Craft.’” This was seconded and carried unanimously. Also, in 1815, on March 6th —“Brothers Bailey and Williams, Provincial Grand Master and Member of the Lodge of Reconciliation, attended to be admitted into the Lodge, but not having taken the Obligation in the three Degrees of *Ancient* Freemasonry, It was resolved that they should not be admitted.” This Brother Williams (William Williams) here mentioned was the Provincial G.M. of Dorset (1812 till his death in 1839), who had served the office of G. Steward in 1812, and later took Dr. Hemming’s place as head of the Lodge of Reconciliation when the later had fallen ill. Williams became President of the Board of General Purposes in 1818, and for many years was Treasurer to the Girl’s School.

In the organised campaign in opposition to the adoption of the system advocated by the Lodge of Reconciliation, the Phoenix Lodge played a prominent rôle. There were six Lodges taking part, viz. :—

Nos. 3/2. Lodge of Fidelity, at the Crown, Clerkenwell Green.

(239)/194. Middlesex Lodge (now 143), at the George, Brooke Street, Holborn.
293/254. (? 234) Domestic Lodge, Hercules Pillars, Great Queen Street.

289/231. Phoenix Lodge, at the George, Brooke Street, Holborn.

349/277. Prince Edward’s Lodge, (formerly the Royal Mariners) at the Admiral Benbow Tavern, Golden Lane, Barbican.

399/(314). Lodge of United Strength, at the Sadler’s Arms, Swallow Street,

but the first of these seems to have propagated and fostered the resentment against the new system, and at one meeting of the Phoenix Lodge we learn that of 22 visitors present, no less than 18 of them were members of No. 3, the Lodge of Fidelity. The figure head in this movement was J. H. Goldsworthy, himself one of the nominees of the Duke of Kent to the Lodge of Reconciliation, who for his “improper conduct” was suspended from all further service in December of 1814. Dr. Hemming, the W.M. of the Lodge of Reconciliation, in reporting to the Duke of Sussex, M.W.G.M., under date of December 3rd, 1814, wrote:—“In consideration of the conduct of Brother Goldsworthy, this Lodge have informed him that he cannot any longer be considered a Member of it, and that the M.W. Grand Master has been pleased to appoint another in his stead.” This Bro. Goldsworthy was initiated in the Middlesex Lodge, No. 194 of the Antients, (now 143) on 6th February, 1806, and joined the Lodge of Fidelity No. 2 (which became No. 3 at the Union) on 12th July, 1809, in which he was appointed Lecture Master, he also was elected one of the “Nine Excellent Masters.” But his eminence and his influential position were not greatly affected by his exclusion from the Lodge of Reconciliation, for in 1816 we find he was elected to the Board of General Purposes; of which in 1845, having in that year received the collar of S.G.D., he was a nominated member, serving two periods, 1845-47, and 1849-50. He died at the age of 79, in the year 1858.

In the stormy period when these allied lodges were opposing the work of reconciliation, the minutes of the Phoenix Lodge reveal that the members of No. 289 repeatedly refused to adopt the new system, and refused to appear before the properly constituted authorities, nor would they produce their warrant or minute book. The Master, James Woodcock, appeared on several occasions before the Lodge of Reconciliation, in support of a Memorial to the Grand Master, promoted by his Lodge in common with the others; and also on two occasions underwent examination before the Board of General Purposes. Many extracts from the minutes of his Lodge tell the story,

but as the work of the Lodge of Reconciliation, and the relation borne by the memorialists to that body, will shortly be dealt with in detail in the pages of our *Transactions*, I must here refrain from dwelling at length on the proceedings. Not until June in 1816, does the opposition appear to have fizzled out; the new arrangements must have been of such a nature as to meet with the approval of the brethren, or probably finding themselves in a contemptible minority, they found further resistance futile.

The period of storm and stress was succeeded by one of calm and prosperity, and the Lodge pursued its even tenour, working continuously down to the present time. As already stated, the minutes from 1822 to 1836 are lost, and we can only learn from the G.L. books that during that period the lodge shifted its quarters in 1828 from the "George" in Brooke Street to the "Wheatsheaf," in Hand Court, Holborn.

This tavern¹ was kept by William Payne, who, on 2nd June, 1828, at the age of 34, was initiated in this Lodge (like some of his brother landlords before him); and on the same evening the waiter at the "Wheatsheaf," Henry Riches, aged 32, was also made a Mason. Mine host Bro. Payne kept up the payment of his dues to the end of 1836, when the Lodge went in January of 1837 to the Piazza in Covent Garden. At the "Wheatsheaf," from the year 1765, a Lodge had met, which in 1786 took the name of "the Lodge of St. John the Evangelist,"—erased (12th February), and reinstated (9th April) in 1800,—changing its name in 1810 for that of the "Royal Theatric Covent Garden Lodge," and now No. 136, "the Lodge of Good Report."

In 1828 we know that No. 289 took the name "Phoenix," and there is good ground for suspecting that it must have been adopted from that of a tavern not far from the "George," for just eastward of the latter was the Phoenix Yard, one of the narrow alleys connecting Holborn with Whetstone Park, on the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields; and at the time of taking this name must have been produced the silver jewel of the "Phoenix" here illustrated, bearing the Hall-mark of 1827-28, made by Thomas Harper, the design closely resembling that of the wood block used on the old



summonses of the Lodge. The jewel is now in the possession of Bro. R. Martin Holland who has kindly loaned it for the purpose of illustration.

¹ This stood where the present "City of New York" Tavern now is, with its palatial saloon and "Baronial Hall," in the most approved modern style.

During the period 1828-1836, thirty-three members joined or were initiated in the Lodge, among the former being Lucas Houghton, who occupied the chair no less than seven times between 1836 and 1853, possibly more. The list given below supplies particulars of these members, but in the absence of the missing minute book we are unable to learn which of them attained to the chair.

In 1836, when the written record resumes, we find a large number of the members connected with the legal profession; and probably this respectable element influenced the change in January 1837 to a new home, the Piazza Coffee House on the Great Piazza, Covent Garden, though it remained in that famous resort for only a year and a quarter. At this time the Castle Lodge of Harmony (26) was meeting there; also the Corner Stone Lodge, which in 1843 joined with No. 5, St. George's Lodge (No. 3 of the Antients) and the two became merged as the St. George and Corner Stone Lodge, No. 5 of the present day numeration. Here also the Burlington Lodge was at work, and many others found a home here, both before and after this date. On leaving the Piazza in May 1838—(Lane says 1840)—the Lodge went to Freemasons' Tavern, and either there or at Freemasons' Hall it has remained ever since, except for a temporary change to the Trocadero during the recent rebuilding of the Tavern.

At the meeting in December, 1836, the Grand Secretary, Edwards Harper, accompanied by Lawrence Thompson, of the Lodge of Antiquity (initiated in 1811), visited the Lodge and installed the new Master, when we are told "a Board of Installed Masters was opened." Thompson was a well known worker in the craft at this time; he was for some years the Prestonian Lecturer; served as Grand Steward in 1815, being *nominated* by the Duke of Sussex, G.M.; was for a period Prov. Grand Director of Ceremonies for Herts.; and eventually, in 1847, was rewarded with the Collar of Junior Grand Deacon. Being a member of the Lodge of Reconciliation, and unwisely having published¹ a form of ceremonial work which it was promoting, he incurred the censure of that body, and fell under the displeasure of the Duke of Sussex, or he would not have had to wait so many years before being rewarded with rank in the Grand Lodge. We find him frequently visiting the Phoenix Lodge; once in 1844 "Bro. L. Thompson, of the Lodge of Antiquity, gave a lecture, illustrating the Beauties and Principles of Freemasonry." He died on the 9th June, 1855, at an advanced age.

Very little remains of particular interest to be told. A P.M.'s jewel presented in 1856 to Bro. Harrison is now in the possession of the Lodge, and is worn attached to the collar of the I.P.M., being the gift of Bro. Carter. The Lodge is in a very flourishing state, and there is a Chapter attached, consecrated in 1876. A complete list of Past Masters concludes the work under review, which calls forth our reiterated compliments and congratulations to the Editorial Committee.

¹ Thompson was a printer.

	Date of Initiation.	Age	Names.	Profession.	Residence.	Quartermage paid to
64*	1804. Dec. 5	—	Allison, James	—	Cain's Burying Ground	June 1819.
78*	1807. Sept.	—	Bulpitt, John	Carpenter	Bunhill Row	Sept. 1814.
90*	1808. Sept.	—	McMillan, James [Joined in the June quarter, not Sept. as here stated]	Tinman	7 Warren Street	" "
115*	1810. Dec.	—	Warne, Robert [W.M. in 1819 and 1820]	French Plater	Eyre Street Hill	June 1827.
124*	1811. Mar.	—	Badger, William	[described previously as "Brassfounder"] Tailor	Ray Street	Sept. 1814.
121*	" "	—	Woodcock, John	Printer	St. John's Lane	June 1822.
123*	" "	—	Coates, Henry	[formerly "Victualler" of the "George Inn"] Smith	Leather Lane	June 1827.
129*	" Sept.	—	Johnson, Jonathan [W.M. in 1818]	Bell Hanger	No. 123.]	June 1819.
138*	1812. Mar.	—	Ladd, Thomas	[formerly Smith, of Drury Lane] Hairdresser	Wm. St. Westminster	Sept. 1814.
141*	" "	—	Gillard, Thomas	—	—	" "
149*	" Dec.	—	Bentley, James	Smith	Cow Cross Street	June 1819.
153*	1813. Dec.	—	White, William	Victualler	—	Sept. 1814.
154*	" "	—	Irvin, John [Irvin in previous list]	Tailor	—	June 1814.
151*	" "	—	Wright, Richard [W.M. in 1817, 1821, & 1822]	Attorney	Staples Inn Buildings	Dec. 1831.
69*	1806. June	—	Leaver, John [Leaver in previous list]	Shoemaker	Battle Bridge	June 1814.
155	—	—	Griffith, Thomas [Date of joining]	Gent	Fleet Street	Sept. 14.
156	—	—	Liverpool —	and his former Lodge	not stated]	[No entry whatever]
152*	1813. Dec.	—	Willis, John	Coachman	Newberry	June 1827.
157	1815. Dec. 4	—	Sersules, Anthony	Modellist	Somers Town	June 1822.
158	" "	—	Valentine, Dominica	Artist	[Joined] fm. Lo. 159/194 Turnmill Street	June 1819.
159	" "	—	Cirelli, Charles	"	Cloth Fair	June 1816.

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(Those marked * are in the former list, 1803—1813.)

	Date of Initiation.	Age.	Names.	Profession.	Residence.	Quotage paid to
85*	—	—	Harrison, James	—	—	Expelled
160	1817. May 5 [This is an error]	—	Beard, James	Gent.	Fish St. Hill	June 1817
161	" "	—	and should be 1816, as he subscribed four [This is an error] and was "off" in Jefferies, Thomas	June 1817] Victualler	Brook Street	June 1827
162	1821. April 12	—	Johnson, Thomas	Locksmith, &c.	Brewers Green, Westm ^r .	June 1822
163	" June 4	—	Webster, William	Goldwire drawer	Peter St., Westm ^r .	June 1827
164	1823. Ap. 7	—	Dyson, John	Printer	2 John St., Blackfriars	June 1825
165	1825. Dec. 28	—	Houghton, Lucas	Stationer	30 Poultry. from 29	June 1857
166	" "	—	[W. M. seven times between 1836 and Gee, John Adair	Gent ⁿ .	1853.] 4 New North St. from 29	Dec. 1830 withdrawn
167	1826. May 1	—	Cooper, William	Do.	Lyons Inn	June 1828
168	1827. Feb. 5	—	Alexander, William	Solicitor	Clements Inn	Dec. 1830 Dead
169	" "	29	Tucker, John	Gent ⁿ	Aldermanbury	Dec. 1835
170	" Mar. 5	—	Mott, Richard Dixon	Do.	Southampton Buildings. from 29	June 1828
171	" Ap. 2	30	Bright, William Oliver	Solicitor	Burton St., Burton Crescent	Dec. 1831
172	" May 7	28	Tyler, Henry Fredk.	Do.	Lyons Inn	June 27 No more
173	" Dec. 3	28	Robinson, William	Gent.	Jermyn St., St. James	Dec. 1833
174	1828. Feb. 4	35	Gaubert, George Frederick	Stationer	Chancery Lane	"
175	" "	26	Sylvester, Elias Joseph	Gent ⁿ .	Gloucester St., Queen Square	"
176	" Ap. 7	28	Walker, Robert	Do.	36 Ditto	"
177	" May 5	31	Towne, Josiah	Do.	St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate	June 1831
178	" June 2	34	Payne, William [Landlord of the "Wheat-sheaf," to which the Lodge had moved]	Tavern Keeper	Hand Court, Holborn	Dec. 1836

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(Those marked * are in the former list, 1803—1813).

	Date of Initiation.	Age.	Names.	Profession.	Residence.	Quarterage paid to
179	[1828 June 2]	32	Riches, Henry	Waiter	Hand Court, Holborn	Dec. 1833
180	" Dec. 1	35	Peacock, Thomas Henry	Cattle Salesman	Cannon St., City	Dec. 1838
181	1829. Ap. 6	29	Dixon, Robert	Barrister	Chancery Lane	Dec. 1840
182	" Nov. 2	24	Burgess, John	Solicitor	Staple Inn	June 1831
183	" Dec. 7	37	Rice, Joseph	Baker	Cannon St.	Dec. 1833
184	1830. Jan. 4	—	Bennett, Thomas	Solicitor	Tokenhouse Yard from late 184	Dec. 1831
185	1828. June 2	40	Williams, George	Do.	Grays Inn Road	Dec. 1833
186	1830. Mar. 1	36	[Had not been returned at Brown, George Augustus	Tallow Merchant	14 quarters were paid up] Fenchurch St.	Dec. 1833
187	" Nov. 7	—	Dawes, William	Solicitor	Ditto from 275	Dec. 1838
188	1831. Jan. 3	—	Stodart, David	Surgl. Inst. Maker	from 61	Dec. 1835
189	1833. Feb. 4	32	Tapp, James	Licensed Victualler	Sloane St., Chelsea	Dec. 1836
190	1831. Dec. 5	34	Field, Benjamin	Wine Merchant	Botolph Lane	Dec. 1838
191	1833. Dec. 2	31	Hixon, James Bristow	Gentleman	45, Leicester Square	Dec. 1837
192	" "	30	Tatham, Joseph	Do.	New Square, Lincoln's Inn	Dec. 1842
193	1835. Feb. 9	—	[W.M. in 1837 and 1838] Adams, Henry	Do.	Kings Road, Chelsea	Dec. 1836
194	—	—	Rastall, Richard	—	—	Dec. 1836
195	1836. Jan. 11	25	[Added in pencil] Not before Ward, Richard D. [Danvers]	Solicitor	Pall Mall East	Dec. 1842
196	1831. Dec. 5	27	[W.M. in 1839 and 1840] Nightingale, James	—	—	[No entry]
197	[Entered in Pencil] 1837. May 17	—	Holland, James	Cert. had 1st degree.	C. 2nd degree	[No entry]

[This concludes the entries in "A" folio. In the new book the dates of progress in the several degrees are now given.]

PHENIX LODGE, 202.

		Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Names.	Age.	Address.	Profession.	Certificate.	Quarterage paid to	
198	1836. Nov.		from 32	London	Moor, Henry	—	—	—	5/-	Dec. 1838	
199	"	Jan. 11	Feb. 6	Mar. 6	Mills, Charles	24	Poplar	Coal Merchant	27/6 15.11.37	"	
200	"	Mar. 7	May 2	Dec. 5	Stringer, John	25	Crutched Friars	Wine Merchant	"	Dec. 1839	Resigned
201	"	May 2	Nov. 7	Dec. 5	Bedwell, Lumley B.	23	Angel Court	Stockbroker	"	Dec. 1837	Do.
202	1837	Jan. 10	Feb. 6	Ap. 19	Seymour, Wellington R. [W.M. in 1841]	22	Lime St.	Wine Merchant	"	Dec. 1842	
203	"	"	"	Mar. 6	Plaxton, William Wells	24	Mincing Lane	Merchant	"	Dec. 1837	Resd.
204	"	"	"	May 17	Trower, Henry	23	St. Mary at Hill	Wine Merchant	"	Dec. 1839	Resd.
205	"	"	"	Mar. 6	Brooks, William [W.M. in 1845]	32	Great Queen Street	Carver	"	June 1858	
206	"	"	"	Nov. 15	Seymour, George Edward	23	24, Lime Street	Wine Merchant	27/6 10.11.38	Dec. 1839	Resigned
207	"	May 17	Dec. 20	1838 Jan. 17	Stutely, Martin Joseph	26	John St., Adelphi	Architect	"	Dec. 1843	
208	"	"	1838 Mar. 21	Ap. 18	Holland, James	34	Blackheath	Artist	—	Dec. 1839	
209	"	Nov. 15	Feb. 21	Mar. 21	Williams, Robert V. Wynne	32	38, Hatton Gardens	Solicitor	10.11.38	Dec. 1838	
210	1838	Jan. 17	Feb. 21	May 16	Holden, James	30	18, Mornington Crescent, Camden Town	Gentleman	"	Dec. 1843	Resigned
211	"	May 16	Nov. 21	1839 Jan. 16	Ries, Samuel	—	102, Strand.	Tobacconist	17.5.39	June 1839	Ditto
212	1840	Rejoined		—	Western, Thomas George [No previous record in register]	G.L.	—	—	5/-	Dec. 1842	Do.
213	"	Feb. 26	Mar. 17	Ap. 15	Street, William Jesse	33	15, Lincolns Inn Fields	Solicitor	13.1.41	"	Do.
214	1842	Ap. 19	May 18	1843 Feb. 15	Manly, John [W.M. in 1846] ? Manby	24	Castle Street, Holborn	Law Stationer	30.10.43	Dec. 1846	

PHOENIX LODGE, 202 (continued).

	Initiated.	Passed.	Raised.	Names.	Age.	Address.	Profession.	Certificate.	Quarantine paid to
215	[1842]	1843 Jan. 18	Feb. 15	Ocherly, Horatio [W.M. in 1847.] [? Ockerby]	25	Castle Street, Holborn	Law Stationer	30·10·43	Dec. 1847
216	1843	Mar. 15	Ap. 26	Manly, William Edward	26	Strand	Oilman	"	"
217	"	Ap. 26	May 24	Penny, William	22	Tavistock Street Covent Garden	Artist	"	Dec. 1848
218	"	May 24	June 21	Wilson, Cornwall Baron	44	Furnivals Inn	Solicitor	"	Dec. 1852
219	1845	Feb. 19	Mar. 19	Casterton, William	30	Angel Court	Solicitor	20·11·45	Dec. 1847
220	1844	Nov. 20	1845 Sep. 23	Brett, John Arthur	32	17, Clarence St.	Master Mariner	"	"
221	1846	May 25	June 17	Witherelt, Alexander	—	—	—	29·6·46	Dec. 1851
222	"	"	"	Lambert, William	—	—	—	"	"
223	"	Ap. 15	May 20	Soward, Joseph T.	—	—	—	21·1·47	Dec. 1848
224	1847	Feb. 17	Mar. 17	Flowers, George	30	Holloway	Builder	15·6·47	Dec. 1847
225	1848	May 17	Nov. 15	Temple, Henry George	—	Bloomfield Street	Auctioneer	17·11·48	Dec. 1852
226	1852	Feb. 18	Mar. 22	Stinson, Joshua	41	Cheapside	Tavern Keeper	24·3·52	[No entry]
227	1853	from	108	Warren, Henry George [W.M. in 1853]	—	—	—	5/-	June 1862
228	"	from	25	Watson, William	—	—	—	"	"
229	"	from	109	Webber, John [W.M. in 1854]	—	—	—	"	"
230	"	from	25	Harrison, Charles Russell [W.M. in 1855]	—	—	—	"	"
231	"	from	228	Brooke, James Williamson	—	—	—	"	June 1855

End of register in Book "B" — London, 102 — 1853.

The last few names in this list may have continued longer than here shown, but I have preferred to conclude at this point, as the gap caused by the loss of the minute book (1822-36) is thus sufficiently covered.

W.W.

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HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN BUXTON AND LONGNOR.

By Sidney Taylor, P.M. 1235, P.Z. 1235, Prov.G S.N. Derbyshire.

This is an interesting and admirably printed notice of the Lodges and Chapters in these towns.

Commencing with the Derbyshire Lodge, warranted on September 8th, 1810, by the "Ancients" Grand Lodge, we find that it met at Buxton from 1810 to 1840, and at Longnor from 1840 to its erasure in 1866. The number was 165, as the warrant for a Lodge with that number at the Ship, Long Lane, Borough, London, and dated April 18th, 1770, had been returned, and in accordance with the then custom the number was re-issued to the Lodge under notice. It need hardly be said that there was of course no connection between them. At first the Lodge flourished, but some years after its removal to Longnor, after having several times been called to account by Grand Lodge for having neglected to make any returns, it was finally erased in 1866. Possibly the fact of there being already other Lodges within a reasonable distance accounted for its early decease.

The next Lodge noticed is the Lodge of Unity, Longnor, a "Moderns" Lodge, consecrated in June 1811, and this Lodge also purchased an old warrant originally granted at Lichfield in 1792, together with the interesting furniture of that Lodge, of which illustrations are given. This body also came to an untimely end in 1829.

The Chapter of Charity and Concord, Longnor, No. 182, appears to have sprung from the Macclesfield Chapter, as far as membership went, and was warranted in 1813, the warrant being signed by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, Z; John Dent, H.; John Aldridge, J.; and W. H. White, Grand Recorder. Its uneventful history is even briefer than that of the Lodges. Section iv. speculates as to earlier Masonry in

Longnor. Section v. deals with Bro. John Millward who "for two-thirds of the last century" took a very prominent part in Local Freemasonry. Section vi. more fully describes the ancient furniture, etc., previously referred to.

The Masonic history of Longnor became a blank until 1868, when the "Phoenix Lodge of St. Ann" was warranted, and Bro. Millward became the first W.M. This Lodge happily still flourishes, as does a Chapter of the same title. The flame of Masonry burns with a clear and steady light in the High Peak district of Derbyshire, so that a "younger sister" Lodge (the Buxton Lodge No. 1688) was warranted in 1877 and is equally prosperous.

FRED. J. W. CROWE.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE ARBORETUM LODGE, 1858—1908.

Compiled by W. Bro. Joseph Bland, P.M. 731, P.Prov.J.G.D., with a Prefatory Note by W. Bro. W. B. Hextall, P.Prov.S.G.W. Derbyshire.

Since this work was published Bro. Joseph Bland has been called to the Grand Lodge above, to the regret of his many friends, and the great loss of Freemasonry in his Province.

In his preface Bro. Hextall states that it is the first formal jubilee celebration in the records of the Province of Derbyshire; so it is specially deserving of record.

Bro. Bland first deals with early Freemasonry in Derbyshire, commencing with the Lodge of 1732, which then met at the Virgin's Inn, Market Place, Derby. Unfortunately this Lodge was erased in 1777 for not conforming to the laws of Grand Lodge. Next came the brief-lived "Ancients" No. 106, at Chesterfield, in 1762, called the Three Cranes; followed by the Scarsdale Lodge in the same town, warranted in 1793 and erased in 1838. The Buxton and Longnor Lodges are referred to under Bro. Sidney Taylor's book. The only other known Lodge was the Ludworth Stockport Lodge of Union, warranted in 1788, and removing successively to Manchester, Mellor, and Ludworth. It met in Derbyshire from 1822 to 1860 and was then removed to Ashton-under-Lyne.

The senior existing Lodge is the Tyrian at Derby, warranted March 26th, 1785, as No. 468, and now 253.

Various other existing Lodges are named, and then the special subject of the volume, the Arboretum. It was warranted on December 25th, 1857, as No. 1033, the first W.M. being Samuel Collinson, Gentleman, the S.W. John Gamble, Gentleman, and the J.W. John Swain, Railway Official. A selection of minutes is given down to 1908, and lists of Members, Masters, Treasurers, Charity Stewards, etc., close a well-written sketch of local and provincial history.

The book is ornately printed and has a number of excellent portraits included. We have hitherto heard little of Masonic authorship from the Province, and we trust that the two works now reviewed will be the precursors of many others.

FRED. J. W. CROWE.

NOTES AND QUERIES.



GENERAL George Washington and Lodge No. 227 (I.C.)—Some years ago mention was made, in an article contributed to our *Transactions*, of the traditional connection between George Washington and the Irish Lodge of the Social and Military Virtues, and, in a supplementary note, an attempt was made to reduce to an historical basis that portion of the tradition which attributes to General Washington's personal interference the restitution of the captured Lodge Chest.¹

It was there shown that the restitution of the Lodge Chest had found its way into print, and had secured its reasonable acceptance as historically true, at a date which brought it within measurable distance of Washington's lifetime. The evidence of such an occurrence has now been taken a step farther back. Our W. Bro. J. Beamish Saul (of Montreal), P.M. of the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, under its present title of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1, G. L. Quebec, has again done yeoman service in the cause of Masonic History, by bringing to light testimony that cannot be gainsaid of the prevalence and acceptance of such a tradition in the times of Washington himself.

Among the extracts drawn by Bro. Beamish Saul from the first American edition (1804) of Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry* will be found the following:—²

"Agreeably to previous notice the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts this day, February 11th, 1800, performed Masonic Funeral services in honor of the illustrious deceased Brother George Washington.

"At 11 o'clock, a procession composed of upwards of sixteen hundred brethren was formed at the Old State House and marched to the Old South Meeting House where after appropriate prayers and special odes sung by a large choir of brethren, a Eulogy illustrative of the life, character and services of the deceased as Warrior, Statesman, Citizen and Mason was pronounced by the Hon. Brother Timothy Bigelow of Groton."

During the course of his long Eulogy, the orator *inter alia* said:—

"Animated with a generous philanthropy our deceased brother early sought admission into our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, at once to enable him to cherish with advantage this heavenly principle and enlarge the sphere of its operation. He cultivated our art with sedulous attention, and never lost an opportunity of advancing the interest or promoting the honor of the Craft.

"While Commander-in-Chief of the American Revolutionary Army, he countenanced the establishment and encouraged the labor of a travelling Lodge among the Military. He wisely considered it as a school of urbanity well calculated to disseminate those mild virtues of the heart so ornamental to the human character, and so peculiarly useful to correct the ferocity of soldiers and alleviate the miseries of war. The cares of his high office engrossed too much of his time to admit of his engaging in the duties of the chair, yet he found frequent opportunities to visit the Lodge and

¹ *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvii., 1904; p. 146: *ibid.* p. 230.

² Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry*, edited by Bro. George Richards, P.G.S.G.L.M., and inscribed to the Grand Masters and Brethren of the several Grand Lodges within compass of the United States of America. Printed by W. and D. Treadwell, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1804. [Quoted by W. Bro. J. Beamish Saul, of Montreal.]

thought it no derogation from his dignity there to stand on a level with his brethren, true to our principles on all occasions, and an incident once occurred which enabled him to display their influence to his foes. A body of American troops in some successful *rencontre* with the enemy possessed themselves, among other booty, of the jewels and furniture of a British travelling Lodge of Masons. This property was directed by the Commander-in-Chief to be returned under a flag of truce to its former proprietors accompanied with a message, purporting that the Americans did not make war upon institutions of benevolence.

"Of his attachment to our order in general, you my respected brethren of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of this Commonwealth have had personal knowledge. His answers to your addresses breathe throughout the spirit of brotherly love. . . . "The information received from our Brethren who had the happiness to be members of the Lodge over which he presided for many years, and of which he died Master (Alexandria Washington) furnishes abundant proof of his persevering zeal for the prosperity of the institution. Constant and punctual in his attendance, scrupulous in observance in the regulations of the Lodge, he discharged the duties of the chair with uncommon dignity and intelligence in all the mysteries of our art."

The Eulogy continues in a similar strain, as the speaker draws "lessons from the symbols of our Order and carries the mind to the Sublime Arch above and beyond the mortal vision."

So far our Bro. Beamish Saul: and historical students on this side of the Atlantic are indebted to him for supplying the foregoing extract, which takes the famous restitution of the Lodge Chest out of the domain of tradition, and brings it into the category of ascertained fact. The solemnity of the occasion, the character of the audience, the status of the orator, and the recent occurrence of the event described, add all possible weight to the testimony.

No definite statement is made to the effect that the Regimental Lodge to which General Washington restored the chest was actually the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, No. 227 (I.C.) But when the concurrent circumstances are taken into consideration, they lend so little countenance to any other interpretation, that the historical investigator would be entitled to demand grounds for doubt. In technical language, the *onus probandi* would lie with the caviller.

Before we take leave of this distinguished Army Lodge, we venture to supplement Bro. Beamish Saul's quotation with a photographic reproduction of a trilingual certificate, designed for the use of the Lodge, apparently during its sojourn in Canada. It would not be easy to over-estimate the Masonic fervour manifested by travelling Lodges of this type. The Grand Lodge of Ireland had been the first in the field with the earliest known Military Warrant, granted to the Royal Scots Regiment in 1732. From that date till the cessation of the Napoleonic Wars produced the wholesale disbandment of Regiments, the Grand Lodge of Ireland issued more Army Warrants than all the other English-speaking Grand Lodges put together. When these Lodges were quartered in a far-off Colony, "from the Carolinas to the Coromandel, and from Van Dieman's Land to Vancouver's Island," they planted the seeds of Freemasonry. They initiated local citizens, whom they furnished with private Lodge Certificates, seeing that the exigencies of time and space combined with the chances of war to put the issue of Grand Lodge Certificates beyond their reach.

Sometimes these private Lodge Certificates were of the simplest kind, but as a rule, they aimed at reproducing the characteristics of the Grand Lodge Certificates. From the earliest issue of engraved certificates by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, two



TRILINGUAL CERTIFICATE.
(One-third original size.)

From Dr. Chetwode Crawley's Collection.

languages, Latin and English, were used, as they are to this day. Bettering the precedent, the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues drew up a certificate in three languages, Latin, French, and English. Presumably, the choice of French is due to the sojourn of the Regiment in Canada, among the French-speaking population of the Lower Province.

It will be noted that the initials of the Latin motto, *Libens Solvit Merito Votum*, have been carefully chosen to correspond with the English title, Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, and that there is a Johannite Greek epigraph: "In the beginning was the Word."

So far as the present writer is aware, this is the only instance of a Trilingual Craft Certificate under the Irish Constitution.

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY.

Old Friends.—In *A.Q.C.* xix., 92, I gave a few notes on the "Improved Order of Old Friends," which I can now correct in part and extend. There were in all 113 Lodges belonging to this Order. One was in Highgate, one in Barnet, one in Croydon, and one in Ipswich, all the others being in London. The first was opened 18th August, 1818, and the last in 1857, but only two are now in existence, the Grand Hope No. 2 and the Peace and Harmony No. 41. Although the Order was never connected with Freemasonry, it is possible that a Masonic tinge may have been introduced by its founder, who, it is believed, was a member of the Craft. All ceremonial work has been abandoned by No. 2, which has become strictly a commercial sick and death benefit society, and is known merely as the Grand Hope Benefit Society. It has a membership of nearly 1,800, with a capital of over £20,000. No. 41 is not quite so strong, but continues to work the ritual. The fact that there was never a central governing body may be the reason why so many of the Lodges died out, but certainly some came to an untimely end through working as benefit societies on unbusinesslike lines, while others may have spent too much money on expensive regalia. Aprons similar to those in the Lodge collection were worn by the Past Masters, while the officers and past officers were adorned with large medals or engraved plates of silver.

W.J.S.

The Masons of Como, and Masons' Marks.—Recently the *Yorkshire Weekly Post* has published some notes on Masons' Marks. The issue of 1st January contains a letter of the Rev. J. L. Saywell, F.R.H.S., Stanningley, nr. Leeds. I quote some of it, as I am in hopes that it may induce some of your correspondents who are interested in Marks to investigate his statements more closely. He says:—"Flanders and Tuscany were the prolific parents of these artistic Guilds and Crafts, that at Como in Italy being banned by Papal Bull as a Secret Society.¹ The Members of this fraternity, however, succeeded in eluding vigilance by assuming the disguise of friars, and beneath their long cloaks concealed their kit of tools. In the twelfth century these 'Comopolitan' Masons swarmed all over Europe but I never remember having read of any of them being identified in England, although their 'banker marks' are recognisable in many places. I have several tracings of such marks in my possession which I have always found in groups of three. Does any one know if any such marks have been found at Selby Abbey? About five years ago I found a wealth of them on the walls (mostly inside) of the exceptionally well preserved tithe-barn—a very large building—at Bredon, near Tewkesbury. Just then I had no time to take tracings, although I recognised two or three which indicated that the Masons who carved them were of

¹ Lingard and Fuller are the authorities for this statement.

foreign extraction, notably the heart and tau, which are generally assigned to itinerants. Both these marks are found on the surface of the Ashlar of Northallerton Church, where no fewer than thirteen others of various types may be traced, showing that at least fifteen Masons prepared the stone for the Early English Church at that place."

This note of the Rev. Mr. Saywell is of great interest, and I am in hopes that its appearance in your pages may lead to further investigation of his theory.

JOHN YARKER.

Masonic Titles compared with those of the Church of England.—It may be obvious to the observant (but all people do not observe) that many of the names and titles used in Masonry and its organisation have been suggested by and borrowed directly and in their accustomed order, from the Church of England. Let me illustrate this.

1. The Church of England has at its head the two Primates of Canterbury and of York, and their official title is "The Most Reverend." Masonry therefore has the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, and Pro-Grand Master.
2. Under them in the hierarchy come the Right Reverend the Bishops. So Masonry puts next to its heads the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master, the R.W. Provincial Grand Masters, and the R.W. Grand Wardens.
3. The next title of honour or office in the Church is that of Very Reverend applied to Deans or heads of Cathedral Chapters. Hence Very Worshipful as designating Grand Chaplain, Grand Treasurer, Registrar, Secretary, Director of Ceremonies, and Pres. of the Board of Benevolence.
4. The unit of the parish brings us to the parallel of the Reverend parish priest and the Worshipful the Master of a Lodge. Each is assisted by two Wardens, and the association for many legal and administrative purposes of Rector and Churchwardens is as real and close as that of Master and Wardens.
5. One might here note the resemblance between the ceremony of the induction of a priest into a benefice or care of a parish and that of the installation of a Mason as Master of a Lodge. In the case of the formal appointment of a Canon the resemblance is the more marked by the ecclesiastical use of the word installation and moreover by the character of the physical act whereby the Bishop puts the new Canon into his stall with a ritual that comes with no novelty to one who has previously been installed as a Master of a Lodge.
6. Reverting to the fact that of the two Primates the Archbishop of Canterbury is termed Primate of all England and the Archbishop of York the Primate of England, we may recall the time when in the earlier part of the eighteenth century there was a Grand Lodge of All England and a Grand Lodge of England also.
7. Why certain groupings of Lodges are called Provinces may have puzzled some. Not so, however, those who as churchmen were familiar with the division of England into the Province of Canterbury and the Province of York.

CANON HORSLEY.

Serment.—(*A.Q.C.* xxii., 41.) What is probably meant here is “sermontain,” a colloquial French name given to many plants of the parsley family. In England they are known as *cicely* (the scientific name is *seseli*), such as “rough cicely,” “sweet cicely or sweet cheveril,” “wild cicely,” etc.

It will be remembered that the victors at the Isthmian and Nemean Games were usually crowned with chaplets made of the leaves of *selinon* (*i.e.*, parsley). The plant is also supposed to have some peculiar connection with the dead, for it is fabled to have sprung from the blood of one of the Greek heroes, Archemorus, the “Forerunner of Death,” and it was also usually scattered over the graves of those who were buried with due honours.

ALFONZO GARDINER, Prov.G.Sec., N. & E. Yorks.

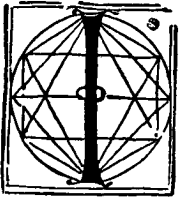
Prussian Hermits.—It may be of interest if I place on record a few particulars concerning “The Ancient Order of Grand Loyal and Philanthropic Prussian Hermits,” which, so far as I have been able to ascertain, exists only in the County of Kent. A Lodge or Hermitage was started in Essex, but its life was of short duration. The Order was first established at Canterbury in 1802, but as my informant tells me that it is considered as dating from “time immemorial,” it may be that in that year some legends or traditions were first brought together in a practical form. It is not in any way Masonic, neither is it of necessity a benefit society, although, as its name denotes, it is philanthropic, and its members are bound by an obligation to relieve distressed brothers on certain conditions. Moreover, it is open to each Lodge to form a benefit society, and one is in existence in connection with the Cinque Ports Lodge No. 14, at Dover, with about eighty members, and funds in its adult section amounting to nearly £300. This Lodge has also a juvenile section of the benefit society for the children of its members. As regards the ceremonies, three degrees are worked, the first being styled “Harmonic” and the second “Sacred,” while the third is the “Ruling” degree, and is restricted to members of the governing body or Grand Hermitage. The ritual is based upon Bible history, and refers in part to the Garden of Eden and the Tower of Babel, both of which are stated to be represented on the diplomas. I have not seen one of these documents, and I have no information about “clothing,” but perhaps the apron exhibited by Bro. Seymour Bell in 1906 (*A.Q.C.* xix., 43) may eventually be identified as belonging to the Order.

W.J.S.

Leonard Drory.—Decendants of this brother are desirous of obtaining some further information about his Masonic and private career. He was admitted a member of the Angel Lodge at Colchester on 23rd September, 1800, and was Master in the years 1803, 1804, 1805, 1807, and 1808. His last payment was in 1809, and after the entry there has been written—“A worthy Brother, Dead.” His name was never returned to Grand Lodge, so it is impossible to trace him further in that direction, though it is known that he came to London, as the Register of S. Paul’s Church, Covent Garden, records his death on 30th April, 1815. He was apparently an Engineer by profession, for an Engraving of “The Revolving Temple of Concord, invented by Sir William Congreve, Bart., and erected in the Green Park for the Display of a Grand Firework, in Celebration of the Glorious Peace of 1814,” mentions that the machinery was “by Messrs. Maudsley & Co., and Mr. Drory.” His widow was buried in the church of S. Mary, Lambeth, on January 4th, 1837, and the burial is registered as *Hannah Drury*.

W.J.S.

OBITUARY.



It is with much regret that we record the deaths of the following Brethren :

Hugh James, P.Prov. G. Registrar (R.A.) Middlesex, of The Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, London, S.W. He was a Past Master of the Ivy Lodge No. 1441, and had been for many years a member of the Rosicrucian Society, holding the important office of Librarian General at the time of his death. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1898, and died on 16th January.

Edward Conder, of New Court, Colwall, Herefordshire. The father of Bro. Edward Conder (a member of the Lodge), he was elected to the Correspondence Circle in April, 1893. He died on 7th February.

Alec Wilson Gray-Buchanan, of Parkhill, Polmont, Stirlingshire. This brother was a Past Grand Master of the Province of Stirlingshire, under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The date of his death was 18th July, 1909, and he had only been elected to the Correspondence Circle on the previous 24th June.

Holbrook Grounds, 29, Talbot Road, Tottenham, London, N. He joined our Correspondence Circle in November, 1906, died on 20th July, 1908, and was interred at Warrington, Lancs.

The Hon. **James W. Brown**, Keystone Bank Buildings, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on the 23rd December, 1909. He was elected to the Correspondence Circle in November, 1905.

The Ven. Archdeacon **Francis Edward Clarke**, LL.D., M.D., M.R.I.A. Bro. Clarke, who was Archdeacon of Elphin, passed away at the Rectory, Boyle, Ireland, recently. He was Provincial Grand Master of North Connaught, and a member of our Correspondence Circle since March, 1892. He exhibited a number of interesting Masonic certificates at our meeting on 5th October, 1906, and explained them in a paper entitled "Notes on Some Eighteenth Century Masonic Documents."

Harry James Sparks, 72, Cromwell Gardens, London, S.W., on the 4th March. Bro. Sparks was a retired Indian Judge. He was a Past District Grand Master of Bengal, and Past Grand Deacon of England. He was also Deputy Prov. Grand Master of the Province of Norfolk from 1901 to 1905, and Grand Superintendent of the Province from 1901 to 1909. He joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1892.

William King Baker, P.Prov.G.W. and P.Prov.G.J., Cornwall, of Tredorwin, Towednack, Long Rock, Cornwall, on 11th March. He had been a member of the Correspondence Circle since January, 1890.

Edward Horton, of Woodville, Carrington Street, Homebush, Sydney, New South Wales. Bro. Horton succumbed to an internal malady on 17th November, after an illness of only eleven days. He was elected to the Correspondence Circle in January, 1892.

Augustus William Henry Bellingham, A.M.I.C.E., of Tientsin, North China, on 28th November, 1909. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1896.

"South Africa 30—31 May 1910."

At midnight—when the iron tongue of time
Counts the last pulse-beats of a dying year,
While silent yet the bells to hail the birth
(With jocund pealings) of the coming day—
A breathless hush on all one's being falls,
And Heavenward soars the soul on wings of prayer.

* * * * *

South Africa!—though 'mid Helvetian peaks
'Neath alien skies where gleameth not thy Cross—
Fain would my filial thoughts with thee this night
Keep holy vigil as (to death devote)
Declines thine order old, and as thy new
Arises robed in orient beams of hope.

My Countrymen!—before your joy-bells wake
Their far-flung music; or the cannons roar;
Or mimic meteors seek the starry cope;
Or festal fires flare, simulating hues
Of crimsoning west, heaven's azure, emerald meads—
First unto God your hearts in fervent prayer
And deepest adoration upward raise!

Your orisons begin, O children leal
Of him who with the Angel-Wrestler strove
Till dawn of day for blessing, and prevailed.

Join in the strain while rise your incense-wreaths,
Observants of the rites of Pontiffs hoar
Whose emblems be: the keys and triple crown;
Whose House of God most meet: a vasty dome
Sublime o'er Apostolic reliques reared
Where classic Tiber rolls his yellow flood.

Swell ye the chorus, sons and daughters true
Of Albion's Church (twin-sister of her State)
Whose chrism anoints our kings; whose ordered prayers

"Friday May 20th, 1910."

(The day of the funeral of King Edward VII. of England.)

Not: "How long has thou reigned?" but: "How?"
shall be

The fateful question at the Last Assize—
When with the humblest peasants monarchs all,
Since time began, before THE JUDGE shall stand.

* * * * *

With wailing music and slow-booming guns
(Poor voicings of a woe for words too deep
Upon an Empire fallen—yea, on the world!)
Whate'er of thee was earth to earth is borne.

The kings of saddened myriads swell the pomp
Of obsequies, meet tributes to a soul
They owned most kingly.

Rarest blooms thy bier
Adorn; nor wanting simple flowers from love
Of lowliest subjects who thee "Father" named,

With high aspirings of the ages fraught—
In lowly cot or proud cathedral pile—
Exalt the earth-bound soul to realms eterne.

Your prayers with ours unite, ye followers firm
Of him who in Lake Léman's city found
A refuge sure, and fills an unnamed grave;
Who, from the glacier heights of purest thought—
Where floats no haze of old traditions bred—
Gazed deep into the hidden things of God.

And ye, who Calvary's Light in heart adore,
Owning no visible symbols nor the gift
Of long-descended hierarchs—draw near!
Approach likewise, all worshippers-in-truth
Who unto the Most High lift holy hands!

* * * * *

Let praise and supplication mingled flow
To Him our Great Deliverer from the ills
Of hate, distrust and bitterness which marred
South Africa's erstwhile paradise.

Give thanks
For wisdom, strength and zeal on them bestowed
Who, patient 'mid misdeemings, sleepless toiled
Till stood revealed fair UNION's shining towers
Unto the marvelling nations.

Mighty Lord!
Whose ministers of air, rain, frost, and sun
At thy behest (with subtile alchemy)
Transform the lava of the fiery mount
To fruitful soil where grow the clustered grapes—
O haste the time when, from all strife-seared hearts
Shall spring Thy fadeless flowers of peace and love

C. Fred. Silberbauer.

Pension St. James,
Montreux, Switzerland.

And proudly in their Monarch hailed the Man.
Symbols of grief though mute yet eloquent
The daughter-nations from far Austral seas,
Or mystic East, or bold aspiring West
With reverent mien lay down.

South Africa,
Whom yesterday thou didst with UNION dower
(After long years of bitterness and strife),
A wreath presents that speaketh not alone
Of mortal mourning, but Eternal hope.

To-morrow—with thy Royal Son and friend—
Let all a Sovereign's burden share!
To-day,
Let orphaned People weep with widowed Wife!

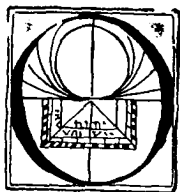
C. Fred. Silberbauer.

Pension St. James,
Montreux, Switzerland.

KING EDWARD VII.,

Past Grand Master and Protector of the Craft.

An Address, by Bro. W. J. HUGHAN, P.G.D., to Members of the three Torquay Lodges, assembled under the Banner of No. 1402, on Friday, 20th May, 1910.



N such an intensely solemn occasion as the present, it is not for me to attempt anything approaching an oration. Your feelings and mine are too acute and deep-seated to do more than express through me, our great and lasting sorrow on the decease of our beloved Sovereign, the late King Edward VII. of gracious memory.

Neither is it for me to present anything like an estimate of the lamented King's character, his devoted labours for the Empire, over which he ruled with such conspicuous ability, extraordinary tact, marvellous considerateness, and never failing geniality. Such a Monarch has never hitherto reigned having such widespread sympathies, constant patience, and a personal magnetism that was both remarkable and helpful.

King Edward will be known as the *Universal Peace Maker* for all time, and the blessed effects of his all too brief, but most eventful Reign, will be seen after many days, making for the welfare not only of Great Britain and Ireland, but of all the Countries and Peoples of the World.

I cannot trust myself to refer to the bereaved *Queen Mother* and the *Royal Family*. Our hearts and prayers have been with them to-day, and may God help them, as He alone can.

The imposing obsequies, attended by so many Sovereigns (some of whom are Grand Master Masons) and Representatives of friendly Countries and Governments, the like of which have never been witnessed before, testify to the far-reaching influence of King Edward's beneficent Rule, and cause us to lament all the more keenly, that one who was such an ideal Monarch has been

“called to sleep his last sleep
free from care and sorrow.”

We can only bow to the inevitable, and reverently remember that “the *Lord reigneth*.” Such an example, however, cannot fail to affect beneficially all subsequent Sovereigns of this vast Realm; and we feel assured that the remembrance of his father's devotion to duty will be as a guiding star for the son who has now ascended the Throne, as His Majesty GEORGE THE V., amid the good wishes and fondest hopes of this great Empire.

It is to the Masonic career of the late Sovereign that our minds will just now be turning, and so I will, in a few words, endeavour to describe some of the chief events of his brilliant experiences as a Craftsman, and as the principal member of “the mystic tie” connected with the Grand Lodge of England.

H.R.H. *Albert Edward*, the 23rd Prince of Wales, was Initiated by the late King of Sweden (Charles XV.), in 1868, into what is known as the *Swedish Rite*, which

includes not only the Degrees of Craft Freemasonry, but other Ceremonies, more or less peculiar to that Organization. In 1811, the then King of Sweden instituted the "Order of Charles XIII." the *Knighthood* of which was, and is still confined to distinguished members of the Craft. Since then the Swedish Brotherhood has enjoyed the Royal Protection to a remarkable extent.

Our lamented Monarch was descended from Masonic Forbears, *thirteen Princes of the Blood Royal of Great Britain* having preceded him as Craftsmen, beginning with the *20th Prince of Wales* in 1737. Most of these were received during the second half of the eighteenth Century, and included their Majesties *George IV.* and *William IV.*, the latter having been admitted into the Fraternity in a Lodge at Plymouth.

Queen Victoria's Father was Grand Master for a short time, and retired in favour of her Majesty's Uncle the *Duke of Sussex*, who was Grand Master from 1813 to his decease in 1843. Then, for a time, we lacked the prestige of a Prince at our Head.

The lamented *King Edward VII.* soon advanced in the Craft, and, as W.M. of the "Apollo University Lodge," Oxford, the "Prince of Wales" No. 259, the "Royal Alpha" No. 16, and many others, exhibited much zeal and interest in the discharge of his Masonic duties.

The Grand Lodge conferred upon him the dignity of Past Grand Master, in 1869, and it was in that year the Prince first visited our Grand Lodge. I was present as the W.M. of No. 131, and still remember the enthusiasm of the assembly, especially when he was being invested with the handsome regalia of his rank.

The example set by the Prince of Wales in 1868, was followed by two of his brothers in 1874, viz., H.R.H. Duke of Connaught (being initiated by the Grand Master) and H.R.H. the Duke of Albany; who, in 1877, were appointed and invested as Grand Wardens by their *Royal Brother*. In 1885, the Duke of Clarence was initiated by his Father (the G.M.), the three Princes becoming Prov.G. Masters of *Sussex*, *Oxford*, and *Berks* respectively, later on.

In 1874, on the resignation of the Marquess of Ripon, the Grand Mastership devolved on H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as *P.G.M.*, and in 1875, the Installation took place in the Royal Albert Hall, in the presence of many thousands of the Fraternity. Personally I shall never forget the extraordinary sight, and the enthusiasm displayed. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (then an ordinary Master Mason), who was present, well said that "no one has taken a deeper interest in Freemasonry than H.R.H. the M.W. Grand Master."

Several events, in which the Grand Master took part, stand out prominently from the many which H.R.H. personally attended and presided at, such as the Deputation to Queen Victoria, headed by the Prince (in Masonic Clothing), to present an Address to her Majesty, on her providential escape from the hands of an assassin, in 1882; the *Queen's Jubilee* Celebration, in 1887, at the Royal Albert Hall, when the fees paid by the Brethren for admission, amounting to £6300 were devoted to the Masonic Institutions; the G.M., with other Brethren, presenting the Resolution to his gracious mother. The *Diamond Jubilee* Celebration, in 1897, was held in like manner, when more than £7000 received in fees, were devoted to Charities.

The Centenary of the Royal Masonic Institution for *Girls*, in 1888, was observed, with the Prince in the Chair as G.M., when the sum of over £51,000 was realized, and, in 1898, the Centenary of the Royal Masonic Institution for *Boys* was celebrated under the same most distinguished Presidentship, the result exceeding £141,000.

H.R.H. also laid the foundation stones of many great structures in Masonic Form such as the New Docks at Bombay, New Market at Gibraltar, New Post Office at Glasgow, the Cathedral at Truro 30 years ago to-day, Indian Institute at Oxford, and numerous Hospitals and other Buildings in the Country.

What the revered King said of his ancestors, that "former Sovereigns of England have always done all they could to support Masonry, for they knew that though we were a Secret Society, we were in no wise a *dangerous one*," may emphatically be declared of our lamented Royal Brother, who ably summed up two of the main tenets of the Craft as "*Loyalty and Philanthropy*."

On the decease of her Majesty *Queen Victoria*, of blessed memory, and the occupancy of the Throne by the King as *Edward VII.*, it was thought desirable that the Grand Mastership should be resigned, and, as we know and gratefully acknowledge, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has succeeded as Ruler of the English Craft, the King becoming *Protector of the Order*.

The prosperity of the G.L. of England since the Initiation of King Edward VII. has been unparalleled, the number of active Lodges having increased from fully 1200 to nearly 3000, and similar additions have been experienced in the other Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland, and in the Dominions beyond the Seas.

In conclusion let me remind you of the words of the Prophet Joel. This has been

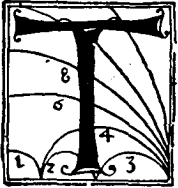
"A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness, . . . there hath not ever been the like."

It is said the last words of the departed Monarch were, "I have done my duty." May we be all able to say the same, and meanwhile let us "work while it is day, the night cometh when no man can work."

Then, if we are true Freemasons, *then*, if we rely on the Most High, *then*, when the peremptory summons comes to us, we may turn our eyes to the Bright Morning Star, whose rising will surely bring peace and prosperity to the faithful and obedient of the human race.



FRIDAY, 6th MAY, 1910.



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., I.P.M., as W.M.; Henry Sadler, G.Ty., S.W.; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M., Chap.; Hamon le Strange, P.G.D., P.M., Treasurer; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; E. H. Dring, S.D.; E. L. Hawkins, J.D.; W. B. Hextall, I.G.; Sydney T. Klein, L.R., P.M.; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; Dr. Wm. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; and G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. H. R. Justice, William W. Mangles, H. H. Montague Smith, G. H. Luetchford, Wm. Blackburn, Oscar Guttman, P.G.D., Eugene E. Street, G. V. Montague, Alfred Tucker, V. B. M. Zanchi, R. E. Landesmann, J. Richards, Fred. A. Robinson, Henry Forbes, W. A. S. Humphries, R. Drenkmann, Fred. Armitage, Theo M. Graham, G. H. Kitchener, G. H. Greene, Thomas Cohu, P.G.St.B., S. J. Fenton, J. Procter Watson, W. J. Evans, A. Havelock Case, C. T. Morgan, Wm. C. P. Tapper, Jno. E. Tapper, Alfred Davis, J. Jellis, Thos. S. Adams, W. Wonnacott, Rev. M. Rosenbaum, Robert A. Gowan, Curt Nauwerck, G. Vogeler, Major John Rose, W. F. Keddell, Jas. J. Nolan, Dr. A. E. Wynter, J. F. H. Gilbard, D. Bock, Edmund Wildy, Arthur Carpenter, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, Horace Nelson, W. H. Richards, G. W. Cobham, John White, P.G.D., A. H. Tapper, G. Fullbrook, J. Ingram Moar, L. Danielsson, and Fred. H. Postans.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. Frank C. Elwes, Solomon Lodge, Florida; Alfred B. Joscelyne, Vitruvian Lodge No. 87; Bestor G. Brown, P.G.M., Kansas; Jules Guittor, Asaph Lodge No. 1319; Col. F. S. Leslie, W.M. Society of Architects Lodge No. 3244; P. J. Sproule, P.M., St. Michael's Lodge No. 2970; and E. J. Krane, P.M. Concord Lodge No. 537.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; J. P. Rylands; E. Macbean, P.M.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G. Tr., Ireland; E. Armitage, P.Dep. G.D.C.; G. L. Shackles, P.M.; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., W.M.; E. J. Castle, P.Dep. G.R., P.M.; L. A. de Malcovich; W. Watson, Stew.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M., D.C.; and R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.

Three Lodges, one Masonic Library Association, and fifty-one brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

A vote of congratulation was passed to Bros. Right Hon. Lord Ampthill, Right Hon. T. F. Halsey, J. E. K. Studd, R. J. Probyn-Williams, Reginald W. James, William R. Blair, R. Clay Sudlow, F. C. van Duzer, Ernesto Danvers, Col. G. Walton Walker, Oscar Guttman, Rev. J. T. Lawrence, G. A. King, R. Manuel, A. Burnett Brown, Stanley F. Fitch, J. A. Sherren, W. Lake, Col. R. S. Ellis, Col. C. E. Cassal, J. G. Wallis, J. M. Hamm, Henry Sadler, J. K. Murphy, D. Cory-Wright, and A. E. Steinthal, on their having received Grand Lodge honours at the Grand Festival held on the 27th April.



METAL GILT JEWEL of the Order of Modern Sols.

In the collection of Bro. Seymour Bell.

The Secretary called attention to the following :—

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. SEYMOUR BELL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Large JEWEL (metal gilt) : Compasses and Square enclosing the Sun. Engraved, "A Rais'd Master of the Order of Modern Sols."

MEDAL (white metal) of the Old Lodge St. John's Lanark, No. 19, dated 12th June, 1822. The Medal appears as No. 104 in *The Medals of British Freemasonry*, a bronze specimen being in the collection of Bro. George L. Shackles.



By THE SECRETARY.

MEDAL, struck to commemorate the Visit of Members of the Pilgrim Lodge, No. 238, to Hamburg, 28th February to 4th March, 1910.



By Bro. WILSON CREWDSON, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Glass BOTTLE, triangular in cross section, with glass seal on shoulder, showing square and compasses enclosing a trowel. This is precisely similar to the bottle exhibited by Bro. Col. G. Walton Walker, in January, 1906. It is believed that the seal is not Masonic, but is the mark of the original owner, or of the inn which he held. The date of manufacture is put down as about 1730, and it is considered that the bottles were made of triangular form in order that they might be more conveniently placed in cases or baskets.

MUG, of opalescent glass, probably from Spain or Southern France. Amongst the emblems are a sealed letter, and what appear to be a razor and a corkscrew. The razor may be a badly drawn square, but that emblem appears in another position, and the corkscrew is in all probability intended for a reel and line.

POWDER-FLASK, in the form of a book. It is made of sheet-iron, with brass emblems soldered on. These seem to refer to the Craft and R.A., but some have not yet been identified. The flask was until recently in the possession of a Scotch shepherd. Its date is put down as about 1840.

By Bro. J. C. LEGGETT, Ripley, Ohio.

CHAPTER PENNY, of Ripley Chapter, No. 3, Ohio. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. MAJOR A. SUTHERLAND, Stirling.

Circular JEWEL, French prisoners' work.

By Bro. JOHN T. THORP, Leicester.

CERTIFICATE, issued to Marie Anne Mauduit, by the Grand Lodge of Adoption, under the Order of Misraim, on 10th June, 1821.

PATENT, issued to "T. Ill. Soeur Demoraz" appointing her Grand Mistress of the Grand Lodge of Adoption, under the Order of Memphis. This is dated from "La Vallée d'Égypte le 21^e jour du mois thoth de l'an de la Verité. Lum. 000,000,000."

By Bro. OSCAR GUTTMANN, on behalf of the PILGRIM Lodge, London.

JEWEL, of the Lodge Humanitas, Porsony, Vienna.

CHARM, for watch-chain, with the inscription in German "Who was the beggar and who the sage? Who the king and who the emperor" ?

JEWEL, Grand Lodge "zu den drei Weltkugeln" in Berlin.

Two JEWELS, Grand Lodge of Prussia (Royal York zur Freundschaft), Berlin.

JEWEL, of Lodge Hrvatska Vila, in Zagreb, Croatia, now extinct.

COLLAR and JEWEL, of Lodge Minerva und Rhenana, Cologne.

JEWEL, Lodge zu den drei Balken, Münster.

MEDAL, Lodge Freundschaft, Pressburg.

BADGE, probably worn at the inauguration of Lodge Kaiser Friedrich zur Bundestreue, Berlin (Settegast's first Lodge).

BADGE, worn at a "Ladies' Night," in connection with a German Lodge.

Two GLASS GOBLETS, engraved with Masonic Emblems.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to those brethren who had lent objects for exhibition and had made presentations to the Lodge Museum.

Bro. S. T. KLEIN read the following paper:—

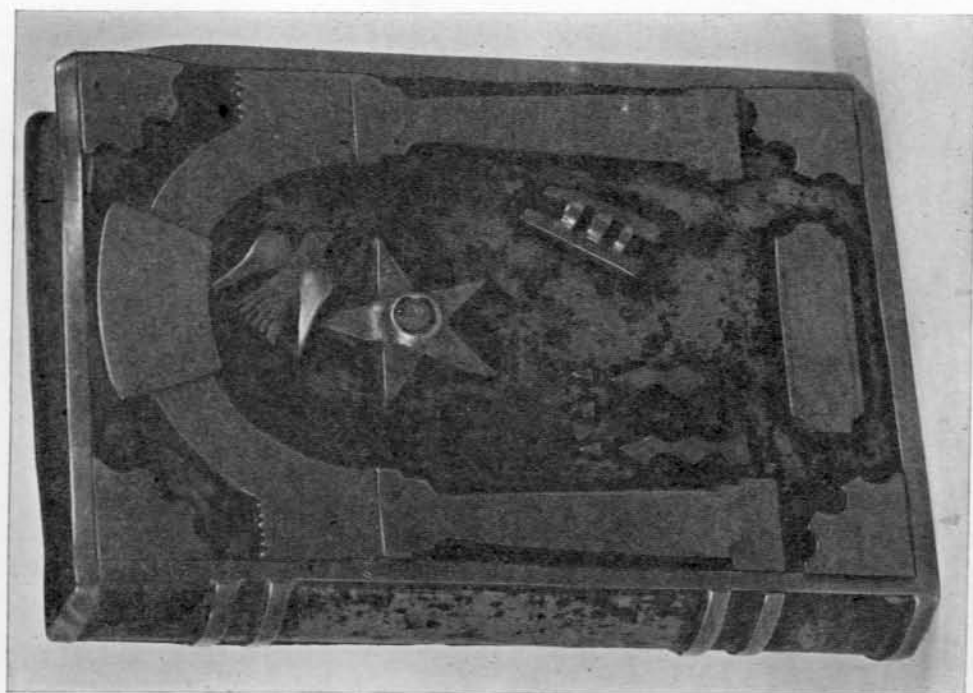


GLASS MUG. In the collection of Bro. Wilson Crewdson.

(Full size.)

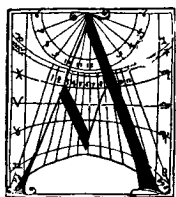


POWDER FLASK. In the collection of Bro. Wilson Crewdson.
(About $\frac{2}{3}$ full size.)



“MAGISTER — MATHESIOS.”

BY BRO. SYDNEY T. KLEIN, F.L.S., F.R.A.S.



It must be the case where customs have been handed down by word of mouth only, there is little evidence forthcoming to shew what were the ancient Craft usages, and the enquiry must necessarily be somewhat of a speculative character, but the circumstantial evidence is, I think, sufficient to warrant an attempt to suggest what was the position held by the principal officer or officers in old Lodges before the revival in 1717, and also to explain by induction why a certain change was made about 1730 resulting in the present form.

This paper will, anyhow, help to open up a subject which has not yet been attempted in our *Transactions*, and suggest a way for gaining knowledge of what really took place in old Operative times; and, in dealing with the Origin of Gothic Architecture on Symbolic lines, may perhaps, among other things, give a clue to the wonderful attraction which we see Speculative Masonry had for men of learning from the seventeenth century onwards.

In the esoteric demonstration accompanying my paper on The Great Symbol,¹ I showed that the Symbols, Signs and SS. of our Fraternity were based upon what I called “the knowledge of the \square ,” and it is natural, therefore, to expect the arrangement of the Lodge to be in accordance with the same principle. Now our oldest manuscripts maintain that at the head of all the liberal Sciences stands “Geometry which is Masonry,” and that emanation from the First Grand Lodge, called Anderson’s *Constitutions* (1st edition, 1723, 2nd edition, 1738), gives evidence as to what was then looked upon as the most important part of that “head of all the Sciences,” for it specially names EUCLID, Book I., prop. 47.

In the 1723 edition, it is called “the Foundation of all Masonry,” and in the 1738 edition, after Grand Lodge had finally decided to ignore the R.A. traditions, and the third degree had been definitely formed, the reference is changed into “That amazing proposition which is the foundation of all Masonry.” In both editions the figure of the proposition is also prominently placed on the frontispiece. The importance attached to that Theorem was also evidently widespread, and in no wise confined to those belonging to the Fraternity, as, even as early as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that proposition was throughout the Continent commonly called MAGISTER MATHESIOS, the Head of all Learning.

In my paper on The Great Symbol, I gave the different forms of this Theorem used in various countries during the past 4,000 years. We saw that the law of the three squares was by the Egyptians, the Greeks, and after them the Arabs (in whose hands all knowledge was practically vested in the seventh century, and for many hundreds of years thereafter), likened to the nature of the Universe, and that, as the law only held good when the central figure, the \square , symbolising knowledge, was perfectly formed, the very existence of the Universe depended thereon; we can, therefore, understand why the Lodge, whose three lights representing the three principal


¹ A.Q.C., vol. x., pp. 82-101.

positions of our luminary are placed at the corners of a right angled triangle, was made by the framers of our ritual to symbolise the Universe; the *Sun* rising in the East when the Lodge is opened for labour, reaches the Meridian when the workers are called from labour to Refreshment and back to Labour, and finally sets in the West to close the day of toil. I have already pointed out¹ that wherever the Sun may be on its semi-circular course from the moment of rising until it has actually set, there and there only must be the Right Angle of the Triangle formed by the three principal officers. The Officer who marks the Sun on its course between E. and W. must, therefore, of necessity be situated at the Right Angle, and he would have the Square as his badge of office, and further, it is clear that until the Lodge (symbolised by the Right Angled Triangle and representing the Universe) is properly formed and proved to be so, the day cannot open nor labour commence.

We learn from Anderson that at the Revival in 1717 it was a matter of great difficulty to ascertain what had been the Customs in Old Lodges. Owing to the suppression of the Monasteries and Religious Guilds, and Masonic Meetings having been neglected, if not indeed also suppressed for some 150 years, the old customs could only have been handed down very imperfectly, most of them probably by tradition only. Anderson indeed tells us that he, together with a number of other learned Masons, collected all the information they could on these subjects from other old Masons, and also from numerous old MSS. which were then in existence, but many of which were unfortunately burnt for the purpose of preserving secrecy.²

What the information was which was forthcoming from all those old Masons and Manuscripts, we can hardly now expect to know, though it may be possible that stowed away in some unthought of repository there is even now some account of what they consisted; should these ever come to light we may be sure that they contain much more than we know of in the three degrees, as I shall shew later on.

Let us first consider the purely operative; we have very little information as to what was the procedure in early times. We know, however, that in old operative days the angles of squared stones were tested by the application of a set square, by which means they could be at once proved true or not, and it is, I think, probable that in old Lodges the Master Mason, who was then the Master of a Lodge, would have carried as his badge, the same as a W.M. does now, a set square symbolising his duty to prove the Lodge truly formed, and, from evidence which I shall give later, he would have his seat at the right angle ostensibly for the purpose of proving the angle perfect before the Lodge was declared open.

Now going back to very early times, there was only one MM, who was at the head of each of the Old Operative Lodges, and who contracted for work and employed workmen, the other members being Fellow Crafts and Entered Apprentices; there may, of course, have been in each Lodge some among the Fellow-Crafts, who were qualified, by having submitted their masterpieces, to become MM, and if one of these were fortunate enough to get work entrusted to him, he would form a Lodge of his own, and become, in turn, a MM. 'In the Great Symbol,' I tried to show that the knowledge of the  in one form or another must have been handed down to each MM. when he became head of a Lodge, and it is clear, I think, that at all events later on it must have been believed that that knowledge was much more than an ordinary Craft secret, that it, in fact, comprised something of very uncommon order; it is difficult otherwise to understand why at the beginning of the seventeenth century men of letters and

¹ *A.Q.C.*, vol. x., p. 97, fig. 9.

² *Constitutions*, Edition 1738, pp. 105 and 111.

position should wish to become Masons. It is certainly an absolutely unique occurrence to find a number of learned men such as Ashmole, Colonel Mainwaring, and Fellows of the Royal Society, anxious to join themselves to a Craft unless they expected to gain some special knowledge by doing so, or perhaps to make it a convenient peg upon which they could hang their Speculative fancies. It is, anyhow, a fact that they did so join, and after 1717 a great number of titled men and even Royalty were made Masons. They were at first only made Fellow Crafts, the Degree of MM. being reserved for those who became Masters of Lodges, but with the great influx of men of position pressure was evidently put upon the Executive to give the MM. Degree independent of Mastership. A new ceremony, befitting the status of the new made Masons, was therefore drawn up and the new Speculative Masons were given the degree of MM., a new office similar to that of our W.M. being formed, and they became heads of the Lodges in Speculative Masonry. It is clear, however, that the SS. or some of them belonging to the MM. degree were not divulged, but were arranged to be passed on to the higher office of W.M.; this seems to have been accomplished by a declaration that the SS. had been lost by the death of a builder, and a most remarkably clever legend was introduced, actually embodying, as I shewed in the Esoteric Demonstration, the original SS., necessitating only the true knowledge of the \square to make them quite simple, the actual method being given in the ritual itself. This legend and ceremony were inserted shortly before 1730, because there is no mention of the Death in Anderson's *Constitutions* of 1723, but it is mentioned by him in his edition of 1738, where also "Master Masons" are substituted in the place where in the 1723 edition "Fellow Crafts" were mentioned; while the Death is also mentioned as early as 1730,¹ and if we examine the legend carefully we get, I think, a fairly clear knowledge of what was going on about that time. There were evidently three rival forms of the knowledge of the \square , and perhaps even three forms of the Lodge at that time. The followers of the Old Operatives, which were dying out, represented by the \square ; the followers of the new Modern Speculative, which were strongly in the ascendant, represented by the Pythagorean Theorem; and the followers of a much older form of Speculative, probably started in the twelfth century, which I will call the Religio-Speculative, or Mystic, represented by the equilateral triangle, *vide* fig. 1, and I think I can shew that the new ceremony and legend contain

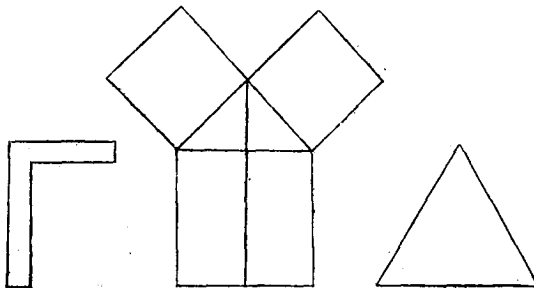





Fig. 1.

evidence of, and are meant to depict, the competition between these three for supremacy in the third degree, resulting in the adoption of the Pythagorean Theorem.

¹ See *Masonry Dissected*; and the *Defence of Freemasonry*, dated 1730, embodied in Anderson's *Constitutions* of 1738.

The oldest Operative process used for forming a right angle was (and is to this day) by means of a triangle whose sides were in the ratio of 3, 4, 5, called the Law of Three Squares; this was also the oldest method of making a true right angle; it was the form used by the Harpedonaptae of Egypt for orientating their temples¹; it was exactly the same form of triangle which Plutarch tells us was made to symbolise the nature of the Universe,² where the three sides represented Osiris, Isis, and Horus; and was used in a similar *conjugal* sense by the Arabs in their zenith of power as a symbol of matrimony.³ Vitruvius also tells us that Pythagoras taught his followers to make a gnomon, or square, thus:—"Take 3 rods of 3 lengths, 4 lengths, and 5 lengths long, with these form a triangle, and if each rod be squared you have 9, 16, and 25, and the areas of the two former will equal that of the latter."⁴ From the remotest ages up to the present the principal feature of that triangle, the , has always been used as the symbol of an architect or Master Mason, and it was naturally, therefore, the badge of the head of a Lodge in the middle ages. From our knowledge of purely operative times it is probable, I think, that in the oldest form of Lodges there could only be said to have been one Officer, namely, the MM. who undertook the work and employed workmen;—gradually the Craft became more important and the work more complicated, requiring greater numbers of skilled craftsmen who had to be taught the science of Masonry, namely Geometry, and Lodges became a centre of education for numbers of Apprentices who when they had served their term of years were competent to become Masons or Craftsmen. The Lodge would naturally also become more developed and other Officers appointed; we have no knowledge when this took place, but the time at last came when there was some sort of Ceremony, however simple, which they went through; they were made Masons on the , and as this ceremony would have taken place within the Lodge, and the MM. at the head of the Lodge would do the ceremony, we seem to get a glimpse of the Old Operative form of Lodge, the brethren sitting in the form of a  with the MM. at the Right Angle.

The great conservers of Geometry during the Middle Ages were the Monasteries and Religious Houses, and these became the Patrons of Masonry, the providers of the funds for building Cathedrals, etc. It naturally followed that growing up alongside the Operative there was a religious symbolism being gradually formed which attached itself specially to the tools used by Masons and formed the basis of Speculative Masonry. Gradually as this symbolism developed and the Lodge became likened to the Universe, the MM. who ruled the Lodge became likened to the Sun that rules the Day; his seat as we have seen would have been at the apex where the Sun was located, and as, in accordance with Religious tenets, this would have been placed in the East, the other corners of the triangle would become North and South, see fig. 2.

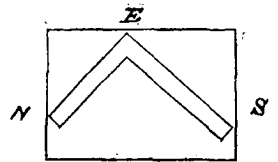



Fig. 2.

It was I think at this stage of evolution in Speculative Masonry that the Mystical Form of the knowledge of the  began to appear. This is the subject which I intended to have included in my paper on the Great Symbol, and which I stated⁵ I was obliged by want of space to defer to a later date. The Operatives, as we have seen, formed their right angled triangle by means of mundane measures of 3, 4, and 5 units to each side respectively, but to those of a religious turn of mind who had only lately become conversant with Euclid and looked upon Geometry as the height of all learning, there must have

¹ A.Q.C., vol. x., p. 92.

² *Ibid.*, p. 93.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 94.

⁴ *Architecture*, ix., 1.

⁵ A.Q.C., vol. x., p. 101, reference D.

come a wave of wonderful enthusiasm when they first discovered that the Geometrical way of creating a right angle as given in Euclid I., 11, was by means of an Equilateral Triangle, by joining the vertex with the centre of base, fig. 3; this Equilateral Triangle was the earliest symbol, in connection with the Vesica Piscis, we know of the Divine Logos and, as the Bible declared that the Universe was created by the Logos (the Word) so the form of the Lodge the Γ which represented the Universe was naturally created by means of the Equilateral Triangle. A great mystery this must have appeared to those who, like the Hellenic philosophers, postulated that everything on earth has its counterpart in heaven, and who, in their religious mysticism, were always looking for signs of the transcendental in their temporal surroundings.

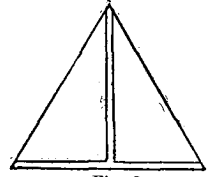


Fig. 3.

But in what awe and reverence must they have held Geometry when they further found that the Equilateral Triangle was itself generated, as in the *first* problem of Euclid, upon which the whole Science of Geometry was therefore based, by the intersection of two circles (fig: 4)

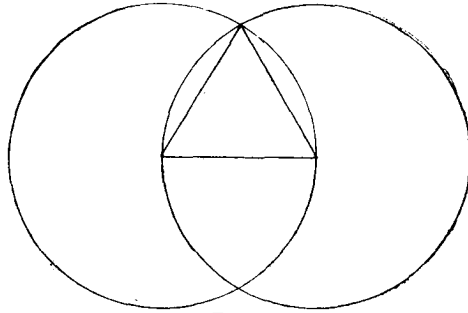


Fig. 4.

and this figure was not only looked upon as a symbol of the Three Divine *personæ*, but that part of the figure which is bounded by the arcs of the two circles and which takes to itself one third of each of the two generating Circles, (making its periphery exactly equal with that remaining to each of the two circles, all three therefore being *co-equal*,) and in which the triangle is formed, was naturally held from earliest times as the most sacred Christian emblem, namely that of *regeneration* or *new birth*. To shew the extraordinary reverence and high value attached to this symbol it is only necessary to remember that from the fourth century onwards all Seals of Colleges, Abbeys and other religious communities, as well as of ecclesiastical persons, have been made invariably of this form and they continue to be made so to this day. It was also in allusion to this most ancient emblem that Tertullian and other early Fathers speak of Christians as “Pisciculi.”¹ It was called the “Vesica piscis” (Fish’s bladder) and named such no doubt for the same reason as led the learned Rabbi Maimonides in the twelfth century, when dealing with a similar religious subject, to command his hearers—“When you have discovered the meaning thereof, do not divulge it, because the people cannot philosophise or understand that to the infinite there is no such thing as sex.”

The Vesica piscis is intimately connected with the discovery by Augustus Cæsar, as narrated by Baronius, of a prophecy in one of the Sybilline books foretelling “a great event coming to pass in the birth of One who should prove to be the true ‘King of Kings,’ and that Augustus therefore dedicated an altar in his palace to the ‘unknown God.’”² Eusebius and St. Augustine inform us that the first letter of each

¹ Pugin’s *Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornaments*.

² Heman’s *Mediaeval Christianity and Sacred Art*.

line of the verses from the Erythraean Sibyl formed the word IXΘΥΣ (a fish) and were taken as representing the sentence:—

ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡ

Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour.

In the paintings and sculptures of the Middle Ages, we find it constantly used to circumscribe the figure of our Saviour, whenever he is represented as judging the world and in his glorified state. Many beautiful examples of this in Anglo Saxon work of the tenth century may be seen in King Edgar's Book of Grants to Winchester Cathedral and the breviary of St. Ethelwolfe, see figs. 13 and 18. It is seen particularly over the doors of Saxon and Norman Churches, and became used for windows, as in the front of St. Leonard's Church at Stamford, the Chancel of Romsey, etc., etc., before pointed arches were in fashion.¹ The intersecting arches of late Norman architecture shew the pointed arch of the Vesica, which no doubt suggested the earliest form of this shape; a very curious and beautiful example of this I give, fig. 5, of arches placed over the

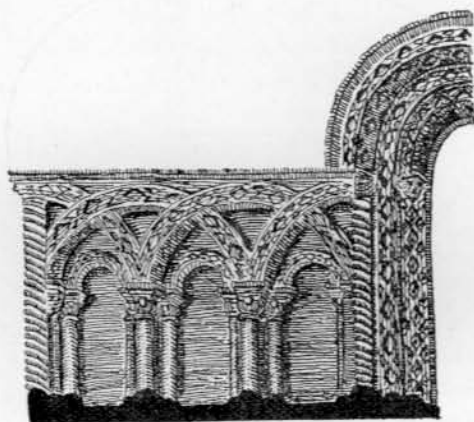


Fig. 5.

West entrance of Church at Castle Rising, in Norfolk, where the circular and pointed arches are seen alongside each other. The first appearance of the pointed style in this country appears to have been in the Church of Frensbury, built by Paulinus, the Sacrist, between 1125-1137,² and shortly after that it appeared in numerous Churches and became common before the end of the twelfth century. "On the Continent, in 1140, the portail of St. Denis was built by Abbot Suger in the pointed style, in 1149 was begun the magnificent Cathedral of Cambray; in 1170 Hildward built in that style the celebrated Cathedral of Chartres; in 1172 Hugo, Duke of Burgundy, erected at Dijon the Sainte Chapelle—a model of pointed elegance, and the Cathedrals of Laon, Soissons, and other cities, date from same era; the present choir and east end of Canterbury Cathedral was also built at this date."³

The more one examines the typical points in the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles of architecture, the nearer one comes to the conclusion that the two former used circles and squares on their tracing boards as units for their proportions in both ground plans and elevations, with here and there suggestions of the equilateral triangle having

¹ Kerrick on Gothic Architecture.

² Bibl. Topograph. Brit. No. vi., Part ii., p. 118.

³ Hope's *Historical Essay on Architecture*.

been made use of in some of the smaller details, whereas the Gothic seem to have used the "Vesica piscis" almost entirely, which explains the reason why true Gothic buildings have always hitherto been said to be built mainly on the basis of the equilateral triangle, the use of the vesica necessitating the appearance of the equilateral triangle in every conceivable situation. The following quotation is typical of other writers on this subject: "the Equilateral Triangle enters largely into, if it does not entirely control, all mediæval proportions, particularly in the ground plans. In Chartres Cathedral the apices of 2 equilateral triangles whose common base is the internal length of the transept, measured through the 2 Western piers of the intersection, will give the interior length, one apex extending to the East end of the chevet within the aisles, the other to the original termination of the Nave Westward and the present extent of the side aisles in that direction. With slight deviation most if not all the ground plans of the French Cathedrals are measureable in this manner and their choirs may be so measured almost without exception. Troyes Cathedral is in exact proportion with that of Chartres and the choirs of Rheims, Beauvais, St. Ouen at Rouen, and others are equally so. Bourges Cathedral, which has no transept, is exactly 3 equilateral triangles in length inside, from the East end of the outer aisle to the Eastern columns supporting the West Towers. Most English Cathedrals appear to have been constructed in their original plans upon similar rules."¹ Wilkins' *Essay on Architecture*,² shows by many interesting illustrations how the Norman style made use of the Saxon forms, and White's *Essay on "Modern Design,"*³ compares these with the Gothic where he says: "In what is usually called the Norman period the general proportions and outlines of the Churches are reducible to certain rules of setting out by the plain Square, and the relative proportions and positions of the minor parts generally by the equilateral triangle. As architecture progressed the square gradually disappeared and the proportion of general outline as well as of detail fell in more and more with applications of the equilateral triangle, till the art having arrived at its culminating point or that which is generally acknowledged to be its period of greatest beauty and perfection, in the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth centuries, again began to decline. With this decline the equilateral triangle was almost lost sight of and then a mode of setting out work by diagonal squares was taken up, for such is the basis found exactly applicable to the work of the fifteenth century, since which time mathematical proportions have been generally employed," and after referring to numerous scale drawings of ground plans of Churches, Windows, Doors, and Arches, he points out that every student of Church Architecture must pronounce those of the untraceried and traceried first point, to be the most beautiful of all, those of the Norman to be a degree less so and those of the Perpendicular and Debased to be far inferior to either, and, in that analysis, we have found that the equilateral triangle was used almost exclusively for determining one order, the combination of the square with the equilateral triangle for another, and the square diagonally divided for the other."

Dr. Oliver⁴ shews a clearer insight into this when he writes on the subject of Geometry, in 1863, as follows: "this noble science is so highly esteemed by the Craft as to be distinguished in our Lodges by a diagram which is said to be a transcript of a remarkable symbol that decorated the Middle Chamber of King Solomon's Temple, representing a glorious Blazing Star with beams of light radiating in every direction from the sublime central character which constitutes its acknowledged symbol. Its

¹ *Essay on Gothic Architecture*, Builder, March 3rd, 1860.

² *Archæologist*, vol. xii.

³ *Ecclesiologist*, vol. xi.

⁴ *Freemasons' Treasury*, p. 238.

"elucidation occupies a considerable space in the Fellow Crafts Lecture and includes, as
 "an invaluable secret of Mediaeval Masonry, the utility and universal application of
 "the Vesica Piscis, without which there was scarcely any member of an edifice whether
 "civil, military, or ecclesiastical, that could be constructed; and it constitutes the only
 "secret of ancient Freemasonry which has been lost, never I fear, to be recovered. Its
 "adaptation to the requirements of Operative Science was omnipotent and extensive
 "and known only to the governing body of Master Masons who at the period were very
 "few in number. The height, length and breadth of buildings were proportioned by it.
 "It entered into the composition of every civil and religious edifice and its mysterious
 "properties were never clearly understood except by the ancient Freemasons themselves
 "and by none amongst them but the expert and scientific Masters." In the above
 extract Dr. Oliver realizes that the Vesica Piscis is connected in some way with the lost
 Secret of Architecture, and if he had meditated on its Symbolic meaning rather than
 solely on its use for laying down plans, he might not have lamented that the secret
 was "lost never I fear to be recovered."

What then determined this sudden change resulting in a wonderful accession of
 beauty to architectural design? If we can answer this question (the question which
 Archæologists for the past 400 years have been trying to answer), we have gone far
 towards solving the problem of the origin of Gothic architecture and shewing that it
 was the great conception of our fraternity. It has for long been believed by many that
 Gothic architecture owed its existence to Freemasonry, but the incentive for throwing
 over, so absolutely, the Norman, and building entirely on what are called Gothic lines,
 has not I think been suggested. The incentive must have been a strong one and of an
 eminently religious symbolical character to have accomplished such a radical change,
 and we should expect to find the clue to this incentive by a careful examination of the
 proportions of and the character of the decorations found in the finest examples of build-
 ings representing that style; this I suggest we find in the symbolism attached to the
 mysterious figure called the Vesica Piscis which appears to be not only the principal
 unit upon which the whole style rests, but is also employed as a symbol of the Divine
 wherever we have Gothic architecture, either in painted windows or Mural decorations;
 hardly a cathedral being without its Vesica, often of enormous dimensions. Geometry
 was synonymous with Masonry, and the very *foundation* of the Science of Geometry, as
 expounded by Euclid, was his *first* proposition. *Every single problem* in the whole of
 his Books *necessitates* for its construction the use of this one foundation, namely,
 How to form an Equilateral Triangle. This triangle is therefore not only the
beginning of the Science of Geometry and therefore of Masonry, the Head of all the
 Sciences, but it is by that Triangle that all Geometrical forms and therefore forms of
 knowledge are *made*, and it became the most mysterious and secret symbol of the Logos,
 for is it not written by St. John that in the *beginning* was the Logos and by it were all
 things *made*, so the Vesica Piscis, the cradle of the Logos, became the great secret of
 Masonry, the foundation as we find it upon which Gothic Architecture was evolved,
 the unit by which its wonderful plans were laid down, and the most revered figure
 in religious symbolism as shewn by its use in seals, engravings, sculptures, pictures,
 etc., throughout the Middle Ages. A few characteristic examples of these I give under
 figs. 6, 7, 8, 8a, 9, 9a, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19a, 20, 20a.

There are two other facts which seem to point strongly to Freemasons as being,
 together with the Religious Houses which supplied the necessary monies, the originators of
 Gothic Architecture. First: The fact, which has always been looked upon with wonder,
 that this beautiful style did not have its rise in any particular country, it sprang up and

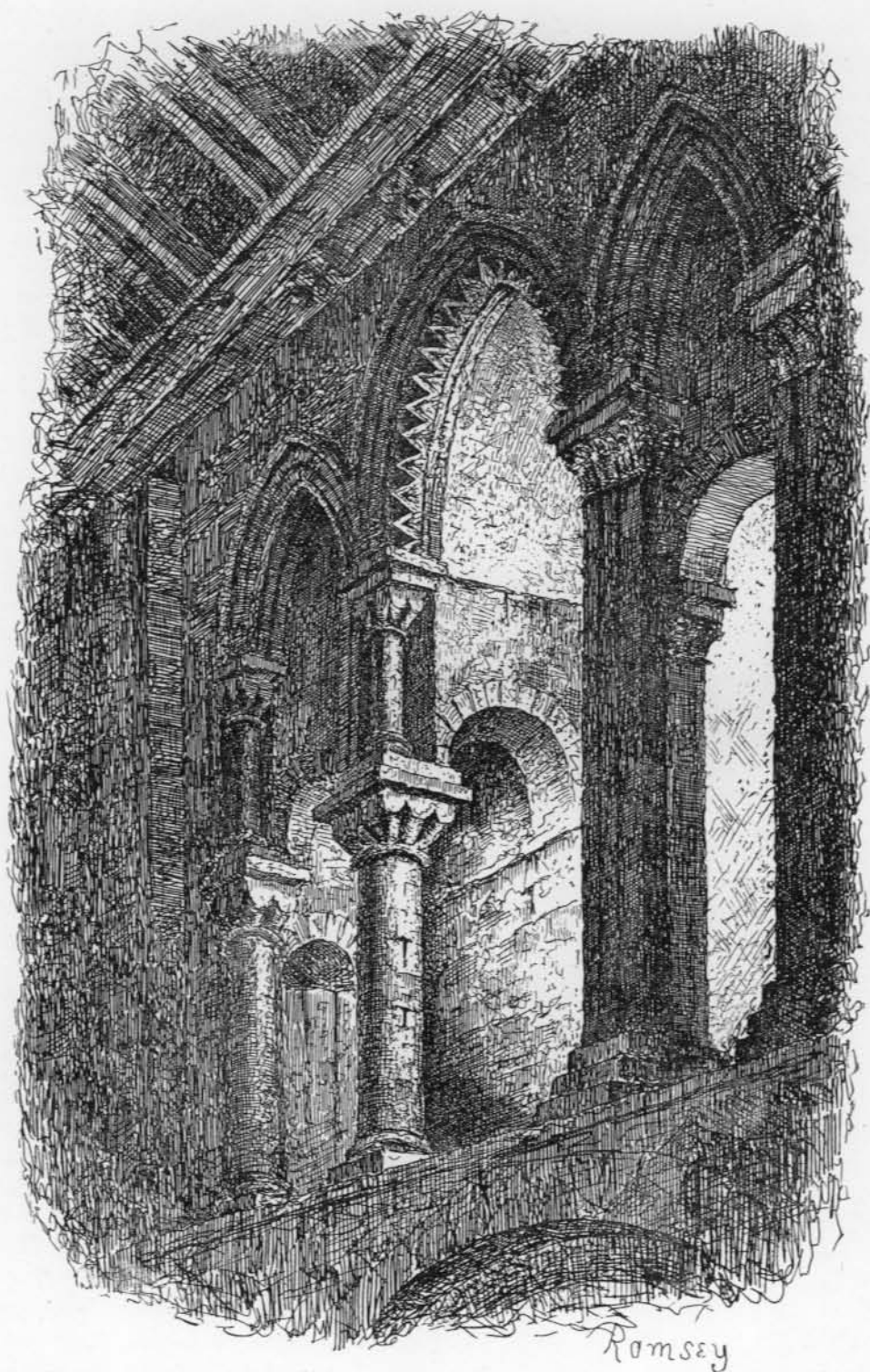


Fig. B.

flourished simultaneously all over Europe, and no single country can claim precedence. "The change from round headed arches to pointed was sudden, made throughout Europe almost simultaneously. Churches half finished in the round style were not only completed in the new fashion but had parts already built altered to the pointed style."¹ I give a beautiful example of this, fig. B., in Romsey Abbey Church, from Rev. J. L. Petit's Essay.² The author writes as follows:—"The Norman work of Romsey Church, as we now see it was probably commenced a little before the middle of the twelfth century, and it would be difficult to find a purer, grander, or more characteristic specimen of the style . . . Few buildings tell more plainly the history of their progress to completion. The Choir, central tower, and transepts, were first built in the Norman style, which they still retain throughout, with comparatively a small number of subsequent insertions. The four first bays of the nave, from the tower, were also completed in the same style up to the string under the Clerestory. But an increased number of mouldings in the triforium of the westernmost of these bays shews that the transition had already begun; . . . The Clerestory of the first bay on the south side has a pointed arch enriched with the Chevron, and it is remarkable that this is the only arch in the whole Clerestory bay so ornamented; as if the architect, in abandoning the ancient forms, was anxious to preserve some of the characteristic features to which he had been accustomed. Nor is this a solitary instance:—In the transition Church of Northbourne, near Sandwich, Kent, the central Tower is supported by three round arches and one pointed; the former have plain mouldings but the latter, the western arch, is, like the specimen above noticed, enriched with the Norman ornament of the chevron." This sudden and simultaneous change throughout Europe seems a strong proof that it was in the hands of a great far reaching community. There was certainly no Society so widely spread throughout Europe as were the Freemasons or Builders of the twelfth century. They were the tools, sharpened and directed by religious enthusiasm and fostered by the religious houses, which conceived and built those noble monuments for the Most High to dwell in, the architecture and beauty of which we can even now hardly imagine to be within the compass of human ingenuity. Secondly, the fact, so often pointed out, that this wonderful work was accomplished all over Europe without any documentary evidence being forthcoming as to their plans or procedure.³ We know from our oldest MSS. that a solemn oath of secrecy was insisted upon at the making of all Freemasons when they were initiated into the secrets and mysteries of the building craft, and it was by the members of this secret Fraternity that these wonderful buildings were accomplished. They kept the secret so well that even to this day there is no written record forthcoming, and it has been suggested that the very fact that this has been kept secret is a strong proof that there was something worth keeping. It is well to bear in mind that in those days, say middle of twelfth century and for 300 years thereafter, there was no printing press, everything had to be written by hand, and instruction under those conditions would naturally have been mainly oral; what was written, as we know from our old MS. Constitutions, was only a traditional account of the origin of the Society and Rules, for regulating their behaviour towards foreign brothers and among themselves, which were ordered to be read at the initiation of every Mason.

The fact also that the old MSS. of the Craft maintained that Geometry was at the head of all the sciences, and that Geometry was Masonry, points to that secret, upon

¹ Hope's *Essay on Architecture*.

² Archaeological Institute of Winchester, 1846.

³ Some plans are said to have been found of a later date in a Monastery in Germany.

which the incentive was based, being of a Geometrical character. Gould, in his great work, after a careful investigation into the origin of the Gothic, came to the conclusion that, without insisting that the Freemasons invented Gothic architecture, he was convinced "There would have been no Gothic without the Freemasons except perhaps an "inferior kind of Architecture, but without the Gothic the Freemasons would have "formed but a very ordinary community of Trade Unionists." Plato tells us "that "Geometry rightly treated is the knowledge of the Eternal,"¹ and we have already seen that the one problem, upon which the whole Science of Geometry was based, explains how the Logos, the equilateral triangle, was created in the Matrix common to two circles, and the eleventh problem in same book, based on the same foundation, explains how the Universe, the right angle triangle, was in its turn created by the Logos. It would almost seem that we can point to the actual means by which the knowledge of Geometry was brought to these shores, for we know that the text book of Geometry was confined to the Arabic language from about the eighth century until early in the twelfth century, when Adelard or Athelard of Bath, after travelling in the East, came to study at Cordova and there found the Arabic MSS. which he translated into Latin, and this translation must have come into the hands of the patrons of the building craft throughout Europe, practically at the very time when the Gothic style had its origin. Adelard's translation was at that time the only Latin text known in Europe. It was that very translation which Campanus of Novara, *circa* 1260, edited under his own name, and it was the text of the *first printed* edition of Euclid.

Masonry was a purely Christian community; the first crusade raised a great enthusiasm for building Christian churches, and brought in large gifts of money for that purpose; we seem, indeed, to see in 1140-1150 the commencement of a great revival of Masonry very similar to that of 1717. Up to 1140 Norman Architecture held sway, having the square for its unit and its greatest symbol the \square representing knowledge, but about that time arose from the study of Geometry a religio-Speculative or Mystic form, having the mysterious figure of the Vesica Piscis, with the equilateral triangle enclosed, as its unit, and symbolizing the Trinity in Unity. The symbolism of the Trinity was very common in art throughout these early days; all important documents either began with an Invocation of the *Tres Personæ* or were garnished with symbolical illustrations thereof.

Let us now consider the Vesica Piscis, fig. 21:—

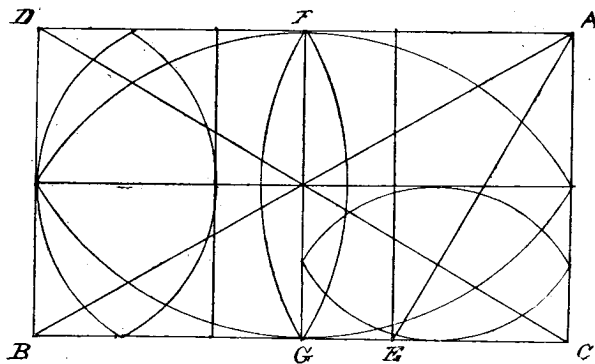


Fig. 21.

¹ Plato Republic, 527 B.

The rectangle formed by the length and breadth of this mysterious figure in its simplest form has several extraordinary qualities; it may be cut into three equal parts, by straight lines parallel to its shorter sides (as in fig. 23), and these parts will all be precisely and geometrically similar to each other and to the whole figure, strangely applicable to the Symbolism attached at that time to the Trinity in Unity, and this sub-division may be proceeded with indefinitely without making any change in form; however often the operation is performed the parts remain identical with the original figure, having all its extraordinary properties, and *no other rectangle* can have this curious property. It may also be cut into four equal parts by straight lines parallel to the two sides, and again each of these parts will be exactly similar to each other and to the whole, and the process may be continued indefinitely, the equilateral triangle appearing everywhere (see fig. 22). Once more, if two of the tri-sub-divisions be taken, the form of

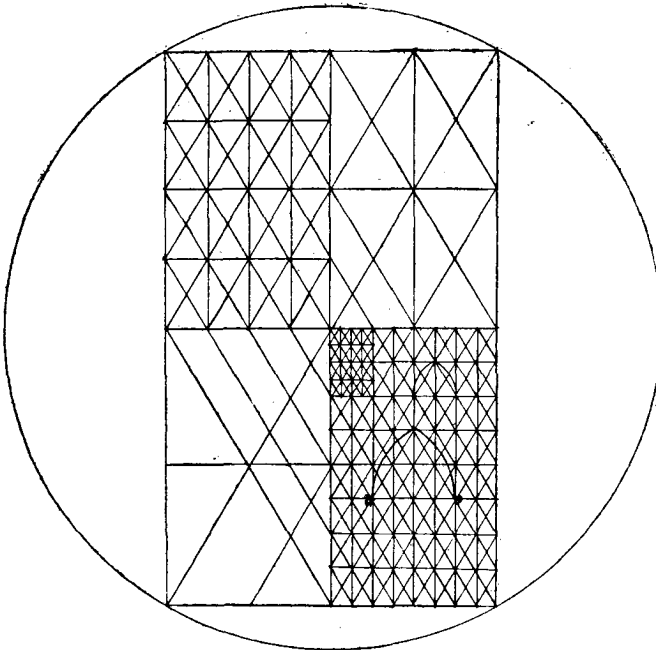


Fig. 22.

these together is exactly similar geometrically to half the original figure, and the equilateral triangle again appears everywhere in both, as in fig. 23. In fig. 23a I have

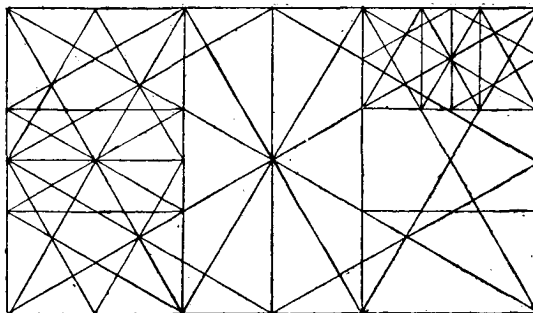


Fig. 23.

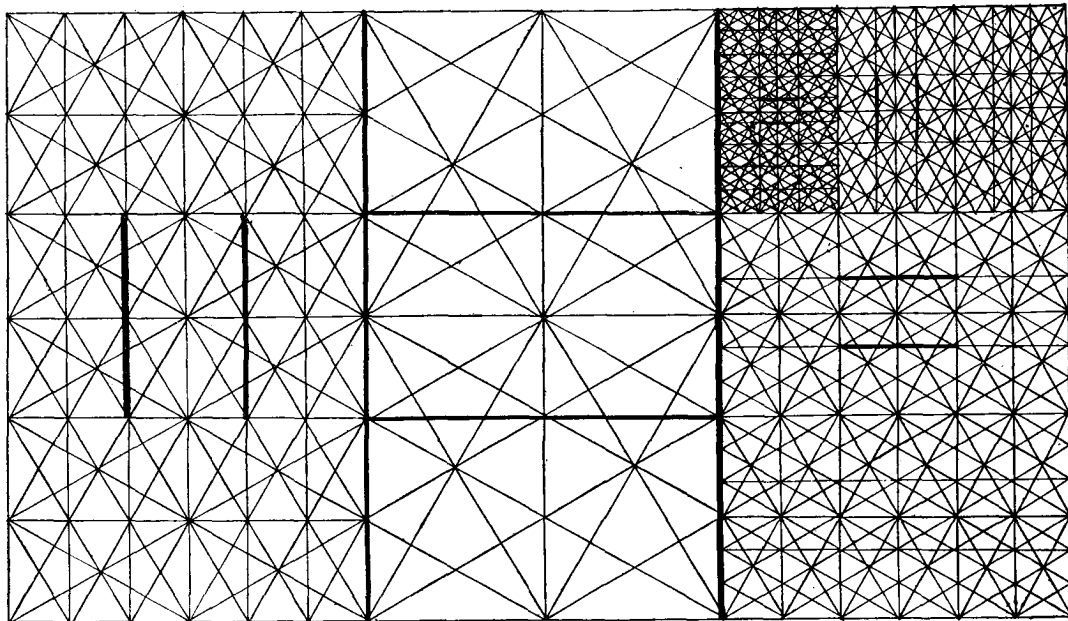


Fig. 23a.

carried the tri-sub-division to the sixth degree, and to help the eye I have marked with darker lines one of the tri-sub-divisions in each degree; it is only owing to the above unique similarity that the equilateral triangle is again formed on every part of the base line. Again, the diagonal is exactly double the length of its shorter side, which characteristic is also *unique* and greatly increases its use for plotting out designs, and this property, of course, holds good for all the rectangles formed by both species of sub-division, but perhaps its most mysterious property (though not of any practical use) to those who had studied geometry, and to whom the figure was the symbol of the Divine Trinity in Unity, was the fact that it actually put into their hands the means of trisecting the right angle. Now the three great problems of antiquity which engaged the attention of geometers throughout the Middle Ages were, as I have already mentioned,¹ “the Duplication of a Cube,” “the squaring of the Circle,” and lastly, “the trisection of an angle,” even Euclid being unable to show how to do it, and yet it will be seen that the diagonal A B of fig. 21 and the diagonal A E of the subsidiary figure, which is also the plumb-line, actually trisect the angle D A C. It is true that it only shows how to trisect one kind of angle, but it was that particular angle which represented the Craft and was created by the equilateral triangle. All these unique properties place this figure far above that of a square for practical work, because even when the diagonal of a square is given it is impossible to find the exact length of any of its sides, or *vice versa*.²

Professor Cockerell³ attempted (erroneously) to show, by taking the breadth and length of the Vesica as represented by 8 and 14 respectively, that the mediæval Mason plotted out his designs by squares, but though this ratio might have done for small buildings, it would have shown considerable inaccuracies in large edifices such as Cathedrals, the true ratio of a Vesica being as 8 is to 13.85. In fig. 22 I have already given a skeleton of the plan based on the Vesica, upon which principle the design for the largest

¹ A.Q.C., vol. x., p. 96.

² A.Q.C., vol. x., p. 96.

³ *Memoir of William of Wykeham*, proceedings Archaeological Institute, Winchester, 1845, quoted by Bro. Conder, A.Q.C., vol. xvi., page 102.

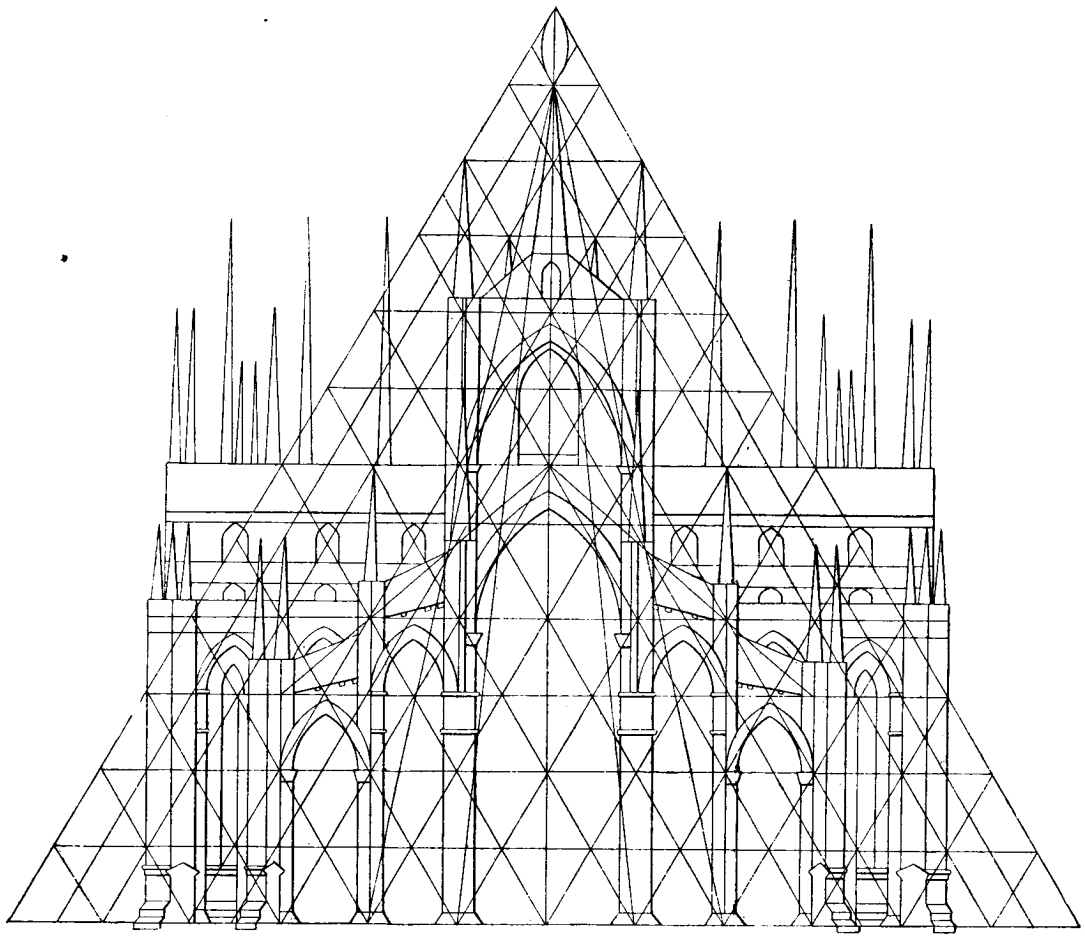


Fig. A.

building could be drafted with absolute accuracy. It will be seen to consist of one large figure of the dimensions of the Vesica ; this is divided into four similar figures ; one of these four figures is not divided except by a few lines to show how it is correlated with the rest of the plan, another of these sub-divisions has been divided into 4 new figures, another into 16, and the fourth into 64 new figures, and in a corner of the fourth a further sub-division has been shown which would give 256 sub-divisions for the same size, or 1,024 divisions for the whole original figure, and upon this scale a Tracing Board of 5ft. by 8ft. would contain over 1,000,000 sub-divisions, and all these sub-divisions are perfect representations of the original figure with all its extraordinary properties ; any of these may also be sub-divided in the same manner to any desired minuteness, and the exact position of any point on the tracing board therefore fixed with *absolute exactitude*, the operation being greatly facilitated by the fact as already pointed out that the diagonal of every figure is exactly double of the shorter side, and that upon any length of line which may be taken as a base for *elevation*, an equilateral triangle will be found whose sides are, of course, all equal and whose line joining vertex to centre of base is a true plumb forming at its foot the right angle so important in the laying of every stone of a building. Compare fig. 22 and fig. 23a with elevation of Milan Cathedral, given by Caesarianus,¹ fig. A., in explanation of which he states that "by means of two perpendicular lines raised at the points of the base of the largest triangle, the place of every part may be ascertained." These perpendicular lines must, of course, be the sides of the rectangular figure of a Vesica Piscis. The knowledge of the value of the Vesica for architectural design and its symbolism appear to have been lost even by the beginning of the sixteenth century, as Cockerell points out that Cesariano (1521) and his followers, Caporali (1536) and Philibert de l'Orme (1576), not only seem to have overlooked the symbolism, but recommend the Vesica chiefly as "that geometrical rule by which two lines may be drawn on the ground at right angles with each other in any scale, according to the conception of Euclid's mind."²

Cockerell himself recognises the symbol but misses its meaning, and appears to have no use for it except for forming a right angle and an equilateral triangle ; his words are, "This Figure enables the architect to set out a right angle upon the ground as also an equilateral triangle and it is equally dear to the religionist as involving the *ixθvs* or 'Vesica Piscis,' the ancient anagram symbolical of the Saviour, as also the Cross, and the Trinity."

There are many other curious properties and also variants in the ratio between length and breadth of this figure. One of these is shown on fig. 21, marked F G ; this has the same radius as the main figure, but is only 60° of a circle, whereas the primary Vesica is 120°. But it is impossible in a single paper to do more than refer to the most prominent points, and I must confine myself, therefore, to the simplest form of the Vesica, where the centre of each circle is on the circumference of the other, in which case the equilateral triangle appears ; in all other cases isosceles triangles are formed, which are, however, still capable of forming the right angle. I will give one more example of its creative power.

The problem of describing a *pentagon* must have puzzled builders considerably in those early times, but this was again easily accomplished by means of the Vesica. Albrecht Dürer, the great designer and engraver, who lived at the end of the fifteenth century, refers to the Vesica in his Works in a way which shows that it was as commonly known in his time as the Circle, Square and Triangle. His instructions for forming a Pentagon are :

¹ Hawkins' *Gothic Architecture*.

² Caesariano, folio xlvi. and lix.

“Designa circino invariato tres piscium vesicas” — describe with unchanged compasses 3 vesicae piscium.¹

Three similar circles are described with centres at the Angles of an equilateral triangle, forming the three Vesicae, by means of which the Pentagon is formed, see Fig. 24, from which we get the form of Arch (fig. 25), so common in the thirteenth century.

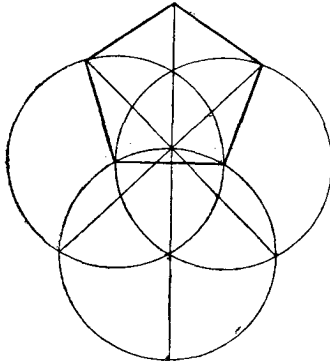
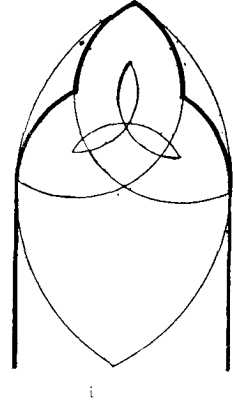


Fig. 24.



This is also the method used in that old MS. of the fifteenth century named “Geometria deutsch.”² In this old MS. it is also shown that the easiest method for finding the centre of a circle, or any segment of a circle, is, by means of the Vesica piscis (see fig. 26). And just as we see so many Cathedrals of the Middle Ages are

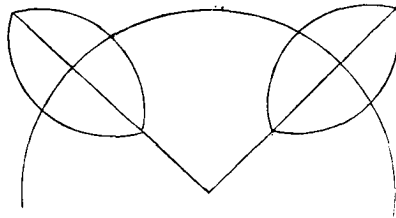


Fig. 26.

stated by Antiquarians to have been planned upon the Equilateral triangle, so do we find the Pentagon appearing as the basis of Architectural designs of later date, *vide* an interesting paper by Edward W. Cox,³ where he shews that Liverpool Castle, Chester Castle, and other buildings were planned on the Pentagon, but the true unit of these designs again, as in the case of the Equilateral triangle, was the Vesica Piscis, by means of which both were laid down. A beautiful example of decoration, on the basis of the Vesica Piscis, is seen in the Tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey.⁴ The translation of the old Latin inscription as given in Rapin’s History ran as follows:—

“In the year of our Lord 1270 this work was finished by Peter, a Roman citizen. Reader, if thou wilt know how it was done; it was because Henry was “the present Saint’s friend.” The present inscription is believed to have been put in by Richard II. I will conclude this part of my subject by quoting the summing up by Kerrick (Principal Librarian to the University of Cambridge in 1820), where he gives the different forms of what he calls the “Mysterious figure” of the Vesica Piscis

¹ Dureri Institut Geometricarum, Lib. 2, p. 56.

² Carl Heideloff’s *Bauhütte des Mittelalters in Deutschland*.

³ *Transactions of Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*.

⁴ Engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. i.

used in the most noted Gothic buildings, he says, "I would in no wise indulge in conjectures as to the reference these figures might possibly have to the most sacred mysteries of religion; independently of any such allusion, their properties are of themselves sufficiently extraordinary to have struck all who had observed them."

If you will now refer to fig. 4, you will see that the sides of the equilateral triangle are equal to the radius of the Circle, and when extended round the circumference they form a Hexagon which also generates an equilateral triangle, and by which means the well-known interlaced triangles are formed, fig. 28. This figure was

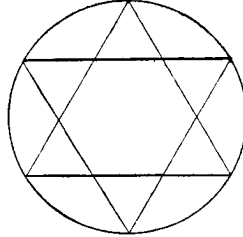




Fig. 28.

commonly used in the Middle Ages to signify the *Divine* and *Human* Natures of the Logos, and which we now have in the R.A., *vide* figs. 8 and 8a.


We seem then to see at this early date a Revival in which there were two forms of what would now be called Masonry, namely:—the square form handed down from old Operative Masons of Norman style represented by the , and the Mystical or Speculative connected with the Gothic style represented by the  and its combinations, and these may be said to have represented the Square and Arch Masons which we hear of later on.

Let us now see if we can trace the mystical element a little further. It is a curious fact that the traditions of Ancient Masonry, which came through probably by word of mouth only, at the time of the Revival in 1717, were persistent upon one point, namely, that the Mother Lodge of Masonry was "St. John's Lodge."

In answer to the question—From whence do you come? the initiates answer—"From the Holy Lodge of St. John."


Fortunately in one of these catechisms, *The Grand Mystery*, 1724,¹ we have a geometrical symbol attached to the answer.

Q. What Lodge are you of?

A. The Lodge of *St. John*, 

and later on we find the following description of this figure.

Q. How many angles are there in *St. John's* Lodge,

A. Four bordering on squares, 

and later on:—

Q. In what part of the Temple was the Lodge kept?

A. In *Solomon's* Porch at the West end of the Temple where the 2 pillars were set up.

Q. How is the Meridian found out?

A. When the Sun leaves the South and breaks in at the *West end of the Lodge*.

¹ From the 1st edition of 1724, in the possession of Bro. Hextall. The words in italics are so in the original.

Let us now go back to the Revival in the twelfth century and see the meaning of the above sign. At the top is the equilateral triangle, the symbol of the Logos, and there are four of these triangles ("Angles") placed with their bases in the form of a square, forming a Cross. Why should this be called after St. John? Look at the Gospel of St. John and you will see the explanation, it begins with these words—

EN APXH HN O ΛΟΓΟΣ

"In the beginning was the Word." How then was this sign of St. John's Lodge formed? In fig. 28 we see how the two interlaced triangles, representing the Two Natures of the Logos, were formed. We now draw as before a line from each of the apices to centre of base to form the right angle, and we get the identical form fig. 29

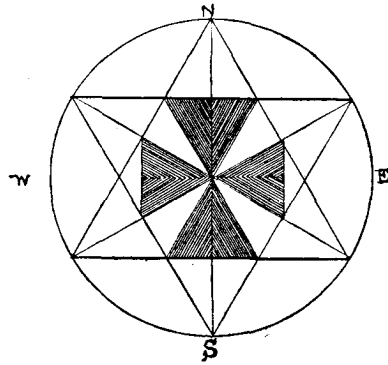


Fig. 29.

which is said to represent St. John's Lodge, but we have even more than that because we see that it is placed between two "parallel" lines (the bases of the two primary triangles) referred to above as the two pillars of the Temple, between which the Lodge was said to be formed, and a well-known tradition tells us that these parallels were also looked upon as representing the two Saints John of the Scriptures, from which indeed the Craft Ritual received, and is still known by, the name of Johannite Masonry. But what is more suggestive than anything else is that these two lines are actually the dimension of the vesica piscis and it is between these that the Mother Lodge was formed (see fig. 22). The answer "Four bordering on Squares" may be explained by the fact that as each plumb line forms two right angles with the base, we have (as in fig. 30) the four triangles bordered by squares or right angles, this is the Cross potent or Jerusalem Cross.¹

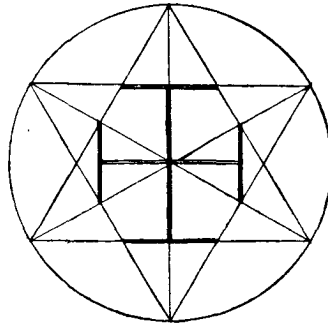


Fig. 30.

¹ Seymour's *Cross in traditional History*.

The answer given to the question—How is the Meridian found out?—points clearly I think to these two lines representing the two pillars at the entrance to the Temple because it will be seen that the sun has to move round from the south to the west before it can shine directly into the Lodge or Temple, and it was in this position that all Semitic nations worshipped, the priests looking towards the east, which they called the face of the World; in Hebrew we actually have the same word denoting both "South" and to the "Right hand," and, in travelling, when they say that they are going to the right hand it means they are going to the south. These parallel lines are also said to represent lines passing through the points at which the sun rests at the summer and winter solstices, thus giving the limits beyond which the sun cannot pass, and as these solstitial points are reached approximately on St. John the Baptist's day, June 24th, and on St. John the Evangelist's day, December 27th, these parallel lines are said to represent the two Saints John as referred to above, and when the sun shines down between them it may be said to be in the *Meridian* of Saint John's Lodge. In this connection it is interesting to note that in answer to the question—What is the form of the Lodge?—the old Catechisms state that the Lodge is a "long square" whose length is from E. to W., and breadth from N. to S., as shewn in fig. 29, namely, a *Vesica Piscis*. At the Revival in 1717, in accordance with old tradition, Grand Lodge was first opened on St. John's day, June 24th (St. John the Baptist) and the Annual Festival was also held on that day until 1727, when it was altered to the 27th December, the day of St. John the Evangelist, to which change I shall have something to say later on.

This cross, fig. 31, was the Templar Cross granted to the Templars by Pope Eugenius III. in A.D. 1146 (the approximate time when, as I suggest, the "Mother Lodge" was actually formed at the Revival of Masonry in the twelfth century); before that the Templars wore a white mantle without any Cross, but from that date they were distinguished by a Red Cross *pattée* on the breast.¹ The Order of the Templars was only founded A.D. 1119 by Godfrey de Bouillon and took the name of the Templars because their quarters in Jerusalem were located on the actual site of Solomon's Temple given to them by King Baldwin II., close to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre which it was their duty to protect.² I cannot go further into this interesting subject at present but I am convinced that the Templars were a very strong factor in the advancement of Gothic Architecture, and therefore of the Fraternity of Masons; they were intimately connected with its rise and decadence; they had their origin with the commencement, their greatest power at the Zenith, and their fall was followed closely by the waning of Gothic architecture. The Knight Templars were the custodians of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and, in *Gothic Architecture*, by John S. Hawkins, 1813, the ground plan is given of this Church, which was built on Calvary, with marked localities³ which had been taken and measured before it was destroyed by fire. Hawkins says, "This Church is acknowledged to have been often taken as the Model for Gothic Cathedrals. Its plan like that at Milan consists of two triangles in length and one in width." We see then that their cross was the identical symbol which designated the Holy Lodge of St. John, which we are told was held between the pillars in Solomon's Porch and it was on that site that the Templars held their Meetings, and

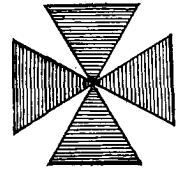


Fig. 31.

¹ Mackenzie's *Cyclopædia*. N.B.—Seymour, in his great work, *The Cross in Traditional History and Art*, p. 368, says, "the Knight Hospitallers also wore this Cross," and on p. 364 says, "the Cross Potent was adopted by the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre."

² Chambers' *Encyclopædia*.

³ From Bernardino's *Trattato delle Pianta et Immagini di sacri Edifizi di Terra Santa*.

Dr. Oliver seems to supply the keystone to this argument when he states definitely¹ when quoting from the actual Ritual that “the *Rite ancien de Bouillon* constituted the nucleus of our Royal Arch Order.” It may also in this connection be worth remembering that by the Bull of May 2nd, 1312, the property of the Knight Templars was transferred to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. The cross *pattée* was looked upon in later days as specially efficacious for protection, as it was believed to be that particular form which Constantine saw shining in the heavens as he was advancing to encounter Maxentius in A.D. 312 when he saw written on the sky under the cross the words “In hoc signo vinces”—In this sign thou shalt conquer—and after that he adopted this Cross. In fig. 32 I give a copy of a Fresco—badly mutilated—of the fifteenth century, from

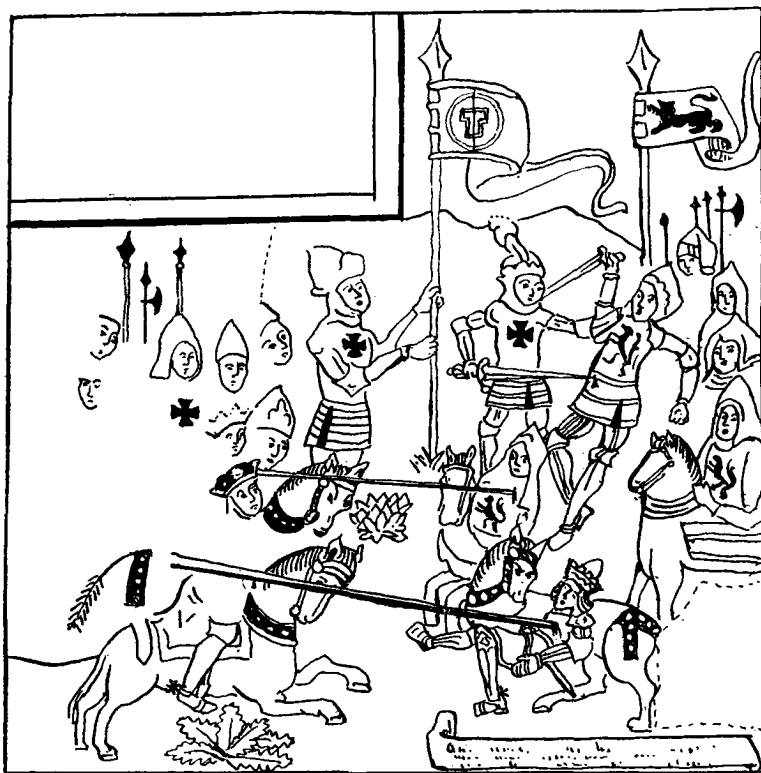


Fig. 32.

the Walls of the Chapel of the Guild of the Holy Cross at Stratford-on-Avon, illustrating Constantine's fight with Maxentius in which this particular cross is on his breast and on the breasts of his Knights² and it is interesting to see on the Kirkwall Scroll³ this same cross bearing on its face the words “In hoc signo vinces.” It will be noted that on Constantine's banner is the Tau Cross, which is formed by the Equilateral Triangle (fig. 3), and is therefore a component part of the particular cross we are examining.

¹ Preface to *Origin of Royal Arch*.

² From Ashton's *Legendary History of the Cross*.

³ *A.Q.C.*, vol. x., p. 80.

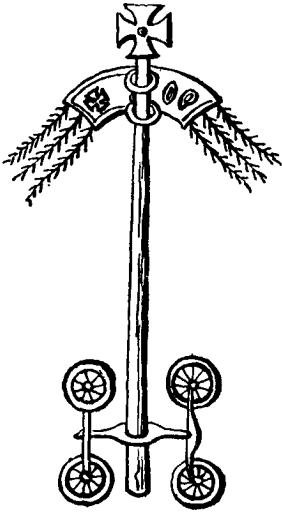
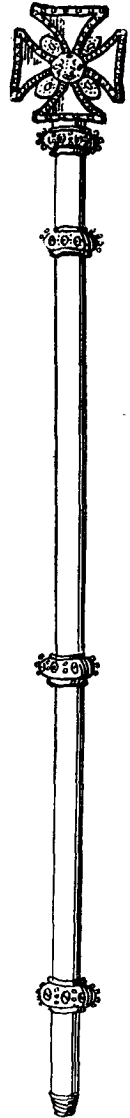


Fig. 33.

Fig. 33 is St. Cuthbert's banner, which was considered the most potent, for gaining victories, of any existing banners, and for 600 years was continually borrowed from the Abbey of Durham for that purpose during the Middle Ages, it was used at the battle of Northallerton, called for that reason the battle of the Standard, the victory being attributed to St. Cuthbert, and again at Neville's Cross, in 1346, and even at so late a date as 1513, when Earl Surrey, before the battle of Flodden, halted at Durham, "Herde masse and appoynted with the Prior for Sainet Cuthbert's banner¹." It was burnt by Catherine, wife of William Whittingham, Dean of Durham, at the Dissolution of the Monastery, this banner is also surmounted by this particular form of cross.



Crosier.

The most celebrated standard of the Middle Ages, on the Continent, the famous *Carroccio*, is of almost identical form, said

to have been first used by Eribert, Archbishop of Milan, in 1035, it was kept at the Church of St. John; it was, like St. Cuthbert's, mounted on wheels, and was surmounted by the same cross.

"By the end of the eleventh century the custom formally began both in Great Britain and on the Continent for all Archbishops to have carried before them, by one of their chaplains, a staff terminated, not like that of a bishop with a crook like a shepherd's, but with a small cross richly ornamented with jewels. Romish authorities claim its origin from that See. Afterwards, primates, the archbishops in some parts of Christendom, were allowed its use, and by the beginning of the twelfth century, it became a general insignia of the latter,"² see fig. of *Crosier* surmounted with the identical cross which the Knight Templars appropriated at the beginning of the twelfth century.

The Templars were at once Knights and Monks. They were endowed with immense riches, and it is, I think, probable that to them, backed up by the wonderful religious enthusiasm engendered by the Crusades, may be attributed the finding of the necessary funds for erecting many of the grand buildings during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. This Order was only responsible to the Pope who made them independent of the Bishops. This was always a sore point and eventually caused the antagonism between the Templars and the Catholic Church which culminated in the former's destruction in the fourteenth century. We know that the Templars had an esoteric Ritual of Initiation with various grades, that they made use of the same Symbols used by many Christian and other Cabalistic Societies which had their rise in Alexandria, Greece, and Rome, and if, as I suggest, the Templars were intimately connected with the Grand Cathedral builders, namely, the Fraternity of Masons, in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, we may have a partial explanation of the fact that with the Gothic style

¹ Millington's *Heraldry in History*, p. 39.

² Seymour's *Cross in Traditional History and Art*.

there arose an extraordinary craze to symbolize everything. It is only necessary to look at any old writings on Religious Symbolism, such as Durandus, to see that during those centuries every part of a Religious Building, however small, had its special symbolic meaning.

I have already referred to the extraordinary reverence attached to the Vesica Piscis, it was certainly looked upon as the greatest Mystery in Architectural designs by those who in the Middle Ages conceived and perfected those beautiful Gothic Edifices in this and other countries, and it formed the Mystical side of Masonry. How far this Mystical form of the knowledge of the \square affected the form of the Lodge or whether it indeed took form (in Lodges) at all before such men as Ashmole and other Rosicrucians joined in the seventeenth century, it is impossible to say, as we have no evidence, but the form it would naturally have taken would have been that of two Masons Squares joined, namely, the **T** square (fig. 34) with the MM. probably sitting in the middle of the upper line at A, and his badge would then have been the Tau Cross (fig. 35), which is still used as the designation of a W.M.

A compromise between the Operative and Mystical would result in the MM. sitting still as in the Operative, at the apex of the triangle, at B, fig. 36

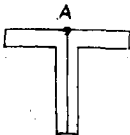


Fig. 34.



Fig. 35.

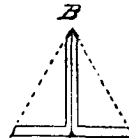


Fig. 36.

and an example of this will be cited later on.

The accompanying print, fig. C, taken from Picart's *Religious Ceremonies*, Edition 1737, vol. vi., p. 203, shews the *Operative* form of the Lodge, and is of great interest, as it shews the Master's position still placed at the right angle, although the date of publication is seven or eight years after the probable introduction of the new ceremony; the fact, however, that this voluminous book was first published abroad, and the particular print from which this was re-drawn was introduced for the first time in 1735, published at Amsterdam, it is quite likely that the illustration of 1735 may have been copied from another print some years earlier than the above date.¹

I want you to note that the Master with the Compasses is standing at or near the centre of the hypotenuse, and the initiates are near the left-hand extremity of that line.

The next references of Operative usages are taken from the *Mason's Examination* published in 1723, *The Grand Mystery of the Freemasons Discovered*, published in 1724, and *Masonry Dissected*, in 1730, which Bro. Gould² points out are in accordance with the "Lawes and Statutes" of the Lodge of Aberdeen of 1670, as shewing that in old Operative days the Lodge meetings were held out of doors; now, in such a position it could hardly be supposed that they could have had tables, or even seats, and yet in the Catechism of No. 2 we find the following:—

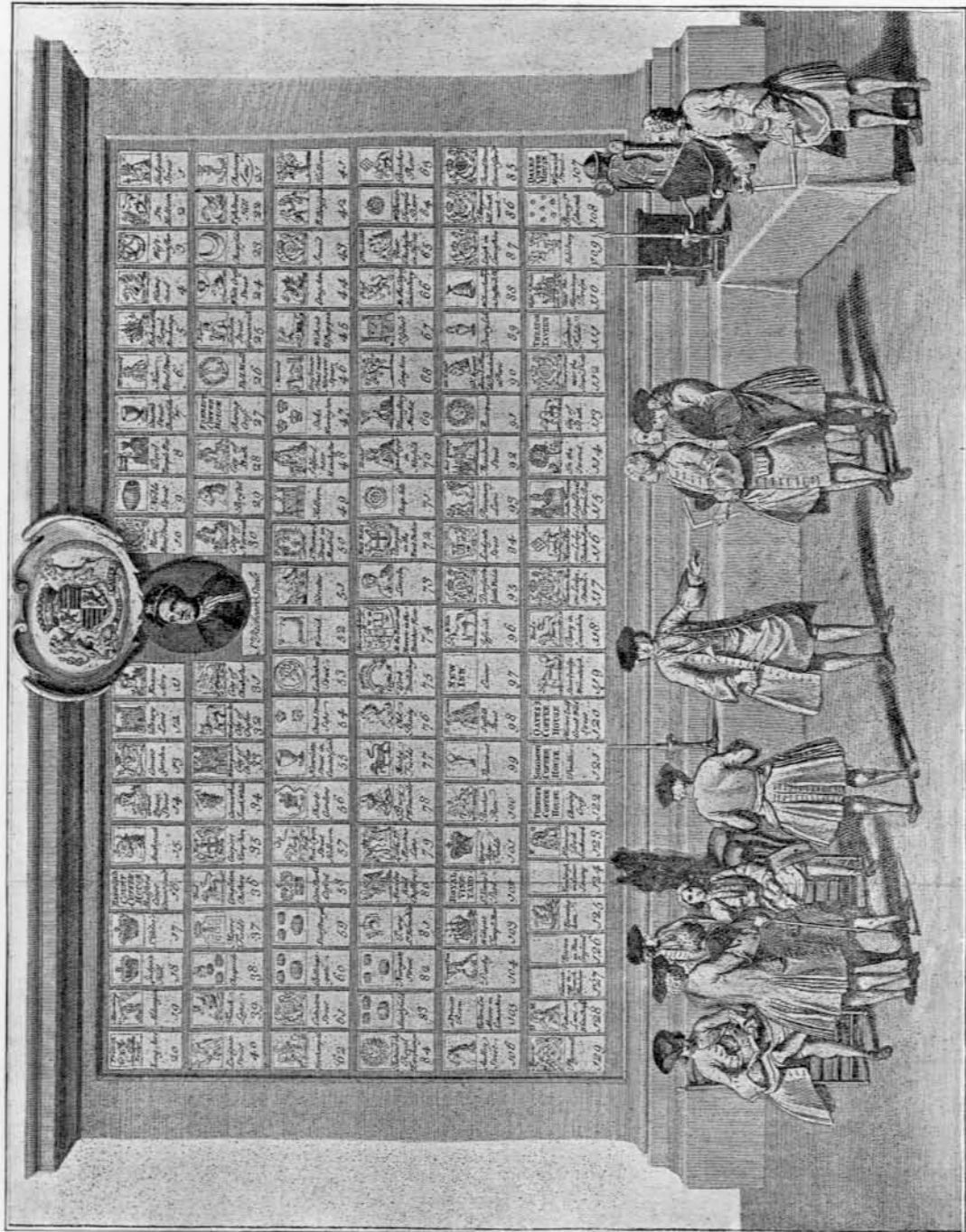
Q. How many make a Lodge?

A. God and the Square, with 5 or 7 right and perfect Masons, on the highest Mountains or the lowest Valley in the World.

The covering of the Lodge is also said in several old Catechisms to be a canopy of clouds or a ceiling covered with stars.

¹ The designer of the plate was L. F. de Bourg, but I can find no reference as to when this plate was actually drawn.

² A.Q.C., iii., p. 21.



List of Lodges, 1735.

From Picart's *Ceremonies et Coutumes Religieuses*, 2nd Edition.

Fig. C.

We can understand that under the vault of heaven "the all-seeing eye" should be said to take part in forming the Lodge, and the number of Masons is usual, but the "square" being *necessary* for forming a Lodge would seem to point to a square being formed by those present, or perhaps even an actual square of the dimensions of 3, 4, and 5 feet being laid on the grass or perhaps traced on the ground and the brethren standing round it. This last suggestion seems to be strengthened by my next reference from what is stated to be the diary of a Freemason, found after his death in 1730, and published in the same year. In this we are told that in the ritual of Operative Masonry he was made to kneel within a square to take the oath. This must have been a fairly large square, and was apparently originally of the dimensions of 3, 4, and 5 feet for each side respectively, because in reply to the question, "Where does the key of the Working Lodge lie?" we have the answer, "It lies upon the right hand from the door $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet under Green Turf or under a Square Ashlar," namely, at the centre of the hypotenuse of five feet; the entrance, therefore, was at the left hand corner or opposite the shorter side, where we saw on Picart's plate the candidates being examined prior to being made Masons, and in the same plate the Master with the compasses is seen standing approximately at the centre of the Hypotenuse where the key is said to lie hid. This is also the point at which I have already shewn was situated the key of the F.C., where the compasses (the Master) must be placed by him who has gained the true knowledge of the \square , it is instructive also to note that in old Operative times, when the Lodge was held out of doors, this point was apparently marked by a sod of green turf or a square ashlar.

The *modus operandi* for forming the Lodge would apparently have been as follows:—A line of five feet, or five steps, or five lengths of a rod, would be marked on the grass, the centre of this line being marked with a grass sod. The Master would stand there, representing the compasses—he is always figuratively described as wearing a yellow jacket (of brass) and blue breeches (of steel), his legs, therefore, to be used for stepping out distances,—and the right angle would be truly formed by his stepping out in any direction from that centre point, provided the distance he moved was equal to that of the centre from either of the extremities of the line, as shewn in *A.Q.C.*, vol. x., p. 97.

We have in *Illustrations of Masonry*, by William Preston, published MDCCLXXII., a plan of a hall shewing how the brethren were seated at a Freemasons' gala held in that year at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, at which Grand Master Lord Petre presided. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Prov. G.M., Past Grand Officers, and "Respectable personages," were seated at one end of the hall, presumably at the east. In the centre of the hall is a small figure which is called the "Lodge." The Master (William Preston) and his assistants only sat there, in the form of a triangle, but the brethren are seated round two tables "covered with green baize" in the form of large *Carpenters' Squares*, and in this position they are described as the "Brethren seated in due form." It is curious to see that the Master is sitting at the west end of the "Lodge," but this was, no doubt, a special arrangement for the occasion, as Preston was to deliver the oration, and it was necessary that he should face the Grand Master. The three "Great Lights," as they are called, are placed in the south, to the S.W., S., and S.E. of the centre of the Lodge, which is a curious arrangement, but in the *Scot's Magazine*, vol. vii., p. 133, is a description of a Lodge said to have been held in 1727, where the three lights are also placed in same positions, and there is a curious statement that the square is called the Entered Apprentice's Master, and that

the square is passed three times round the candidate. In this description we have also the same categorical answer as we have seen from other sources as to the place of the key of the Lodge, namely, "2½ feet from the Lodge door beneath a green divot."

In reference to Preston's figure of the Lodge in centre of room it is worth remembering that in old operative times when a great building was being erected there were Lodge Rooms built alongside, in which the Operatives met to receive their instructions and to study the Tracing Board upon which all plans were drawn, this Tracing Board would have been of considerable dimensions and would no doubt have been placed in centre of floor with plenty of room for walking round, and when we read of circumambulating in olden times it is I think probable that it was round the Tracing Board so that each Operative would be able to study the whole plan.

Preston no doubt arranged the form of seating in the Hall on the above occasion, and in connection with the form of Tables at which "the Brethren sat in due form" it is interesting to note his remark that when he was first made a Master of a Lodge he was greatly discouraged at the imperfect knowledge he found in the craft, but "with a few zealous friends to the cause who had carefully preserved what ignorance and the degeneracy of a corrupt age had rejected as unintelligible and absurd, diligently sought for the ancient and venerable landmarks of the Society" and he says he "succeeded in restoring masonry to its primitive lustre and received recognition from the Grand Officers."

In a well known book by the Abbé Perau, published MDCCXLV., is a print headed "Plan of the Lodge" in which three lights are placed at the points of a Right Angle triangle, the sides being in the ratio of 3, 4 and 5, and in the text on two separate occasions, pp. 58 and 76, they are specially stated to be placed in the form of a triangle, and the letter G is placed in the centre of the hypotenuse;—The Master and Wardens are placed at the points of an isosceles triangle as in the form given in the Carmick MS., the Master sitting at the apex of triangle in the east.

Let us now turn to the mystical form based upon the forming a square by means of an equilateral triangle, this appears to have been adopted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland about 1725 as shewn by the description of their Meeting published in the *Dublin Weekly Journal* of 26th June of that year; this description was first brought to light by our learned Brother Dr. Chetwode Crawley in *Caementaria Hibernica*¹ and it states that this *mystical* form was specially allocated to the Members of Grand Lodge only. After describing the Procession and circumambulation of the Hall the Officers of Grand Lodge "marched to the upper end of the Great Hall where stood the "Mystical Table made of a form to represent two Mason's squares joined" and "There "were three large tables at the lower end of the Hall, of common Form for the private "Brothers, for the Grand Lodge only sat at the Mystical Table." In commenting upon this the Editor of *Caementaria Hibernica* says:

"The Mystical Ceremonies performed in sacred privacy seem to point to
"an esoteric installation similar to that prescribed in Anderson's
"Constitutions.

"We have been unable to evolve a concrete conception of the Mystical
"Table made of a Form to represent 2 Mason's squares joined."

¹ Fasciculus ii., p. 10.

The Form would, as I have already shewn, be thus : Fig. 37.



Fig. 37.

That this was the veritable mystical usage is shewn by the same erudite author, who, in *Fasciculus I.*, gives evidence that the mystical was kept alive in Ireland in conjunction with the three degrees, and was divulged to the new Master on his Installation, until the time came when it was finally made over to the R.A. as a separate degree; after stating that the so-called higher degrees might be swept away without affecting the fabric of Masonry, he states, "But if the Royal Arch fell into desuetude, the cope stone" "would be removed, and the building left obviously incomplete. In the present writer's" "opinion this is precisely what happened when the premier Grand Lodge, in its policy of" "refining and reforming the Ritual, sanctioned, or at least permitted, the disuse of a" "portion of the symbolism known to Anderson and Desaguliers in the year 1723, and" "emphasized by Pennell in the year 1730. Such a deviation from the original path" "would go far to justify the inauguration and account for the surprising success of the" "Grand Lodge of the Ancients, whose founders resolutely retained the primitive and more" "complete ceremonial perpetuated by the Grand Lodge of Ireland." The question naturally arises whether, in view of Anderson's apparent reference to an esoteric ceremony of Installation, the Grand Lodge of England also used this form at their meetings. We see from Anderson's *Constitutions* that they also always marched round "The Tables" before proclaiming the new Grand Master; the Grand Master was then installed in the Chair of King Solomon, and afterwards the Lodge was ordered to be closed by the Grand Warden. No description of "The Tables" is given, though the definite article has a capital T, but if at the Revival, in 1717, Grand Lodge ritual was based, as it must have been, on the old ceremonies practised by the four Lodges which practically created Grand Lodge (and of these four Lodges one appears to have been purely Speculative and the other three more or less Operative), it would seem probable that the tables in the centre were either in the form of a carpenter's square, or of two squares joined.

When the major axis of the Vesica Piscis is lengthened the two Mason's squares are still perfectly true, but the sides of the triangle are longer than the base, and we have apparently an illustration of this type of the mystical form in the Isosceles Triangle depicted in the *Tho. Carmick MS.*, upon which Bro. W. J. Hugan has lately given us an interesting paper.¹ Over the triangle are written the words, "This figure represents the Lodge."

The MS. dates from 1727, it being signed by Thos. Carmick. In the triangle the plumb line from the apex joins the centre of the base, thus forming the double Mason's square. It is quite possible that this figure was originally intended for an equilateral triangle, but the draughtsman got into difficulties by not knowing this. There are fifteen numbers (? brethren) ranged up each side of the triangle, and the squares representing a tessellated pavement at its base, have fifteen squares in each row, making thirty squares in all, equal to the numbers ranged up the two sides, and these squares being placed in the west, the place of burial, might possibly refer to prospective flag

¹ *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxii., p. 95.

stones, where the fifteen Master Masons in one row, and the Fellow Crafts in the other row, would meet on the level (this use of the pavement may be seen in certain of our Lodge summonses even to this day) ; on the other hand, if the figures are measures and meant to be taken successively, say fifteen in all, that would make each side to measure $7\frac{1}{2}$ units, and this seems possible as the row at the base of triangle has $7\frac{1}{2}$ shaded squares, and might account for the irregularity of second line, where the artist found he would have eight shaded squares, if he went on as he had started, and tried to rectify it by changing his plan, but there is probably a good deal to be learnt of ancient procedure from these old diagrams, and it is to be hoped that more such illustrations may be discovered. It is certainly suggestive of some evidence of operative influence to find in this diagram that the centre of the base line is made to divide the shaded squares unequally ; it will be remembered that the sides containing the right angle, in Operative days, were of three and four units, from which we no doubt derive the number that is required to form a perfect Lodge, and the number of the principal and assistant officers in a Lodge, now it will be seen in this diagram that, by means of this irregularity of drawing the squares, the artist has managed so that though the plumb line divides the base into two equal parts, there are in each line three shaded squares on one side and four on the other, this may of course be only a coincidence, but it is suggestive of evidence that Operative usages had clung to the mystical as they have done to the Speculative, though having no meaning for either of their forms. It will be noticed that the head of the Lodge ("Warden") sits in the East, and at the angle instead of the centre of base, also suggestive of Operative influence, which I have already referred to as what would result from a compromise between the two forms (see fig. 36).

Our late Bro. Kupferschmidt gave us a paper¹ upon "The inner life of German Lodges shortly after the introduction of Freemasonry into Germany," and, under the heading of "The Lodge" he quotes a description of the form of the Dresden Lodge of the Three Golden Swords, about 1744, as follows :—

"The places of the brethren formed an isosceles triangle. At the upper point was placed the Master's Table covered with a sky-blue damask cloth embroidered in gold and with a golden fringe. At the other two were placed the Wardens, and between these three points were the chairs of the brethren, thus forming the sides of a triangle, within which was the tapis."

No information was procurable as to whether this was what I have called the mystical form, or whether, as the later date would suggest, it was a right angled isosceles triangle similar to our present Speculative form, but the most interesting information it gives us is the fact that the brethren all sat in the form of a triangle, with (presumably the Master in the East) the three officers situated at the three angles, namely, E., S., and N., the old Operative form, and, as we shall see later, the traditional positions of the Gates of Solomon's Temple.

I shall refer again, later on, to the mystical form, meanwhile we have arrived at the time when Modern Speculative Masonry became paramount in the land and Operative Lodges (although we know that a few exceptions, such as the Alnwick, continued to take apprentices up to 1740) gradually died out and disappeared, and Lodges were formed entirely, or almost entirely, of those who practised only Speculative Masonry, the

¹ *A.Q.C.*, vol. ix., p. 160.

Members of these as we have seen were not contented to remain Fellow Crafts until they could get elected to a chair, but wanted to gain that knowledge of the MM. which was no doubt at that time expounded by those who were "beati possidentes" to be equal, at least, to the Elixir of Life or the Philosopher's Stone. This was the time of the introduction of the new Ceremony, and we ask, with wonder, who it was who formulated or compiled that tragedy; the more one unravels it the more one sees that much of it is old, some of it very old, but the legend or cloak by which the genuine Operative SS. were kept from the new made Master Masons was a great masterpiece. Bearing in mind that Operative Masonry was itself looked upon as Geometry, and that Anderson's *Constitutions* declared that the Pythagorean Theorem, The Rule of the Three Squares, was the Foundation of all Masonry, let us now try to get a glimpse at what I believe was meant by its originators to represent the final supremacy of the New Speculative, or its differentiation from the Operative and mystical systems. A contemporary writer gives us the following: "If a *Master Mason* you would be, you must rightly understand the Rule of Three, and M. B. shall make you free."¹

The Symbol of a FC., the old MM., was a set square or right angle, and five of these form a FC. Lodge. That degree has no knowledge of how the right angle is formed, nor how its correctness can be proved, a FC. Lodge is, therefore, given only that part of the figure of the Theorem of the Rule of the three Squares which appertains to its degree of knowledge, see fig. 38, which contains the five right angles

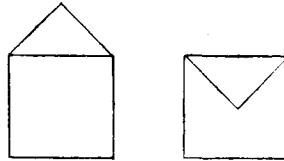


Fig. 38.

or FC.'s, and the present apron was no doubt taken from that form. In the Mystical system the only difference in the FC. Lodge would be that an equilateral triangle would be placed above the square, fig. 39, and if three of these latter FC. Lodges are now combined in the form of the Theorem but substituting the equilateral for the right angled triangle, situated between the three squares, we get indeed fifteen angles but only twelve of them are true Right Angles. Fig. 40.

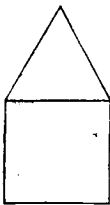


Fig. 39.

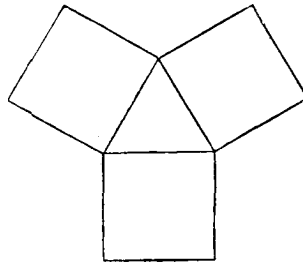


Fig. 40.

From the new speculative point of view, three of these FC.'s would be imperfect, untrue, and might be designated "atrocious" and be capable of any crime; we now see these at the N., E. and S. gates of the Temple in exactly the same positions occupied by the three principal officers in the old form of Lodge, and, as a proof that

¹ *Masonry dissected*, 1730.

we are right, we find that each is actually armed with the badge appertaining to those positions. Fig. 41.

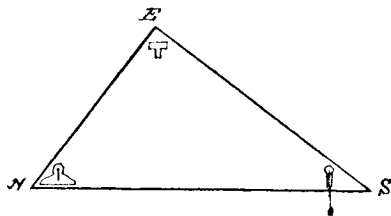


Fig. 41.

Those of you who were present at my demonstration will remember the reason for this and why the \square on the hypotenuse in the west, where the sun sinks to rest, was the grave of the builder.

Remember that these three conspirators represented the Mystical Cult, whose symbol was the Tau Cross, and the head architect, (personified by the Γ), and having the "Knowledge of the Γ "), represented the Operative. At the first gate in the south the Γ was opposed by the false J.W. armed with a "plumb rule," and (see fig. 41), coming to the north gate, was attacked with a "level," and thence passing to the E. gate was destroyed with a blow from the Tau Cross (fig. 42), that mystical symbol, which in so many old legends is the instrument by which life is taken, and yet itself is the symbol of life.¹

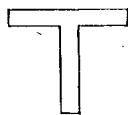


Fig. 42.

The Mystical has destroyed the Old Operative, but retribution follows quickly at the hands of the New Speculative. The task of discovering the grave and arresting the conspirators was delegated (see Fig. 43) to fifteen who represent the three squares of the Pythagorean Theorem, comprising fifteen perfect right angles; these brought the three miscreants to justice and execution, the new Speculative being left alone victorious on the legendary battlefield of the degree. In the composition and furnishing of the Lodge of three degrees nearly everything takes us back to the Operative system, there are only a few vestiges left of the Mystical; this is naturally the case, as the Mystical, though preserved by the Grand Lodge of the Ancients, was not recognised by the Modern Grand Lodge till the coalition of 1813 as I shall refer to hereafter. The victory is, of course, meant to represent the power of superior knowledge. The two older systems could only form a right angle in one special position relative to the hypotenuse, the ratio of its sides being fixed, whereas the true knowledge of the Γ enabled the new Speculatives to form the angle in any position, and the Pythagorean Theorem enabled them to prove its correctness even in that mysterious case referred to in *A.Q.C.*, vol. x., page 96, where the two lines containing the right angle are equal (an isosceles triangle), and it becomes absolutely impossible, whatever lengths may be given to the sides, to calculate the exact length of the Hypotenuse.

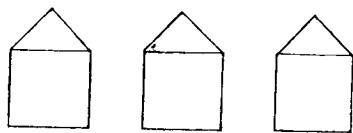






Fig. 43.

The advent of the True Knowledge of the Γ , in conjunction with the new form of proof as given by the Pythagorean Theorem, necessitated one more change in the form of the Lodge; the sun was now shown to be always situated at the right angle at whatever point of his daily course he might be, the mysterious isosceles form of the

¹ See Baring Gould's *Curious Myths of the Middle Ages*.

right angle triangle referred to above was decided upon, and as in place of the old proof resting upon a set square, the whole proof of the Theorem rests now upon the Plumb line, which is let drop from the Right Angle and which divides the square on the hypotenuse into two rectangles equal respectively to the squares on the two sides of the triangle, the position of the principal Officers of the Lodge (triangle) was altered, the J. W. with his badge of Office (Plumb) was placed at the right angle in the S. to mark the Sun at high noon, where his new duties required him for putting everything and everybody to proof. The W.M. was placed in the East, but at the end of the hall, and still bearing his old operative symbol of proof, though far from the right angle; and the S.W. in the W. at the other end, to mark the setting sun. This was the final change in the form of the Lodge and shews the complete vindication of the "Magister Mathesios" as the Great Symbol of the Modern Speculative, and explains why it is designated by Anderson in 1738, in consonance with the decision of Modern Grand Lodge, "That amazing proposition which is the Foundation of all Masonry."

One of the charges made by the Ancients against the Modern Speculative was "the abolishing the old custom of explaining Geometry in the Lodge,"¹ and Dr. Oliver states that even after Grand Lodge acknowledged the R. A. it was given to an applicant *only* provided he was "a Geometrical Master Mason."²

Let us once more go back to what I have called the Revival of Masonry in the twelfth century. At that time there were two forms, the Operative represented by the  whose units for tracing out designs, handed down from Saxon and Norman Architecture, were the  and , and the mystical (Religio-Speculative) represented by the  whose unit for drawing designs was the mysterious Vesica Piscis, namely, the pointed arch which we have seen generated the equilateral triangle (fig. 44). Three or four centuries later we see a general decadence of the Arts, persecution and suppression of religious houses, the knowledge of geometry becoming looked upon as pagan learning and classed with witchcraft and magic, Masonry completely neglected, and the very name of Gothic being given to that beautiful style because it was called *barbarous* in comparison with the craze for the antique styles which had become the fashion. This state of things continued in this country till the seventeenth century, when the Craft, perhaps under Hermetic influence, shewed signs of recovering, and, helped no doubt by the demand for Operative builders after the great fire of London of 1666, it culminated in the formation of Grand Lodge in 1717, and commenced a new life under the form of Modern Speculative Masonry. The large number of copies already discovered of MS. Constitutions of the seventeenth century, which can only be a small proportion of those which actually existed, especially as we are told that many were burnt by Nicholas Stone in that century and by Anderson's friends at the beginning of the eighteenth century, shew that Masonry had been kept alive in numerous places throughout the Kingdom, and it would appear that as early as 1663 there was a preponderance of Speculative Masons in the Lodges, as an additional order was passed at a General Assembly held in that year to the effect that "no person of what degree so-ever be accepted a Freemason except in a Lodge of at least 5 Free-masons, one of whom must be a workman of the trade of Freemasonry."³

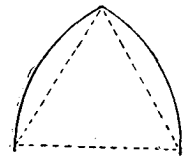


Fig. 44.




Each of those Lodges had been working independently of any head authority, and when the question of ritual arose, as it must have done, in an acute form shortly

¹ *Ahiman Rezon*, p. 14.

² *Origin of R.A.*, p. 28.

³ *Vide Roberts MS.* published 1722.

after 1717 it must have been very difficult to ascertain what were the ancient usages. From old Masons and ancient manuscripts, Operative usages and the symbolic meanings attached to their tools would have been easier to ascertain than those of the mystical, which, being handed down in symbolic form attached to geometrical figures, except of the simplest description, would lose their significance and be forgotten, especially when the knowledge of geometry was lost and the Vesica Piscis had shared that fate. The proof that the information collectable by Anderson and his colleagues in 1723 must have been of a very varied character is given by Bro. Gould in his monumental work, as follows:—

“An advertisement appeared in the daily journal of 1724 stating that a new “lodge would be opened at the St. Albans Tavern for regulating the Modern abuses “which had crept into the Fraternity and all the old real Masons were asked to attend.” If my contention concerning the Templars’ connection with Masonry be correct, we should expect vestiges of that order and references to their symbols even after 400 years, and we have this especially in their famous cross *pattée* which has come down to us under more than one significance, and Brother Hughan in his valuable book on the *English Rite* gives extracts from the “Ancient Lodge which assembled in a sacred Recess within the Cathedral Church of York” where five Degrees of Masonry are mentioned as existing in 1778 under the York Grand Lodge, namely, 1st E.A., 2nd F.C., 3rd M.M., 4th *Knight Templars*, and 5th Royal Arch, but a Proof Certificate of next year, 1779, puts 4th R.A., 5th K.T., and Bro. Hughan states¹, “It is reasonable to conclude that the origin of Knight Templars was very much wrapped up with Royal Arch Masonry.” In addition to the purely Operative Symbols of working Tools, etc., there would come through vestiges of the mystical symbolism, in the glorification of Geometry as the head of all learning, its correlation with Masonry, and the equilateral triangle symbolizing all that was most beautiful and lovely in human nature, also the three units of mediaeval architecture the   and  representing Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty. Though the Vesica Piscis with its wonderful properties, and indeed, even a knowledge of Geometry had been completely forgotten, the symbol of the Logos came through in connection with the opening words of St. John’s Gospel and we have, in it, evidence of the mystical connecting link between Masonry and Gothic Architecture; see also *Sloane MS.* No. 3329, about end seventeenth century.

Q. Where did they first call their Lodge ?

A. At the Holy Chapel of St. John.

Q. From whom were their Principles derived ?

A. From *Him* who was carried to the highest pinnacle of the Temple of Jerusalem,

and it was evidently acknowledged for a time by Grand Lodge, from at least 1727, as connected with Craft Masonry. I say from at least 1727 because I think it doubtful whether Grand Lodge did recognise this for the first ten years of its existence, for this reason: in 1717 Grand Lodge was founded on St. John the *Baptist’s* day and the annual festival was held on that day each year till 1727; now it was after 1717 and during that period of ten years that the information was gathered from numerous old manuscripts and the oldest Masons, from which sources the Orthodox Ritual was to be drawn up and, as we know, at least two new degrees were formulated. In 1727 the mystical was apparently acknowledged by their meetings being changed and held thereafter on St. John the *Evangelist’s* Day. In Grand Lodge Minutes the reason for

¹ A.Q.C. vol. xviii., p. 92, footnote.



KEX

Fig. 7.



KEX

Fig. 6.

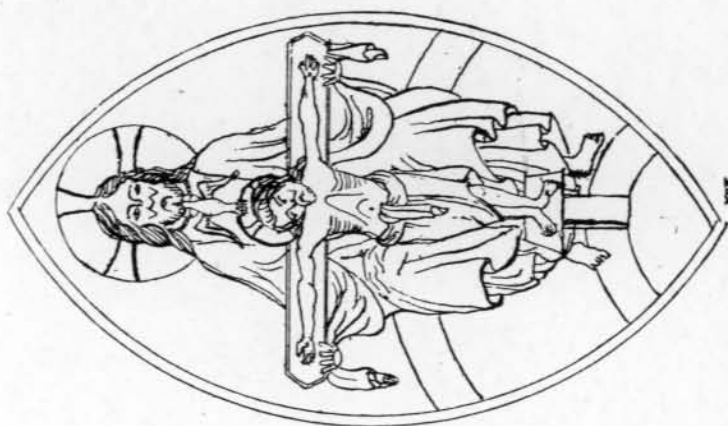


Fig. 8a.

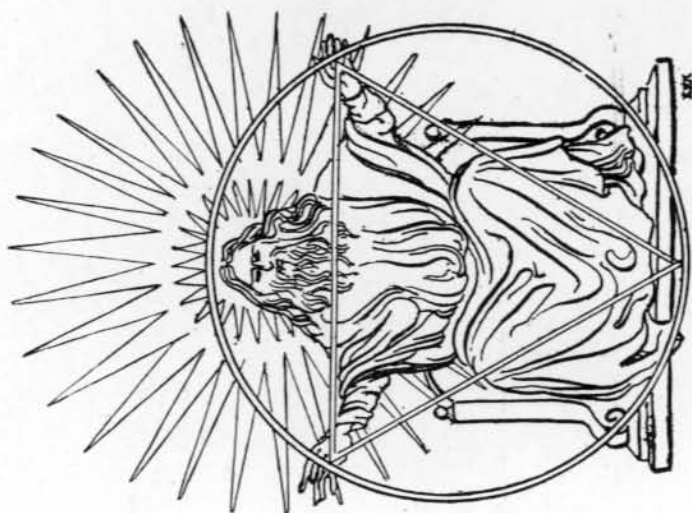


Fig. 8.

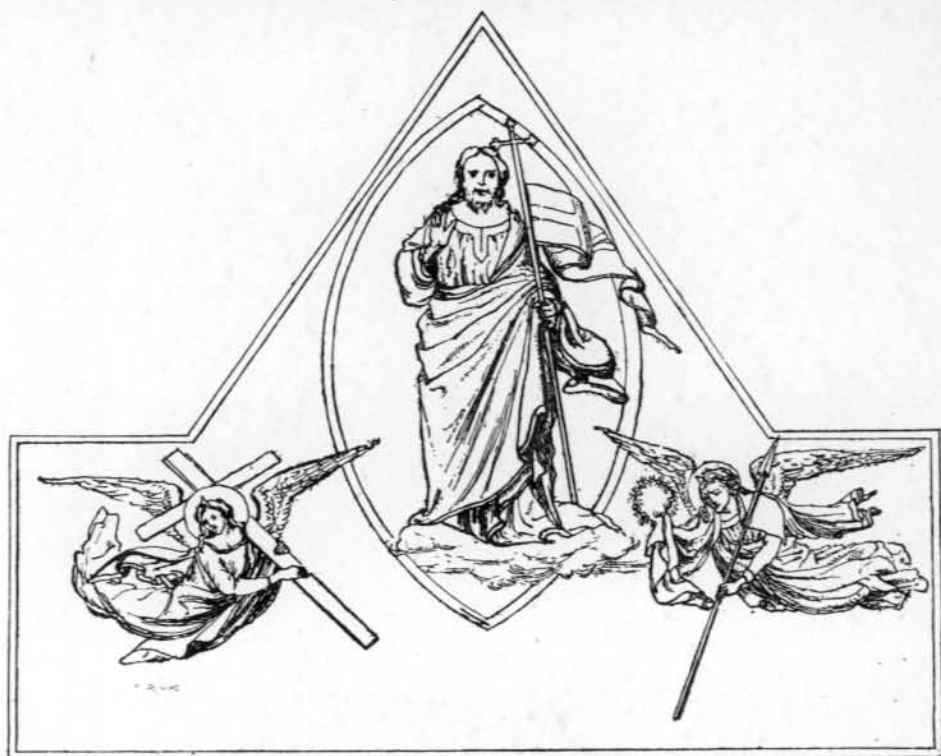


Fig. 9.

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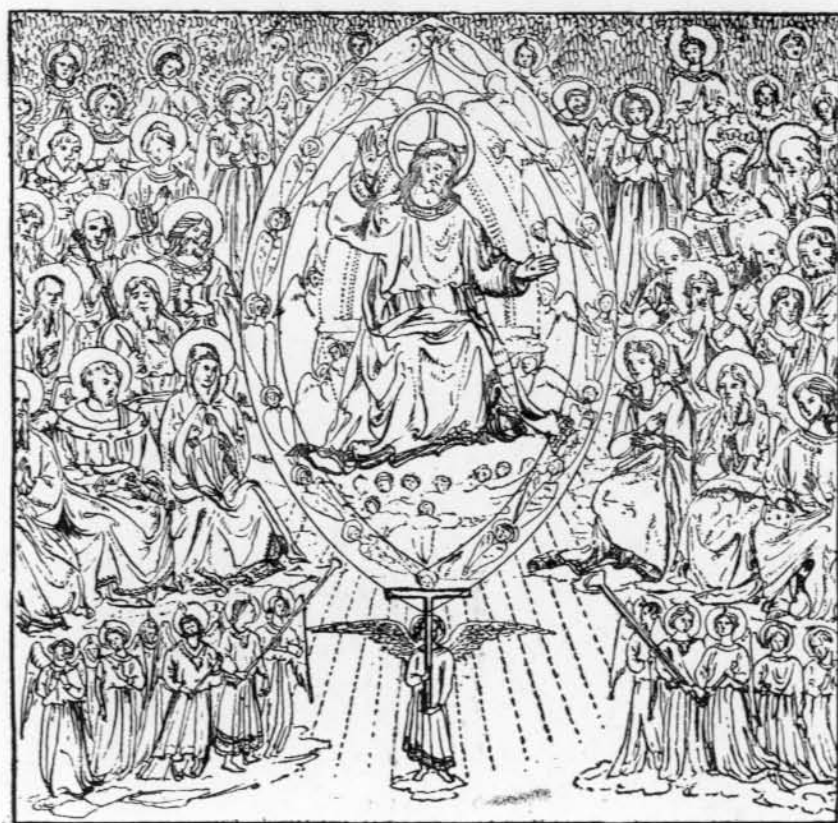



Fig. 9a.

KEX



Fig. 10.

the change is attributed to the Grand Master for that year not having been present at the regular date, but the fact of its being held thereafter on the new date and the motto on its official seal referred to below, would point to the mystical form having become better understood by that year and, as we do not hear of the R.A. degree for at least thirteen years later, it may well be that the Grand Lodge of England, for a short period, confined that particular aspect to its own use, in the same way as the Grand Lodge of Ireland appears to have done; at all events we have evidence that Grand Lodge had adopted and was using, six years later, the very motto referring to the mystical knowledge of the  because we have on the Warrant of Lodge of Relief No. 42, dated 1733, the Official Seal of the "Moderns Grand Lodge," which Seal bears the words





EN APXH HN O AOTOS

"In the beginning was the word."

This form of seal could not have been used for many years after that date, as the time had arrived when the mystical form was entirely expunged from the Modern Craft Ritual. It is evident from Anderson's *Constitutions* of 1738 that Grand Lodge had before that date finally decided that the square or right angle should be the most prominent feature of the Craft and emphasized that decision by further extolling the 47th Proposition of Euclid. The mystical was started by the other Grand Lodges as a separate degree of Craft Masonry about 1740, and in 1758 the Grand Secretary of the Moderns stated to an "Ancient" petitioner for pecuniary relief, "Our Society is neither Arch, Royal Arch, nor Ancient, so that you have no right to partake of our charity."¹

It was not till after the compromise of 1813 that it was again included in orthodox Craft Ritual, and the United Grand Lodge of England was held on St. John the Evangelist's Day, in 1813. But we know that the mystical was worked by the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland, and the Ancients, from very early times. An assembly of Master Masons, under the title of R.A. Masons, was working at York, in 1745, "whose qualifications and excellencies are superior to others, and they receive a larger pay than working Masons."²

Bro. Hughan³ says the Royal Arch ceremony was a special feature of the Ancients from 1751. Dermott tells us the R.A. was founded as a separate degree by the Ancients about 1740; the Ancients practised four degrees, whereas the Moderns did not recognize more than three till after 1813. Dermott also states that the R.A. degree was "an essential and component fact of ancient Masonry and that which is the perfection and end of the beautiful system," and in the original laws of the R.A. of the Ancients is stated "The fourth degree, the Holy R.A., this degree is certainly more august and sublime and important than those which precede it, and is the summit and perfection of Ancient Masonry."⁴

We have again at the Revival of 1717 the same two forms of Masonry as we saw at the Revival in the twelfth century, the square and the Arch Masons, the  and the , blue and red Masonry. The Ancient Stirling Lodge have in their possession two old brasses of anterior date to the Revival, on both of which there are two Pillars, one of which is surmounted by the  and the other by the , shewing the Operative and mystical, the square and the arch coming through together in the same Lodge, as they no doubt did in a great many other cases.⁵ The usual position of the square and

¹ Ahiman Rezon, 1778, p. xvi.

² Dr. Dassigny's *Impartial Enquiry*.

³ *Origin of the English Rite*, 1909, p. 17.

⁴ Ahiman Rezon, 1813, pp. 113, 114.

⁵ See illustrations of these in *A.Q.C.*, vol. vi., p. 108.

compasses comes probably from the same source, the compasses being open at 60° (same as the equilateral triangle) representing the mystical, and the square representing the Operative, see fig. 45. This fulfils the conditions, as the \square always represented the Operative; and the compasses, representing the Master of the Lodge, would naturally symbolize the mystical.

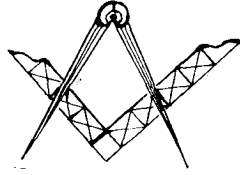


Fig. 45.

I have other evidence on this subject, but it comes under the heading of one of my reservations, the Chevron, which I cannot go into now, but I think I can shew that these two forms, the square and the arch, were originally used in heraldry, the square of 90° (Chevron) for the layman representing the Operatives, and the Chevronel of 60° for the Head, or Patron of religious houses or their *protegés*, representing the Religio-Speculative; the line of my argument on this particular point I find confirmed in Millington's *Heraldry in History, Poetry, and Romance*, wherein it is stated that both these forms are generally considered as architectural emblems, examples being given of the Ducies, of whom Sir Robert Ducie was Lord Mayor of London, having the square, and William of Wykeham having Chevronels, stating that the latter is understood to have assumed Chevronels in allusion to his being an Architect, see fig. 46.

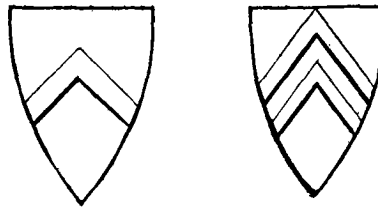
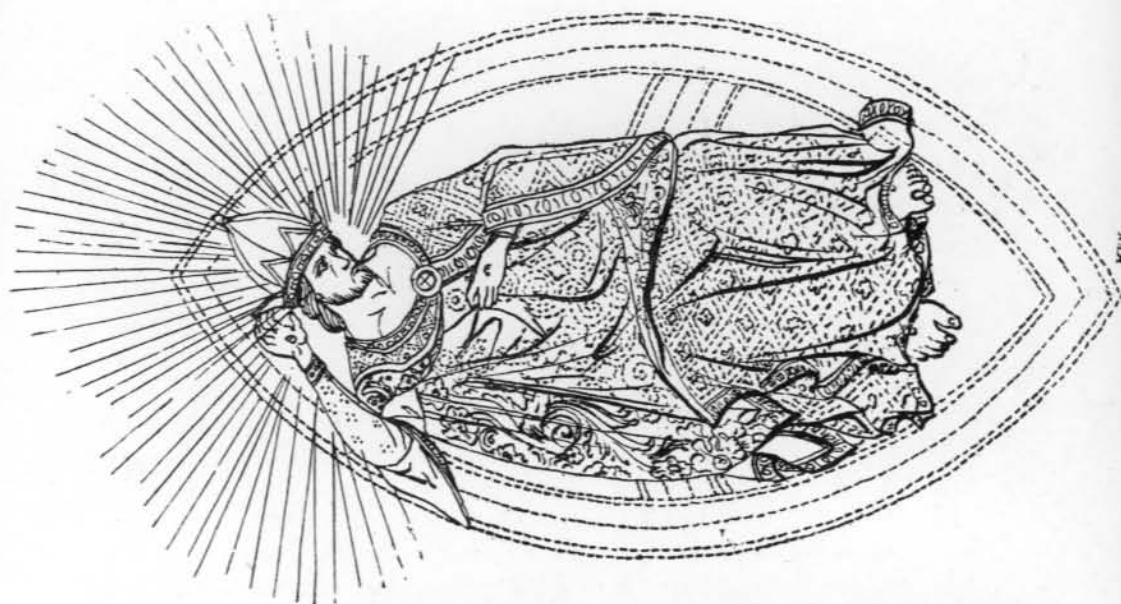


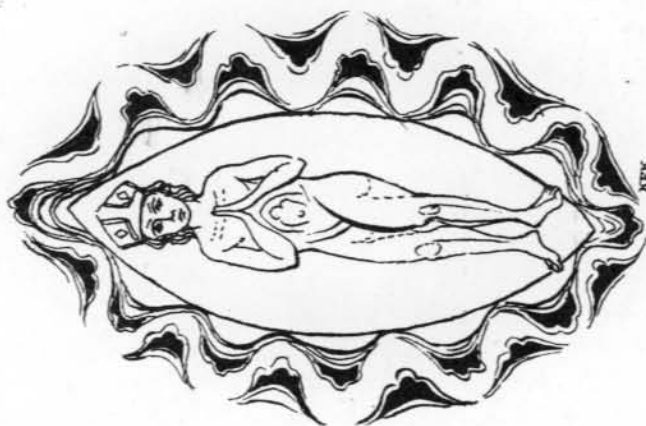
Fig. 46.

In conclusion we seem to see that, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, though ignored by the Modern Speculatives for nearly 100 years after that time, it was realised then, or perhaps long before, by the oldest Masons (The Ancients), that the equilateral triangle was intimately connected with Gothic architecture, and a tradition was handed down that it in some way represented the lost secret of that style; and, as it symbolized the Logos, or Word, we may see in this alone the explanation of the traditional "Masonic Word," namely, that which was said (after Gothic Architecture had been given up) to have been lost to Masonry, and it was upon this tradition that the ritual of the mystical, or R.A., was built up; but we can now see that the real foundation of that tradition, explaining "The Mystical Knowledge of the \square ," the esoteric teaching that the \triangle was the Logos, the "true word," the Creator, which was understood only by the *élite* of the Craft, and not by the ordinary Operatives, was the mystical *procreation* of that equilateral triangle, the doctrine of spiritual life or re-birth, symbolised by that mysterious figure which we have seen was the very foundation stone of Geometry and therefore of Masonry, the head of all learning and the great secret of Gothic architecture, called for esoteric purposes "Vesica piscis."



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Fig. 12.



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Fig. 11.



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Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.



Fig. 16.



Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.

St. Æthelwold's Benedictional (XI. Century).

From Archæologia, vol. xxiv., 1832.

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS NOS. 6 TO 20A.

- Fig. 6. Miniature from *Speculum Humanae Salvationis*, a beautiful Italian MS. of fourteenth century : Didron's *Iconography*.
- Fig. 7. Seal of The Strasburg Lodge in fifteenth century, from Heideloff.
 "The beauty of the construction of Strasburg Cathedral not only caused
 "the lodge of Freemasons of that City to be in 1458 recognised as their
 "head by all the other German Lodges of Russia, Swabia, Bavaria,
 "Franconia, Saxony, Thuringia, and others, by solemn Act passed at
 "Ratisbon, but occasioned that Act to be in 1498 solemnly ratified and
 "confirmed by a diploma given at Strasburg by the Emperor
 "Maximilian I." (Hope's *Historical Essay*, p. 208.)
- Fig. 8. From engraving by Matheus Gruter, 1595. The Father holding an Equilateral Triangle with Apex pointing downwards, representing the Human nature of the Logos. See fig. 28.
- Fig. 8A. French engraving of twelfth century, from Didron's *Iconography*. A common form of depicting the Trinity during twelfth to sixteenth century, the crucified Logos in form of Equilateral Triangle, as in fig. 8 and fig. 14.
- Fig. 9. "Resurrection," by Taddeo Gaddi, 1340, in Academia, Florence.
- Fig. 9A. "The Last Judgment," by Fra Angelico, early fifteenth century, in possession of Earl of Dudley.
- Fig. 10. "The Ascension," by Perugino, 1495, Museum, Lyons.
- Fig. 11. "Soul of St. Martin," painted glass window of thirteenth century, Chartres Cathedral. The date of the Birth of a Saint was always given as the date on which he or she *died* and had been born again into the Spiritual Life, and the Saint was often depicted in a Vesica piscis, to represent this new birth.
- Fig. 12. "Supreme Judge," Fresco campo Santo of Pisa, fourteenth century.
- Fig. 13. Illumination in King Edgar's Book of Grants to Winchester Cathedral, dated A.D. 966. The centre figure is King Edgar, to his right is believed to be Etheldrida, and on her left is St. Cuthbert.
- Fig. 14. Plate from the Golden Register, 1484, Thomas Ramryge, Abbot of St. Alban's, kneeling.
- Fig. 15. From an Ancient Rosary of the Virgin Mary, printed in Venice, with licence from the Inquisition (from Dr. Inman's *Christian Symbolism*). Similar designs are seen in painted windows of the sixteenth century at Rheims, also in the Musée of Lyons of the fifteenth century, and others are mentioned by Didron, at Limoges, of same epoch ; a beautiful engraving is given in his *Iconography*.
- Fig. 16. Exoteric symbol of Logos, from some beautiful tapestry of sixteenth century, in the Treasury of Cathedral at Sens, and the same may be seen in Chapel of Palace of Versailles (Didron's *Iconography*).

Fig. 17. The Sistrum of Isis.

Fig. 18. Christ coming to Judge the World, one of many illustrations of Vesica from Breviary of St. Ethelwolfe; tenth century. On the drapery of Our Lord are the words, "Rex Regum et Dominus Dominantium"; from *Archæologia*, vol. 24.

The following four beautiful examples of Anglo-Saxon work have been kindly supplied to me by Bro. Dring:—

Fig. 19. The Binding of a volume of a portion of the Gospels written in the seventh century, and now in the possession of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. Libri, in his "Monuments Inedits," ascribes this binding to the tenth—eleventh century, but he probably ante-dated it, and it should be eleventh—twelfth century. At the four corners of the centre panel are the emblems of the Four Evangelists, and, in the centre, Christ, seated in a Vesica Piscis, holding a book in the left hand, the right hand uplifted in the act of blessing. The bar across the Vesica Piscis in this example, as in so many others, see figs. 6, 8a, 12 and 13, is the sign of Virginity, similar to the bars across the Sistrum of Isis. See fig. 17.

Fig. 19A. The Binding of a Passionali, written in the eleventh century, also in the possession of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. When in his possession Libri ascribed the binding to the eleventh century, but it is undoubtedly somewhat later, and is probably contemporary with the former binding.

Fig. 20. This is taken from a Latin Psalter, executed in England late in the twelfth century, and now in the British Museum (Royal MS. 2 A XXII.). It belonged at one time to Westminster Abbey. The MS., as a whole, is a most beautiful and perfect specimen of English art of that date, and the miniature here reproduced is one of the finest in the volume. A full description of the volume is to be found in Warner's *Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum*, 1903.

Fig. 20A. This is from a Miniature from a Collectarium (a Book of Collects), written in the Swabian Monastery of Ottobeuern, about the middle of the twelfth century. It was formerly in the possession of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, and is reproduced in his *Facsimiles of Illuminated Manuscripts*, 1892.

Bro. HENRY SADLER moved a vote of thanks to the Lecturer. He said that as he had not studied the subject he did not feel competent to offer any criticism, but he pointed out that there was no evidence that Grand Lodge ever made such alterations in the Ritual as Bro. Klein had suggested.

Bro. CANON HORSLEY seconded the vote of thanks, and expressed his opinion that the early Christians were sometimes called *pisciculi* in allusion to the well-known promise—"I will make you fishers of men."

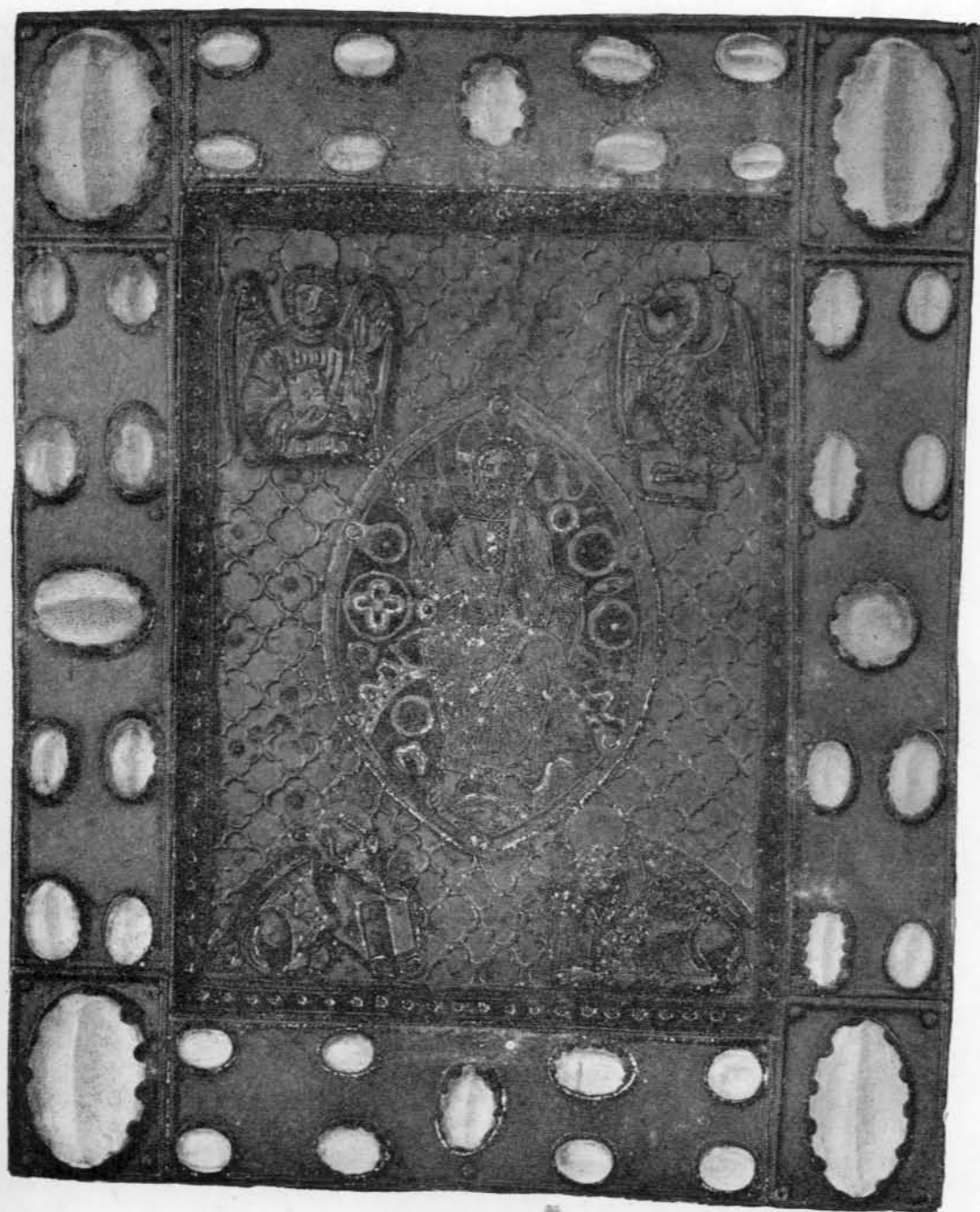


Fig. 19.



Fig. 19a.



Fig. 20.



Fig. 20a.

Bro. FRED. J. W. CROWE writes:—

I greatly regret my unavoidable absence on professional duties deprived me of the pleasure of hearing Bro. Klein read his masterly paper.

It is much too profound for me to attempt to comment on it after the very brief moments I could spare to glance through the proof, and specially as I have not seen the illustrations. The equilateral triangle appears on many old certificates—notably those of the Grand Lodge of Ireland—surrounding either the Tetragrammaton, or the all-seeing Eye; and the many Triads, such as the greater and lesser lights, the principal officers, and the number of the Craft degrees, all point to a supreme importance of the triangle in the blue Lodge, in spite of its comparative appropriation to the Royal Arch at the present day. A vast amount of mysticism was read into the *Vesica piscis*, some of which would not be in place to quote; and, under Bro. Klein's able treatment, it does seem to explain many allusions in eighteenth century Masonry which are otherwise obscure. It appears to me that he has made out a very strong case for his conclusions, and, if my further study of his paper confirms my present impression, as I feel sure it will, I for one am inclined to accept his theory.

Bro. W. J. HUGHAN writes:—

Bro. Klein's learned paper is rather beyond me in many respects, his studies having embraced a much wider range than mine, but I can warmly appreciate, all the same, the character and extent of his researches, and the great pains he has taken to elucidate ancient Craft customs and traditions. I dare not try to follow him in not a few of his statements and applications thereof, or I should be "*in wandering mazes lost*," but concerning ordinary Masonic History, I can feel at home, and have much enjoyed his company and opinions as to the "Free and Accepted" Brethren since 1717, the Degrees they worked and the legends they made known.

I am not aware of any evidence that is trustworthy of the Master Mason's Degree being "reserved for those who became Masters of Lodges," and do not remember any Lodge Records of that Ceremony, from the earliest traced of 1724-5, which prove such was the case. For many years after the so-called 'Revival,' very few brethren ever sought to obtain the Third Degree, and certainly it was not made a qualification for the Chair for long after the Grand Lodge era.

That what may be called *our* Masonry was a purely Christian community until the second decade of the eighteenth century, seems to me quite evident, on reference being made to the "Old Charges" and other existing MSS., and I think it is equally clear that the operative secrets of the Craft prior to that period were most intimately connected with Geometry, and practically included the way to build.

As to the form of the Lodge (*not the building*) several of the early Rituals favour the triangular shape, the Master being at the *Eastern* angle, and the Wardens at the *Western* base.

As Bro. Klein has pointed out, our lamented Bro. Kupferschmidt, in his paper on "Early Freemasonry in Germany," refers to the "Dresden Lodge of the Three Swords," in which the places of the brethren formed an *isosceles triangle*, thus agreeing with those publications; and so also the Lodge of the "Three Golden Compasses"; thus covering the period 1744-1756. The venerable Lodge, "Canongate Kilwinning, No. 2," Edinburgh, still places the Wardens in the *West*, and so do "St. David's," No. 36, "Edinburgh St. James," No. 97, and others; and I know my old Lodge, "Mother Kilwinning," used to.

The curious Seal of No. 42 is also met with on the Charters of Nos. 39 and 41, and the motto is extraordinary for the period 1732-3.

I regret much my inability to attend the Lodge and take part in what I feel assured will be a most interesting discussion, on the conclusion of this remarkable paper.

Bro. R. F. GOULD writes:—

I greatly regret that a severe attack of eye trouble, from which I am only beginning to recover, will prevent my being present at Lodge on Friday next. Your paper, however, has been read to me, and I much admire its originality and power.

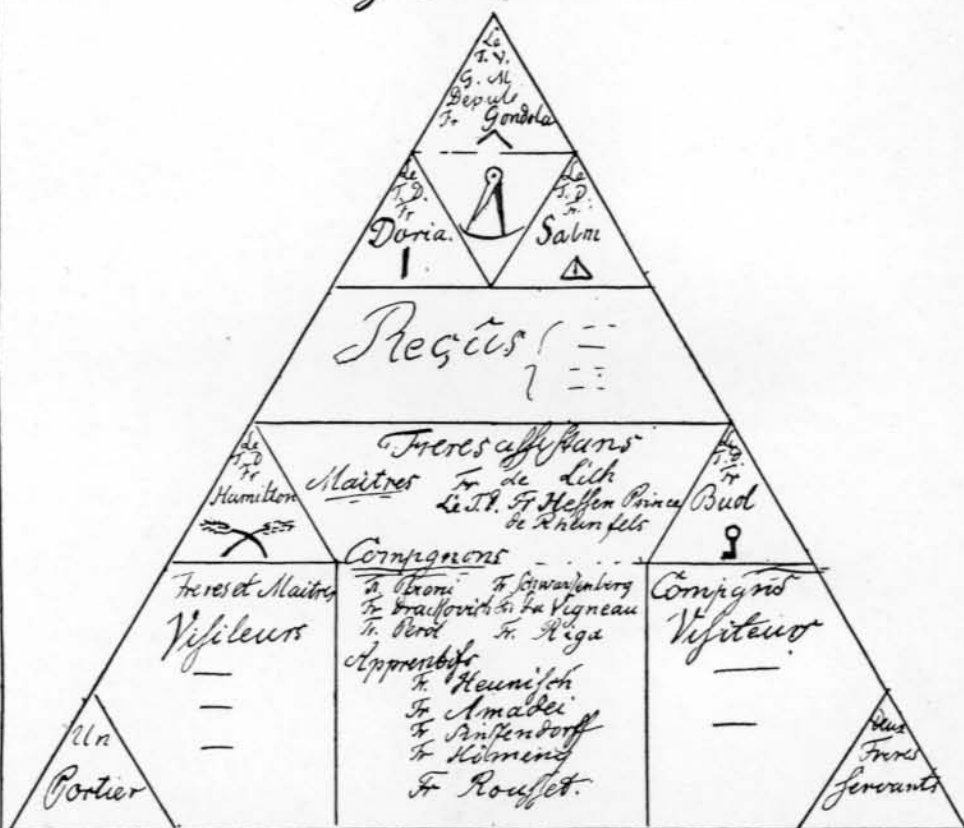
Bro. SONGHURST said:—

I agree with Bro. Klein that in all probability some Operative Lodges, at certain times, may have been arranged in the form of a triangle. In fact, if we assume that there were three principal Overseers of Work, whose positions were not in a straight line, it is difficult to see how some kind of triangle could have been avoided. But it is not clear that the triangle was of necessity a right-angled triangle, nor is it certain that in all cases the workmen or members of the Lodge were placed on the lines of the triangle. Most of the *Examinations* cited by Bro. Klein refer to a rectangular and not a triangular form, and the earliest evidence in favour of the triangle seems to be the diagram in the *Tho. Carmick MS.*, in which the figures down the sides may be intended to indicate the seats of the members. But it must be borne in mind that the word *Lodge* was not always used as signifying a place of meeting or a congregation of Masons, but was frequently used as meaning the T.B., and in this sense was employed to quite a recent date. We do not know where the *Tho. Carmick MS.* was written, but it was evidently intended for a Lodge not working under the Grand Lodge of England, as otherwise the printed Constitutions of 1723 would have been provided. Dr. Sachse has recently sent me some notes on the *Tho. Carmick MS.* which I add by way of comment on Bro. Klein's paper, as they deal particularly with the triangular form of the Lodge. Brethren will remember that Dr. Sachse is the Librarian and Curator of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which now owns the MS., and he has found in the Minute-books of Continental Lodges of 1743 and 1746, some triangular diagrams, which he takes to represent the form of the Lodge when at work on third degree ceremonial. This may be the correct explanation, but it seems quite as likely that the diagrams are merely the Secretaries' peculiar manner of shewing who were present at the meetings. I have also received some remarks on the *Tho. Carmick MS.* from Bro. Duncan B. McLaren of Victoria, B.C., dealing mainly with the numbers at the sides of the triangle.

The degree of Geometrical Master Mason was stated by the 'Ancients' to be one of the qualifications for the R.A., and it is still technically conferred in some places on candidates for that degree, but the ritual shows that there is nothing Geometrical about it, except its name. Bro. Klein is, of course, aware that although the Grand Secretary of the 'Moderns' (Samuel Spencer) wrote, in or about 1759, that his Grand Lodge was "neither Arch, Royal Arch, or Ancient," he yet took the degree, which was afterwards stated to be worked as a "Separate Society."

Vienne, le 4^e Vendredi de Fevrier 1743

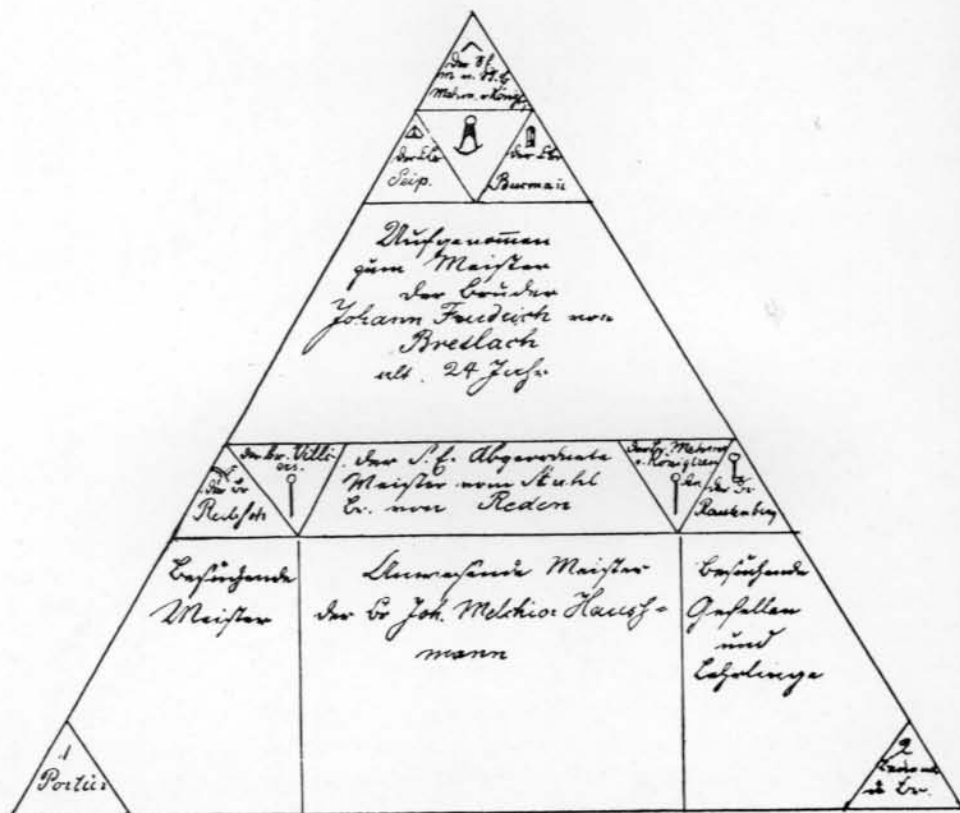
La T. V. Société des Francs Maçons
de la Très respectable Loge aux 3 Canons
sest assemblée aujourd'hui le 12. Fevrier à la
maison Hartmann vis à vis du grenier à fd
auprès du Grand Intendant Fr. de Lith
sous la domination des freres
cy nommés:



Après que la Loge fut ouverte à 4 heures et demi, l'on comença avec la lecture de la réponse au Très Respectable Grand Maître Fr. Hotif. Elle fut unanimement prise en deliberation et ensuite signée par tous les freres presens et cismentionnés. L'on y a donné des éclaircissements au T. R. pour les affaires de la Loge, et on l'a prié de se souvenir de la promesse solennellement faite à la T. V. Loge assemblée, de retourner en 14. jours, ou sans fort peu de tems. A lui fut aussi respectueusement représenté, que si la Loge n'avait pas l'esperance de le posséder, son T. M. ne pourroit

Im Sehr Ehrwürdige Gesellschaft der Frey Maurer fortgesetzt
am 14^{ten} Aprilis A.L. 574 C

In der Loge Friedrich von dem Elawer Thor in der P. E.
Maurerloge vom Pfaff bei der Meinetz vor Königsberg
Auerbach, Ostfriesland und Oldenburg in der Provinz



Nachdem der P. E. Meister vom Pfaff die Loge im 4. Jahr mit ge-
mäßigtsten Fortschritten eröffnet, so proponierte derselbe den „Luz-
fingigen Tuarde zu Süß und anderen Süsswörtern, der von Luthers-
malen sich nur 5 Jahren in der in Ostfriesland damals gemachten
Loge zum Lehrling und Gesellen aufzunehmen zum Meister,
da dieser seinen Jargon einmüßig hat, dass derselbe die
müßig müßig aufnehmen und suchen die Meister Loge gesellen,
sich zu einer Compagnons Loge eröffnen würde.

Bro. Klein may be right in assuming that the alteration in the date of the Grand Festival, from 24th June to 27th December, in 1727, was for other reasons than those stated in the Minutes, yet even in 1723 the particular day of meeting was not definitely fixed, for Art. XXII. of the 1723 *Constitutions* says that the Feast was to be either "on St. John Baptist's Day, or else on St. John Evangelist's Day, as the Grand Lodge shall think fit by a new Regulation, having of late years met on St. John Baptist's Day."

I have not been able to understand the references to the various crosses. The Templars bore the cross *pattée*, which was not of the same form as that shown in Fig. 31; the Teutonic cross, or cross *potent* was not identical with the Jerusalem cross; while the cross of Constantine is generally depicted as a cross *fleury*.

I have been particularly interested in the references to the unit or canon of proportion in architecture. This is a subject which needs very careful study, and I hope that some brother will take it up and give us a paper upon it. The theory is very attractive, and many attempts have been made to reduce it to a practical proposition, but I fear without much success, for in all the small scale plans I have seen, the unit has never seemed to fit exactly. This may be because the proper unit has not been applied, or it may be that alterations were made during the progress of the work, but it should not be difficult to find large scale plans of buildings erected entirely during the lifetime of their designers and ascertain definitely if a particular unit was adopted throughout.

Bro. JULIUS F. SACHSE writes:—

The diagram on page 20 of the *Tho. Carmick MS.*, which has proved such a puzzle to our worthy brethren of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, is probably a draft or plan for setting up a Lodge, intended either to show how it was set up when Carmick was raised, or to serve as a reminder to himself or those for whose use the MS. was prepared in forming a Lodge and recording the minutes of its meetings.

Undoubtedly it was the rule among operative Masons to set up their Lodges as a Triangle. This custom was followed by Masons on the Continent well down towards the end of the first half of the eighteenth century. Minute books of Lodges are still in existence, wherein diagrams similar to that used by Bro. Carmick can be found inscribed on page after page, each giving a complete record of the Lodge, and shewing when a brother received the third Degree, as well as the names of all who were present at the time.

I enclose photographs of tracings of two pages in the original archives of the *Lodge Friedrich zum Weisen Pferde*, in Hanover, which were discovered by me last summer while searching for Masonic material in Germany.

The tracings, taken directly from the original Minute books of a continental Lodge of Masons, need no explanation. They show how the Lodge was set up, who was present, and how the record was preserved.

Bro. Carmick was undoubtedly familiar with records of this kind, and the diagram in his MS. was made, as already stated, either to preserve a record of his own raising, or to guide those whom he was instructing in their duties, or both.

If it was intended as a record of his own raising, it is unfortunate that he failed to perpetuate the names of those who were present on that occasion.


The diagram was roughly made by one who had little skill as a draftsman, but when compared with the accompanying photos, its purpose and meaning are clear.


The various implements indicated explain themselves, and the numbers on the margin probably allude to the list of Fellow Crafts and Masters present, the numbers referring to a list on which their names were inscribed, which has not been preserved.

I feel that the discovery of these early archives of the Lodge at Hanover, tend to prove the connection between the Operative Masons and the Free and Accepted Masons, and between the Continental Masonry and those from whom Bro. Carmick learned the Royal Art.

Bro. D. F. DE L'HOSTE RANKING, M.A., LL.D., writes:—

It is with much diffidence that I venture to offer any comments on the learned paper of Brother S. T. Klein. I have not made a special study of the subject, nor am I in any way an authority, as he undoubtedly is, on matters connected with the mystic side of Masonry. Such few ideas as I possess on the subject were originally gleaned years ago from my old friend Kenneth Mackenzie, and have since been shaped by reading and meditation. I have been astonished by the amount of learning and research shewn in the paper under consideration; and, taking his own point of view, Bro. Klein seems to have proved his case up to the hilt.

While agreeing, to a certain extent, with his explanation, on architectural grounds, of the extraordinary change in design which marks the Gothic architecture of the twelfth century, I would venture to suggest that he has not altogether grasped the marked revolt against established religious belief which was symbolised by that form of architecture; nor has he, in my opinion, sufficiently emphasised the part played by the Knights Templar, both in directing the revolt itself, and in embodying its chief symbols in a new form of construction. I notice that Bro. Klein has, like myself, been struck by the fact that the rise, culmination, and decline of Gothic architecture were co-terminous with those of the Templar body itself; but I do not see any suggestion on his part why this should have been so, nor why the equilateral triangle, and the Vesica Piscis should have superseded the  as the unit of construction for religious architecture. Nor does he seem to have attached sufficient importance to the fact that the countries within which Gothic architecture is found, are limited to those within which the Templars held sway. How is it that in Italy, which should have been the centre of Ecclesiastical architecture, Gothic architecture never appeared but as a foreign importation, generally the work of German architects, and never established its ground far beyond German influence. Dean Milman says, "Rome is the city in which Gothic architecture has never found a place, and in the rest of Italy it has never been more than a half naturalised stranger."

My own explanation is that Gothic architecture is not, in the strict sense, *Christian* at all; but is essentially Gnostic in character. This theory fully accounts for the change in design; for the introduction of the  as the unit of design; and for the appearance of such symbols as the interlaced triangles, the Vesica Piscis, and the Rose.

In the early days of Christianity the shape of the building used for ecclesiastical ceremonies was of no importance. The whole doctrine centred in the altar; there was the only lesson to be taught, and thither was directed the main and only thought of the worshippers. Therefore no change in the form of the building which contained

the altar was necessary ; development there might be, and additional magnificence, but the building itself was intended to teach nothing, since the only lesson was that of the altar.

But even from the earliest days of Christianity there had sprung up bodies of Schismatics, imbued with the mysticism of the Neo-platonists and the Kabalists : these had developed in the East into heretical sects, which opposed to the teaching of the Orthodox Church certain doctrines which they claimed to be the true and higher Christianity. These secret doctrines had, they claimed, been specially revealed by Our Lord to St. John, and from this they were commonly known as "Johannite" Christians.

The chief points of their doctrine (so far as the various bodies agreed among themselves) were as follows :—

1. The Ainsoph, or supreme power, represented either as all-embracing and quiescent by the circle alone, or the circle with the *jod* as its central point, or as giving forth as emanations the creative Sephiroth, when the *Rose* becomes his symbol.

2. The Logos, or first emanation, from which proceeded the male and female Sephiroth, wisdom and intelligence. These three together formed an *equilateral triangle*.

3. The union of fire and water, or the active and passive creative principles, symbolised by the *Cross*, also by the *interlaced triangles*.

4. The existence of an active antagonistic principle to the first triad, shown by the *reversed* equilateral triangle.

5. The supremacy of man in the material universe, shown by the *Pentalpha*, and especially by the *Pentalpha* in the circle.

6. The existence of man as the product of the contest of good and evil, and the possibility of perfection by the overcoming of self, shewn by the *interlaced triangles* again, especially when placed in a circle.

7. The female creative power, the central point of gnosticism, represented by the *Rose*, which bore in this sense the same meaning as the Lotus of the Indian and Egyptian mythologies ; and by the *Vesica Piscis*, shewn by the pointed arch, which also represented the tenth Sephira, Malkuth or Kingdom, the world of phantoms.

This doctrine was among its adherents called the *Γνῶσις*, the "Knowledge" par excellence. It will be seen that with these sects the altar still maintained its chief position, but not as the *sole* object of veneration and source of learning, but as one, perhaps the last, link in a chain of symbolic teaching of an esoteric character, understood only by the initiated.

In the ecclesiastical buildings erected by holders of these doctrines we should expect to find all these symbols appear, and this we meet with in Gothic architecture. Bro. Klein has shewn us that the very ground plan of Chartres Cathedral is based on the Gnostic symbols, which signify the two opposing forces of good and evil, the equilateral triangle and its inverse.

How came these doctrines to spread themselves from the East to the West ? and why should their first expression in architecture make its appearance in the North-East of France, and thence spread within certain well defined limits ?

We know from various sources that these doctrines, modified in some particulars by local circumstances, were spread through Southern Europe by sects originally of Manichaean origin, such as the Bojonicles, the Kathari, the Paterini, and the Albigenses, but these sects, so far as we know, confined their efforts to the promulgation of doctrines opposed to those of the predominant Western Patriarchal See of Rome. Gabriel Rossetti (*Disquisitions on the Anti-papal Spirit*, &c. London, 1834), has shown how these

various societies were interlocked one with another, having common means of recognition by signs and pass-words, and communicating by means of a veiled and allegorical language, under which they concealed their doctrines.

E. Aroux (*Les Mystères de la Chevalerie. Paris, 1858*), has shown how this same missionary work was carried on by the Trouvères, Troubadours, and Minnesingers, all followers of, and fellow-workers with their great chiefs Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, and Chaucer.

These and other writers have been struck by the fact that the Graal Legend in its perfect form or forms is contemporaneous with the spread of these sects, and with the rise of the Templar power; and have noted that in the "Parzival" of Wolfram von Eschenbach, and the "Titarel" of Albrecht von Scharfenberg, the Graal Knights are distinctly spoken of as *Templars*. I am myself convinced, from a recent study of the book, that the "Lesser Prose Percival" which has been translated into English by Dr. Sebastian Evans, under the title of "The High History of The Holy Graal" bears internal evidence of its connection with the Templars.

These various organizations had each its special part to play in the spread of the secret doctrines: The Kathari, Paterini, etc., carried the seed through the towns and villages among those of the lower orders; the Troubadours appealed to those of the higher ranks, the Knights and Ladies attached to the courts, and the houses of the great Lords; in their lodges, the so called "Courts of Love," all the organization and the policy to be pursued in the campaign against the power of Rome was carefully formulated.

So far, however, we have not seen any organization by which the propaganda might reach the powerful and exclusive Trade Guilds. Nor have we accounted for the curious fact, that the rise and spread of these various missionary organizations was accompanied over a certain part of Europe by the rise of a new form of Ecclesiastical Architecture, intensely symbolic in character, and embodying and exemplifying in a material form the chief doctrines of the *Tróists*, a result which could have been achieved in no other way. This new architecture, the Gothic, took its rise in the north-east corner of France, the home and centre of Templarism; thence it spread over northern France to the Loire, through the country of the Langue d'Oil, and on to the Langue d'Oc; it also spread northward to England and Scotland, and east to Germany. In France, St. Denis was built in 1135, and was followed by the cathedrals of Rheims, Chartres, Bourges, Amiens, Notre Dame at Paris, and St. Ouen at Rouen.

In England, between 1150-1190, rose Kirkstall, Fountains, Darlington, Llanthony, the entrance to the Chapter House of St. Mary's at York, portions of the Abbey Church of Selby, the Choir of Canterbury, and the Chapter House of Lincoln (1186-1200). The Transepts of York were raised between 1215-1256; the West Front of Peterborough between 1200-1222, and Salisbury between 1220-1258.

Scotland was affected as to the spread of the new architecture by its distance from the rest of the world, and by constant internal troubles, but Kelso was built in 1128; Kirkwall begun in 1138, was not finished till 1540; St. Andrews was built between 1163-1178. In Germany, the Church of St. Elizabeth, at Marburg, dates from 1235.

Of Italy we have already spoken; Spain had its own form of Gothic architecture; but in no part of Europe which held the teaching of the Holy Orthodox Church does Gothic architecture appear, any more than it does in Rome, the see of the Western Patriarch. Surely this is a most unaccountable fact, if Gothic architecture is in its origin and symbolism so essentially Christian!

I would beg again to draw attention to the fact that Gothic architecture takes its rise at the headquarters of the Templars, and that its limits are defined by the boundaries of their influence.

Is it possible to believe that this extraordinary movement should have evolved itself spontaneously during a certain limited period, and over a certain limited area? To me, such an idea seems inconceivable, and I confess that I am unable to find in Bro. Klein's learned disquisition any suggestion of an explanation of the phenomenon which we are considering. To me it seems that all the circumstances point to an organised movement, skilfully directed, and having a definite object. Where within the limits defined can we meet with a body sufficiently powerful to direct, and a trade guild sufficiently wide spread, and sufficiently mobile, to act as agents for the spread of the secret Doctrine? I answer unhesitatingly that these were supplied by the Templars and the Building Fraternities.

We know that one of the chief charges brought against the Templars was that they were tainted with the Gnostic Heresy, and I hold that this was undoubtedly true, though as regards the main body of the order there is no evidence that they had any share in the foul developments which that heresy assumed in some branches of the sect. The theory accounts, however, for two facts in their history which are otherwise inexplicable; the opposition offered to the Order by successive Popes, culminating in the part taken by the Papacy in the suppression of the Order, and the iniquitous manner in which the Order treated the Orthodox Emperors.

There may or may not be truth in the legend that Hugo de Payens was an intimate friend of Theoclytes, Grand Pontiff of the Johannite Christians, and was by him initiated into the mysteries of that sect, and nominated as his successor, but such a theory seems to me to be very plausible, and to account for much that is obscure in the history of the Order. It must be remembered that the whole strength of the Papacy rested on the supposed supremacy of St. Peter, involving a claim to universal jurisdiction. The whole of the Orthodox Eastern Church utterly rejected any such claim of superiority, a claim which had caused the Great Schism of the Church. But many of the heretical sects in the East, including the Johannites, went much further than this, and opposed the whole teaching of the Church, Eastern or Western, on the ground that they were in possession of a truer doctrine secretly committed by Our Lord Himself to His favourite disciple, St. John. The doctrines and traditions held by these sects were partly oral, and partly contained in the Apocryphal Gospels and Epistles—Bagster's "*History of the Nestorian Church*" contains some curious notes shewing how this body still insists on its connection with St. John; while among the sects more strongly tinged with Gnosticism, the opposition of the claims of St. John to those of St. Peter was much stronger and more aggressive. The Kathari and Paterini claimed St. John as their founder, and Boccaccio speaks of the Templars as "*Our Army*" (*cf. Rossetti, vol. ii., p. 113.*).

It is clear that the theory of Templarism as a militant form of an heretical Eastern sect explains the treatment given to the Orthodox Emperors; while the gradual appreciation of their position as the patrons and protectors of the European sects opposed to the power of Rome would account for the hostility of the Papacy to the Templars. I have long thought that the legend of Prestyr John, the great Priest-Emperor of some unknown part of the East, was simply another form of the same allegorical teaching, expressed in a symbolism of the same nature as that used by the professors of the "*Gay Science*"; that it was simply a personification of the power wielded by those

who called themselves the followers of St. John, the great opponent of those who adhered to the chair of St. Peter. I have been much gratified to find that the learned Rossetti had arrived at the same conclusion.

Taking then the Templars as the richest and most powerful of the Johannite sects, it remains to see how they could best spread the knowledge of their doctrines through Northern and Western Europe. The art of reading was confined to the few—books were scarce and expensive, but by the use of sculptured symbolism the teaching of the secret schools might be set before all; and, by means of ecclesiastical buildings might be made of the very essence of religious teaching. We have seen that great care would be needed in teaching this symbolism, since it involved among other matters the insistence on the doctrine that the supreme power, the Ain-soph, represented by the circle, cannot create: the Infinite cannot produce the finite. All creation must take place from an emanation from the Ain-soph, the *Logos*. This is the monad of the Pythagoreans: indivisible and incapable of multiplication. How then could it reproduce itself? By *reflection*. Thus was produced the *duad*, which at the same moment produced the *triad*, that is, the *feminine* productive power. To these male and female principles everything in nature in turn owed its origin.

What had to be taught was in fact the great truth of reproduction of all things by the male and female principles inherent in Divinity. The male or active principle was symbolised by fire, a perpendicular line, or an *equilateral triangle placed upon its base*: this equilateral triangle being generated, as Bro. Klein has shewn us, by the reflection of the monad. The Logos, the first emanation from the Ain-soph, by the reflection of itself (the interlacing circles) produces the male and female symbols; since the reversed equilateral triangle, placed upon its apex, represents water or the unstable female principle; also symbolised by the horizontal line.

Bro. Klein has shewn clearly, both in this paper and in his earlier papers "Beauty, or the Hidden Mysteries of Nature and Science," how the creation of good necessitates as an inevitable corollary the existence of evil as light necessitates darkness. This is clearly symbolised, and purposely so, by the generation of the superior \triangle the Logos and its Antithesis the unstable ∇ , gross matter, by the Vesica Piscis, the generative force of the monad and its reflection.

By what means was this knowledge and this symbolism to be permanently embodied, and manifested to the world at large?

There was but one body capable of being used as agents: The Building Guild. The approach to this body would be easy, since they might be employed for the building of churches, and they might be induced to take a professional interest in the symbolism, since to them might be revealed the secrets of geometry as set forth in the writings of Euclid, then unknown to Europe, but preserved in the Arabic language, and doubtless known to the Templars and their masters.

They could be taught, as Bro. Klein has pointed out, how to prove their square, the key of their art, under all circumstances; how to generate their square from the equilateral triangle, itself generated by, and contained in the *vesica piscis*, emanating from the circle and its reflection; they would also learn by the triple vesica to form the pentagon and the pentalpha representing man with his five senses.

To the mass of the builders would be taught nothing but the science of geometry; but to an inner circle of those found worthy would be explained the secret symbolism typified by the geometrical figures: They would learn of the boundless immensity of the Ain-soph, symbolised by the circle, of the creative power of the Logos, and of the

male and female principles emanating from the Logos; how the Pentalpha, symbol of man himself reproduced in its triangles the initial Λ of the Logos, and, greatest of all, how these all depended for their existence on the mysterious *Vesica*, the female generative power emanating from Divinity. Even their Γ would to these initiates take a new meaning, representing the letter of that *Γνῶσις* which was the sum of all symbolism.

Thus even at this date there would be in every building guild working under Templar influence, an exoteric, or purely operative Lodge, and an esoteric or speculative Lodge. Should these two bodies become separated, or should the *symbolic* meaning of the figures be forgotten, then indeed, as Bro. Klein has shewn us, the Mason's WORD would be lost to the Operatives. The blow fell; the Templars were destroyed or only continued to exist as a secret and scattered body. With their fall fell also Gothic architecture as an organised science; its forms and its figures might remain, but now they were symbols no longer, only geometrical ornaments to be combined, varied, or disguised, as suited the taste of the individual architect: The directing and instructing power was gone; the workmen were without guidance, and the knowledge of the LOGOS was lost.

BRO. SYDNEY T. KLEIN replies as follows:—

Owing to the length of the paper and the time required for explaining the Diagrams there was little time available at the Meeting for discussion, but the Brethren were asked to send in their criticisms in writing, and it has been a source of gratification to see, from a number of personal letters and the communications which have been printed, that my paper has received so much appreciation and so little adverse criticism from the distinguished experts to whom rough proofs were sent for that purpose.

Bro. Sadler says there is no evidence that Grand Lodge made the suggested alteration in the Ritual; I would refer him to the opening paragraph in my paper where I specially acknowledged that there was not, and under the circumstances could not be, any direct written evidence forthcoming, because there is never any mention in Grand Lodge Minutes or in any other Lodge Minutes of the form of Ritual used by them at their Meetings, but I think everybody will acknowledge that the circumstantial evidence I have been able to bring forward, has made it clear that Modern Grand Lodge did use, and insist on, a certain form of Ritual excluding entirely the most important part, or, as Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley calls it, "the Cope stone, the primitive and most complete ceremonial," of Masonry. We have ample proof also that this part of the Ritual was perpetuated by the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland, and the Ancients, until in 1813 the Modern Grand Lodge was at last forced to acknowledge the omission, and, after one hundred years had elapsed, the Cope Stone was once more given its true position at the head of orthodox Craft Masonry.

Bro. Canon Horsley apparently thinks that the early Christians were not called *pisciculi* in connection with the *Vesica Picis*; I do not wish to maintain that they were, but I would again refer him to Pugin's *Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornaments*, a great authority in these matters, to Heman's *Mediæval Christianity and Sacred Art*, to the statement of Baronius respecting the prophecy in one of the Sybilline books and the confirmation by Eusebius and St. Augustine, but whether these authorities are trust-

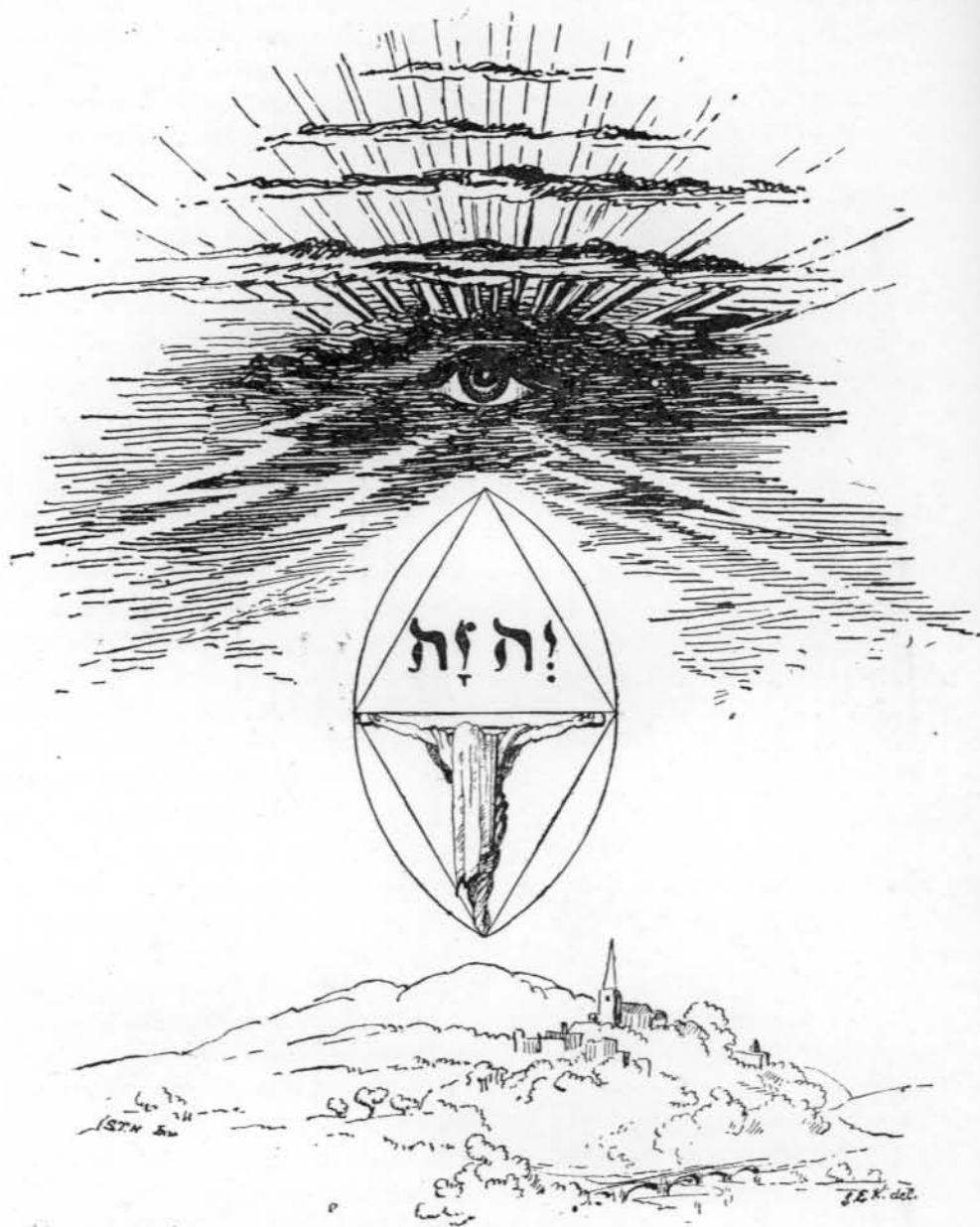
worthy or not does not affect my argument, the only point of interest is that the name Vesica Piscis was given to mislead the ignorant from the true meaning of the figure. It may indeed be possible that this name was actually suggested by the Christians having been first called *pisciculi*, little fishes, as many think was the case, from their being baptised with water; the true meaning of the Figure and its fictitious name is referred to in the Introduction to Durandus where we find the following statement: "the mystical Vesica Piscis . . . wherein the Divinity and (more rarely) the Blessed Virgin are represented, has no reference, except in its name, to a fish; but represents the Almond, the symbol of Virginité and self production." I have no wish to follow this subject further as it is intimately connected with a chain of evidence I have worked out concerning the origin of the *Chevron* which I may lay before you at a later date.

Our present Worshipful Master, Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe, calls attention to the Equilateral triangle seen on so many old Certificates, surrounding either the Tetragrammaton, as in fig. 16, or the All-seeing Eye, both of which represented from very early times T.G.A.O.T.U. The Tetragrammaton was no doubt the exoteric teaching attached to the Logos as divulged to Craftsmen and handed down by tradition from the twelfth Century. The Tetragrammaton is the *Word* or name of God (Jehovah) which throughout the Jewish race was held to be so sacred that they did not dare to utter it aloud; it was depicted in the Equilateral triangle, the symbol of the Logos, becoming thus the Masonic *Word* of the Middle Ages and was probably used for purposes of recognition, among Members of the Great Building Societies, with the introduction of Gothic Architecture.

It is very pleasant to receive such words of appreciation from the Veteran Father of the Craft, Bro. W. J. Hughan. The further references he gives concerning the position of the Wardens in old Lodges, and of other seals found on Charters similar to the one I gave of Lodge No. 42, are very interesting additions to the subject.

It was with great regret I learnt that Bro. R. F. Gould, whose great History has done so much to bring our knowledge of the Craft up to date, could not be present at the reading, his words of appreciation are very gratifying.

Bro. W. J. Songhurst's comments on the *Tho. Carmick MS.* are valuable, and the diagrams received from Dr. Sachse are interesting additions to the subject though not written as comments on the paper. I should like to have had Dr. Sachse's comments upon the particular subject as treated by me, but distance has prevented this. If Bro. Songhurst will refer to the standard work of Seymour on the History of the Cross, page 368, he will see that I have given the true Cross Pattée in fig. 31, and it was this particular form which the Knight Templars wore in accordance with the authority received from Pope Eugenius III. in A.D. 1146, and which, when the Templars were suppressed, became the property of the Knights of St. John; it was also used frequently in magical and other treatises during the Middle Ages to ward off evil spirits, almost every paragraph and even sentence having this cross placed before it. (As an example see copies of Magic Scroll, *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvi.) If he will also refer to page 365 in same authority he will see that the Cross Potent is sometimes called the Jerusalem Cross though other forms are also used, but this does not in any way affect my argument. I am pleased to see that he appreciates the importance of applying the true unit to scale drawings of important buildings, especially such buildings as have been commenced and finished under the supervision of the same Architect. I have examined many ground



HIDDEN MYSTERY NO. VI.

plans and elevations of Cathedrals and the unit of the Vesica, as expounded in my diagrams, fits exactly to the principal dimensions of such drawings. I could have given numerous scale drawings making this clear, but my paper had already grown longer than I intended and I had to be content with giving a typical illustration of Milan Cathedral in fig. A. The examples given by Professor Cockerell were of course inexact as he did not apply the true dimensions of a Vesica, he did not even appear to know that the arc of a true Vesica is 120° as he states that it is only 102° , and the same error was also unfortunately copied from Cockerell in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvi., page 102.

I am very pleased to welcome an interesting comment from my friend Dr. de L'Hoste Ranking. He enlarges on many points in my paper which for want of space I was obliged to cut short; he especially emphasises the connection of the Templars with Gothic architecture and the antagonism of the Builders of that style shewn towards established religion, as represented by the Bishops, which gradually increased into a bitter feud, culminating in the fourteenth century in the destruction of the Templars. The Gnostic Rose which has the same esoteric meaning as the Vesica piscis, was also used in the Middle Ages to represent regeneration or new birth:—I have already suggested that the craze for symbolism in Church Architecture was introduced by the Templars and I think Dr. Ranking's theory that it was purposely introduced by them to spread their special doctrines, a very plausible explanation. The origin of many of their tenets, especially those of Gnostic teaching, have been exhaustively examined by Bunsen in his work, entitled *The Hidden Wisdom of Christ*, to which I would refer anybody who may be interested in this curious subject. Dr. Ranking gives a mass of interesting information, which shows the wide range of his investigations, and I hope we may have further contributions from him upon those subjects of which he has evidently made a life study. The fundamental basis of the *Γνῶσις* as of all esoteric teaching from the beginning of the world, was *Procreation*. From the first dawn of Civilisation the "Great One" always had an enemy with whom he had to fight, having conquered, he married that enemy and their off-spring was Life or duration. In the oldest forms, as in Persia and ancient Egypt, it was Light and Darkness, "Ormuz and Ahriman," "Osiris and Isis," the Light conquering Darkness, the Day conquering Night, resulting in Time or duration. In the Eleusinean Mysteries it was the "Sun and Earth" producing Vegetable Life, and in the *Γνῶσις* it was the "Ainsoph and Ignorance," resulting in True Knowledge or Spiritual Life.




In the Vesica Piscis we see two Equilateral Triangles formed on the same base, one having the Apex pointing upwards, representing Divine or Spiritual Life, *vide* fig. 16; the other pointing downwards representing Human or Physical Life, *vide* fig. 8 and 8a. As "everything in Heaven has its counterpart on Earth" so may we see the reflecting surface, as represented by that base; and Human Life becomes truly the reflection of the Divine. See figure on last page.

I will conclude the subject with Life as a "Hidden Mystery" as explained by Modern Science, under the title:

HIDDEN MYSTERY, No. VI.

"The Mystery of the Apex."

The earliest forms of life, the unicellular "Beings," were, and are still, immortal except for accidents, they are not subject to natural death as we know it. It was only with the building up of cell upon cell into communities, and the advent of polycellular

beings, of greater and greater complexity of structure, that the "Wisdom" behind natural laws introduced "Death" as an adaptation, to prevent monstrosities in the shape of mutilated specimens being perpetuated on the earth. Life is purely physical, *vide* "Hidden Mystery" No. 5 (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xi., p. 185), and, in conformity with the modes under which our physical senses act, has the appearance of tri-unity. As white light is seen to be composed of but three primary colours, as space is known to us in three dimensions only, and Geometry "the head of all Learning" is based upon the ,  and , so may we see life in its three primary aspects: the Animal, Vegetable, and Material. The last mentioned aspect, though long suspected, from the investigation of Crystallography, to have in some mysterious way a common basis with the animal and vegetable, was not fully grasped until, in the last few years, we have been able to study in our laboratories the actual evolution, or more correctly devolution, of matter from one form to another, and as all plants and animals are found to be built up of the same identical cells, so are we now able to break down and analyse the very structure of matter, and find that all substances are built up of exactly the same bricks, the different forms known to us as Elements being the *designs* of the great Architect upon which each structure has been built; and these completed designs again are used and become the *ashlars* of the higher forms of plant and animal structure. As Evolution in the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms has given us Species, so in the Material it has developed Elements. The structures of animal and vegetable life are of comparatively recent formation and are still apparently progressing in the direction of complexity, whereas the structures of matter appear to have long passed the stage of highest complexity and the elements are now under-going the retrograde process of being transformed, by radio-activity, from the more complex into simpler elements of lower atomic denominations, namely, having fewer bricks in each atom. All these material designs are, or have been, more or less radio-active, namely changing into other elements, but some, like radium and polonium, are active to an extraordinary extent. Each molecule or atom may be looked upon as an *aperture*, more or less open, through which we have flowing the equivalent of what may be called a *leak from the Infinite*; the changing of one element into another being represented by the change of shape, or activity, of that aperture. Countless ages ago these apertures were, by evolution, growing more and more complex in shape, but when the limit of complexity was reached and the Apex was passed, an adaptation, somewhat analogous to death in the animal and vegetable, must have come into play, with the result that these apertures are now becoming more and more simple in their shape and activity. The Infinite referred to above may be diagnosed by some as being in the fourth dimension of space, or it may even be comprised within the Ether of our known three dimensions, for the discovery of radio-activity has enabled us to see that Ether is not only as dense as iron, or a hundred or a thousand times, but millions of times denser than that metal, every cubic foot or probably cubic inch, being capable of supplying millions of horse power if it could only be tapped. A homely simile of this leak from the Infinite may be seen in a glass of aerated water, where an irregularity of surface, a crumb of bread, or a grain of sand, becomes the means by which carbonic-dioxide escapes from the interstices of the water.

Radio-active substances then are really forges for forming new structures of matter or forms of energy, rather than quarries from which they are cut, and we seem to get a glimpse of the origin of life, perhaps itself the cause of "retrogression," coming through from the Reality, the Infinite beyond the physical Universe.

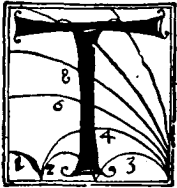
Life and its processes are well symbolised by a triangle, the base of which is the 'Divide' between the Real and its reflections on the Material plane and through which all energy percolates; one side of the triangle represents anabolism or the process of building up, and the other katabolism the process of breaking down, and at the vertex is the Mystical "Terror of the Threshold" the "Ainsoph" which introduced *sacrificial* death to the Physical, as an adaptation in the evolution of, and for the good of, the Human race. With the death of the Physical, the rending of the Veil, all Shadows and Reflections disappear, and, in place of "seeing as through a glass darkly," the Soul has its true birth, and at last enters upon its heritage in the Divine Life, face to face with the Reality, The *Good*, The *Beautiful* and The *True*.

SYDNEY T. KLEIN.



A CHAPTER FROM THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE ROYAL NAVAL LODGE, No. 59.

BY V.W. BRO. CANON HORSLEY, P.G. Chaplain.



THE Royal Naval Lodge, No. 59, was founded in the year 1738, but the earliest Minute Book that is extant dates from July 29th, 1791, and carries us down to February 19th, 1798. Much interest would have attached to the subsequent book but this was unfortunately destroyed by fire, so that there is a hiatus until 1821. The period in question, however, covers a time of which little comparatively is known, and as regards the Lodge is remarkable as having been the era of the government mainly of one man, Francis Columbine Daniel, who was elected in the latter half of 1791 (elections were held twice a year) and occupied the chair as Right Worshipful Master (this was the common designation then) down to the end of 1797, with the exception of 1793, when John Walton took his place, Daniel being regular in attendance as P.M. Daniel ruled the Lodge till 1797, and then reappears as Sir F. C. Daniel in 1821 and 1822 when elections were yearly, thus having been elected thirteen times in eight years.

I have said the Lodge was founded in 1738, since in the petition to Grand Lodge for a Centenary Warrant the date is given as March 27th, 1838; but in Lane's *Masonic Records* the date of January 27th, 1839, is given as that of the Lodge, which in 1768 became the Lodge of Relief with Truth, and later (in 1791) the Royal Navy Lodge, subsequently from 1793 being known by its present name of Royal Naval Lodge.

Its number has varied, from well-known causes, having been 179 in 1739, 166 in 1740, 100 in 1755, 77 in 1770, 61 in 1780, 57 in 1792, 79 in 1814 after the Union, 70 in 1832, and 59 from 1863 onwards.

As regards a local habitation the Lodge was at first a wandering one, starting at the Chequers, Charing Cross, and moving to the Crown and Anchor in Seven Dials, and thence to various other licensed houses about Holborn, until in 1791 it came to Wapping, a locality dear to the majority of its members, as they were in the mercantile marine. Occasionally a private room held the Lodge for some years, and finally Freemason's Tavern was its home for a decade from 1855, and then Freemason's Hall until now.

The Lodge was represented in Grand Lodge seventeen times between April 1739 and December 1748, which shews a commendable zeal on the part of its early officers, and under its earliest name, the Lodge of Relief with Truth, its list of subscriptions and registration fees down to June, 1778, amounted to £17 2s. 6d., which was a greater amount than that contributed by the majority of Lodges.

The early history of the Lodge being so much identified with the personality and labours of Francis Columbine Daniel, I would here give what is entirely based on the interesting account of his career, given by Bro. E. L. Hawkins in the *Freemason* for May 22nd and May 29th, 1909.

He was born in 1765 at King's Lynn, and educated at Lloyd's Grammar School there. His father was a native of Edinburgh, while, from his mother's family in

The Defender of The Ancient Rights & Privileges of Masonry
Author of the Masonic Address on the Subject of an Union.
 INSTITUTOR OF THE MASONIC CHARITY.



Sir Francis Colombine Doniel M.D. A.M. P.R.S. & P.L.
Twenty Years R.W.M. of the Royal Naval Lodge of Regular Free Masons London.
FOR CLOTHING & EDUCATING THE SONS OF INDIGENT FREE MASONS.
Inventor of the Life Preserver when Shipwrecked, & Treasurer to the Medical Board, Surrey.

From the Engraving in the Collection of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge.

Norwich he derived his second baptismal name of Columbine. Apprenticed at the age of fourteen to a surgeon at Wapping he henceforth became an East Londoner. The year 1788, when he was twenty-three, saw him both take a medical practice at Wapping and become a Mason, being initiated into an "Ancient" Lodge, now St. George's and Corner Stone, No. 5. Next year he joined another "Ancient" Lodge at Wapping, now the United Mariners' Lodge, No. 30, and only two years later he is described as a P.M. In July 1791, this capable and masterful young man of twenty-six joined or captured a "Modern" Lodge, which met in a private room in St. James's Market under the Mastership of Bro. Amphlett. It was transferred to a house near Wapping Old Stairs, and Amphlett proposed Daniel as a joining member, This being done, the new member proposed eleven others and was promptly made Right Worshipful Master, Amphlett becoming P.M., but ceasing to attend after November 16th of the same year. With this incident begins the earliest Minute Book of the Royal Naval Lodge. Daniel occupied the chair for seventeen years, during the last three of which he was Deputy for the Earl of Kingston, and is said to have initiated "upwards of 600 American Captains and near 400 British Naval Commanders," although I cannot trace in the Minute Book that is extant any suggestion of there being so many of American nationality or of navy rank.

His energy was soon turned into a channel of abiding beneficence, for with Bro. Burwood, Past Grand Warden of the "Ancients," a licensed victualler in Wapping, he established in 1798¹ a Masonic Charity for clothing and educating the sons of Masons. This was the precursor of a somewhat wider effort he made in 1808 when he retired from his medical practice, but for the "Moderns" only, and no allusion is made in the advertisements to the older charity he had founded when an "Ancient." It was to provide an annuity of £10 for widows of Masons whose boys were as yet too young (*i.e.* under five years), as well as for boys already in the institutions. As 88 of the first subscribers were members of the Royal Naval Lodge, that Lodge must have been numerically and financially stronger than most of that time. He was made Treasurer and bore also the name of "Institutor" of the Charity. Nine years later, on May 26th, 1817, the two similar Charities were united and henceforth live and grow, and pursue a beneficent career under the well-known title of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, whereof the Royal Naval Lodge may proudly claim the parentage. With the second of these Charities the Chevalier Ruspini, the founder of the Girls' School, was also interested.

Even more to his credit is his celebrated address in 1804 to the Duke of Athol on the subject of a union between the two bodies, the ancient "Moderns" and the modern "Ancients," which was happily effected in 1813 through the influence of the Royal Duke of Sussex who became G.M. of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Towards the close of his mastership in the Royal Naval Lodge he had caused or connived at many irregularities, especially in neglecting to register members and pay their fees, and apparently aiming at independence of any Grand Lodge. Thus he changed the name to Royal Naval Lodge of Independence, and even issued certificates

¹ On the Dinner Ticket of 1815, reproduced on page 36 *ante*, the date of the Institution is erroneously given as 1792. Bro. G. Blizard Abbot in his *History of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys*, 1885, has shown that William Burwood was the real "Institutor" of the earlier charity, Daniel being merely a Steward and subscriber, even so late as 1801. It may perhaps be noted that according to Benjamin Aldhouse, the old Tyler of Grand Lodge, who died in 1843, aged 97, he with William Burwood, Henry Margate, John Webber, and Solomon Winter, instituted the Boys' School in October 1798, when they agreed that it should take sanction from the United Mariners' Lodge, of which they were all members. See *The Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, 1843, p. 513.

on his own authority. Therefore early in 1801 he was expelled from the Grand Lodge of the "Ancients." This they could do as he belonged, like not a few, to both the rival bodies, and therefore was subject to "Ancient" discipline although unassailable by them in his capacity of R.W.M. of a "Modern" Lodge. It also circularized its subordinate Lodges, warning them not to accept Daniel's certificates which were "intended to pass and impose upon our Ancient Order particularly in America." Daniel thereupon cast in his lot still more with the "Moderns," joining the same year the Lodge of Emulation, now No. 21 then No. 12, and becoming its S.W. next year, and serving for it as Grand Steward in 1803 when he was chosen Treasurer of the Board of Grand Stewards.

Further Masonic trouble awaited him in consequence of his financial irregularity in connection with the Royal Naval Lodge, and on November 28th, 1810, he was suspended by the Grand Lodge of the "Moderns" until payment should be made. However, in February of the same year he repeated his *coup d'état* of 1791 and captured the declining Lodge of Felicity, bringing in new members from the Royal Naval Lodge and becoming next day its R.W.M. This Lodge now began to prosper, undertook responsibility for the £300 due from the Royal Naval Lodge, and paid off £105 on account in the very next year. The debt being finally discharged in 1815, our friend was conducted into Grand Lodge, admonished by the Grand Master, reinvested with his Masonic clothing, and allowed to take his seat as P.M. of the Lodge of Felicity.

Two circumstances apart from his Masonic career need notice. As a surgeon in Wapping his relations were mainly with sea-goers, and he invented a life-belt, and gave, on July 21st, 1806, an exhibition of its merits on the Thames, between London and Westminster Bridges, which attracted even Lords of the Admiralty. Another exhibition was given six years later on the Serpentine before T.R.H. the Dukes of York, Cambridge, and Cumberland. This brought him fame and led to his being presented at Court in 1820. Hence comes a curious story to the effect that when the King was knighting some persons Daniel and another came forward and surreptitiously obtained the honour, whereupon next year a Royal Order, dated May 4th, 1821, enacted that in consequence of this fraud no one should be presented for Knighthood without an authorized written document. There is some obscurity about the incident, but he continued to call himself Sir Francis, although W. A. Shaw in his "Knights of England" published in 1906, definitely pillories him as one of the "two individuals who practised this disgraceful trick upon the King." Henceforth, and perhaps in consequence, we read little of him, and though he was elected Master of the Royal Naval Lodge on December 28th, 1820, his name was not returned after 1822, and in 1825 it was on the list to be erased for non-payment of arrears. On December 4th, 1822, the ballot for W.M. resulted in five votes being given for Sir F. C. Daniel, four for Bro. Ribaupierre, two for Bro. Chinn, and one for Bro. Reynolds, "but in consequence of it being ascertained that Sir F. C. Daniel was ineligible" (owing to being in arrears?) "it was necessary that a fresh election should take place." This was done on January 8th, 1823 when "a letter was received from Sir F. C. Daniel, W.M., of which a copy is below." Unfortunately this does not appear on the blank page obviously left for it. Bro. Ribaupierre was unanimously elected, and exit Columbine!¹ He must, however, have

¹ From the recently published *History of the Lodge of Brotherly Love*, No. 329, Yeovil, Somerset, we are able to fix approximately the date of his death. We find that at a meeting held in April, 1826, a letter was read from Ann Rowland Daniel (he had married a Miss Rowland, of Mile End, in 1795), daughter of the late Sir Francis Columbine Daniel, asking for pecuniary help, she being in distressed circumstances. She based her claim on the Masonic career of her father, which, however, was found after enquiry to be "to say the least, of a doubtful description." The Brethren, nevertheless, relieved her with a small amount.

been a remarkable man, and Masonry should not forget his part in the establishment of the Boys' Institution, and his influence in effecting the great Union of 1813. He appears in the minutes as Brother only on February 17th, 1820, when he is J.W. *pro tempore*, and he is first called *Sir* when officiating again as J.W. *pro tempore* on October 26th.

The Minute Book, which I now proceed to examine, is a folio bound in calf, and the first entry runs as follows:—

Royal Naval Lodge, Held at Br Cochran's, Wapping Old Stairs.

Lodge Night July 29 1791

Opned in Due Form

Br Amphlett RWM in the Chair and a Number of Brethren.

Br Amphlett Proposed Br F Daniel to become a Member of this Lodge which was Seconded and Carried.

Br Daniel Proposed the Following Bretheren to become Members of this Lodge Viz

Br Clark Br Daniel Sen^r Br Sirvart Br Brown Br Walton Br Oliver Br Brian Br Stanley Br Coombe Br Leman and Br Biggs which was Seconded and Carried.

Brother Walton Proposed Mr Thos. Sadler Shoe Maker of Wapping Street aged 37 years to be Made a Mason in this Lodge next Lodge Night which was Seconded and he Deposited 10/6

This Night being Election Night the following Bretheren was Elected

Br Daniel Jun^r RWM

Br Walton SW

Br Stanley JW

Br Daniel Sen^r Treasurer

Br Sirvart Secretary

Br Penny Tyler

All Business being over the Lodge was Closed in Harmony.

Apparently "Br. Daniel Sen^r" was father of F. C. Daniel. As will be noticed he was at once elected Treasurer.

It is a great pity that the immediate past records have been lost, so that we are ignorant of what must have been a reconstitution of a probably decaying Lodge by a masterful man who enters it, brings with him eleven friends as joining members, and immediately is appointed R.W.M. and fills all offices with his friends, although Bro. Amphlett appears for the rest of the year as P.M. and then disappears. Two days later, at a Lodge of emergency, Bro. Sadler was ballotted for, accepted, initiated, and "Past to the Seconded Degree of Masonry." So also was Mr. William Benton Foster, Master Mariner, who, "on account of his going a Voyage," was proposed this night. Each paid three guineas for the honour. "Making" is entered as causing the receipt of £7 7s., the two "deposits" of 10/6 being included. The House Bill for the refreshment of the twelve present amounted to 15/8.

Lodges were originally held fortnightly, until a resolution of July 3rd, 1793, that "we meet only monthly"; but Lodges of Emergency were frequent, being often caused by the approaching sudden departure of seafaring candidates. In 1792, when regular Lodges were held fortnightly during most months, there were nineteen of such to five emergency Lodges. In 1793 the Lodge met twenty-three times, ten meetings being emergency. In 1794 there were seventeen regular

and fourteen emergency Lodges, and in 1795 twelve regular and no less than forty-one emergency Lodges. Henceforth the monthly meeting is the rule, and in 1796 there were twelve regular and forty emergency meetings; in 1797 also twelve regular and twenty emergency Lodges. In the later years of this period the rule was made, or the custom prevailed, that the conferring of degrees should only take place at emergency Lodges, while the scant minutes of the regular meetings suggest that they were only for the business of the Lodge and for refreshment. The frequency of these emergency Lodges is remarkable—eighty-one in two years—and to take June 1795 as an example there was the regular meeting on the 3rd, followed by emergency meetings on June 6th, 12th, 15th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 26th, and 29th, the need for which is the less apparent when we see that at five of them only one person was made a Mason, two at one other, and three at another, while at one there was the abnormal work of four persons having three degrees given to them and three fellow-crafts, in addition, raised. Or, again in December, following the regular meeting on December 2nd, there were emergency Lodges on December 16th, 18th, 19th, 23rd, and 30th. It was not due to a desire to have but one candidate at a time, for whereas on December 19th one only was initiated and passed, on the previous evening five were thus made apprentices and fellow-crafts. Nor is it always the case that urgency can be pleaded on account of the candidate having to sail shortly, for, although at the beginning of this period it was somewhat of a rule that three, or even two, degrees should not be conferred on one night to the same person unless “on account of his going a journey” or “on account of thare going to Sea,” later on (*e.g.* Dec. 10th, 1794) three degrees are conferred without any such excuse being stated.

The Lodge at this time was certainly principally composed of seafarers, probably because Daniel's medical practice was chiefly among that class. Thus, in 1792, of those proposed, twenty-two of the thirty-eight were master mariners, although the other leading spirits seem not to have been directly connected with the sea. Besides ordinary members, there was a class called “sea members,” who, when present at a Lodge, paid 2/-, while visitors usually paid 2/6. Ordinary members are even called “Land Members” in a minute of October 19th, 1791, when the rule is made that they in future pay 10/6 on being admitted. Later (December 5th, 1792) we find that land members are to pay a guinea, and sea members half-a-guinea, as joining members. These sea members attended with some regularity when on shore, on one occasion, October 15th, 1794, no less than thirteen being present. One cannot, however, always rely on the accuracy of the Secretary's record, for, on October 4th, 1797, a regular meeting, twenty-two brethren are named as being present, but the Secretary writes “about 45 present,” and again, on April 5th, 1797, he writes “about 50,” only 34 being named. Apparently, in those days, the Tyler was not insistent with his “Sign the book, brethren!”

Visitors were commonly present, with the curious exception of the mastership of Walton in 1793, which was intercalated between the first and second parts of the long rule of Daniel. Whether he discouraged them, or whether he was not popular, we cannot tell, but there were only fourteen visitors at the twenty-three Lodges held in that year, whereas there were seventy in the previous year and forty in the following, and ninety in 1796. It is hard to divine what rule obtained as to the payment they made for their refreshment. At the first meeting in the book four were present and paid nothing; at the next ten were present, of whom seven paid half-a-crown each, one two shillings, and one nothing; at the third five paid 9s. 6d. between them. Then there is a Lodge at which the three visitors paid nothing, while at the next (both being Lodges

of emergency) the three visitors paid each the usual half-crown. Then at one meeting the visitors' list is headed with "Grant M 344 Cooper M 321," these paying nothing, although eight others pay 2s. 6d. each. I thought the letter and the number might mean that they were masters of Lodges so numbered, and that, as such, they were honourably exempted; but then in the next Lodge but one their names again head the list of visitors, but without the letters and numbers, and they pay 2s. 6d. like the rest. Then for a period we find "pay if you please" apparently the custom, some paying and some not paying. Very rarely is the visitor's Lodge mentioned but on October 1st, 1794, we find Grant, No. 210, Sampson, No. 104, and Holt, No. 9, recorded as visiting brethren. Then, occasionally, a larger sum is put against the names of visitors, thus "13/ Muirhead."

Sometimes those entered under the head of Visitors are proposed that night as joining members and then pay £1 3s. 6d. each for admission and registration. From March, 1796, the payment for visitors was raised to 3s. 6d., but not all paid, in fact very few subsequently did pay. Probably the custom gradually arose of those brethren who introduced visitors paying for their guests' refreshment, while personal payment remained for those who visited without invitation.

With regard to the work done, there is no record of anything except initiation, passing, and raising. No one was ever initiated at one meeting and passed at another, but in one case we read of a brother who had been initiated in Lodge No. 79, in Scotland, being passed and raised on the payment of £2 15s. The regular process was that a man should be "proposed & seconded to be made a Mason in this Lodge next Lodge Night," which being carried a deposit of 10s. 6d. was made. Then the first and second degrees were conferred on a second night, and the Mason raised on a third, but very frequently all three degrees were conferred on one and the same night, while not infrequently the candidate was proposed, seconded, ballotted for, accepted, initiated, passed, and raised on the same night, with or without the recorded reason of his imminent departure on a voyage. Of the twenty-one initiated in 1792, two only received three degrees at one meeting, the rest being initiated and passed, while in the busy year, 1796, of the sixty-seven initiated forty-five received two degrees and twenty-two three degrees at one time. There is no record of any installation ceremony, officers being merely proposed and elected for six months. On December 4th, 1793, being election night, Bro. Leman, S.W., is "elected R.W.M. for the ensuing Six Months, but he informed the Brethren that it was not in his Power to attend to that office as he could wish," and so another was chosen. He is, however, present on January 24th as S.W., on February 5th in no chair, and on June 4th and 25th as P.M.!

No officers are named except the three principal officers and the secretary and treasurer, and sometimes a past master, until 1792, when on election night, two stewards were appointed, and henceforth are named on election nights. On December 19th, 1792, however, it is carried "that the Steward have his Jewels." On January 4th, 1797, there were two Tylers appointed. These old worthies, no doubt, according to the custom of the times, thought almost as much of refreshment as of labour, and also considered liquid refreshment a necessary joy, and one resolution of a self-denying character seems to indicate that drinking was allowed during labour, for on March 26th, 1796, it was resolved "that on all Lodge of Emergency wee Drink nothing but Porter before Supper." This supper was no doubt of a substantial character, and is accounted for each time under the head of "House Bill," which, however, varies remarkably in amount. In one of the earliest minutes it amounts to only 15s. 8d. for twelve brethren present, but on the next occasion £2 11s. 11d. was paid for twenty-one, and a little

later £4 15s. for twenty-three. A few years on, separate bills for wine and spirits begin to appear, and there is a suspicion that Bro. Daniel, the repeatedly elected R.W.M., increased the attractiveness of the Lodge by remembrance of the poor adage that "the best way of all to the heart is down the throat." We first read, in 1795, the entry "Bro. Parker for Wine 3£." This was in April, and on June 3rd there is "Pd Br. Parker for Wine and Brandy £6 . 19 . 0," and, again, in June, ten guineas for the same, and, in December, "Br. Parker for one doz. wine 30s." In the following year, on election night, in July, when now they had a general balancing of accounts, the items of Wine £8 . 14 . 0, Wine £22 . 16 . 0, Wine £9 . 8 . 0, and Porter, £7 . 15 . 0, largely account for the bills amounting to £135 out of £136 in hand. On this occasion the dinner for the thirty-one present, including a Bro. Cusack, who was relieved to the extent of 10s. 6d., came to the large sum for that period of £19 . 10 . 0. In October there is paid £1 . 12 . 0 for Brandy, and on January 4th, 1797, "two dozen Wine £3 . 6 . 0." June 7th sees a bill of £10 . 16 . 0 for Wine.

Nor were the Brethren without the solace of Tobacco, as the entry of "Pipes" shows. At first the Brethren seem to have bought or brought their own. First on April 11th, 1795, we have the payment of 15s. for "Scouring Pipes," but afterwards scouring (or burning in a fire to renovate them) seems not to have been done, but new pipes (doubtless of the almost extinct "churchwarden" order) were provided by the Lodge, and that pretty amply, as the amounts 7s. 6d., 5s., 5s., 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 5s., all in 1796 shew. And in 1797, thirty shillings worth of pipes were bought. How many gross does this represent, and did they always take a new one each time? In the same year there is a payment of 19s. 6d. for Sealing Wax, no doubt used for smoothing the ends of the pipes to the advantage of the lips of the Brethren, but this seems a huge amount for such a purpose. A considerable quantity might however be needed for Sealing the Certificates issued to the Members.

The mention of an Annual Dinner first occurs in 1795, when on June 3rd it was "Resolved to have an Annual Dinner which be held at Bro. Leman's." No doubt a dinner was held; but on June 1st of the following year it is again "Resolved that we have an Annual Dinner and that each Brother pay the sum of 7s. 6d. that dine, and that the same be at Bro. Leman's at the Isle of Dogs, on Wedn. the 22nd of June," *i.e.*, two days before St. John's Day in harvest. These two Annual Dinners are, however, the only ones mentioned.

Usually the Lodge met on licensed premises, and had a great succession of tabernacles of this sort; but as in 1787 they had a private room in Market Lane, so also in 1795 they had private Lodge premises near Red Lion Street, which they occupied until 1801, when the Lodge moved to another private room in Burr Street, near the Tower, remaining there apparently until 1810, when it went to the King's Head Tavern in Tower Street. It may here be noted that in Lane's *Masonic Records*, wherein the successive habitats of the Lodge are given, there is no mention of the following, Ship and Anchor, Wapping, 1794, and Queen's Arms in the same year, and Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, 1820. Perhaps it was because of fraternal interests that we read on August 6th, 1794, "Lodge to be moved from Mr. Walter Wills' to the House of Bro. John Stewart, the Queen's Arms, Wapping Street," which was done after next Lodge of August 20th.

The financial position of the Lodge varied much, and the income arising from fees was often more than swallowed up by the House Bill of the night. There is no balance sheet recorded for some years, but at the beginning of 1794 there is the entry "£36 . 3 . 7 due to Mr. C." I cannot find any clue to this Mr. C., except that a Mr.

Cobham is mentioned on December 19th, 1792, as purveying jewels. He may, however, have been the landlord, as at the same meeting there is a resolution to move to the house of Mr. Mills. Did the landlord eject the Lodge as insolvent? And did Mr. Mills also eject them six months later on, when again they moved with still a debt of £32? Gradually the debt was reduced by the fees of new members, and in 1795 a time of greater activity and consequent prosperity set in. As an evidence of this activity we may note that at a Lodge of Emergency on February 25th, five were initiated and passed, and ten were raised including four of this night's making, and six who had obtained two degrees on February 18th. Fees for making thus amounted to £18 . 7 . 6, and for Quarterages of three of the eight sea members present, 12s. A further receipt of £5 . 15 . 6 for which there is no explanation in the minutes, gives a profit of £16 . 0 . 1 for the night after deducting £5 . 9 . 11 for the House Bill, 9s. for the Tyler's Bill, and £3 . 3 . 0 "Paid for Sword, &c." Therefore at the end of 1795, after paying £108 . 11 . 0 bills, including £23 . 12 . 6 for three quarters rent of the private room the Lodge had acquired, they had over £16 in hand.

This activity was no doubt promoted by the resolution of December 19th, 1792, when Daniel was throwing new vigour into the Lodge, to the effect "that any member for the time being who should bring forward Six Gentⁿ that shall be made Masons in this Lodge shall receive for his said assiduity in support of this Lodge a medal to the value of two guineas."¹ Further at this meeting, as Daniel was retiring—only to be brought back in a year—"Brother Walton" (who succeeded him) "proposed that Our Late worshipful master do have a Jewel made him a present of for his assiduity in bringing forward and supporting this our Lodge, which said medal shall be to the value of five pounds."² Walton at the expiration of his year was voted a Past Master's Jewel of the value of £5 . 5 . 0, but there is no such entry subsequently for the reason that there was no change of mastership. The first of the recruiting medals or jewels seems to have been voted to Bro. Johnson on September 2nd, but the value is one guinea instead of two; another is given to Bro. Jackson, also of the value of one guinea, on April 6th, 1796, he having proposed many members lately; another "of the Usual Value" is given to the S.W. Bro. Fluddy, on September 7th, 1796, and perhaps for the same reason Bros. Leman and Biggs are rewarded on January 13th, 1796, although it is stated that they received jewels "of the Value of those presented to the Sea Members." There is no mention elsewhere of Sea Members having medals or jewels.

Prosperity continued, so that on the summer Election Night there was a balance in hand after clearing off all accounts including fifteen guineas for half-year's rent; a no less sum than £48 . 13 . 0 for Wine and Porter; for Jewels, £19 . 9 . 6; for Pilaster, £3 . 10 . 0; for two large Chairs, £9 . 16 . 0; for eight chairs, £6 . 16 . 6; and for Painting, £7 . 3 . 6; these last items pointing to the prosperity that indulged in better furniture and ornaments for the dignity of the Lodge.

There is an interesting entry on August 3rd, 1796, shewing that a new element was brought into the Lodge—"Bro. Montefiore"—who became a joining member on

¹ A Medal or Jewel so presented was exhibited at the meeting of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge on 5th May, 1905, and an illustration appeared in *A.Q.C.* xviii., 66. Jewels of precisely the same pattern were presented in the Lodge of Felicity during Daniel's membership. A specimen in the Lodge collection was exhibited 24th June, 1908 (see *A.Q.C.* xxi., 90). These jewels were always awarded for "animated zeal to Masonry," and appear to have been worn suspended from the neck by long silver chains.

² This jewel seems to be the one worn by Daniel in the portrait now reproduced from a rare engraving in the *Q.C.* collection. Apparently he, as Master or as Past Master, was honoured with a *triple* chain. It is a pity that no details of the jewel are shewn in the engraving; all we can see is that it was of oval form. A later portrait was reproduced in *A.Q.C.* xviii., 66.

the 4th of May, an attorney, of 11, Union Street, Bishopsgate—"Proposed Mr. Moses Gomez Dacosta (Gent^l), and also Bro. Jacob Montifiore and Bro. Angelo Tidiska, as joining members." Bro. Joshua Montefiore, the proposer, becomes Secretary of the Lodge at the beginning of 1798, when Walton resigns the post and retains that of Treasurer, and Daniel leaves the master's chair.

There is no reference in this Minute Book as to any attendance at church.

The relief of poor and distressed Brethren was not much practised, but perhaps it was not much called for in this Lodge. The Secretary enters on November 21st, 1796, "Charged to Charity Acct for Relg Sundry People from the 1st Jan^y, 1796 to this day, Charged in this book, £7 . 14 . 0." This probably refers to sums disbursed by him to applicants outside the Lodge; but there is no entry of the kind in any other year. This fund was probably constituted, at any rate amplified, by a resolution on January 13th of the same year that "all the Money arising from the Certificates be appropriated to the fund of Charity." The Lodge at meetings granted in 1792 half-a-guinea to "a Bro. Niven, believing him to be in great distress"; in 1793 we find "relief one guinea granted"; in 1796 there is "Relieving Bro. Sadler 12/6," and "Gave Bro. Craig £1 . 1 . 0," and "Relieving Mrs. Connick £1 . 1 . 0," and "Gave Mrs. Strutton 12/6," and "Relieving Bro. Cusack 10/6," and "Relief Mr. McKirdy 13s.," and "Relief Bro. Blackington £1.10," and "Relief Mrs. Huntley £1 . 12 . 0," which comes nearly to the amount mentioned in the secretary's note. In some years there is no entry as to relief.

With regard to charity outside the Lodge there are the following entries:—April 12th, 1792, "Resolved that in consequence of an Order of the Grand Lodge that every gentleman that shall be made Mason in future shall Pay the sum of 5s. towards the Cumberland School, our making fee be raised to £3 . 13 . 6, which sum is to defray the whole expense." But as the fee hitherto had been £3 . 3 . 0 it would seem that the Lodge not only took care not to be a loser by the 5s. paid, but also gained 5s. for itself. In December 1794 there is the entry "Charity £1 . 1 . 0" and another "Cumberland School £2 . 2 . 0." In 1795 there is "Cumberland School £1 . 1 . 0." In 1797 there is "Expenses attending Cumberland School 10/6," but no donation apparently. Of course the "Cumberland School" was the Institution founded by Ruspini in 1788, now the "Royal Masonic Institution for Girls."

The mention of Grand Festival only occurs twice, viz., in May, 1792, when the Master was "presented with a Tickett for the Grand Feast," and on April 27th, 1796, when it was resolved "that Master, SW and Sec be Presented with a Ticket to dine at the Grand Festival," and on May 21st there is the entry "Pd at Grand Feast £2 . 4 . 0," presumably for the three tickets at 14/8 each, or for the tickets plus other expenditure.

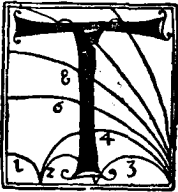
The exercise of penal discipline seems happily not often to have been necessary. On February 5th, 1794, it was resolved that "Br Sadler be Expell this Lodge." He had been a regular attendant and had been present at a Lodge held a few days earlier when possibly he had offended against the laws of sobriety or of brotherliness. And on March 21st, 1792, there is the curious record "In consequence of a Letter received from Union Cross Lodge Halifax informing us the ill usage thay had received from John Cooper and John North, the Lodge came to a Resolution to have those Names Painted on a Board and Placed in a Conspicuous Part of the Lodge on Lodge Night." This pillorying *in terrorem* seems to have been in order that they, probably mariners plying between London and Halifax, might not be proposed as joining or as sea members of the Royal Naval Lodge, for I do not find their names elsewhere.

It may be mentioned that on December 19th, 1792, it is recorded that "Br Rudd was this Night raised to the sublime Degree of a Master Mason." This is the first instance of such a phrase, but on July 2nd, 1794, it occurs again, and once more on September 3rd of the same year, one "on acct of his going to sea was Raised to the Sublime Degree of Masonry." Nowhere else is the expression found. The only mentions of examination of those who presented themselves as joining members are on July 29th, 1793, when "Br Clark having Received the Two first Degrees of Masonry in a Foreign Lodge" (what a pity it is not named) "was well Recommended to us who after Due Examination Raised him to the Third Degree of Masonry, for which Honour he Paid the sum of £1 . 3 . 6." A similar entry occurs on August 7th of the same year.

The entries occur in 1794 of Badges 9^s. and Badges 12^s.—not before or after. What were they? Possibly mourning badges, though in a Lodge of this size such an entry would be expected more frequently if at all. Another unusual and not very intelligible entry is that of April 11th, 1795, "Pd for green Cloth" and on June 1st, 1796, "Pd for dying green Cloth 12^s." Were these table-cloths? The Secretary was not always prompt in his duties it would seem, for on December 3rd, 1794, there is an entry "Registering all the members to the 19th November, 1794—£23 . 12 . 6." This would represent at 2s. 6d., which was the registration fee, 188 members whose fees had been received but not forwarded. Another unique item is "Pd Washing Jackts &c. and Pot 5^s," and only once are glasses bought or paid for, to the extent of £1 . 14 . 6. Only on March 6th, 1797—a perusal of minutes has several times suggested that the secretary, who was also treasurer, should have had some audit—is there a mention of a Committee for inspecting the accounts. The S.W. took the chair, ten brethren were present, and without further detail it is mentioned that the accounts were allowed. At the end of this year, however, there is an adverse balance of £13, and there may be reasons why at the end of the year, Daniel, the frequently re-elected R.W.M. retires, and in his place is elected Bro. Fluddy, an old member, but one who had only been made a Steward at the last election, as was also Bro. Croger who becomes S.W., while Bro. Montefiore becomes Secretary, *vice* Walton, who, however, retains the Treasurership. This brings us to the end of the book of which only three pages record early meetings in 1798. By the loss or destruction of Minute Books there is an hiatus of twenty-two years, and the next W.M. we know after Christopher Fluddy, whom we leave in the chair in 1798, is J. W. Hucklebridge, in 1820. He, however, was succeeded by our old friend F. C. Daniel, now a knight, who is again elected in 1822. Since then the record of W.M.'s is perfect with the exception of those for the years 1846 and 1848. Hucklebridge seems to have found strong measures necessary, for on the one hand he excludes no less than 45 members for the non-payment of subscriptions, and on the constructive side he establishes a Lodge of Instruction, to be held weekly at the Coachmaker's Arms, Noble Street.

AHIMAN REZON— FAITHFUL BROTHER SECRETARY.

BY BRO. THE REV. MORRIS ROSENBAUM.



THE quaint title, "Ahiman Rezon," given by Laurence Dermott to the Book of Constitutions of the "Ancients," has long been a puzzle to Masonic Students, and many attempts have been made to discover the meaning which the Author intended it to bear. The principal interpretations suggested are to be found in Mackey's *Encyclopædia*, but they all violate the most elementary rules of Hebrew Grammar and Syntax. The meanings "The will of selected Brethren," and "The secrets of a prepared Brother," both require an inversion of the two words forming the title. Further, Dermott could not have intended *Rezon* to be the genitive form of the word denoting *favour* or *will*. This contains a hard sibilant *ts*, and not the soft *z*. The Secretary of the "Ancients" would have taken care to get this correctly, and for this reason. In the last page of his Minute Book he signed his name in Hebrew characters.¹ The hard sibilant at the end of *Laurence* he transliterated by the Hebrew sibilant in the word for *favour*. Conversely, in transliterating this Hebrew word for *favour* into English he would not have put it as the soft sibilant in *Rezon*, but by the harder consonant corresponding to the last sound in his own name—*ts* or *tz*, i.e. Retson, or Retzon. Hence, the meaning of *favour* must be rejected.

Dermott could not have intended "Ahiman Rezon" to be the Hebrew of the sub-title, "A help to a Brother" (first edition), for he altered this in the second edition published by himself, into "A help to all that are or would be Free and Accepted Masons." He would certainly not have made this change if he intended the sub-title to be the translation of the Hebrew "Ahiman Rezon."

The suggestion I now offer has, I believe, never before been made. I think it fairly certain that Ahiman is originally a proper name. In his address "To the Reader" Dermott narrates a dream of his in which the four men whom Solomon had appointed to be porters at the Temple (he gives the reference 1. Chron. ix., 17) appear to him, one of whom, Ahiman, assures him that his intention of writing a history of Freemasonry can never be realised. It is strange that Dermott makes this Ahiman the speaker since the Biblical text to which he refers distinctly states that Shallum was "the chief" of the four porters. He was probably prompted to single out Ahiman as the spokesman because of the meaning to be attached to his name.

Now, what means did Dermott have of discovering the meanings of Hebrew names? He was a bit of a Hebrew scholar, but only a "bit." This is proved by the way in which he signed his own name in Hebrew characters. He probably, therefore, had to look out the meaning of the names in some work or list that gave them. This was, in all probability, the Genevan or Breeches Bible, which was the most popular version of the Bible for some half a century before 1611, the date of the publication of the Authorised Version of the Scriptures. It was first printed by English religious

¹ See reproduction in Bywater's *Notes on Lau. Dermott*, p. 37.

exiles, at Geneva, in 1560, and "became at once the peoples' book in England and Scotland, and it held its place not only during the time of the Bishop's Bible, but even against the present Authorised Version for at least thirty years."¹ It ran through no less than 200 Editions, between 1560 and 1616, ten appearing in 1599. One of the features of this Bible was its marginal notes, and a "Table of Names and their Interpretation." Indeed, so popular were these marginal notes that "in 1649 the Authorised Version was printed in quarto with the Genevan Notes, as if to promote the circulation, and an edition of this nature was published in 1679 in folio and as late as 1708 and 1715."² Dermott certainly used the Genevan Bible for the purposes of his book, because all the texts he quotes in the Address "To the Reader" are taken verbatim from this Bible. I may here state, that the words and meanings given in the various *Examinations* from 1760 were all taken from the marginal notes or the Table of Names contained in the Genevan Bible.

Now in the Bible which he was using, Dermott found, in the "Table of Names and their Interpretation" that "*Ahiman*" signifies "a brother of the right hand," and "*Rezon*," "a secretarie, or leane." *Ah* is Hebrew for brother, *iman* is something like *yamin*, right hand. The compiler of the list regarded "*Rezon*" as being related to *Raz*, which means *secret*, as *secretary* is to *secret*. But it is of no importance how these meanings were arrived at. The point is that the Bible which Dermott was using gave these meanings.

I am inclined to think that Dermott took "a brother of the right hand" to signify "a faithful brother"—the right hand being the "faithful" for offence and defence. This is quite a Hebraic use of the term.³ He was the "faithful brother." He dedicated the first edition to the Right Honourable, William, Earl of Blessington, and subscribed himself "Your Lordship's most obliged, Most humble and Most Obedient Servant, And Faithful——, Lau. Dermott." The——after "Faithful" seems to allude to something he did not wish to reveal; perhaps, the meaning of the title. Again, in the second edition, p. xxiii., he wrote: "but if experience teach you, that my instructions (as well as my intentions) were just, then I hope you will do me the honour of calling me a faithful brother," with an allusion to what, in the title, he claimed to be, viz., *Ahiman*, "a faithful Brother."

It is possible, however, that Dermott derived the meaning of "Faithful Brother" from *Ahiman* in another way. Rejecting the meaning given in the Genevan Bible, he may have taken *iman*, to be similar to *Aman*, "faithful," a meaning which the Genevan Bible gives to "*Amon*." It must be remembered that Hebrew names only rarely mean exactly what they profess to signify. An approximation in sound to the Hebrew of the implied meaning suffices.

"*Ahiman Rezon*," then, signifies "Faithful Brother Secretary" i.e. Laurence Dermott himself as the author of the book that bears this title. Dermott was fond of styling himself by the single word Secretary. The title-pages of both the editions he published have the name, Brother Laurence Dermott, Sec. The signature reproduced in Bywater's "Notes" has the Hebrew word *Sopher*, *Scribe*, or *Secretary* after it. He does not appear to have called himself "Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Ancients" or by some similar lengthy description, but merely "Secretary."

But why did Dermott select the name *Rezon* to denote his office and not the word *Sopher* which he employed in the Minute Book? Possibly, finding in his Bible a name *Rezon* having this meaning, he preferred this as it had to be used together with a

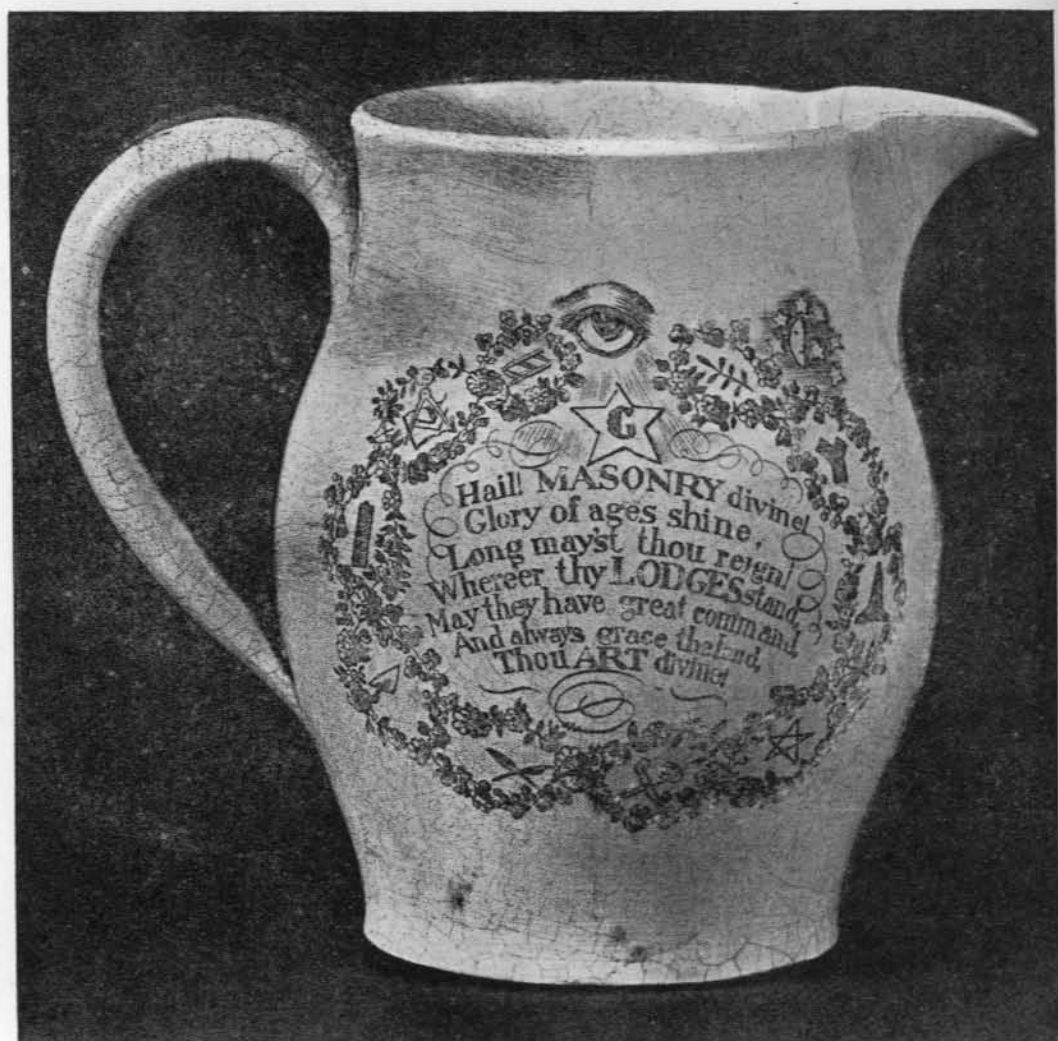
¹ John Eadie, *The English Bible* (1876), ii., p. 15.

³ cf. Psalm lxxx., 17, "The man of thy right hand."

² *Ibid*, p. 37.

proper name, *Ahiman*. But he may have had another reason. Dermott was evidently a student of Jewish and Hebraic matters. In his work he gives a Prayer used by Jewish Brethren in the Lodge, and a Royal Arch Prayer he quotes is an exact translation of a portion of the Synagogue service. He makes mention of "Rabi Jacob Jehudah Leon," and the heraldic arms which he designed for the Grand Lodge. Moreover, Hebraic influence is apparent in the Grand Lodge of the Ancients, as the Minutes frequently state that the Grand Masters were "(after the manner of the Grand Masters of Israel) solemnly installed in Solomon's Chair," and that Dermott was somewhat proud of his knowledge of Hebrew is evidenced by his signature, before mentioned. Dermott certainly knew the use of the Hebrew letters as numerals, for accompanying his Hebrew autograph in the Minute Book is a figure of the 47th Proposition of the First Book of Euclid, where the squares are marked by the Hebrew letters for 6, 8, 10; there, too, a triangle, square, and pentagon, have the Hebrew letters for 3, 4, 5, the number of sides in each figure. I fancy that Dermott himself lets the cat out of the bag as to how he procured this show of Hebrew knowledge. In the second edition of the *Ahiman Rezon*, p. iii., he tells us how the 'exposure' of masonry, "Three Distinct Knocks," came to be written. A bricklayer, Daniel Tadpole, meeting with ill success in his trade, and failing, too, in his flirtation with the goddess of music and the goddess of the stage, was advised by a constant companion of his, a Jew named Balthazar Amraphel, to write something that neither himself nor anyone else would understand. "Write about free-masonry," he said, (I modernise Dermott's attempt to give a Jewish twang to Amraphel's words) "I will tell you some Hebrew words to put into it; that will make your countrymen stare. That is the way, my boy, that our people humbug your people." "In short"—adds Dermott—"Mr. Tadpole took the lucky hint, and by the help of Balthazar Amraphel wrote that pamphlet called the 'Three Distinct Knocks.'"

Reading between the lines, it appears to me, that it was by the aid of some Jewish friend that Dermott was able to put "some Hebrew words" into his writings. He was ascribing to the bricklayer author a method he himself adopted to make a pretence of learning. Now, somehow or other, Dermott had learnt that it was the custom of Jewish writers to invent a title for their works such that the total numerical value of the letters it contained should equal the total numerical value of the letters in the author's own name, in order that his name should, so to speak, be contained in the title of his book. So far as I can discover the first to do this and to recommend its general adoption was Rabbi Eleazar, of Worms, born about 1176, died 1238; he called his principal work *Rokeah*, because the numerical value of the consonants of this word, 308, equals the numerical value of the consonants in his own name, Eleazar. Later writers frequently followed his example, and Dermott probably knew this, for the Hebrew letters in the title "*Ahiman Rezon*" is 372, whilst the letters of Laurence, as he spells it in the Minute Book, total 371. By the method of "Gematria" (numerical cryptography), these are regarded as equal. A deficiency of a unit in an equation of this kind is permissible and is of such frequent occurrence that there is actually a technical name for it. Surely, this Hebraic identity between his own name and the name of his book cannot be accidental. That he does not work the name Dermott into the equation looks as though the practice had been explained to him by a Jew, who would, of course, know nothing about including a surname, but merely the author's "Christian" name—if I may so term a Jew's first name.



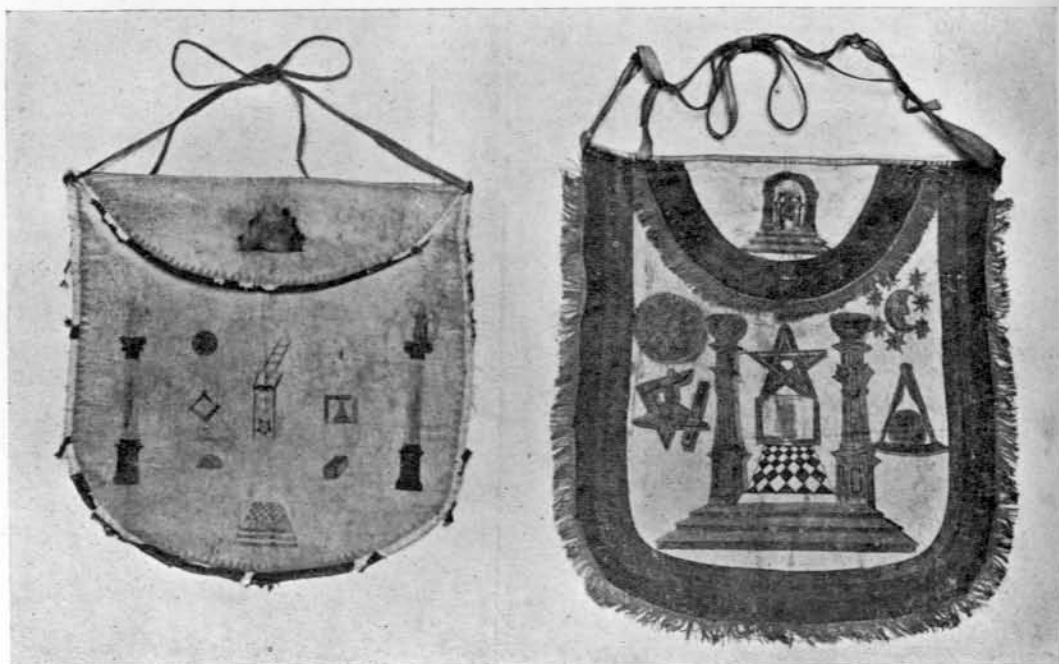
JUG presented to Q.C. Lodge by Bro. John N. Blood.
(On other side—Arms of the Grand Lodge of the "Moderns.")



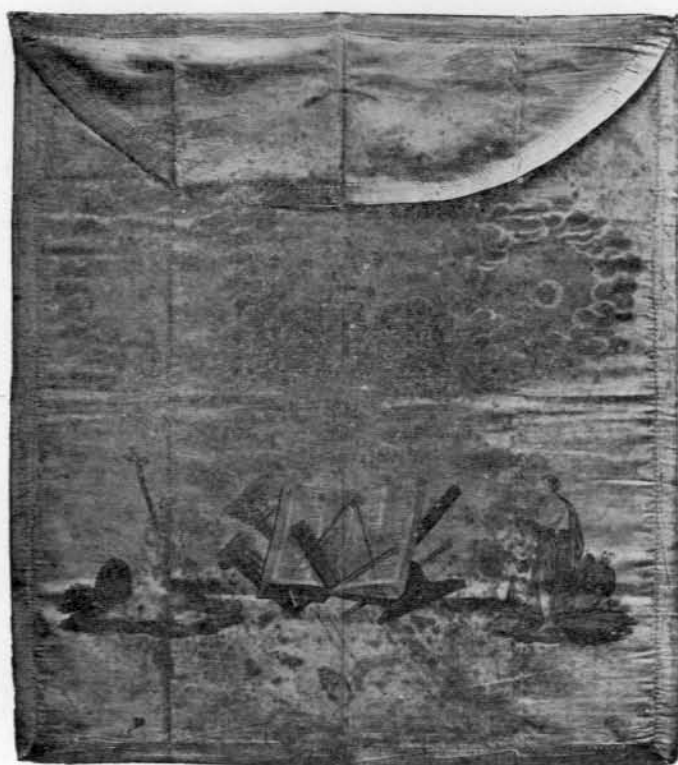
SILVER JEWEL in the Collection of Bro. John T. Thorp.



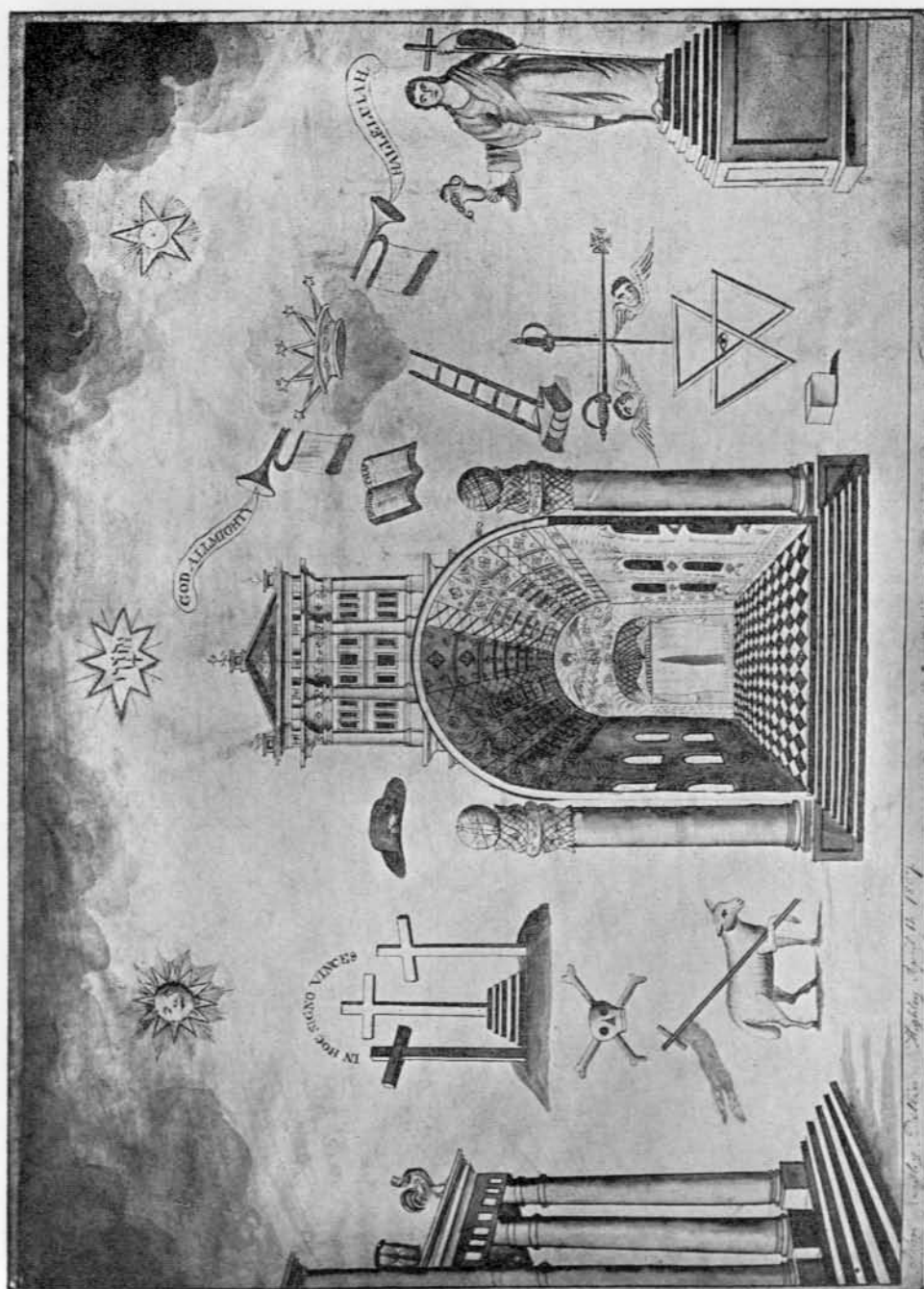
SILVER JEWEL in the Collection of Bro. John T. Thorp.



APRONS, Hand-painted on Leather. Formerly the property of
Bro. Squire Whitworth, Dewsbury.



SILK APRON of Captain Curry, Sydney, N.S.W.



TRACING BOARD of the Plains of Mamre Preceptory, Haworth.

St. John's Day in Harvest.

FRIDAY, 24th JUNE, 1910.



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., W.M.; Henry Sadler, G.Ty., S.W.; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., Chap.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; E. H. Dring, S.D.; E. L. Hawkins, J.D.; W. B. Hextall, I.G.; and W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Henry Eaborn, Fred. H. Postans, John N. Blood, Chancellor H. M. Davey, P.G.Ch., J. A. Y. Matthews, J. A. Innes, Rev. M. Rosenbaum, H. F. Whyman, J. Austin Fabb, Hubert W. Hunt, H. H. Montague Smith, S. J. Fenton, G. H. Greene, W. Wonnacott, M. Thomson, J. R. Thomas, Curt Nauwerck, H. S. Beaman, H. J. Barton, Lieut.-Col. Damodar Warliker, I.M.S., A. C. Powell, J. Walter Hobbs, W. Howard-Flanders, G. Vogeler, D. Bock, Albert Loftus Brown, F. W. Levander, H. Hyde, A. J. Hines, J. Ingram Moar, J. D. Powell, F. Baden Fuller, G. J. Hogg, A. S. Lewis, J. C. Zabban, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, R. E. Landesmann, J. F. H. Gilbard, John Richards, G. H. Luetchford, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, Jas. J. Nolan, Wm. C. P. Tapper, Henry J. Dalgleish, Edward Phillips, J. Procter Watson, W. Busbridge, and Alfred Tucker.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. John Barker, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., W.Yorks; William Honeywill, St. Alban Lodge No. 38, South Australia; James J. Bodley, St. Alban Lodge No. 38, South Australia; Walter D. King, Bulwer Lodge of Cairo No. 1068; H. C. Beal, Evening Star Lodge No. 1719; C. M. Stewart, Ebury Lodge No. 1348; R. W. Knightley Goddard, S.D., Gihon Lodge No. 49; R. H. Legge, City of London Lodge No. 901; and A. H. Harris, P.M., Howard Lodge of Brotherly Love No. 56.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. J. P. Rylands; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G. Tr., Ireland; E. Macbean, P.M.; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; Hamon le Strange, P.G.D., P.M., Treas.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; E. Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C.; W. Watson, Stew.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M., D.C.; L. A. de Malezovich; E. J. Castle, P.Dep. G.R., P.M.; J. T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., I.P.M.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.; and S. T. Klein, L.R., P.M.

One Lodge and twenty-nine brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The congratulations of the Lodge were offered to Bro R. F. Gould, who had been awarded a prize of 4,000 francs by the Grand Orient of Belgium (Peeters-Baertsoen Competition) for his *Concise History of Freemasonry*.

The Secretary called attention to the following:—

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. JOHN N. BLOOD, Gloucester.

Masonic JUG, Liverpool ware. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. JOHN T. THORP.

Autograph LETTERS of Matthew Cooke and Dr. George Oliver. *Presented to the Lodge.*

Large Silver JEWEL, picked up in Paris during the looting of the city after the Commune.

By Bro. G. H. HENSHALL, Blackheath.

Small JEWEL, square and compasses, level, etc., set in paste, probably French.

By Bro. JOHN BARKER, Harrogate, who read the following notes :—

The two leather APRONS formerly belonged to Bro. Squire Whitworth, Innkeeper, of Dewsbury Moor, Dewsbury. This brother died in 1834, and his daughter, who gave the aprons to their present owner, told him that the said brother was the first Mason made in Dewsbury after the Lodge of the Three Grand Principles (now No. 208), was removed to that place from London in 1804. How far that is correct I cannot say, nor have I been able to trace the name in the records of Grand Lodge, although thanks to the kindness of Bro. Sadler I had the privilege a few weeks ago of looking over them for that purpose.

The Craft apron is, however, much older than the date of that removal, an expert putting it at about 1740. If that is correct, I venture to suggest that it came with the warrant and other Masonic furniture from London (the date of the warrant is 1772), and by some means got into the possession of Bro. Whitworth.

The second apron is no doubt a combination of Craft and Royal Arch, and is said by the same expert to be Irish, dating from about 1804. I would like to call attention to the Bowls at the top of the columns. I think they open a field of enquiry which some members of the Lodge might be able to investigate.

The SILK APRON is of later date. It belonged to a Captain Curry, who was initiated into Masonry in Sydney, New South Wales, between 1824 and 1828. It has had many adventures, for its owner was shipwrecked several times, the stains on the apron being from sea water. Captain Curry was born at Spitalfields in 1799, was apprenticed to the sea, and sailed to the Southern Seas about 1820. In due time he became captain of a vessel under Government, and was first employed in taking prisoners from Sydney to Norfolk Island. He piloted the first Man-of-war, "The Zebra," Captain Montague, through the Torres Straits. He also removed the mutineers of the "Bounty" by Government orders from Pitcairn Island to Norfolk Island, landing them there on 8th June, 1856. He also commanded several whalers, "The Deveron," "The Elizabeth" and "The Louise," which were amongst the last whalers that sailed from London. After spending many years in the Antipodes, he resigned his ship and booked a passage to England, but was wrecked off the coast of South America, near Pernambuco. The crew, which was a mixed one, got out of hand, broke open everything they could, including his chest, and took all he had, except this apron. On landing and making himself known to the Portuguese members of the Craft, he was most hospitably treated, and was eventually sent to London by the British Consul. Later he had command of a trading ship for Tasmania, belonging to Sir Robert Brookes, of Austin Friars, London. Eventually he received a presentation through Earl Dalrymple, of a house and pension from the Elder Brethren of Trinity House; and he died in 1879.

The PHOTOGRAPH of a Knight Templar Tracing-Board is from the original in the possession of the Plains of Mamre Preceptory, Haworth. This Preceptory, or Encampment, as it was originally called, was warranted 17th February, 1806, and the hand-painted tracing-board is dated April 14th, 1807. This Preceptory seems to have met at very irregular intervals, and from July, 1836, to 1867, it was apparently inactive; but another start was made in 1892, and since then it has met regularly.

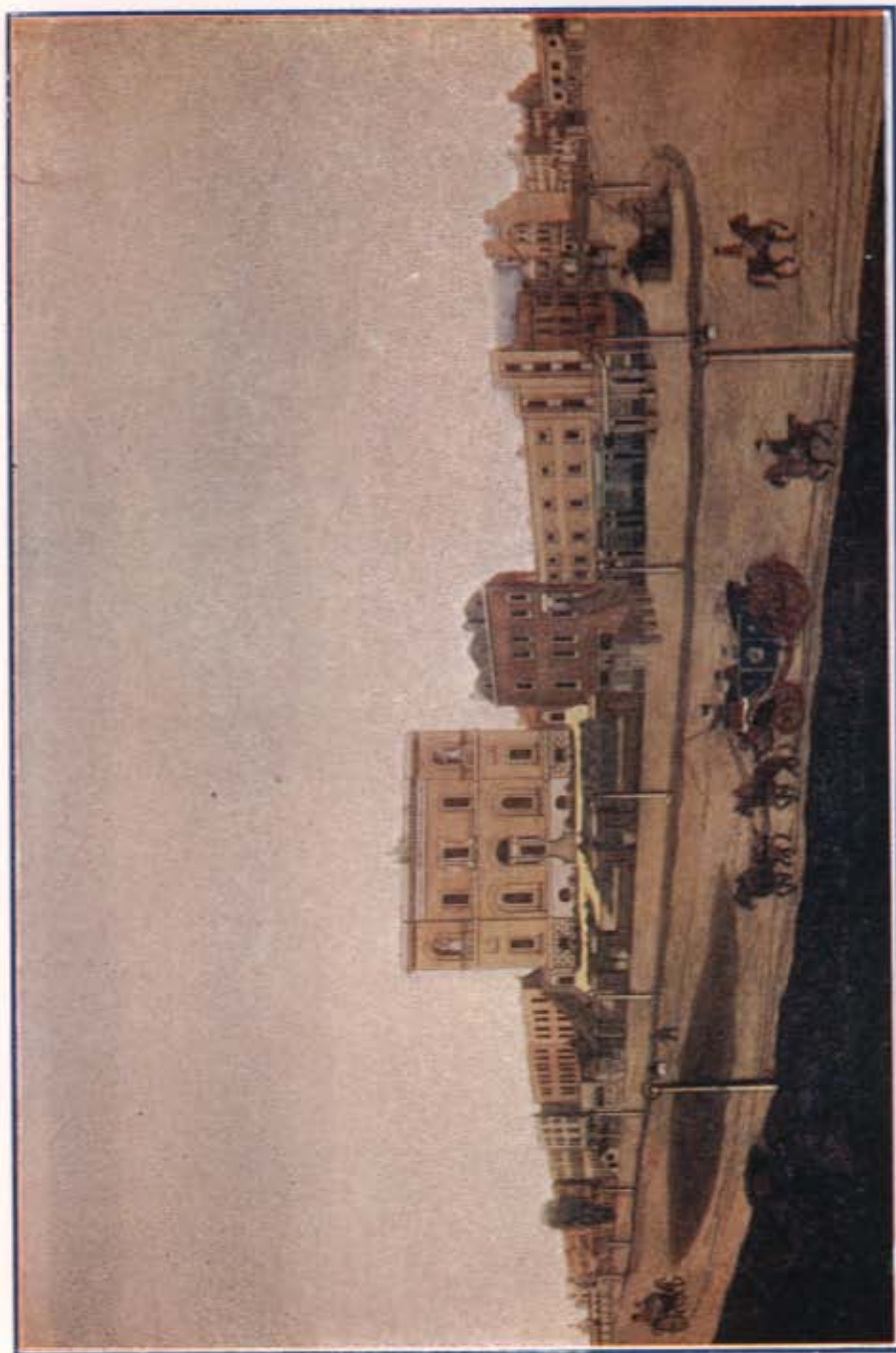
By the W.M.

CERTIFICATE of the Caledonian Lodge No. 325 (now No. 134), issued 5th August, 1766, to Joachim Gregory, and signed by A. Ten Brocke, Master; J. Vierel, P.T., S.W.; C. Prentzel, P.T., J.W.; and Ephm. Goll. Müller, Secretary. References to some of these brethren will be found in *A.Q.C.* xxii, 145-147.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to those brethren who had lent objects for exhibition and who had made presentations to the Lodge Museum.

The SECRETARY read the following paper :—

(FROM DR. CHETWODE GRAWLEY'S COLLECTION.)



VIEW OF THE FREEMASON'S SCHOOL WITH THE ADJACENT BUILDINGS FROM THE ASYLUM, TO THE TOLL GATE, NEAR THE ROYAL CIRCUS.

(This Engraving was published by the Christian Bazaar in 1808.)

Printed & Sold by L. LITTLE & SONS, 10, Fleet Street, London.

THE CRAFT AND ITS ORPHANS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.¹

BY W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D., D.C.L., *Grand Treas., Ireland*



THE Ancient Landmarks of Freemasonry, like all other landmarks, material or symbolical, can only preserve their stability, when they reach down to sure foundations. When the philosophic student unearths the underlying rock on which our Ancient Landmarks rest, he finds our sure foundations in the triple dogma of the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, and the Life to come. All laws, customs, and methods that obtain amongst us and do not ultimately find foothold on this basis, are thereby earmarked as conventions and conveniences, no way partaking of the nature of Ancient Landmarks.

Many corollaries flow from these fundamental propositions: "and the greatest of these is Charity." What more logical or more obvious deduction can be conceived than the care of the Fatherless children of our Brethren?

Our good Brethren of the eighteenth century were thus inevitably led to the foundation of schools for the orphan children of their less fortunate Fellows of the Craft. But the realisation of their duty in this respect was tardy, and comes very late in the century. The Grand Lodges of England and Ireland had been in full swing for nearly two-thirds of a century before they took charge of the Orphans of Distressed Brethren. The duty so to do follows so naturally from the principles of Freemasonry that the most superficial observer must confess to a feeling of surprise at the late origin of these Charitable Institutions. The success that attended them, when once started, must beget a suspicion that they were but the conversion into conscious deed of what had long been familiar to the Craft in unconscious thought.

BRO. JOHN BOAMAN'S PROPOSAL.

Accordingly, we find that, both in England and in Ireland, there had early been mooted schemes that, for one reason or another, failed to recommend themselves to the favourable consideration of the Brethren. The earlier and more important of these schemes was that of Bro. John Boaman, 1738-9.

This undertaking has never had justice done to it, and we trust our readers will bear with us while we endeavour to give a sketch of the kindly-meant plan that failed, more than one hundred and seventy years ago, to win the support of the Grand Lodge of England.

Every student of the early annals of Grand Lodge is familiar with the brief paragraph in the *Book of Constitutions*, edited by John Entick, M.A., 1756, which announces under date 31st January, 1738-9, the rejection of "a scheme for the placing out *Masons Sons Apprentices*." The paragraph is not such as would draw special attention, and our Historians, even those dealing with the History of the Educational Charities, have naturally passed it over, for the most part, without comment.

¹ The first draft of this article appeared in the Christmas Number of *The Freemason*, 1897.

The scheme, however, is not fairly described in the paragraph, and was set out with a thoroughness and simplicity that deserved a better fate. There is not a word on the face of the document to justify the official chronicler in minimising the claims of the charity by treating it as confined to male orphans. On the contrary, the words seem to have been chosen with sedulous care to cover the case of orphans of either sex. The introduction of a nurse, as soon as the number of orphans reached twenty, might be held to imply the admission of girls, for whom her services would then be needed. To estimate aright the economical adequacy of the plan, we must not lose sight of the differences in monetary value between the eighteenth century and the present. The purchasing power of money was then between two and three times as great as now. Bro. Boaman's initial estimate of £150 a year would be roughly represented by £400 to-day. The proposal seems as little open to reproach on the score of parsimony as of extravagance.

The original schedule presented to Grand Lodge is preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and forms a part of the famous collection bequeathed to the University by Dr. Richard Rawlinson, P.M. of the Lodge once held at the Bricklayers' Arms, Barbican. The document will be found in the folio volume catalogued as Rawlinson MS., C., 136, which may be described as a scrap-book, containing a miscellaneous collection of written memoranda and printed excerpts, gathered and arranged by one Thomas Towl, a correspondent of Dr. Rawlinson.¹

THE GRAND LODGE, 31ST JANUARY, 1738-9.

The annexed schedule was evidently prepared for circulation at the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge held at the "Devil Tavern within Temple Bar" on Wednesday, 31st January, 1738-9. The meeting was truly representative of the London Brethren. The attendance was the largest recorded up to that time in the annals of Grand Lodge. The Masters and Wardens of 92 Lodges were present, a number exceeding by one half the number of Lodges represented either at the preceding or at the subsequent Communication. The Marquis of Carnarvon was in the chair, attended by Dr. William Græme, as his Deputy. The Grand Wardens of the year, Lord George Graham, and Captain Andrew Robinson were in their places; supporting them were no less than four Past Grand Masters, George Payne, Esq., Dr. Desaguliers, the Earl of Loudoun, and the Earl of Darnley; three Past Grand Wardens, Mr. Jacob Lamball, carpenter, the relic of the operative days, Martin O'Connor, Esq., the friend of the International Grand Master, Lord Kingston, and Martin Clare, the author of the weightiest *Defence* of Masonry ever published, together with the late Deputy Grand Master, Thomas Batson, Esq. Above all there were rulers of the Craft that worked beyond the seas, representative Brethren from the great Western Continent, Robert Tomlinson, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of New England, and John Hammerton, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of Carolina.

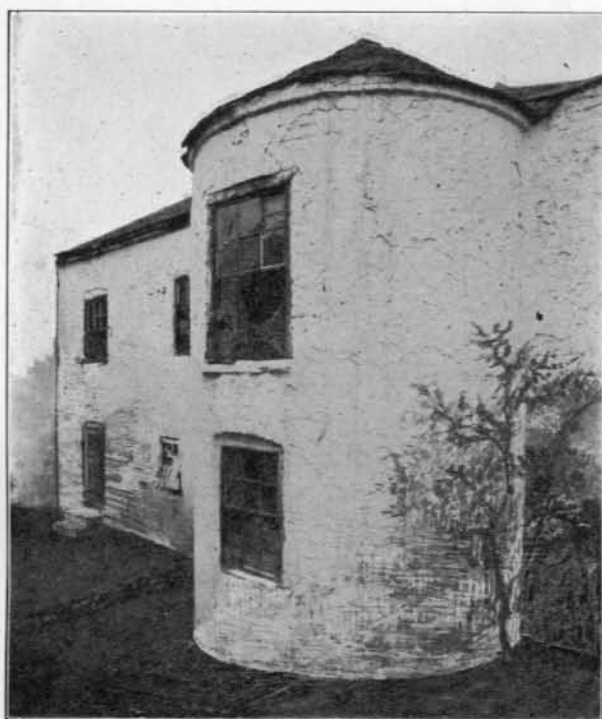
In this assemblage, Brother John Boaman brought forward his plan to provide for the children of destitute Freemasons. The *Book of Constitutions* curtly describes the result:—

"A scheme was proposed for the placing out *Masons Sons* Apprentices, but after long Debates the Proposal was rejected, as it would too much affect the Fund of Charity."

Subjoined is the Proposal thus disposed of:—

¹ *A.Q.C.*, vol. xi., p. 11 (1898).

MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, DUBLIN,
1792—1807.



REMAINS OF EARLIEST SCHOOLHOUSE, GORDON'S LANE.

MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, DUBLIN.



SCHOOLHOUSE, DUNVILLE'S LANE, 1807-1817.

ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.

MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, DUBLIN.



SCHOOLHOUSE, NO. 4, GLOUCESTER PLACE, 1818-1828.

MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, DUBLIN.



SCHOOLHOUSE, NO. 52, JERVIS STREET, 1828-1835.

A PROPOSAL.

(Printed by the Consent of the Committee of Charities.)

To raise yearly 310*l.* for the carrying on, and providing for Twenty Children of MASON*S*, and binding Four to Trades every, Year : Design'd for the Relief of our indigent Brethren, their Offspring, and the Honour of the Craft ; most humbly submitted to the pious and serious Consideration of the GRAND MASTER, and Grand Officers, the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren, of all the regular Lodges in, and about London.

By JOHN BOAMAN, a Member of that Right Worshipful and Honourable SOCIETY, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To One Hundred Lodges, computing Fifteen Members, at 6d. <i>per Quarter</i> every Member
To the <i>Mason's Play</i> , by order of the <i>Grand Master</i> , to be apply'd to this Charity
				Sum Total annually	...	310	0 0
<hr/>							
1740, <i>March</i> 25, Cash in Hand...	...	310	0 0	1740, <i>March</i> 25, No Expenses this Year.			
1741, <i>March</i> 25, Interest at 3 <i>per cent</i>	9 6 0	1741, <i>March</i> 25, Expenses, Five Board and Cloaths,			
Annual Cash	310 0 0	at 8 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each	...	...	42 10 0
				Rent	...	...	10 0 0
Total	...	629	6 0	Schooling	...	...	5 0 0
Deduct for Charges	67 10 0	Washing, &c.	...	...	5 0 0
				Coals	...	...	5 0 0
Cash remaining	561 16 0	Total	...	...	67 10 0
<hr/>							
1742, <i>March</i> 25, Interest at ditto	16 17 0½	1742, <i>March</i> 25, Expenses,			
Annual Cash	310 0 0	Ten Board and Cloaths	...	...	85 0 0
				Rent	...	...	10 0 0
Total	888 13 0½	Schooling	...	...	10 0 0
Deduct for Charges	120 0 0	Servant	...	...	5 0 0
				Coals, &c.	...	...	10 0 0
Cash remaining	768 13 0½	Total	...	...	120 0 0
<hr/>							
1743, <i>March</i> 25, Interest at ditto	23 1 2	1743, <i>March</i> 25, Expenses,			
Annual Cash	310 0 0	Fifteen Board and Cloaths	...	...	127 10 0
				Rent	...	...	20 0 0
Total	1101 14 2½	Schooling	...	...	15 0 0

	Deduct for Charges	...	...	205	10	0	Coals, &c.	...	...	15	0	0
							Servant	...	...	5	0	0
							Books	...	...	3	0	0
	Cash remaining	...	...	896	4	2½	Nurse's Board and Wages	...	...	20	0	0
							Total	...	...	205	10	0
1744, March 25,	Interest at ditto	...	...	26	17	8¼	Expenses,	...	...	170	0	0
	Annual Cash ...	...	...	310	0	0	Twenty Board and Cloaths	...	...	20	0	0
							Rent	...	...	20	0	0
							Schooling	...	...	20	0	0
	Total	...	...	1233	1	11	Nurse and Board	...	...	20	0	0
							Coals, Candles, &c.	...	...	20	0	0
	Deduct for Charges	...	...	265	0	0	Servant and Helper	...	...	10	0	0
							Books	...	...	5	0	0
	Cash remaining	...	...	968	1	11	Total	...	...	265	0	0
1745, March 25,	Interest at ditto	...	...	29	0	10¼	Expenses,	...	...	265	0	0
	Annual Cash	...	...	310	0	0	Twenty Board, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
							Total	...	...	...	...	...
	Deduct for Charges	...	...	1307	2	9¼	...	...	...	...	...	...
				265	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cash remaining	...	...	1042	2	9¼	...	...	...	...	...	...
1746, March 25,	Interest at ditto	...	...	31	5	3¼	Expenses,	...	...	265	0	0
	Annual Cash ...	...	...	310	0	0	Twenty Board, &c.	...	...	60	0	0
							Binding Four at 15l. each	...	...	16	0	0
	Deduct for Charges	...	...	1383	8	0½	Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...
				341	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cash remaining	...	...	1042	8	0½	Annual Expenses	...	...	341	0	0

In Seven Years you will have 1042l. 8s. 0½d. remain, which if you apply to build a House, you will save Twenty Pounds a Year.

In Twelve Years you will have out of their Times	...	...	...	4
Apprentices	...	...	...	28
In the House	...	...	...	20
Children in all ... 52				—
Cash in Hand 1042l. 8s. 0½d.				—

N.B.—The Brethren that are willing to encourage this laudable Undertaking, are desired to send in their Names in Writing, and their Lodges, by the Masters or Wardens, to the next Quarterly Communication; where all reasonable objections will be cleared; and Security given for the Performance, if the Brethren cheerfully agree to pay only One Half-penny a Week each.

The truth is, the proposal came before its time. The popular mind in England was not prepared for organized beneficence towards children. Good people there were, with warm hearts, within and without the Fraternity, who busied themselves about the welfare of children. But these were individuals, working at the close of an age of tumultuous reaction, which had discarded the old methods, and did not yet understand the new duties. No concerted action recommended itself as specially needful for orphans till the last quarter of the century. Then the great wave of philanthropy, of which we are proud to discern early symptoms in the benevolence of Freemasonry, burst over the British Isles, and brought home to the people a priceless argosy of universal tolerance and mutual goodwill that had till then sailed under the ensign of the Craft alone.

AN IRISH FAILURE.

Unsuccessful as was Bro. John Boaman's scheme, it came far nearer success, or, rather, turned out far less disastrous than the scheme projected by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in 1777. At the Communication, held on St. John's Day in Winter of the preceding year, the Grand Lodge of Ireland had under discussion the possible advantages of a Lottery in order to raise funds for charitable purposes, among which the claims of the Orphans held a prominent place. The project found favour; Lotteries were in fashion at the time; and this was to be engrafted on the Government Lottery.

The scheme was introduced to the Fraternity and to the public by the following advertisement in the leading Dublin newspapers:—

“TO THE PUBLIC.

THE GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons in Ireland, ever anxious for the Means of relieving the DISTRESSED, and deeply concerned at the numerous Claims upon their small Funds, from the Indigent, though worthy part of the Fraternity throughout this Kingdom, which are found by far too scanty to afford even moderate Relief, to a small Part of the Claimants; and, having maturely deliberated upon every probable Mode of increasing their Funds, so as to enable them to extend the brotherly Hand of bounteous Charity, do adopt a LOTTERY SCHEME, to be grafted upon the State Lottery of the present Year, the Profits of which, they thus publicly pledge themselves, shall be applied to the Relief of indigent and distressed Freemasons, their Widows and Orphans: With that Confidence therefore, which a disinterested Endeavour ‘to Feed the Hungry, and to Clothe the Naked’ inspires, THE GRAND LODGE, humbly presume to crave the Support of their Ancient and Honourable Fraternity, and to solicit the Protection of the Public for THE MASON SCHEME, which shall be carried into Execution; they trust with that Fidelity and Truth, which have ever distinguished the private and public Actions of Free and Accepted Masons.

Dublin May 26, 1777.”¹

Naturally, the scheme attracted public attention, by reason of its novelty and its magnitude. Correspondents rushed into print, and the Dublin newspapers found room for their letters, a sure sign that the subject awakened general interest. Subjoined is a characteristic letter, no unfair specimen of the “forcible-feeble” that has in all ages formed the staple of the apologies for Freemasonry:—

“To the TRIBUNE of the PEOPLE.

Ars non habet Inimicos nisi Ignorantiam.

Art has no Enemy but Ignorance.

SIR,

As you profess yourself a Champion for the oppressed and the injured, I address you in behalf of a very numerous and respectful Body of People, who have been grossly abused, and shamefully maligned by a letter which appeared lately in the *Hibernian Journal*, I mean the Free Masons of Ireland.

¹ *Saunders's News Letter*, 30th May, 1777.

A writer in that paper uses the multifarious signature of A Christian, a Patriot, a Merchant, a friend to the Inland Navigation, a Citizen of Dublin, and a Weaver. It is very possible he may be justly entitled to the two latter appellations, but I doubt not by your favour to prove he has not the least right to either of the former.

His avowed purpose is to forward the sale of tickets in the Exchange, Weavers, and Canal Schemes, and had he endeavoured to do so, without decrying another Scheme, I should not have taken any notice of him. Nay, had he striven to shew that either of those Schemes deserved a preference to that of the Free Masons, he might have been excused. Self-interest is, I own, a powerful incentive, but it should never lead to falsehood, nor should even the most worthy deed be attempted by base means; and every honest man must say it is the highest baseness to vilify a set of men of whose principles, as members of a particular society, the writer of the above letter acknowledges he is totally ignorant.

That the end of the Exchange Scheme is laudable, in promoting a useful ornament to this City, I confess; and the more so as the effect of that scheme is daily rising to our view, the prizes are punctually paid, and the profits honourably accounted for, and judiciously applied.

That the end of the Canal Scheme is praise worthy, I acknowledge; for, when it is executed, it will be of national utility. And that the charitable purposes of the Weavers Scheme, when they shall be carried into execution, merit support, I will readily confess; but that they should be built on the ruins of another, equally charitable, and perhaps, ultimately equally useful, is what I cannot allow. The declared design of the Free Mason's Scheme, is to assist indigent brethern, their Widows and Orphans. If the writer of the above letter would urge, that a distressed man is not to be relieved because he is a Freemason; he must bid adieu to the name of Christian; if he does not consider that a distressed Free Mason being relieved by the brethern of his own society, eases the community at large of the burthen of his support, he is no Patriot; if he does not wish that every industrious person, fallen by unavoidable misfortune, into poverty, may be restored to his industry, he is no Merchant; for the delight of a merchant is that industry should be assisted: And if he cannot assure the public, that the Canal Scheme will effect the ostensible purposes, he is no friend to the Inland Navigation.

The writer of this letter sets out in his censures on the Free Masons, with asserting, that their society is useless to the public, and that their scheme is an endeavour to increase the spirit of gaming. How that society, which universally promotes brotherly love, and endeavours to provide relief for their distressed brethern, can be called useless, he ought to shew, for no person will believe him on his own word. For encreasing a spirit of gaming, provided it would not decrease the sale of his favourite tickets, (which certainly encreases that spirit as much as any other can) I believe he would not complain; and he has no reason to expect the interference of either the legislative or executive part of government against the Free Mason's Scheme, since neither could interfere against what is no more illegal than those schemes he so strongly patronizes.

He acknowledges the society contains many great and good men; does he suppose these great and good men would propagate a scheme obnoxious to either the legislative or executive part of government, that was unjust in itself, useless in its intention, or fraudulent in its execution. But he complains the nature of that society is an impenetrable secret, and therefore the public ought not to support its institution. There is an absurdity indeed, or rather wilful and malicious misrepresentation. The public are not called on to support the institution of Free Masonry, no, they are requested to support the indigent, the misfortunate, who certainly are as worthy of relief because they are Free Masons, as men are because they are Weavers.

But the institution, he says, is an impenetrable secret, so it ever will be to him, for men of his stamp are scarce ever received into that society. To say that an admission an (*sic*) a Free Mason makes the cobbler quit his last, the weaver his shuttle, and the mason his trowel, is general and indiscriminate calumny, founded, perhaps, on

MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, DUBLIN.



SCHOOLHOUSE, BURLINGTON HOUSE, 1853-1882.

MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, DUBLIN.



SCHOOLHOUSE, No. 6, HAMILTON ROW, 1836-1843.

MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, DUBLIN.



SCHOOLHOUSE, No. 7, RICHMOND STREET, 1843-1853.

some particular instances, which can no more hurt the reputation of Masonry, than the immoral lives of some Christians can blacken the pure dictates of Christianity.

As uncharitable is his insinuation, that the intentions of this scheme is to supply the artificial wants of those who have become necessitous by idleness or dissipation, or perhaps by their very admission into this society. The first part of this assertion is unchristian, for it is rash judgment; the latter conveys, a mean, dirty insinuation, without the least ground, and the whole is a downright abuse of the great and good men who conduct this scheme, and a public declaration, that they are either such fools, as not to discriminate between real and artificial wants, between the indigent by disease or misfortune, and the idle and dissipated; or else that they are such knaves as to shelter fraud and villainy under the sanction of their names.

I perceive I have already exceeded the limits of a letter, so must defer my observations on the three concluding paragraphs of this very extraordinary epistle till another opportunity.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble servant,

A FREE MASON."¹

Encouraged by such signs of support in the columns of the public Press, the Grand Lodge of Ireland took on itself the responsibility for the scheme.

“THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND.

“Resolved. That the Mason Lottery of this Year, shall consist of 50,000 Tickets, at 11s. 4½d. each, to be delivered to Subscribers in Tickets, containing one or two Numbers at their Option. Subscriptions are now receiving at No. 11, Exchange-street, from 10 until 3 o’Clock, each Day, Sundays excepted. The Scheme will be formed on the most advantageous Principles to all Adventurers, and published as soon as possible.

*** The Cash and Securities will be lodged in the Bank of Mess. Latouche, Dublin, 24 June, 1777.”²

The Bank of Messrs. LaTouche was the foremost in Dublin, and the proprietors were prominent citizens and philanthropists. The great Huguenot family of Dignes de la Touche, that had settled in Dublin after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, supplied the Irish Craft with three of the highest Grand Officers in 1767, an unexampled distinction in our Records.³

A few days later, the full scheme was published. Briefly, the “Mason’s Lottery” was to consist of 25 major prizes ranging from £3000 to £100, and of 15,900 minor prizes of half-a-guinea each. This scheme was to be grafted on the State Lottery of the year, and was estimated to leave a balance for the Charity, if all the tickets were sold, of £1767 5s. 10d.

The details of a Lottery Scheme will be novel to many of the Craft, and can best be understood from the scheme itself.

¹ *Magee’s Weekly Packet*, July 5th, 1777.

² *Saunders’s News Letter*, 7th July, 1777.

³ *Cæmentaria Hibernica*, Fasc. III., sub anno 1767.

"FREE MASONS SCHEME, 1777.

Prizes.		l.		l.
2	of	3000	—	6000
3	—	1000	—	3000
4	—	250	—	1000
8	—	100	—	800
10	—	40	—	400
30	—	10	—	300
200	—	3	—	600
500	—	1 . 2 . 9 ¹	—	568 . 15
15900	—	11 . 4 ¹ ₂	—	9043 . 2 . 6
First drawn Ticket	—	—	—	200
First drawn second Day	—	—	—	100
First drawn third Day	—	—	—	100
First drawn for the seven next ensuing Days at 50 <i>l.</i> each	}			350
Last drawn Ticket	—	—	—	1500
Balance remaining for the Purpose of the Charity	... ..	... ..	... ..	1767 . 5 . 10
				<hr/>
				25729 . 3 . 4
50,000 Numbers at 10 <i>s.</i> 3 ¹ ₄ <i>d.</i> to Subscribers for a Lot of Fifty				}

Not two BLANKS to a PRIZE.

Subscriptions to the above Scheme are now receiving, and Tickets of single or double Numbers are delivering to Subscribers for a Lot of Fifty, at No. 11, Exchange-street, Dublin.

Whilst BROTHERLY LOVE and CHARITY continue genuine Principles of CHRISTIANITY and FREE MASONRY, the GRAND LODGE trust their Scheme cannot fail to meet the support of their FRATERNITY, and the Favour of the PUBLIC.

N.B. The Cash and Securities of this Scheme, will be lodged in the Bank of Mess. Latouche."²

In subsequent advertisements, the allocation of the sums apportioned to Prizes was slightly modified, but the general scheme remained the same.

The reception of the Lottery was re-assuring. The tickets went off at a great rate, so that Grand Lodge was impelled to issue the following notice:—

"THE GRAND LODGE return their unfeigned Thanks to their worthy FRATERNITY in particular and the benevolent PUBLIC in general, and beg Leave to assure them, that the FREEMASON LOTTERY Scheme has met with such universal Approbation, and such liberal Encouragement, as to enable them to declare, THAT THEY WILL STAND THE DRAWING. 9th October, 1777."³

Grand Lodge further announced that "the Cash and Securities arising from the sale of Tickets" would be deposited in Messrs. La Touche's Bank. But presently a cloud seems to have arisen on the horizon. The great Bankers quietly withdrew from the scheme, and the announcements of the Drawing had to be modified to suit.

"N.B. Mess. Latouche finding it inconvenient to continue the Care and Collection of their Securities, the Grand Lodge assure the Public, that the Prizes in the above Scheme will be paid on the Arrival of the Numerical Book, at their Office, No. 11, Exchange Street, where the Securities are now deposited for that Purpose."⁴


¹ The odd sums of £1 2*s.* 9*d.* and 11*s.* 4¹/₄*d.* represent the value of the British guinea and half-guinea in Irish currency, in which thirteence went to the shilling. This irritating difference in currency lasted till after the Union: in fact, till 1826. 6 Geo. IV. c. 79.

² *Saunders's News Letter*, 11th July, 1777.

³ *Saunders's News Letter*, 16th Oct., 1777.

⁴ *Saunders's News Letter*, 7th Nov., 1777.

We have said above that the Lottery would have left a substantial balance if all the tickets were sold. But the commercial sagacity of the great Bankers saw further. The tickets were sold, but not paid for. Consequently, when the prizes were drawn they more than swallowed up all the profits, actual or prospective. The amount realised fell so far short of expectation that the prizes could only be paid *pro rata*. Possibly, if all the tickets had been confined to members of the Fraternity, this might have been got over. But the outside public who got only £250 for a nominal prize of £500 could hardly be expected to be satisfied. There was in particular one querulous ticket-holder who, not content with receiving a moiety of one of the larger prizes in return for his half-guinea ticket, kept advertising in the public journals his loss, if we may so call it.

“ A Gentleman who got a Prize of 500l. 13s. in the Free Mason's Scheme for the year 1778, received only 249l. 11s. 6d. which was paid him by Thomas Corker, of King street, Oxmantown, upon the Arrival of the Numerical Book for that Year, with a Promise that the Remainder should be soon after discharged; the Remainder, however, viz: 251l. 1s. 6d. he never since could obtain; his Demand for this Sum, (the Prize Ticket being still in his Possession) he will now sell for 100l. to any Person who may be acquainted with a speedy and effectual Method of compelling the Defaulters to do Justice. It is unnecessary here to comment upon the Conduct of the Managers of this Scheme, who under the Sanction of what is stiled the GRAND LODGE, have so shamefully abused the Confidence of the Public. Application to be made to the Printer hereof. Dec. 26. 1782.

N.B. The clear Profits of their Scheme amounted to 2025l. A List of the Debts due to them for Tickets (and to which Non-payment was attributed by said Corker) only to 1141l. 5½d. This List may be seen at the Printers.”¹

Nor did the ill-luck of the Masons' Lottery end here. The legal agent, whom the Grand Lodge employed to collect outstanding arrears, proved unworthy of his trust. No accounts could be got from him. The matter dragged on for years. Finally Grand Lodge had to employ another legal agent to bring the first to account. Nothing, save bills of costs, resulted from the legal proceedings, and the Orphans' Relief Fund never came into existence.

In estimating this scheme, readers must take into consideration the difference between this century and the last; just as had to be done in the case of Bro. Boaman's scheme. A lottery was then an orthodox means of raising money. The State itself held great periodical lotteries, to one of which the Masons' Lottery was to be affiliated.

In the letter to the public press, which we have quoted above, will be found allusion to three contemporaneous Lotteries, under Government patronage. The first was in subvention of the Royal Exchange, Dublin; the second, for the construction of the Grand Canal; the third, to alleviate the distress among the Dublin Weavers, thrown out of work by the drastic Protectionist policy of Great Britain. All three had their modicum of success. The stately building, designed—and not ill designed—to rival the Royal Exchange of London, now forms the main architectural attraction of our Municipal Buildings. The Grand Canal still forms the main waterway between the Liffey and the Shannon. The Weavers' Fund solved the problem of the Unemployed for the time being.

We have got far beyond that point to-day. We see clearly the immorality of a lottery. We do our gambling by the *Pari mutuel*, and on the Stock Exchange; vastly superior methods.

¹ *Saunders's News Letter*, 27th Oct., 1782.

The Government lottery is so thoroughly dead that one can hardly realise how easily the lottery agent slid into the stockbroker. Here is an example. In 1788 Mr. Benjamin Disraeli opened an office for the sale of lottery tickets, in Grafton Street, Dublin. At first, Mr. Disraeli was styled lottery ticket seller; next he becomes lottery ticket seller and stockbroker; then stockbroker and lottery agent; and finally stockbroker *tout court*. This Mr. Disraeli, whose degree of relationship to the Earl of Beaconsfield is not clear, became a prominent member of the Dublin Stock Exchange, and acquired an ample fortune. In 1810, the former lottery-agent served as High Sheriff of co. Carlow, and in 1814 he died at the comparatively early age of 48.

With the judicious munificence that so often marks the Jewish character, he utilised a part of his wealth in endowing educational institutions at Rathvilly, co. Carlow, in the land of his adoption. We are ever so much more moral than people who had to do with lotteries, but Mr. Disraeli, the lottery agent, made a use of his money which Stock Exchange speculators would do well to emulate.

In passing from the ill-starred Irish Lottery, a word of explanation is due to English Brethren unaware of the attitude of the legal authorities in Ireland towards certain classes of Lotteries or Raffles. Under the Lottery Acts, gradually increasing in stringency from the time of William III. onwards, any Lottery is as completely illegal in Ireland as in Great Britain. But by long user, the Lottery Acts are never put in force in Ireland, in the case of Lotteries for public charitable purposes, such as the foundation or endowment of Churches, Hospitals, Schools or similar benevolent institutions. Our ecclesiastical friends, and especially those of the Roman Catholic persuasion, avail themselves to the full of this privilege, and no Church Bazaar is held complete without its set of miniature Lotteries.

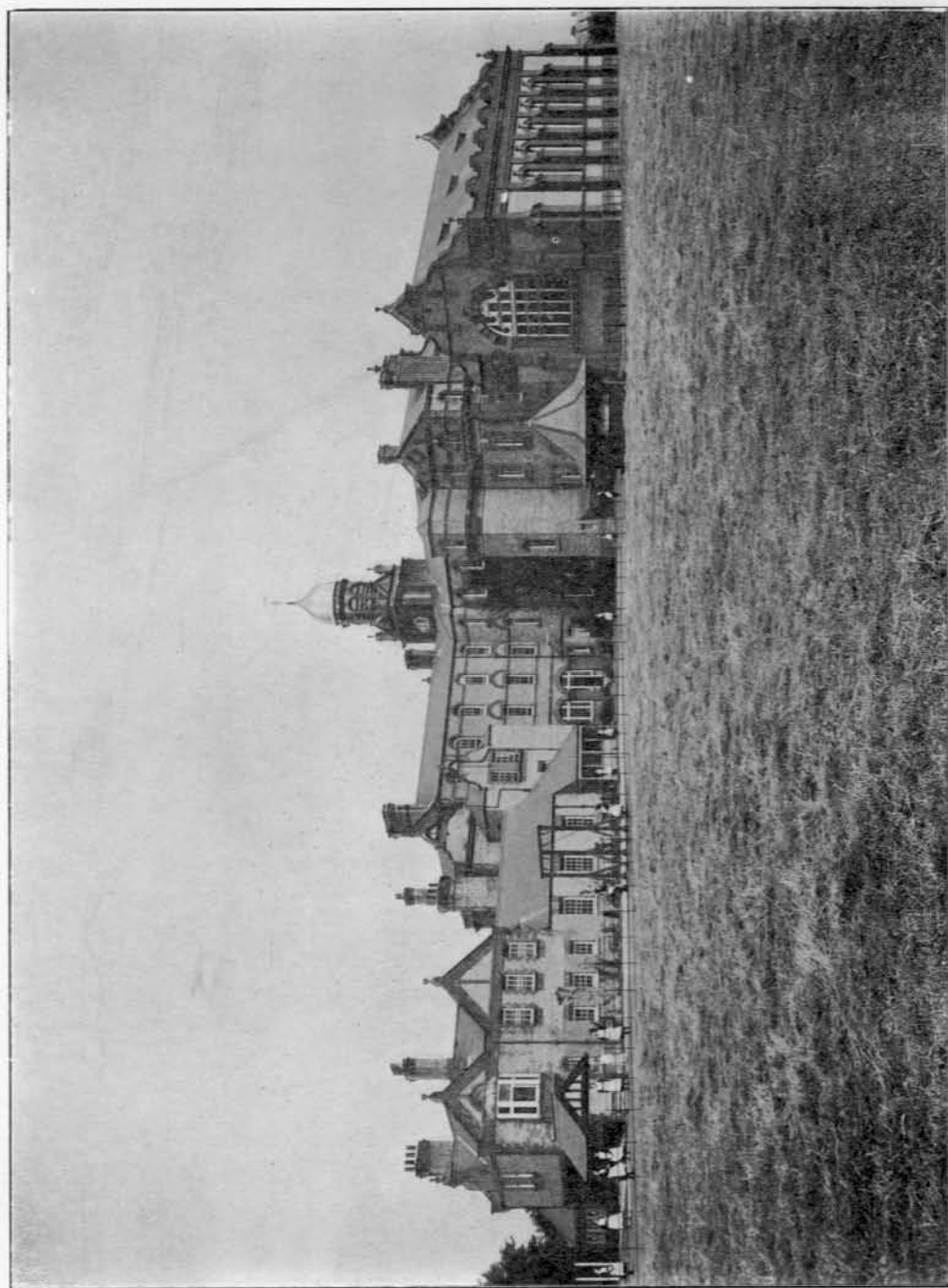
There is something to be said in favour of the discretion exercised by the Irish Executive. Often a kindly donor, interested in the adornment or endowment of his local Church or School, presents to the Bazaar Committee that has undertaken to raise the necessary funds, an object of artistic value, a picture, a vase, or other article of *vertu*, to be turned into money for the laudable purpose in view. For such an article for sale in a local Bazaar it would be futile to expect a remunerative concourse of customers, unless some such expedient as a Raffle is adopted. Hence, as soon as the legal authorities have convinced themselves that the undertaking is honest and above-board, no proceedings are instituted under the Lottery Acts unless there is evidence of *mala fides*. It would be absurd to contend that such Lotteries foster the spirit of gambling: even in the onslaught of ecclesiastical controversy no polemic has hurled this stone at his neighbour's windows.

The connivance, if not the sanction, of the Irish Legal Authorities, the undisguised patronage of the Roman Catholic Church, and the ease with which considerable sums can be raised, especially for building purposes, have, now and again, recommended the method to Irish Lodges desirous of erecting Freemasons' Halls. But the method is outside the law as emphatically as Freemasonry is within the law, and has been steadily discountenanced by the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

THE ENGLISH GIRLS' SCHOOL.

We have seen how our good Brethren of the eighteenth century began to form schemes for the education of the orphan children of their less fortunate fellows. The first of these schemes to come to maturity in the British Isles was the Girls' School,

MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, DUBLIN, 1910.



VIEW FROM THE PLAYING-FIELDS.

projected in 1788 by Bro. the Chevalier Ruspini, an Italian by birth, an Englishman by choice, and a Freemason by heart.¹ He was fortunate enough to secure for the School, almost from the very beginning, the patronage of the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Moderns, the more aristocratic and opulent of the two Grand Lodges that then divided the allegiance of the Brotherhood in England.

At the Quarterly Communication held in February, 1790, the Grand Lodge of the Moderns extended formal recognition to the School, which had already testified its grateful sense of the patronage of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, by adopting the somewhat clumsy title of "The Royal Cumberland Free Masons' School."

THE ENGLISH BOYS' SCHOOL.

In 1798, certain of the English Brethren, who held under the Grand Lodge of the Antients, devised a plan "for clothing and educating the Sons of indigent Free Masons." This plan, cordially adopted by the Grand Lodge of the Antients, has developed into the "Royal Masonic Institution for Boys," the inevitable complement and fair rival in good works of the Girls' School, which had the advantage of ten years' start.

The further history of these admirable Institutions does not come within our scope. Nor is there any need to dilate upon their progress. Their success has drawn all eyes upon them. Last year the income of the ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS amounted to £32383 6s. 4d., and the income of the ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS to £36408 2s. 5d. Their story has been adequately told by the laborious pen of Bro. Blizard Abbott in the series of weighty Handbooks which our late Brother devoted to our Charitable Institutions.²

THE IRISH GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The case stands otherwise with the MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL of Ireland. Not only is there no authoritative history of the School, but tradition has already taken liberties with its humble beginning.

Undoubtedly the inception of the plan was due to the foundation of the Royal Cumberland School. Almost contemporaneously with the establishment of the Institution, the attention of the Irish Fraternity was called to the prospect by paragraphs such as the following:

"The Institution of Free Masonry was never more splendid, powerful, or affluent than at the present period. We may add, that no Society was ever more distinguished by its benevolence and liberality. It has been objected, however, that the operation of its kindly spirit has not extended to the relief of the widows and children of its necessitous brethren. By the latest London prints, however, we are happy to find that a plan is in agitation to remedy in part this apparent defect. It is supported by such high names and authority as to remove at once all doubt of the propriety of the measure and its eventual good effects. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland has condescended to become the patroness of a School for the maintenance and education of 15 girls, the daughters of indigent Free Masons. A well digested plan has already been proposed and approved for the conduct of the institution, and a subscription successfully set on foot for this charitable purpose."³

¹ The Chevalier Bartholomew Ruspini was initiated at Bristol, 7th April, 1762, in the *Bush Lodge*, now extinct. *History of Freemasonry in Bristol*, by A. C. Powell and J. Littleton; Bristol, 1910 (p. 41).

² *History of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls*: London, G. Kenning & Son, 1889. *History of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys*: London, G. Kenning & Son, 1885. See also *A.Q.C.*, vol. xviii, p. 65.

³ *Dublin Chronicle*, Tuesday, April 8th, 1788.

The Leaven spread. In 1792, "Sundry Brethren" in Dublin, inspired by the success, and convinced of the merits of the Charitable Organization just established by the Chevalier Ruspini, formed themselves into a modest "Society for the Schooling of the Orphan Female Children of Distressed Masons." These Brethren seem to have belonged to the ROYAL ARCH LODGE, No. 190 on the Register of the Grand Lodge. It ranked fifteenth among the Lodges meeting in Dublin, and was then sometimes spoken of as No. 15 on the Metropolitan List. This double numeration must be borne in mind when treating of Irish Lodges meeting within the limits of the Metropolitan Committee of Charity and Inspection.

The same year, 1792, saw the foundation of another, and more pretentious scheme for educating Female Orphans. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this Institution had a Masonic smack about it, and has contributed to a confusion between it and the Freemasons' Institution, which has proved no unworthy rival.

"FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE,

North Circular Road, Dublin.

"Yesterday [Tuesday, 12th June, 1792], the Foundation Stone of an intended House for the Education of Female Orphans, near Prussia St., was laid by Mrs. Peter Latouche; several of the Governors and Governesses of the Charity were present. An Inscription is engraved on Copper, and inserted in the Stone as follows :

The first Stone of this House
For the Education of Female Orphans
was laid

By Mrs. Elizabeth Latouche,
Consort to Peter Latouche, Esqre.

Of the City of Dublin,

On the 12th day of June,

In the Year of Our Lord, 1792,

And in the thirty-second Year of the Reign

Of our Sovereign King, George the Third.

Whitmore Davis, Architect."

"Mrs. Latouche, as a Mason's wife, had on a very handsome apron of a Royal Arch Mason, and handled her trowel very well, which was a silver one, with this inscription

The first Stone
of the

Female Orphan House

Was laid by Mrs. Elizabeth Latouche

With this Trowel,

On the 12th of June, 1792.

"The Governors of this Charity (one of the first in this Kingdom), have been not a little attentive to it since its institution, and in particular the Site they have chosen for their House, from its healthful Situation and Salubrity of Air, is superior to any in the Vicinity of Dublin."¹

Thus was laid the Foundation Stone of the Female Orphan House, a beneficent Institution that still forms one of the glories of Dublin. The lady who performed the ceremony with Quasi-Masonic Honours was the wife of the head of the great Huguenot family whom we have already met in connection with the Lottery Scheme, and who were as eminent in Masonic as in Civic life. The ceremony, with its Masonic adjuncts, took place in 1792, the very year in which "Sundry Brethren" began to bestir

¹ *Public Register or Freeman's Journal*, 12th-14th June, 1792.

themselves on behalf of the orphan children of the Irish Craft. As a result, tradition has mixed the events together, and an imaginary Freemasons' Orphan House has been accredited to a supposititious site "near Prussia Street."¹

Meantime, the founders of the modest Masonic Scheme for defraying the Schooling of our Orphans, pursued their way steadily, and with gradually increasing acceptance. By 1795, the scheme had so grown upon their hands that they felt justified in approaching the Grand Lodge of Ireland with a petition for recognition and approbation. They were received with open arms. The formal sanction was at once granted, and at the next Stated Communication, February, 1796, a vote of thanks was passed to "the worthy Brethren with whom the idea originated." We can thankfully say that from that day to this, the prosperity of the Masonic Female Orphan School of Ireland has kept pace with that of the Sister Institution in England.

The names of "the worthy Brethren with whom the idea originated" were not specified in the Minutes of Grand Lodge, and the very fact of their connection with the Freemasons' Orphan School has long been forgotten. But their work was fair and square work, and their names deserve to be remembered. They are as follows: Bro. James Sandy, Merchant, Marlborough Street; John Cash, Paper Merchant, Sackville Street; J. D. Clark, Ironmonger, Aungier Street; John Hill, Optician, Aungier Street; James King, Stationer and Paper Stainer, Grafton Street; James Brush, Jeweller, St. Andrew Street, and Rev. Jonathan Ashe, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

Two of these Brethren deserve passing notice. The Rev. Jonathan Ashe was at the time curate of St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, the Church in which the Grand Lodge of Ireland, held last month its Memorial Service in honour of the great King, who had passed away. The Rev. Jonathan Ashe took his B.A. in 1787, proceeded M.A. in due course, and ultimately took the degree of D.D. in 1807. He was an enthusiastic Freemason, and was much in request as a preacher of Masonic Charity Sermons.

Here is an example:

"ROYAL ARCH LODGE, No. 190-15. Dublin, October 15th, 1795. A.L. 5795.

THE WORSHIPFUL MASTER ON THE THRONE

RESOLVED, that our Worthy Brother and Chaplain, the Rev. Jonathan Ashe, (Senior Warden elect), be requested to preach a SERMON, in Eustace Street Meeting House, on Sunday the 27th instant, being St. John's Day at one o'clock.

Resolved, that this Lodge do attend on the Occasion, and that the Collection may be for the Benefit of Distressed Masons under Confinement for Debt.

Resolved, that the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren, of all the Lodges in the City, together with all the Fraternity in Town, be requested to aid this benevolent purpose.

The great good that has been done by the Fund collected the last two years, enabled the Committee of Charity to liberate eleven Brethren, whose debts amounted to 665*l* 10*s*. 3*d*."²

If any reader desires to savour Bro. Ashe's pulpit oratory, he will find a specimen in the London *Free-Mason's Magazine*, vol. ix., pp. 382, 468: 1798.

¹ The same week that witnessed the unwonted spectacle of a lady performing a public function, arrayed in the "very handsome Apron of a Royal Arch Mason," witnessed a similar ceremony, in which the principal performer also wore a significant variety of Masonic clothing. On 14th June, 1792, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs attended at the foundation of the Sessions House, the Dublin counterpart of the London Old Bailey, "His Lordship (who is a bright Mason) being clothed with the Apron of the Higher Order," laid the stone with full Masonic Honours. As to the Higher Orders of Freemasonry, it will be remembered that the Order of the Temple was established in Ireland before 1769, and that the Degree of the Rose Croix was introduced into Dublin in 1782, years before any trace of the Degree, or the Rite to which it belongs, is found in any English-speaking Jurisdiction. The "Higher Orders" have been worked in Dublin continuously from the foregoing dates.

² *Saunders' News Letter and Daily Advertiser*.—December 23rd, 1795.

The Rev. Jonathan Ashe was Curate of St. Andrew's Church from 1790 to 1801, when he disappears from the list of Dublin clergy. He reappears at Bristol, whence he publishes in 1813 his well-known *Masonic Manual*.¹

Bro. James Brush was of a different stamp. He seems to have been the first jeweller in Dublin to make Masonic insignia his speciality. He issued an elaborate show-card, so well designed and engraved as to have been mistaken for a frontispiece to some pretentious volume. He served as Treasurer of the Irish Orphans' Scheme from its very inception in 1792 till 1800, when Grand Lodge formally took over the School. It was largely due to his management that the School weathered the storm that closed the century in Ireland.

All the foregoing Brethren were of the middle class of Society, and they belonged to a middle-class Lodge. Its distinctive title was Royal Arch Lodge, No. 190 on the Register of Grand Lodge, and No. 15 in the list of Dublin Lodges meeting within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Committee of Charity and Inspection. No. 190-15 was not the only Lodge bearing the title of Royal Arch. At that date there was no separate governing body for the Royal Arch, and the degree was worked under the authority of the Craft Warrant. The Lodges which affected the Degree were styled Royal Arch Lodges. To-day they would be marked in the Calendar as Lodges with Royal Arch Chapters attached.

As soon as No. 190-15 had broached the subject in Grand Lodge, help flowed in on all sides. Foremost to stretch a brotherly hand was another Royal Arch Lodge, No. 198-17. This was an aristocratic Lodge. It had entertained the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Antients, the Earl of Antrim, when he visited the Grand Lodge of Ireland.² Among its members were Lord Hutchinson, the Earl of Mountmorres, Viscount Valentia, Sir Richard Steele, Bart., Alexander Jaffray, D.G.M., John Leech, G.S., William Semple, D.G. Treasurer, and, above all, John Boardman, Grand Treasurer. Looking back through the vista of more than a hundred years, we can see that John Boardman did more than any other man of his day to keep the fire of Masonic Benevolence alive in Ireland during the troublous years that began the last century.

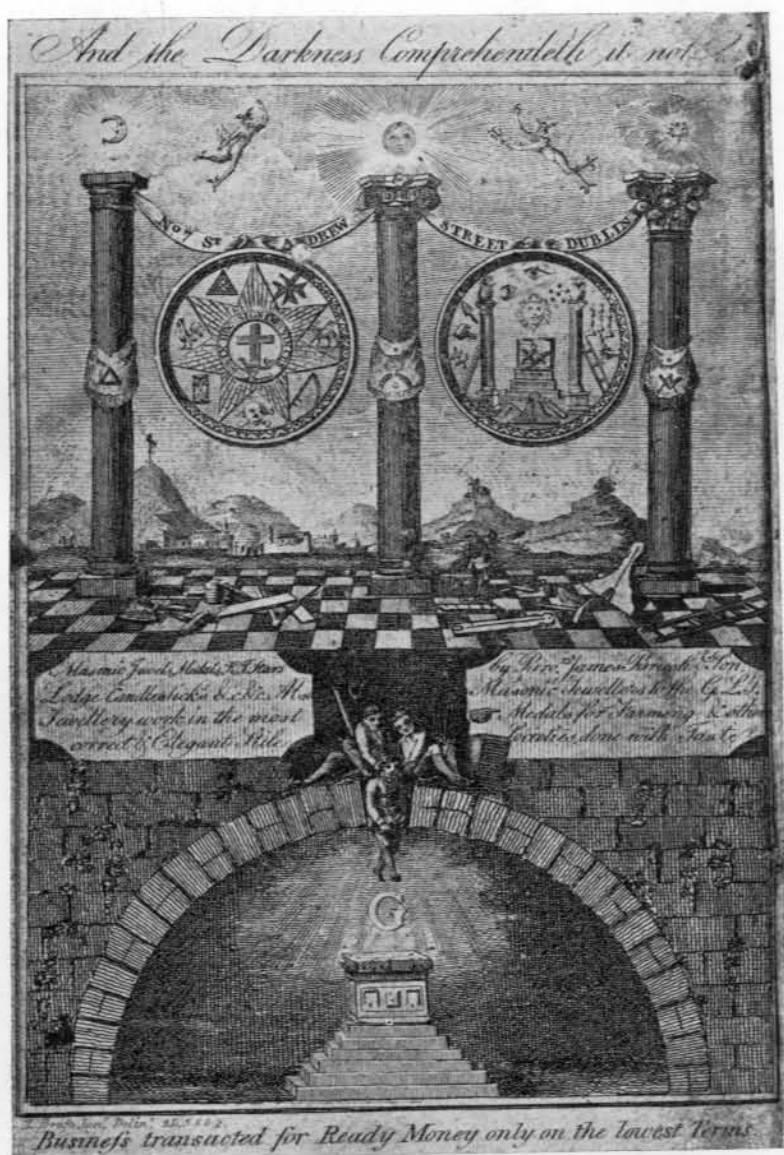
Thus reinforced, Lodge No. 190-15 organized a theatrical performance in aid of the funds of the Girls' School, for it was no longer the mere "schooling" that the Brethren sought to defray.

"For the BENEFIT of the ORPHANS and Destitute Children of Distressed FREE and
ACCEPTED MASONS.

By Permission of the Right Worshipful and Right Honourable Richard LORD
BARON DONOUGHMORE, GRAND MASTER of MASONS in Ireland, at the THEATRE ROYAL,
PETER STREET, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1797.

¹ The full title of the original edition is as follows:—*The | Masonic Manual : | or, | Lectures on Freemasonry : | containing the | Instructions, Documents, and | Discipline, | of the | Masonic Economy. | By | the Rev. JONATHAN ASHE, D.D., M.M. | Indocti discant et ament meminisse periti. | London : | Printed by D. Deans, 1, Catherine-Street, Strand : | for John Cawthorn, No. 5, Catherine-Street, Strand, | Bookseller to Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales. | 1814. | A second edition was issued in 1825, after the author's death, by John Meaden, 1, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden. Subsequent editions of *The Manual* were issued in 1843 and in 1870: the former under the somewhat perfunctory editorship of the Rev. Dr. Oliver; the latter under the more painstaking supervision of the Rev. Dr. J. E. Cox: Richard Spencer, Gt. Queen Street, London. Certain differences in doctrine and usage that existed between the Grand Lodge of Ireland (the parent of the Antients) and the less conservative Grand Lodge of England (Moderns) can be traced in the original edition.*

² Owing to the similarity of description, the Entertainment was inadvertently attributed to Lodge No. 190-15 in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvi. (1903), p. 79,



SHOW-CARD USED BY BRO. JAMES BRUSH, MASONIC JEWELLER, 1774-1812.

Mr. Astley has been Solicited to give a Benefit for the above Charity, has generously offered every Assistance in his Power by preparing a Grand Display of Entertainments on this truly benevolent Occasion.

The Brotherhood and the Public are most earnestly requested to exert their Interest in support of an Institution, more especially as the Charity Sermon preached on St. John's Day for this humane Purpose, was under a Contribution of untoward Circumstances deplorably unproductive.

Tickets to be had of the Grand Master and Officers, of The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and all the Masters of the Lodges in this City, and of the Committee appointed by Lodge No. 15 to carry this humane Purpose into Effect, and of Mr. Connell at the Theatre.

The Circus to be fitted up for the Brotherhood at Box prices.¹

The Committee mentioned in the foregoing extract consisted of the brethren of No. 190-15, whose names we have given above.

No method of raising money for the benevolent purposes of Freemasonry was more common in the eighteenth century than Benefit Plays. Curiosity has often been expressed as to the terms and conditions on which Theatres were taken for the purpose. On the present occasion, the precise charges and profits were published, and we may take it that the conditions on which the celebrated Mr. Astley hired out his Amphitheatre would be generally accepted by the Profession.

“At PETER STREET THEATRE, on Friday evening last;

FOR the satisfaction of the BROTHERHOOD and the PUBLIC the following is a correct statement. viz. :—

Cash received in the House	£95. 16 5
Tickets delivered but not paid for	92. 1. 8
<hr/>	
Paid Mr. Astley for the House, as }	£187. 18. 1.
per Agreement	56. 17. 6
<hr/>	
Balance when Tickets are paid for	£181. 0. 7.

From the sum remaining to be deducted, Advertising, Printing, and other Incidents.

On this occasion Thanks are justly due to Mr. Connell and all the Performers of the House, and especially Mr. Johannot, who, with a truly Masonic zeal, marked his exertions and earnest wish to assist the funds of the Charity. The Committee for conducting this truly benevolent Institution earnestly entreat the several Ladies and Gentlemen who have had Tickets to pass, for this Charity to send the amount of them to Mr. James Brush, Jeweller, St. Andrew Street, Chairman and Treasurer to the Committee, that the purpose of the Charity may be immediately carried into effect.”

The Orphans' Benefit at Astley's Theatre reached the dubious dignity of contemporary verse. Bro. S. Holden, an enterprising music-seller, as well as an ardent Freemason, brought out a volume, entitled *A Selection of Masonic Songs*, dedicated to the Fraternity. The volume is of some pretension, giving the full music of the songs, and being engraved throughout on copper-plates. It contains a *Song and chorus written by Br. Connel, on behalf of the Masonic Orphan School*, in which the following verses occur :—

¹ *Public Register or Freeman's Journal*, 12th January, 1797.

I.

To old Hiram, in Heaven where he sat in full Glee,
 A few brother Masons sent up a petition,
 That He, their inspirer and Patron would be,
 To help Masons Orphans, and mend their condition,
 The Gods were all mute,
 When he mention'd our suit,
 They gave their consent, and donations to boot,
 Then who would not wish, like Celestials divine,
 In a Cause like the present to cheerfully join.

II.

The Messenger flew to our Royal Arch Dome,
 Where the Masons were seated in great expectation,
 The Tyler, was ready ; announced he was come,
 When the Lodge was resumed, every man in his station ;
 Our Grand Master there,
 Fill'd the Royal Arch Chair,
 When he read, ev'ry Brother with rapture did stare !
 Rejoiced ! that the Gods, with donations divine,
 To assist Masons' Orphans, did cheerfully join.

III.

Strait the news was made public, the Brotherhood ran,
 To announce, to all Masons, old Hiram's direction,
 They bow'd to the summons, and all to a man,
 Clubb'd together their mites, for the orphans' protection.
 Wives, Widows and Maids,
 And Men of all trades,
 To ASTLEYS came running to offer their aids,
 And all who contribute donations to join,
 For the Orphans' of Masons, are surely divine.

And so on, and so on, through a morass of kindly doggrel.

The mention of Astley's Theatre involves a brief digression, tinged with sadness, as it calls up memories of a departed Brother, to whom our Lodge has stood under heavy obligation from its earliest days. Our Brother, J. E. Le Feuvre, died full of years and honours, yet all too soon for his friends. In 1908 he contributed to our *Transactions* an interesting note on Astley's Amphitheatre.¹ Finding that Astley had a similar establishment in Dublin, Bro. Le Feuvre asked the present writer to furnish him with some information on the point, which seemed to have been overlooked by local historians. The request was willingly complied with, but Bro. Le Feuvre's untimely death prevented him from making the skilful use of the information which such a master-hand would have made. Briefly, Philip Astley established an Amphitheatre, or Circus, in Dublin, 1787. The holders of the existing patents for Theatres in Dublin, convinced that Astley would prove a dangerous rival, are said to have bought up, or otherwise secured every eligible site in Dublin. But Astley was too much for them. He secured a patch of ground in Derby-Square, a site in the older part of the city, and within a stone's throw of the memorable Tavern, where the Grand Lodge of Ireland met on St. John's Day in Summer, 1725. The undertaking proved a remarkable success. Derby Square proved too small for its frequenters. At the expiration of the lease in 1794, Astley removed to a more commodious and permanent building, erected in the grounds

¹ A.Q.C., vol: xxi., p. 69.

of the Molyneux Asylum, Peter-street. This was the Theatre in which the Freemasons assembled for the Orphans' Benefit, in 1796.¹ After its disuse as an Amphitheatre, the building was converted in 1815, into a Proprietary Chapel, in communion with the Church of Ireland. It has had the good fortune to command the services of eminent Pulpit Orators, and continues to enjoy the favour of the Evangelical public to this day.

The accession to their funds accruing from the Benefit at Astley's Theatre, and the knowledge that their scheme had met with the hearty approval of the Irish Brotherhood, emboldened the Committee to take a house and conduct therein the entire education and maintenance of the orphans. The Grand Treasurer, Bro. John Boardman, provided them with a fitting house, in immediate proximity to his own dwelling. This house, standing by itself in Gordon's Lane, Dublin, was the first occupied by the Masonic Orphan School of Ireland. Gordon's Lane was then a footway between Charlemont Street, in which stood the Grand Treasurer's house, and Richmond Street, two main thoroughfares leading to our southern suburbs. Gordon's Lane itself was bounded by hedge-rows, over which the passer-by could see the slopes of the Dublin mountains. It has been long since handed over to artisans' cottages of the most approved and least attractive type.

During its sojourn in Gordon's Lane, the School was supported by appeals in the Church as well as in the Theatre, and with increasing acceptance. Here is an instance of the publicity it was sought to gain for these appeals.

"NOTICE.

"To the worthy Fraternity of Free Masons, and the Benevolent Public.

"The annual Charity Sermon for the Masonic Female Orphan School, Gordon's Lane, Charlemont St., will be preached in St. John's Church, on Sunday, 10th February, 1799, by the Rev. Brother George Jenkins, A.B."²

It will be noted that this Service was held later than usual in the year 1799, owing to the dislocation of Society produced by the Rebellion of 1798. It says much for the Brethren that they had been able to keep their School in Gordon's Lane "a going concern" in those troubled times.

At the January Communication, 1798, before the Rebellion had broken out, the Grand Lodge, at the instance of Bro. John Boardman, Grand Treasurer, adopted the following Resolutions :

"Right Worshipful Master WALTER WADE, M.D., D.G.M., on the Throne.

RESOLVED, that it is expedient a fund be raised for the purpose of establishing a SCHOOL for the education and maintenance of the ORPHAN CHILDREN OF FREEMASONS.

"On which a Committee of the Grand Lodge was appointed, and it was resolved to raise a fund by contributions from the several Warranted Lodges in Ireland, of not less than Ten British Shillings annually, and by subscribing among the Brethren and other well disposed persons, and by an Annual Charity Sermon; and that any Lodge paying the sum of Ten Guineas, shall be exempted from such Annual Subscription.

"Governors were also appointed, consisting of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, and the Masters of such Lodges as shall pay Ten Guineas, all for the time being; and that all persons paying Ten Guineas shall be Governors for life; and any person paying an Annual Sum of One Guinea shall be a Governor so long as he pays that subscription."

¹ Our thanks are due to Bro. W. B. Hextall for having started the hare we have coursed home to Astley's. See *A.Q.C.*, vol xx., p. 367. (1907).

² *Public Register or Freeman's Journal*, 22nd January, 1799. This sympathetic sermon was published by the Governors of the School, who lay stress, in their prefatory remarks, on the fraternal zeal of their Rev. Brother in "coming a long journey to town, at this inclement season, to plead the Orphans' cause." It may be inferred from a MS. note on the title-page of a copy in the present writer's collection, that the Rev. George Jenkins travelled to Dublin from Edenderry, King's Co.

Before any further steps could be taken, the Rebellion broke out, and Grand Lodge was compelled to suspend its Communications during great part of the year. It was not till March, 1800, that the Committee of Grand Lodge assumed responsibility for the School. The Treasurer, Bro. James Brush, handed over the balance in hand, amounting to £112 11s., to which Grand Lodge added a subsidy of £200.¹

To us, looking back, many of the sources of income of Charitable Institutions a century ago seem odd. Repeatedly we find Juries handing over their fees to the School. Still more frequently we find the Lord Mayor and City Magistrates sending to the School scores of loaves confiscated for light weight at the customary Assize of Bread. Once we find a strange bequest, which leaves our curiosity unsatisfied.

“The celebrated Mrs. Mayne, *alias* Sally McLaine, bid this world adieu a few days ago, in Dundrum. It is said she died worth £4000. By her will she bequeathed £500 to her brother, £500 to a citizen of this town, (one of her executors), £200 to a boy named Mayne, her husband’s son, and £100 to a little girl, whose mother had died in her service: and most of the residue of her property is to be apportioned to the Masonic Female Orphan School. She had a strong sense in her death of past favours.”²

We have already had the opportunity of showing the nature and extents of the profits derived from a Benefit at the Theatre. We can here show a similar schedule of the profits from a Charity Sermon.

“By the Charity Sermon preached in St. Anne’s Church by the Rev. John Jones for the Masonic Female Orphan School the sum of £100 12s. 6½d. was collected in the Church, and the following donations afterwards received, viz., Hon. A. Hely Hutchinson, Five Guineas; Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy, Sir Richard Steele, Bart.; Rev. Thomas Hawkesworth, Robert Crane Bryanston, John Rogerson, Peter Slingsby, and William Wentworth, Esq., and from A.M. by John Boardman, One Guinea each: Mrs. Foot (London) by R. C. Bryanston, £2; Mrs. Corry and Mrs. Coates, by the Rev. R. Handcock, £1 each: Major Cornwall, Wm. Gilbert, Griffith William, 10s. each: T. Ormsby and Mrs. Mara, 6/- each: and Wm. F. Graham, D.G.S., Ten Guineas, for which the Governors return their sincere thanks. They also acknowledge 29 twelve-penny, and 64 six-penny loaves and 9 pounds of Butter at sundry times from the Seneschal, and Market Jury of St. Sepulchre’s.”³

It is pleasant to find that the claims of Masonic Benevolence were as heartily recognised in the Church as in the Theatre.

The rent of the School house in Gordon’s Lane was £25 a year, and the number of Orphans accommodated was fourteen. After ten years of residence in Gordon’s Lane a larger house was taken in Dunville Lane, Ranelagh, a country lane in the same suburb, but a mile or so farther out of town. To this “commodious new house,” as the Balance-sheet puts it, the School was removed in 1807, and the number of pupils increased to eighteen, a number at which it stopped for many years. In 1816 the School was removed to No. 4, Gloucester Place, in a diametrically opposite quarter of the City, apparently for the purpose of bringing the inmates under the direct supervision and ministration of the Rector of the Parish, the Rev. Robert Handcock, D.D., who was also Grand Secretary. Ten years later the School was again removed, this time to No. 52, Jervis Street, a district in which more than one former Grand Officer had resided. After seven years in Jervis Street the School was again removed right across the City, to No. 6, Hamilton Row, Merrion Square. Seven years more saw the School on its way, in 1843, to No. 7, South Richmond Street, a site on the suburban high road into which

¹ See *Complete Treatise of the Geography of Ireland*, by Paul Deighan, Philomath: Dublin. [1810.]

² *Public Register*, Tuesday, 27th August, 1805.

³ *Public Register or Freeman’s Journal*, 2nd July, 1810.

the western end of Gordon's Lane led. But the situation was far different in environment from the country lane on which Bro. Boardman's windows looked in 1796. It had become a main artery of traffic to a rapidly growing suburb, bearing much the same relation to Dublin that Clapham does to London. So the Brethren took heart of grace, and built for themselves a new and commodious mansion capable of accommodating forty-five Orphans.

To quote from the *Ahiman Rezon* of 1858:—

"1852. In this year, the Masonic Orphan School for the daughters of deceased Freemasons was removed to a commodious house, built at Burlington Place, Upper Baggot St., on a plot of ground leased to the Governors of the School by the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, at a nominal rent; this house possessing every requisite for such an institution was finished in an incredibly short period, it having been commenced in February, and opened for the business of the School in the first week in September that year."

Here we may leave the story of the small beginning of the Masonic Female Orphan School of Ireland; it has never been told before.

To this brief sketch we might add that the warm-hearted Brethren of Munster organized an Orphanage for themselves in 1820, and maintained it till 1852, when it was merged in the Masonic Female Orphan School, Dublin.

The foundation of the Masonic Orphan Boys' School, Ireland, lies hopelessly outside our chronological limit. This magnificent Institution, which shelters one hundred boys, was not founded till 1867.

Within the lifetime of one man, the prosperity of the Masonic Orphan Schools of Ireland has increased by leaps and bounds. When the circumstances of the country, the number of subscribing Brethren, and the proportion of claimants on their County, are taken into consideration, we can say, with pardonable pride, that the Benevolent Institutions of the Irish Fraternity will stand favourable comparison with those of any other Jurisdiction. This prosperity has, indeed, come within the lifetime of one man, for it is due to one man, the Rt. Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon, the foremost Freemason, the truest Brother, and the noblest man whom Ireland has seen in our time. We who knew and loved him have neither the wish nor the need to enshroud our sorrow in words. Our grief is of the heart. His death took from each of us something of life, but has left us Memory and Hope. *Sint animæ nostræ cum amico illo amicissimo!*

THE SWEDISH ORPHANAGES.

The story of these Charities would be incomplete without a reference to the earliest orphan asylum established by the Craft. This honour belongs to the Grand Lodge of Sweden. Freemasonry was introduced into Sweden from England about 1735, and seems to have taken great hold of the wealthy classes. In 1753, the Swedish Lodges were anxious to commemorate the birth of a princess of the Royal House that sheltered them. They hit upon the plan of establishing an orphan asylum at Stockholm. An annual concert was organised for the benefit of this institution, and proved not less successful as a source of revenue than the great festivals of the English schools. In 1767, a great accession to the resources of the Swedish Institution took place. In that year a wealthy merchant of Stockholm, Johann Bohmann, a member of the Grand Lodge of Sweden, endowed it with 300,000 copper dollars. This sum is not

quite so formidable as it seems; for Thory, from whom we borrow the account, is careful to indicate that it represents only 130,000 francs, that is, about £5,200 sterling. There is an odd similarity between the names of the English Bro. Boaman and the Swedish Bro. Bohmann, or Boman. The one sounds like an attempt to reproduce the other. In 1778, the Queen of Sweden gave the Asylum an endowment of sixty dollars a year, and the Burgomaster of Stockholm presented a like sum.

The news of this patronage incited the Brethren of Gottenburg to emulate the beneficence of their Brethren at Stockholm, and they, too, founded, in 1756, a Benevolent Institution for children. This Institution has adopted the plan of boarding-out the children in selected families under proper supervision: a plan which has many advantages, and which has worked satisfactorily under their painstaking administration.

Nor did this close the tale of Swedish benevolence towards the Orphans of the Craft in those early days. In 1762, the Lodge *Gustaf in Karlskrona* founded in that city an Orphanage, of which a section was reserved for Freemasons' children.

We have the authority of Bro. Dr. Wilhelm Begemann¹ of Charlottenburg—we know no higher authority on Continental Freemasonry—for stating that the flourishing condition of these time-honoured Institutions continues unabated in our day. In particular, the Brethren of Stockholm have provided a magnificent building at Cristineberg, where they now maintain an average of one hundred and forty Orphans of the Craft.

Among the less sad memories evoked by the death of our late beloved Sovereign comes the reflection that our Past Grand Master, King Edward VII., was admitted to the light of Freemasonry in a country which boasts so glorious a record of kindness towards the orphans of the Craft.

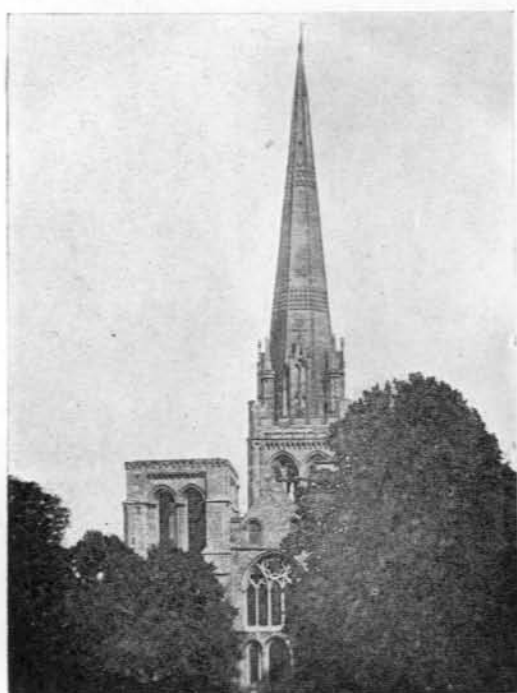
L'ENVOI.

For every shilling contemplated by Bro. John Boaman's forgotten plan, thousands upon thousands have been poured, since the late King, then Prince of Wales, became head of the Craft, into the coffers of the four great Orphan Institutions maintained by the Freemasons of England and Ireland. Yet the need is none the less to-day than in the days of our fathers. The orphan can never cease from the land. The wistful gaze of childish eyes is ever strained in desperate hope to catch the sheltering gates ajar. The tramp of weary little feet throngs endless round our walls. The touch of timid little hands is ever instant on our doors. The bitter cry of our dead brother's child burdens the air by day and night. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

¹ cf. *Vorgeschichte und Anfänge der Freimaurerei: von Dr. W. Begemann; E. S. Mittler und Sohn, Berlin, 1910.*

ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.
CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Plate I.



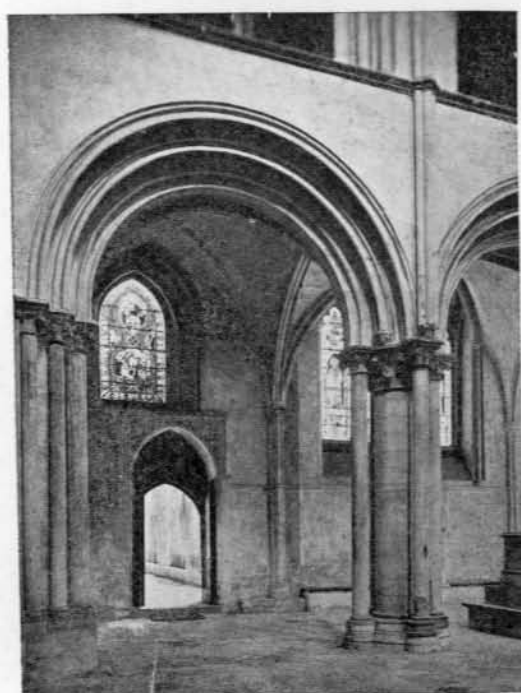
W. H. Barrell.

West View of Cathedral.
From the Bishop's Garden.



J. F. H. Gilbard.

The Bell Tower.



W. H. Barrell.

The Retro-Choir. S. side.



W. H. Barrell.

The Retro-Choir. N. side.

SUMMER OUTING, JULY, 1910, CHICHESTER.

BY BRO. W. B. HEXTALL, P.M.



FTER an interval of five years—since our visit to Chester in 1905—the Quatuor Coronati again made their headquarters in a Cathedral City; and on Thursday, June 30th, 1910, there either were included in the muster at Victoria Station, or joined us at Chichester, the following members of our Lodge and Correspondence Circle:

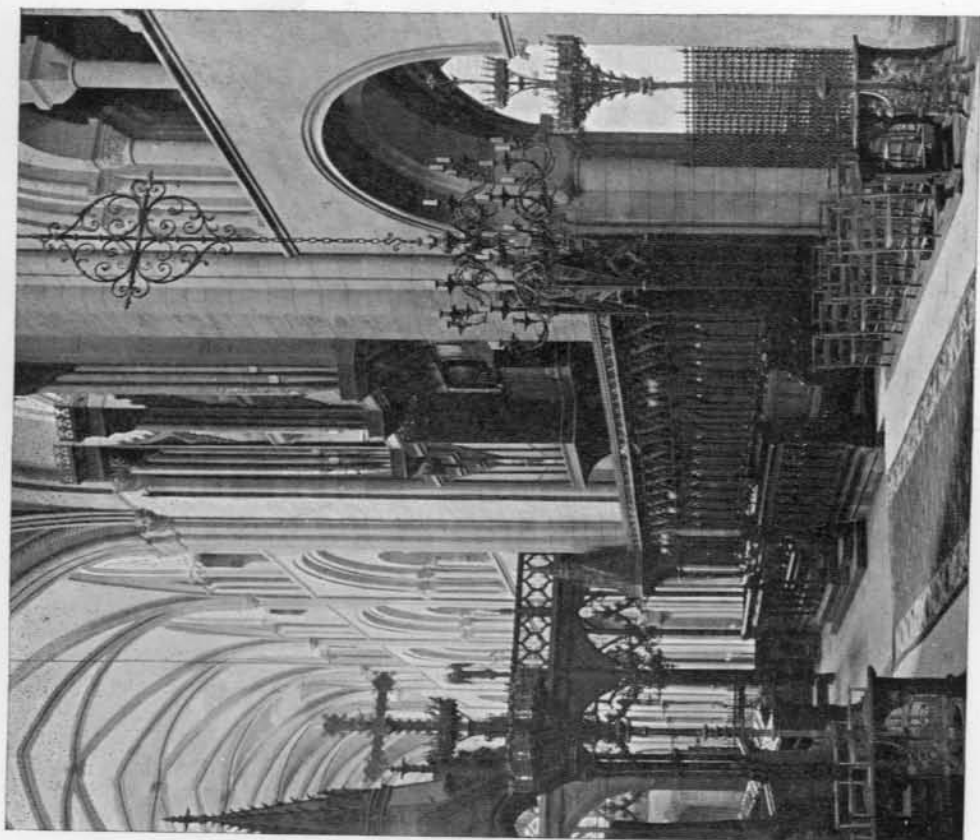
Bros. W. H. Barrell, P.M. 309, Portsmouth; Henry Barrow, P.Pr.G.St.B., Essex; T. A. Bayliss, P.Pr.G.W., Worcestershire; Walter H. Brown, P.G.Stew., London; J. McPhail Bruce, P.M. 481, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Robert Colsell, P.M. 2694, London; G. S. Criswick, L.R., Blackheath; Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O. (W.M. 2076), Chichester; Arnold E. Davey, W.M. 38, Adelaide, South Australia; W. Dickinson, P.M. 1395, Byfleet; E. H. Dring (S.D. 2076), Streatham; Col. R. S. Ellis, G.S.B., London; David Flather, P.Pr.A.G.D.C., W. Yorks; John T. Gaunt, P.Pr.G.St.B., Durham; John W. Gieve, P.A.G.D.C., Portsmouth; J. F. H. Gilbard, 56, London; W. Barry Gregar, P.M., 1672, Westcliff-on-Sea; William Hammond, 209, Wandsworth; W. B. Hextall, P.Pr.G.W., Derbyshire (I.G. 2076); John Holt, P.Pr.G.D., Durham; R. J. Houlton, W.M. 733, Ealing; W. Howard-Flanders, P.Pr.G.St.B., Essex; E. V. Huxtable, 2921, London; Henry Hyde, P.M. 1227, Leytonstone; Thomas Jones, P.M. 1607, Walthamstow; Alfred Joyce, P.M. 2356, Birchington; G. F. Lancaster, P.G.Pt., Gosport; Walter Lawrance, P.A.G.Sup.W., London; Thomas Leete, P.M. 2765, London; H. G. McLachlan, L.R., Lewisham; Robert Manuel, P.A.G.R., London; William Metcalfe, P.G.St.B., Cheshunt; W. W. Mitchell, 56, Arundel; Albert Monk, P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Middlesex; Dr. S. Walshe Owen, P.M. 901, London; Dr. T. Frederick Pearse, Librarian, Dis.G.L., Bengal; W. Herbert Phillipps, P.M. 38, Adelaide, South Australia; Edward Phillips, L.R., London; Fred H. Postans, 2956, Muswell Hill; T. J. Ralling, P.A.G.D.C., Colchester; J. H. Retallack-Moloney, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex; John Richards, 1227, Leyton; Fred A. Robinson, S.W. 3042, Chislehurst; Major John Rose, P.M. 2094, London; Henry Sadler (S.W. 2076), London; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R. (J.W. 2076), London; H. H. Montague Smith, P.M. 3231, London; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C. (Sec., 2076), London; E. H. Staffurth, P.Pr.G.R., Sussex; E. J. Steinberg, 2408, Hampstead; J. William Stevens, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Surrey; J. H. Taylor, S.D. 1275, Blackheath; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C. (I.P.M. 2076), Leicester; Harry Tipper, P.A.G.Pt., London; Col. G. Walton Walker, P.G.D., West Bromwich; J. Procter Watson, 944, Bombay; and E. R. Woodward, London.

A little over two hours brought us to our destination, where, with the Dolphin Hotel as a centre, we were for the next three days to experience much kindness from the Chichester brethren, who generously placed their time and services at our disposal. In the evening, we attended an Emergency Meeting of the Lodge of Union No. 38, and made acquaintance with its members, amongst whom may be particularly named, Bros. George T. Apps, W.M. 38; J. A. Morris Bew, S.W. 2068; Rev. Chancellor H. M. Davey,

P.G.Ch.; Thomas Francis, P.Pr.G.D., the Historian of Sussex Freemasonry; Harold A. Kidd, 2682; J. H. Longman, Sec. 56, Littlehampton; J. R. Newman, Sec. 38; G. W. Staley, W.M. 1726, Bognor; J. St. Clair, P.Pr.G.W.,—Bard, and Chronicler (in a printed paper of November, 1908) of the local Lodges; Eugene E. Street, P.Pr.G.D.C.; H. G. Wyatt, S.W. 38; and Oliver N. Wyatt, P.Pr.G.W.

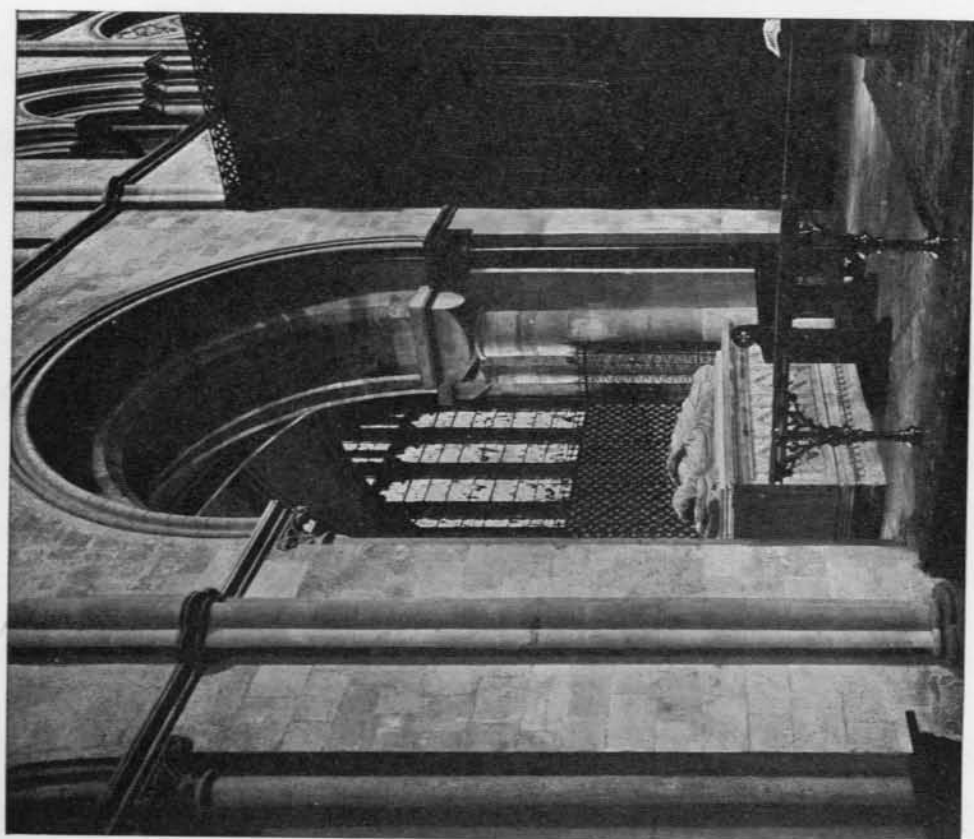
Friday, July 1st, found us under the efficient guidance of Bro. Gordon P. G. Hills, P.M. 2416, L.R., the Cathedral Architect, to whose intimate knowledge not only of his immediate charge, but of all else in Chichester, we were under infinite obligation throughout our visit. Starting from the Market Cross which dominates the main thoroughfares, beautiful still in spite of much defacement after Waller's successful siege in the Civil War, when the Parliament soldiery ran riot in City and Cathedral, we reached the great fifteenth century Campanile tower; the only one now found with any English Cathedral, and containing the early perpendicular Arundel Screen which stood in the Cathedral nave from about 1400 to 1859, and it is to be hoped may presently be replaced; where we heard from Bro. Hills a lucid introduction to the history and architectural features of the Cathedral, whither our steps then tended. Of this "Norman frame clothed with an early thirteenth century dress" (as it is elsewhere succinctly, if a little flippantly, described), it must suffice to say that all its special characteristics—the great width, only surpassed by York Minister, of nave, with its side aisles and Chapels beyond, (a frequent assertion that there are four aisles arrests the attention more than it accurately informs); the gradual and successive growth and additions from commencement of the building after the Norman conquest, when the old bishopric of the South Saxons had been removed here from Selsey, until practical completion some four hundred years later; the exceptional distance at which the Purbeck marble shafts stand away from the central columns in the Retro-Choir, hardly to be found elsewhere; the remnants of Bishop Sherborne's painted decoration on vaulting of the Lady Chapel, and the pictures of Bishops and Kings with an unexplained family likeness running through them; and the two ancient sculptured slabs, reputed to be Saxon and brought from Selsey, fortunately hidden behind choir stalls long before Waller's onslaught, and only discovered in comparatively recent times; were pointed out to, and found deeply interesting by, us. Nor should the wealth of monuments be passed without a word; amongst them several designs by Flaxman; the (restored) altar-tomb where effigies reputed as of Fitzalan, fourteenth Earl of Arundel, beheaded in 1397, and his Countess lie hand-in-hand, and memorials to Bishops of the See, old and modern. Our tour of the Cathedral may not be given in more detail, but everywhere we noticed the loving care and supervision continually bestowed upon it by its guardians.

Thence by a public walk along the old City walls to North Street, and on to St. Mary's Hospital, an almost, if not quite, unique example of the mediæval hospital, founded about 1158 and rebuilt on its present site about 1250, consisting of a chancel, the Chapel, and a nave of great size with timber supports in place of the usual stone columns carrying the massive open timber roof extending over the aisles, which were partitioned off to provide living rooms for the inmates in the seventeenth century, and so remain; and by the Council House, to note the famous "Neptune and Minerva" slab which was found near the spot in 1723, bearing a Latin inscription setting forth the dedication of a Roman temple, and having a special interest as connecting Regnum, the Chichester of Roman times, with the Claudia and the Pudens of 2nd Timothy, iv., 21. Bro. W. H. Rylands gave a full account of this relic in *A.Q.C.*, xi., 177-9; and other notes upon it will be found at xii., 32; xiii., 26; and xxii., 62.



W. H. Barrell.

The Choir. Looking West.



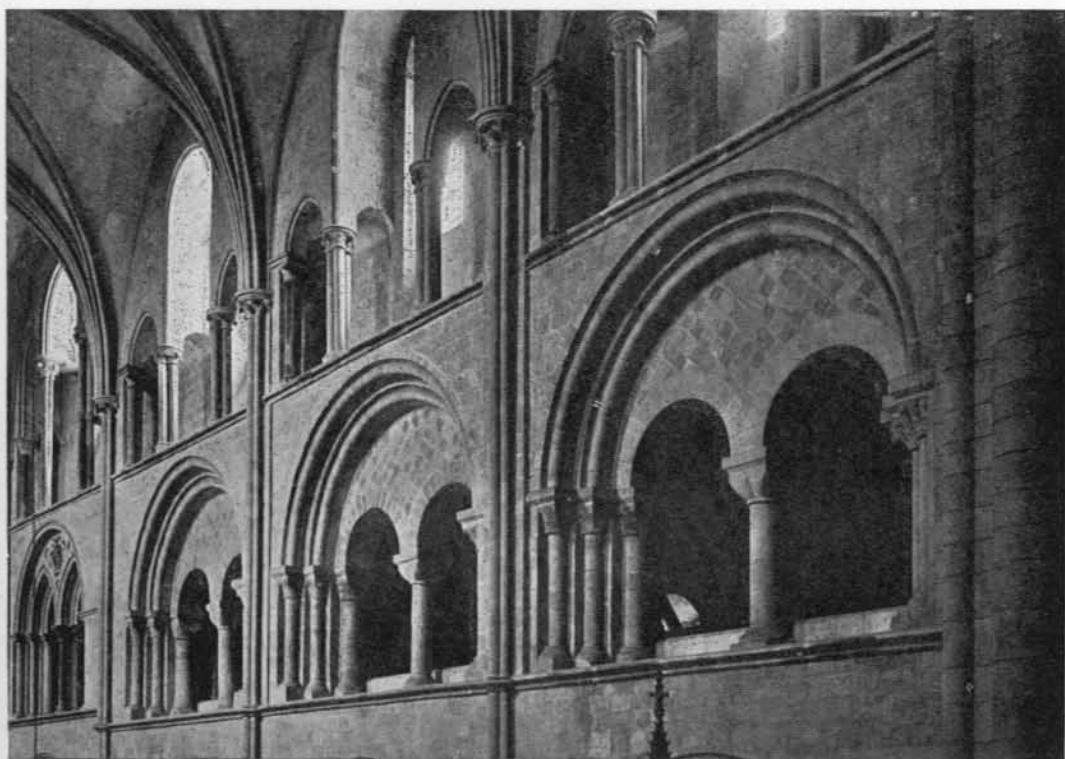
W. H. Barrell.

The North side of the Sanctuary.
Bishop Storey's Monument.



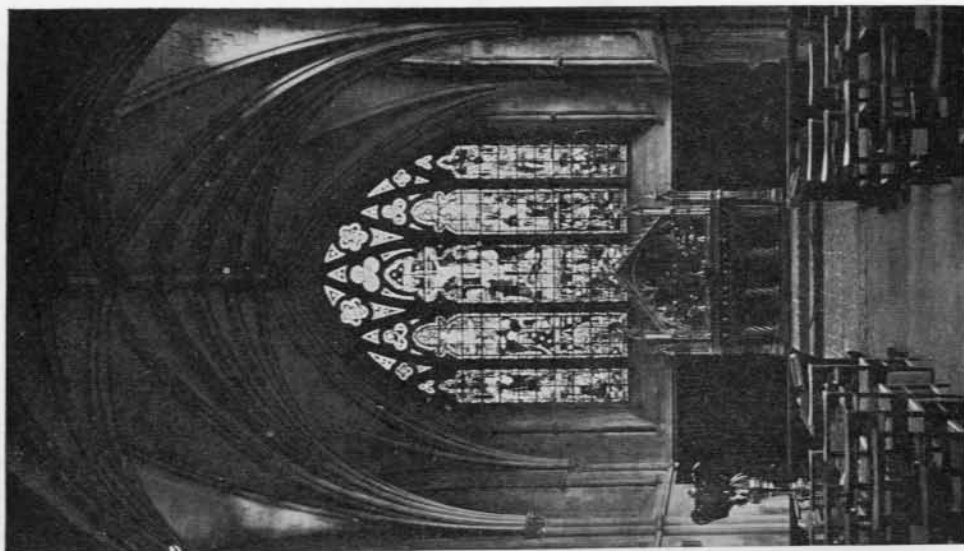
W. H. Barrell.

The Triforium, above Arch to Lady Chapel.

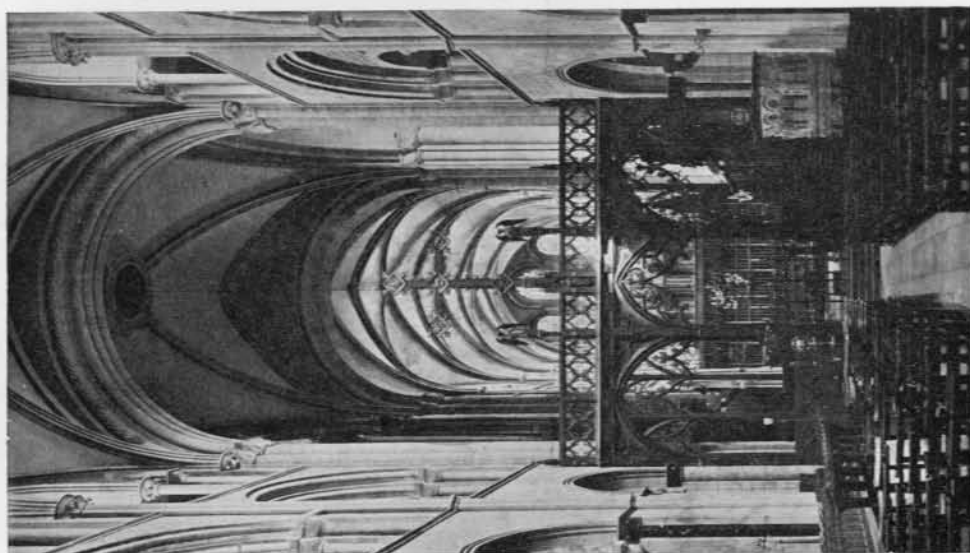


W. H. Barrell.

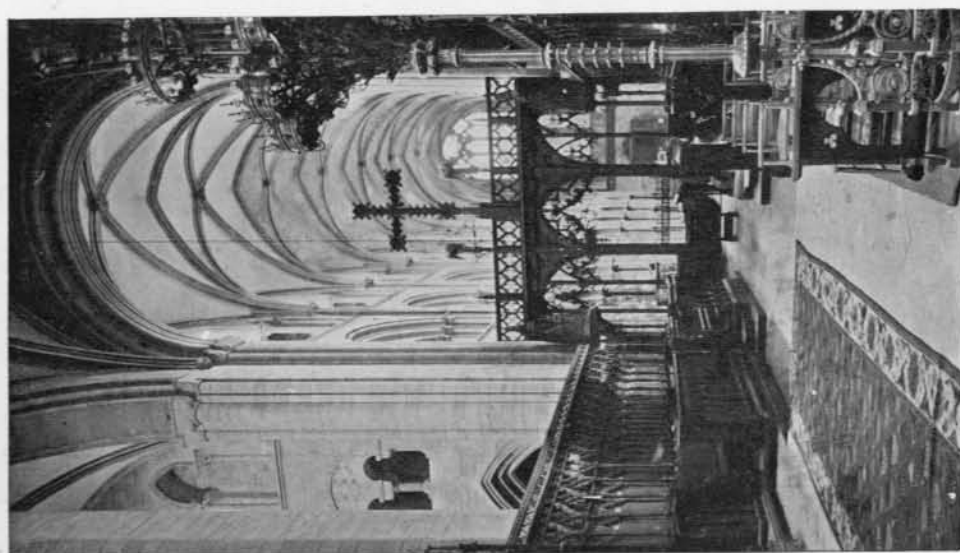
The Triforium and Clerestory. S. side of Choir



W. H. Barrell,
The Lady Chapel.



W. H. Barrell,
The Nave. Looking East.



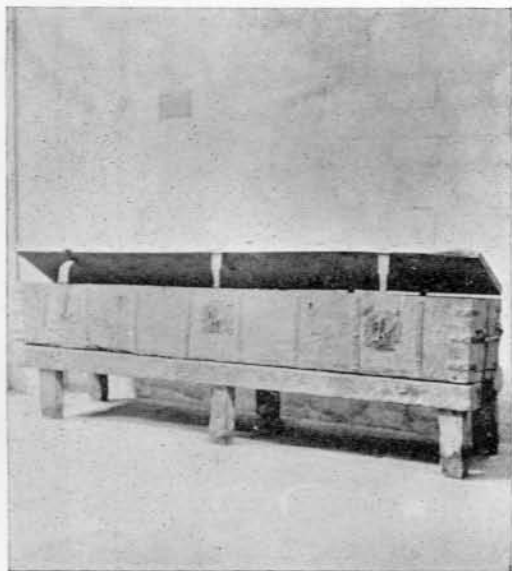
W. H. Barrell,
The Choir. Looking West.



W. H. Barrell.

W. H. Barrell.

Sculptured Panels, supposed to have been brought from the Cathedral at Selsey.



F. A. Robinson.

F. A. Robinson.

Monument of the Earl and
Countess of Arundel.

Ancient Chest supposed to have
been brought from Selsey.



F. A. Robinson.

The Market Cross.



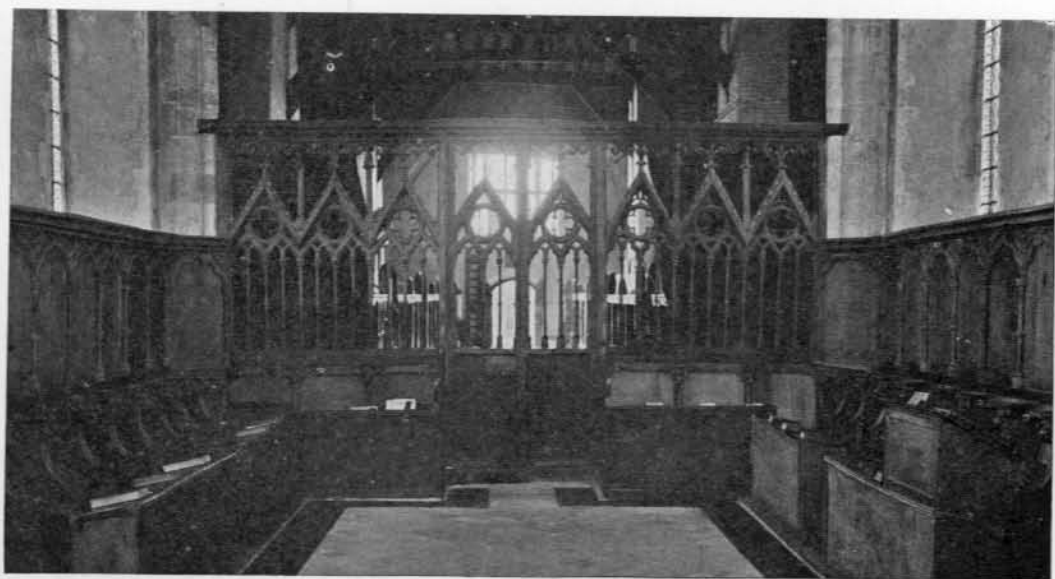
F. J. H. Gilbard.

Canon Gate. South Street.



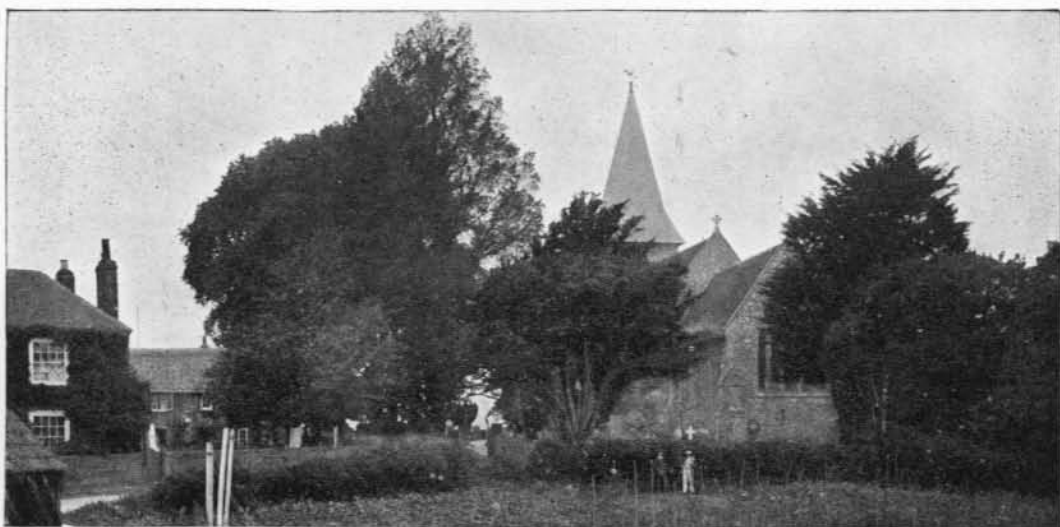
W. H. Barrell.

St. Mary's Hospital.



W. H. Barrell.

St. Mary's Hospital. Inside the Chapel. Looking West.



W. H. Barrell.

Bosham Church.



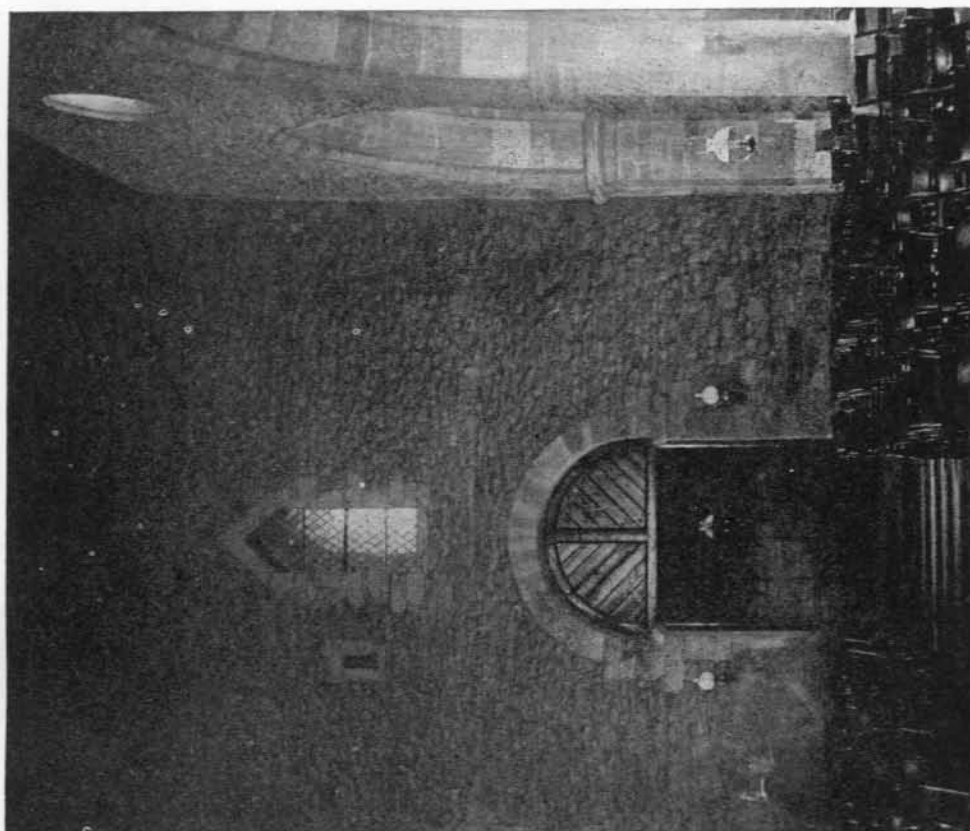
W. H. Barrell.

Bosham Church. The Chancel.



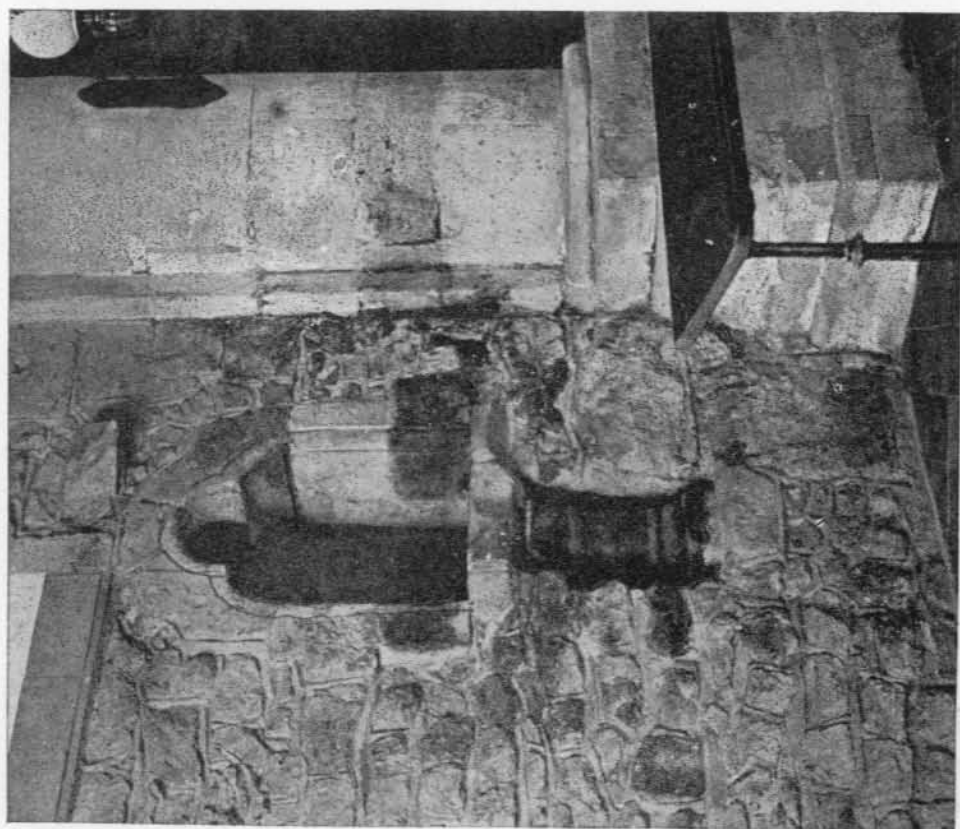
F. J. H. Gilbard.

The Town Hall.



F. J. H. Gibbard.

Bosham Church. West End.



F. J. H. Gibbard.

Bosham Church. A Piscina.

The afternoon afforded time for yet another short visit to the Cathedral, and afterwards to the Guildhall, originally a chapel of the Grey Friars which at the Dissolution of Monasteries became a Shire Court and Town Hall, and now, aided by some restoration, bestows an air of antiquity on the Priory Park, where is also a mound indicating the site of the old castle of Chichester: after which came the acceptance of a kind invitation from the Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. C. J. Ridgeway, to take tea at the Palace. A cordial welcome was given to us, and we inspected the early English Chapel of about 1200, containing on the south wall a beautiful old fresco of the Virgin and Child, discovered on removal of plaster in 1829; the same year in which the two Saxon slabs we saw in the Cathedral were brought to light. A stroll in the spacious garden followed, and after a peep at the newly-built Whitby School, the local 'blue-coat' foundation, and some curious relics of by-gone days kept there, we were soon due at a smoking concert at the Assembly Rooms, where the local brethren heartily received us, and had provided a musical entertainment of almost over-lavish dimensions. The few speeches were worthy of the occasion, and the illustrated programmes which were handed to each of us remain a pleasant memento of an enjoyable evening.

On Saturday, July 2nd, we were early astir, for a long day was before us. A pleasant drive in brakes by Fishbourne village took us to Bosham, where awaited us a Church famous both for its history and its architecture. Figured in the Bayeux tapestry as the scene of Harold's devotions before sailing on his fateful visit to Duke William which ended in the Norman Conquest, centuries lay behind it even then. First, the site of a Roman basilica; then from about A.D. 400 a ruin, until utilised for Saxon worship; known to the Venerable Bede in the seventh century as a religious settlement visited by Wilfred of York; and the greater part of the present building erected early in the tenth century. King Canute buried his young daughter in Bosham Church between 1017 and 1036, and tradition of the last, long handed down, was confirmed when in 1865 the then Incumbent had the site investigated, and a stone coffin containing youthful remains was found near by the chancel arch; the spot is now marked by a memorial tablet erected with the village children's pence.

The Rev. K. H. Macdermott, the Vicar, interested us with an address which much assisted our inspection of the many unusual features of the building. The bases of the pillars at the chancel arch, believed to be Roman (though some of our members seemed hardly certain about this), with their forms curiously reproduced in the capitals above; the three circular openings in the clerestory wall; the ornamentation of Saxon pillars in the nave; and what the Vicar in a printed "Story of Bosham Church" styles "at once the joy and despair of the antiquary"—a crypt of comparatively large proportions, with a flat roof which projects into the body of the church. And there were three other items of which mention must be made, two of timber and one of humanity; the former, a fine old oak parish chest in which the Vicar has detected a secret drawer, and a pitch-pipe nineteen inches long with a plug at one end to regulate the pitch, the general appearance of the instrument suggesting a handy weapon for offence or defence, and being used until about 1825 to give the key-note to the choir; the latter, a hale and hearty veteran, Mr. George Arnold, ninety-one years of age, accustomed to sit in Bosham Church choir for eighty years, and well remembering when the pitch-pipe was on constant duty there.

We resumed our route, and after a drive of several miles by Ashling and the Lavants, with a passing call at the ivy-covered Church of West Stoke, arrived at Waterbeach, outside Goodwood Park, whence, after a halt for lunch, we walked the short distance to Goodwood House, where the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Pro-

vincial Grand Master of Sussex, had intimated that it would be his pleasure to receive us. His Grace, with kindness that we all appreciated, constituted himself our guide over the principal apartments of the mansion, where we viewed the glorious Vandycks in the ball-room; that most curious "Cenotaph of Lord Darnley," painted 1567-8, in the billiard room; and the wealth of works of art and *vertu* which this stately home of England fitly holds:

Time would not permit of our visiting St. Rook's (or St. Roche's) Hill, where a Masonic Lodge, which is traditionally said to have been constituted "in the reign of Julius Cæsar," held its one yearly meeting,¹ and turning homewards we reached West Broyle, where W. Bro. T. Weller-Poley, D.Prov.G.M., Sussex, kindly entertained us at tea, and we enjoyed a stroll through the luxuriant and beautifully kept lawns and gardens before we had to leave for Chichester.

The evening brought a good attendance of the local brethren to our Hotel, where as far as circumstances permitted we endeavoured to make some return for their kindness and hospitality to us. Bro. Harry Tipper delighted all, as usual, with his hand-bells, and our Chichester friends assisted in making the evening a very pleasant one. The Worshipful Master, Bro. Crowe, P.G.O., on our behalf, acknowledged the fraternal reception we had experienced, and the thanks that are ever due to our Secretary and friend, W. Bro. W. John Songhurst, were cordially tendered. "Auld Lang Syne," followed by "The King," terminated the active lay-day portion of this year's Outing, the only drawback to which was the prosaic circumstance that "the rain it rained everyday," more or less.

On Sunday morning, July 3rd, we joined the Chichester brethren in attendance at a full liturgical service in the Cathedral, where a few words in recognition of our presence were spoken by the Very Reverend the Dean (Dr. Hannah) before his sermon; and where our Worshipful Master was at his post as Cathedral organist. Some of our members afterwards visited the Poor-house, originally built as an Almshouse, in 1625, and containing what (to quote from our programme of Friday evening) "is believed to be the only consecrated Chapel in England connected with a Workhouse." The weather proved too much for brethren who had started for a walk to Boxgrove Priory, and they had to leave that ancient Church with its ruined portions unvisited.

And later in the day we bade farewell to our Sussex brethren, and departed for our homes, conscious that an early nineteenth century forecast, here given verbatim, has attained its full accomplishment: "Chichester is now rapidly rising to eminence among the chief cities of the Kingdom; and the hospitality and taste of its inhabitants, blessed with great comeliness of person and mental endowments, promise it an exalted rank in the scale of society."²

¹ See *History of Freemasonry in Sussex*, by Bro. Thomas Francis (1883), 4; *A.Q.C.* xi., 172-6. *Lodge of Research* No. 2429, *Leicester, Transactions*, 1903-4, 101.

² *Storer's History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Chichester*, London, 1814.

SOME NOTES ON THE TRACING BOARDS OF THE LODGE OF UNION, No. 38, CHICHESTER.

BY BRO. O. N. WYATT, P.Pr.G.W., P.M.

(Read at the Emergency Meeting of the Lodge, 30th June, 1910.)



IN 1902 the late Bro. E. A. T. Breed, who was a member of the Inner Circle of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, was visiting our Lodge and noticed our Tracing Boards. This led to some correspondence between Bro. Breed and myself with regard to their date; and he suggested that we might begin to search our Minutes from about 1825 to 1860, as he very much doubted if such Tracing Boards were in general use, especially in Country Lodges, much before that time, and as far as he was then aware the well known designs of Bro. Harris of 1820 were the earliest.

In searching the Minute Books of the Lodge of Harmony an entry was found in January, 1824, that Tracing Boards were ordered to be bought, and in the accounts of that Lodge, under the date 1825, December 20th, there is this note, "W.M. for P. Frame and Lodge Board £3 6s. Od."; this, I think, refers to the single board still in possession of the Lodge which shews the tessellated pavement, two pillars, and the Coat of Arms of the 'Ancients' in the centre. Although the two Grand Lodges were united in 1813, the Lodge of Harmony, being an Ancient or Athol Lodge, may have still continued its old working and so had this Coat of Arms painted on the Board.

One evening after Lodge, Bro. St. Clair and I were looking carefully at our three Tracing Boards, and Bro. St. Clair found in the corner of each this signature and date, "Br. J. Bowring pinx. 1811," and on making a further search in the minute books of the Lodge of Friendship No. 624, the following entry was found, dated September, 1811 :—

"Resolved that Tressel Boards with emblems painted thereon (suitable to each degree) should be obtained from London."

There does not seem to be any further entry about them, but no doubt the present Tracing Boards are those which were then obtained, and I hope paid for!

I may mention that 1811 was the year the Warrant was obtained for the Lodge of Friendship No. 624, and the then Duke of Richmond was the first W.M.

The Lodge of Harmony and the Lodge of Friendship were united in the Lodge of Union in 1828, and no doubt the Tracing Boards came into possession of the Lodge of Union at that time.

I thought it would be interesting to find out who Bro. J. Bowring was, and the late Bro. Breed wrote to Bro. Sadler, the present S.W. of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, and with his usual kindness and keenness to help all who applied to him, Bro. Sadler made a search in the Grand Lodge books and extracted the following particulars :—

"Josiah Bowring No. 143 London, Portrait Painter, initiated in late 113 August 1795, joined 118 (now 143), May 1802, rejoined 143 December 1818; contributions paid eleven years and a quarter to March 1830. Joined No. 61, December, 1815, contributions paid to December, 1828. In 1831, March 30th, Grand Lodge voted him £20, as for 6 months previously he had been much afflicted with gout and also had an afflicted wife and was in great distress; and in 1832 his widow was relieved with a further £5. He attended the Board of Installation held in December, 1827, as a P.M. of 61 (Lodge 61 was Strong Man Lodge, now No. 45). Bro. Bowring was W.M. in 1827; his address was Dove Court, Moorfields."

I then wrote to Bro. Briggs the Secretary of No. 45, and he kindly gave me the following information :—"Bro. Bowring is entered as having paid 5s. on the 5th October 1815 under the head of proposition fee etc.; he was I.G. in 1817, and his name then appeared sixteenth in order on the Bye-laws. He was installed W.M. January 4th, 1821, and the Minute Books shew that he was a member at least until the end of 1829. Apparently he was in the chair of No. 61 twice."

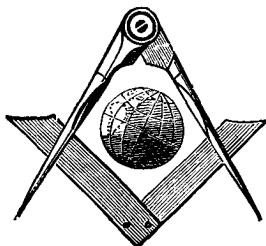
I had the Boards photographed and sent a set to the Quatuor Coronati Lodge and Bro. Breed sent photographs to Bro. Hughan who wrote as follows :—

"I think the first especially very fine and quite artistic in style; they surely must have suggested those of Bro. Harris later on, at all events they are valuable as well as curious. The third Tracing Board of 1811 has the tools on the coffin, one I cannot make out, it is like a yoke used by dairymen."

Referring to these remarks, I am of opinion that what are depicted are the working tools described in 1800 as a Heavy Maul, a Settling Rule, and a Heavy Beetle.

It will be noticed that the Tracing Boards are in good condition, and that the colours are still bright and good after being used for a hundred years.

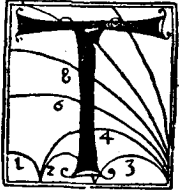
I am glad to have had an opportunity of again referring to our Tracing Boards, so that the younger brethren may be reminded of their valuable and unique character.



REVIEWS.

"THE LODGE OF RESEARCH, No. 2429.

TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR, 1909-10."



THIS welcome volume is the eighteenth of the series, all of which have been edited by BRO. JOHN T. THORP, F.R.Hist.S., etc., to whom the success of the Lodge as a Literary Masonic Centre is mainly due. There are 17 members, 8 honorary members, and 440 of the Correspondence Circle; the present W.M. is Bro. G. David Potts, P.M. 2865, etc., who writes a most appreciative introduction, in which reference is made to the probability of the Lodge being held, from time to time, in different parts of the Province. Bro. J. T. Thorp happily continues as Secretary, Bro. Henry J. Grace, P.M. 2028, being the Assist. Sec., and Bro. F. W. Billson, LL.B., P.M. 1391, etc., is the capable and courteous Treasurer.

Six meetings are duly described, the Papers read thereat being printed, with Illustrations, and other Papers are also inserted. The Secretary is represented by several contributions; one on St. John's Lodge, Stratford, Connecticut, and a Certificate thereof, of 1774, in facsimile, is most interesting; another on "Some *Past* and *Passing* Customs of the Freemasons," is devoted to (1) "The Degrees of Craft Masonry," (2) "Public Processions," (3) "Bespeaks at Theatres," (4) "Some old Customs at the Cape," (5) "Obsolete Symbols," and (6) "Indiscriminate Admission," and contains many interesting particulars; while a third refers to Bro. Louis Jean, a French Prisoner and Freemason, supplemental to Bro. Thorp's "History of Freemasonry in Ashby-de-la-Zouch."

The Rev. W. W. Covey-Crump has a thesis on "The All-Seeing Eye" which deserves careful reading, Bro. C. E. Stretton is to the fore respecting "Guild Masonry," and Bro. F. J. W. Crowe sent a paper for the 92nd meeting "On Colours," which is not only deeply interesting, but very valuable withal and most suggestive. There is also another address on the subject by the Rev. W. W. Covey-Crump on quite different lines.

Bro. Arthur Bowes, A.M.I.C.E., has an able article on "The 3, 4, 5 Triangle"; another by Bro. R. E. Wallace-James on "Notes Regarding the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning No. 2 (S.C.)" is of special importance as to the position of the Wardens and calls for due examination, as it is written by 'one who knows'; and a third is by Bro. J. W. Nesbitt on the "Royal Arch Degree." The last is unfortunately incorrect as to some particulars, and its value is much diminished accordingly. There is no evidence that Ramsay incorporated a Royal Arch Degree, under a different title, in *his* high degrees, and the writer is quite wrong in stating that "Dermott was the *inventor* of the English System," neither did "Dunckerley prepare the Royal Arch for the Premier Grand Lodge." The R.A. was worked in Ireland and England 1743 and 1744 respectively, which was before Dermott's exaltation, and the Chapter worked in London under the "Moderns" in 1785, was not joined by Dunckerley until after its start, and most certainly he did not fabricate the Ceremony for the "Moderns."

The Exhibits, with the Plates, are of much interest, and are always an entertaining feature of the volume. Membership of the C.C. can be obtained by the payment of only a Crown per annum, and I venture to state that five shillings could not be spent better, Masonically.

W. J. HUGHAN.

"THE COMACINES. THEIR PREDECESSORS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS."

(Eliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C. Price 3s. 6d. net).

This interesting little Book is by Bro. W. RAVENSCROFT (C.C. 2076), and "is an attempt to trace in outline only the story of what, in some respects at least, may be regarded as the most remarkable guild of builders which Europe has produced."

It is an independent enquiry by a F.R.I.B.A., and though Signor Riviora has reached some of the conclusions, especially that which links the Comacines to the Collegia of classical Rome, the author has not seen *Le Origini dell' Architettura Lombarda*, or the work of Professor Merzario, but he acknowledges his indebtedness to that fascinating volume, the *Cathedral Builders*, by the late Mrs. Baxter (*Leader Scott*).

Bro. Ravenscroft treats the subject theoretically and historically, and wisely has "kept the two things quite distinct," so that the value of the latter is unimpaired by any theories which, maybe, appear to the reader more or less doubtful. It may also be stated that several of the notes and drawings which enrich the Book were due to two visits made by the author to Italy, so there is a pleasant personal touch from first to last, which adds much to the interest of the enquiry.

There are several Chapters ("We are *seven*") which deal with the subject from different points of view, the Comacines, who, at the downfall of Rome, left that city, and settled on the Lake of Como, naturally coming in for most of the treatment. Their predecessors and successors are carefully described. The Comacine Lodges have a Chapter to themselves; the *Magistri Comacini* were a properly organized body, having different degrees of rank. The higher order were called *Magistri*, and under them worked the *Colligantes*, apparently consisting of novices and craftsmen. The great distinguishing badges of the order are the endless knot (known to-day in Italy as King Solomon's Knot), and the Lion of Judah, the former finding its most beautiful development in screens, "this ornament coming home to us in our Celtic crosses and monumental slabs."

I consider Bro. Ravenscroft has succeeded most admirably in presenting the chief facts and theories concerning the Comacines, in a concise manner and in a handy form.

W. J. HUGHAN.

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

By J. D. B. Gribble (*Madras, Higginbotham & Co., 1910*).

This is a volume of nearly 300 pages by the late Brother J. D. B. GRIBBLE, who was a very industrious student, and managed to obtain a lot of particulars of the Lodges in Hyderabad, which must be of great value to the members thereof, though

mostly of insufficient age to interest the Craft unconnected with India. The author considered that "Freemasonry provides a remedy for that curse of social life, which originates in misunderstandings and culminates in quarrels and hatred," and hence his opinion of the practical importance of the Craft was great, because of its power to unite opposing elements in Society.

The first Lodge dealt with is *St. John's*, Secunderabad, which was No. 13 locally, and began to work on August 30th, 1822, by virtue of a dispensation from Bro. George Lys, acting Prov.G.M. The late Bro. John Lane, in his invaluable *Masonic Records*, 1717-1894, states that the Lodge was originally formed at Colombo, Ceylon, in 1822, and removed to Secunderabad in the following year, which does not agree with Bro. Gribble's view of the subject, which is, apparently, sustained by the minutes. There must have been a long delay in the application to the Grand Lodge for a Warrant, as the Lodge was not on the Register until 1836, when, possibly, it secured its number on the Roll as 628, becoming 434 in 1863.

The Lodge worked the ceremony of "passing the Chair" as introductory to the Royal Arch from October 21st, 1822, the Secretary terming the former, the "fourth degree." It was the custom to propose, second, and vote for advancing a Brother to any degree beyond the first. In 1828 the question as to the propriety of initiating Mussulmans was considered, and evidently favoured, the W.M. stating that the only difference observed in the ceremony at such times was the O.B. being administered "upon the Evangelists and Koran at the same time."

Bro. Mahomed Ali Khan was elected a joining member on December 27th, 1850, and on October 11th proposed several Mahomedan noblemen for initiation, but they were not accepted, owing to the difficulty of the Lodge assembling at Hyderabad. The author thinks there was a "lack of diplomatic talent" in permitting such propositions to fall through. It is noted that "six of the chairs now used by the P.M.'s have a historic interest. They originally formed part of the furniture of the Brighton Pavilion." Many of the details recorded are of a very trivial character, but evidently Bro. Gribble desired to make the History "complete in all its parts."

Lodge *Mayo* No. 1406 of A.D. 1872 is next described, and then Lodge *Deccan* No. 1444 of A.D. 1873, followed by the *Morland* No. 569, *Scottish Constitution* at Chadarghaut, being a friendly rival to No. 1444. Bro. Gribble considers there is plenty of room for both, and Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees are all well represented.

The *Mark*, *Royal Arch*, *Knight Templar*, *Rose Croix*, and *Secret Monitor* receive due attention, and "Concluding Remarks" complete the work, which is dedicated to the Right Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Most W. Pro G.M., who was Dist. G.M. of Madras 1901-5. The M.W. Brother wrote a capital Preface, in which he warmly praises the Author of this History, with whom, however, he does not agree as to his advocacy of a Metropolitan Grand Lodge for India, and I am convinced the reasons urged against such a project are solid and most reasonable. There are 42 portraits in the book, but unfortunately no index.

W. J. HUGHAN.

MASONIC BIBLIOGRAPHY.

KATALOG DER BIBLIOTHEK DER UNTER DER GROSSEN LOGE VON HAMBURG
VEREINIGTEN FÜNF HAMBURGISCHEN LOGEN.

(Drexel & Adler 1910).

Lovers of Books, and Books about Books, will be glad to welcome the new Catalogue of the Library of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg (*the five united Lodges*), which has lately been published by Drexel & Adler; the Editor and Compiler being BRO. KARL WAHLSTEDT. There are 8821 Lots, ably classified and arranged, a table of Contents and an Index of names also being additional aids for reference purposes. It is, undoubtedly, a remarkable Collection, and though there are several disappointing lapses in sets, the Library is one of the most valuable and important of its kind, especially strong in German works, as might be expected, but representative also of the Craft universal.

The Books of Constitutions for England lack the 1756-1776 editions, and there are very few of the "Ahiman Rezens" for England and Ireland. Several of the older American Regulations appear such as New York 1789, Massachusetts 1792, and Maryland 1797.

There are four copies of Engraved Lists, G.L. of England, viz., those for 1747, 1762, 1764, and 1772, that for 1747 being *unique*, so far as my researches have gone. I hope that our good Bro. C. C. Wiebe, P.G.M. of Hamburg, and one of our most respected members of the C.C. will get it to be reproduced in the A.Q.C. There are none known between 1745 and 1750, excepting this solitary representative.

A feature of the collection is the preservation of Lodge summonses, By-Laws, Registers of Members, Calendars, Directories, etc., many of which are not only most curious, but invaluable, because of their rarity and interest.

Catechisms, Rituals, Discourses, and Occult subjects are duly catered for, and volumes appear in the Collection, not usually met with in a Masonic Catalogue. Works on Masonic Medals make up a most entertaining division, and those on Rosicrucianism and cognate studies are well attended to.

The compilation has been well done, and the *Vorwort* by Dr. A. Hagedorn fitly introduces the Catalogue, which is a typographical as well as textual triumph.

W. J. HUGHAN.

THINGS A FREEMASON SHOULD KNOW.

By Fred. J. W. Crowe, F.R.A.S., F.R.Hist.Soc., P.G.O.England, P.Prov.G.Reg.Devon.,
P.M. 328 and 1726, W.M. Lodge Quatuor Coronati, 2076, London, etc., etc.

Fortunate indeed is the young Masonic Student of the present day when the Worshipful Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge condescends to instruct him in the rudiments of what he should know. I am led to make this remark by the perusal of a little book of 86 pages just issued with the above title by G. Kenning and Son, of London, at the moderate price of 2/6; but I must at once express my regret that the paper on which the book is printed is by no means of equal quality with the subject matter, though the illustrations are good and clear.

The frontispiece is one of melancholy interest just now, being a capital portrait of King Edward VII. in Masonic clothing, but surely his proper title was *Protector*, not *Patron*, of the Order: other portraits of equal merit are those of the first Grand Master, the present Grand Master, the Grand Secretary, and of the famous Masonic Historians, Bros. Hughan, Gould, Sadler, Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, and D. Murray Lyon. There are also illustrations of regalia of various kinds, as to which the author is a most competent authority, and pictures of the Masonic Schools for Boys and Girls: together with a very clear but reduced reproduction of the Frontispiece of the First Edition of the Book of Constitutions, which however, it is a little misleading to call a *facsimile* when its size is so much reduced—a remark which also applies to the so-called *facsimile* of a portion of the Grand Lodge MS. No. 1, which is so minute as to be illegible without a magnifying glass. I trust I shall not be considered hypercritical, but surely a review without criticism is like an egg without salt, and when the general degree of excellence is so great, as it is in the little book under consideration, one needs must select minor points to criticise.

The subjects treated are grouped under eight heads:—Our History, Our Old Charges, Our Certificates, Our Rulers, Our Sister Grand Lodges, Our Literature, Our Regalia, and Our Charities, each of which has received suitable treatment from the author, who boldly states at the outset that “undoubtedly we are lineal descendants of the Roman and medieval operative guilds” with mystical ceremonies and symbolism “derived from Rosicrucianism and kindred orders, which are in their turn descended from the ‘mysteries’ which formed the secret cults of all the older religions.” Following on this Bro. Crowe has most ably condensed the history of our Order in England down to the Union of 1813, giving in a summary of eight pages enough to whet the appetite of the young student and to lead him to imitate *Oliver Twist*: it would however have been interesting if we had been told which Grand Lodge claims a larger membership than that of England.

Next, after a very brief account of the Old Charges, we are presented with a transcript of the Bain MS. of date about 1650: and then we reach a subject that the author has made pre-eminently his own, that of “Our Certificates,” on which a great deal of useful information is given, but it is a great pity that the illustrations of the certificates are so small, especially those of the foreign ones, the originals of which the ordinary English Mason is not likely to meet with, though doubtless those members of the Correspondence Circle who go to Chichester this summer will be privileged to inspect them in the author’s collection.

Under the heading “Our Rulers,” Bro. Crowe gives a valuable list of Grand Masters from poor Anthony Sayer down to the Duke of Connaught, but has he not created a new officer in the “Grand Librarian,” for no such official is given in the last Masonic Year Book, though it is well known who the efficient Sub-Librarian is?

“Our Sister Grand Lodges” is a chapter containing useful information not otherwise easily accessible, but can it really be true that Germany has 354 Masonic Charitable Institutions? The Grand Orient of Belgium has been silently dropped by the Masonic Year Book from the list of Grand Lodges with which the Grand Lodge of England is on terms of amity, so perhaps it would have been as well if the author had given a similar warning with regard to it as he has given in the case of the Grand Orient of France. With regard to Sweden it is hard to know which to wonder at most—the liberality of the Craft in providing “libraries of educational and useful works” in all third class railway cars, the honesty of the Swedish traveller in not stealing the books, or his catholic taste in leaving no book unread!

In the section on "Our Regalia," the writer is dealing with a subject which he has made peculiarly his own, and so he devotes 26 pages to a most interesting account of the clothing of various degrees under the different Grand Lodges of the world, concluding with an ably argued theory as to the origin of the colours of English Masonic clothing, which all interested are recommended to peruse for themselves.

Finally an account of the formation and growth of "Our Charities" brings this most useful little handbook to a close. In this last chapter Bro. Crowe mentions that "the celebrated Illustrations of Masonry" was published in 1801 in order to aid the funds of the Boys' School, but it is a pity that he did not state that the book he was referring to was John Cole's *Illustrations of Masonry*, and not the far better known work by Preston which bears the same title.

The author also says with reference to Bro. Crucefix's attempts to start an Asylum for Aged and Decayed Freemasons that H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex withheld his support "for some unknown reason": but surely it is well known that H.R.H. feared that Dr. Crucefix's scheme would interfere with the support given to the Masonic schools.

The typography shows signs of want of revision, for misprints are far too common, not however of any great importance, though it is a pity that the title of the *Regius MS.* is given so inaccurately on p. 15: and there is something wrong with the dates given on p. 62 for the "Country Stewards Lodge" (unfortunately there called the *County Steward Lodge*), for the Lodge really existed from 1789 to about 1802; also the inscription given on p. 68 "*Magnus Latom Hunc Coetus Symbolicus*" seems to contain some error.

However, these are but trivial blemishes and easily to be put right in the new edition which it is to be hoped and expected will speedily be called for, and meantime the book is heartily to be recommended for perusal by all who feel any interest in Masonic history and desire to acquire some general knowledge of the Craft outside their own Lodge.

E. L. HAWKINS.

THE JACOBITE LODGE AT ROME, 1735-1737.

W. J. Hugan, 1910.

The publication of an Essay or Volume clearing up some of the dark places of History can always make sure of a welcome from fellow-students and from that gradually increasing section of the reading public that is beginning to concern itself with such matters. When to this attraction is added the circumstance that the volume is from the pen of the tried and trusty Bro. W. J. Hugan, the pioneer of historical studies in the Craft, the welcome is redoubled in warmth, for Bro. Hugan is the friend, and has long been the guide, of every investigator into the annals of English-speaking Freemasonry.

The volume¹ which comes to us with such claims on our esteem is among the daintiest productions of the Masonic Press in this country. The typography and

¹ *The Jacobite Lodge at Rome, 1735-7*, by William James Hugan. With a complete Reproduction of the Minute Book and two facsimiles. Torquay: Printed by the "Torquay Directory Co." for the "Lodge of Research," No. 2429, Leicester, 1910. (Price 5/- in Great Britain and Ireland, 6/- in the Colonies and abroad.)

binding, no less than the very paper on which it is printed, bespeak artistic care and attention in no small degree. Truly, Bro. Hughan has done well to insure that the outward form shall be worthy of the contents.

The noteworthy episode, which Bro. W. J. Hughan has treated with characteristic thoroughness, is at once interesting and instructive. For more than a hundred years, students had known that a Lodge of Freemasons existed at Rome under Jacobite auspices immediately before the publication of the famous Papal Bull issued against the Craft by Pope Clement XII. But the knowledge was vague and inaccurate, and most absurd rumours were floated concerning the *personnel* of the Lodge. The information so long lacking has now been supplied by the publication of the Minutes of the Lodge, supplemented by the copious Commentary and Notes of Bro. W. J. Hughan, the most capable editor that could have been designated for the task.

Not the least interesting part of the story is Mr. Andrew Lumisden's narrative of the vicissitudes of the original MS. of the Minutes; how on the extinction or suppression of the Lodge in the autumn of 1737, the MS. remained in the hands of the Worshipful Master the Earl of Seton and Wintoun; how on his Lordship's death in 1750, it passed into the hands of Dr. James Irwin a former member of the Lodge; how on Dr. Irwin's death, it was given by his widow to Mr. Andrew Lumisden, from whom it passed to Alexander Macgowan, Esq.; from him to Sir Alexander Dick, *alias* Cunningham; from whose son it re-passed to Mr. Macgowan, who presented it to the Grand Master of Scotland, Sir James Stirling, until it finally came to rest in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The Lodge seems, for the most part, to have contented itself with the simpler methods of the olden time, when the Reception meant little more than the communication of the Mason-word, and complicated Degrees were unknown, though the first two Masters, William Howard and John Cotton, bore Southron names, and may be considered likely to have had some knowledge of the rapid development of the Ritual. But the unvarnished Minutes, as they stand in Bro. Hughan's reproduction, are more valuable for their negative than for their positive information. Their honest silence puts an end to many a misconception. So far as the Minutes go, the Lodge was not warranted or chartered by any Grand Lodge, nor had it any connection with the newly-born Grand Lodge of Scotland. By far the most important service of this negative character rendered by the publication of these Minutes is the demolition of the assertion that the Young Pretender was a member of the Lodge. Indeed, Bro. W. J. Hughan goes farther and submits conclusive evidence to the effect that the Young Pretender never was a Freemason. In this, Bro. W. J. Hughan is supported by Dr. W. Begemann, of Charlottenburg, the foremost Continental authority on the history of the Craft. In a communication, which must stand as a model of synthetic evidence, Dr. Begemann shows conclusively that the alleged letter of 30th September, 1745, on which so much stress is laid in the Statutes of the Order of the Temple in Scotland, is a pure fiction due to the invention of that delightful romancer, Professor W. E. Aytoun. Not that blame is to be attached to Scottish historians for too ready assent to the statement. Until Bro. W. J. Hughan reproduced and annotated the Minutes, there was no complete or accurate information within reach of the student, and he would be a captious critic who should impute acceptance of so popular a tradition to our Scottish Brethren for unrighteousness. The acceptance of such traditions is due to a kindly racial feeling, eager to do honour to our forefathers. In Ireland, the feeling has led Cork Lodges to clamour for the honour and glory of having initiated the Lady Freemason, though they were not in existence at the alleged date of the

Initiation. In England, it led our York Brethren to accept complacently the Edwin and Athelstan Legend. Of a truth, the fundamental sentiments of human nature are much the same in all countries.

Valuable as these Minutes prove to be as texts for Bro. W. J. Hughan's Commentary, they must be admitted to be of the curtest in expression, and of the briefest in duration. They do little more than chronicle the time and place of meeting, and record the attendance of Brethren. Even these meagre records extend only from 16th August, 1735 to 20th August, 1737. The Minutes then cease: the cessation was, no doubt, due to the ecclesiastical ferment that preceded the publication of the Bull, *In eminente*, a few months later.

A shade of solemnity is cast over the Introduction by Bro. W. J. Hughan's touching reference to the sudden and untimely demise of Bro. William Officer, of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. It was at the instance of Bro. William Officer that the publication of the Minutes was originally undertaken, and he supplied much valuable aid towards their elucidation. The present writer would desire to be associated in the tribute of respect and esteem paid to our late Brother. In particular, the very Minutes under consideration form a link with our lamented Brother Officer, for it was through his courtesy and under his guidance that the present writer first inspected the original MS. Bro. William Officer has left few equals, and no superior, in the combination of legal and antiquarian lore with Masonic culture.

In conclusion, it may be left as a moot question to the Student of our annals, whether the volume derives more weight from the importance of the original documents it brings within his scope, or from the admirable commentary with which they have been enriched by Bro. W. J. HUGHAN.

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY.

"HISTORY OF THE NEPTUNE LODGE No. 22, 1757-1909."

(London 1910.)

The capable Historian of this Lodge is Bro. F. W. GOLBY, P.M., (London Rank), who has had plenty of material to consult. Unfortunately, the Minute Book from Jan. 1832 to Sept. 1842 is missing, but in order to bridge over this and some other gaps, other contemporaneous Records have been examined, and the ever courteous executive officials of the Grand Lodge have done their best to assist in tracing the few broken links. The result has been as Bro. Goldby states, "the Returns of membership and payment of dues have been made by the Lodge to the Grand Lodge for an unbroken period extending from the 19th of April, 1758, down to the present time."

The introduction aptly prepares the reader for the chapters that follow, concerning this Lodge, which was chartered on 14th December 1757 as No. 64 by the "Ancients," to meet at the Red House, Deptford. Bro. Songhurst tells me that in the "Athol" Minutes of 6th Dec. 1758, is the statement that No. 63 purchased the vacant No. 13; evidently an error for No. 64. This latter number was again utilized in 1764 at Birmingham, and in 1813 at Whitstable. Such frequent changes in Lodge enumeration under the "Ancients" are also indicated by reference to No. 13, which was started in 1752 in the Metropolis, which became No. 11 in the same year, the original eleven becoming No. 9 and so on, and so on. No. 15 was raised to No. 13 in

1752, but was "declared vacant 6 Dec. 1758" (J. Lane's *Masonic Records* 1717-1894, p. 43), the "Neptune Lodge," as 64, securing the then vacant No. 13 by purchase. There are many similar instances.

There are a few more places of meeting, or earlier years as to others, noted in the History, than in my lamented friend Lane's great work.

In the first volume of Minutes, the Records of No. 20 are included from its constitution, 9th July, 1753, to 22nd September, 1756, when it must have lapsed. These are not reproduced.

Bro. Golby has not spared himself while seeking to present as complete a History of No. 22 as possible, and as it is not often that such a Lodge possesses so many volumes of its early proceedings, he has had no lack of facts to make known and descant upon.

The Minutes begin some months before the Lodge was constituted, and not a few are worth careful consideration. James Reading was "made an Enter'd Apprentice" August 22nd, 1757. The following meeting was "*to rise*" the same Brother, and on the 19th September the record reads, "Jas. Reading Secretary and rais'd a Master Mason." Deacons were appointed from the first, as usual with members of the Irish and 'Ancient' Lodges, and Lectures on the three "Branches" were quite in the ordinary routine, as well as raising Master Masons. The early Minutes are duly transcribed and allowed to speak for themselves.

The members "waited sometime" on December 12th for "Deputy Grand in order for Constitution (was disapointed however.)" The premier Tyler was paid "6d. for his first Night's Tying" (8th May, 1758), but it is not recorded whether he was surprised at such generous payment. On May 22nd, it is stated

"Brother Wm. Watson being an Antient Freemason was this night entered and made in all the three steps of Masonry."

The Historian adds "should read *not* being," and no doubt that explains this entry in an 'Ancient' Lodge Minute Book. At this period the W.M. and Officers acted for six months only. The Quarterage to the Grand Lodge was *one shilling* for each member. The W.M's were "properly installed" on St. John's Days in Summer and Winter.

Bro. McCabe, who was elected a joining member, 8th January, 1759, resigned at the end of the year, as a protest against the Officers being allowed expenses for attendance at Grand Lodge. The sum of two guineas was paid on June 20th, 1759, for the vacant No. 13.

The second volume of Minutes begins in 1766, and contains the By-Laws, which are similar to those of the extinct Lodge No. 20, of which I have a copy made by the late Bro. John Lane. The fee for Initiation was two guineas, and candidates were to "Cloath the Lodge if required." Absentees were fined on an elaborate scale, both officers and members, and the regulations were evidently intended to provide for most contingencies of a Masonic character. Processions were quite the order of the day in 1767-8, some, apparently, being promoted by the Grand Lodge. The orthographical peculiarities of several of the Minutes are quite noticeable; one stating that a member could not attend "by Reason of the Distance of his *Abitasion*," another intimated that not only was the "key missing" but "no *Secatarey* appear'd." In December, 1770, "Install'd the Master and *Swore* the New Officers." On January 8th, 1778, a Brother was made an E.A., who "Paid by Reason he was a Modern Mason £1 · 1 · 0 as a *Compident* due to the Anchant Lodges." Many were so admitted from the premier Grand Lodge.

The third volume runs from 1780 to 1798. A Bro. Joseph Levy, M.P., was admitted a joining member, but nine months later (1793-4) he was "found to be a clandestine Mason and as such dismissed him." Possibly discovered to have been a 'Modern' Mason, as Bro. Golby suggests. The frequent removals of the place of meeting leads the Author to suggest they were due to the Landlord of the House having so much control over the finances of the Lodge, which shows the wisdom of the regulation so long in force since, which disqualifies the Manager of such a House from holding any office in the Lodge.

The earliest entry as to the R.A. is dated 4th January, 1790, when it was agreed that a Royal Arch Chapter be held on Sunday, the 17th day of January, when two Brethren were "to be *initiated*," (*i.e.* exalted), and a Chapter is devoted to that Degree, which was conferred in the Lodge for some twenty-five years, and then, strange to relate, was dropt, the Ceremony not being again worked until 1866, when a R.A. Chapter, attached to the "Prudent Brethren No. 145" was transferred to the "Neptune Lodge"; our dear old companion, Henry Muggeridge, who was one of the honorary members of Lodge No. 22, being the Scribe E.

Three Master Masons were exalted on 11th October, 1808, or February, 1809, but they had not "pass'd the Chair" until July 1809. All the entries as to the R.A. are duly reproduced in chapter xiii. Mention is made of the "Excellent & High Excellent Master Mason's Degree," (*i.e.*, the *Royal Arch*) also termed "the Sublime Degree," and Certificates as "Geometric Master Masons" qualified for that Ceremony. The "Mount Zion Chapter" connected with No. 22 has recently obtained a Centenary Jewel Warrant, the "Neptune Lodge" holding a similar distinction, dating from 1864, the design of the Jewel being of a distinctive character, not of the ordinary pattern as of late years.

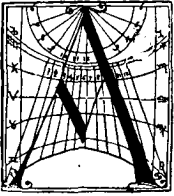
The Lodge removed to the "Neptune," in the street of that name, A.D. 1809, but it was not until 1821 that it is definitely referred to under that title. Bro. Golby gives many particulars as to the 'blessed Union' of December, 1813. The Warrant of Confirmation is dated October 1835, and, like many others of the kind, is not noteworthy for its accuracy as to early details.

He has also given an immense number of facts concerning the Lodge during the 150 years and more of its existence, which cannot fail to be heartily appreciated by the members, and it is to be hoped that the valuable History will have a wider circulation than being confined merely to the brethren of No. 22, especially as much of the volume is of interest to students generally, and the illustrations are choice and suggestive in character, Bro. Golby's portrait and photographs of several jewels calling for special mention.

In the appendix will be found an alphabetical list of the members, from 1757 to 1909, with particulars as to their social status, date of initiation, etc., which must have involved considerable labour; also a table showing the numerical condition of the Lodge under each year, from its origin to 1909; another list having the Roll of the chief Officers for the same lengthy period (1757-1910). The meeting places having been duly particularized, a General Index completes the tasty volume, which has been privately printed, and is a decided credit to all concerned in its production.

W. J. HUGHAN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.



ADJOURNMENT of a Lodge. *A.Q.C.*, xxiii., 69.—The note kindly furnished by Bro. Hawkins at page 69, *ante*, came to hand too late for mention in my reply-note at page 70, and I should like to deal in some little detail with what Bro. Hawkins writes upon the power to adjourn a Lodge.

At pages 46-47, I directed attention to the circumstance that the frequent mention in the Lodge of Promulgation Minutes, that "the Lodge was adjourned" showed such to be the constant practice. Examination of the minutes shows as the precise result that only once is the Lodge stated to be "closed," simply; whilst on as many as nineteen occasions it is described as being "closed [or "closed in due form"] and adjourned to" (a date named). On a few occasions the minutes are silent as to either closing or adjourning; and once (1809, December 29th) the minute runs, "Lodge closed in due form and the Meeting adjourned to" [etc.]. Bearing in mind that the "Promulgation" warrant strictly enjoined the members "to take special care . . . [to] perform and keep all the Rules and Orders contained in the Book of Constitutions," we are bound to assume that they worked with the utmost regularity, and that their almost invariable "closing and adjourning" the Lodge at the conclusion of work excludes the otherwise possible contention that the adjournments might be for refreshment or other purpose, to be followed by resumption of labour on the same evening. The Lodge of Promulgation was exceptional in that it possessed no By-Laws, and had to fix its dates for meeting from time to time; but that feature did not necessitate the use of the word "adjourned," which can only be referable to a recognised usage of the time.

I now come to the Grand Master's (Earl of Zetland) ruling in Grand Lodge on November 19th, 1856; premising that if Bro. Hawkins read anything written by myself as implying that a private Lodge can be adjourned to a day named at the will and pleasure of the Master, not being the "next regular day of meeting," he misunderstood my meaning. I did not intend to suggest that any Lodge can be held except (1) on its regular day of meeting, or (2) as a Lodge of Emergency properly summoned.

What led up to Lord Zetland's ruling in 1856 was this: a Quarterly Communication held on September 3rd, 1856, was presided over by a Colonial brother, and at a late hour, the Agenda being only partly disposed of, it was moved, and on being put from the chair resolved, that Grand Lodge stand adjourned till October 1st. On October 1st an English Prov.G.M. presided, and, although a good deal of protest was made, decided that the business could proceed. The Grand Master afterwards ordered an Emergency meeting of Grand Lodge to be summoned for November 19th, and it was on that occasion he gave the ruling referred to. It will be remembered that the question arose upon the adjournment of Grand Lodge, and that Private Lodges were only named for the purpose of illustration. Lord Zetland, after quoting from the Constitutions the fixed days for holding Quarterly Communications, etc., is reported as having said,¹ "You will observe that special instructions are given as to the mode of

¹ *Freemasons' Magazine*, 1856, 848.

“ holding the Grand Lodges of Emergency, but not a word is said about the power of “ adjourning. I may go farther, and say that Private Lodges are governed by much “ the same Laws as Grand Lodges, and that no meeting of a Private Lodge can be “ adjourned, but the Master of a Private Lodge may, and does, convene Lodges of “ Emergency.” If the above words stood by themselves, and were to be received as embodying a deliberate decision and not merely an *obiter dictum*, no doubt they would go far to negative the use of “ adjourn ” in this connexion. But the Grand Master went on to say, “ Looking over the minutes of the Grand Lodge, it appears to me that “ ‘ adjourn ’ is a term, when used with respect to Grand Lodge, the same as when used “ in the House of Commons. That House is adjourned to the next day appointed by “ law for it to meet, and so when the Grand Master adjourns Grand Lodge it means “ that it adjourns till the next Quarterly Communication When Grand “ Lodge adjourns, it adjourns to the next legal day, unless a Grand Lodge of “ Emergency be called by the Grand Master for special business.” The Grand Master in his address referred to a recent occurrence on April 26th, 1854, when a day appointed by the Queen for public humiliation and prayer coincided with the day provided for the annual festival of the Order, and the difficulty was met by the issue of a Grand Lodge summons by command of the M.W. Grand Master, requesting attendance of such members of Grand Lodge as could conveniently attend, “ for the “ purpose of adjourning until Saturday, the 29th April, for the despatch of business ;”¹ and laid stress upon that course having been taken by his express command as Grand Master, and the day to which the adjournment was taken having been previously appointed by himself.

Two things were thus made clear ; one, that the *procedure* as regards adjournment, both of Grand Lodge and of Private Lodges is the same ; the other, that the Grand Master can adjourn Grand Lodge, certainly to the next regular day, and apparently, by his special prerogative, to a day formally appointed by himself beforehand. What *cannot* be done is to make an adjournment the act of members of Grand Lodge (or of a Private Lodge) voting upon their own proposal, or for the Master of a Private Lodge to order an adjournment *except to the next regular day of meeting*.

The immediate result of the 1856 incident was that the Grand Master ordered the minutes of September 3rd to be altered from “ Grand Lodge adjourned on the “ motion of Bro.———,” to “ Grand Lodge was then closed,” whilst the meeting held on October 1st was totally ignored ; and the minutes thus altered were duly confirmed at the next Quarterly Communication.

To enable me to state with certainty what was then the practice of Grand Lodge I have inspected the Minutes from 1854 to 1857, and find the phrase invariably used is, “ the Grand Lodge was closed in ———² Form and with solemn Prayer, *and adjourned*.” In face of this, and of what the context shows to have been the precise ruling of the Earl of Zetland in 1856, I must respectfully decline to accept the *aliunde* authority of 1906 quoted by Bro. Hawkins, as being in important respects opposed to masonic practice deliberately declared by a Grand Master fifty years earlier.

That a Lodge is a continuing entity sufficiently appears from the language of our Warrants ; whilst the “ command of the Worshipful Master ” is expressly stated and acknowledged by the principal officer who obeys it, and is necessarily implied in the

¹ *Freemasons' Quarterly Magazine*, 1854, 274.

² *Alone form, due form, or form*. See *Constitutions*, Rule 61.

declaration by his colleague that the Lodge is "closed accordingly and adjourned until "its next regular meeting, emergencies, (etc.)," which I take to be the more proper form than to specify any particular date for resumption of work.

The justification of an old ceremonial expression is my apology for reverting to the subject.

W. B. HEXTALL.

The Sergeants of La Rochelle.—I have to thank Bro. S. R. Baskett for drawing my attention to, and obtaining for me a copy of the following explanation of the reference to the Four Sergeants of Rochelle, in my paper on *The Fendeurs*, which was quite obscure to me at the time.

FRED. J. W. CROWE.

From *The Globe*, Tuesday 2nd Nov^r 1909.

Paris Notes.

Le Jour des Morts.

THE SERGEANT OF LA ROCHELLE

(From our own Correspondent)

PARIS, MONDAY.

The Article commences as to the celebration of "All Saints Day" Nov^r 1, and *le Jour des Morts* (which is our "All Souls Day") spoken of later as the "*fête des Morts*." It continues as follows:—

"At Montparnasse the tomb of the four sergeants of La Rochelle is the goal of popular pilgrimage. The story of the four sergeants of La Rochelle, so well known in France, and so often referred to by contemporary writers, is so little known in England that it may here be briefly told with propriety. In the year 1821 under the Restoration John François Louis Leclerc Bories sergeant major in the 45th regiment of the line was in garrison at Paris, when he was initiated into the society of the Charbonniers corresponding to that of the Carbonari in Italy. The association was a formidable conspiracy of Liberals and Bonapartists against the Monarchy of the Bourbons, and it was largely recruited from the ranks. Bories undertook to gain adherents among his comrades. In January 1822 the 45th regiment was moved from Paris to La Rochelle. Before leaving the Capital Bories was placed in relations with La Fayette, and received from him the halves of several cards, the missing portions to be presented to him on the line of march by members of the secret society, who would at the same time communicate to him the orders of the directing committee. Movements were being prepared at Nantes and at Saumur, and the chief of the Charbonniers wished, if necessary, to utilise the passage of the regiment through the departments which were ready to rise. By a strange fatality Bories had been placed under escort at Orleans for having replied to the provocations of the Swiss soldiers stationed in the town, and on reaching La Rochelle he was confined in the guard house, and afterwards, in consequence of some suspicious circumstances, transferred to the prison of Nantes. A few days later all the members of the society serving in the 45th regiment were arrested. The authorities had

got wind of what was going on. Five months afterwards the accused were brought before the tribunal of the Seine. There were twenty-five of them, some in the civil, some in the military service. They were charged either with belonging to the conspiracy or with not revealing what they knew about it. No conspiracy, in the strict legal sense of the word, existed: though the undetermined aim of the association was sooner or later to take up arms. At the end of a trial which lasted a fortnight, the president of the Court asked each of the accused if he had anything to say. Bories, whose self possession had never for a moment left him, rose, and said with much dignity:—

“Gentlemen of the Jury,—The Advocate-General, while declaring that the most eloquent oratory in the world would be powerless to save me from public vengeance, has pointed to me as the chief criminal. Well, I accept this position, and shall deem myself happy if by bringing my head to the scaffold I can obtain the acquittal of all my comrades.

“He was condemned to death, together with three other sergeants, Goubin, Raoulx, and Pomier. There were groans and sobs in court when the sentence was pronounced, and public opinion manifested itself in the strongest manner in favour of the unfortunate young men, against neither of whom any overt act was charged. But the Government of Louis XVIII. was implacable and on the 21st of September, 1822 the scaffold was erected on the Place de Grève. The four sergeants submitted to their fate with heroic calmness, and bent their heads beneath the knife of the guillotine amid cries of *Vive la Liberté!* One of the legends in connection with the best known of the four sergeants is that until 1864 a broken-down old woman, supporting herself with a stick and carrying a bunch of faded flowers, was a familiar figure on the left bank of the Seine. For forty years she had been grieving for the loss of Bories, to whom in his youth she was engaged to be married. From the cart in which, with his three comrades, he was driven to the scaffold he had sought to console the young girl in her despair by throwing her a bouquet, which she kept for ever afterwards. She was frequently seen at the tomb of the four sergeants in the cemetery of Montparnasse, and she was at last buried near the grave of her lover towards the end of 1864, when the legendary bouquet was placed with her in the coffin.”

Israelites and Afghans.—Under “Freemasonry among the Afghans” in *A.Q.C.*, xxii., 223, the arguments suggested as favouring connection between that nation and the Israelites, are really arguments against such an hypothesis.

In the first place, when Israel (as a whole) settled in Canaan, its people mingled very freely with the older inhabitants of Syria, and the result was that its physical characters, which originally were purely Semitic in type, began to give place to a combination of Semitic, Amorite, and Hittite elements. At the time of the expatriation of the last of the tribes of the separate kingdom of Israel, in 722 B.C., the physical differences between them and their blood-brothers of Judah were very trivial; since that date the Jews have maintained their national type very consistently. We may therefore take the statement of A. C. Haddon (*The Study of Man*, 1898) concerning the Modern Jews, as representing the type to which the Israelities would most probably

conform to-day, had they also maintained the purity of their ancient blood. Haddon says, in effect, that of the modern Jews few are purely Semitic while 11 per cent. are Amorite, and 50 per cent. Hittite in their important features,

That the Afghans resemble the Semitic Race is no reason therefore for suggesting their connection with a nation whose characteristics were Hittite rather than Semitic.

In the second place, the habits of the Israelites and Jews at the time of the expatriation of the former were pastoral and agricultural. The business instincts of the Jews were ingrafted during the centuries of oppression to which they have been subjected, and are therefore comparatively modern. Any habits of this nature obtaining among the Israelites, if the people still exist, must therefore have been acquired independently long after all historical traces of the nation had been lost.

We must therefore refrain from assuming any relation between the habits of the Afghans and the Israelites, because of their supposed resemblance to those of the modern Jews.

CHAS. T. McCCLURE,

Koffyfontein.

The Phoenix Lodge, No. 173.—Having recently been favoured with the loan of the minute books, from 1803 to 1822, I find on comparing the list (pp. 77 *et seq.*, *ante*) taken from the Grand Lodge register, that there are several names which should be added, and other corrections. I give these below, with a number to each showing where they should appear in the list already printed.

Addenda.

- 63A. Michael Byrne, initiated 19th August, 1804, ? F.C., M.M., 2nd June, 1806.
- 66A. —. Buckley, a serving brother, and Tyler of the Lodge ; no dates given.
- 67A. —. Chandler, joined from No. 264, 2nd December, 1805.
- 78A. John Dinison, Vintner, of the "Olive Branch," Gray's Inn Lane, E.A. and F.C., 4th May, 1807. (M.M., no entry.)
- 93A. Joseph Kembell, Victualler, E.A., 27th November, 1809.
- 131A. C. Windsor, E.A. and F.C., 7th October, 1811.
- 145A. —. Williams, Victualler, of the "George Inn," Drury Lane. E.A. and F.C., 4th May, 1812.
- 152A. —. Ackroyd, 40, Chiswell Street, joined from No. 483 on 6th February, 1814.
- 159A. Joseph Higgins, Clothier, North Nibley, Gloucester, E.A., 5th February, 1816.

Corrigenda.

- 46. Francis Lye was a "Modern" mason remade, of the Lodge of Honor, 325, Kensington.
- 49. Samuel Towesland, reinstated 5th February, 1810, to 7th February, 1814.
- 50. Wm. Smith, described as a Lace Maker, of 5, Charles Court, Strand.
- 57. Hope Wood, of Coppice Row, Clerkenwell.
- 58. Samuel Mogford, of Mermaid Gardens, Turk's Row.
- 63. Samuel Finch. "Dec^d." is incorrect. He resigned.
- 64. James Allison, of Red Lyon Passage.
- 65. Edward Willis, of Black Fryers Road.

- 66. Wm. Williams, No. 3, Union Court.
- 70. C. S. Cardwell, of No. 30, Great John Street, North, New Road.
- 74. William Harrison, Butcher. Not "Jas." *vide* 85, who is another person.
- 76. Wm. Winsley should be Winsby, Carpenter, No. 8, Upper Marsh Street, Lambeth.
- 80. Ben. Cale, a "Modern" transferred.
- 84. Haldenby should be Allamby.
- 88. Wm. Smith, Linen Draper, a "Modern" remade.
- 95. John Constable, of No. 6, Chicksand Street, Mile End, New Town.
- 96. Didsdale should be Dibsdales.
- 100. Wm. Clark, of Church Street, Deptford.
- 101. Geo. Hurst, Carpenter, Boswell Court, New North Street, Red Lion Square.
- 110. Morling, of Chaple Place, Chaple Street.
- 111. Wm. Jones, of No. 8, Little Warner Street.
- 115. Robt. Warne, of 35, Air Street Hill.
- 120. John Ball, of 21, King Street.
- 125. Henry Gregory, Compositor, Bow Street.
- 127. Wm. Walker (2) Wheelwright, of Whites Yard, Rosemary Lane.
- 131. Mellowish should be Melhuish.
- 138. Thos. Ladd, a "Modern" remade.
- 140. Fredk. Clarke, of the "Coach and Horses," Ray Street, Clerkenwell.
- 141. Thos. Gillard, Victualler, "Queen's Head."
- 142. Joseph Holbrook, Mariner.
- 145. Jas. Brown, of Lewes, Sussex.
- 147. Thos. Scott, Glass bender, Turnmill Street.
- 153. Wm. White, "Green Man and Still," Coppice Row, Clerkenwell.

This makes the number of "Victuallers" twenty instead of fifteen (p. 83).

W. WONNACOTT.

Astley's.—The interesting account by Bro. Chetwode Crawley of the performance on behalf of the Masonic Orphan School of Ireland, in January, 1797, at Astley's Theatre in Dublin, fully answers the question asked by Bro. Hextall in 1907.¹

A point in connection with Astley's establishment in London may perhaps be noted. In the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review* for 1843 (page 546) the Editor, after referring to a Legacy to the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Freemasons by Mrs. Hannah Waldo Astley, says:—

About sixty years since, a warrant was granted for the members of the equestrian company of old John Astley; it was named the Grove Lodge, the place of amusement being then called the Grove. The audience were received in a kind of large booth or tent, when the weather was bad, otherwise the company performed in the open air; as circumstances improved, the accommodations kept pace with success, and the hearty old proprietor at length saluted the public under the roof of a handsome theatre, and so great was his success, that a rival theatre then called Hughes's Circus, was built. We remember the old brother, Jack Astley, so portly that he filled his "sulky." To him succeeded the

¹ *A.Q.C.* xx, 367.

younger Jack, who with his widow, are now all in the tomb. Mrs. Astley was formerly a Miss Smith, and was, both before and after her marriage, a melo-dramatic actress of much celebrity. She was very tall, of fair complexion; and her most luxuriant hair reached nearly to the ground.

The Grove Lodge existed but a few years, the warrant being withdrawn, owing to the irregularity of its members.

There is undoubtedly some truth in the statements about the Lodge, for in October, 1787, a warrant No. 240 was issued by the Grand Lodge of the Ancients for a Lodge to be held at "The Pheasant," Stangate Street, Lambeth, which was only a short distance from Astley's Amphitheatre, but instead of existing "but a few years" the Lodge continued to work until about 1830, and was not removed from the list until 1836.

The Warrant was granted to William McCullagh, John Conway Philip Astley, and Joseph Lawrence as the first Master and Wardens respectively, and this John Conway Philip Astley was the originator and proprietor of the Circus which for so long bore his name. The Minute books were fortunately returned to Grand Lodge with the Warrant when the members ceased to meet, and the account of the Constitution is thus recorded:—

TRANSACTIONS OF ROYAL GROVE LODGE No. 240 FROM OCTOBER 10TH, 1787.

Presant	Lodge meet when the Right Worshipfull
Br McCollagh M ^r	Lau Dermott, Esq ^r , Deputy Grand Master
Br Astley S.W.	The Right Worshipfull Tho ^s Harper Esq.
Br Lawrence, J.W.	S.G.W. the Right Wor ^{ll} John McCormack
Brother Martin	G. Secretary
Br Johannot	Br John Feakins G. Ins
Br Henley	Br Westby G. Per ^t
Br Paslow	Br Ben ⁿ Aldhouse Grand Tyler
Br Lonsdale	When the above named Installed the
Visiting by	Master & Wardens and constituted the said
Br. Barnadim No. 63.	Master Wardens and Members with their
Br. Weeble No. 63	Warrant No. 240 to be held at the Pheasant
Br. Hart No. 6.	Stangate Street, St. Mary, Lambeth. Lodge
Br. Mayheu No. 6.	closed in Good Harmony.
Br. Howler No 6	
Br. Wakefield No. 6	
Br. Hunkfield No. 293	
Br. Aberdeen No. 194	
Br. Brison No. 225	
Br. Sergeant No. 225	

At the meeting on 24th June, 1788, Astley was installed as Master. It will be noticed that the Lodge was called the Royal Grove Lodge from the very start and we may correct the statement by Bro. Lane, who in his *Masonic Records*, states that the name was not adopted until 1816. Bro. Lane was also under the impression that the Lodge ceased to work in 1790, and that the Warrant was then transferred to another Lodge in Westminster. The Minutes shew clearly that there was no lapse of any kind, but that the members who met in Lambeth were those who continued to meet at the Jolly Miller in Millbank Street, though with the removal from the Surrey side to the

Middlesex side of the river, the connection with Astley's probably came to an end. Astley himself was not a regular attendant after the first couple of years, and new members were gradually drawn from the tradesmen in Westminster and Soho. The Circus was called the Royal Grove in 1786 but in 1792 the name was changed to the "Royal Saloon, Astley's Amphitheatre."

There is no note in the records, of the Lodge in which Astley was initiated, nor have I found that he became connected with any other Lodge, but there was a John Astley (no doubt the "younger Jack" mentioned in the *F.Q.R.*) who joined the Royal Naval Lodge in 1801. His name was not carried forward after the Union.

There does not seem to be anything to justify the statement that the warrant of the Royal Grove Lodge was withdrawn in consequence of the "irregularities of its members." There certainly was some irregularity in 1796,¹ when the Master was suspended for a few months but this did not interfere with the work of the Lodge and the suspension is not even mentioned in the Minutes.

The editorial 'We' used in the *F.Q.R.* seems to indicate that Dr. Crucefix himself wrote the note, though 'old Jack' died in 1814, just upon 30 years before, when Crucefix was only 17 years of age, and it may be that the paragraph was copied from some earlier publication. Crucefix certainly could not remember him as a brother.

The Lodges from which Visitors attended at the first meeting of the Royal Grove Lodge were—No. 6, then meeting at the Bricklayers' Arms, Bristol Street, Blackfriars, now the Enoch Lodge No. 11. No. 63 appears to have been then at some house in the city. It is now the St. Mary's Lodge and is one of the few which hold their original numbers. No. 194 then met at the White Hart, Holborn, and still exists as the Middlesex Lodge No. 143. No. 225 was then at the Black Horse, Coventry Street, and is now the Lodge of Temperance No. 169. No. 293 is apparently an error on the part of the Secretary, as the Warrant bearing that number was not issued until seven years later. May we assume that No. 239 was intended? It had then been constituted only a few months and met at the Bull's Head, Princes Street, Westminster. It is now the St. James's Union Lodge No. 180, but the name of Bro. Hunkfield does not appear in the Register at Grand Lodge. It is perhaps more likely that Lodge No. 293 of Ireland is intended.

Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley has shewn (p. 181 *ante*) that Richard Johannot was a member of Astley's troupe in Dublin. He was a comic singer, and had appeared at Sadler's Wells in company with Grimaldi, and at the Royal Circus under the management of Charles Dibdin, before his engagement by Astley at the Royal Grove. Moses Lawrence was afterwards leader of the band at the Royal Amphitheatre.

W.J.S.

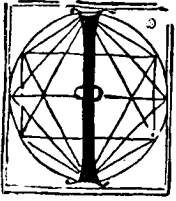
Freemasons in the Honourable Artillery Company.—Barnard Turner (referred to as Bernard Turner, at page 62, *ante*) was Colonel of the H.A.C., and commanded the Armed Associations called out to suppress the rioting in Broad Street, City, on 7th June, 1780, during the Gordon Riots. William White and his son, William Henry White, were also members and served as Secretaries of the Regiment. William White and Stephen Clark, the Adjutant, both belonged to the Emulation Lodge, and when that Lodge amalgamated with the Mourning Bush, they bought for the H.A.C. one of the Lodge Chairs,² which is still preserved in the Court Room.

F. J. STOHWASSER.

¹ See Bro. Gould's *Athol Lodges*, p. 45.

² See Bro. Sadler's *History of the Lodge of Emulation*, page 80.

OBITUARY.



It is with regret that we have to announce the deaths of the following Brethren :—

His Majesty King Edward VII., Past Grand Master and Protector of the Craft in England; and Patron of the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, New Zealand and Western Australia, etc.; on the 6th May.

Richard Griffith Thomas, M.S.A., F.I.A.S., of the Victoria Hotel, Menai Bridge, North Wales. He was a Past Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works and Past Provincial Assistant Grand Sojourner for North Wales, and was elected to the Correspondence Circle in May 1894.

George Henry Kenyon, A.M., M.D., of 606, Lapham Buildings, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A. Bro. Kenyon (who was elected a member of the Correspondence Circle in October, 1900) was a Past Grand Master and Past Grand High Priest of Rhode Island, and for thirty-five years was closely connected with the Fraternity there, having been initiated in the Rising Sun Lodge No. 30 at East Providence in 1875. He attained to high rank in many other degrees and was Representative of the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Canada and Florida; and of the Grand Chapters of Massachusetts and Georgia. He died on 7th May.

Henry Andrade Harben, B.A., of 306, St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W., and Newland Park, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks., on 18th August. This brother was the only son of Sir Henry Harben and was prominent in commercial life as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Prudential Insurance Company. He was a Past Provincial Grand Registrar of Buckinghamshire, and joined the Correspondence Circle in May 1899.

Edward Burn-Callander, of 23, High Street, Warwick, a Past Provincial Grand Warden and Provincial Grand Scribe E. He joined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1905.

Frank J. Thompson, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, as well as Representative there from the Grand Lodge of England. He joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1894, and his death took place at Fargo in June 1910.

Oscar Guttman, F.I.C., F.C.S., M.Inst.C.E., of 18, Aberdare Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W. Bro. Guttman, who was well known as a consulting engineer, met his death in a motor accident in Brussels on 2nd August. He had received the rank of Past Grand Deacon at the Grand Festival this year, and was Worshipful Master of the Pilgrim Lodge at the time of his death. He joined our Correspondence Circle in May last.

John William Freeman, of the Anchor, Yalding, Kent, on 2nd July. Bro. Freeman was accidentally poisoned and died shortly afterwards. He had been the Tyler of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge from the Consecration in 1886, and was also Tyler of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement. He was a P.M. of the Lodge of Justice No. 147.

William Chubb Meredith, of the Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. He was Chaplain of the Goodwill Lodge No. 711; and a member of the Correspondence Circle since June 1907.

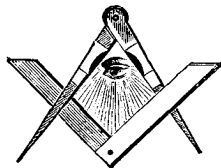
Hubert Gibbons, of the Old Grammar School Works, Wolverhampton, on 22nd August. He was a member of the Lodge of Honour No. 526, and a life member of the Correspondence Circle, to which he was elected in March 1906.

Thomas H. Wills, 2 Market Street, Torquay. A Past Master of the Jordan Lodge No. 1402 and Past Provincial Grand Warden of Devonshire. Bro. Wills died under tragic circumstances at Torquay Regatta on 26th August. He had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since October 1891.

Dr. Richard Joseph Nunn, of 5, York Street East, Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A., on June 29th. Bro. Nunn, who is a native of Ireland, was initiated in the Zerubbabel Lodge, Savannah, in 1852. He was a member of many degrees and held the office of Grand Minister of State of the Supreme Council 33°, of the Southern Jurisdiction. He had been a member of our Correspondence Circle for over twenty years, having been elected in November 1889.

Reginald T. H. Bodilly, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Woodbury, South Woodford, London, N.E., P. Prov. G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.E., Essex, in July. He was elected to the Correspondence Circle in January 1903.

Harry J. Molloy, Past District Grand Superintendent of Works of Madras. He was an Engineer in the Public Works Department at Hassan, India, and joined the Correspondence Circle in May 1898.





'FINCH,' JEWEL in the possession
of Bro. Geo. F. Smith.



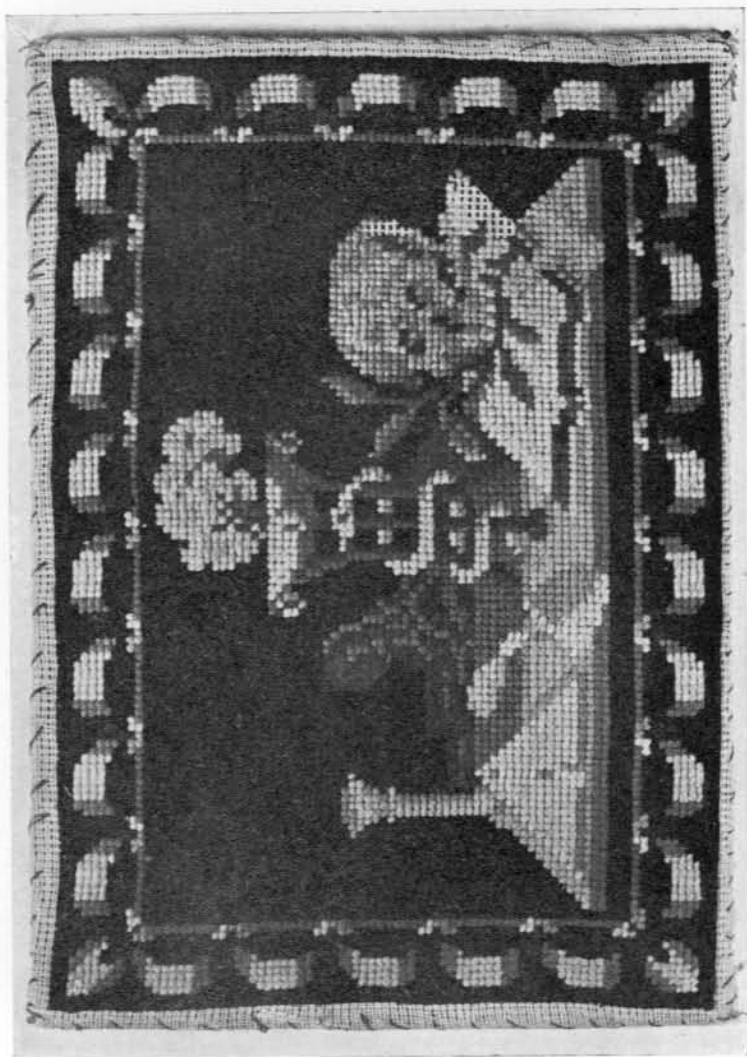
SILVER WATCH in the
Q.C. Collection.



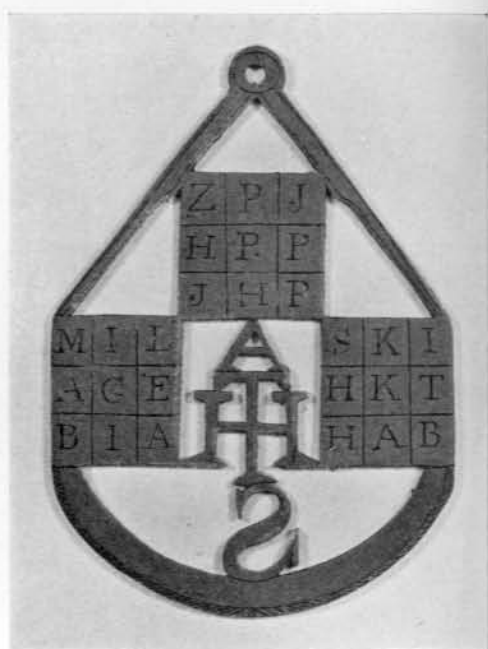
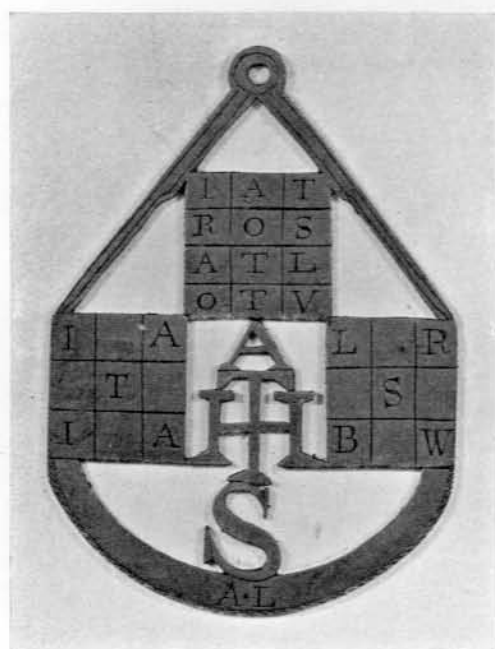
SILVER STAR in the possession
of Bro. A. Cecil Powell.



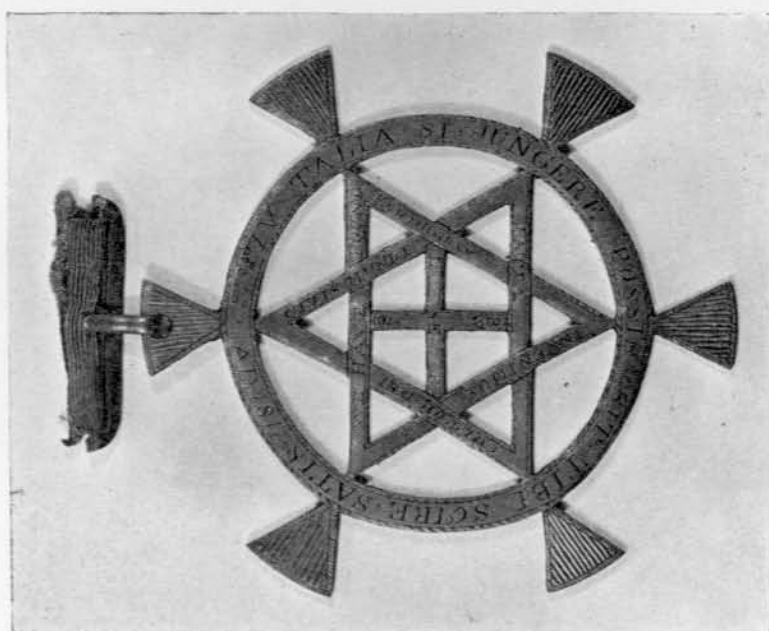
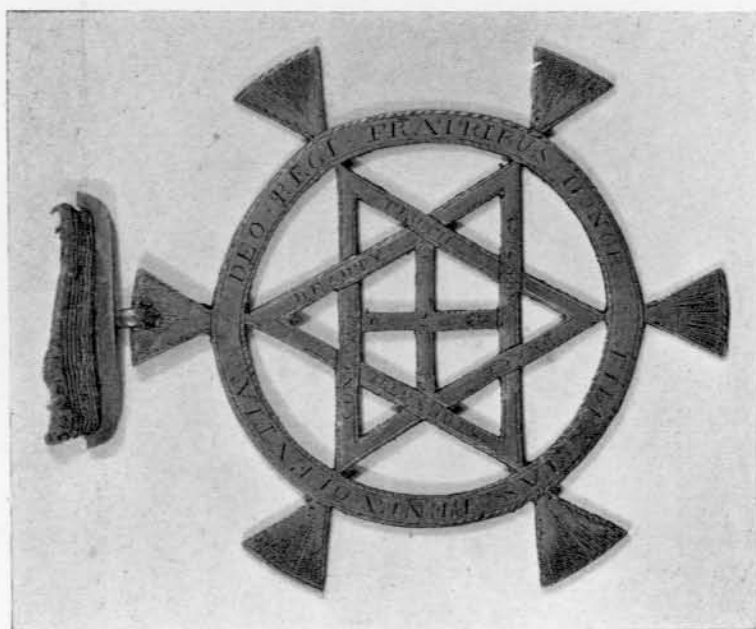
WOOL-WORK PANEL in possession of Bro. W. B. Hextall.
(Original about $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 6 in.)



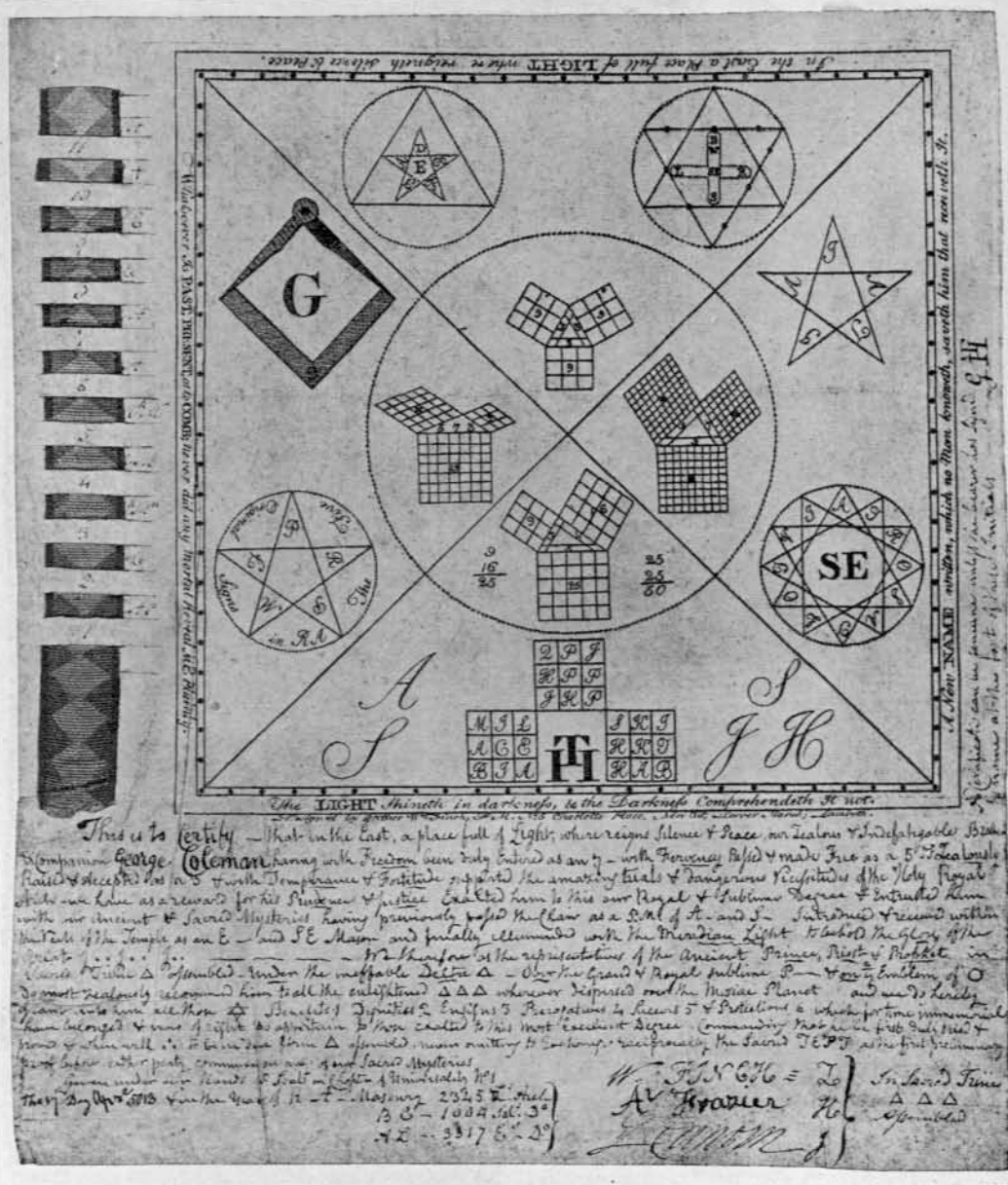
WOOL-WORK PANEL in possession of Bro. W. B. Hextall.
(Original about 8½ in. by 6 in.)



'FINCH' JEWELS in the possession of Bro. Geo. F. Smith.

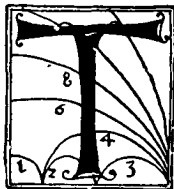


'FINCH' JEWELS in the possession of Bro. Geo. F. Smith.



'FINCH' CERTIFICATE in the possession of Bro. Geo. F. Smith.
(about half full size.)

FRIDAY, 7th OCTOBER, 1910.



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, London, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Fred J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., W.M.; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., I.P.M.; Henry Sadler, S.W.; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., Chap.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; E. L. Hawkins, J.D.; W. B. Hextall, I.G.; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Sydney T. Klein, L.R., P.M.; and Sir C. Purdon Clarke, L.R., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Fred H. Postans, H. Woodman, H. J. Barton, H. R. Justice, W. J. Evans, John F. Roberts, P.G.St.B., Chas. H. Bestow, J. C. Zabban, D. Bock, Walter Dewes, Walter Lawrance, P.A.G.Sup.W., M. A. Giuseppi, Curt Nauwerck, W. F. Keddell, Fred Armitage, G. H. Luetchford, G. G. Palmer, R. W. Knightley Goddard, J. Jellis, Fred A. Robinson, F. P. Robinson, Eugene E. Street, W. A. S. Humphries, George F. Smith, P.G.O., John Church, Col. D. Warliker, R. P. Emmment, J. Richards, S. J. Fenton, W. Wonnacott, A. S. Lewis, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, Dr. Andrew Ellis Wynter, J. R. Thomas, W. R. A. Smith, Charles Squire, G. Vogeler, J. Walter Hobbs, Robert F. Price, Edward T. Dearing, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, J. Leach Barrett, P.G.St.B., Dr. Thomas Carr, Hy. Eaborn, W. Hammond, James J. Nolan, W. S. Sherrington, Col. R. S. Ellis, G.S.B., J. D. Powell, Geo. Gilbert Lean, J. E. Wiberg, G. Fullbrook, A. Y. Mayell, and H. F. Whyman.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. Alfred B. Joscelyne, Vitruvian Lodge No. 87; E. Cadbury Jones, Portsmouth Lodge No. 487; N. Chaplin, London Lodge No. 108; W. D. Baxter, South Saxon Lodge No. 311; Arthur R. Owst, W.M. in Arduis Fidelis Lodge No. 3432; Ramsden Walker, P.M. United Northern Counties Lodge No. 2128; and Chas. B. Hancock, P.M. Old Kings Arms Lodge No. 28.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas., Ireland; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; E. Macbean, P.M.; J. P. Rylands; Hamon le Strange, P.G.D., P.M., Treas.; W. Watson, Stew.; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; E. Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C.; E. J. Castle, P.Dep.G.R., P.M.; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M. Malta, P.M.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M., D.C.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., P.M.; L. A. de Malczovich; and R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.

Bro. Henry Sadler was elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, and Bro. Hamon le Strange, P.G.D., Pr.G.M. Norfolk, was re-elected Treasurer.

The W.M. referred to the loss which the Lodge had sustained by the death of the Tyler, Bro. John W. Freeman.

Six Masonic organizations and forty-nine Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

The Secretary called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. CECIL POWELL, Weston-super-Mare.

Silver STAR, of Lodge "Des Amis Constants De La V .: L .:" I have not yet succeeded in tracing this Lodge.

By Bro. W. B. HEXTALL.

TWO PANELS, in wool-work (about 8½ in. by 6 in.). Nothing is known of their history. About sixty years ago the children at the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls were accustomed to work samplers. Several of these are still in existence at the Schools, but there is nothing to show that the two panels were worked there. I noticed recently in the Lodge ante-room at Baildon, Yorkshire, two pieces of wool-work, framed. They showed two columns with scrolls, on one of which were the words, "We meet upon the Level," and on the other, "We part upon the Square." It is believed that they belonged to the Airedale Lodge before its removal to Shipley in 1869. No doubt other specimens of Masonic wool-work are still in existence.

Silver STAR, with a number of emblems which indicate that it was made for a member of the Orange Society. On one side is the name HENRY * HULL, and on the other R * B * P * S * 3.

By Bro. GEORGE F. SMITH, Past Grand Organist.

Four metal-gilt JEWELS, connected with degrees worked by the charlatan Finch.

CERTIFICATE issued 17th April, 5813, to George Coleman, in connection with Finch's spurious degree of the Royal Arch.

By Bro. JOHN CHURCH, Teddington.

Wooden GAVEL, and Iron CROWBAR, found by Professor Flinders Petrie during his recent excavations at Meydum. The Gavel is stated to be of the period of the Third Dynasty, say about 4600 B.C., and the Crowbar of the Roman age.

By Bro. R. MACDONALD, Glasgow.

APRON and SASH, worn in a Lodge in Querétaro, Mexico, about 1875, by his uncle, John Macdonald, who was then manager of a cotton factory there. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By THE SECRETARY.

Silver WATCH, with hall-mark of 1769. On the outer case is a representation of what appears to be a candidate kneeling at an altar; behind is the Master with a pair of compasses in his hand, and a square hanging from a collar round his neck.

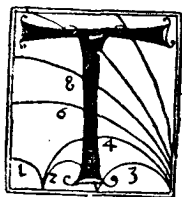
A cordial vote of thanks was unanimously passed to those Brethren who had lent objects for exhibition and who had made presentations to the Lodge Museum.

Bro. W. WONNACOTT read the following paper :—

THE LODGE OF RECONCILIATION.

(1813—1816.)

BY BRO. W. WONNACOTT.



HIS paper was suggested by Brother Hextall's communication in March of this year on the Special Lodge of Promulgation. It appears to be a necessary corollary to the matter that paper contained, and in view of the near approach of the Centenary of the Union of the two rival Grand Lodges, the Antients and the Moderns, it is very appropriate that our attention should be directed to the events of that period, and particularly to the duties of the Lodge of Reconciliation.

It appears to be generally unknown that the work of the Union was not accomplished quite smoothly and harmoniously, for a determined stand was made by certain Lodges and brethren against what they termed "innovations," and it is the story of this organised opposition, closely linked with that of the work of reconciliation, that I have selected for relation this evening. In the pages of a Lodge History recently published, "Phoenix Lodge, No. 173"—extracts are given of minutes at the period under consideration, which show that a group of London Lodges vigorously opposed the work of the Lodge of Reconciliation, and endeavoured to nullify the effort of the United Grand Lodge to promote that harmony and uniformity which had taken so many years to accomplish. For permission to make quotations from this work, and for so obligingly placing the minute books themselves in my hands for detailed examination, I must express my grateful thanks to the brethren, and to Bro. Wise the Secretary, of No. 173.

With the work of the Special Lodge of Promulgation which preceded the Union I do not propose to deal, as that has been fully related in the paper I have referred to, beyond drawing attention to the contrast between that body and the one we are about to consider. The titles of the two bodies might very well have been reversed: the work of the former was more in the nature of *reconciliation*, to pave the way for the Union, while the latter was undoubtedly to undertake the work of *promulgation*. The Lodge of Promulgation existed for a short time prior to the Union, and was warranted by the Grand Lodge known as the 'Moderns,' the members being appointed from its own ranks: it therefore had no connection with the rival Grand Lodge, the 'Antients,' or Athol body. On the other hand, the Lodge of Reconciliation existed after the Union, and consisted of masons drawn from both the rival bodies, in fulfilment of the stipulations contained in the Articles of Union. In the former case, the object to be attained was to make the Lodges of the 'Moderns' fall into line with those of the 'Antients,' as regards their landmarks and esoteric practices, and when this agreement was reached the Union was practically accomplished, though the work was extended to include the installation of Masters,—a ceremony already shown by Bro. Hextall to have been non-existent, or almost so, among the 'Moderns.' Then came the official and ceremonial amalgamation—the Solemn Act of Union—at the close of the year 1813, on St. John's Day, 27th December, and the United Grand Lodge so formed delegated powers to a certain body of masons previously selected to represent equally the two elements now

welded into one Craft. This body was entitled the Lodge of Reconciliation, and was charged with the task of performing "the Duties, Matters and Instructions" set forth in Nos. IV. and XV. of the Articles of Union, the special work being to teach and demonstrate the ceremonies as officially adopted. This object took nearly three years to accomplish, for although the Lodge received its authority in December of the year 1813, the record of its acts extends to the autumn of 1816.

The Duke of Atholl had retired from the chair of G.M. of the 'Antients' Grand Lodge on the day of the Feast of the Four Crowned Martyrs, the 8th November, 1813, in favour of the Duke of Kent, who was installed M.W.G. Master on December 1st, the same day on which the Articles of Union were ratified, and the Duke of Sussex was on the same occasion made an Antient Mason in an adjoining room, in order to take part in the proceedings. H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, already holding the honorary rank of Past G.M., conferred on him in 1805, had succeeded to the highest office in the Grand Lodge of the 'Moderns' on May 12th of that year, 1813, when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (the Regent) had retired and declined further re-election. The Duke of Kent acted as Deputy G.M. at the Installation.

The Articles of Union have been reprinted in various publications,¹ and I propose to quote where occasion requires only from the more important ones, the remainder referring mainly to the constitution of the United Grand Lodge and the manner in which the Union was to be performed. These Articles were signed and sealed at Kensington Palace on the 25th November, 1813, and ratified on December 1st following, by both of the Grand Lodges separately.

The Commissioners for the Union, on behalf of the Atholl Grand Lodge were, besides the Duke of Kent, G.M., James Agar, Thomas Harper (Senior), and James Perry, all of whom were Past Deputy G.M.'s. of that body. James Agar, barrister-at-law, had been J.G.W. of the 'Antients' in 1787, and filled the post of Dep.G.M. from St. John's Day, 1790, to the Feast in 1794, when he was succeeded by William Dickey. Agar was also a member of the 'Moderns,' having joined the "Globe Lodge, No. 15," in 1790, at the time he was S.G.W. of the 'Antients.'² He became first President of the Board of General Purposes when it was established by the United Grand Lodge in 1814, and remained so till 1828, serving also on the Board of Finance in 1829. His last appearance in Grand Lodge was at the June meeting of 1832, and he died on the 25th of January, 1838, at the age of 80 years.

Thomas Harper, the elder, was such a prominent figure in the pre-Union period that it is needless to particularise his career. At the time he signed the Articles of Union he was a member of both the Grand Lodges, having joined the Lodge of Antiquity (then No. 1) in 1792, and was Grand Steward of the 'Moderns' in 1796. He was also Treasurer for more than 34 years of the Grand Master's Lodge, until December, 1828, when an illuminated testimonial was presented to him, now in possession of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076. He was on the Board of General Purposes or the Board of Finance from 1814 to 1831, and in the following year he died at a very advanced age, for we are informed he had been made a R.A. mason as far back as 1770, 61 years before his death. His last attendance at Grand Lodge was on 2nd March, 1831. He had been initiated in No. 24 'Antients' in 1761; he joined the Globe Lodge ('Moderns'), in 1787, and was W.M. in 1793, 1794, 1795, and 1797—8.³

¹ *Illustrations of Masonry*, by William Preston, Edited by Dr. George Oliver, 1861, page 302; *Memorials of the Masonic Union*, by W. J. Hughan, 1874, page 21, etc. Oliver's version, however, is not reliable, as he omits some of the articles and mutilates others.

² Sadler's *Memorials of the Globe Lodge*, page 24.

³ Sadler's *Masonic Facts and Fictions*, page 65.

James Perry, who succeeded Dermott as Dep.G.M. in 1787, and held the post until December 20th, 1790, when Agar followed him, was also on the Board of General Purposes from 1814 to 1817, when he was placed on the Board of Schools (afterwards merged in that of General Purposes). He was last present in Grand Lodge on 3rd June, 1818. As proprietor of the *European Magazine* he was well known and respected in the literary world.

The Commissioners for the Union appointed by the Duke of Sussex on behalf of the Grand Lodge of the 'Moderns' were Waller Rodwell Wright, Arthur Tegart, and James Deans. The first is already known to us as an energetic mason, being at the time Prov.G.M. of the Ionian Isles, as well as British Consul there formerly. His portrait appeared in *A.Q.C.* xviii., 176, and some particulars of his career are given there, as well as in Broadley's *History of Freemasonry in Malta* (1880). A member of the Lodge of Antiquity, he joined the Prince of Wales's Lodge, 412, on 18th December, 1801, and was a close personal friend of the Duke of Sussex. He composed an ode for the Union ceremony, as well as one for the Moira presentation; he died in 1827.

Arthur Tegart was one of those elected to the Lodge of Promulgation on 21st November, 1809. He practised as an apothecary and lived in Pall Mall, where he owned some property, and was a wealthy man, as we learn from his will dated 1809 and proved 20th January, 1830.¹ Of his Masonic career there is little information to be found.

James Deans, Paymaster in the Royal London Militia, and holding the rank of Captain, was S.W. of the Lodge of Promulgation, appointed on the 26th of October, 1809, and received a collar in Grand Lodge, on the 6th February, 1810, on the occasion when the Earl of Moira was installed in that Lodge. He was on the Board of General Purposes from 1814 down to 1838 (except in 1827 and in 1835, when he joined the Board of Finance), and died on April 3rd, 1838, aged 82.

These commissioners (with the exception of Waller Rodwell Wright, who went to the Mediterranean) afterwards were occasionally present at the meetings of the Lodge, and were appointed the English delegates, with their Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, to the Conference in 1814, which formulated the International Compact. Waller Rodwell Wright, although present and taking part in the ceremonial of the Union, left in the following year for Malta, having been appointed President of the Court of Appeal in that island.

No. V. of the Articles of Union provided "that as soon as these presents shall "have received the sanction of the respective Grand Lodges, the two Grand Masters "shall appoint each nine worthy and expert Master Masons, or Past Masters, of their "respective Fraternities. . . ."

In pursuance of this provision, the following brethren were selected:—

A. *By the Duke of Sussex.*

Rev. S. Hemming, D.D., of the Lodge of Harmony, now 255, who was named R.W.M.

William Meyrick, of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, named S.W.

William Shadbolt, of the Grand Stewards's Lodge, to be the J.W.

Stephen Jones, also of the Lodge of Antiquity.

Lawrence Thompson, of the Lodge of Felicity, now No. 58.

Joseph Jones, of the Lodge of Sincerity, now extinct.

¹ See note by Bro. F. H. Postans, *post*.

J. H. Sarratt, of the Moira Lodge, now No. 92.

Thomas Bell, of the Caledonian Lodge, now No. 134.

James Joyce, of the Bank of England Lodge, now 263.

and William Henry White, to be Secretary.

B. By the Duke of Kent.

R. F. Mestayer, of the Grand Master's Lodge.

Thomas Harper, Junior, of the same Lodge.

J. H. Goldsworthy, of the Lodge of Fidelity, now No. 3.

William Fox, of the Royal York Lodge of Perseverance, now No. 7.

James Ronalds, of the Robert Burns Lodge, now No. 25.

William Oliver, of the Royal Jubilee Lodge, now No. 72.

Michael Corcoran, of the Middlesex Lodge, now No. 143.

Richard Bayley, of the Lodge at "the Lord Cochrane," now extinct.

James McCann, of the Lodge of Tranquillity, now No. 185.

and Edwards Harper, to be the Secretary.

This list shows that prominent masons on both sides were selected to perform the work of reconciliation, and the majority of them had previous experience in either serving on the Lodge of Promulgation, the Committees for the Union, as Commissioners for the Union, or in some other important capacity. Of these, and of other brethren who were added to or joined the Lodge of Reconciliation, I append a few brief notes at the end of my paper. But throughout all the proceedings one notable name is missing, that of William Preston.

The two groups of nine expert Master Masons named above were instructed to meet at some central place, and each to open a Lodge there in two separate rooms, according to the usual practice of each of the Grand Lodges, and to "give and receive "mutually and reciprocally the obligations of both Fraternities," deciding by lot which party should first obligate the other: then, the Article goes on to say, "being thus all duly and equally enlightened in both forms" they were at liberty to carry out the work for which they had been called together, and alternative courses were suggested, either of holding a Lodge of Reconciliation (and this is the only place in the Articles where such a title is used), or of visiting the several Lodges and imparting instruction to the officers and members, both of which courses and methods were afterwards adopted.

Article XV. provides:—"For this purpose the worthy and expert Master "Masons appointed as aforesaid, shall visit and attend the several Lodges within the "Bills of Mortality, in rotation, dividing themselves into quorums of not less than three "each, for the greater expedition, and they shall assist the Master and Wardens to "promulgate and enjoin the pure and unsullied system, that perfect reconciliation, "unity of obligation, law, working, language and dress, may be happily restored to "the English Craft." The final clause of Article XVI. further stipulates:—"It shall "be in the power of the Grand Lodge to take the most effectual measures for the "establishment of this unity of doctrine throughout the whole community of Masons, "and to declare the Warrants to be forfeited, if the measures proposed shall be "resisted."

Accordingly, the Duke of Sussex, G.M. of the 'Moderns,' by a Warrant in due form, constituted the brethren he had selected into a Lodge, to be called the Lodge of Reconciliation, naming the Master, Wardens and Secretary. This document exists among the papers of Grand Lodge, and is signed by the Duke of Sussex and

witnessed by the Duke of Kent, Grand Master of the 'Antients,' but singularly enough there was no Deputy G.M. to sign. It appears that the Hon. Washington Shirley, P.S.G.W., acted as Deputy Grand Master at the ratification of the Articles, on 1st December, 1813, and the Duke of Sussex was at the time negotiating with a nominee, as he informed the Grand Lodge on the Union Day that he had written to some exalted Nobleman, but had not received a reply from him; consequently at that United Grand Lodge, the first to be held, no Deputy Grand Master was appointed. But at the Quarterly Communication in March, 1814, Lord Dundas was *continued* in office. He had been appointed Deputy Grand Master on 12th May, 1813, when the Duke of Sussex was installed Grand Master of the Moderns. Naturally one seeks for a similar instrument on behalf of the Antients, establishing a precisely similar body, but apparently no such Warrant exists: the Duke of Kent issued a Special Dispensation—not a Warrant—empowering the brethren he had selected to meet as a Lodge of Reconciliation, with similar powers to carry out the duties as set forth in the Warrant of the Moderns, but in the absence of this document I am unable to say if the Duke of Kent similarly named a Master and Wardens to act on behalf of his Grand Lodge, but we know that Edwards Harper acted as Secretary. If the principal officers were named, R. F. Mestayer was the Master.¹ This dispensation is referred to in the following extract:—

At a Quarterly Communication of the Atholl G. Lodge on Dec. 1st. 1813;—

the R. W. Bro. Perry moved the following resolutions which were carried in the affirmative unanimously,

1. That the Articles of Union now read be Ratified and Confirmed.
2. That the Most Worshipful His Royal Highness the Grand Master be requested and empowered to affix the Great Seal thereto, and to exchange the same with His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex as Grand Master of the other Fraternity.
3. That brotherly application be made to the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, enclosing them copies of the above Articles, when ratified, and entreating them to delegate two or more enlightened members of their respective bodies to be present at the Assembly of Union on Monday the 27th. December instant, pursuant to Article IV.
4. That the Grand Master do nominate nine worthy and expert Master Masons, or Past Masters, to discharge the duties set forth in Articles V. and XV.
5. That a special dispensation under the great seal, be issued to those nine Brothers and their Secretary, to hold a Lodge of Reconciliation, in conjunction with an equal number to be appointed and empowered by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to fulfil the duties set forth and enjoined in the said Articles of Union.

¹ Sadler says:—"He was seldom absent . . . generally officiating as S.W." *Notes on the Ceremony of Installation*, page 26. I find he occupied the chair of S.W. nine times, but on eight occasions acted as the P.M., and only once as W.M.

6. That the Masters, Wardens and Past Masters of the warranted lodges do attend the said Lodge of Reconciliation according to notices to be addressed to them for the purpose of being obligated, certified, and registered, to entitle them to be present at the assembly of Masons for the Union of the two Grand Lodges of England, on Monday the 27th. December instant.
7. That the Secretaries of the said Lodge of Reconciliation shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the names of all the regular Members of Lodges belonging to both Fraternities, so obligated and certified, that they may be registered without fee or reward in the books of the two Grand Lodges, and be thereby entitled to tickets of admission to the said Assembly of Union, and that a correct return of the whole be made to the Grand Secretaries on or before the 23rd. of December instant.

The full "Order of Proceedings of the Union Ceremony" is given in Bro. Hughan's *Memorials of the Masonic Union*, but with the event therein described we need not deal here.

[WARRANT. *Moderns.* 7. Dec. 1813.]

Augustus Frederick. G.M.

Witness. Edward. G.M.

To all and every Our Right Worshipful, Worshipful and Loving Brethren

WE Augustus Frederick DUKE OF SUSSEX, Earl of Inverness, Baron of Arklow, Prince of Brunswick Lunenburg, Knight Companion of The Most Noble Order of the Garter &c. &c. &c.

GRAND MASTER

of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons under the Constitution of England

Send Greeting.

KNOW YE that we in pursuance of a Resolution of our Grand Lodge holden on Wednesday the First day of December instant and of the great confidence reposed in our Trusty and well beloved Brethren, The Reverend Samuel Hemming, D.D, William Meyrick, William Shadbolt, Lawrence Thompson, Joseph Jones, J. H. Sarratt, Thomas Bell, James Joyce, and Stephen Jones, respectively Masters or Past Masters of regular Lodges, do hereby authorise and empower the said Brethren together with William Henry White, also a Past Master, as Secretary, to hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in or adjacent to the Cities of London and Westminster to be called the Lodge of Reconciliation, and we appoint the said Samuel Hemming to preside as Master William Meyrick as his Senior Warden and William Shadbolt as his Junior Warden, and when so constituted with power to meet unite and incorporate themselves with a Lodge of equal numbers to be constituted and appointed by His Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent &c. &c. &c. Grand Master of Masons according to the Old Institutions, and when so united and incorporated with power to do perform and fulfil all the Duties Matters and Instructions contained and set forth in Articles 4 and 15 of a certain Instrument bearing date the 25th November last past

Seal.

entitled "Articles of Union between the two Grand Lodges of England" and which Instrument was solemnly ratified and confirmed by the said two Grand Lodges on Wednesday the First of December Instant. And it is our pleasure that three of our Grand Officers do attend the meetings of the said Lodge so that one at least shall always be present to countenance and assist in the same.

And the Brethren thereof are desired to make a return to us of all these proceedings from time to time in discharge of their important Duty.

Given under our Hand and the Seal of our Grand Lodge in London the seventh day of December in the year of our Lord 1813 and of Masonry 5813.

By command of the Most Worshipful Grand Master

[Blank]

W^m H. White, Grand Secretary

D.G.M.

It does not appear by the records that these two bodies, the one appointed by Warrant and the other by Special Dispensation, were amalgamated into one Lodge with but one Master and two Wardens, until after the Union, but from the loose sheets preserved, some of them written in an abbreviated longhand, we gather that the two separate lodges thus constituted by the two Grand Masters acted at first jointly in the discharge of their duties, and in turn occupied the leading offices, and met alternately at their respective headquarters, namely, the Freemasons' Hall or Tavern, and the "Crown and Anchor" in the Strand. Thus the first few meetings are noted as having met:—

On Dec. 7th. 1813,	at F.M. Hall.
Dec. 10th. A joint meeting.	Crown and Anchor.
Dec. 14th. Moderns in charge,	Freemasons' Tavern.
Dec. 16th. (No note.)	Crown and Anchor.
Dec. 17th. Moderns „ „	Freemasons' Hall.
Dec. 20th. Antients „ „	Crown and Anchor.
Dec. 21st. Moderns „ „	Freemasons' Hall.
Dec. 22nd. (No note.)	Crown and Anchor.

Then the notes cease until February 9th, 1814, the momentous Union of the two Fraternities occurring in the interval, on St. John the Baptist's Day, 27th December, 1813. After the record resumes, it appears that Dr. Samuel Hemming acted as the W.M. and issued directions to the Secretaries as to summoning the meetings from time to time: some of his letters containing these instructions are among the papers of the Lodge of Reconciliation.

But to turn our attention to the procedure of the Lodge from the time it set to work, on 7th December, 1813. The first sheet in point of date is the memorandum, in the writing of Edwards Harper, recording on behalf of the 'Antients,' what happened at the first meeting (No. I.), and I also append as a specimen, the abbreviated notes taken on the same occasion, from which No. I. was fair copied.¹

¹ I must draw attention to the wording of part of this document;—"the Grand officers, all whom, who had not been previously obligated by the *Commissioners of the Union*," &c.

I.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the Grand Lodge in N^o V. of Articles on 1st Dec^r. inst. a Special Dispensation was granted by the Most Worshipful His R. Hss. the Duke of Kent Grand Master to the nine undermentioned excellent Brothers to constitute and form a Lodge of Reconciliation in conjunction [hiatus] with powers to carry into effect all the matters cont^d. in Articles V. and XV. of Articles of Union concluded and ratified on the said 1st Dec^r.

The Members appointed to form the s^d. L. of Reconciliation having been summoned assembled at Free Masons Tavern on Tuesday 7th December

viz^t. Bro^{rs} R. F. Mestayer.

Jas. Ronalds.

R.W. Bro. Harper. D.G.M.

Jas. McCann.

„ Perry.

Will^m. Fox

„ Agar.

Thos. Harper Jr.

„ Leslie

Will^m. Oliver

Mich^l. Corcoran

J. H. Goldsworthy.

Richard Bayley

Edw. Harper Secr^y.

and took upon them the respective Offices to which they had been named.¹

Upon motion by R.W. Bro^r. Perry proceeded to enter upon the important functions of their Office, viz^t The Secretary being directed to com^{te} with the Brethren of the other Lodge of Reconciliation that they were ready to draw by lot which of the two Bodies should be first oblig^{td} in the other mode, and the respective Masters of the L. of R. having adjourned to another Room, in presence of the two Secretaries it was decided that the Lodge under the D. of Kent should first receive the obligation of the Society under the duke of Sussex, immediately after which the Members of the other Lodge of Reconciliation were obligated according to the Ancient form as practised under the G. Lodge of the D. of Kent.

Their R. Hgss. the Dukes of Kent and Sussex having to dine in the House² to celebrate the Birthday of the R.H. the Earl of Moira, Past acting G. Master, were then introduced, accompanied by a great number of Grand Officers, all of whom, who had not been previously obligated by the Commissioners of the Union were solemnly obligated according to the Ancient form.³

The meeting was then adjourned to Friday the 10th Dec^r. inst. to meet at the Crown and Anchor Tavern at 7 o'clock.

The birthday of the Earl of Moira was annually observed, and the presence of the two Grand Masters on this occasion is explained by its being the first birthday since the Acting Grand Master received his magnificent jewel from Grand Lodge, and the last before he left for his nine year's absence in India (1814-23). The Moira Lodge,

¹ The officers are not mentioned in any document I have seen.

² This was at Freemasons' Hall.

³ This is the only statement I have found that the Commissioners of the Union had to undertake the work of reobligating the brethren.

No. 92 (the Lodge of Freedom and Ease till 1803) holds its annual festival on this date, at which the brethren still honour the toast—"The memory of the Earl of Moira, the Patron of the Lodge."

[Note for minute given above.]

Present.

Lodge of Reconciliation.¹

The Lodge being opened in form.

Motion by the R.W.D.G.M. that a Message be now sent to the Lodge of Reconciliation that the Lodge is now opened in due form, which being done the Sec^y. reported that the other would be ready in 5 minutes.

The Secretary report^d that the ot. Lodge is now ready—aft. 1. 2 masters hav. and that the^y withdrew that the Lodge be dr^w N^o. 2.

The L. adg. according to the other Room they having the priority by draw. N^o. 1, according to Article N^o. 5.

Several Provincial Grand Masters and Grand Officers were added to the membership of the Lodge of Reconciliation, as soon as it was constituted. William Williams, Prov. G.M. of Dorset, was one of them, and H. J. Da Costa, Prov.G.M. of Rutland, was another; and a letter of 10th Dec. from the former written from his residence at Weymouth is here given, indicating that he intended to be in town for the Ceremony of the Union on St. John's Day, but wished to remain at home until he received a more urgent summons.

My dear Sir,

The Duke of Sussex has appointed me a Member of the Spec^l. Lodge which is to carry into effect the complete Union of the two Societies and at which I doubt not I shall have the pleasure of meeting your good father. I am anxious to remain *here* as long as I can and am induced to ask a great favour of you. I think your father likely to know as soon as any body of the *day* on which the said ☐ is to meet. Will you then my dear Sir give me the earliest possible intelligence on this point. I shall keep myself in readiness to set off for London as soon as I hear from you and shall then remain till after the 27th. I doubt not the ☐ will assemble one day next week, and if the day be *doubtful* I had rather be up in time. I think you will excuse my thus troubling you. With kind regards to your family be assured to me now and ever

Yours fraternally.

W. Williams.

Gloucester Row

Dec^r. 10th 1813.

Mr. Thomas Harper [Junior]

Temple Bar

London.

[Endorsed]

W. Williams respecting S. John's Day, 11th Dec. 1813.

Ans^d and sent him "Articles" and Circulars, 2 Dec.

[Weymouth post mark]

¹ This was at Freemasons' Hall.

Nos. II. and III. which follow are memoranda of the meeting on 10th December, 1813, at which the minutes of both Lodges of the 7th were read and confirmed, and the Lodge was opened in the three degrees. No names of the members present are mentioned. Six meetings were fixed for the eight days next ensuing, of two of which, both held at the "Crown and Anchor" in the Strand, there are no notes preserved. They were on Thursday, 16th December, and Wednesday the 22nd. Of one of the others, Friday the 17th, no names are recorded. At the others, the following members were absent, Joseph Jones, from all three, Wm. Shadbolt, T. Bell, Jas. Ronalds, and W. H. White (?) from two of them, and J. H. Sarratt, Wm. Fox, Wm. Oliver, and Corcoran each from one. Da Costa's name now first appears, perhaps as one of the Grand Officers recently appointed to assist in the work, but at a later date he was named by the Duke of Sussex to fill one of the vacancies in the membership of the Lodge.

II.

Lodge of Reconciliation. Crown and Anchor

Friday 10 Dec^r. 1813.¹

Minutes of both Lodges on 7th inst. read and conf^d. W. Bro. Hemming moved that the 4th Article of Union be now read.

Upon report that sev^l Brothers were in waiting to be reobligated *five* were admitted.

To meet at the Free Masons Tavern on Tuesday the 14th and Friday the 17th

Crown and Anchor Tavern Thursday 16th

The Secretaries be ordered to summon the off^s of their Lodges respectively, to attend on one of the above Meetings.

Tuesday	Dec ^r 14 at F M ^s . Hall.
Thursday	16
Friday	17
Monday	20
Tuesday	21
Wednesday	22

III.

L. of Reconⁿ.

Crown and Anchor Friday 10th December 1813.

Lodge opened in the 3^d degree.

The Secretaries reported the proceedings of the last meeting.

Resolved that meetings of this Lodge as follows:—

14 th Tuesday.	Free Masons Tavern
16 th Thursday.	Crown and Anchor
17 th Friday.	Free Masons Tavern
20 th Monday.	Crown and A.
21 st Tuesday	Free Masons Hall
22 nd Wednesday	Crown and A.

¹ Evidently a joint meeting, like 7th December, as minutes of both Lodges were read and confirmed.

IV. [On reverse of same sheet as last. 10 Dec. 1813.]

Lodge of Reconciliation.

Freemason's Tavern. Tuesday 14 Dec. 1813.

Present.

Bro ^s . Rev. Sam ^l . Hemming D.D. W.M.	Mestayer
W ^m Meyrick S.W.	J. McCann
Stephen Jones J.W.	Harper ¹
James Joyce	Thos Harper Jr
J. H. Sarratt	J. H. Goldsworthy
L. Thompson	M. Corcoran
James Deans	R. Bayley
W. H. White	E. Harper

Lodge opened in the three degrees.

When the Master and Wardens and Past Masters of the several Lodges attended to the number of 156, who were reobligated and signed their names in the Book.

IV A. ☐ of Recon^{en}² Tuesday 14th Dec^r 1813.

Free Masons Tavern.

Lodge opened in 3 degrees and minutes read 156 attended and were reobligated.

[No note of Thursday, 16th December, at Crown and Anchor.]

V. ☐ of Reconⁿ

Free Mason's Tavern. Friday 17 Dec. 1813.

Memorial from Br Holland³ of N^o 72.

Memorial from Br Womersley³ late of N^o 96.

Moved by Bro^r Stephen Jones and seconded by Bro^r Goldsworthy that the memorials be immediately transmitted to the Grand Masters for their decision, the Lodge of Recon. feeling the claims of the Memorialists to be entitled to consⁿ.

VI. Lodge of Reconciliation [at the Crown & Anchor]

Monday Dec. 20. 1813.

Present

Bro ^s R. F. Mestayer	W.M.
Will ^m Fox	S.W.
James McCann	J.W.

¹ This was the elder Harper.

² Note for minute IV.

³ See Dec. 20, 1813.—Indulgence granted by the Duke of Sussex. I have been unable to trace these memorials, or find any clue as to their contents, which evidently were of some importance. These numbers refer to the same Lodge, No. 72 (Moderns), which became No. 96 at the Union, L. of Unity, St. Martin's Lane, London.

Thomas Olliver ¹
 Thos. Harper Jr
 J. H. Goldsworthy
 Michael Corcoran
 Richard Bayley
 Edw. Harper
 Rev. Sam¹ Hemming D.D.
 William Meyrick
 Stephen Jones
 L. Thompson
 Bell
 Joyce

Da Costa

The Lodge was opened in the third degree.

The Minutes of the last Lodge read and confirmed:

The Sect^y reported that he had laid before his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex Grand Master the Memorials presented to the last ☐ of two Brothers² claiming the indulgence of this Lodge which H.R.H. had assented to so far as he was concerned.

128 Brⁿ were then reobligated.

☐ closed.

So far as I have quoted from the minutes down to December 20th, 1813, which represent the labour of the first fortnight since the Lodge was constituted, it will be seen that the only work done was to reobligate all brethren who presented themselves for that purpose, in preparation for the day of the Union, and to forward two memorials to the respective Grand Masters for consideration. Beyond this, for the moment, the members of the Lodge of Reconciliation felt they could not go until the Union was an accomplished fact, for, by Article V., "having taken the obligation by which each [Fraternity] is to be bound, . . . they will thereafter abide by that which shall be recognised and declared to be the true and universally accepted obligation of the Master Mason." And No. XV. provides:—"When it shall be ascertained what are the forms, obligations, regulations, working, and instruction, to be universally established, speedy and effectual steps shall be taken to obligate all the Members of all the Lodges in all the degrees, according to the form taken (by the Grand Officers and others) on the day of the Re-union."

Two points in these quoted passages require our attention. Firstly, there was little for the Lodge of Reconciliation to do prior to the Union Day, except to reobligate the brethren preparative to that event, so that they might be registered as such in the books of the respective Grand Lodges (Art. V.) after being duly returned to the Grand Secretaries by the respective Lodges of Reconciliation. And secondly, the discordant provisions of Article V., which refers to the obligation of the *M.M.*, and Article XV., which deals with the obligations *in all the degrees*. It was on this ground that the organised opposition of certain Atholl Lodges afterwards took its stand, contending for the three obligations, while the Members of the Lodge of Reconciliation considered it was only that of the third degree that was to be considered and enforced. But more of that later. It will also be seen that the provisions quoted contemplated

¹ Thomas Olliver should be William Oliver.

² Br. Holland, of 72, and Br. Womersley, late of 96. See Dec. 14th, 1813.

that the bulk of the work should be done after the Act of Union ; consequently, after the first fortnight's labour, so far as we have reviewed it, the members felt that their work had begun to hang fire, and they decided, on 21st December, to memorialise the G.M., pointing out that they were merely marking time, and requesting further instructions.

VII.

Lodge of Reconciliation.

Freemasons Tavern. Tuesday 21 Dec. 1813.

Present

Bro ^{rs} Rev. Samuel Hemming D.D.	R.W.M.
W ^m Meyrick	S.W.
W ^m Shadbolt	J.W.
L. Thompson	
James Joyce	
J. H. Sarratt	
Stephen Jones	
R. F. Mestayer	
James Ronald	
Jas. M ^c Cann	
Thos. Harper Jun ^r	
J. H. Goldsworthy	
William Fox	
William Oliver	
Richard Bayley	
E. Harper	

The Lodge was opened in the three degrees.

The Minutes of last Lodge were read and confirmed.

Proceeded to reobligate 78 Brothers.

It was moved by Bro^r. Meyrick and seconded by Br. Mestayer That a respectful com.cation be made to the M.W. the G.M. reporting that the labours of this lodge are drawing to a close as far as relates to that branch of their duty which consists in mutually reobligating the Brethren, and they therefore humbly request to know whether their services can be rendered useful in any other respect previous to the festival of St. John.

[This motion was drafted twice ; the above is the fair copy.]

Of the following meeting, that of December 22nd, held at the "Crown and Anchor," no note is preserved, and this was the last of the series prior to the eventful day of the Union. Even after the Union progress was slow, and the deputations from the Country Lodges had to kick their heels while the members of the Lodge of Reconciliation were settling the future mode of working, and as will be seen from the extract I next give (No. VIII.) it was deemed desirable to issue instructions to all the Lodges that they were to 'carry on' as they had hitherto been accustomed, pending further notice. This was accordingly done, as shown by the extract from the circular letter issued by the Grand Lodge, dated 10th January, 1814. (VIIIa.)

VIII.

□ Reconⁿ [Wed] 9 Feb. 1814. at Free Masons Tavern.

Br. Harris. M. of 578 [554. M]

Br. Swetman. P.M. of 249 [200, A]

Br. Wavell. Sec^y. of 249. Attended and received the obligation of a M.Mason¹ as agreed upon and ratified on the 27th Dec. 1813.

Bro^r. Thos. Harper Jun^r moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Bro. St. Jones and being put was carried unanimously;—

That it appears that several of the Lodges in the Country have sent deputations to London in the view of obtaining information as to the future mode of working at a considerable expense to themselves or the Lodges they represent, and as this Lodge is not yet qualified to give the required information, that a respectful representation be made to H.R.H. the M.W. Grand Master requesting that he will be generously pleased to give directions to the Grand Secretaries to notify to all the Lodges that they will continue severally to work as heretofore until they receive further notice.

Resolved that this L. meet on Wednesday next² at 7. o'clock punctually.

VIII.A.

. . . It is earnestly recommended to the Provincial Grand Masters, and Masters of Lodges at a distance from London, to take the earliest opportunity of deputing, by written authority, some one or more of the most qualified Members of their respective Lodges, to attend the Lodge of Reconciliation which will be convened weekly at Freemasons Hall (the precise days of its Meeting may be hereafter learned upon application to the Grand Secretaries) that the acknowledged forms, to be universally used, may be made known to them for the information of their Brothers. In the meantime the Members of the two Fraternities are hereby empowered and directed to give and receive, in open Lodge, the respective obligations of each Fraternity; in order that they may cordially meet together and be placed all on the same level, and the better to receive the recognized forms, which are alone to be practised in the future.

In consequence of the Lodges holding under the two former Grand Lodges being now intermixed and incorporated in one List, the new Number of your Lodge on such united List is No..... instead of No.....

By command of the Most Worshipful H.R.H. the Grand Master.

William H. White	Grand
Edw: Harper	Secretaries.

Then comes a long interval, from the meeting of the 9th February, 1814, until the 4th of August following, during which nothing substantial appears to have been accomplished, but at the latter meeting the work of displaying the ceremonies was commenced. This interval is explained by a note at the end of the report of the March Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodg^s,—"It having been thought advisable "to postpone the Meetings of the Lodge of Reconciliation until after the arrival of the

¹ Note the obligation of the M.M.

² 16th February, 1814.

"Brethren from Scotland and Ireland, you are requested not to depute . . . &c., &c." During this interval there are no notes of meetings of the Lodge of Reconciliation to be found; but from a letter of Dr. Hemming (the W.M.) of 3rd July, referring to the late gathering of June 30th and requesting the Lodge to be called for Wednesday, 6th July, two or more meetings must have taken place.

Hampton. Sunday Even^g. [3 July, 1814]

My dear Sir.

When we broke up on Thursday Evening [30th June] at the L. of Reconⁿ. I named Tuesday next the 5th for our next meeting. On my return home today, I find it impossible to leave home on that day, and shall therefore esteem myself very much obliged to you, if you can summon the Members for *Wed^y. Even^g.* at 7 o'clock instead of *Tuesday*. I trust this will not be inconvenient to the Brethren as the Dinner for the School is put off to the week following.

I beg to apologise for the trouble this will give you, as I would have written to *White*, but that I have no direction that would reach him so certainly or so soon,

and am,

Yours very sincerely,

Sam^l. Hemming.

Edw^d. Harper Jun^r Esq.
Temple Bar
London.

[Verso.] Pray send the enclosed to B^r. Williams.

[Endorsed]

D^r. Hemming desiring the ☐ of Reconciliation
to be summoned for Wednesday 6th July.

4 July 1814.

Although nothing of importance appears, from the documents, to have been done, we must not overlook the "International Compact," entered into by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and still in force. The representatives of the two latter had been unable to appear at the Union (see Article III., Atholl Grand Lodge, 1st December, 1813), and in the following summer a Conference was held at Freemasons' Hall, London (on 27th June and 2nd July), when the document known as "the International Compact between the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and "Scotland" was approved and adopted, subject to ratification later.¹ Besides the Grand Master and his Deputy (Lord Dundas) the former Commissioners for the Union were appointed the English representatives at the Conference which concluded this important agreement, the only absentee being Waller Rodwell Wright.

There were also in the interval referred to the Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge, the first of which was on Wednesday, 2nd May, 1814—the first meeting of the United Grand Lodge—at which long reports were presented from the four newly constituted Boards of (1) General Purposes, (2) Finance, (3) Works, and (4) Schools.

Six meetings of the Lodge of Reconciliation appear to have been held in the month of August, 1814, at each of which ceremonies were worked for the instruction of the deputations who attended from Lodges, each consisting of Master and Wardens. Of

¹ Vide Crawley's article in *The Freemason*, Diamond Jubilee Number, 1897.

those held on August 4th, 5th, and 6th, also the 18th and 23rd, we have memoranda (Nos. IX., X., and XI.), but of the other one on the 30th there is no record, other than the signature sheets.

IX.

L. of Reconⁿ. Thursday 4 Aug. 1814.¹

Sam ^l . Hemming	D.D.	S.G.W.	W.M.
James McCann			S.W.
William Shadbolt			J.W.
Richard Bayley			S.D.
Thomas Bell			J.D.
Stephen Jones			
Jas. Joyce			
L. Thompson			
R. F. Mestayer			P.M.
J. H. Sarratt			
W. H. White			as Treas ^r .
Edw : Harper			Sec ^y
J. H. Goldsworthy			

Attended by the representatives
of Twelve Lodges to the number
of 26. [28 signed, see list.]

The Lodge was opened in the first degree.

Proceeded to initiate Mr. Henry Woodthorpe [W.M. of $\frac{218}{180}$] (who volunteered on the Occasion) to be introduced into the first degree that of an E. A. Mason.

Bro^r. J. W. Shorman [W.M. of $\frac{119}{95}$] (having volunteered for the purpose) was after proper examination passed in due form to the second degree.

79	Royal Naval Lodge.	W ^m Stokoe
82	[? 57] [Tower Street, London]	
82	Lodge of Peace and Harmony.	J. R. Lodwick. W.M.
60	[Swithin's Lane, London]	F. J. H. Coe. S.W.
86	[St. Mary's Lodge]	Will ^m Jas. Gringer.
63 A	Black Boy, Wapping.	James Anderson. Jas. Cullen.
92	Grenadiers Lodge	T. Hazard. W.M.
68	[Manchester]	A. Jamieson. J.W.
96	Lodge of Unity	J. George. R.W.M.
72	[St. Martin's Lane, London]	G. Bradley. S.W. F. White. J.W.
114	[Pythagorean,	John Satterly. W.M.
93 A	Mitre Tavern, Greenwich]	W ^m . Adonis Deans. S.W. Joseph Walters. J.W.
119	Old Cumberland Lodge	J. W. Shorman. W.M.
95	[Golden Square]	Frank Kite. S.W. James Goodc. J.W.
134	Loge de l'Esperance	J. M. Da Costa. M ^r .
110	[Freemasons' Tavern]	A. F. Mornay. J.W.
	extinct	

¹ Gould (*History of Freemasonry*, iii., 4), says that the minutes (on loose papers) begin here and continue till 8th December, 1814, but there are many sheets both before and after, and the regular meetings end on 9th May, 1815.

143	Moirs Lodge	W. Tate. J.W. p.t.
118	[Bishopsgate Street, London]	
152	Burlington Lodge	J. Mivart. R.W.M.
128	[Oxford Street, London]	
156	Shakespear Lodge	Chas. Sanders. W.M.
131	[F.M. Hall, London]	C. Bryant. S.W.
		? E. Wild. J.W.
218	Caledonian Lodge	Henry Woodthorpe Jun ^r . W.M.
180	[Fleet Street, London]	Rich ^d . Clementson. S.W.
		Robt. Lucas. J.W.
[229]	Lodge of Amity. Poole	Charles Thomas Burkett.
[187]		

[All the above twelve Lodges except two were "Modern" Lodges.]

X.

□ of Reconⁿ.

Friday, August 5. 1814.

Attended by the representatives of Thirty lodges to the number of 74.

The Lodge was opened in the first degree.

Bro^r. Henry Dearsley (who volunteered on the occasion) was then admitted into the First degree or that of an E.A.

Bro^r. W^m. Mawson, after due examination as to the qualification had been gone through, then underwent the Ceremony of being passed to the Second degree or that of a Fellow Craft.

Bro. W^m. Mawson after an Examination had been gone through as to the regular qualification was then raised to the Sublime degree of a Master Mason.

The □ [breaks off here]

XI.

Saturday 6th Aug. 1814.

The Lodge was opened in the first degree.

Mr. Rich^d. Riddell (who volunteered on the occasion) underwent the Ceremony of Initiation in the first degree or E.A.

In the month of September six more meetings were held, at which the ordinary work proceeded of re-obligating the brethren, and demonstrating the ceremonies. At the first of these, on Tuesday, the 6th of September, the Lodge drew up an interim report to present to the M.W.G.M., which report speaks for itself.

XII.

To His Royal Highness Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, &c., &c.

Grand Master of Masons.

The Lodge of Reconciliation respectfully beg leave to report to the Most Worshipful Grand Master that they have proceeded so far in performance of the duties entrusted to them, as to have thrice exhibited to the Lodges in the London District the newly arranged modes of Masonic instruction, as far as relates to the opening and closing of a Lodge in the three degrees, the several obligations therein required and the ceremonies of

making passing and raising, together with a brief test or examination in each degree, and that they are also prepared to proceed in their system of elucidation, by such means as may be considered the best adapted to their purpose.

Sam^l. Hemming. S.G.W.
R.W.M.

Freemasons Tavern.

Sept^r. 6. 1814.

We see by this brief document that the London Lodges had been shown the official ceremonials, but nothing in it indicates what provision had been made to afford the country brethren (other than the Deputations) the necessary opportunities for gathering the same information, and as we have seen above, the Provincial Lodges were carrying on the old systems respectively until the Grand Lodge was ready to indicate what the new system was to be. That their plight was under consideration, and proved a somewhat serious difficulty, is shown by a letter of Dr. Hemming (dated October 7th, 1814), in which he suggests to Edwards Harper, G.Sec., that the Lodges on the fringe of the London district might unite with their nearest neighbours within the Bills of Mortality in order to pick up the necessary information.

XIII.

Hampton. [Fri.] Oct. 7th 1814.

Dear Sir and Brother.

Many thanks for your polite communication. I am perfectly satisfied that things should rest as they are, and was only anxious (in proposing to meet next Wednesday) that I might not appear negligent in my duty.

With respect to the Country Lodges I think White's suggestion the best, that the □ of Recⁿ should meet for six nights following, four times in the year, immediately preceding the four meetings of the Grand Lodge. Tho I think there can be no objection to those Lodges skirting the Town, to unite with the London Lodges that are nearest to them for the purpose of receiving instruction.

I purpose to call on His Royal Highness to-morrow morning, and if I see him will endeavour to prevail on him to complete our number, &c. &c.

I shall probably learn at Kensington whether my attendance as S.G.W. is necessary at the consecration of the new □ at Hackney¹ which I see by the newspapers is fixed for Thursday next.

Believe me

Yours very faithfully

Sam^l Hemming

Edw^d Harper Jun^r Esq^r
Temple Bar
London.

[Endorsed]

Rev. Dr. Hemming.

□ of Reconⁿ not to be sum^d.

7 Oct. 1814

¹ The new Lodge at Hackney was the Royal Sussex, 646, formed in 1813 as No. 639, and had its first number changed in consequence of the Union although it had not been constituted.

Of what happened during the remainder of the month of October, I have found no record: probably the meetings went on as usual. At the first held in November, on the 3rd, the Lodge felt the necessity of filling the vacancies which had occurred in their ranks, and accordingly a list of names was prepared for submission to the Grand Master, which probably Hemming himself laid before the Duke of Sussex, as he was a frequent visitor to Kensington Palace. He had, in the letter I have last quoted, hinted that these vacancies should be filled up, and may first have approached H.R.H. on the matter in an informal manner.

XIV. At a meeting of the Lodge of Reconciliation at Free Masons Tavern
Thursday November 3rd. 1814.

Present—

&c &c [See extracts of Minutes, *post*]

The Lodge met for the purpose of proposing for His Royal Highness the Grand Master's selection, seven Efficient persons to fill up the vacancies that had occurred.

Resolved unanimously

That a dutiful address be presented to His Royal Highness the Grand Master stating that certain vacancies have occurred in the Lodge of Reconciliation, from the following circumstances,

From the promotion of Bro^r. William Meyrick to the office of Grand Registrar.

From Bro^r. Thos. Harper Jun^r having left England.

From the non-attendance of Bro^s. Ronalds and Corcoran.

And from the improper conduct of Bro^r. Goldsworthy, not only from non attendance but also in allowing his Name to appear in print as the signature of a letter, arraigning the Conduct and mode of instruction adopted by this Lodge.

We do therefore recommend

†	Bros. R. L. Percy ¹ .	W.M. of Emulation	} Two to be chosen.
	J. M. Da Costa.	P.M. Moira Lodge	
	Andrew L. De Haes.	P.M. Caledonian Lodge	
†	And the Rev. Henry Isaac Knapp.	P.M. No. 9	} Five to be chosen. ²
†	Philip Broadfoot.	P.M. 381.	
†	Thomas Harland	W.M. 301.	
†	William Jordan.	P.M. 338.	
†	Thomas Satterly.	P.M. 308.	
	Zacchaeus Hunter.	P.M. 335.	

The reference in the last clause of this minute "to the improper conduct of Brother Goldsworthy," a Member of the Lodge of Reconciliation (and P.M. of Antients No. 2, now the Lodge of Fidelity), prompts me here to diverge from the record of the Lodge (for it will be convenient to do so at this point) and take up the story of the

¹ See minute of 3rd December, 1814, *post*.

² Those marked † were appointed in December, 1814, as additional members, and the names of James Agar, William Williams, and Thomas Harper, were added. (Sadler, *Notes on Installation*, 11, 12.) Of the latter three, Williams was already an active member—see his letter *ante*—and the others had frequently attended the meetings in their capacities as Commissioners of the Union, or as Grand Officers deputed for that purpose. Da Costa apparently was also added, making the seventh, see 3rd December, 1814.

opposition I have already mentioned which had at this period taken substantial shape. Several of the London Lodges, formerly under allegiance to the Atholl Grand Lodge, feeling dissatisfied with what was being done by the official body had united in protesting against the new system, particularly the forms of the obligations to be given in the several degrees, and had accordingly called together an influential Committee, which existed for some considerable time and was quartered at the "Crown Tavern" on Clerkenwell Green, where the Lodge of Fidelity was at the time meeting, and there, on the 30th of September of this year (1814), had passed some resolutions which were printed and circulated among the former Atholl Lodges. The leaders in this movement were the Lodge at the Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green, now the Lodge of Fidelity No. 3, the former No. 2 of the "Antients," of which J. H. Goldsworthy, an original member of the Lodge of Reconciliation appointed by the Duke of Kent, was the prime mover. There were also joined No. 194, the Prince of Brunswick's Lodge, erased 1830 (159 of the 'Antients'), which met at the Mitre Tavern, Ely Place; No. 289 (formerly 231, now the Phoenix Lodge, 173) which then met at the George, in Brooke Street, Holborn; No. 293 (234 of the 'Antients,' now the Domatic Lodge, 177) meeting at the Hercules Pillars, Great Queen Street; No. 349 (277 of the 'Antients'), the Prince Edward's Lodge, at the Admiral Benbow, Golden Lane, Barbican, erased in 1827; No. 399 (314 of the 'Ancients,' now United Strength, 223) which had its home at the Saddlers' Arms, Piccadilly; and probably some others which I have been unable to trace.

Availing myself of extracts from the recently published History of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 173 (the only accessible ones known to me that refer to these events) we are able to gather details of what occurred in the uncompromising fight that followed during the next year and a half. John Woodcock, the landlord of the George Tavern, in Brooke Street, Holborn, was at this time the W.M. of No. 289, and boldly supported Goldsworthy in his remonstrances against the new system of working, and these brethren, and those associated with them, took the view that Members of the Lodge of Reconciliation were not carrying out their duties in a proper way, and were affecting the esoteric portions of the ceremonies in a manner detrimental to the Craft. The particulars of their objections will appear presently in their examination before the Lodge of Reconciliation.

In compliance with the instructions issued by the United Grand Lodge to all the Lodges earlier in this year, the old methods were still practised as of yore. We are not therefore surprised to read that the Ancient obligations were still enforced in the Phoenix Lodge. On the 5th of September, 1814, "Bro. Bangs 118/149¹ and Bro. Hempson 18/29 were admitted on taking the Ancient Obligation"; and on the 3rd October, "Bro. Wright [the Secretary] proposed: That no Visiting Member be admitted into this Lodge unless he has taken the obligation of the three Degrees of *Ancient* Freemasonry as heretofore practised in the Ancient Craft." Now it was on this question of the obligations in all the degrees that the differences arose, the Lodge of Reconciliation taking the view that it was only necessary to conform by taking the third obligation, while the protesting Lodges considered that without having been obligated in all three, they were unable to maintain fraternal relations. This trouble arose apparently out of the discrepancy between Articles V. and XV. to which I have already drawn attention. The resolution of the Committee at the "Crown," which

¹ Should be 143, Moira Lodge, Bishopsgate Street. The numbers should be reversed, *i.e.* 143 late 118.

might be termed the Campaign Committee, having been before the Lodges, we find on Monday 3rd October at the Phoenix Lodge:—

“Read a circular Letter signed by several Brothers containing certain Resolutions adopted at a Meeting at the Crown Tavern Clerkenwell Green on the 30th ult. It was Moved and seconded. That this Lodge do highly approve of the said Resolution and are determined to act in Co-operation with the said Meeting in the support of Ancient Masonry. Car^d unanimously.”

On this occasion only five members of the lodge were present: W.M.; S. and J. Wardens; Secretary and one P.M.

This Campaign Committee was still at work in July 1815, its headquarters then being at Bro. Chitty's, in Mitre Court, Ely Place:¹ and in December of the same year its circular letter to the refractory Lodges was read to the Phoenix Lodge, in which it styles itself “the Committee appointed by the Craft for the “protecting-safeguard of Ancient Masonry.”

The six Lodges immediately concerned decided to memorialise the G. Master on the matter: so we find No. 289 on the 7th of November, 1814, “Lodge opened in due “form in the 3rd Degree. Minutes . . . read and Confirmed. Brother Badger “S.W. Moved that a Memorial be presented to His Roy^l Highness the Duke of Sussex “complaining of the Innovations attempted to be introduced by the Lodge of Recon- “ciliation. Sec^d. by B^r Wright. Carr^d unanimously.”

“A Draft of a Memorial was accordingly prepared and submitted to the Lodge, “which was agreed to, and it was Resolved that such Memorial should be presented by “the Worshipful Master and his Wardens.”


At an emergency meeting of the same Lodge on Sunday, 20th November, “The “Memorial having been engrossed, Resolved, that the Lodge do subscribe One Guinea “towards the expenses of the Committee appointed to devise Measures for opposing “the Innovations attempted to be introduced by the Lodge of Reconciliation.” The memorial, with the five others, was presented in due course to the M.W.G.M. who at once referred them to the Lodge of Reconciliation, which body determined on inter- viewing the protestants on the 3rd of December, and for this purpose drafted a series of questions to be put to them, with a view to determining the precise objections they had raised against their methods and system of working. These questions I here give, (No. XV.) and the minutes of the examination which followed (No. XVI.)

XV. QUESTIONS (GENERAL AND SPECIAL) FRAMED FOR THE MEMORIALISTS, BEFORE
THE ☐ RECONCILIATION.

[Endorsed]

Q^s put the petition^s B^{rs} against
the ☐ Reconciliation.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Are you the Mas^r of the ☐ No..... ?
2. Do you acknowledge this Mem^l as coming officially from your ☐ ?
3. Is there anything you wish to add to it ?
4. By whom was it written ? (that is, copied).
5. Do you declare on your honour as a  that it is the hand writing of
B^r..... ?

¹ Where No. 194 was meeting.

6. Did the objections against the system recommended by the ☐ Rec. arise from yourself, from any particular member of your ☐ or from what other cause ?
7. Have you ever attended the Lodge of Reconciliation ?
8. How often ?

293 [Lodge at the Hercules Pillars, Great Queen Street, now the
254 Domatic Lodge, No. 177.]

1. What are we to understand in your memorial by "the attempt to destroy
"and subvert the forms and obligations ?"
2. What by "illegally introducing other forms and obligations ?"
3. Of course you mean to charge this against the Lodge of Reconciliation
though you do not mention it by name ?
4. How can anything be done or recommended by the Lodge of Recon-
ciliation occasion the Violation of your former oblⁿ ?
5. Is not an uniformity of oblⁿ & of work^s ordered by the [. . .] Article
of Union ?
6. And the Lodge of Reconciliation appointed to settle and declare what
that uniformity is to be ? by the [. . .] Article of Union.
7. Be kind enough to repeat the E.P. ob :
or the F.C.

3 [Lodge at the Crown, Clerkenwell Green, now the Lodge of
2 Fidelity, No. 3].

The same questions will apply to this ☐ with the following additional
ones.

8. Where do you find in the Articles of Union any direction that the
members of the L. of Recon : should mutually and reciprocally give and
receive the 3 oblig^s that were used & practised by both Fraternities
previous to the Union ?
9. *Who* informed you that the Members of the L. of Rec : had not recip-
rocally taken those obs : ?

349 [Lodge at the Admiral Benbow, Golden Lane, Barbican,—
277 Prince Edward's Lodge, erased 1827].

1. By what authority do you conceive yourself & the other subordinate
officers warranted to *deliberate* on the Articles of Union after they have
once been ratified & confirmed by the proper Powers ?
2. If (as is stated in your first subject of complaint) you wholly reject the
authority of the Lodge of Reconciliation how is it possible that any thing
we can say should either convince or satisfy you ?
3. (See Question 4 over leaf). [By whom was it written ?]
4. (See 7 on former page). [Be kind enough to repeat &c.]
5. We must take leave wholly to deny your 3 objections because *your forms*
&c. were used or practised by one of the Fraternities at all : nor are they
now used by ancient ¶ who have conformed as they ought to the Articles
of Union.
6. By what means do you know that any Brethren of the Lodge of Recon :
have been guilty of a dereliction of their duty ?

7. In demanding a revision of the proceedings of the Lodge of Recon: ab initio, are you aware that you are arraigning the conduct of the M.W. G^d. Mas^r. & of the past G^d. M^r. H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, in the selection they made of 9 experienced **Y Y** from each fraternity to settle and arrange the oblⁿ : mode of working &c. ?
8. Are you disposed to believe that *by opening every source of information the system is likely to be rendered more pure ? or that the possibility of Schism is thereby likely to be precluded ?*

[No special questions were framed for No. 289, of which John Woodcock was W.M., or for No. 194, the W.M. of which was Wm. Taylor.]

XVI.

NOTES ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE MEMORIALISTS.

Lodge of Reconciliation (Special meeting)
Free Mason's Hall. Saturday 3rd Dec^r 1814.

Present.

R.W.	Rev. Dr. Hemming	W.M.
	Bro. Jas. McCann	S.W.
	„ W ^m Shadbolt	J.W.
	„ Oliver	as P.M.
	„ Bayly	S.D.
	„ Thos. Bell	J.D.
R.W.	Bro. Da Costa	Bro. Thompson
	„ Jas Deans	„ R. L. Percy
	„ Mestayer	—————
	„ Joseph Jones	W.H.W.
	„ Stephen Jones	E.H.

The Lodge was opened in due form in 3^d Deg.

The W.M. address^d Bro^r Percy acquainting him that the M.W.G.M. has been pleased to nominate him as a Member of this Lodge in the room of Bro^r Meyrick who had retired on his appointment to the office of G. Registrar, and that [hiatus]¹

The W.M. then acq^{td} the ☐ that this meeting was called for the purpose of taking into con.on and report upon certain Memorials presented to the M.W.G.M. from 6 Lodges viz^t

Complaining of certain proceedings of this ☐ which are asserted to be in opposition to the Articles of Union.

To Goldsworthy. [P.M. No. 3.]

In what character do you appear ?

A member.

You have not attended the meetings for some time ?

I have not rec^d. Notices.

Did you attend the Crown and Anchor ?

Yes, as a Member of my own Lodge.

¹ Percy resigned his position later, and W. D. Cummins of the same Lodge (the Grand Stewards) was appointed in his place. See Hemming's letter, 1st May, 1815, *post*.

You know of this paper ?

How long have you been without Summons ?

Some time past, I have att^d. sometimes when I expected a meeting, but have not found any, at other times when summ^d. I have been unable to attend. I did not authorise my Name to be put to a printed Nte. calling [hiatus]

He then retired.

McCray.

Are you M ? I am.

Woodcock.¹ Are you M ? I am.

Is this Memorial presented fm. your L. ? Yes.

To McCray.

Have you anything to add ? No.

1st. Qⁿ. Who wrote it ? I do not know.

By whom drawn up ? I do not know. I neither know who drew it up or who wrote it.

What was the reason of its being drawn up ?

Because the L. had been required by a reqⁿ. to call a meeting, and a meeting was called in consequence of the Articles of Union not being observed.

Who object in your Lodge ?

The whole of the □.

Have you attended □ of Rec. ? Once.

Woodcock twice.

What do you mean by the attempt to set aside the Ob : and Forms ?

I really object to answer it.

To Woodcock.

We only want the Articles to be observed, part.-arly, 4, 5 and 15.

We mean no change.

The admiss. wold^d. be a violatⁿ. &c. ? How do you mean this ?

McCray. I do not consider this a proper plan, because there are some who have not taken the ob : of 1st Deg.

In what part do you consider the observance of the mode of the L. R.

wold^d. be a violatⁿ. ?

Woodcock. Till any person had taken the obs :

I think I sh^d. violate my ob :

Do not the Arts. require that the obs: &c. shall be uniform ?

Yes.

Are not the L. of R. appointed for this purpose ?

Yes.

To what do you object ? [Hiatus.]

Q. The L. of R. have made new systems.

A. They have.

We consider that we were guaranteed in the Ancient Landmarks and Practices.

The G.L. of Scotland and Ireland are to be required to attend and settle them.

I think I sh^d not be admitted abroad.

¹ This was not John Woodcock, Master of 289, but his brother James, J.W. of No 3.

I consider there was not to be a tittle of alteration.

I object that all the Obs: were not taken.

Do you object to the 1st. ob: ?

I do as an Individual.

I say that we co^d. not sit with those who have not taken the obs: in all Degrees.

I object to repeat the ob: of 1st Deg.

Dr. H. repeated 1st. ob:

I object to it because it is not so strong as the one I took,—he stated certain points, which he explained, but not being satisfied, McCray begged [him] not to ans^r. any fur. Quons.

I expected that all our modes w^d be adhered to.

After sending the Memorials and before receiving an ans^r you attended a Meeting at the Crown and Anchor?

Yes, Some Mas^r. Masons not Officers attended.

W^m. Taylor, of 194, Master. [An Hon. Mem. of 289 and a former member.]

Is this your Mem^l.? Yes.

Do you wish to add anything? No.

Who wrote it?

I do not know, it was written in the ☐ by a Bro.

Who drew it up?

The members of the L. on the 10th Nov^r., ent^d. in the Minute Book. We think we cannot meet the Masons on the other side because they have not taken our ob:

I believe some Memb^{rs}. of the Lo: No. 3 were at the ☐ on that night.

Did you attend the ☐ of Rec.?

Once, I attended ano^r. time but was too late for admission.

What p^t. of new mode wo^d. be a violatⁿ. of ob: ?

I am informed that you have not conformed to the Art. of Un. because you have not taken all obs:

I have no object. to 3rd. ob:

Bro^r. West, P.M. attended sev^l. times and objected to it.

We have agreed in the ☐ that we cannot admit any of you unless you take our ob:

It appeared most evidently that this Bro^r. had no personal objectⁿ. to the System in general: he stated that he signed the Mem. because his ☐ desired him.

Br. John Woodcock, No. 289. Master.

His wardens could not attend on acc^t. of Business.

The Mem^l. is his, nothing to add.

It is in the Hand of writing of Rich^d. Wright the Secretary [Attorney, of Staples Inn Buildings.]

It was drawn up by himself and wardens.

Attended the L. of R. 5 times.

What reason have you to think that any thing will create a great schism ?

I wish to know if I am before the L. of Rec: I cannot state anything to you because I am an anc^t. Mason, neither to you nor to H.R.H. I stated in the ☐ of R. that I did not approve of the Cerem. of giving some secrets of the 2nd. Deg. before the Cand. for that Deg. is ob^d.

What are the circumstances of proceedg^s. do you object to ?

To the whole, because the language is altogether altered and the differences are of great magnitude.

I agree that concessions must be made on both sides.

The sentiments of my Lodge are unanimous.

In what instances w^d you violate the ob : ?

We cannot receive the ob : of the L. of Rec^a. in 1st. and 2nd. Deg^s.

Repeated the ob : of 1st. Deg. according to old form.

D^r. H. repeated the ob : of L. of R.

The Memorial was drawn up on 7th Nov^r. in Lodge.

He signed the Memorial on same day as he signed the requestⁿ. in obedience to the wishes of this ☐.

This memorial contains all respect^s. the Proceedg^s. of L.R., but there are other grievances partic^{lv}. respecting the Charity.

That he had heard B^r. Goldsworthy say the Proceedg^s. of the L. of R. were so much at variance with his feelings that he co^d. not sit with them.

B^r. Corcoran, a P.M. of 194, and Goldsworthy stated to him that the Mem^{rs}. of L. of R. had not taken the 3 obs. ¹

[Endorsed] 3 Dec. 1814.

Lodge of Reconciliation.

Rough minutes and Examination resp^s. certain Memorial.

At the conclusion of the examination above given, the Lodge of Reconciliation at once drafted the following report to the Duke of Sussex, which bears no date, but contains evidence that it was drawn up at the close of the preceding examination.

XVII. To his Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, &c. &c. &c.

Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of England.

Most Worshipful and Royal Grand Master

We the Master Officers and Brethren of the Lodge of Reconciliation beg leave to express our grateful acknowledgments to your Royal Highness for your gracious condescension in directing the Memorials of certain Lodges complaining of the Regulations in Discipline adopted by us to be laid before us; and we embrace with alacrity

¹ See also Woodcock's examination before the Bd.G.P. on 22nd Feb. and 8th March, 1815,—*post*.

the opportunity it affords us of explaining our conduct and the motives of it to your Royal Highness; to whom as our Most Worshipful and most respected Grand Master we owe all obedience; and from whom we derive the authority under which we act.

We profess that we should be unworthy of the trust and Confidence placed in us by your Royal Highness as Grand Master if we could presume to recommend anything for the adoption of the Fraternity at large, that we were not prepared to defend by reasonable arguments, or that had not a foundation either in long established Tradition, or in a connective and rational elucidation of our several forms and ceremonies. We have also been sometimes induced to vary mere verbal expressions formerly in use on either side from the wish of Obliterating as far as possible all peculiar distinctions and of thus ultimately bringing every Member of our Fraternity into unity of Sentiment as well as of Association.

In obedience to your Royal Highness's directions we have taken the several Memorials into our serious consideration, and having invited the Masters of the Lodges memorializing to a free communication with us we beg leave with all deference and respect to submit to your Royal Highness the following Report.

That the Masters of three of the memorializing Lodges, Nos. 3, 194 and 239, and the J.W. of No. 3, attended the Lodge of Reconciliation, that they were respectively asked whether they had any thing further to object than what was contained in their Memorials, to which they replied in the negative. That a patient and attentive investigation (the particulars of which it is impossible to comprize in this Report) was entered into, and the principal objections seemed to be against the 1st Obl^a. as delivered by the Lodge of Reconciliation, to which objections the Lodge replied by such arguments as proved that it was more strong and effectual than any obl^a. before in use. They further seemed to have misunderstood the Articles of Union, as if compelling the Brethren of both fraternities to take the 1st and 2nd Obl^{ns}, whereas previous to the day of Union it was ordered by the M.W. Grand Masters that only the 3rd should be mutually taken. That their objections on other points were not material, save that some of them acknowledged that their information respecting the supposed dereliction of Duty on the part of some of the Members of the Lodge of Reconciliation had been derived from Brother Goldsworthy, at that time a Member of it.

But the Lodge of Reconciliation remark with pain that there was more than once an intimation of doubt not only against their authority but also against that of the Grand Lodge and of the M.W. Grand Master Himself, and that the three Masters and Junior Warden who attended this night had, some before and others after presenting their Memorials, signed a requisition for an irregular meeting of "Ancient Masons formerly acting under His Grace The Duke of Atholl," at which meeting this Lodge understand (but not from direct information given) that certain strong and highly objectionable resolutions were entered into, far beyond the points contained in their Memorial against the conduct of the Lodge of Reconciliation.

The Lodge further remarks, that in some instances the Masters did not state the objections as arising from themselves, but from the Body of their respective Lodges, and that the mischief seems to have been most industriously fomented and propagated by the Lodge N^o 3; and in particular by Bro^r Goldsworthy, a Past Master of that Lodge.

Upon the whole, we are of opinion that the objections we have thus far heard are confined to a small number of Lodges in London, and are more than fully compensated for by the high testimony of repeated approbation of nearly the whole of the Lodges in London as well as in those parts of England and Ireland where one of the Members¹ of this Lodge has for some weeks past been promulgating the newly arranged system.

In consideration of the conduct of Brother Goldsworthy this Lodge have informed him that he cannot any longer be considered a Member of it, and that the M.W. Grand Master has been pleased to appoint another in his stead.

The above is most dutifully submitted to the consideration of the M.W. Grand Master.

Sam^l. Hemming.

Mas^r of the Lodge of
Reconciliation.

A draft of this report accompanies the above fair copy, and is dated 3rd Dec. 1814. This date is confirmed by the reference to the Masters and J. W. named; see notes of their examination.

The next meeting of Lodge 289 was held on the Monday evening following, December 5th, at which "the Secretary read a letter from the Grand Secretary stating " that the Memorial was referred by the M.W. Gd. Mr. to the Lodge of Reconciliation, " and desiring the attendance of the Master & Wardens on Sat. evening then last at " 8 o'clock. The W.M. informed the Lodge that he had attended accordingly and what " transpired."

" Resolved that the Lodge do withhold their Quarterly Dues until after the " Quarterly Meeting of the Grand Lodge."²

A week after this Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge the examination of witnesses was continued, the evidence being of the same nature as that put forward on 3rd December, but one Lodge represented is not named; this is No. 21 (Athol), at the Crown, Essex Street, Strand.

XVIII.³

Lodge of Reconciliation

Wednesday 14. Dec. 1814

Thos. R^d Pratt. W.M.

Jas. Allen S.W. pro. tem, a P.M. of the Lo.

Thos. Lewis. J.W.

Do not wish to add.

Do certainly acknowledge sup^{er}y of G.L.

¹ Philip Broadfoot—see note on Northern Lodge of Promulgation (*post*).

² There were only 5 members of 289 present.

³ See also No. XXXVIII., *post*.

R. P. att^d L. of Rec. 2

J. A. 3

T. L. 1

The Lo. object to the L. of R. not having mutually ob. each other.

That the ob. was not strong in 1st deg.

W.A.¹ observed that he understood it had been stated by a Br in the L. of R. that he had written pt. of the cerem. Ans^d that that person was not a mem: and that he had been reprov^d.

All refused to repeat the ob: of the 1st deg.

W. A.¹ stated that it was considered by his ☐ that the ☐ of R. had no authority to arrange anything in regard to the Proceedings for working ☐ &c.

Did consider the 3rd ob: decided, but not the others, not having been given in G.L.

The Names of all three were put to the request^a

W^m Plenty. W.M. of L. 399. [Athol 314. At Saddler's Arms, Piccadilly, Peter Moffatt. J.W. now N^o. 228, Lodge of United Strength.]

Extract of their Memorial read.

Upon enquiry of these Bro^s. how they were acqu^d that the members of the L. Rⁿ had not been mutually oblig^d in 1st deg.

Br Plenty replied a Member of the ☐ of Reconⁿ had told him so.

Upon enquiry who that was he replied Br Goldsworthy had told him so.

This point being explained very fully by the W.M. Br. Plenty replied the Articles of Union had never been by him so understood.

Did not sign requisition but attended meeting at Crown and Anchor.

At this stage the examination of the dissenting brethren appears to have been suspended, and no further evidence on the objections appears, till we find Bro. John Woodcock,² W.M. of 289 brought before the Board of General Purposes in February and March of 1815.

*John Woodcock, 289 W.M.
231*

The reference in No. XVIII. to a person who had written a part of the ceremony, must indicate either Laurence Thompson, or Goldsworthy, the latter being no longer a member. Thompson had committed a similar offence and received the censure of the Lodge, as is shown by this extract from the Minutes, unfortunately not dated.

On a Motion regularly made and seconded "That Bro^r. Thompson having
"offended against a known masonic Rule, in printing certain letters, and
"marks, tending to convey information on the subject of Masonic
"Instruction, should for this offence be reprimanded in such terms as the
"W. Master of the Lodge of Reconciliation might think proper."

¹ Who is W.A.? Probably a clerical error for J.A., James Allen.

² The facsimiles of signatures are taken from the signature sheets of the Lodge of Reconciliation.

The Master being in the chair, did express accordingly, the high sense of disapprobation which the Lodge felt at the unguardedness of his conduct, in having so done, but, that in consequence of his candid acknowledgment of the Error into which he had fallen, and his determination to collect every Copy of the same that could be got at, and place them in the Custody of the Lodge of Reconciliation, to be destroyed according to their discretion,

The Master expressed his confidence that the reproof now exhibited would effectually prevent the recurrence of any such offence in future.

But the opposition of the six Lodges continued as strong as ever, and the Phoenix Lodge minutes tell us of the stand that lodge was making. On the 6th February 1815 "the W.M. communicated the Receipt of a Summons from the Lodge of Reconciliation to attend with his Wardens and one Past Master, and upon a Motion duly made and seconded It was unanimously Resolved, that this Lodge will not receive adopt or propagate the System introduced by the Lodge of Reconciliation.

"Resolved, that the Secretary be directed to acquaint the G. Secretaries of such Resolution in order that the Lodge may not be summoned in future by the s^d Lodge of Reconciliation." And none of the members attended the Lodge of Reconciliation on 8th February.

At the meeting of the Lodge of Reconciliation in the following week, these resolutions of No. 289 were discussed, and at once forwarded to the G. Master (No. XIX.) and referred by H.R.H. to the Board of General Purposes.¹ The Lodge of Reconciliation took the opportunity of making a supplementary report to the Grand Master, enclosing the list of those lodges who had and who had not attended their meetings: unfortunately this list is not with the papers, but it would be easy to compile from the signature sheets a tabulated statement of this nature. It will be seen that the objections are now definitely formulated, the main one being against the three obligations as proposed to be adopted, while another was against some business in the second degree, which the Lodge of Reconciliation varied to meet the wishes of the dissenters.

XIX. To His Royal Highness Augustus Frederic Duke of Sussex &c. &c.
Grand Master of Ancient Freemasons of England.
Most worshipful
and Royal sir.

The Lodge of Reconciliation in addition to their report transmitted to your Royal Highness in the month of December last [3 Dec. 1814] beg leave to state that They have continued with all diligence in the discharge of their several duties, as well as in promoting their newly arranged system of instruction, as in answering (to the best of their power) such objections as have been brought against it.

They also state with confidence to your Royal Highness that the only objection which their arguments have not fully met, is one founded on the misapprehension of the parties objecting, namely, "That the Articles of Union required the Members of the Lodge of Reconciliation mutually to take the *three* obligations, instead of the *Master Mason's* obligation only."

¹ There are no minutes of this meeting, or list of attendances, on 11th February, 1815.

In conformity to the wishes of some of the objectors the Lodge of Reconciliation have introduced a trifling variation in the business of the Second Degree, because they are most anxious that the general harmony of masonic arrangement should not be disturbed by a pertinacious adherence to mere forms, which are in themselves of minor import.

It is however with much satisfaction they observe that their system continues to be received by the most enlightened Brethren with increasing approbation, and has already been acted upon in Lodges of the highest estimation.

To this report they also subjoin a general List as well of such Lodges as have regularly attended, according to their summonses, the public Lectures of the Lodge of Reconciliation, as of those who (from causes specified or not specified) have failed in such attendance, and they feel it to be their duty—a duty painful to them as Masons—to lay before your Royal Highness the inclosed extract from the Minutes of Lodge 289, that your Royal Highness may direct such measures to be taken upon it as your Royal Highness may think fit.

And they further await, as on other occasions, with due deference and respect, your Royal Highness's Commands.

Sam^l. Hemming
Master.

Feb. 11th 1815.

[Endorsed]

Feb. 15th. 1815. Kensington Palace.

Refer'd to the board of General Purposes.

Letter from the L. of Reconciliation.

In compliance with the directions of the Grand Master, the Board of General Purposes summoned Bro. John Woodcock of 289 and his Wardens to appear before them, and to bring with them the Warrant of the Lodge and the Minute Book. The Master and his Senior Warden appeared, but without their documents, and this meeting of the Board was rendered abortive by this refusal to produce them; it was therefore adjourned for three weeks, and the Master was again ordered to appear at the adjournment with the Warrant and Minutes.

— —

XX.

Board of General Purposes. [Wed.] 22nd. February 1815

Present.

R.W. Bro. Agar as Master

Shirley as S.W.

Williams as J.W.

Dr. Hemming

Jas. Deans

W^m Meyrick. [G. Registrar]

W. H. White }
Edw^d Harper } [Joint G. Secs.]

Bro. John Woodcock the W. Master and Bro^r. [blank]¹ the Senior Warden of the Lodge N^o 289 attended in obedience to their summons, they stated that there had not been any meeting of their Lodge since they

¹ Robt. Warne was the S W. of 298 (initiated Dec. 1810. W.M. 1819 and 1820).

received the summons, and the Master conceived he could not bring the Warrant and Books of the Lodge without the consent of his Lodge, and consequently he had not brought them with him, that his Lodge will meet on Monday the 6th March.

The Board therefore

Adjourned for this special affair to
Wednesday 8th March next at
one o'clock punctually.

[No signature]

Brother Woodcock and his accomplices remained defiant, and at the next meeting of No. 289, which was held on Monday, 6th March, the Master informed the members of his appearance before the Board of General Purposes, and the Lodge confirmed his refusal to produce the Minute Book and the Warrant. At this same meeting, Bro. William Williams attended, apparently in his official capacity as a Member of the Lodge of Reconciliation, perhaps with a view to smoothing the ruffled feelings of the brethren or persuading them to reason, but on presenting himself was firmly refused admission. There may have been an additional reason for his exclusion, in the presence on the same evening of twenty-two visitors, of whom no less than seventeen were members of No. 3, the Lodge of Fidelity, the prime mover in the campaign. Only seven members of the Lodge were present.

Minutes of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 289, on Monday, 6th March, 1815.

Present,	[John] Woodcock,	W.M.
	[Robert] Warne,	S.W.
	Bentley,	J.W.
	Badger,	S.D.
	[Henry] Coates, P.M. as J.D.	
	[Richard] Wright, Sec.	
	and 22 visitors [17 of No. 2] ¹	

Brothers Bailey and Williams, Provincial Grand Master, Members of the Lodge of Reconciliation, attended to be Admitted into the Lodge, but not having taken the Obligation in the three degrees of Ancient Free Masonry, It was Resolved that they sh^d not be Admitted.

The W.M. produced a Summons he had receiv'd from the G. Secretaries, to attend the Board of General Purposes (on 22nd Feb.) on the subject of the Resolution passed at the last Lodge.—That the Lodge would not receive or practise the System of Masonry adopted by the Lodge of Reconcilⁿ and informed the Lodge that he had attended with his Wardens accordingly, and ment^d the result of what had passed.

Read a Letter from the Grand Secretaries addressed to the W.M., Summoning him and his Wardens to attend the Board on Wed^y. then next on the Resolution passed last Lodge Night and to bring the Warrant of Constitution and Minute Book of the Lodge.

It was moved and seconded that the Warrant and Minute Book be not taken out of the Lodge to the Board of General Purposes or the Lodge of Reconciliation or any other Board or Lodge whatsoever. Car^d unanimously.

¹ The old numbers were still being used by these Lodges.

Read a Letter from Br. Collingwood Selby reminding the Lodge that the Lodge was not Registered pursuant to the Act of 39 Geo. III, ch. 79. It was resolved that the Lodge sh^d be Registered by the W.M. and his Wardens.

Two days after this meeting Bro. Woodcock was again before the Board of General Purposes, with two other members of his Lodge, and once more he, on behalf of his Lodge, met the Board's request to produce the Warrant and Minute Book with an uncompromising refusal. The minutes of the Board on 8th March clearly state what happened on this occasion.

XXI. Board of General Purposes, [Wed.] 8th March 1815.

Present.

R.W. Bro. James Agar as W.M.

Hon. W. Shirley as S.W.

Col. Stewart as J.W.

Thos. Harper.

Dr. Hemming.

W. Williams.

Jas. Deans.

Bro. John Woodcock, W.M. Bro^r. Coates, P.M. & Bro^r. Badger, Past S. Warden of the Lodge No. 289.

The W. Mas^r. stated that the S.W. Bro^r. Warne had sent to him to state his inability to attend, the J.W. Bro^r. Bentley had not sent any excuse.

The W. Mas^r. stated that he had not brought the Warrant or Minute Book of the Lo :

Bro^r. Woodcock stated that they were willing to produce those documents before any proper constituted authority. He did not think this Board so because he denied that the Gr: Lo: was itself properly constituted, the Articles of Union not having been observed & that the Union was not yet complete.

Bro^r. Woodcock stated that he knew many Lodges in the Metropolis who thought with their Lodge & wo^d. at a proper time express their disapprobtⁿ to proceedings that had been adopted by the Lo: of Recon: who had not done what they were directed by the Arts: of Un: & had altered all the Ceremonies & Language of Masonry & not left one Sentence standg.

The Lo: of Recon: were appointed to carry into effect Arts. 4. 5. 15. His wardens have not taken the Mas^r. Masons ob:

Having withdrawn for the purpose of considering what sho^d. be done they returned & stated

that the Lodge had ordered the Constⁿ &c. not to be brought as they considered themselves under their old Laws & it was probable they might cease to meet as a Lo:

I do not arraign the G.L. but only part.

I have all the Sum^s. of the Lo. of Rec: by me & I shall publish them if I think fit.

The Lo: of Rec: had no power or authority given to do as they have done.

We will not bring the Warrant & Books of their Lodge. Our Lodge have ordered that they shall not be produced.

Bro^r. Woodcock declared that as Mas^r. of the Lodge he wd do all that lay in his Power to bring the Warr^t. & Minutes & for that purpose he will [call] a Lodge of Emergency & send information to the G.S.

The Consⁿ of this Business was therefore adjourned Sine die.

On Monday, 3rd April, 1815, "the W.M. informed the ☐ that he had attended the Summons to attend the B.G.P. with Bros. Coates, Badger and Warne," on 8th March, and stated what had passed at the Board.

Only six members of the lodge were present.

The following batch of resolutions was passed, and at the next meeting (April 9th) confirmed.

1. That the Resolution passed in this Lodge on the 6th. of Febr^y last, a Copy of which was sent to the Grand Secretary, is strictly in unison with the Constitution and Principles of Ancient Masonry.
 - 2ndly. That from the Report made by the W.M., assisted by Brs. Coates [P.M.] Warne [Senior Warden] and Badger [P.M.], who attended the Board of Gen^l Purposes in consequence of the above Resolution of 6th. Febr^y last agreeable to Summons, it appears to us, that without a manly and determined Opposition on the part of the Ancient Lodges, the Noble and renowned fabric of Ancient Masonry will be greatly defaced, if not ultimately destroyed.
 - 3rd. That we will not assist in, or countenance the Subversion of Ancient Masonry, which the Measures of the Lodge of Reconciliation are strongly calculated to produce, countenanced and supported as those Measures are by the different Boards appointed by the Grand Master, and do therefore feel ourselves imperatively compelled to decline holding any intercourse or correspondence with the United Grand Lodge until the Articles of Union are fulfilled.
 - 4th. That those members of the Lodge of Reconciliation appointed by His R.H. the Duke of Kent on the part of the Ancient Craft who have consented to and propagated the Measures adopted by the s^d Lodge, we consider to have sacrificed their Public Duty as Masons and countenanced Measures contrary to their Obligations and the Principles of Ancient Masonry, and therefore we declare those Members unworthy of our Confidence and in consequence that they shall not be permitted to Visit this Lodge.
 - 5th That we will Co-operate with any Ancient Lodge who may resolve to defend and preserve true Ancient Masonry.
-

At an Emergency meeting held on Sunday 9th April, 1815, the above resolutions were confirmed "When the W.M. put the Resolutions separately" with these additional ones: -

Resolved, That Brothers of other Lodges who may think proper to withdraw themselves from the Lodges they respectively belong to, on account of the objections to the New System shall be permitted to Lodge their Certificates in this Lodge on paying the sum of 5^s. each.

Resolved, That copies of the s^d Resolutions be transmitted to the Grand Secretaries.

On the next Stated Lodge Night, Monday 1st May, "Resolved, That a Lodge of Emergency be held on Sunday next at 7 o'clock for the Purpose of considering of a Communication to the Board of General Purposes on the differences existing between the two Fraternities."

At another Emergency meeting held on Sunday, 7th May, 1815,

Lodge opened in due form in 3^d Degree It was Resolved that a Letter sho^d be written by the Secretary in Answer to the Requisition made by the Board of Gen^l Purposes for the Warrant & Minute Book conformably to the Resolution passed 6th March last.

The Letter of which the following is a Copy was then submitted & approved of, and it was resolved that the same should be sent to the Grand Secretary Harper, to be presented by him to the said Board.
Sir and Brother.

I am directed by the Members of Lodge No. 289, late 231, to beg of you to inform the Board of Gen^l Purposes that the Lodge have resolved that they will not consent that their W.M. sh^d attend the said Board with the Warr^t and Minute Book of the Lodge not conceiving that under existing circumstances, the Board are legally entitled to call for the production of those Documents.

I am desired at the same time to state that conceiving as they do that the present unfortunate Dispute may be amicably adjusted and brought to a speedy and happy conclusion and the Articles of Union carried into full effect, this Lodge will undertake to recommend a certain Number of Masters or P.M. not exceeding Nine to be nominated on the part of the Ancient Craft to meet an equal Number to be appointed from the other Fraternity (but no Member of the Lodge of Reconciliation to be Nominated) to consider and compare the two Systems of Masonry as practised before the Union in order that one Mode of M.P.R. and Lecturing may be establish'd out of the two without the introduction of any New Matter or Language and which may they hope completely baffle and destroy not only the Finchianian but all other false and delusive Systems and preserve entire and unimpaired the Noble and renowned fabric of Masonry.

It was moved by Br. Griffith seconded by Br. Wright, That the third Resolution passed on the 3^d April last be amended by inserting the Words at the end of the Resolution "Save any further communication which may be thought advisable with the Board of Gen^l Purposes towards obtaining the fulfillment of the s^d Articles."

One can only note the suggestion to commence the work of the Lodge of Reconciliation *de novo*, and the curious reference to the new working, here likened to that of the charlatan, William Finch, who just before this time was in full swing with his impostures and spurious systems of Freemasonry; indeed, in January of this year

Dr. Hemming had appeared at Westminster as a witness in the action of "Smith v. Finch" along with Edwards Harper and W. H. White, Grand Secretaries, and effectually pricked the Finchanian bubble.

At this point I am unable to find out what happened after the letter last quoted: the Campaign Committee was still active, for on

5 June 1815

"The W.M. acquainted the Lodge with the Resolution of a recent Meeting at the 3 Tuns, Chancery Lane, and the Proceedings at the Grand Lodge on Wednesday held for the Confirmation of the Laws.

"It was moved by B^r. Wright—seconded by B^r. Badger—that the W.M. be directed to Enquire the Applicⁿ. of the Monies subscribed by sev^l. Lodges for the purpose of guarding against the Innovations attempted to be introduced by the Lodge of Reconciliation—this Lodge having subscribed equally with other Lodges consider themselves entitled to call for the same."

7 Aug. 1815

"The Proceedings of the Committee for preserving Ancient Masonry held at B^r. Chitty's, Mitre Court, Ely Place on the 29th ult. were read."

The records of the Phoenix Lodge give no further mention of this body except a mere reference on 4th December, 1815:—"Read a Circular Letter from the Committee appointed by the Craft for the protecting safeguard of Anc^t Masonry, informing the Lodge of an attempt to be made at the Grand Lodge for the adoption of the System composed by the Lodge of Reconciliation." There are no traces of the proceedings, other than those just given, either of the Lodge of Reconciliation, the Committee at the "Crown," or of the Lodge from whose history I have been quoting, in the interval between May and December. On the 4th December, the Grand Secretary's letter to the Master and Wardens, requesting their attendance on the 1st of that month, was read, and also at the Quarterly Communication on the 6th: and on New Year's Day of 1816, another letter from the same official was communicated to the Lodge, requiring the attendance of the W.M. at a Joint Meeting of the Boards of General Purposes and Finance, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst. I am unable to say what were the results, if there were any, of these several summonses, but the work of the Lodge of Reconciliation was referred to at the February meeting by Bro. Mellin, S.W. of Lodge No. 56 (at the King's Arms Tavern, in Soho, now extinct), "who communicated certain Proceedings relative to the former Proceedings of the Lodge of Reconciliation and of some of their Friends who are now industriously employed in obtaining signatures to a Petition praying that the New System may be adopted." And in May following, "Read a letter from the Grand Lodge requesting the attendance of the Master, Wardens, & Past Masters, relative to the various arrangements to be submitted to the Grand Lodge by the Lodge of Reconciliation of the 4th & 5th articles of Union, on the 20th inst.," when the Ceremonies as definitely settled were to be exhibited at this special Grand Lodge, and then discussed at the ordinary Communication in June. So this brings to a close the relation of the opposition I have revealed: after the long running fight the Lodge of Reconciliation prevailed by a judicious act of compromise, and the brethren of the six protesting London Lodges must have been shown the futility of further resistance, and they more or less grudgingly adopted the system of working officially set forth, which they so often and so strongly pledged themselves never to countenance. One wonders why their resistance was not met by the enforcement of the provisions of Article xvi.:—"it shall be in the power of the Grand Lodge

. . . . to declare the Warrants to be forfeited, if the measures proposed shall be resisted"; and at the exemplary patience displayed by the Lodge of Reconciliation in treating with these refractory Lodges, and eventually bringing them into line with the remainder of the Craft.

To revert to the work of the Lodge of Reconciliation where I broke off to narrate the above events in the campaign of opposition—the vacancies caused by resignations, promotions, and other causes were filled up by the Grand Master early in November, 1814, and some well-known names were added to the membership, such as Broadfoot, Satterly, and others. The first business was apparently to put an end to the uncertainty of the country Lodges, by bringing the ceremonies into something like final shape.

A circular dated 10th January, 1815, was issued by the Lodge of Reconciliation to the Provincial Grand Masters and Masters of Lodges at a distance from London, earnestly recommending them to take the earliest opportunity of deputing, by written authority, some one or more of the most qualified members of their respective Lodges, to attend the Lodge of Reconciliation, the meetings of which were to be held weekly at Freemasons' Hall, where the acknowledged forms to be universally used would be made known to them for the information of their brothers. In the meantime, however, the members of the two fraternities were empowered and directed mutually to give and receive, in open Lodge, the respective obligations of each Society.¹

A letter from a Lodge in Cornwall, next given, indicates the difficulties met with by this and many other Lodges.

XXII.

Fowey [Tues.] 17th Jan^{ry} 1815

Sir and Brother,

. . . We herein transmit you a list of the officers of our Lodge that was installed on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, with the actual signature of each officer, and we beg leave to know the reason why we have not received any Quarterly returns since that for June last.

We received a letter from you in November informing us that the Lodge of reconciliation was to be held on the six days following the meetings of the Grand Lodge in December and March for the instruction of officers of Country Lodges, but as we are but a young Lodge not being install^d more than twelve months, and been to a deal of expence, and was at the expence of sending a Brother to London in March last to gain instructions and who did not receive but little or none.² It cannot be expected that we can be at the expence of sending another Brother to attend the Lodge of Reconciliation to receive the Instructions now offered us, as it will be the means of annihilating the Lodge altogether. Gladly would we do it if we had but time to have recovered the expences we have been at since our first establishment. We therefore most earnestly beg you will take this matter into your consideration. . . .

We are, Sir and Brother,

Your most ob^t Hbl^e. Servants,

John Hoskings, Sect^y.
United Lodge of Friendship
N^o. 106, Fowey, Cornwall.
Petherick Lukey, Treasurer.

E. R. Hoblyn W.M.
David Gilkie S.W.
Robert Walker J.W.

¹ Gould, *History of Freemasonry*, iii., 4.

² See *post*,

The Country Lodges appear to have loyally attended the summonses issued by the Lodge of Reconciliation, but it was obviously impossible for them to continue to send their deputations, or to maintain them in London pending the settlement of the Ceremonies. The plan devised by W. H. White, G. Sec. (*Cf.* Hemming's letter, 7th October, 1814, *ante*) was followed in the second week of December 1814, and first week of March 1815, the groups of six meetings each being centred about the Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge, but during the latter month the meetings of the Lodge were postponed *pro tem.*, it having been deemed advisable to wait for the presence of delegates from Ireland and Scotland,¹ and a circular to this effect was sent to all the Lodges. I find there were meetings, however, held on Friday, 29th March, and Wednesday, April 19th, 1815, probably not for exhibition of the Ceremonies, but for necessary business connected with the Lodge, and the "Phoenix" resolutions quoted above were passed and confirmed between these two dates. A slight change was made in the membership of the Lodge, as shown in the following letter:—

Hampton,

May 1st, 1815.

Dear Sir & Brother,

You will excuse (after the mistake that occur'd last month) my troubling you with this line, to say that the summonses are to be issued to the members of the □ of Reconⁿ & such part of the Craft as come next in rotation. to meet as usual on Tuesday May 9th.

I fear Br. Da Costa P.M. of the Moira □ has not been regul^y sum^d as a Member: & Br. Cummins of the G^d Steward's □ is now to take the place of Br. Percy who has resigned.

Believe me yours ever

Sam^l Hemming.

Edwards Harper

Temple Bar

London.

Da Costa's attendances, probably for the reason above assigned, were extremely few, and Percy attended after this three times and occupied both Wardens' chairs, as well as acting as I.G. in the month of December, 1815. W. D. Cummins was W.M. of the Lodge of Unity 305, a Modern Lodge, and had attended at the Lodge of Reconciliation five times before he was added to its membership; after that I am able to trace only three attendances, and he held none of the offices.

Then on Tuesday, 9th May,² the regular minutes come to an end, but the work of the Lodge of Reconciliation had not then terminated.

The opposition, or Campaign Committee at the Crown on Clerkenwell Green, was still in full swing, but shortly after this time it appears to have shifted its quarters from that tavern to the Mitre, off Ely Place (which house still exists) where No. 194, one of the protesting Lodges was meeting. James McCann and Phillip Broadfoot, two of the members of the Lodge of Reconciliation, paid a visit in mid April to the former tavern, and McCann's account of the hornets' nest which he stirred up by his visit is given in the next document, a letter to the Grand Secretary.

¹ Gould, *History of Freemasonry*, iii., 4.

² According to Gould, *ibid.*

XXIII.

Dear Sir,

Understanding from our friend Godwin that there was a Meeting to be held at the Crown Clerkenwell Green at which Several Knights Templars were to attend in company with two Russian gentlemen of that Order, Broadfoot and myself being desirous of seeing them attended. It was their regular Lodge night, We were admitted after the Business was over. We had to encounter the angry shafts of the whole and narrowly escaped personal violence, they told us, by coming at such a time when they could not enter into particulars before such Distinguished Visitors: however in the course of Conversation one of the Members said "Wait untill we hear from *Dublin*." I suppose and indeed I have no doubt but they have written to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and should also suppose to that of Scotland: this I mention that you may be prepared on that head, indeed it fully appears that they are bent upon a Schism and unless Measures are taken to prevent it there is no knowing where it may end.

Pray what excuse has Mr. White made for not attending his duty. Dr. Hemming must have been greatly disappointed at coming so great a distance and to find no Meeting: several of the members are not well pleased. You will be cautious as to the Information I gleaned from the Clerkenwell party. I believe it was inadvertently spoke of by one of them and they did not think that I took any notice. I suppose we shall have a meeting of the Reconciliation before long, that is before the Second Tuesday in the next month.

[Thurs.] April 13, 1815.

Edward Harper Esq^{re}

Free Masons Hall

Great Queen Street.

I remain Sir

Yours sincerely

James McCann.

From this same letter it also appears that one meeting of the Lodge was abortive, White having failed to summon it, and the next, as I have just mentioned, was on Wednesday, 19th April. With the exception of the later one noted, May 3rd, when the Duke of Sussex was present, and the 9th, the last one recorded (according to Gould), there is a wide gap until we come to the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, on Wednesday, August 23rd, 1815, at which, (the Grand Master being present)—"the Duke of Sussex" referred to certain points connected with Nos. IV., V., and XV. of the Articles of "Union.

"The Ancient OB^{en} of the 1st & 2nd degrees were then repeated, the former "from the Throne, when it was RESOLVED and ORDERED that the same be recognised "and taken in all time to come, as the only pure and genuine Obs. of these "Degrees, and which all Lodges dependent on the Grand Lodge shall practice.

"Forms and Ceremonies were then exhibited by the Lodge of Reconciliation for "the Opening and Closing of Lodges in the three Degrees, which were also ordered to "be used and practised." ¹

A similarly wide gap occurs after this to the December Communication of Grand Lodge, the Lodge 298 appearing twice in that month before the Board of

¹ Gould, *History of Freemasonry*, iii., 5.

General Purposes, and once early in the New Year (on Tuesday, 2nd January). Very little information is to be found of the doings of the Lodge during all these months, from 9th May, 1815, to the middle of March, 1816, when a meeting was fixed by Dr. Hemming, the W.M., as we surmise from his letters next given, the first (No. XXIV.) fixing the date for 14th March, and the second (No. XXV.) postponing it one day later, the 15th.

XXIV. [To Edw^{ds}. Harper]

Sat. Mar. 9. 1816.

[but below is dated Friday even. 8th]

My dear Sir

It happened unfortunately that I was obliged to leave home at an early hour this morning, and therefore did not receive your favour till my return at seven this evening.

Of course you will have found from my letter of last night¹ (which must have passed yours on the road) that I had endeavour'd to make up for my previous neglect. And I can only add in reference to the day that if you should not have sent out the notices before this reaches you that you may name *Thursday*² instead of *Wed^y* in next week, and I will arrange so as to attend on that evening. But you must be particular in the summonses as I named *Wed^y* to Br^s. Agar, Williams, McCann, Broadfoot, Satterley, Bailey and whoever else I saw at the Grand Lodge.³

Believe me

Yours very faithfully

Sam^l. Hemming.

Hampton.

Friday evening

Nine o'clock.

Of course under the foregoing circumstances you will send me a summons when the point is decided.

XXV.

Hampton. Sat^y. Morn^g. [9 Mar. 1816]

Dear Sir,

I am sorry at this additional interruption to our proceedings. I know that the Members of the ☐ of Recon^a feel acutely the long and unnecessary delays that have already taken place: nevertheless I should be still more sorry (and I think I speak their opinion also) to be wanting in any point of courtesy either to you, or to our Br^r. Deans. In order therefore to give the accommodation required I will name *Friday the 15th* (instead of *Wed^y* the 13th) at the same place and hour. But as I have received the official summons for *Wed^y* from the Grand Secretary it is probable others may have received theirs: I must therefore trust to your accuracy in seeing that a due notice is given to all the Members of the change of the day.

I remain Dear Sir

Yours fraternally

Sam^l. Hemming.

E. Harper.

¹ This letter does not appear to exist.

² The 14th March.

³ Wednesday, 6th March.

A Minute of 26th February, 1816, records the work of a Special Meeting dealing with the work of the Installation Ceremony.

XXVI. At a Special Meeting convened by Command of His Royal Highness the M.W. Grand Master at Free Masons Hall 26th February 1816.

Present.

Bro ^r . Jas. Agar	Bro ^r . W ^m . Meyrick
„ Thos. Harper	„ W ^m . Shadbolt
„ W ^m . Williams	„ Stephen Jones
„ James Deans	„ W. H. White
„ H. J. Da Costa	

The Brethren present all solemnly pledged themselves as Masons not to divulge any proceedings which might take place at this meeting, until the permission of the M.W. Grand Master shall be obtained for that purpose. . . .

[Then follow details of the Installation ceremony which cannot be disclosed.]

There is a signature sheet recording the attendances at meetings on Friday, 29th March, 1816, and Monday, 8th April, and these are the last I have been able to discover. At another meeting of the Lodge of Reconciliation held on 3rd May, the record of which occurs on a mere scrap of paper, we find the M.W.G.M., the Duke of Sussex was present: this must have been a proper exhibition ceremony or ceremonies, and indicates that the ritual was now taking final and definite shape, and rehearsed for a final display to be shortly given. For Monday, 20th May, a Special Grand Lodge was summoned, at which the Duke of Sussex was again present, and the whole of the ceremonies, openings, closings, and test questions were gone through, but no discussion was on that occasion permitted: that was arranged for the succeeding Quarterly Communication, on Wednesday, 5th June, when, with the small alterations noted below, as referring to the third degree, the form of working as presented by the Lodge of Reconciliation was finally adopted, and their labours terminated, no doubt to the greatest possible satisfaction and relief of the members themselves.

At this special Grand Lodge, on Monday, 20th May, 1816,

“ The M.W. Grand Master stated that he had convened this special Grand Lodge
“ that the Lodge of Reconciliation might exhibit and explain to the Brethren the result
“ of their arrangements made pursuant to the directions contained in the 4th and 5th
“ Articles of the Act of Union.

“ That it was not His Royal Highness’s intention that any discussion should
“ this day take place as to those arrangements, but that at the next Quarterly
“ Communication on the 5th of next month he should submit them for the opinion and
“ sanction of the Grand Lodge, so that the Brethren might in the interim have an
“ opportunity of giving them due consideration.

“ The Officers and Members of the Lodge of Reconciliation then opened a Lodge
 “ in the First, Second, and Third Degrees successively, and exhibited the Ceremonies
 “ of initiating, Passing, and Raising a Mason as proposed by them for general adoption
 “ and practice in the Craft.

“ These Ceremonies being ended, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample Form,
 “ with solemn prayer, and adjourned.”

Then at the Quarterly Communication, Wed., 5th June, 1816,

“ The Minutes of the Grand Lodge on the 20th May last were read, when the
 “ Ceremonies and Practices recommended by the Lodge of Reconciliation were exhibited
 “ and explained; and, alterations on two points, in the Third Degree, having
 “ been resolved upon, the several Ceremonies, &c., recommended were approved and
 “ confirmed.”

After carefully considering the points mentioned in Bro. Hextall's paper, and especially the portions which have not been printed, one must conclude that the Special \square of Promulgation went over the ritual of the three ceremonies in great detail, step by step and clause by clause, in order to arrive at the proper understanding of the landmarks as held by the 'Antients,' and to carry out the duties for which their Warrant was granted:—"for the purpose of Promulgating the Ancient Land Marks of the Society, . . . and instructing the Craft in all such matters and forms as may be necessary to be known by them in Consequence of & Obedience to the said Resolution and Order . . . and we do hereby will & require you . . . to appoint days of meeting when you will give such instruction, & that you do cause Notice to be given of such Meetings in order that all Masters of Regular Lodges and such other Brethren as you may think proper may have an opportunity of attending the same."¹ And the R.W.M. in his address in Jan., 1810, said—"Their duty was . . . first, to ascertain what were the Ancient Landmarks and the Ancient Practice, and then to communicate them to the Craft at large."² Then we read entries such as these:—"Proceeded to a critical investigation & ascertainment of the Ancient Landmarks restricted to the 1^o, &c. . . . which several Arrangements, Forms & Ceremonies were approved & Resolved to be adopted for the future conduct of the Craft:" and similarly other things in the further degrees were "finally resolved on." And in April, 1810, the R.W.M. made a reference "to the near prospect of a Union with the Athol Lodges which probably would lead to fraternal communion & a digested arrangement equally satisfactory to both." So having arrived at a definite result, as regards the Ceremonies, the R.W.M.—James Earnshaw—set an example to his colleagues and with them undertook to travel through the provinces and instruct the brethren of the country lodges in the new forms as adopted by the Lodge of Promulgation. In his retrospective address on 28th Dec., 1810, Earnshaw had pointed out "the material parts in & between the several degrees to which their attention would be requisite in preserving the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, such as the form of the Lodge, the number of and situation of the officers," and so on. In Lodge records of that time are numerous references to the visits of brethren authorised to travel, and instruct the country Lodges. Earnshaw himself was touring in Cornwall in 1812, and on 23rd Sept., was at the \square of Love and Honour, Falmouth.

¹ A.Q.C. xxiii., pp. 37-38.

² *ib.*, p. 41.

LODGE OF LOVE AND HONOR No. 87.

Lodge of Emergency opened in due form, September 23rd, A.D. 1812.

Present,

G. S. Williams, R.W.M.

C. J. Lott, W.S.W.

S. Harris, W.J.W. p.t.

J. V. Tippet, W.P.M.

Wm. Ernshaw, W.P.M. p.t.

G. Doubt, T.

B. Falck, S.

W. Michell, S.D.

J. Dunstan, J.D.

Rd. Kelway, S.Stew^d

J. Roberts, J. Stew^d

G. Semmins

Wm. James.

H. Williams

J. Place

T. W. Snell

Wm. Broad

Edwd. Vinacombe

J. A. Stevens

Wm. Mirefield

P. Ryan

Abm. Illingworth

J. N. Martyn

Rd. M. Tew

Rd. James

Josh Bligh

T. Dunstan

J. Commins

S. Alfreton

Rd. Harvey

Jas. Jenken

VISITORS.

J. Seldon

Thos. H. Hughes

266 Scotland

TYLERS.

P. Williamson

John Symons

The R.W.M. informed the Lodge he had called them together for the purpose of receiving instruction from Brother Ernshaw, passed Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England, Master of the Grand Stewards' Lodge and Master of the Lodge of Promulgation, who had been so kind as to offer to give this lodge any information in his power to enable them to attain a proficiency in the sublime Art and to establish their Ancient Landmarks, for which, and his kindly condescending to visit this Lodge the R.W.M. returned him the unanimous thanks of the lodge.

The W.P.M., Br. Ernshaw, returned his thanks to the Lodge, and proposed the health of the R.W.M., being drank with the honours due on such occasions, which was complied with.

The usual questions were asked and nothing further being offered for the good of Masonry, the Lodge was closed in due form.

There is no record of what Earnshaw did instruct the brethren on this occasion, but a trace is to be found in a note in one of the rituals preserved, formerly used by one of the Cornwall Lodges, but much later in date (1819) in which year the form of ritual preserved by Love and Honour was adopted as the official one for the Province, and ordered to be copied by each Lodge in turn till all in the county were provided with copies. (See *post*.) In one of these books (I believe a Redruth copy) occurs the following note,

“ By the new mode of opening communicated by Mr. Earnshaw in 1812, month of October ”

Similarly, under the Lodge of Reconciliation, we have numerous records of missionary visits in the provinces by the principal members of the Lodge, and the injunction of the Articles of Union “ to mutually give and receive the obligations in open lodge ” faithfully carried out. Thus at Manchester, on 2nd August 1814,

Fraternalities of Freemasons of the Old and New Systems met at the Talbot Inn for the purpose of forming a Lodge of Reconciliation.

Two Lodges were formed, and the W.M.'s having exchanged the OB's, an OB of Reconciliation was repeated by the whole of the Brethren present, and accepted as an act of Union.¹

Brethren who had attended the Lodge of Reconciliation in London, and mastered the new working, conveyed their information to Lodges in the provinces; one instance must suffice, taken from the records of the Druids Lodge of Love and Liberality, Redruth.

[5th July, 1814]. Bro. Hoblyn of Fowey² who had attended the Lodge of Reconciliation in London, on account of the Union of the Two Grand Lodges, paid us a visit on the 31st May last, and being regularly qualified, opened the Lodge in three Degrees agreeable to the Regulations, passed the following Brethren in due form, in the three Degrees in Craft Masonry under the Constitution of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons in England

On this day the Right Worshipful Brother Knight opened the Lodge agreeable to the foregoing resolutions [? regulations], and passed the following Brethren in due form in the three degrees in Craft Masonry, under the Constitution of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of England. . . .³

Of the members of the Lodge of Reconciliation, we find James McCann was visiting the Lodges in the London district in the early part of 1815. On 14th February he was at the Neptune Lodge,—“The Lodge did not audit the accounts as was expected owing to Br. J. McCann attending and giving the Lodge very suitable instructions from the Lodge of Reconciliation.”⁴

William Cummins, who took the vacant place of R. L. Percy, was in Hampshire and Dorset, and at the first meeting of the Lodge of Hengist in 1815, “This Night the Lodge was honoured with the presence of Br. Wm. Cummings, who went through the Making, Passing and Raising of the three Degrees according to the new Forms and Regulations of the Union of Lodges, and gave a lecture accordingly.”⁵

Philip Broadfoot was present in 1815 at the Northern Lodge of Promulgation (which consisted of thirteen Lodges joined for the purpose of receiving instruction) “to communicate the New Regulations of G.L. together with the mode of working and the new obligations.”⁶

Satterly was at Brixham on 16th July, 1815, when he assisted in calling a Lodge of Instruction.⁷

Peter Gilkes later visited several provincial Lodges, as at Shrewsbury, and others were industriously promoting the ceremonies as officially adopted. Once more, at Falmouth, we find reference in 1819 (in the minutes of the □ of Love and Honour) to

P. Gilkes — Globe 25 —

¹ Gould, *History of Freemasonry*, iii., 4, quoting J. Gibb Smith in *Freemason*, 5th July, 1884.

² W.M. of No. 106, the United Lodge of Friendship at Fowey, referred to above, No. XXII.

³ Osborne.—*History of Freemasonry in West Cornwall*, p. 99.

⁴ Golby.—*History of Neptune Lodge*, 1910.

⁶ Craven's *Sketch of Freemasonry at Bottoms*, p. 43, and A.Q.C., iv., 59.

⁵ A.Q.C., x., 123.

⁷ A.Q.C., viii., 67.

the working of the new mode, when the Prov.G.M. caused the Lodges of Cornwall to assemble at Falmouth to see the correct working and ordered them to adopt it.

The following circular was sent out to all the Lodges of the Province:—

Redruth, 30th April, 1819.

Dear Sir & Brother

Having been informed on good authority that the making, passing, and raising are not performed in the several lodges in this Province in the same forms, and it being desirable for the good of the Craft that the same forms should be used throughout the Province,

By virtue of the powers vested in me, I appoint the several Masters of lodges in the Province to meet me at Wynn's Hotel, in Falmouth, on Friday the 14th day of May next, by 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to settle the precise forms to be used in future in performing the ceremonies above mentioned in each & every lodge within the Province.

And in case any cause should occur to prevent the Master of the lodge from attending the meeting, then he must appoint some brother that is a member of his lodge and learned in these ceremonies, to attend in his stead, so that each lodge in the Province may be duly represented at the meeting.

I am, dear Sir & Brother,

With fraternal regard,

Yours most faithfully,

(Signed) Thomas Warren, D.P.G.M. for

the County of Cornwall.

To the Master of the Lodge of Love
and Honour, Falmouth.

Truro, 29 April, 1819.

— — —

In the minutes of the Lodge of Honour under date 14th May, 1819, the following record is added to the ordinary lodge minutes.

May 14, 1819. In compliance with the above (circular), the Masters of the Lodges in the Province assembled at our lodge room at Wynne's Royal Hotel, Falmouth, on the day appointed, when the D.P.G.M., having stated his reasons for summoning the several Masters of Lodges to meet him, said that he was given to understand that the Lodge of Love & Honour at Falmouth was the only Lodge in possession of the regular forms of opening and closing in the different degrees, and for making, passing, & raising according to the plan recently laid down by the United Grand Lodge of England, and therefore he requested the W.M. of that lodge to take the chair and desired that he would obtain the assistance of his Wardens and other Officers for the purpose of performing the ceremonys above mentioned.

Everything being then prepar'd for the 1st. degree, Br. J. Ellis, W.M. of our Lodge took the chair according as Master, Br. J. Warren, D.P.G.M. of the County was requested to take the chair at his right hand, that being the place for distinguished visitors,

M. Brougham, S.W. of the Lodge of Love & Honour, as S.W.	
J. Cornish, J.W.	ditto do. do. as J.W.
J. Roberts, S.D.	ditto do. do. as S.D.
R. Skues, a member of the Lodge of Love & Honour, as J.D.	
S. Symonds, Chaplain of ditto, and P.G.C.	as Chaplain.
Jno. Knight, P.M. of Redruth Lodge and Past Dep.P.G.M. as T.	
Richd. Knight, M. of ditto do. & Pro G.Sword Bearer, Secy.	
Moyle,	Master of Helston Lodge.
Johns,	Master of Truro Lodge.
Treweek,	Master of Penzance Lodge.
Lean,	Master of Crowan Lodge.
Glasson,	of Crowan Lodge.

The W.M. with the assistance of his officers opened the Lodge in the first degree and then went through the ceremony of initiation, the Inner Guard acting as Candidate. He then opened the Lodge in the 2nd degree and passed the Inner Guard through that also, after which he opened in the 3rd degree or Master's, and the Lodge being laid out in order, he performed the solemn ceremony of raising to that Sublime degree; he then closed in the 3rd and 2nd degrees, leaving the Lodge still open in the 1st, or E.A. degree.

The D.P.G.M. expressed himself perfectly satisfied and ordered the same mode of proceeding in all the degrees to be adopted by every Lodge in the Province, and a copy of particulars written short by Bro. Vivian, the W.P.M., was delivered to Bro. Knight, the Master of the Redruth Lodge, and the D.P.G.M. directed him to make a copy thereof and transmit it to the next Senior Lodge, and that each Lodge should make a copy from the one received within fourteen days of its receipt and send it to the next until the whole of the Lodges in the Province were in possession of a copy.

After a handsome dinner and the usual M^sc Toasts had been given the W.M. proposed the health of the D.P.G.M. which was drank with "three times three," and the D.P.G.M. returned the compliment in an appropriate speech. [Then follows a summary of the succeeding speeches.]

Woodford, in his "Notes on our English Ritual," says of the Master, Dr. Hemming, that he drew up a system and form, but falling ill,¹ and being unable to complete his work thoroughly, it was given to Williams, who added to and completed it. On this Gould comments, "Hemming's form was used formerly to a great extent, notably in Yorkshire, and is still represented by the Stability Lodge of Instruction, while Williams's perfected form is that now used by the Emulation Lodge of Improvement." Of Hemming's work on the Lodge of Reconciliation I can only say there is no trace of his absence through illness, for of seventeen meetings (where names are recorded) he presided as W.M. at sixteen of them. The system alluded to, I consider, must be the Lectures, and not the Ritual; that had been settled by the Grand Lodge, and Hemming would have been the last to alter or in any way tamper with what had been under his direct control throughout these proceedings. And Gilkes, one of the most noted exponents of this ritual, we know to have most faithfully adhered to that system

¹ This is a reference to his mental affliction, see *post*.

whenever he travelled for instruction to the brethren, see the two letters from W. H. White, G. Sec., quoted in Sadler's *History of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement*, pp. 15 and 16, with comments by Thomas Fenn on pp. 107 and 108 of the same work.

There can be no possible doubt that the Grand Lodge of the Moderns gave in on all points where their ceremonies differed from those of the Antients and the sister Grand Lodges. This has already been fully demonstrated by such eminent students as Sadler and Crawley, and the few fragments of evidence I have been able to bring forward completely corroborate them.

It appears that the bone of contention was the OB. in the first degree, which had to be rendered more severe to suit the views of the Athol brethren: they insisted also on a particular Sn. in the second ceremony being omitted until the candidate was obligated, and in the most impressive of these steps the Grand Lodge itself made an alteration on two points. One of these was that the Master's Light was never to be extinguished while the Lodge was open, nor by any means to be shaded or obscured, and that no Lanthorn or other device was to be admitted as a substitute.¹

The *rationale* of this decision is thus explained by a high authority (*i.e.* White, *loc. cit.*) "One of the Lights represents the Master, who is always present while the Lodge is open, if not actually in his own presence, yet by a brother who represents him (and without the Master or his representative the Lodge cannot be open), so his Light cannot be extinguished until the Lodge is closed: the other two Lights figuratively represent luminaries, which, at certain periods, are visible,—at other times, not so."

The other point is not stated, but I suspect the double word was then adopted, for under the Lodge of Promulgation this part of the ceremony had been left unsettled in 1810, as we learn from this passage:—"Mode of closing 3° resolved on, with this proviso:—but that Masters of Lodges shall be informed that such of them as may be inclined to prefer another known method of communicating the S . . . in the Closing ceremony will be at liberty to direct it so if they should think proper to do so."

The last mention of the Lodge of Reconciliation in the official records occurs in the proceedings of Wednesday, 4th September, 1816, when "the W. Master, Officers, and Brethren were awarded the thanks of the Grand Lodge for their unremitting Zeal and Exertion in the cause of Freemasonry."

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES.

The proceedings from 7th December, 1813, to 6th August, 1814, have been given above in the extracts Nos. I. to XI. inclusive, with the exception of the 16th February, 30th June, and 6th July, 1814, of which there appear to be no records.

¹ Gould, *History of Freemasonry*, iii, 5; see letter in *The Freemason*, 21st March, 1885, quoting letter from W. H. White, G. Sec., to Peter Matthew, dated 7th December, 1839; see also Reed, *Masonry in London and Middlesex*.

XXVII. Thursday, 18th August, 1814.

Bro ^r . W ^m . Shadbolt	W.M.
James McCann	S.W.
Stephen Jones	J.W.
Rich ^d . Bayley	S.D.
William Oliver	J.D.
James Deans	P.S.G.W.
R. F. Mestayer	P.M. ¹
J. Jones	Treas ^r .
Edw : Harper	Sec ^{ry} .
Lau : Thompson	Inner Guard.

The Lodge was opened in the first degree.

The Situation and proper Officers being explained, Mr. Joseph George Godwin having offered his services, after being ballotted for and approved, went thro' the Ceremony of Initiation in 1st degree.

The Charge to a newly admitted Mason was delivered by Bro^r. Mestayer. And the proper examination.

The Lodge having been opened in 2^d degree, Bro^r. Godwin went thro' the Ceremony of being passed to the degree of a Fellow Craft.

The Lodge was then closed in the 2^d degree and afterwards closed in the first degree.

After some further observations for the Instruction of the Brethren, It was thot adviseable to open the Lodge again, and repeat the Ceremony of initiation which was accordingly done & M^r. James Walmesley went thro' the same.

[16 Athol Lodges, all in the London district, & 23 Moderns were summoned to this meeting; of the former 10 & of the latter 11 were represented.

Godwin, the candidate, was P.M. of 82/60 Moderns, now extinct. Walmesley, the second candidate was Jas. Womesley, of 75/54 Moderns.]

XXVIII. Tuesday 23rd August 1814.

Present. The Rev. Sam ^l . Hemming	W.M.
James McCann	S.W.
William Shadbolt	J.W.
R. F. Mestayer	S.W. ²
Stephen Jones	J.D.
J. Joyce	Inn ^r Guard
Edw : Harper	Sec ^{ry} .
L. Thompson	
W ^m . Oliver	
R ^d . Bayley	
R.W. Bro ^r . Tho ^s . Harper	P.D.G.M.
W ^m . H. White	Prov.G.M.

¹ Or the acting I.P.M. as we now know that office.

² Should be S.D.

Lodge opened in first degree.

Mr. W^m. Mawson having been duly proposed and ballotted for went thro' the Ceremony of Initiation in the first degree.

Br. Henry Willis, Past to the Second Degree and also rose to the third or Master Mason's Degree.

[Mawson was S.W. of 284/227 Athol; & Willis should be described as E. R. Willis, not Henry, J.W. of the same lodge.]

Twenty Moderns & 16 Athol Lodges were summoned; of the former 8 & of the latter 10 appeared, all in the London district.]

30th August, 1814. No minute has been preserved, only the signature sheets. These show that 25 Modern Lodges and 20 Athol were summoned; 12 of the former and 16 of the latter appeared.

XXIX. Tuesday 6th Sept^r. 1814.

Present.	The Rev ^d . Sam ^l Hemming D.D.	W.M.
	R. F. Mestayer	S.W.
	W. Shadbolt	J.W.
	Richard Bayley	S.D.
	Thomas Bell	J.D.
	Stephen Jones	I.G.
	James McCann	
	L. Thompson	
	J. Jones	
	J. Joyce	
	J. H. Sarratt	
R.W.	Jas. Deans	
	W. H. White	
	Edw: Harper	

Lodge opened in first degree.

Lodge was then opened in second degree and afterwards in the third degree.

Mr. Fredk. W^m. Bossy was admitted in due form to the first degree.

Mr. W^m. Mawson passed 2^d. degree.

Mr. Thos. Haverfield raised 3^d degree.

[Bossy was a member of the L. of Emulation, 22/12; Mawson was candidate on a previous occasion, and Thos. T. Haverfield, Dr. Hemming's visitor at this meeting, was a member of the Lodge of Harmony, Chichester, 35/52.]

Sixteen London Lodges & 1 country, all Athol, were summoned; 11 were represented. 18 Modern Lodges were represented by 7 that appeared. On this occasion we first find visitors attending.]

XXX. Thursday 8th Sept. 1814.

Present.	Bro ^r .	James M ^c Cann.	W.M.
		L. Thompson	S.W
		J. H. Sarratt	J.W.
		Richard Bayley	S.D.
		Joseph Joyce	J.D.
		R. F. Mestayer	P.M.
		Philip Broadfoot	as I.G.

R.W.	James Deans	}	P.G.W.
	Col ^l . Stewart		
	Col. Elliott		
	William Shadbolt		
	Joseph Jones.		
	Edw ^d . Harper.		Sec ^y .
	S. Jones.		

The Lodge was opened in the first degree.

Mr. John W^m. Standfield was admitted in due form to the first degree.

The Lodge was then opened in the 2^d. degree.

Mr. W^m. Plenty who had been regularly admitted into the first degree and had made such progress as time would permit was after being duly prepared p [breaks off here].

[Standfield was W.M. of 479/387, the Lodge of Good Intent (Modern); W^m. Plenty was W.M. of 399/314 Athol, see p. 243, *ante*. Fourteen Athol Lodges were summoned & 7 appeared; and 24 Moderns, of which 11 attended.]

Wednesday 14th Sept^r. 1814. No minute. Twenty four Modern lodges were summoned, 9 attended: & 16 Athol of which 7 appeared, all in the London district.

Friday 16th Sept^r. 1814. No minute. 16 Athol London lodges summoned, of which 7 were represented, and 1 Modern lodge.

XXXI. Tuesday 20th Sept^r. 1814.

Present,	Bro ^r .	Rev. D ^r . Hemming	W.M.
		J. H. Sarratt	S.W.
		R. F. Mestayer	J.W.
		Joseph Joyce	S.D.
		Stephen Jones	J.D.
		William Shadbolt	P.M.
		Edw ^d . Harper	Sec ^y .
		James M ^c Cann	I.G.
		L. Thompson	

The L. was opened in the first degree.

Mr. Frederick W^m. Bossy went thro' the ceremonies of Initiation in the first degree.

The L. was opened in the 2^d degree.

Mr. W^m. Cannon went thro' the ceremonies of the Second degree.

The L. was opened in the third degree.

Mr. George Claret was raised to the sublime degree of a M. M.

L. was closed in the three degrees.

[Bossy was candidate on a previous occasion.

W^m. Cannon's name does not appear in the signature sheets or as a visitor.

Geo. Claret, the ritual-monger of later years, was the S.W. of Ionic and Prudence 16/8 Modern.

Gilliam P.W. Jones & Prudence No 10

Twenty Modern Lodges were represented by 11 that attended from the London district, and 14 Athol by 7 lodges present.]

XXXII. 22nd Sept. 1814.

Present, Brothers R. Bayley	as W.M.
J. H. Sarratt	S.W.
L. Thompson	J.W.
R. F. Mestayer	P.M.
Tho ^s . Bell	S.D.
Ja ^s . McCann	J.D.
Joseph Jones	I.G.
W. H. White	Treas ^r .
Edw ^d . Harper	Sec ^y .
W ^m . Shadbolt	
Stephen Jones	
James Deans	
Sir W. Rawlins.	P.S.G.W.

The Lodge was opened in the first Degree in due form.

Proceeded to ballot for Mr. Peter Paul who was unanimously elected, and being properly prepared was initiated into the Mys^s. of the first Degree.

Lodge opened in the second degree in due form.

Br. W^m. Moorsom after examination was duly passed to the degree of F.C.

The Lodge was then opened in the third degree and Brother George Claret was after examination raised to the degree of M.M.

[I cannot find W^m. Moorsom's name in the sheets of this date. Claret (see above) was on this occasion, as on the former, a visitor.

Fifteen London Lodges (Athol) were represented by 7 present, and 21 Moderns by 10 lodges. The list of visiting brethren begins to grow longer.]

There are no notes of any meetings in the month of October 1814.

Thursday, Nov. 3. 1814, at Free Masons Tavern. The proceedings of this meeting have been given in the extract No. XIV., (p. 233, *ante*.)

The resolutions forwarded to the M.W.G.M. were signed by

Samuel Hemming, D.D., S.G.W., R.W.M.	
R. F. Mestayer	P.M.
J. McCann	S.W.
R. Bayley	S.D.
T. Bell	J.D.
J. H. Sarratt	
Stephen Jones	[J.W.]
L. Thompson	
W ^r . Oliver	
J. Jones	
Jas. Joyce	

with W. H. White [Treas^r] and Edw: Harper [Sec.]

There are no signature sheets of this date, so this was probably a meeting for private business only.

Saturday 3^d Dec^r. 1814. This meeting, a special one for the purpose of investigating the Memorials from the six lodges referred to above, has been described in N^o. XVI. (p. 237, *ante*.)

XXXIII. Thursday 8th Dec^r. 1814.

Present.	R. W. Rev ^d . Samuel Hemming D.D. Master.	
	Rich ^d . Fra ^s . Mestayer	S.W.
	Stephen Jones	J.W.
	Richard Bayley	S.D.
	William Oliver	J.D.
	Robert L. Percy	In ^r . G ^d .
	William Williams	P.M.
	Edw: Harper	Sec ^y .
	Rev. H. I. Knapp	
	Peter Broadfoot ¹	
	Thomas Satterley.	

The Lodge was opened in due form.

Mr. Thomas Rose, who had been regularly proposed and approved was in due form admitted to the first degree or E. A. Mason.

L. opened in second degree.

Bro^r. George Wilkinson was passed in due form to the second degree, that of a Fellow Craft, after the necessary probationary questions had been put and answered.

L. opened in third degree.

¹ Error for Philip Broadfoot.

Bro^r. John Milward was passed in due form to the third degree or that of a M.M.

The necessary examination was then gone thro' as to the qualification of being admitted to office.

Br. Mills moved That the Thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Hemming.

[Thomas Rose was a member of the Lodge of Harmony at Gosport, 575/551 : George Wilkinson belonged to the same lodge. John Milward was a member of the Lodge of Unity at Longnor, 492/411, now extinct.

The usual signature sheets were now discarded and the brethren attending signed in the order of their arrival. This meeting, for country lodges, was attended by 14, all Moderns.]

XXXIV. Friday 9th Dec^r. 1814.

Present. W. Bro. W ^m . Shadbolt	as W.M.
T. Bell	as S.W.
J. Bayly	as J.W.
P. Broadfoot	as G.D.
Tho ^s . Satterley	as J.D.
R. F. Mestayer	as P.M.
J. McCann.	
Jos. Jones	
[W ^m .] Jordan	
H. I. Knapp.	
T. Arnold	Inner Gd.
Heplin Jones	
W. H. White	} G.S.
Edw ^d . Harper	

Lo : opened in 1st Dg. and Bro^r. C. S. Williams being approved was prepared and initiated in 1st Dg : same ceremony with Br. W^m. Henry Carrington.

Lo : op : in 2 Deg. and Br. Sam^l. Cole after examinatⁿ. was prop : prep : and in due form passed to the Deg : of F.C.

[Chas. Jas. Williams was S.W. of Apollo Lodge, Beccles, 569/544 Modern, and Secretary of the Lodge of Unanimity, Bungay, 166/147 ; and he was careful to give his full description in signing the book.

William Henry Carrington was W.M. of the Veterans Lodge at the Three Cups, Harwich, an Athol lodge, 450/351. Samuel Cole was a P.M. of the Union Lodge 236/192 held at the Gate House, Norwich.

T. Arnold, the acting I.G., does not appear elsewhere in any of the minutes, neither does Heplin Jones ; probably this entry was meant for Stephen Jones, a member of the Lodge and a regular attendant on the other occasions.

Eleven Lodges were represented, 5 Modern and 6 Athol, all country lodges except two.]

XXXV. Saturday 10 December 1814.

Present. Bro ^r . James M ^c Cann	W.M.
Richard Bayley	S.W.
R. L. Percy	J.W.
William Jordon	S.D.
Philip Broadfoot	J.D.
R. F. Mestayer	P.M.
W ^m . Oliver	Treas ^r .
Tho ^s . Harland	I.G.
Edw. Harper	G. Sec.
L. Thompson.	

The Lodge was opened in due form in first degree.

Mr. John Milward was admitted to the 1st degree or E.A. Mason.

The necessary examination was then made.

Lodge opened in 2^d. degree.

Bro^r. John Rippon was passed to 2^d. degree.

The necessary Examination was then made in this degree.

Lodge was opened in 3^d. degree.

Bro^r. John Thompson was raised in due form to the third degree.

The Examination necessary previous to receiving Office was then gone through.

The Lodge was then closed in the 3 degrees.

[John Rippon was a member of the Lodge in the East Devon Regiment of Militia, at Exeter, 272/216 of the Antients, John Thompson should be Jas. Thompson, of the Royal Horse Artillery Lodge at Colchester, also an Athol Lodge, 189/156.

Five London lodges (3 Modern and 2 Athol) were represented, and 10 Country lodges (7 Modern & 3 Athol.)]

XXXVI. Monday 12 Decem^r 1814.

Present. Bro ^r Richard F. Mestayer	W.M.
Robert L. Percy	S.W.
Richard Bayley	J.W.
Philip Broadfoot	S.D.
Rev. H. I. Knapp	J.D.
Thomas Satterley	P.M.
Stephen Jones	I.G.
Lawrence Thompson	
Thomas Harland	
William Jordan	
William Oliver	
Edw ^d Harper	

The Lodge was opened in due form.

Mr. John Rippon who was duly prepared according to form was admitted to the first degree.

The necessary Questions to obtain a higher degree was then gone thro :

Lodge opened in Second degree.

Mr. John Milward was passed to the Second degree.

The necessary questions to obtain a further degree was then gone thro'.

Lodge was then opened in third degree.

Mr. John Merrick was passed to the sublime degree of a M.M.

The further examination for Office was then made.

The Lodge closed in the three degrees.

[John Merrick should be James Merrick, of the Etonian Lodge, 359/284 Athol. The other two candidates acted on a previous occasion.]

XXXVII. Tuesday 13th December 1814.

Present.	Bro ^r . Lawrence Thompson	W.M.
	Stephen Jones	S.W.
	Philip Broadfoot	J.W.
	J. H. Sarratt	P.M.
	Thomas Satterley	S.D.
	Thomas Harland	J.D.
	Rev ^d . H. I. Knapp.	I.G.
	Edw: Harper	Seery.
	James McCann	
	Richard Bayley	

Lodge opened in due form first degree.

Mr. Chas. John Williams was introduced pro forma into the first degree.

The necessary examination in this degree was then made.

Lodge opened in Second degree.

Mr. John Milward went thro' the Ceremony of being passed to the Second degree.

The necessary examination in this degree was then had.

XXXVIII. Wednesday 14th Dec^r 1814.

Bro ^r Rev ^d Dr. Hemming	W.M.
Philip Broadfoot	S.W.
Thomas Satterley	J.W.
Rev. H. I. Knapp.	S.D.
W ^m . Jordan	J.D.
R. F. Mestayer	P.M.
James Joyce	I.G.
Stephen Jones	
W. H. White }	G.S.
E. Harper }	

The Lodge was opened in due form in first degree.

Mr. John Milward was initiated in due form and the Ancient Charge was delivered.

The Examination in this degree was then gone through.

Lodge opened in the Second degree.

The W. M. Dr. Hemming being called away to attend a Special meeting of this ☐ at the Command of the M. W. Grand Master, for the purpose of investigating into sundry Memorials presented to H.R.Hss., resigned the Chair to Bro^r. Mestayer, when he proceeded to pass Bro^r. John Cross to the gree of Fellow Craft. And after further instruction The Lodge was opened in the third Degree.

[John Cross should be R. Cross, of Lodge True and Faithful, Sudbury, 400/314 Moderns.]

XXXIX. Wednesday, Jany. 11. 1815.

Present. Bro ^{rs} . The Rev ^d . Samuel Hemming, D.D.	W.M.
James McCann	S.W.
William Shadbolt	J.W.
Philip Broadfoot	S.D.
Thomas Harland	J.D.
Thomas Satterley	I.G.
Stephen Jones	P.M.
Edw: Harper	G.Sec.
Rev ^d . H. I. Knapp.	
William Jordan	
Honble. Washington Shirley	P.G.M.
Rev ^d . Lucius Coghlan D.D.	G Chap.
Robert Brettingham.	
Simon McGillivray	
William Meyrick	G.Reg.
John C. Burckhardt.	

The Lodge was opened in the first degree.

After some preliminary observations Mr. James Blackmore was admitted in due form to the first degree of Masonry.

The necessary examination was then gone thro'.

The Lodge was opened in Second degree. Bro. James Blackmore who was admitted to the first degree at the last Lodge was duly passed to the Second degree, a F.C. Mason.

The necessary questions previous to attaining a higher degree were then gone through.

The Lodge was opened in Third degree.

Bro. James Blackmore was then properly prepared and raised to the sublime degree of a M.M.

[James Blackmore, the candidate, was a member of the Athol Lodge at the Queen's Head, Little Pulteny Street, 163/136.]

Wednesday 8th Feby. 1815. No minutes exist. Forty-one London Lodges were summoned (30 Modern, of which 15 were represented, and 11 Athol, 3 being in attendance), also 5 Country Lodges, of which only one sent a representative.

XL. Thursday 2^d March 1815.

Glee Room.

Present.	Bro. Richard Bayley	W.M.
	James McCann	S.W.
	Henry I. Knapp.	J.W.
	William Jordan	S.D.
	Thomas Satterley	J.D.
	Thomas Bell	I.G.
	Edw: Harper	Secry.
	Rich ^d F. Mestayer	P.M.
	Philip Broadfoot	

The Lodge was opened in due form.

Mr. Joseph Williamson went thro' the Ceremony of Initiation in the first degree.

Lodge opened in the second degree.

Bro^r. Simei Bourne was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft.

Lodge opened in third degree.

Bro^r. John Weekes was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason.

The Lodge was then closed in the three degrees.

[Joseph Williamson was a member of the Lodge of Harmony at the Ship Tavern, Boston, Lincolnshire 512/453. Simei Bourne belonged to the Sea Lion Lodge at Hanley, Staffs, 149/124. And John Weeks was a member of 403/318, the Lodge at the Harrow, Brompton, Kent. Five Modern and four Athol lodges attended.]

XLI. Friday, 3rd March 1815.

In the Cove.

Bro ^r . Philip Broadfoot	W.M.
William Jordan	S.W.
Thomas Satterley	J.W.
Thomas Harland	S.D.
R. F. Mestayer	J.D.
E. Willis of 284	I.G.
Edw: Harper	
Stephen Jones	P.M.

Lodge opened in the first degree.

Mr. Simei Bourne went thro' the Ceremony of initiation in the first degree.

The necessary examination was then gone through.

The Lodge was then opened in Second degree.

Bro. John Weekes was passed to the 2^d degree.

The necessary examination was then gone through.

The Lodge was opened in the third degree.

[Twelve lodges attended, divided into: London (2 Modern and 3 Athol) and Country (3 Modern and 4 Athol.)]

XLII. Saturday 4th March 1815.

William Shadbolt	W.M.
Rich ^d . Fra ^s . Mestayer	S.W.
James M ^c Cann	J.W.
Stephen Jones	S.D. and P.M.
Lawrence Thompson	J.D.
Philip Broadfoot	I.G.
Edw : Harper	

The Lodge was opened in the first degree.

Mr. John Young was admitted to the first degree.

After which the necessary examination was then gone thro'.

The Lodge was opened in Second degree.

Mr. John Weekes was passed second degree, &, after the Lodge being opened, he was then further advanced by being raised to the sublime degree of a M.M.

The Lodge was then closed in three degrees.

[John Young belonged to the Ship Lodge at Boston, 512/453.]

XLIII. Monday 6th March 1815.

[Note in pencil.] Members present.

M ^c Cann	W.M.
Satterley	S.W.
Broadfoot	J.W.
Joyce	S.D.
Bayley	J.D.
Stephen Jones	P.M.

The 3 Degrees gone through.

[Twenty-four lodges attended at this meeting, 4 London and 5 Country of the Moderns, and 6 London and 8 Country of the Antients, with 1 Country lodge under the U.G. Lodge.]

XLIV. Tuesday 7 March 1815.

Bro ^r . Rev ^d . Sam ^l . Hemming D.D.	W.M.
Stephen Jones	S.W.
Richard Bayley	J.W.
Thomas Satterley	S.D.
James M ^c Cann	J.D.
Rev ^d . H. I. Knapp	P.M.
L. Thompson	I.G.

The Lodge was opened in the first degree.

Mr. John Weekes was admitted to the first degree, and he afterwards went thro' an examination as to his qualification in said degree.

The Lodge opened in Second degree.

Bro^r. John Amory was passed to second degree.

[John Amory was a member of 556/527 at Sheffield. Nineteen lodges attended.]

XLV. Wednesday 19th April 1815.

Present.	Bro ^r . Rev ^d . Sam ^l . Hemming, D.D.	W.M.
	„ Thomas Satterley	S.W.
	„ Stephen Jones	J.W.

[No further record]

[Thirty-four lodges attended, viz. 15 London & 2 Country of the Moderns, and 17 London lodges of the Athol body.]

26th February 1816. The minutes of this Special Meeting, dealing with the Installation Ceremony, have been given (p. 255) so far as it is proper to print them.

XLVI. Friday 29 March 1816.

R. W. Bro ^r . Williams	as Master.
Jordan	S.W.
Broadfoot	J.W.
Bayley	S.D.
Satterley	J.D.
McCann	
Cummins	
Deans	
Harper	Sec ^y .
S. Jones.	

[No minutes]

XLVII. Monday 8th April 1816.

Bro ^r . Rev. Dr. Hemming	W.M.
R. F. Mestayer	S.W.
W ^m . Shadbolt	J.W.
Thomas Bell	S.D.
Tho ^s . Satterley	J.D.
James McCann	I.G.
Stephen Jones	
W. Cummins	
James Agar	
W. Williams	
Tho ^s . Harper	
James Deans	
W. H. White	
E. Harper	
P. Broadfoot.	

Adjourned to Friday 12th 6 for 7 o'clock.

XLVIII. Special Meeting, Lodge of Reconciliation.

Friday 3rd May 1816.

The M.W. H.R.Hss. Duke of Sussex	Gr. Master.
Rev ^d . Sam ^l . Hemming, D.D.	W.M.
James McCann	S.W.
William Shadbolt	J.W.
Philip Broadfoot	S.D.
Thomas Satterley	J.D.
Thomas Bell	I.G.
Stephen Jones	
R. F. Mestayer	
W. D. Cummins	
Rich ^d . Bayley	
L. Thompson	
Thos. Harland	

Jas. Agar	Sir Frederick Fowke
W. Williams	Sir George Naylor
H. J. Da Costa	W. H. White
Jas. Deans.	E. Harper.
H. D. O'Kelly	
Will ^m . Meyrick	

[No minutes].

THE MEMBERS OF THE LODGE OF RECONCILIATION.

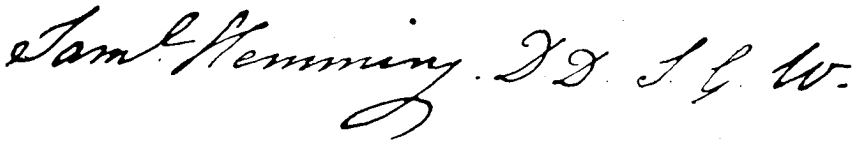
The Reverend **Samuel Hemming**, D.D., the R.W.M. appointed by the Duke of Sussex, was a member of the Lodge of Harmony,¹ No. 384, of the Moderns, which became No. 477 at the Union, now 255, and he was most diligent in his Masonic duties while Master of the Lodge of Reconciliation. He was made S.G.W. of the Moderns, in the year 1813, and, four years later, was appointed Grand Chaplain in the United Grand Lodge. He was also appointed Past G.S.E. of the Grand Chapter. He constantly attended Grand Lodge until 1821, and is said to have lost his reason before his death in 1832, which calamity interrupted his work on the Masonic lectures, and caused it to be placed in the hands of William Williams, by whom it was completed. Thomas Fenn used to repeat this narrative on the authority of Stephen Barton Wilson, but, in a speech he gave on the 4th March, 1893, having doubted its authenticity, retracted it. His remarks on this occasion are given in *Sadler's History of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement*, pp. 104-112, and are worthy of careful consideration.²

His system of Lectures replaced the Prestonian working, and the overthrow of certain symbols previously in use was at the time bitterly resented by some of the eminent Masons of the day: the Rev. G. Oliver took the same stand, and his works contain many strong passages against Hemming and his system. It is suspected that Oliver inspired, if he did not write, the following, which appeared in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, 9th April, 1864, referring to the displacement of the two Saints John (the

¹ It was in this Lodge he used to practise his lectures, where Bro. Broadfoot declared he heard them, and adopted them.

² Bro. Sadler classes among the "masonic fictions" the story of Williams's alleged co-operation in the compiling of the Craft Lectures, see his remarks p. 116 *Emulation Lodge of Improvement*.

two parallel lines)—“by the Masonic Pope of 1813, Dr. Hemming, whose absurdities have done more to weaken the traditions of Freemasonry than all the errors that had crept into it from its origin. Preston knew better, but Preston is too sensible for the modern would-be Masonic lights, and so we are taught nonsense because it pleases some people and gratifies others who know no better.” Cf. also Mackey's *Cyclopedia*, 111, “Beauty and Bands,” and 335, “Hemming.”



William Meyrick, the S.W. of the Lodge, was a member of the Lodge of Antiquity, which he joined in 1792. He only attended two meetings of the Lodge of Reconciliation prior to his promotion to the office of Grand Registrar, in 1814, which office he held till his death in 1836. He was President of the Board of General Purposes from 1819 to 1823, and, in 1822 he was appointed (7th March) Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Lancashire, being styled (by White) “Chancellor of the U.G.L. of England.” In 1827 he was one of the Lodge, or Board of Installed Masters.

William Shadbolt, the J.W. of the Lodge of Reconciliation, was a member of the Grand Stewards' Lodge and R.W.M. of No. 21. He was elected on the Lodge of Promulgation 21st November, 1809, and was one of those installed in that Lodge as a Master “in due form agreeable to the Ancient Constitutions” (14th December, 1810). He was appointed S.G.D. in 1815, and G.Swd.Br. in the G. Chapter in 1824. He, later, was appointed one of the additional members of the Committee, or Chapter of Promulgation for the R.A. Ceremonies, on the 4th February, 1835. He died in 1854.

On the Lodge of Reconciliation he attended sixteen times out of thirty, acting as J.W. seven times, W.M. three, and as P.M. once.¹



Thomas Bell, of the Caledonian Lodge, Fleet Street (No. 180 of the Moderns, 218 at the Union, now 134) attended on the Lodge of Reconciliation ten times out of thirty, once acting as S.W., five times as a Deacon, and twice as Inner Guard. He was made G.Swd.Br. in 1816, and died ten years after.



¹ See also p. 63 *ante*.

J. H. Sarratt, of the Moira Lodge, attended eleven of the thirty meetings of the Lodge of Reconciliation, three times acting as a Warden. In the Warrant of the Lodge his is the only name which is not given *in extenso*. Of his career little seems to be known.



Stephen Jones, born in London in 1763 and educated at St. Paul's School, was a member and P.M. of the Lodge of Antiquity and an intimate friend and pupil of William Preston of the same Lodge, whose executor he was. At first he was apprenticed to a printer, became a corrector for the press under Strahan, the King's Printer, and then with Thomas Wright, and worked his way up to the post of Editor, first in 1797 of the *Whitehall Evening Post*, then of the *General Evening Post*, and eventually of the *European Magazine*. He was a copious writer in general literature and is credited with fifteen separate articles in the *Dictionary of Living Authors*, 1816, the best known of his works being the *Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language* (1798). Of his Masonic works he had published in 1795 a sketch of Preston's life and labours in the *Freemasons' Magazine*; in 1797 his *Masonic Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*, in which the well-known *Muse of Masonry* appeared, was compiled jointly with J. Cole. In 1811 he produced the article on "Freemasonry" in the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*; and in 1821, after Preston's death, he edited the 13th edition of the *Illustrations*. He was then appointed the first Prestonian Lecturer. In his old age he was in embarrassed circumstances, and was supported by a small pension from the Literary Fund; he died of dropsy on 20th December, 1828, at his rooms in King Street, Holborn. At the Lodge of Reconciliation he put in a greater number of attendances than any other member, 27 out of 30, and filled most of the offices at various times, except that of W.M.



James Joyce, one of the founders of the Bank of England Lodge in Bermondsey Square, 435 of the Moderns, of which he became W.M., was named by Lord Moira J.W. designate on the Lodge of Promulgation, on the 26th October, 1809, and at the first meeting of that Lodge W. H. White was appointed in his place. On the 29th December of the same year he was made S.D. when that office was adopted. He acted also on the Moderns' Committee to formulate the Union, from 10th April, 1810. His attendances on the Lodge of Reconciliation number but twelve; on six occasions he filled a minor office.¹



¹ See pp. 58 and 62, *ante*, for biographical details.

Joseph Jones served on the Lodge of Promulgation, being elected a member on the 21st November, 1809. He was R.W.M. of the Lodge of Sincerity, Tooley Street, No. 66 of the Moderns, which became 89 at the Union and is now extinct. His attendances at the Lodge of Reconciliation were not numerous, nor did he take any conspicuous part in its work, once acting as I.G., and once Treasurer in the absence of W. H. White.



Lawrence Thompson, of the Lodge of Felicity, Smithfield, No. 54 of the Moderns, joined the Lodge of Antiquity in or about 1811, in which he delivered for many years, by order of the Grand Master, the Prestonian Lectures, being the successor to Stephen Jones in the office of Lecturer. The statement of his initiation in the latter lodge has been shown to be erroneous¹: he was initiated in the Royal Naval Lodge in Tower Street, No. 57 of the Moderns, on the 26th December, 1802. He was a Grand Steward in 1815, being one of those nominated by the Duke of Sussex, but it was not until the year 1847 he received a collar in Grand Lodge, that of J.G.D., possibly because he had incurred the displeasure of H.R.H. the G. Master for the episode related in the body of my paper (p. 243). In the same year as he received honours in the Craft he was appointed G.D.C. in the G. Chapter, having served on the Chapter of Promulgation in 1835. He served many years on the Bd. of Gen. Purposes as W.M. either of the Moira Lodge, St. John's Lodge, or Felicity, and participated in the complaints against Dr. Crucefix concerning the Charity in 1838. As Prov. D.C. of Herts for several years he lectured and installed in many of the lodges in the metropolis and home counties, and annually visited Leicester as Installing Master. He died on the 9th June, 1855, in his 82nd year.

On the Lodge of Reconciliation he attended 17 times in all, but only on three occasions did he occupy one of the principal chairs.



William Henry White, one of the joint Secretaries of the Lodge of Reconciliation, afterwards acted as Treasurer. We find he was present on only 9 out of 30 meetings when the attendances are recorded, while his colleague Edwards Harper was present at all. Particulars of White's career have already been given (pp. 58 and 63 *ante*), while further information is to be found in the *History of the Lodge of Emulation* No. 21, and *Notes on the Ceremony of Installation*, both by Bro. Henry Sadler.



¹ Sadler's *Notes on the Ceremony of Installation*, p. 26.

William Henry White, Provincial Grand Master of Lincolnshire, was present at several meetings of the Lodge of Reconciliation. He had previously held a similar appointment in Wiltshire and Westmorland, as well as that of Grand Superintendent of Wiltshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire. See Dixon's *History of Freemasonry in Lincolnshire*, pp. 133-134.

*W. H. White P. G. M. for
County of Lincoln* —

James McCann, a member of the Lodge of Tranquillity, now 185, was appointed on the Athol Committee for the Union on 1st May, 1810. On the Lodge of Reconciliation he attended as many as 24 times out of 30, three times officiating as W.M., eight as a Warden and four in one of the minor offices. In 1818 he was appointed J.G.D., having in the previous year received the rank of Asst. Soj. in the Grand Chapter.

James McCann

Richard Bayley was also a frequent attendant at the meetings of the Lodge of Reconciliation, being present on 22 occasions, twice as W.M., four as a Warden, and nine as a Deacon. He was a member of the Athol Lodge at the "Lord Cochrane," now extinct.

Richard Bayley —

Richard Francis Mestayer was a very active mason: he was initiated in 1805 and became Master of the G. Master's Lodge, No. 1 (Athol). In 1815 he received the rank of J.G.D. and in 1827 he was one of the Board of I. Masters when the Ceremony of Installation was officially formulated, undergoing the same process as the Craft Ceremonies had already passed through. His work in connection with the Boys' Charity is well known. On the Lodge of Reconciliation he generally filled the chair of P.M., acting in that capacity eight times, as W.M. once, nine as Warden, and once as a Deacon. His total attendances number 22.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "R. F. Mestayer" followed by a long horizontal flourish.

John Heath Goldsworthy, of whom so much has been said in this paper and the review of the Phoenix Lodge, was initiated in the lodge No. 194 of the Antients, now the Middlesex Lodge No. 143, and joined No. 3, Fidelity, on 12th July, 1809, of which he became Master in 1834. He was appointed Lecture Master, and later became one of the Nine Worthies, or "Excellent Masters." He seconded the motion for the appointment of the Athol Committee to carry out the Union, in 1811. Despite his exclusion from the Lodge of Reconciliation for "improper conduct," he was elected to the Board of General Purposes in 1816, and was nominated a member of the same board in 1845-47, and again in 1849-50. There are traces of his having worked and conferred some of the higher degrees in the North, but I am unable at present to afford particulars of his doings without further research. Of his career in the Lodge of Fidelity no information is available, as that lodge has no written records earlier than the year 1836. We learn he was a very regular attendant at the lodge meetings down to December 1857, and died in 1858. At the time of the Union he must have been young in years, for a resolution passed by the Lodge of Fidelity No. 3 at the February meeting in 1858, records in its expression of regret at his loss that he had been a member of this Lodge for 49 years. The Declaration Book of No. 3 shows that he generally witnessed the signatures of the candidates, and on one occasion he adds after his name "S.P.R.X." which bears out the statement of his connection with one at least of the rites outside the Craft.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. H. Goldsworthy" followed by a long horizontal flourish.

Thomas Harper, the Younger, was another member of No. 1 of the Antients, the G. Master's Lodge. Of him very little is known: he appears to have held some government post, and left England on service in 1814. His attendances at the Lodge of Reconciliation number but three, having at an early stage to resign his membership.

Michael Corcoran was a member of the Middlesex Lodge, now 143. Owing to his non-attendance he forfeited his position as a member of the Lodge of Reconciliation, and appears to have been present on only three occasions.

William Fox was a member of the Lodge of Hope, which afterwards became the Royal York Lodge of Perseverance, No. 7. Before he resigned from the Lodge of Reconciliation he apparently attended only one meeting.

William Oliver only appeared at the meetings nine times, once acting as Treasurer *pro tem*. He was a member of the Royal Jubilee Lodge, now No. 72.



James Ronalds was another of the Athol Brethren who was slack in his attendance, only being present three times. He was on the Athol Committee for the Union, being appointed on the 1st May, 1810, and at that time he was a member of the Robert Burns Lodge, now No. 25.

Edwards Harper, one of the joint Secretaries, was a son of Thomas Harper, the D.G.M. of the Antients, and brother to Thomas Harper, Junior, and Charles Harper, with whom he resided at 207, Fleet Street. He was Deputy G. Secretary of the Antients under Leslie from 27th December, 1800, to the Union, when he became Joint G. Sec. with Wm. H. White until October, 1838, when he retired on a pension of £100 per annum, and died in 1855. It is on record that he joined the Emulation Lodge of Improvement about the time of its foundation in 1823.¹



J. M. da Costa, of 110 (Moderns), La Loge de l'Esperance, No. 134 at the Union, only attended three times in all, so far as can be traced. He was one of those added to fill vacancies caused by non-attendance. He was R.W.M. of the Moira Lodge, 118, and in 1809, etc., served on the Lodge of Promulgation.

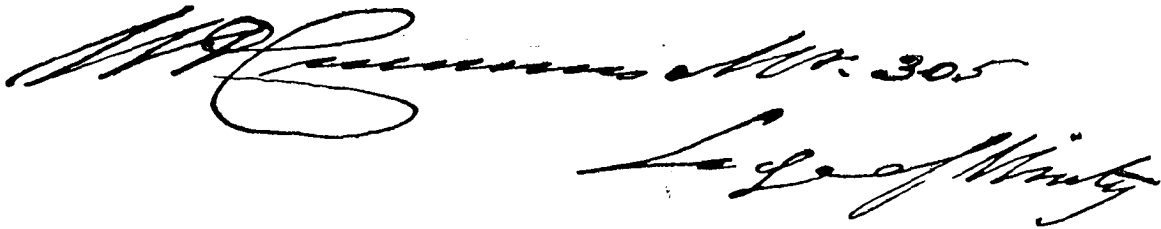


¹ See *Notes on the Ceremony of Installation*, pp. 16, 17 and 25.


Robert Leslie Percy, also a Modern, of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, and W.M. of the Lodge of Emulation, attended seven times previous to his resignation in the month of December, 1814, acting twice as J.W.



W. D. Gummins only attended five times in all, and was a member of No. 242 (Moderns)—the Lodge of Unity, in Doctors Commons.



Rev. **Henry Isaac Knapp** was a P.M. of the Lodge at the Antwerp Tavern, No. 5 of the Antients, now the Albion Lodge No. 9. He was Deputy G.Chaplain of the Athol G.Lodge and became G.Chaplain in the United G.Lodge, in the years 1814-16-17. He joined the Globe Lodge in 1838, but resigned it in 1844 on account of the "irregular, ill-advised, if not unmasonic proceedings which have taken place."¹



Our Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. Canon Horsley, has expressed the opinion (in *A.Q.C.* xix., 186) that there never was a Henry Isaac Knapp, but that the personage under consideration must have been Henry John Knapp, of Pembroke College, Oxford. The other details of his masonic career correspond with those of the Rev. Henry Isaac Knapp, while the latter's signatures on the attendance sheets of the Lodge of Reconciliation, to which he was nominated an additional member on the 8th December, 1814, always give his initials as on the accompanying facsimile as H. I. Knapp, while his name is always entered on the minutes by Edwards Harper,—and he ought to have known which was correct,—as Henry Isaac or H. I. Knapp, on the nine occasions on which the latter attended. We find he acted once in each of the offices of J.W., S.D., J.D., I.G., and P.M.

¹ See Bro. Sadler : *History of the Globe Lodge*, pp. 34 and 53.

Philip Broadfoot was initiated in No. 300 (Antients), now the Lodge of Stability, 217, and was four times its W.M. He held some post in the London Custom House, and removed in 1835 to King's Lynn, where he died on the 16th August, 1858, in his 74th year, having there joined the Lodge at the Maid's Head Inn, now the Philanthropic Lodge, No. 107, and filled the post of Secretary till his death. While a member of the Athol body he had been elected one of the Nine Worthies in 1812. In 1817 he was on the Board of Gen.Purposes, and in September of the same year founded the Stability Lodge of Instruction. On the Lodge of Reconciliation he was indefatigable, attending 20 times after his election to that body, and on eleven occasions occupied one or other of the various offices.

P Broadfoot P.M. 301

Thomas Harland, the W.M. of No. 301, was fairly regular, attending eight times in all, and on six of them filled a minor office. We know but very little of his career.

William Jordan, P.M. of 338, the Jordan Lodge, now 207 (268 of the Antients, at the Three Tuns Tavern, Aldersgate) appears to have been initiated in 1791. He attended the Lodge of Reconciliation seven times, once acting as S.W.

Thomas Satterly, P.M. of 308, now the Lodge of Tranquillity, No. 185, was initiated in 1807 in the Lodge at the Angel, Minories, 244, and joined No. 46, the Lodge at the George, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark, now the Gihon Lodge, No. 49, of which he became the W.M. and remained a member till his death in 1863. His portrait in oils hangs in the meeting room of the latter Lodge. He was a founder with Broadfoot and Peter Thomson of the Stability Lodge of Instruction in 1817. He served three periods on the Board of General Purposes, between 1816 and 1824, twice as W.M. of Tranquillity Lodge and once as W.M. of the Gihon Lodge. On the Lodge of Reconciliation he attended eighteen times in all, four of them as a Warden, seven as Deacon, etc. In 1817 he received the rank of G.Swd.Bearer in the G.Chapter.

Thos Satterly M



Engraved by J. H. Sturt

COM^{PN} PHILIP BROADFOOT, P.M.

*Past Grand Standard bearer of the Supreme Grand Chapter
of Royal Arch, Free Masons, of ENGLAND.*

Pubd by Harris, 13 Polverie Terrace in Archway, N. 4. 1835.

William Williams, the Provincial G.Master of Dorset, only attended five times out of seventeen meetings. He held his post of Prov.G.M. from 1812 to 1839, and was for many years Treasurer of the Girls' School.¹



His work in connection with the new issue of the Constitutions in 1815 is well known, and his services were recognised by the Grand Lodge in the following resolution, as well as on two other occasions :—

United Grand Lodge, 6th March, 1816.

On a Motion duly made and seconded, it was

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY : That the Thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to the R.W. Brother William Williams, Prov.G.M. for the County of Dorset, for the distinguished Services which he has rendered to Masonry by his unceasing Exertions, in promoting the best Interest, and Welfare of our Antient Fraternity. Who, possessing the purest Principles of Brotherly Affection ; with a Mind highly cultivated and enriched by Masonic Acquirements ; with active Zeal and unexampled Labour, to conciliate the Members of the Order, has afforded most essential Service to the Craft ; more especially in the various Arrangements consequent on the happy Re-Union of the Two Societies.

His Royal Highness the M.W. Grand Master then conveyed these Thanks to Brother Williams, who expressed his deep sense of Obligation for the Honour the Grand Lodge had thus conferred upon him.

He had served as a Grand Steward in 1812 and became President of the Board of General Purposes in 1818 ; and was Grand J. in the G. Chapter 1817-1819.

An analysis of the lists that follow show that the members of the Lodge of Reconciliation attended in the aggregate 389 times, and the brethren who were summoned to the meetings 1453 times, giving an average of 11 members and nearly 43 brethren at each meeting. Of the Modern Lodges 98 attended and 19 sent no members to represent them, the bulk being of course London Lodges, 63, with 34 Country Lodges and 1 Foreign. Of the Athol Grand Lodge the total attending was 77 (with 4 absentees), of which 47 were London, 28 Country, and 2 were Foreign Lodges.

² The charges brought against him by Chas. Bonnor are referred to, *ante* p. 67.

Bro. F. H. Postans has kindly made a search at Somerset House, and sends the following particulars of two wills that are of interest.

(1) **Arthur Tegart** of Pall Mall, Apothecary: dated 16th December 1809, with a codicil dated 19th December 1829: believes his real and personal estate to amount to £10,000. The executors named in the will were

Edward Tegart, his brother; and
Mr. Thomas Winter of St. James's Street, his friend.

Witnesses: John Nussey, Apothecary, 4 Cleveland Row, Pall Mall.
George Hillas Armstrong, Apothecary, 39 Pall Mall.
James Simpster, footman, 39 Pall Mall.

There is also an Affidavit made by James Simpster and Edward Carpenter certifying that the codicil is in the handwriting of Arthur Tegart, and that "A.T." at the foot is his initial. Will and Codicil Proved 20th January, 1830.

Legacies were left to sons and daughters, etc., etc., and there is a description of his property in various parts of the country, especially in Pall Mall (house and garden), Eltham, Kent, etc.

(2) **James Earnshaw**, dated 3rd January, 1826. The Will commences with a statement to the effect that he had been told by a Mrs. de Blois that his parents had two or more children before their marriage, and that therefore he was not sure whether he was born in wedlock. If he was, then he was heir-at-law. He leaves all he has (goods and chattels, mainly) to a Mrs. Goodwin, his "affectionate friend."

This statement was made "on the eve of departure" for abroad. He says he is forced to leave the country as he has been "cut off from his family without any reason."

The Will was administered 20th November, 1827 (as Earnshaw left no executors). Deceased is referred to as Private Secretary to Lieut.-Col. Enham (? Exham or Haham) of Sierra Leone, W. Africa.

It is not certain that this is the Brother referred to in the paper, but no other James Earnshaw can be found. Other Earnshaws whose wills were proved between 1813 and 1830 are as follows:—

John.	Surrey.	February 1814.	
Richard.	York.	September 1817.	double probate.
Catherine.	Middlesex.	March 1828.	
Thomas.	Middlesex.	May 1829	Administered.
John.	Devon.	July 1830.	

APPENDIX I.

SUMMARY OF LODGE ATTENDANCES.

(A). LONDON LODGES, MODERNS.

No.	Name.	Now No.	Name
—	Grand Stewards' Lodge ...	—	Same
1	Lodge of Antiquity ...	2	"
2	Somerset House Lodge ...	4	Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge
3	Lodge of Friendship ...	6	Same
4	British Lodge ...	8	"
5	Westminster and Keystone Lodge ...	10	"
6	Lodge of Fortitude ...	12	Lodge of Fortitude and Old Cumberland
7	Lodge of St. Mary-le-bonne ...	14	Tuscan Lodge
8	United Lodge of Ionic and Prudence ...	16	Royal Alpha Lodge
9	Dundee Arms Lodge ...	18	Old Dundee Lodge
12	Lodge of Emulation ...	21	Same
14	Globe Lodge ...	23	"
18	Castle Lodge of Harmony ...	26	"
21	Old King's Arms Lodge ...	28	"
25	Castle Lodge ...	—	(extinct)
26	Corner Stone Lodge ...	(United with present No. 5.)	
41	Strong Man Lodge ...	45	Same
43	Union Lodge of Freedom and Ease ...	46	Old Union Lodge
50	Constitutional Lodge ...	55	Same
54	Lodge of Felicity ...	58	"
57	Royal Naval Lodge ...	59	"
60	Lodge of Peace and Harmony ...	60	"
66	Lodge of Sincerity ...	—	(extinct)
67	Lodge of Peace and Plenty ...	—	(extinct)
68	Grenadiers' Lodge ...	66	Same
72	Lodge of Unity ...	69	Same
95	Old Cumberland Lodge ...	(United with present No. 12)	
97	United Lodge of Prudence ...	83	Same
110	Loge de l'Esperance ...	—	(extinct)
118	Moirs Lodge ...	92	Same
128	Burlington Lodge ...	96	"
131	Shakespeare Lodge ...	99	"
142	London Lodge ...	108	"
178	Lodge of Constitutional Attachment ...	—	(extinct)
180	Caledonian Lodge ...	134	Same
182	Royal Theatric Covent Garden Lodge ...	136	Lodge of Good Report
183	British Social Lodge ...	—	(extinct)
194	St. Luke's Lodge ...	144	Same
205	Bedford Lodge ...	157	"
211	Blackfriars Bridge Lodge ...	162	Cadogan Lodge
215	Lodge of Morality ...	—	(extinct)
217	Lodge of Union ...	166	Same
227	Lodge of Friendship ...	—	(extinct)
231	Lodge of Sincerity ...	174	Same
232	Caveac Lodge ...	176	"
236	Manchester Lodge ...	179	"
239	Universal Lodge ...	181	"
242	Lodge of Unity ...	183	"
249	St. Peter's Lodge ...	—	(extinct)

No.	Name.	Now No.	Name.
258	Lodge of Prosperity ...	—	(extinct)
263	Jerusalem Lodge ...	197	Same
280	Lodge of Friendship ...	206	„
321	St. Andrew's Lodge ...	231	„
322	Royal York Lodge of Perseverance	(United with present No. 7)	
325	Lodge of Honour ...	—	(extinct)
340	Pilgrim Lodge ...	238	Same
355	Hiram's Lodge ...	—	(extinct)
387	Lodge of Good Intent ...	(United with present No. 180)	
390	Lodge of Unions ...	256	Same
435	Bank of England Lodge ...	263	„
466	Friendly Lodge ...	—	(extinct)
639	Royal Sussex Lodge ...	—	(extinct)

ON THE ROLL OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE. REPRESENTED.

649	Alfred Lodge, Oxford ...	340	Same
651	Wellington Lodge, Rye ...	341	„

LONDON.—MODERNS NOT REPRESENTED (although summoned).

11	Wandsworth Lodge ...	—	(extinct)
20	Lodge of Cordiality ...	—	(extinct)
22	St. Alban's Lodge ...	29	Same
27	Britannic Lodge ...	33	„
28	Alpha Lodge	(United with present No. 16)	
30	Sociable Lodge ...	—	(extinct)
117	Lodge of Regularity ...	91	Same
134	Lodge of Apollo and St. George ...	—	(extinct)
171	Royal Lodge ...	(United with present No. 16)	
184	Lusitanian Lodge ...	—	(extinct)
185	Royal Jubilee Lodge ...	—	(extinct)
191	St. George's Lodge ...	140	Same
221	St. John's Lodge ...	167	„
228	Lodge of Concord ...	172	Old Concord
330	Lodge of the Nine Muses ...	235	Same
353	Lodge of Moral Reform ...	—	(extinct)
371	Lodge of Truth ...	—	(extinct)
412	Prince of Wales's Lodge ...	259	Same
571	Lodge of Truth ...	—	(extinct)

(B). COUNTRY LODGES, MODERNS. REPRESENTED.

10	Kentish Lodge of Antiquity, Chatham	20	Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity
61	Lodge of Probity, Halifax ...	61	Same
89	Lodge of Freedom, Gravesend ...	77	„
103	Druid's Lodge of Love and Liberality, Redruth ...	—	(extinct)
129	Sea Captains' Lodge, Sunderland	97	Palatine Lodge
136	Lodge of Unanimity, Bungay ...	102	Same
138	Beaufort Lodge, Bristol ...	103	„
140	Lodge of Fortitude, Plymouth Dock	105	„
147	British Union Lodge, Ipswich ...	114	„
181	Lodge of Perpetual Friendship, Bridgwater ...	135	„

No.	Name.	Now No.	Name.
187	Lodge of Amity, Poole	137	Same
192	Union Lodge, Norwich	(United with present No. 52)	
202	Lodge of Unanimity, Wakefield	154	Same
206	Patriotic Lodge, Croydon	—	(extinct)
248	Sea Captains' Lodge of Hospitality, Bristol	187	Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality
314	True and Faithful Lodge, Sudbury	—	(extinct)
366	Apollo Lodge, Salisbury	—	(extinct)
384	Lodge of Harmony, Hampton Court	255	Same
389	Lodge of Perfect Friendship, Ipswich	(United with present No. 225)	
395	Phoenix Lodge, Portsmouth	257	Same
411	Lodge of Unity, Longnor, Staffs....	—	(extinct)
453	Lodge of Harmony, Boston	272	Same
502	Lodge of Love and Honour, Shepton Mallet	285	„
527	Royal Brunswick Lodge, Sheffield	296	„
542	Philanthropic Lodge, Leeds	304	„
544	Apollo Lodge, Beccles	305	„
551	Lodge of Harmony, Gosport	309	„
552	Perfect Lodge, Woolwich	—	(extinct)
554	Vectis Lodge of Peace and Concord	—	(extinct)
561	Lion Lodge, Whitby	312	Same
607	Wigton St. John's Lodge, Wigton	327	„
619	Lodge of Union, Portsea	—	(extinct)
624	Lodge of Friendship, Chichester...	(United with present No. 38)	

FOREIGN.—MODERNS. REPRESENTED.

574	Unity, Peace and Concord (1st Regt. Roy. Scots)	316	Same
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(C.) LONDON LODGES, ANTIENTS.

1	Grand Master's Lodge	1	Same
2	Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green	3	Fidelity
3	The George, Commercial Road	5	St. George's and Corner Stone
4	Percy Arms, Church Court, Strand	7	Royal York Lodge of Perseverence
5	Antwerp Tavern, Threadneedle Street	9	Albion Lodge
6	Old Crown Tavern, Swallow Street	11	Enoch Lodge
8	Golden Hart, Phoenix Street, Spitalfields	15	Kent Lodge
10	The Angel, High Street, Bloomsbury	19	Royal Athelstan Lodge
16	Hercules Pillars, Great Queen Street	25	Robert Burns Lodge
21	The Crown, Essex Street, Strand	27	Egyptian Lodge
23	White Lion, Rotherhithe	30	United Mariners Lodge
31	Two Sawyers, Minories	34	Mount Moriah Lodge
37	King's Arms Tavern, Soho	—	(extinct)
46	The George, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark	49	Gihon Lodge
63	Black Boy, Wapping	63	St. Mary's Lodge
68	Cock and Magpie, Finsbury Square	65	Prosperity Lodge
77	Royal Jubilee Lodge, Minories	72	Same
81	Spread Eagle, Whitecross Street	73	Mount Lebanon Lodge
136	Queen's Head, Little Pulteney Street, Soho	101	Temple Lodge
159	Mitre Tavern, Hatton Garden	—	(extinct)
192	Bell, York Street, Westminster	141	Lodge of Faith
193	Three Compasses, Golden Square	142	St. Thomas's Lodge
194	George, Brook Street, Holborn	143	Middlesex Lodge
195	The Ship, Spitalfields	145	Lodge of Prudent Brethren

No.	Name.	Now No.	Name.
221	Crown and Anvil, Minories ...	—	(extinct)
225	Shakespeare's Head, Clerkenwell ...	169	Lodge of Temperance
227	Ratcliff Highway ...	171	Lodge of Amity
231	George, Brook Street, Holborn ...	173	Phoenix Lodge
234	Hercules Pillars, Great Queen Street ...	177	Domestic Lodge
239	The Goat, Pall Mall ...	180	St. James's Union Lodge
240	Royal Grove Lodge ...	—	(extinct)
244	The Angel, Minories ...	185	Lodge of Tranquillity
245	Princess Royal, Finsbury Square ...	186	Lodge of Industry
253	Green Man, Whitechapel ...	188	Lodge of Joppa
255	Rose Tavern, Bishopsgate ...	190	Oak Lodge
258	Hercules Tavern, Threadneedle Street ...	192	Lion and Lamb Lodge
259	The Porcupine, Newport Street ...	193	Lodge of Confidence
261	Green Dragon, Poplar ...	194	St. Paul's Lodge
264	Percy Arms, Strand ...	198	Percy Lodge
268	Three Tuns, Jewry Street, Aldgate ...	201	Jordan Lodge
277	Prince Edward's Lodge ...	—	(extinct)
280	White Swan, Minories ...	205	Lodge of Israel
290	Coach and Horses, Compton Street, Soho ...	211	St. Michael's Lodge
292	West London Militia, Bunhill Row ...	212	Euphrates Lodge
300	Saracen's Head, Bishopsgate ...	217	Lodge of Stability
305	East Smithfield ...	222	St. Andrew's Lodge
314	Saddlers' Arms, Piccadilly ...	228	Lodge of United Strength

LONDON.—ANTIENTS. NOT REPRESENTED (although summoned).

13	Neptune, Rotherhithe ..	22	Neptune Lodge
104	Hercules Pillars, Great Queen Street ...	87	Vitruvian Lodge
113	Roman Eagle, Deptford ...	90	St John's Lodge
198	Jolly Potters, Deptford ...	147	Lodge of Justice

(D.) COUNTRY.—ANTIENTS.

7	Ordnance Arms, Woolwich ...	13	Union Waterloo Lodge
29	Union Lodge, Deal ...	—	(extinct)
35	Lodge of Harmony, Chichester ...	38	Lodge of Union
53	Humber Lodge, Hull ...	57	Same
88	King's Head, Winchester ...	76	Lodge of Economy
93	Mitre Tavern, Greenwich ...	79	Pythagorean Lodge
111	Woolpack Inn, Colchester ...	—	(extinct)
124	Sea Lion, Hanley ...	—	(extinct)
128	Globe Tavern, Blackwall ...	95	Eastern Star Lodge
156	Royal Horse Artillery, Colchester ...	—	(extinct)
200	Red Lion Inn, Newport, I.W. ...	151	Albany Lodge
216	East Devon Regiment, Militia, Exeter ...	—	(extinct)
226	Red Lion, Greenwich ...	—	(extinct)
228	N. Devon Militia, Barnstaple ...	—	(extinct)
230	Red Lion, Woolwich ...	—	(extinct)
243	Globe Tavern, Chatham ...	184	United Chatham Lodge of Benevolence
262	7th Regt. Light Dragoons, Scarboro' ...	—	(extinct)
272	Angel Inn, Guildford ...	—	(extinct)
284	Eton ...	209	Etonian Lodge
293	Vine Inn, Exeter ...	—	(extinct)
294	Angel Inn, St. Stephens, Norwich ...	213	Lodge of Perseverance
295	Windmill and Bell, Romford ...	214	Lodge of Hope and Unity

No.	Name.	Now No.	Name.
304	Fortune of War, Woolwich ...	—	(extinct)
309	Ipswich ...	225	St. Luke's Lodge
312	Ordnance Arms, Woolwich ...	227	Ionic Lodge
318	The Harrow, Old Brompton (Kent) ...	—	(extinct)
328	Royal Marine Lodge, Woolwich...	—	(extinct)
351	Three Cups, Harwich ...	—	(extinct)

FOREIGN LODGES.—ANTIENS.

358	Union Lodge, Demerara ...	247	Union Lodge
359	Lodge of Chosen Friends, Martinique ...	—	(extinct)

APPENDIX II.

ATTENDANCES OF THE BRETHREN.

MODERNS.

Lodge No.				No. of times attending.			
(G. Stwds.)	R. L. Percy (also No. 12) ...	...	...	...	Added to the Lodge of Reconciliation		
	W. D. Cummins ...	...	...	1	"	"	"
	E. Whitford ...	...	...	1			
	Robt. Randall ...	...	...	1			
	F. Neale ..	...	...	1			
	W. Harman ...	...	...	1			
1 now 2	Jas. Moss ...	...	...	1			
	Robt. Hall ...	...	..	1	None attended on 2 occasions		
2 „ 4	Benj. Rouse, M. ...	...	...	2			
	Thos. Spencer, S.W. ...	...	...	1			
	W. E. Albert, J.W. ...	...	...	1	None attended on 2 occasions		
3 „ 6	John Skynner ...	...	...	1	Ditto	2	„
4 „ 8	J. Lewis, M. ...	...	...	1			
	R. Robson, P.M. (See No. 8 and 97) ...	...	...	1			
	Jas. Davenport, J.W. (once as S.W.)	...	...	2	Ditto	3	„
5 „ 10	J. W. Rogers, R.W.M. ...	..	..	1			
	Robt. Chadwick, P.M. ...	...	...	1			
	T. Watson, J.W. ...	...	...	1			
	J. Rush ...	...	...	1			
	Jos. Hawkins, J.W. ...	...	...	1			
	J. Kempster ...	...	...	1	Ditto	1	occasion
6 „ 12	T. Nichols, Senr. W.M. ...	...	...	8			
	J. Coulson, S.W. ...	...	...	1			
	T. Nichols, Junr. J.W. ...	...	...	1			
	Thos. Horth, J.W. ...	...	...	1	Ditto	1	„
7 „ 14	G. Swiney or Twining ...	...	...	2			
	Hy. Schultes ...	...	...	2	Ditto	1	„

Lodge No.		No. of times attending.	
8 now 16	R. Robson, W.M. (also No. 4 and 97)	1	
	G. Claret, S.W.	6	
	W. Smith, P.M.	1	
	J. Mivart, P.M. (also 128 and 205) ...	1	
	D. Thomas	2	
	Thos. Taplin	1	
	D. Shearer	1	
9 ,, 18	J. Pickett, W.M.	7	
	G. T. Pickett, J.W.	1	
	Robt. Seldon	1	
	Robt. Brown	1	
12 ,, 21	R. L. Percy, W.M. (also G. Stwds. Lodge)		Added to the Lodge of Reconciliation
	R. Simpson, S.W. (once as W.M.) ...	7	
	F. W. Bossy	8	
	J. Deans, Junr.	3	
	J. Beck	1	
	Robt. Mundell	1	
	W. Cooke	1	
	T. E. White	4	
	W. Sturge	1	
	Robt. Jones	1	
14 ,, 23	P. Gilkes, W.M.	10	
	Geo. Hyde, W.M.... ..	1	
	W. H. Frampton, S.W.	2	
	Thos. Loftus, J.W. (once as W.M.) ...	2	
	A. W. Mills, J.W.... ..	1	None attended on 2 occasions
18 ,, 26	Thos. Balliston, W.M.	1	Ditto 3 ,,
21 ,, 28	W. Vinson, S.W.	2	
	Wm. Claremont, S.W.	1	
	W. G. Thwaites, J.W.	1	
	W. Humphreys, P.M.	1	
	Wm. Burls, Junr.	1	Ditto 1 ,,
25 (extinct)	Jno. Powell, R.W.M.	2	
	Percy Sadler, S.W.	1	
	W. M. Goad, P.M.	1	
	Edwd. Matthews, P.M.	1	
	Thos. Ashton	2	Ditto 1 ,,
26	Geo. Reid, W.M.	4	
	Fredk. Crace or Cruse	2	
	J. J. Moore, P.S.W.	1	
	L. A. Gordon	1	
41 ,, 45	T. Collison	1	
	Jas. Whitnell	1	
	Sam. Dowsing	2	
	Jas. Collins	1	
	Thos. Hall	1	
	Wm. Spencer	1	
	G. Drake	1	Ditto 1 ,,

Lodge No.		No. of times attending.				
43 now 46	W. Richardson, M.	...	...	1		
	J. Connop, S.W.	...	...	1		
	B. Fox, J.W.	...	...	1		
	R. Richardson, P.M.	...	...	1	None attended on 2 occasions	
50 ,, 55	J. W. Stanfield, W.M.	...	...	2		
	F. Binks, J.W.	...	...	2		
	Th. Bye, S.W.	...	...	2		
	White, P.M.	...	...	1	Ditto	2 ,,
54 ,, 58	J. Womesley	...	...	4		
	S. Duplessis (and 57)	...	...	1	Ditto	2 ,,
57 ,, 59	Wm. Stokoe, R.W.M.	...	...	2		
	S. Duplessis (and 54)	...	...	1		
	J. W. Chinn, S.W. (once as W.M.)	...	...	3	Ditto	1 ,,
60 ,, 60	J. R. Lodwick, W.M.	...	...	3		
	J. J. H. Coe, S.W. (thrice as W.M.)	...	...	7		
	R. Woodcock, J.W.	...	...	3		
	Geo. Godwin, P.M.	...	...	4		
	J. Fowke, S.W.	...	...	1		
	Geo. Fawcett, J.W.	...	...	1		
66 (extinct)	G. Duffield, P.M.	...	...	4		
	Wm. Shoult, S.W.	...	...	2		
	Edwd. Downes, J.W.	...	...	2		
	John Austin, J.W. (and 67)	...	...	2		
	P. Ascher, S.W.	...	...	1	Ditto	1 ,,
67 (extinct)	J. Edward, M.	...	...	1		
	J. Austin, W.M. (also 66)	...	...	1	Ditto	1 ,,
72 now 69	J. George, M.	...	...	3		
	G. Bradley, S.W.	...	...	2		
	F. White, J.W.	...	...	4		
	Wm. Jennings, S.W.	...	...	2		
	J. Purser, J.W.	...	...	1		
95 (extinct)	J. W. Shorman, W.M.	...	...	6		
	Frank Kite, S.W.	...	...	2		
	James Goode, J.W.	...	...	1		
	E. Wittington, J.W.	...	...	1		
	Nath. Knott	...	...	1		
97 now 83	Jonathan Wright, R.W.M.	...	...	3		
	W. Smith, P.M.	...	...	2		
	R. Robson, S.W. (also 4 and 8)	...	...	1		
	Jos. Birch, S.W.	...	...	1		
	J. W. Adams, J.W.	...	...	1		
	Archibald Collier, P.M.	...	...	1	Ditto	1 ,,
110 (extinct)	J. M. Da Costa	...	...	Added to Lodge of Reconciliation.		
	A. F. Mornay, J.W.	...	...	1	None attended on 2 occasions	
118 now 92	C. F. T. Fortune, S.W.	...	...	4		
	W. Tate, J.W. p.t.	...	...	1		
	W. H. White, Senr. P.G.M.	...	...	1	Ditto	2 ,,

Lodge No.		No. of times attending.	
128 now 96	J. Mivart, M (also 8 and 205)	...	4 None attended on 1 occasion
131 ,, 99	Chas. Saunders, M. ...	...	1
	C. Bryant, S.W. ...	...	1
	E. Wild, J.W. ...	...	1 Ditto 2 ,,
142 ,, 108	W. Flaxman, S.W. ...	...	1 Ditto 3 ,,
178 (extinct)	J. M. Newton ...	...	1 Ditto 2 ,,
180 now 134	Hy. Woodthorpe, M. ...	...	1
	Richd. Clementson, S.W. ...	...	1
	Robt. Lucas, J.W. ...	...	2
	J. Warne, J.W. ...	...	1 Ditto 2 ,,
182 ,, 136	T. Channing, W.M. ...	...	1
	G. Woodward, S.W. ...	...	1
	G. Beak, J.W. ...	...	1 Ditto 2 ,,
183 (extinct)	E. Hillard ...	...	1 Ditto 4 ,,
194 now 144	Ed. Smith, M. ...	...	4
	J. Sutton, S.W. ...	...	1
	Benj. Ellis, J.W. ...	...	4
	W. H. Tempest, J.W. ...	...	1
205 ,, 157	Rice Jones, W.M. ...	...	7
	Peter Paul, S.W....	...	7
	Hugh Dalrymple, J.W. ...	...	6
	Jas. Harris, P.M. ...	...	3
	W. R. Holroyd ...	...	1
	J. Mivart (also 8 and 128)...	...	1
211 ,, 162	Joshua Warner, M. ...	...	1
	W. Smith, J.W. ...	...	1
	Jos. Thompson ...	...	1
	J. Baughan ...	...	1
	Chas. Ireland ...	...	1 Ditto 3 ,,
215 (extinct)	Richard Bradbury, M. ...	...	1
	Jos. Johnson, P.M. ...	...	1
	Jas. Flood, J.W. (once as S.W.) ...	...	2
	J. W. Hucklebridge, W.M....	...	2
	John Ustonson, J.W. ...	...	1 Ditt 3 ,,
217 now 165	Francis Salkeld, M. ...	...	2
	Lancelot Dobson, J.W. ...	...	4
218 ,, 166	Richd. Corner, R.W.M. ...	...	1
	Jos. Jackson, P.M. ...	...	1 None attended on 4 occasions
227 (extinct)	Hy. Hart, M. ...	...	1
	J. T. Milles, S.W....	...	1
	Thos. Whennell, J.W. ...	...	1
	Thos. Tyser, P.M. ...	...	1
	Wm. Parsons, Sec. ...	...	1 Ditto 5 ,,
231 now 174	J. Price, R.W.M. ...	...	2
	B. Wade, S.W. ...	...	1
	W. Watkins, S.W. (once as W.M.) ...	...	2
	W. Morgan, J.W. ...	...	1
	Thos. Latham, S.W. ...	...	1 Ditto 3 ,,

Lodge No.		No. of times attending.		
232 now 176	J. Speer, W.M.	2		
	John Shallis, S.W.	1		
	Wm. Featherstonehaugh, J.W.	1		
	Wm. Wright	1	None attended on 1 occasion	
236 ,, 179	W. Audley, W.M.	1		
	R. Dixon, S.W.	1		
	P. W. Thorne, R.W.M.	1		
	Wm. Jacob, S.W.	1		
	Wm. Boyle, W.M.	2		
	Geo. Tarrant, S.W.	1		
	R. Goose	1	Ditto	2 ,,
239 ,, 181	J. Stainton, R.W.M.	3		
	R. Downey, S.W.	3		
	J. T. Tennant, J.W.	1		
	J. Canham, J.W.	3		
	T. or J. Webb, P.M.	3		
	J. Lush, P.M.	1		
	F. Morgan, J.W.	1		
	Thos. Thurling,	1		
242 ,, 183	W. D. Cummins, M.	Added to Lodge of Reconciliation.		
	R. or H. Walmesley	2		
	Thos. Moxon, S.W. (also 466)	5		
	T. Meyer, S.W.	2		
	Thos. Whittaker, P.M.	1		
	R. Ackroyd	1		
249 (extinct)	W. Reed, R.W.M.	1		
	J. W. Lambert, S.W.	1	None attended on 5 occasions	
258 (extinct)	W. R. Brodie, R.W.M.	6		
	E. F. Harvey, S.W.	1		
	J. Horner, J.W.	1		
	J. Johnson, P.M.	1		
	C. J. Knight, J.W. (once as S.W.)	5	Ditto	3 ,,
263 now 197	R. W. Silvester, J.W. (once as S.W.)	3		
	Geo. Church	1		
	J. Pearce, P.M.	1		
	J. Lambert, J.W.	1		
	Thos. Hodge, J.W.	1	Ditto	1 occasion
280 ,, 206	James Taylor, W.M.	2		
	Richd. Riddall	2		
	Thos. Sturges	2		
	Thos. Badham, S.W.	1		
	Jos. Hemens, J.W.	1	Ditto	1 ,,
321 ,, 231	Thos. Baker, W.M. (and 322)	2		
	W. Longstaff, P.M.	2		
	Matthew Ball, J.W.	2		
	J. Baker, S.W.	1	Ditto	1 ,,
322 (extinct)	T. Baker, W.M. (and 321)	1		
	P. Muir, J.W.	1	Ditto	2 occasions

Lodge No.	No. of times attending.			
325 (extinct)	J. E. Cowmeadow, M.	...	...	1
	R. Dickins, S.W.	...	...	1
	Chas. Lamborn, P.M.	...	...	1 None attended on 3 occasions
340 now 238	J. H. F. Delinz	...	...	1 Ditto 2 „
365 (extinct)	B. Nathan, W.M.	...	...	3
	Meyer Levin, S.W.	...	...	1
	M. Abraham, J.W.	...	...	1 Ditto 1 occasion
387 (extinct)	J. W. Standfield, W.M.	...	...	3 Ditto 1 „
390 now 256	Lewis Troughton, R.W.M.	...	...	1 Ditto 3 occasions
435 „ 263	Wm. Rigler	...	...	2
	Thos. Vinner, S.W.	...	...	1
	Geo Carter, J.W.	...	...	1
466 (extinct)	J. Godwin, W.M.	...	...	4
	W. H. Morgan, S.W.	...	...	1
	Thos. Moxon, J.W. (and 242)	...	...	3
	Ricd. Parry	...	...	4
639 (extinct)	R. Stewart	...	...	1
	R. Welch	...	...	1
	Burdon Baynes	...	...	1 None attended on 3 occasions

COUNTRY LODGES—MODERNS.

10 now 20	Jno. Parminter	...	...	1
	Hy. Ditchburn	...	...	1
61 „ 61	Wm. Bates	...	...	4
	J. Holdsworth	...	...	4
	Benj. Smith	...	...	4
	Chas. Whiteley	...	...	1
	James Royston	...	...	1
	John Sutcliffe	...	...	2
68 „ 66	T. Hazard, M.	...	...	3
	A. Jamieson, J.W. (once as S.W.)	...	...	4
	Thomas Butlin, or Butler, P.M. (once as W.M.)	...	...	4
	J. Newman, J.W.	...	...	1
	J. Carter, P.M.	...	...	2
89 „ 77	Thos. Killick, M.	...	...	3
	W. Ditchburn, S.W.	...	...	2
	J. Lukes, J.W.	...	...	1
103 (extinct)	A. H. Michell	...	...	2
129 now 97	J. Garrett	...	...	1
136 „ 102	C. J. Williams, Sec.	...	...	6 (See 544 duplicate entry)
138 „ 103	Jas. Mills	...	...	2
140 „ 105	Rd. D. Dobell	...	...	1
	E. Panniz	...	...	1

Lodge No.		No. of times attending.
147 now 111	J. E. Sparrow, J.W.	3
	(Rev.) J. Morley, Chap.	4
181 „ 135	T. Burnell	1
187 „ 137	Chas. Thos. Burkett	1
192 (extinct)	Sam Cole, P.M.	6
202 „ 154	Geo. Hy. France	2
206 (extinct)	...	None attended on 2 occasions
248 now 187	J. V. Franklyn	2
314 (extinct)	R. Cross	1
366 (extinct)	Edw. Ballard, P.M.	1
384 now 255	T. G. Haverfield, J.W.	1
	Robt. Haverfield	1 Ditto 3 „
389 (extinct)	John Church	3
395 now 257	Geo. Stebbing, P.M.	2
	Moses Heather	1
411 (extinct)	Jno. Millward	5
453 now 272	Jos. Williamson	5
	John Young	5
	John Rilot	1
502 „ 285	Sam. Norman, W.M.	1
527 „ 296	Saml. Tompkin	4
	John Amory	3
542 now 304	Wm. Skelton	2
544 „ 305	C. J. Williams, S.W.	6 (See 136 duplicate entry)
551 „ 309	Thos. Rose	2
	Geo. Wilkinson	2 None attended on 1 occasion
552 (extinct)	...	Ditto 3 „
554 (extinct)	Harris, M.	1
561 now 312	J. Garduer	1
607 now 327	J. Pearson	1
619 (extinct)	Chas. Gladstains, M.	2
624 (extinct)	Rd. S. J. Tufnell	1
	Lt.-Col. Tufnell	1

ON THE ROLL OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE.

649 now 340	Thos. Wyatt	1
651 „ 341	John Easton	2
	Peter Reed	2

FOREIGN.—MODERN.

574 now 316	Joseph Wood	1
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LONDON LODGES.—ANTIENTS.

Lodge No.		No. of times attending.				
1	now 1	H. Little, J.W.	1	
		J. Britton	1	
		C. Harper	...	...	3	
		W. T. Brown	...	...	2	
		C. E. Reynolds	...	...	1	
		Rev. H. I. Knapp	...	...		Added to Lodge of Reconciliation. None attended on 2 occasions
2	„ 3	J. H. Goldsworthy	...	...	1	After being excluded from membership of Lodge of Reconciliation.
		J. Wheeler, W.M....	...	...	3	
		J. Pittway, S.W. (once as W.M.)	...	...	2	
		J. Woodcock, J.W. (once as S.W.)	...	...	2	
		Thos. Stevens	...	...	1	
		Wm. Proper	...	...	1	
3	„ 5	J. Foster, P.M.	...	...	1	
		J. Caney, P.M.	...	...	1	
		Timy. Crane	...	...	1	None attended on 1 occasion
4	„ 7	Jas. Wyatt, W.M....	...	...	6	
		Fras. Bee	...	...	1	
		H. Schette, J.W.	...	...	1	
		C. Bohn, P.M.	...	...	1	
		Rich. Shepherd, S.W.	...	...	2	
		Thos. Cooper, J.W.	...	...	1	
5	„ 9	W. Rowley	...	...	1	
		Robert Leslie, Junr., W.M.	...	...	1	
6	„ 11	W. Hancock, P.M.	...	...	1	Ditto 2 occasions
		— Minter, J.W.	...	...	1	
		C. Jack	...	...	1	
		J. Danley	...	...	1	
		J. Hinton	...	...	1	
		P. O'Brien, W.M.	...	...	2	
		M. Carr	...	...	1	
		R. W. York	...	...	1	
		— Hutchinson, S. W.	...	...	2	Ditto 1 occasion
8	„ 15	Richard Carr, S.W.	...	...	2	
		Chr. Crawley	...	...	1	Ditto 1 „
10	„ 19	C. or W. Mann, P.M.	...	...	2	
		V. Winter, P.M.	...	...	1	
		D. Steel, S.W.	...	...	1	
		J. W. Rogers, S.W.	...	...	1	
		Robt. Shanks	...	...	1	
		Robt. Chadwick	...	...	1	
		J. Stroud	...	...	1	
16	„ 25	Wm. Thomas, W.M.	...	...	2	
		A. Scott	...	...	1	
		Adam Stodart	...	...	1	
		Will Fram	...	...	1	Ditto 2 occasions

Lodge No.		No. of times attending.			
21 now 27	J. Allen, W.M.	...	...	3	
	T. R. Pratt, W.M.	...	...	1	
	Thos. Lewis, J.W....	...	...	1	
	W. Scaplehorn, as S.W.	...	...	1	
	Rich. Rt. Dyke, as J.W.	...	...	1	None attended on 1 occasion
23 „ 30	B. Wilkinson, W.M.	...	...	2	
	Rd. Nixon, S.W. p.t.	...	...	1	Ditto 2 occasions
31 „ 34	Peter Mork, P.M.	...	...	1	
	Ralph Scott, S.W. (once as W.M.)	...	...	3	
	Chas. Harden, S.W.	...	...	3	Ditto 1 occasion
37 (extinct)	R. Braithwaite, M.	...	...	2	
	Rd. Varney, P.M.	...	...	2	
	Thos. Mellon, J.W.	...	...	3	
	J. Clark, P.M.	...	...	2	
	J. Britton	...	...	1	Ditto 1 „
46 now 49	Jas. Swan, W.M.	...	...	1	
	Archb. Scott, S.W. p.t.	...	...	1	
	Wm. Crocker, M.	...	...	1	
	Jno. Woolley, S.W. (once as W.M.)	...	...	3	
	S. Gadini, J.W.	...	...	1	None attended on 1 occasion
63 „ 63	Wm. Jas. Gringer	...	...	2	
	Jas. Anderson	...	...	1	
	Jas. Gullen, P.M.	...	...	4	
	Geo. Griffin, J.W....	...	...	1	
68 „ 65	J. Coulthurst, P.M.	...	...	1	
	Fras. Monument, S.W.	...	..	1	
	B. W. Valentine, J.W.	...	...	1	Ditto 2 occasions
	2 Representatives not named attended on 1 occasion				
77 „ 72	C. Windscheffel, M.	...	...	1	
	C. Pendrill, P.M	...	...	1	
	Wm. Tippway	...	...	1	
	J. Flinn, P.M.	...	...	1	
	Thos. Hopkins	...	...	1	
	W. Dike, W.M.	...	...	1	
	Rich. Sherlocke, S.W.	...	...	1	
	Chas. Williams, J.W.	...	...	1	None attended on 1 occasion
2 Representatives not named attended on 1 occasion					
81 „ 73	All present on 1 occasion				
	Edw. Keat	...	...	1	
	Jas. Johnson, S.W.	...	...	1	
	Thos. Voller, J.W.	...	...	1	None attended on 2 occasions
136 „ 101	All present on 1 occasion				
	Thos. Banbury, W.M.	...	...	2	
	Jas. Blackmore, S.W.	...	...	2	
	John Ward	...	...	1	
	D. Thomas, P.M.	...	...	1	
	Wm. Martin	...	...	2	
	Thomas Allen	...	...	1	
	Job Davies	...	...	1	

Lodge No.		No. of times attending.			
159 (extinct)	1	Representative present on 1 occasion			
		John Taylor	...	...	2
		John Paine, S.W....	...	...	1
		Wm. Fuller	...	...	1 None attended on 1 occasion
192 now 141	2	Representatives present on 1 occasion			
		Jas. Rance, W.M....	...	...	1
		Wm. Shepherd, S.W.	...	...	1
		Geo. Busse, J.W. ...	...	...	1
		J. Slatter, P.M. ...	...	...	1
		Chas. Samuels, J.W.	...	...	1 None attended on 1 occasion
193 „ 142	1	Representative present on 1 occasion			
		Wm. Busden, W.M.	...	...	1
		Thos. Parker	...	...	1
		Thos. Bainbridge, J.W.	...	...	2
194 now 143	1	Representative present on 1 occasion			
		Wm. Taylor, M.	...	...	1 None attended on 3 occasions
195 „ 145	All	present on 1 occasion			
		S. B. Wood, W.M.	...	...	1
		H. Banks, S.W. ...	...	...	1
		Jas. Hogan, P.M. ...	...	...	3
		Thos. Thompson	...	...	2
		Rd. Alderson	...	...	1
		J. Williams, J.W. ...	...	...	1
		Wm. Mawson (also 227)	...	...	1
221 (extinct)	Hy. Magnus, W.M.	...	...	...	1
	Nath. Nathan, J.W.	...	...	...	1 None attended on 3 occasions
225 now 169	Rd. Frinneby, W.M.	...	...	...	3
	Robt. Somerton, P.M.	...	...	...	1
	C. Evans	...	...	...	1
	W. Dew	...	...	...	1 Ditto 1 occasion
227 „ 171	W. H. Dearsley, W.M.	...	...	...	6
	W. Hensby, M.	...	...	...	2
	Jos. Abbot	...	...	...	1
	E. H. Willis	...	...	...	10
	Wm. Mawson, S.W. (and 195)	...	...	...	8
231 „ 173	J. Woodcock, M.	...	...	...	7
	Jon. Johnson, S.W.	...	...	...	1
	Rd. Wright	...	...	...	1
	Robt. Warne	...	...	...	1
	—, Coates	...	...	...	2
	W. Badger	...	...	...	3 None attended on 3 occasions
234 „ 177	Richd. Lane	...	...	...	1
	Enoch Prince, J.W.	...	...	...	2
	John Purton, S.W.	...	...	...	1
	And. Dowsen, P.M.	...	...	...	1 Ditto 3 „
239 „ 180	J. Young, P.M.	...	...	...	1
	Rich. Almond, S.W.	...	...	...	2
	J. Blackwells, J.W.	...	...	...	2 Ditto 2 „

Lodge No.	No. of times attending.			
240 (extinct)	T. Harland, W.M.	...	...	Added to Lodge of Reconciliation
	W. Cooke	...	...	10
	John Speer	...	...	1 None attended on 2 occasions
244 now 185	T. Satterly, W.M.	...	...	Added to Lodge of Reconciliation.
	Jas. Baldwin, S.W.	...	...	1
	J. P. S. Turner, J.W.	...	...	1
	T. H. Turner, W.M.	...	...	4
	Wm. Graham	...	...	1
	P. Broadfoot (also 300)	...	...	Added to Lodge of Reconciliation. None attended on 1 occasion
245 ,, 186	W. H. Wilson, W.M.	...	...	1
	Jos. Mears, S.W.	...	...	1 Ditto 3 occasions
253 ,, 188	Asher Benjamin, W.M.	...	...	2
	Emanl. Simmonds	...	...	1
	Sampson Samuel, P.M. (also 280)	...	...	3
	Israel Nathan, S.W.	...	...	1 Ditto 3 ,,
255 ,, 190	Thos. Gibbs, S.W.	...	...	2 Ditto 3 ,,
258 ,, 192	Richd. Merry, W.M.	...	...	3
	Wm. Matthews, S.W.	...	...	3
	Thos. Sotheran, P.M.	...	...	5
	Jas. Palmer	...	...	1 Ditto 2 ,,
259 ,, 193	John Dwyer, W.M.	...	...	4
	Edwd. Doyle.	...	...	4
	Jno. Gate	...	...	1
	Jas. Dwyer	...	...	1 Ditto 1 occasion
261 ,, 194	Thos. Hunt, W.M.	...	...	2
	J. Flanagan, S.W.	...	...	1
	T. Liddiard, J.W.	...	...	1
	J. Huss, P.M.	...	...	1
	J. Lampson, J.W....	...	...	1 Ditto 2 occasions
264 ,, 198	J. Hawbridge	...	...	2
	T. Mason, J.W.	...	...	2
	G. J. Bushnell, S.W. (once as W.M.)	...	...	2
	Fras. Hunter, J.W.	...	...	1 Ditto 1 occasion
268 ,, 201	H. Ventom	...	...	1
	T. Griffiths	...	...	2
	W. H. Coveney	...	...	2
	Thos. Curtis, J.W.	...	...	1 Ditto 2 occasions
277 (extinct)	Bernard Hales	...	...	1
	Jno. Johnson, M....	...	...	1
	Isaac Quick, S.W.	...	...	1
	J. Richardson, J.W.	...	...	1 Ditto 2 ,,
280 now 205	Saml. Jacobs, W.M.	...	...	1
	Jacob Meyer	...	...	1
	Michl. Goldsmith, S.W.	...	...	3
	M. Samuel, P.M.	...	...	2
	G. M. Mawson	...	...	1
	Michael Meyers, J.W.	...	...	1

Lodge No.	No. of times attending.			
	M. Levysen	...	...	1
	G. P. Beyfus, S.W., p.t.	...	...	2
	Saml. Samuel, J.W. (Hon. Mem.)	...	...	2
	Israel Marks, P.M.	...	...	2
	Sampson Samuel, P.M. (Hon. Mem.)	...	...	1
	(also 253)	...	...
290 now 211	Jno. Roberts, W.M.	...	...	3
	W. Smith	...	...	1
	Jas. Warner, P.M.	...	...	1
	John Hughes	..	...	1
	Jas. Vaughan	...	...	1
	S. Dart	...	...	1
				None attended on 1 occasion
292 „ 212	Rich. Carpenter, W.M.	...	...	4
	J. Baker, S.W.	...	..	2
	Wm. Brind (once as W.M.)	...	...	2
	Rich. Sammi	...	...	1
	Thos. Chambers, J.W.	...	...	1
				Ditto 1 „
300 „ 217	Wm. Graham, W.M.	...	...	2
	Robt. Nicholl, S.W.	...	...	7
	Alex. Nivison	...	...	1
	Walter Broadfoot...	...	...	6
	P. Broadfoot (also 244)	...	...	Added to Lodge of Reconciliation.
	Alex. Broadfoot	...	...	1
	J. Walsh...	...	...	1
	Thos. Walter	...	...	1
305 „ 228	Jas. Mackie	...	...	1
	Francis Berry, S.W.	...	...	2
	Geo. Williamson, W.M.	...	...	2
	Thos. Grey, W.M.	...	...	1
	Moses Hulbert, S.W.	...	...	1
				None attended on 1 occasion
314 „ 228	Wm. Plenty, M....	...	...	4
	John Duncan, S.W.	...	...	1
	Peter Moffat, J.W.	...	...	6
	— Larkin	...	...	1

COUNTRY LODGES--ANTIENTS.

7 now 13	Hugh Sutherland, J.W.	...	...	1
	W. Wadley, W.M.	...	...	2
	J. Roy, S.W.	...	...	2
	G. Hardie, J.W.	...	...	1
	Edw. Hall, S.W.	...	...	1
				None attended on 2 occasions
29 (extinct)	Andw. Hill	...	...	2
35 now 38	E. A. Gilbert, W.M.	...	...	2
	Wm. Shayer, S.W.	...	...	2
	D. Jacques, J.W.	...	...	2
	T. T. Haverfield	...	...	2
53 „ 57	...	...	...	Not represented
88 „ 76	Ed. May Sparkes...	...	...	2
93 „ 79	John Satterly, M.	...	...	2
	Wm. Adonis Deans, S.W.	...	...	2
	Jos. Walters, J.W.	...	...	1
	Thos. Rossiter	...	...	1
				None attended on 1 occasion

Lodge No.				No. of times attending.		
111 (extinct)	Wm. Frinton, or Fenton	...	...	2		
124 (extinct)	Simeï Bourne	...	...	5		
128 now 95	W. J. Wilson, S.W.	...	...	1		
	J. Lampson, J.W. p.t.	...	...	1		
	Jas. Grundy, M.	...	...	2	None attended on 1 occasion.	
156 (extinct)	Jas. Thompson	...	...	2		
	John Gray	...	...	1		
200 now 151	— Swetman, P.M.	...	...	1		
	— Wavell, Sec.	...	...	1		
216 (extinct)	Jno. Rippon	...	...	5		
226 (extinct)	Chas. Moore, W.M.	...	...	1		
	E. Mackavoy, S.W.	...	...	1		
	Jas. Price, P.M.	...	...	1		
	Wm. Wood	...	...	1	Ditto	2 occasions
228 (extinct)	J. Nanaway	...	...	4		
230 (extinct)	Sam. Serjeant, W.M.	...	...	4		
	J. Lazenby, S.W. (once as W.M.)	...	...	3		
	Chas. Earley, J.W.	...	...	2		
	Wm. Hall	...	...	1		
	D. Mackenzie	...	...	1	None attended on 2 occasions	
243 now 184	Ch. Hobart	...	...	1		
262 (extinct)	Hy. Brearey, P.M.	...	...	1		
272 (extinct)	Wm. Greenfield	...	...	1		
284 now 209	Jas. Merrick	...	...	2		
	Step. Becket	...	...	1		
293 (extinct)	Wm. Roberts	...	...	5		
	Wm. Bray	...	...	4		
294 now 213	Peter Young	...	...	2		
295 „ 214	— —	...	...		Not represented	
304 (extinct)	Jas. Clark, W.M.	...	...	1		
	Robt. Montgomery, S.W.	...	...	1	None attended on 2 occasions	
309 now 225	John Schulen	...	...	5		
312 „ 227	W. Rooke	...	...	1		
	Thos. Driver	...	...	1		
	John Potter	...	...	1	Ditto	2 „
318 (extinct)	Jno. Weekes	...	...	5		
	Wm. Leith	...	...	2		
328 (extinct)	Saml. Timmins	...	...	2		
	Thos. Shreckley	...	...	1		
	Jos. White	...	...	2	Ditto	1 „
351 (extinct)	W. H. Carrington, M.	...	...	3		

FOREIGN LODGES—ANTIENTS.

358 now 247	W. Rietz...	...	...	1		
359 (extinct)	Edw. McSwiney	...	...	1		

The W.M. said.—I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Bro. Wonnacott for his extremely valuable paper. It has evidently been prepared with great skill, accuracy and minuteness, and forms an important addition to Masonic literature. The pertinacity which distinguished the ‘Ancients’ at all times is noteworthy, and also the fact that they always seem to have gained their points.

Bro. SADLER said:—I was very pleased when Bro. Hextall brought his paper forward. Bro. Wonnacott has, however, undertaken a much more difficult task, I think second only in difficulty to that undertaken by our ancient brethren in trying to bring about the Union. That took some years to accomplish, but it was a great boon. Brethren who do anything to throw light on that interesting period are deserving of our highest appreciation and gratitude. Bro. Wonnacott may, perhaps, be able to add just a little more to what he has written, before his paper comes into the hands of the brethren. Nothing in the nature of criticism is required, as the paper is a statement of facts. Bro. Wonnacott is deserving of our hearty thanks in having taken such an enormous amount of trouble.

I beg to second most sincerely the proposition of thanks.

Bro. EUGENE E. STREET said:—As a member of a very old Lodge of the Moderns, the Howard Lodge of Brotherly Love No. 56, I may say that in our records there is great confusion sometimes as to what degrees were given. We find traces certainly of the Knight Templar, the Royal Arch, and, in one instance, the Red Cross of Babylon, all having been given upon the same night.

Bro. SYDNEY T. KLEIN said:—The paper Bro. Wonnacott has given us to-night deals with a subject little known to the Craft generally, and it will evoke great interest in all parts of the world, especially in the United States, where, during a recent visit, I found a marked desire among leading Masons to study the origin of ritual. The paper also is specially welcome at the present time as we are nearing the Centenary of the date when the ‘Moderns’ and ‘Ancients’ buried their battle axes and joined hands. Our Worshipful Master in his remarks has referred to the pertinacity with which the ‘Ancients’ insisted on having their own way, and the fact that they succeeded in getting it. This is quite true, but we must remember that they had a good deal of right on their side; for over 75 years, *circa* 1735-1813, the premier Grand Lodge, namely, the ‘Moderns,’ expunged from its Ritual the “cope-stone” of Masonry, namely, the Mystical or R.A. Degree, and it may have been this action which caused the war between them and the ‘Ancients,’ the latter being countenanced by the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland. No compromise could have been accepted in 1813 by those ‘Ancients,’ which did not restore once more to the Ritual that Royal Degree which, as Dermott so emphatically stated in the

eighteenth century, was looked upon as the very coping stone of Craft masonry. The most interesting line for investigation, to my mind, on the subject of the present Paper, is the question

What were the exact terms of the compromise?

and I think Bro. Wonnacott has thrown considerable light upon this matter in his copy of minutes of the Board of General Purposes, where Bro. Woodcock, the spokesman of the pertinacious 'Ancients,' stated that the compromise "had altered all the ceremonies and language of Masonry and not left one sentence standing." It would appear, therefore, that the 'Moderns' succeeded in retaining at least a considerable part of their ritual, and against this the 'Ancients' re-established the Royal Arch Degree, but relinquished its twin brother, the Knight Templar Degree, and all reference to Geometrical Masons, giving up, apparently, at the same time, most of the ancient operative Geometrical formulae, which, being thought unnecessary in a purely speculative science, were clothed in symbolic language, and, as I have shown elsewhere, may still be traced in our present ritual. It will be remembered that one of the principal charges made by the 'Ancients' against the Grand Lodge of the 'Moderns' was the abolishing "the old customs of studying Geometry in the Lodge." (*Ahiman Rezon*, 1764, p. xxx.)

James McCann's letter to the Grand Secretary, 13th April 1813, shows that at a Meeting of one of the protesting Lodges there were several Knight Templars present, and that the Members of that Lodge were in communication with Dublin. From this McCann assumed they had written to the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, and he warned the Grand Secretary that unless measures were taken, there was no knowing where it would end.

What further compromise did they offer to bring the Lodges into Line? Was it accomplished by social pressure from high quarters?

Bro. W. J. HUGHAN writes:—

We are all much indebted to Bro. Wonnacott for his interesting and instructive paper on "The Lodge of Reconciliation," and, with that of Bro. Hextall, on "The Special Lodge of Promulgation, 1809-11," we are the fortunate possessors of two admirable articles on a most important period in English Freemasonry, which will be located in our *Transactions* for the information of the Craft throughout the world.

There was a good deal of work done by the senior of the two organizations in promoting a knowledge of the work, and the W.M., Bro. James Earnshaw (J.G.W. 1810), was most energetic in the discharge of his duties, even journeying so far as Falmouth, Cornwall, so that the Brethren in that distant Province might be fully instructed in matters of Ritual. In "A History of the Craft in Cornwall," which I commenced in the *Freemasons' Magazine* (London), on September 29th, 1866, and continued for some time in later numbers, I refer to the "Lodge of Promulgation" in connection with the "Lodge of Honour," now No. 75 Falmouth. This, the senior Lodge of the Province, held an emergency meeting for the purpose of receiving instruction from Bro. Earnshaw, P.S.G.W. of the Grand Lodge of England, W.M. of the Grand Stewards Lodge, and Master of the Lodge of Promulgation, "who has been so kind as to offer to

give this Lodge every information in his power to enable them to attain proficiency in the sublime art, and to establish their ancient landmarks."¹

I mentioned then, that "we almost want another Lodge of Promulgation now, to preserve uniformity in working," and until something is done by Provincial Grand Masters, through competent Lecturers, to inform the brethren in the Provinces, innovations in the working are sure to be more or less prominently manifested. At the present time there are to be found Lodges openly violating what may be considered Ritualistic landmarks, and all because there is no recognized authority to set matters straight.

I think it likely if old Lodge Records were consulted more carefully, we should find still more information as to the working during say 1809 to 1820.

Bro. W. B. HEXTALL writes:—

We are under obligation to Bro. Wonnacott for his paper, and none the less so because we find that the records of the Lodge of Reconciliation tell us little with regard to the "pure and gennine obligations and forms," to communicate which was the declared object of its existence. But such negative information as they afford supports my view that the Lodge of Reconciliation adopted most of the decisions at which the Lodge of Promulgation had not long before arrived.² Bearing in mind that these were largely in favour of methods practised by the so-called 'ancient' Masons,³ we should hardly have expected such displays of feeling on the part of the brethren of the Phoenix Lodge, who, it will be remembered, stood by no means alone; but it all shows how keen were the jealous susceptibilities to which the long rivalry between 'modern' and 'ancient' members of the Craft had given rise.

A conclusion to which I personally come, is that for many years after the Union—speaking approximately, until about 1825—a good deal of 'give and take' concerning ritual went on unofficially, in London as well as in the Provinces, and that our Craft ceremonies, as practised from 1830, and earlier, considerably deviated from those which were ascertained in the Lodge of Promulgation, 1809-11; worked in the Lodge of Reconciliation, 1813-16; and approved by Grand Lodge on 5th June, 1816. The material from which we have to draw inferences is slight, but at the same time cogent; and when (to name a few points only) we find duties originally assigned to the Senior Deacon transferred to his Junior colleague⁴; the entrusting with the means of satisfactory proof leading to the second degree otherwise performed⁵; and the admission of a member or visitor "by proof of his having ascertained the degree in which the Lodge is opened from an inspection of the three great lights at the entrance" (*Lodge of Promulgation minutes*, January 5th, 1810) fallen into complete disuse; it is difficult to avoid realising that, to a large extent, the subject of Craft working must have been placed in the melting-pot, and that quite apart from the means of instruction officially provided in 1813.

¹ In the Magazine for April 20th, 1867, I give a full account of a meeting held by this Lodge, by order of the D.Prov.G.M., on May 14th, 1819, when members of other Lodges also attended. The W.M. took the Chair, as this Lodge was the only one "in possession of the regular forms of opening and closing in the different degrees, and for making, passing, and raising according to the plan lately laid down by the United Grand Lodge of England." The D.Prov.G.M. was perfectly satisfied with the Ceremonies as exemplified.

² Page 71, *ante*.

⁴ Page 41, *ante*.

³ Page 48, *ante*.

⁵ Page 42, *ante*.

In a particular instance I have in mind, the recollection of provincial brethren still with us, and the direct transmission to them of working imparted personally upon the spot by Stephen Barton Wilson, leave no room for doubt as to the identity of the ritual as worked there to this day with that which, rightly or wrongly, prevailed in London, certainly for some years before 1830, and of which Peter Gilkes (d. 1833), and after him S. B. Wilson (d. 1866) were recognised and accepted exponents; and in which all trace of the features before-named, as well as of others which may be gleaned from the "Promulgation" minutes, is absent.

Though, of course, possessing no vestige of authority, the early printed "Rituals" of that age are available for comparison and contrast. Only to illustrate what it is common knowledge was a frequent usage, nothing is more clear than that, on 5th June, 1816, one of the two points upon which the Grand Secretary himself pronounced, was to forbid the use of a lanthorn, etc., in conjunction with the Master's light: yet an expensive printed "Ritual," which continued in vogue for a generation, has the footnote, "Pointing to the Star, which all Lodges should have; indeed the ceremony is incomplete without it. I furnish them with reflector at 12s. each."¹

An important factor, which may not be overlooked, is the moral certainty that the Lodge of Reconciliation and its proceedings were ignored by a number of Lodges which continued to perform their work without regard to the existence of the body which in 1813 had been formed for instruction. Only upon this supposition can such customs as the general circumambulation in the third ceremony, and the wearing of a hat by the Worshipful Master when presiding,² both of which yet obtain in places, and neither of which is any modern innovation, be accounted for. It may be useful to note here that the Craft in England and Wales, in the new list of 1814, issued upon the Union, consisted of 140 Lodges in London, and 404 in the Provinces.³

An instance of loyalty in distant brethren answering the call, even in that interval from February to August, 1814, when Bro. Wonnacott tells us deputations from Country Lodges had to kick their heels for small result, appears in the minute book of the Lodge of Unity, Longnor, Staffordshire, a 'Modern' Lodge constituted in 1811, and now virtually represented by the Phoenix Lodge of St. Ann, Buxton, Derbyshire, No. 1235;

"1814, April. The R.W.M. and the S.W. were deputed to attend the Lodge of Reconciliation in London for the purpose of obtaining information of any alterations that may have been made in the forms, ceremonies, etc, in consequence of the late Act of Union."

The R.W.M. was Bro. John Millward, who was born about 1790; made a Mason in 1810 or 1811; and died in 1878; he took an active part in the Craft for more than sixty years after his visit to the Lodge of Reconciliation.⁴

It is noticeable that of the thirty-nine brethren who took part in the pre-Union labours of the Lodge of Promulgation only five became members of the post-Union Lodge of Reconciliation; and the absence from the latter of James Earnshaw, who had, in 1810, been appointed Grand Junior Warden for his great exertions in presiding over the 'Promulgation' brethren,⁵ and made journeys into Cornwall, and elsewhere, for

¹ *The Whole Ceremonies of Craft Masonry*, by G. Claret, P.M. The fourth Edition, issued in 1860, was priced at twenty-six shillings.

² I do not refer to Hebrew Lodges, where a special reason exists for the observance.

³ Lane's *Handy Book to the Lists of Lodges*, 1889, 155.

⁴ *Freemasonry in Buxton and Longnor*, by Bro. Sydney Taylor, 1906, 21.

⁵ Page 43, *ante*.

the purpose of instructing, may have its significance. Certainly the proceedings of the Lodge of Reconciliation as contrasted with those of its predecessor, after the first flush of activity had passed, and especially in regard to the seemingly injudicious six months' delay in 1814, when expectant Lodges were told to "carry on" in their former ways, show a want of firm and energetic handling, to say the least of it. The action taken by the Phoenix and its associate Lodges, from November, 1814, to the early part of 1816, did not assist matters; but the difference between the general conduct of the special Lodge created *before* the Union and that of the special Lodge which came *after* the Union is too great to escape our notice.

Upon careful consideration, and writing as a member of the Craft since 1873, I find myself confirmed in the belief that any claim which may be made at the present day to a precise acquaintance with the ceremonies as they were settled and approved, in 1816, is as illusory as the requirement in Rule 158 of the Constitutions, that in every authorised Lodge of Instruction "the mode of working adopted has received the sanction of Grand Lodge" is now impossible to be literally complied with.¹

Viewing the proceedings of the Lodge of Reconciliation as a whole, I think the effect of its existence and working upon the general body of English Masonry was more academic than real, and, in the result, amounted to much less than was anticipated by the framers of the Articles of Union, or has been since attributed to it.

BRO. WONNACOTT replies:—I must thank the W.M. and the Brethren for their appreciation of my paper, feeling that my patient investigation during the last few months has been rewarded, and that it has added a little more information on the doings of the Craft at the time of the Union.

The remarks of Bro. Sadler were very gratifying to me, but I can assure him there were no difficulties in the way of research after I had enlisted his kindly sympathy and assistance in my endeavour. Bro. Hughan goes over some of the ground I have touched upon in my paper: the record I quote there of Earnshaw's visit to Cornwall is extracted from the minute book of the Lodge of Love and Honour, No. 75, at Falmouth, the brethren of which generously afforded me every facility in the examination of their archives. I must allow our worthy brother to remain the advocate of a precise uniformity in working, granting him the proposition that much of the present divergence was avoidable and should have been controlled at the proper time by a firmer attitude on the part of the governing body of the Craft: but who now would be bold enough to put everything into apple-pie order? And some of the most interesting differences in working, if pruned away, would be lost to us as valuable historical evidences of former customs.

Bro. Hextall's addition is extremely valuable. I thoroughly agree that there was actually much give and take in matters of ritual, and that many Lodges stubbornly refused to conform to official regulation: they would neither give nor take. And a similar predicament would arise now if such a controversial subject as the assimilation of various rituals and the union of rival bodies were to be discussed on the floor of Grand Lodge. Nothing could ever be arranged that would be satisfactory to all.

¹ *Uniformity of Craft Ritual*, a paper by the writer, read April 7th, 1910, at the Essex Masters Lodge, No. 3256, and printed by request.

Bro. Klein propounds the question—"What were the exact terms of the compromise?" I wish I could say: let me suggest that now Bro. Hextall has cleared the way concerning the Lodge *before* the Union, while the present paper deals with the one *after* that event, some more able brother than myself take up the evidence and prepare an analytical consideration of it which shall supplement the papers in this volume of the *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*. I carefully refrained, of set purpose, from dwelling on the subject of the Royal Arch and additional degrees, interesting as that may be, to leave the way open for another to treat the untouched material relating to the rituals of former times. Neither can the history and development of the Royal Arch Ceremony be critically dealt with in a Craft Lodge: let me content myself with this observation, that I am unable to agree with Bro. Klein's view that owing to the Moderns having expunged this ceremony from their ritual, their action may have formed the basis of the dispute between the rival Grand Lodges.

It is not my intention to drop the consideration of this matter at the present stage. Many points which have not been dealt with can only be explained in Lodge, and I have not yet been able to compare and analyse the workings of the rival bodies, or arrive at definite conclusions on the compromise which could appear in print. Many Lodge records remain to be examined which will yet throw sidelights on my subject, and in this line of research I shall welcome the assistance of the Brethren.

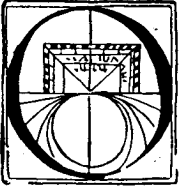


ENGRAVED SILVER JEWEL.

Presented to the Q.C. Lodge by Bro. A. H. Jefferis, Manchester.

THE ENGRAVED LIST OF A.D. 1747.

BY BRO. W. J. HUGHAN, P.G.D.



IN looking through the Catalogue of the valuable Library of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg (1910), I detected particulars of an Engraved List of Lodges for 1747, by Benjamin Cole, which is quite unique. The lamented Bro. John Lane, in his *Handy Book to the Lists of Lodges* (1889) states (page 44), "No official Lists are known for years 1746, 1747, 1748, and 1749," so this discovery reduces that quartette to a trio.

These little gems were first started by the Grand Lodge of England in 1723, John Pine being the Engraver, each issue from then, (sometimes two or three in a year) being dedicated to the Grand Master during the year of publication, this one of 1747 bearing the name of "the Right Hon. William Byron, Lord Byron etc., Grand Master, A.D. 1747." There are seventeen pages of the List, besides the handsome Title page, the last Lodge noted being No. 198, at the Bear, Norwich, constituted May 9th, 1747.

Bro. Lane mentions a List in "Masonry Dissected," twelfth edition, which he thinks was printed about 1747. The latest Lodge in that Book is "197, New Lodge, Copenhagen, Denmark, Oct. 25, 1745." It was a very dull period during Lord Byron's Grand Mastership, only one Lodge being added to the Roll after that date to May 9th, 1747.

The value of such publications is the information they contain as to places of meeting, and this wee Register of 1747 is of importance in that respect.

The "Grand Stewards' Lodge" met at the "Shakespeare's Head" in 1750, being the year given by Bro. Lane in his "Masonic Records 1717-1904," but this List dates it back to 1747, and the No. 198, Norwich, now the "Unity" No. 71, is down in the same invaluable work as meeting in 1750 at the "Bear," but Cole's List dates it back to 1747, so that it doubtless began as a Lodge to meet there from its start in that year.

There are also some seventeen Lodges (since extinct), whose places of meeting are put farther back, or altered, because of entries in this List.

Of the Engraved Series 1723-1778 we still want those for 1723, 1726-8, 1730-3, and 1742-3, besides those for 1746, 1748-9, as already noted.

We are indebted to the good offices of the M.W. Bro. C. C. Wiebe, P.G.M., for securing the reproduction of this Masonic rarity of A.D. 1747.








To the Right Hon.^{ble}
Will^m Byron Lord Byron
 Baron of Rochdale
 in the County of Lancaster
Grand Master.
 AD 1747 AL 1747









*A List of Regular Lodges:
 according to their Seniority &
 Constitution, by Order of the
 GRAND OFFICERS.*

*Printed for and Sold by Benj^m Cole,
 Engraver & Copper Plate Printer,
 at Corner of Kings Head Court Holborn.*



1		<i>S^t Paul's Churchyard</i>	<i>2^d Tuesday</i>	<i>Constituted</i>
2				
3				
4		<i>Marlborough Street</i>	<i>2. & 4. M. in Winter 2 M. Summer</i>	<i>Jan. 17 1721</i>
5		<i>New Bond Street</i>	<i>2 & 4 Tuesday</i>	<i>Jan. 19 1721</i>
6		<i>Tower Street Seven Dials</i>	<i>1 & 3 Wednesd.</i>	<i>Jan. 28 1721</i>
8		<i>Wishin Aldgate</i>	<i>1 & 3 Wednesd.</i>	<i>May 1722</i>
9		<i>New Bond Street</i>	<i>Last Thursday</i>	<i>Nov. 25 1722</i>

10		Portland Street, Oxford Market	1 & 3 Wednesd.	Feb. 27 1722
11		Wapping New Stairs	2 & 4 Thursd.	1722
12		Lawmance Lane	2 & 4 Tuesd.	Mar. 28 1723
13		Great Queen Street	1 & 3 Monday	Mar. 30 1723
14		Southwark	Second Monday	Apr. 1 1723
17				
18		Aldersgate	2 & 4 Friday	1723
19				
20		Chancery Lane	2 & Last Thursd.	Aug. 4 1723
21		Back Lane Deptford	2 & 4 Wednesd.	Sep. 11 1723





22		Cheapside	1 & 3 Tuesday	Sep. 18 1723
23		White Cross Street	Second Wednesday	1723
24		Gloucester Wells	Third Monday	Dec. 24 1723
25				
27		Norwich	First Thursd.	1724
28		Chichester	Third Wednesd.	July 17 1724
29		Bridges St. Chester	First Tuesday	1724
30		Carmarthen South Wales		1724
31		Portsmouth in Hampshire	1 & 3 Friday 4 allwk	1724
32		Congleton in Cheshire		1724
33				

34		Finch Lane	2 & 4 Wednesd.	Jan. 22 1724
35		Behind y ^e Royal Exchange late y ^e Swan & Rums	1 & 3 ^d Friday	Feb. 1724
36		Ludgate Street	Fourth Monday	Apr. 1725
37				
38		Gerrard Street	First Tuesday	May 25 1725
39				
40				
41				
42				
43		Grosvenor Street	First Thursd.	Jan. 12 1727
44		Salford near Manchester	First Monday	1727
45		St. Alban's Street	Third Monday	Jan. 31 1727
46		St. Bernard Street, Madrid	First Sunday	1727
47				



46		Warwick	1 & 3 Friday	Apr. 22 1728
47				
48				
49		Suffolk Street	2 & 4 th Wednesd	1728
50		Great Ryder Street St. James's	1 & 3 Thursday	1728
51		Gibraltar	First Tuesday	Nov. 1728
52		Scarborough	First Wednesd.	Aug. 27 1729
53		Lynn Regis Norfolk	First Friday	Octo. 1 1729
54				
55		Snow Hill	1 & 3 Thursd.	Jan. 24 1729
56		Madox St. Hannover Square	First Monday	Mar. 25 1730
57		Near Chichester	Tuesday in Easter Week	in the Reign of Ful. Lazar





58		Canterbury	1 & 3 Wednesd.	Apr. 3 1730
01		Newgate Street	First Thursday	May 22 1730
02		Bowling Green Putney	1 & 3 Saturday	July 17 1730
03		Lincoln	First Tuesday	Sep. 7 1730
04		Northampton	First Saturday	Jan. 12 1730
05		Holywell St Shoredich	3d Tuesday	Jan. 26 1730
06		Bengall East Indies		1730
07		Ludgate Hill	2 & 4 Monday	1730
08		Fenchurch Street	1. st Friday	1730
09		Macclesfield Cheshire		1731

70		Newgate Street	2 & 4 th Monday	Oct. 21 1731
71		Bury St Edmunds	1 & 3 Thursday	Nov. 1 1731
72		Smithfield	2 & 4 Wednesday	Dec. 17 1731
73		Behind the Royal Exchange	1 & 3 Tuesday	Dec. 23 1731
74		Leather Lane	1 & 3 Monday	Jan. 11 1731
75		St. Margarets Hill Southwark	Third Monday	Feb. 2 1731
76		Leigh in Lancashire		Feb. 22 1731
77		Woolver: hampton	First Monday	Mar. 28 1732
78		A La Ville de Tonnerre a Paris	First Monday	Apr. 3 1732
79				
81		Greek Street Soho	1 & 3 Saturday	May 25 1732










82		York Street St James's Square	2 & 4 Thursday	Jun. 21 1732
83		Ludgate Street	2 & 4 Thursday	Jun. 29 1732
84		Tower Street	2 & 4 Wednesday	Jul. 12 1732
85		Ipwich	2 & 4 Thursday	1732
86	NEW INN	Exeter	1 & 3 Wednesday	1732
87		Lubeck in y Strand	2 & 4 Thursday	Aug. 17 1732
88				
89		S. Agnes to Clare at Hogsden	First Saturday	Aug. 29 1732
90	ROYAL VINE- YARD	St James's Park	1 & 3 Saturday	Sep. 5 1732
91		Leicester Fields	1 & 3 Tuesday	Sep. 8 1732
92		Darby		Sep. 14 1732
93	A PRIVATE ROOM	Bolton Lee Moor Lancashire	Next Wed to every full Moon	Nov. 9 1732





94	CROWN COFFEE HOUSE	Crispin Street Spittle Fields	1 Sunday and 3d Monday	Nov. 15 1732
95				
96		Bury St Edmund's	2 & 4 Thursday	Dec. 15 1732
97		Katherine Street, Salisbury	1 & 3 Wednesday	Dec. 27 1732
98	COFFEE HOUSE	Near the Hermitage Bridge	1 & 3 Thursday	Feb. 2 1734
99		White Chappell	2 & 4 Monday	Feb. 17 1732
100		At Chelsea	2 & 4 Thursday	Mar. 3 1732
101		Bath	1 & 3 Friday	May 18 1733
102		Behind y New Church in y Strand	1 & 3 Monday	May 23 1733
103		Bury Lancashire	next Thu to every full Moon	Jul. 26 1733
104		Stourbridge Worcestershire	every Wednesday	Aug. 1 1733
105		Ludgate Hill	2 & 4 Wednesday	Dec. 27 1733

106	FORREST'S COFFEE HOUSE	Charing Cross	Second Wednesd.	1733
107				
108		Abakon at Hamble	every other Wednesd.	Oct. 23 1740
109		Birmingham	Last Monday	1733
110	ROYAL EXCHANGE	Boston. New England	2 & 4 Saturd.	1733
111		Valenciennes French Flanders		1733
112				
113		Plymouth	1 & 3 Friday	1734
114		Without Bishopsgate	1 & 3 Thursd.	Jun. " 1735
115		Shakespeare Servants Lodge Covent Garden	3 Wed. in Jan. Apr. July. Octob.	Jun. 24 1735
116		Haague		1735

117		Near Newcastle upon Tyne	First Monday	Jun. 24 1735
118		Aubigny in France	First Monday	Aug. 12 1735
119		Oswestry Shropshire	2 & 4 Thursd.	Aug. 25 1735
120		Lisbon		1735
121		Warminster in Wiltshire	First Thursd.	1735
122		In Old Bread Street	First Wednesd.	Oct. 30 1735
123		Bristol	1 & 3 Friday	Nov. 12 1735
124		Savannah Province of Georgia		1735
125	ASHLEY'S LONDON PUNCH HOUSE	Ludgate Hill	1 & 3 Thursd.	Mar. 1 1735
126		Colchester	1 & 3 Monday	1735
127		Gates-head Bishoprick of Durham	2 & 4 Wednesd.	Mar. 8 1735
128		Shrewsbury	First Monday	Apr. 16 1736

120		<i>Fashion Street Spittle Fields</i>	2 & 4 Monday	Jun. 11 1736
121		<i>Weymouth & Melcomb Regis, Dorsetshire</i>		1736
122		<i>Norwich</i>		1736
123		<i>Tyde Barn Street, Leverpool</i>	First Wednesday	Jun. 25 1736
124		<i>St Michels Alley Cornhill</i>	1 & 3 Monday	Aug. 16 1736
125		<i>Edgemarkton Street Birmingham</i>	2 & 4 Tuesday	Sep. 20 1736
126		<i>Cateaton Street</i>	1 & 3 Wednesday	Dec. 2 1736
127		<i>Fronmonger Lane</i>	2 & 4 Friday	Dec. 21 1736
128		<i>Bartholomew Lane, late St. Buffalo's Head.</i>	2 & 4 Friday	Dec. 31 1736
129		<i>Swallow Street Durham</i>	First Thursday	Jan. 24 1736
130		<i>West Smithfield</i>	2 & 4 Monday	Feb. 14 1736
140				

141		<i>Braintree Essex</i>	Third Thursday	Mar. 17 1736
142				
143		<i>Southwark</i>	Fourth Monday	Mar. 30 1737
144		<i>Spittle Fields</i>	2 & 4 Friday	Apr. 18 1737
145				
146				
147		<i>Old Bond Street</i>	1 & 3 Tuesday	Aug. 24 1737
148		<i>King Street Seven Dials</i>	1 & 3 Thursday	Sep. 21 1737
149		<i>Cheapside</i>	2 & 4 Tuesday	Dec. 8 1737
150		<i>Thipton Mallet Somerset Shire</i>	1 & 3 Monday	Dec. 12 1737
151		<i>Above Hillin St. Paulinrich, Lincoln</i>	1 & 3 Monday	Dec. 23 1737
152		<i>Hereford</i>	1 & 3 Monday	Jan. 16 1737

153				
154	PARHAM LODGE	Parham. Antigua		Jan. 31 1737
157		Gloucester		Mar. 28 1738
158		Crispin Street. Spittle Fields	& 3 Tuesday	May 3 1738
159				
160				
162		Halifax. Yorkshire	Left Monday	Jul. 12 1738
163		Tenkebury Gloucester Shire	1 & 3 Tuesday	Oct. 26 1738
164	The Great Lodge of	S. John's Antigua	2 & 4 Wednesday	Nov. 22 1738

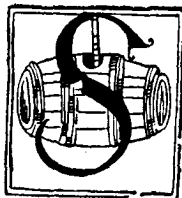
165		Parfonage Lane. Manchester	1 & 3 Monday	1738
166		King Street Seven Dials	2 & 4 Monday	Jan. 27 1738
167		Northgate Street. Chester	Second Monday	Feb. 1 1738
168		S. Alban's	2 & 4 Thursd.	Feb. 10 1738
169		Rumford Essex	1 & 3 Friday	Mar. 13 1738
170	BAKER'S LODGE	S. Mary's Str. S. John's Antigua		Mar. 14 1738
172		Portsmouth Common Southampton	First Tuesday	Apr. 24 1739
174	BASSE- TERRE LODGE	 Christophers		Jun. 21 1739
175		Spalding. Lincolnshire		Jun. 22 1739
176		Denmark Ld. Strand	1 & 3 Wednesday	Aug. 29 1739

177		King Street Westminster	2 & 4 Monday	Oct. 8 1739
178		Hydro Park Corner	2 & 4 Wednesday	Oct. 25 1739
179		Leicester	2 & 4 Tuesday	Dec. 7 1739
180		In the Poulterey	3d Wednesday	Jan. 16 1739
181		Banbury Oxfordshire	every Full Moon if on a Thu. or the Thur. before	Mar. 31 1740
182		Kingston in Jamaica	1 & 3 Saturday	Apr. 14 1739
183		Little St. Martin's street Leicester street	1 & 3 Friday	June 26 1740
184		Tower Street Bristol		July 10 1740
185		Calcutta East India		1740
186		Barbadoes		1740
187		Lausanne in the Canton of Berne Switzerland		Feb. 2 1739
188		Whitehaven Cumberland	First Monday	Mar. 19 1740

189		High Street at Slaverford West South Wales		Apr. 14 1741
190		Coventry Street	2 & 4 Wednesday	Apr. 13 1742
191		Leominster in the County of Hereford		Oct. 11 1742
192		Frankfort in Germany	2 & 4 Tuesday	June 17 1742
193		Jamaica		1742
194		Dolgelley in Merioneth N. Wales.	First Tuesday	Sep. 17 1743
195		Broad Street Bristol		Mar. 20 1743
196		St. George Emperors Court at Hamburg		Sep. 24 1743
197		Copenhagen Denmark		Oct. 25 1743
198		Norwich	2 & 4 Tuesday	May 9 1747

MASONIC BLUE.

BY W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D., *Grand Treasurer, Ireland.*



OME years ago our Worshipful Master, Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., favoured the Lodge with an interesting and ingenious paper on *Colours in Freemasonry*.¹ The relation of colours to ideas has ever appealed to the artistic, no less than to the scholarly, temperament, and our Worshipful Master is eminently fitted to regard the question from both points of view.

At the time when Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe's original paper was read before our Lodge, the present writer ventured to indicate some points on which opinions might differ, or further investigation might be expedient. Since then, our Worshipful Master's essay has been republished in more than one form, as might be anticipated when matter and manner were so aptly matched. Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe's essay reached even the unmistakable, though undesirable, popularity of unauthorised reproduction, for a would-be author at the Antipodes, relying on his distance, had the shameless audacity to publish the greater part of Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe's article as his own. All that can be said in extenuation of this act of literary piracy is that the plagiarist was so convinced of the value of the booty, that he willingly incurred, and eventually suffered, the penalty of exposure and contempt.

Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe's courteous mention of the present writer and his opinions entails the corresponding courtesy, or, rather, imposes the duty of setting forth the reasons on which those opinions are based, even at the risk of appearing to labour again over the ground so lately traversed by our Worshipful Master.

No better plan can be devised for clearing the ground, than to avail ourselves of Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe's own words, quoted from the most recent authorised publication.

"Briefly, my theory is this:—The colour of the Grand Officers clothing was adopted from the ribbon of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The Grand Stewards from the second National Order—the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. The Scottish Grand Lodge undoubtedly copied the ribbon of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and the Grand Lodge of Ireland anticipated the formation of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick in 1788 by selecting light blue—thus accidentally completing the series, although I would suggest that light blue may in all probability have been chosen merely to mark a difference from the English Grand Lodge. In like manner I believe the light blue of our own private Lodge clothing was, by a natural sequence of ideas, adopted to contrast with the deeper colour of Grand Lodge attire, and not very long after the last-named became the rule."

Lodge of Research ; Transactions, 1909-1910 (p. 109).

Undoubtedly, our W.M. is to be congratulated on the ingenuity of this surmise, which has won a conditional assent from W. Bro. Henry Sadler, though even that Master of Archives is unable to adduce any direct evidence in its support.² When reduced to logical dimensions the arguments in favour of the surmise seem to be two in number. First, the pregnant suggestion, or assumption, apparently accepted on all hands, that the selection of Green, the colour of the Order of the Thistle, by the

¹ *A.Q.C.*, xvii., 3.

² *Memorials of the Globe Lodge*, by Henry Sadler ; London, 1904, p. 71.

Grand Lodge of Scotland when it followed the example of the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, presupposed the adoption of Blue by those Grand Lodges as an imitation of the Order of the Garter. Secondly, the coincidence, otherwise hard to explain, that the inferior Grand Stewards Lodge was marked by the colour of the inferior Order of Knighthood. These arguments are discounted to a certain extent by the manifest improbability that Peers of the Realm, proud of the highest distinction their Sovereign could bestow, would knowingly acquiesce in the presumption—such it would seem to them—that led such a heterogeneous conglomeration as Grand Lodge to travesty the ensign of the most exclusive Order of Knighthood in Christendom. The sudden and public adoption of any colour by the Freemasons for such a purpose would infallibly have attracted the attention and drawn forth the jibes of the pamphleteers. Again, the argument from the procedure of the Grand Lodge of Scotland is without much force, unless it can be shown that the reasons which led the Order of the Thistle to take Green for its colour in 1687 and 1703 would weigh less with the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736 when it, too, came to select a colour.

When all is said and done, it must be admitted that the acceptance or rejection of an hypothesis that cannot be supported by evidence depends mainly on the mental temperament and intellectual training of the student to whose judgment the hypothesis is submitted. For example, the ordinary prosaic enquirer will see, in the selection of Blue as the distinctive colour of Freemasonry, only the natural sequence of the Legend of King Solomon's Temple. For the Jews had been Divinely commanded to wear, and the legendary Jewish Craftsmen must be supposed to have worn, a "riband of blue." This explanation would carry probability with it to the mere historical enquirer, uninspired by imagination.¹

Another enquirer, imbued with the notion that Speculative usages, when properly questioned, ought to disclose Operative traditions, might find similar probability in the conjecture that the selection of Blue was due to the unconscious reproduction of the Ecclesiastical colour once universally associated throughout Christendom with the Virgin-Mother, so prominent a figure in the pre-Reformation Invocations of the Old Charges,² drawing in her train the red ensign of St. George of Cappadocia, her steward and our Patron Saint.

A third, more prone to lay traditions, might attribute our Blue and Red to Speculative reflections, transmitted through the Acception of the Heraldic Azure and Gules sometimes associated with the Chevron of the Arms of the Masons' Company.³

A fourth scholar, scenting Comacine possibilities, might easily persuade himself that he could descry the source of all our Masonic colours in the White, Blue, Red, and Green Organizations of Imperial Rome and Byzantium. A marvellous coincidence of colours, at all events.⁴

So on and on, till the inquirer cries with Addison, "I'm weary of conjectures!"

¹ "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, and bid them that they make them fringes in the borders of their garments, throughout their generations, and that they put upon the fringe of the borders a riband of blue."—Numbers, xv., 38. No distinctive mark has ever been worn more diligently, more extensively, or more persistently than this fringe with its Riband or Cord of Blue. It was worn by our Lord: the reader will remember the "hem" or "border" of His garment which the sick would fain touch. It continues part of the ceremonial attire of every Hebrew. The wonder would be, if the Legend of the Temple of Jerusalem did not decorate the Aprons of the Jewish Master-Builders with a "Riband of Blue." It is worth hinting, perhaps, that the foregoing quotation is in direct contiguity with a striking passage in the preliminary stage of the Irish version of the Royal Arch Degree.

² *The Early History of Freemasonry*, J. O. Halliwell, London, 1840 (*Poem*, line 498); *Old Charges of British Freemasons*, W. J. Hughan, second edition, 1895; &c., &c.

³ *The History of Freemasonry*, R. F. Gould; 1885, vol. ii., p. 197. *The Hole Craft of Masonry*, E. Conder, London, 1894, p. 92.

⁴ Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*; chap. xi.

If we may borrow the language of scientific investigation, the theory advocated by Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe now stands as a tentative working hypothesis, capable of explaining the phenomena as far as he knows them, but liable, in common with all other hypotheses, to emendation, confirmation, or rejection, in conformity with the evidence that may come to hand from time to time. At present, Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe's hypothesis may be said to hold the field mainly through lack of qualified competitors.

In the course of the present paper, we hope to show, by incidentally removing a misconception as to the exact colour known in 1734-5 as Garter Blue, that the evidence presented by the contemporaneous usages of the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland is uniform and consistent on both sides of the Channel.

The starting-point of all such enquiries must be the Archives of Grand Lodge. The three earliest extracts bearing on the subject are subjoined.

I.

"Resolved, nem. con, that in all private Lodges and Quarterly Communications and Generall Meetings, the Masters and Wardens do wear the Jewells of Masonry hanging to a White Ribbon (vizt.) That the Master wear the Square, the Senr. Warden the Levell, and the Junr. Warden the Plumb-Rule."

G. L. MINUTES, 24th JUNE, 1727.

II.

"Dr. Desagulier taking Notice of some Irregularities in wearing the marks of Distinction which have been allowed by former Grand Lodges "

"Proposed, that none but the Grand Master, his Deputy and Wardens shall wear their Jewels in Gold or Gilt pendant to blue Ribbons about their necks and white leather Aprons lined with blue Silk.

"That all those who have served any of the three Grand Offices shall wear the like Aprons lined with blue Silk in all Lodges and assemblies of Masons when they appear clothed.

"That those Brethren who are Stewards shall wear their Aprons lined with red Silk and their proper Jewels pendant to red Ribbons.

"That all those who have served the Office of Steward be at liberty to wear Aprons lined with red silk and not otherwise.

"That all Masters and Wardens of Lodges may wear their Aprons lined with White Silk and their respective Jewels with plain white Ribbons but of no other colour whatsoever.

"The Deputy Grand Master accordingly put the question whether the above Regulation should be agreed to

And it was carried in the affirmative Nemine Con."

G. L. MINUTES, 17th MARCH, 1731.

III.

"Two Grand Masters aprons lined with Garter Blue silk and turn'd over two inches with blue silk linings. Two Deputy Grand Masters Aprons turned over an inch & $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto. One apron turned with the deepest yellow for the Grand Master's Sword bearer."

RAWLINSON MS., C. 136, 1734.

The foregoing extracts comprise all that is extant of the Sumptuary Laws of the Grand Lodge of England during the first twenty years or so of its existence. They are here brought together in print, in order that the reader may judge whether they support the contention that the colours of Freemasonry were selected with a view to symbolism. The first two extracts have been verified by our W.M. elect, W. Bro. Henry Sadler, admittedly the highest authority on the Archives of his Grand Lodge.

The third is transcribed by the present writer from the original memorandum preserved in the Bodleian Library, and was published in our Transactions just twelve years ago.¹

From the earlier of the two Grand Lodge Minutes quoted above, under date of 24th June, 1727, the inference may be legitimately drawn that the Officers of certain private Lodges had already begun to wear their Jewels pendant from Ribbons other than white in colour. Otherwise, Grand Lodge would not have felt called on to pass the Resolution. There is nothing on the face of it to show whether the Resolution was directed against miscellaneous varieties of hues, such as flourish under the Grand Lodge of Scotland to-day; or against trespass by private Lodges on a distinctive colour already adopted for Grand Officers. From a note to Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe's text we learn that our W.M. Elect, Bro. Henry Sadler, holds that the change in colour of Grand Lodge clothing took place about 1726, and Bro. Sadler is the expert who, of all men living, is best qualified to judge. We may assume, therefore, that the Ribbons and Apron-linings of Grand Officers were Blue in colour from 1727 onwards.

On the authority of the Memorandum of 1734, we can take it as assured that the recognised colour of Grand Officers' clothing had by that time become Garter Blue. The Deputy Grand Master's order seems to have had nought to do with esoteric symbolism. It was obviously designed to procure the goods in the ordinary way of business. The words Garter Blue were to be taken in their every-day commercial sense. If there had been a sudden change in the colour known to the public as Garter Blue shortly before the date of the order, we should expect to find some indication or direction vouchsafed to the tradesman, to determine whether the goods he supplied were to be of the Old or the New colour, especially as the Old had been in fashion for centuries. It behoves us, therefore, to ascertain what shade of Blue was worn by Knights of the Order in the days of Ashmole and Anstis. In this enquiry we shall be greatly facilitated by the incidental information placed at the disposal of students by their indefatigable fellow-worker, Bro. Henry Sadler, in the invaluable sketch of the origin and history of the Red Apron, annexed to his *Memorials of the Globe Lodge*, to which we have already referred.

At the outset, some uncertainty hangs over the foundation of the Order of the Garter; our main chroniclers, Froissart, Stow, and Camden, are at variance, and give each a different date, while Ashmole may be said to have fairly demolished Polydore Vergil's delightful story about the blushing Countess and the gallant King.²

¹ A.Q.C., vol. xi., p. 36. The object and occasion of the memorandum will be best understood from the commentary appended in our *Transactions*.

"No. 57.—ORDER FOR APRONS, at the Constitution of the Lodge at the Prince of Orange's Head in Mill Street, Southwark, given by Tho^s. Batson, Esq., D.G.M. 1734.
(MS. on a small piece of paper, 7 by 4½ inches.)

[The document begins with what seems to be the original order in the Deputy Grand Master's autograph:—

"Two Grand Masters aprons lined with Garter Blue silk and turn'd over two inches with white silk strings. Two Deputy Grand Masters Aprons turned over an inch & ½ ditto. One apron lined with the deepest yellow silk for the Grand Master's Swordbearer."

Beneath the foregoing is the following in a different hand:—

"The order for Aprons at the Constitution of the Lodge at the Prince of Orange's Head, in Mill Street, Southwark, given by Thomas Batson, Esq., D.G.M."

All that can be said of the authorship of this paragraph, is that it is not in the handwriting either of Dr. R. Rawlinson or of the compiler of this volume."]

The allusion in the last line of the foregoing is to Thomas Towl, the long-forgotten compiler of the volume, to whom the preservation of the memorandum is really due. The fortunes of the Lodge which was erased in 1745, can be traced in Lane's *Masonic Records*.

² Ashmole would have done well to confine himself to destructive criticism, for his counter-hypothesis, that Edward III., in cold blood, sent round a Garter "in imitation of the Round Table," as an incentive to "martial prowess," is not a whit more credible, and vastly less romantic.

No such uncertainty, however, obscures the colour of the Ribbon and Garter in the early days of the Order. All authorities concur in depicting it as a very pale blue: one authority goes so far as to describe it as being "of a watery tinge." This was the prescribed shade till the Tudor period, when the change in the State religion necessitated a revision of the Statutes of the Order. The ecclesiastical forms and invocations that suited Edward III. were unsuited to Edward VI. The Blue of the Order lost its watery tinge, and became a light Sky-blue, a hue which it retained until the Hanoverian period. Eventually, the hue was deepened to what is now known as Garter Blue, and our immediate object is to determine as exactly as possible the time at which the change occurred.

At first sight, no difficulty might be expected. The alteration would, doubtless, have been entered in the Statutes. But the Statutes give us no help. As lately as 1805, when they were revised by George III., the garter-blue Mantle of the Order was styled "a Robe of Heavenly Colour." In fact, the change was due not to a Statute, but to the personal wish of the Sovereign, operating unofficially: hence the uncertainty. This consideration would, of itself, seem to dispose of the assumption that the words "Garter Blue," used without explanation in 1734, could mean to a tradesman a tint recently and suddenly adopted without statutory or other public announcement.

All authorities agree that the reason for the alteration in colour is to be found in the desire of the Sovereign to make a distinction between Knights of the Garter installed by himself, and the Knights installed by the Pretender, who still claimed the right to do so, as legitimate King of England and Sovereign of the Order. The step has been blamed as ill-advised and undignified, but it was effectual, and it only concerns us to determine when it was carried into effect.¹

The first and most obvious clue is to be derived from contemporary portraits of noblemen wearing the insignia of the Order, though some care must be exercised in weighing this form of evidence. Unqualified dependence can be placed only on formal and ceremonial portraits in which the correct depiction of the insignia forms the first essential. Every great painter is bound to subordinate details to his general scheme, and plumes himself on idealising his subject without apparent falsification of the original. Sometimes, too, the tint selected for the portrait was that of the time when the wearer had been installed, and not that in vogue when the portrait was being painted.²

The earliest example of the engraver's art that brings the insignia of the Garter into connection with Freemasonry is Pine's famous Frontispiece to the *Book of Constitutions*, 1723, which was reproduced in the corresponding Irish *Book of Constitutions*, Dublin, 1730. In the foreground of the Frontispiece, the Duke of

¹ *Apropos de bleu*, who is there that will to-day recognise the following quotation?

"Si tu ne tais pas, dit Schannard, qui ressentait déjà des symptômes
"d'aliénation mentale, je vais t'exécuter l'allegro de ma Symphonie sur
"l'influence du bleu dans les Arts."

La Vie de Bohême, Paris, 1860: ed. 113me., p. 45.

Yet there was a day, and that not so long ago, when Henri Murger was a name to conjure by, and the humours of Alexandre Schannard and his *confrères* set the whole world of letters a-laughing.

² A notable instance will be found in the celebrated picture of Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, now in the National Portrait Gallery. In this portrait the Earl wears the sky blue ribbon of his Installation of 1730, not the dark blue of 1765, when the portrait was painted by the eminent State-painter, Allan Ramsay. A remarkable circumstance is that the Earl had been painted some years previously with a dark blue ribbon by an equally famous painter, William Hoare, R.A., and the two pictures hang beside one another in the National Portrait Gallery.

Readers of Bro. W. J. Hughan's *Jacobite Lodge in Rome*, 1735-7, will recall Allan Ramsay's visit to that Lodge.

Montagu, apparelled in the full Robes of a Knight of the Garter, hands the *Book* to his successor, the Duke of Wharton, who is clad in Ducal Robes. Notwithstanding the limitations of Black and White, the engraver has successfully indicated the light tint of the Duke's Garter.¹

The testimony of the official portraits is clear and explicit. In the Coronation pictures of George I. and George II. the colour of the Garter Ribbon is sky blue. So far as is known, there is no contemporary portrait of George I. wearing a Garter Ribbon of any other colour than the Sky-blue which had been the colour of the Order for close upon two centuries, and which had acquired the name of Garter Blue. Further, we are assured, on authority, that "George II. and his grandsons (sons of Frederick, Prince of Wales) are the earliest wearers of Dark Blue."² Frederick, Prince of Wales, who made a point of disregarding his father's wishes, seems to have worn the light blue Garter till his death in 1751.

The verdict of the antiquaries and historians of the Order of the Garter concurs with the testimony of the portraits. In 1842, the eminent antiquary, Sir Harris Nicolas published his *History of the Order*, and took occasion to discuss fully the question of the date at which Sky-blue was superseded by Dark Blue. His conclusion is stated in the following words :

" It is proper to state here that the change in the colour of the Garter and Ribband from light or sky Blue to dark, or as it is now called "Garter Blue" is generally supposed to have taken place about this time [1745], for the purpose of distinguishing the Companions from those persons upon whom the Pretender assumed the power of bestowing the Order."

Sir Harris Nicolas, *The History of the Orders of Knighthood in the British Empire*. London, 1842. Vol. ii., p. 281.

When Sir Harris Nicolas comes to treat of the Insignia and Habits of the Order, he investigates the question in detail, and with exemplary candour.

"Though James the Second ceased to be King of England at the Revolution of 1689, neither he nor his descendants relinquished their pretensions to the Crown; and as they consequently deemed themselves Sovereigns of the Order of the Garter, they not only continued to wear its Ensigns, but, like King Charles the Second during the Commonwealth, bestowed them on others. The House of Stewart always wore the Ribband and Garter of the original Sky Blue colour: but, according to one authority, soon after the accession of King George the First, or, according to others, at the time of the Rebellion of 1745, it was thought expedient to distinguish the Companions whom the Sovereign might honour with the Order, from those persons who received it from the Pretender. It was therefore determined that the Mantle, Ribband and Garter, should in future be dark blue; whence the popular electioneering cries of "True Blue" and "True Blue will never stain" are said to have arisen."

Sir Harris Nicolas, *ibid.*, pp. 359-360, Vol. ii.

In an interesting paper communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1838, and quoted by Sir Harris Nicolas in a note to the foregoing passage, Sir Henry Ellis, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, strongly supports the opinion that the change in colour was due to George II. and not to George I., his words are :

"Upon the change of colour of the Ribband others, I am aware, have ascribed it to King William, and to King George I., but, in both instances, I conceive without foundation."

¹ *Caementaria Hibernica, Fasc., I.*, 1895, where the suggestive difference between the Robes of the Grand Masters was noted for the first time in this generation, as far as the present writer is aware.

² *History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire*; vol. ii., p. 361, (note).

Sir Henry Ellis then goes on to adduce the evidence to the same effect of Joseph Planta, the eminent bibliophile whom he had succeeded at the British Museum.

“My predecessor in the British Museum as Principal Librarian, the late Joseph Planta Esq^{re}., informed me that the change from light to dark Blue was really made by King George II. about the time of the Rebellion of 1745.”

Sir Henry Ellis, *apud*. Sir H. Nicolas, *loc. cit.*

It would be difficult to cite authorities of greater weight upon any topic requiring knowledge of the period. In the present case, their weight is enhanced, because they represent in their persons the unbroken literary tradition of the century from 1762, when Planta joined the Staff of the British Museum, to 1862, when Sir Henry Ellis practically ceased to control its destinies.

The great authorities cited did not, however, regard the question from the Masonic point of view. If they had done so, they might have found corroboration of their opinion in the shade of Blue that found favour with the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1730-1. There is no difficulty in identifying the precise tint, for we have in evidence the Ribbons by which Seals were attached to the early Irish Warrants.¹

All the evidence we have goes to show that the Laws, Customs, and Practices of the Grand Lodge of Ireland were identical with those of the Grand Lodge of England during the first dozen years or so of its existence as a Grand Lodge. This identity of work lasted until “some variations were made in the established forms”—the phrase is not new; it is the authorised pronouncement of the *Book of Constitutions*—by the Grand Lodge of England, owing to circumstances and conditions that did not obtain in Ireland.²

The exemption of the Irish Craft from these “variations,” and the consequent persistence of the Grand Lodge of Ireland in observing the older “established forms,” led to the formation, among its adherents in England, of the Grand Lodge of the Antients, which claimed to work “according to the Old Institutions.” Hence, the characteristic Work of the Irish Craft can be traced back, through the Work of the Antients, to the identical Work that obtained throughout the craft before the “variations” were made. Here is an instance taken from Laurence Dermott’s famous address prefixed to the Ahiman Rezon. After animadverting on the mode of wearing the Apron with the flap turned down—a mode then new, but now universal—he proceeds:—

“ . . . There was another old custom that gave umbrage to the young architects, i.e., that is the wearing of aprons, which made the gentlemen look like so many mechanicks therefore it was proposed, that no brother (for the future) should wear an apron. This proposal was rejected by the oldest members who declared, that the aprons were all the signs of masonry then remaining among them, and for that reason they would keep and wear them. It was then proposed, that (as they were resolved to wear aprons) they should be turned upside down, in order to avoid appearing mechanical. This proposal took place and answered the design, for that which was formerly the lower part, was now fastened round the abdomen, and the bib and strings hung downwards, dangling in such manner as might convince the spectators, that there was not a working mason amongst them.

¹ English readers must bear in mind that the Grand Lodge of Ireland was the first to introduce the now universal custom of Constituting Lodges by means of Grand Lodge Charters or Warrants, and that the practice was not adopted by the Grand Lodge of England for a full quarter of a century afterwards, so that there is no corresponding evidence on their side of the Channel.

² *Book of Constitutions, Noorthouck*; London, 1784, p. 240. Cf. Circular letter from Grand Lodge of the Antients, signed by R. Leslie, G.S., 2nd March, 1802.

"Agreeable as this alteration might seem to the gentlemen, nevertheless it was attended with an ugly circumstance: for, in traversing the lodge, the brethren were subject to tread upon the strings, which often caused them to fall with great violence, so that it was thought necessary to invent several methods of walking,* in order to avoid treading upon the strings. In brief, every meeting produced an addition or a palinody. . . ."

* After many years observations on those ingenious methods of walking up to a brother, &c. I conclude, that the first was invented by a Man grievously afflicted with the Sciatica. The Second by a Sailor, much accustomed to the rolling of a Ship. And the third by a man, who for recreation or through excess of strong liquors, was wont to dance the drunken Peasant.

AHIMAN REZON: *Third Edition*, (pp. xxviii.-xxxix); London, 1778.

The covert allusion in the foregoing passage to a "variation made in the established forms" was well understood at the time of its utterance, and is not less plain to Brethren versed in the characteristic differences between the give-and-take Ritual adopted by the United Grand Lodge of England at the Union, and the more conservative Work of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. But Laurence Dermott's words reach a very different audience to-day. His good-humoured banter runs the risk of bearing no meaning for hearers whose mental temperament is not in accord with its manner, and whose knowledge does not include acquaintance with its matter.

Without lifting the veil unduly, we may hint that the allusion is to a mode of advancing towards the East, in which the "established form" had been in England, and still is in Ireland, by direct steps, while the "variation" straddles widely from the straight path. The student who knows how to read *along* the lines will find the present practice of the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the sometime practice of the Grand Lodge of the Antients adumbrated in the *Grand Mystery*, 1724, and the *Freemason's Catechism*, 1723, the earliest evidence of the kind possessed by any Grand Lodge. The "variation," adopted by other Jurisdictions, will be found sufficiently indicated in *L'Ordre Trahi*, 1745.¹ So with other statements of Lawrence Dermott, which, though obscured by efflux of time, can be traced back to the period of uniformity in "established forms"; nor can any difference in those forms be shown to have then existed between the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the only Grand Lodges then in existence. Hence we can rest assured, until evidence to the contrary is produced, that the Apron worn by Lord Kingston, when he presided in the Grand Lodge of England in 1730, was similar to, if not identical with the apron worn by his Lordship when he presided in the Grand Lodge of Ireland "the very next year."² Further, we can conclude with even greater assurance that the colour of the trappings was in both cases sky blue, the Garter Blue of the period, as shown in the contemporaneous Ribbons of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Though the light or sky Blue thus associated with the earliest days of the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland was transmitted, through the ubiquitous Army Lodges, to the ends of the earth, yet the colour never commended itself to the Grand Lodges or

¹ The exact reference for serious students is to *The Grand Mystery of Free-Masons Discover'd*; London: Printed for T. Payne, near Stationer's Hall, 1724 (p. 9.). *The Free Mason's Cathechism*, in *The Flying Post*, No. 4712, April 11th-13th, 1723. This latter was discovered and republished exactly thirty years ago, 2nd October, 1880, by our veteran Brother, R. F. Gould, P.G.D., and now awaits re-discovery at the hands of some modern compiler. The "variation" to which Laurence Dermott took jocular exception is unmistakably delineated in *L'Ordre des Francs-Maçons Trahi*; Amsterdam, 1745 (Pl. V.)

² The contemporary portrait of Lord Mountjoy, Grand Master of Ireland, 1738, is the earliest known of a "Noble Grand Master," with the insignia of office. The engraver has unmistakably indicated the light colour of the border and lining of the Apron, in marked contrast with the darker colour of the neck-ribbon. *A.Q.C.*, vol. xviii., 1904.

Orients of Continental Europe, with the single exception of Portugal. The exception is easy to explain. The Grand Lodge of Ireland maintained an oversea Provincial Grand Lodge in Lisbon till 1872. When the *Grande Oriente Lusitano Unido* was formed in that and the following year by the fusion of some half-dozen Masonic bodies that claimed jurisdiction in Portugal, it inherited, or borrowed, the clothing of the Irish Provincial Grand Lodge. Since then, the *Grande Oriente Lusitano Unido* seems to have lost touch with the Grand Lodge of Ireland.¹

Though Sir Harris Nicolas and his eminent colleagues give an uncompromising opinion that the date of the change of colour in the Garter Ribbon was 1745, yet his evident desire to be impartial leads him to mention that, "according to one authority," the change may be ascribed to George I. The earliest and, indeed, the only authority for such an ascription is to be found in an anonymous letter published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1799. This gossiping letter can hardly be called an authority in any proper sense of the word, and is appropriately signed *Nugator*. It runs as follows :

April 21. [1799.]

Mr. Urban,

Your Correspondent Z. in your Magazine for February last, desires to know, when the ribband of the Order of the Garter ceased to be worn round the neck ; and also when the colour of the ribband was changed from a sky-blue to the present deep-blue ? I believe, the first tracings of the wearing of the ribband in the modern way will be seen in some of the portraits of Charles the First and his Court. In Charles the Second's reign, it was common. As to the colour of the ribband, that has not varied to this day, in the Ex-royal House of Stuart, from the original sky-blue. The history of the change of the colour of the ribband is simply this : At the accession of the House of Hanover, it was thought improper, that the King and the Pretender, and they whom they respectively chose to honour, should appear in the insignia of the Order of the Garter without distinctive marks. In England, therefore, from that period, the colour was changed. At the same time (and upon the same principal), the colour of the blue in the royal liveries was changed from the same original shade to that now seen in the ribbands of the Knights of the Garter. After this change in the Royal blue had taken place, Earl Poulett, who had been high in office in the Tory administration of Queen Anne (by which I mean the four last years of her reign), came to town, for a short time, from his retirement in the country, and wore a ribband of the same colour with that with which his Royal Mistress had invested him. This was taken ill ; but he could not be prevailed upon to change his colour. The Duke of Ormond, as may well be supposed, in his disgrace and fugitive state, did not change his colour. Holbein's, Zuccheri's, and Sir Antonio More's portraits, all testify that the pale blue was the colour of the Order, from the time of Henry the Eighth to the time of Elizabeth inclusive ; as, those of Janssen, Vandyke, Lely, and Kneller, prove that the same colour was applied to the same purpose, to the accession of the House of Hanover.

As to the ribband in possession of a descendant of Mr. J. Ashton, I should doubt the fact of its having been worn by King Charles the First on the scaffold ; for, a family with which I am acquainted have a ribband, of which the same is said ; and they are the lineal descendants of Colonel Tomlinson, who commanded the military guard on the fatal day. That is a pale blue ribband, well preserved, and unstained. I have seen the ribband, which the Admiral Earl of Sandwich had on at the time of his death, and by which alone (after having been so long in the water, which had totally obliterated his features) he could be known. That is also a pale sky-blue ribband. The discovery of the Earl of Sandwich's body, from among so many, by his ribband only, is transmitted to us in the

¹ Cf. the elaborately illustrated work by Bro. Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., entitled "Masonic Clothing and Regalia, British and Continental." T. C. and E. C. Jack, Edinburgh, 1897. (Plate xxxv.)

London Gazette; and it is announced in the same article, that the King (Charles the Second) had sent a hearse, coaches, attendants, and troops, to the sea-side, to do honour to his remains.

The anecdote of Earl Poulett and his ribband I know to be authentic.

The Revolution-colours are pale blue and orange. The election-cries of "True Blue," and the saying upon those occasions, that "True Blue will never stain," if traced back into the reigns of the two first Georges, will be found, I imagine, to relate to the original royal colour. If the order of St. Patrick had not assumed this same original blue, I should have hoped to see the day, when the order of St. George might with propriety (provided it was the pleasure of the Sovereign) reassume it. By the bye, the Earl of Sandwich's ribband, though^hso long in the water, was not stained.

Thus, Mr. Urban, I have done what I could to satisfy your Correspondent Z. If I learn that I have satisfied him, and contributed at all to your amusement, and that of any of your Readers, I shall think the half-hour so employed very well bestowed.

Yours etc.,

NUGATOR.

The only points in this delightfully irresponsible letter that concern our present enquiry are the statements to the effect that "at the Accession of the House of Hanover, it was thought proper" to change the colour of the Ribbon; and, secondly, the anecdote about Earl Paulet, by which the date is thought to be fixed. Both statements are very likely true in a general way. No doubt, "at the Accession of the House of Hanover" the double line of Investiture was found very awkward; and, no doubt, Earl Paulet resented the change in the colour of the Ribbon. But the looseness of the anonymous writer's phraseology leaves the precise date at which the change took effect very much where he found it, while Earl Paulet may equally well have resented the change at a later date, inasmuch as he lived till the seventeenth year of George II., the very period to which Sir Harris Nicolas, Sir Henry Ellis, and Joseph Planta, concur in ascribing the change from the light blue that had been in fashion at the Earl's investiture. It would be unprofitable to investigate such gossip too minutely.

Another curious anecdote, depending on oral tradition, is told concerning an earlier change of hue in the Garter Ribbon. The story is to be found in an anonymous book on *The Orders of Knighthood*, well known to have been compiled by Sir Levett Hanson, the schoolfellow of Nelson, and the friend of Warren Hastings.¹ In his account of the Order of the Garter, Sir Levett Hanson writes:

"This [Ribbon], till the reign of King Charles the Second was pale blue: it was watered, and worn pendant from the neck.* His Majesty adopted the present [Mazarine] colour out of compliment to the celebrated and beautiful Hortensia Mancini, Duchess of Mazarine; who visited England during his reign, and whose favourite colour it was."

* For the information, touching this matter we were long since indebted to the late Right Honourable General Sir John Irwin, K.B., who was formerly Governor of Gibraltar, and afterwards Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and a Privy Councillor in that Kingdom. (*Note by Sir Levett Hanson*).

The story belongs to the class *ben trovato, se non vero*, for it fits in wonderfully well with His Majesty's predilection for personally conducted tours round ladies' garters. It is of less dubious merit, in that it throws light on the origin of the phrase Mazarine Blue: a phrase which, despite its French sound, is altogether unknown to the French tongue.

¹ *An Accurate Historical Account of all the Orders of Knighthood at present existing in Europe. By an Officer of the Chancery of the Order of St. Joachim.* London [no date, but printed at Hamburg, 1805]. Vol. II., p. 3.

Fortunately, we are in no doubt as to the precise hue designated by the term, for we have the poet's authority for identifying it with sky-blue.

"The sky above was a bright Mazarine,
Just as though no such thing as a tempest had been."

Ingoldsby Legends, II., 295.

If the conjecture that the adoption of Garter Blue as the colour of Grand Lodge was due to a desire to associate the colours of Freemasonry with our highest Order of Chivalry be held feasible, unlooked for consequences might follow. For instance, the contention that the characteristic Red of the Royal Arch was similarly adopted from the Ribbon of the Order of the Bath can hardly be considered tenable. The Order of the Garter was the highest Order of Chivalry; the Order of the Bath was subordinate, recently revived, and far inferior in popular estimation. There are instances of noblemen, who had been decorated with the Garter, declining the Order of the Bath. In such circumstances, it would argue an amount of self-stultification approaching the fatuous, for the Brethren who had honoured the Craft with the insignia of the highest order of chivalry to confer the insignia of a lower Order of Knighthood on a Higher Degree of Freemasonry. Very plain proof will be required to substantiate such a case.¹

SUCH THEN, is a statement of the grounds on which is based the present writer's opinion.

- (I.) That the colour known as Garter Blue, and specifically mentioned by that name in the Memorandum of 1734, was light (or sky) Blue.
- (II.) That this light (or sky) Blue Clothing, together with other "established forms," was common to the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland in their early days, until "variations were made" by the Grand Lodge of England.
- (III.) That the light (or sky) Blue colour of Lord Kingston's Clothing was the same when he presided in the Grand Lodge of England in 1729-30, as when he presided in the Grand Lodge of Ireland "the very next year."
- (IV.) That the exact shade of light (or sky) Blue worn by Lord Kingston can be determined from the extant Ribbons attached to the Charters (Warrants) of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.
- (V.) That this Masonic Blue has remained unchanged in Ireland since 1730, and that the distinctive clothing of the Grand Master of Ireland is the same in colour to-day as that of the Grand Master of 1730.

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY.

The fact that the National Colour of Ireland is Blue, the very Blue we have been discussing, must be our excuse for an otherwise irrelevant postscript. No misconception of the kind is more prevalent than that which represents the National Colour of Ireland

¹ Sufficient connection between the Red of the Royal Arch and the Order of the Garter may be evolved, by a truly ingenious person, from the Crimson of the Surcoat and Hood. The parallel between the Crimson of the Surcoat, the Inner Garb of a fully equipped Knight, and the Red of the Royal Arch, "the very Essence of Masoury" will commend itself to such an enquirer, enlightened by intuition and untrammelled by evidence.

to be Green. The ascription of this colour to Ireland is of comparatively recent date. The patriotic Irish Volunteers of 1783 wore blue facings on their uniforms. There was no question of green till after their time.

The story goes that when the United Irishmen of 1798 were casting about for suitable colours, they hit upon the fusion of two colours, Orange and Blue, which then marked opposing factions in Ireland. Orange was the symbol of the adherents of Protestant Ascendancy, while Blue was the National colour. The idea was excellent, for it was a pictorial translation of the magic words, UNITED IRELAND. Naturally the idea caught hold of the popular imagination, it was fostered by poets, who never seemed to tire of addressing the Emerald Isle, and by politicians who flaunted it as the symbol of their dislike of English misrule. Presently, it became a sign of pedantic erudition to betray the knowledge that Blue, not Green, had been the National colour. But, through it all, the shade of disaffection that had discoloured its origin and enshrouded its growth, served to perpetuate discord rather than to promote Union.

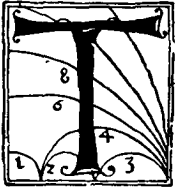
This story depends on oral tradition, so far as the present writer knows, and he shelters himself under the classic phrase, in like case, of the Father of History: "Whether this be true or false, I know not, but it was told me by a Priest;" nay, by a Bishop, the late Rt. Rev. Dr. Reeves, Lord Bishop of Down.¹

W.J.C.C.

¹ My friend, Bro. George Dames Burtchaell, Deputy Ulster King of Arms, has favoured me with the following note on this subject: "The National Colour of Ireland is, as you say, blue, the Colour of the field of the Arms of the Kingdom of Ireland,—azure,—heraldic blue. Hence, 'Azure, a harp or, stringed argent,' has been used as the Official Arms of Ireland since it was Constituted a Kingdom by the Irish Statute 33, Henry VIII., chapter i. (1542). The Arms of the Province of Leinster are said to be vert, an Irish harp or, stringed argent, but this is an invention of the eighteenth century. The harp on a green flag was first used in 1642, by Owen Roe O'Neill, whose 'frigate bears the Irish harp in a green field, in a flag, on the Main top,' which was considered so remarkable a circumstance as to deserve special mention in a letter of the period. There is no other instance of the use of a Green Flag until the end of the eighteenth century. The Irish Arms form the third quarter of the Royal Standard. On the institution of the Order of St. Patrick, in 1783, it was ordained by the Statutes of the Order that the ribbon, and Mantle were to be sky-blue, meaning apparently a lighter blue than the field of the Irish Arms. But there is no doubt the colour of the ribbons of the original Knights was of a darker shade than the regulation pattern now in use.—G.D.B."

Festival of the Four Crowned Martyrs.

TUESDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1910.



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, London, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., I.P.M., as W.M.; Henry Sadler, P.A.G.D.C., S.W.; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., Chap.; Hamon le Strange, P.G.D., Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M., Treas.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; E. H. Dring, S.D.; E. L. Hawkins, J.D.; W. B. Hextall, I.G.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Edward Macbean, P.M.; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C.; Sir C. Purdon Clarke, L.R., P.M.; Sydney T. Klein, L.R., P.M.; and R. F. Gould, P.G.D., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Rev. Prebendary Arthur J. Ingram, P.G.Ch.; Fred. H. Postans, Edwin J. Reid, James E. Holmes, J. Sargeant Stacy, H. R. Justice, A. H. Tapper, I. Gundle, William Howard-Flanders, Percy G. Mallory, R. W. Knightley Goddard, W. J. Evans, Alfred B. Joscelyne, Albert J. Kruger, G.D.C., Belgium; Thomas Cohu, P.G.St.B.; W. W. Mangles, Rev. C. E. L. Wright, P.G.D.; R. Clay Sudlow, P.G.D.; Albert C. Palmer, Capt. J. B. Mansfield, R. J. Houlton, Capt. Arthur R. Owst, D. Bock, Mihill Slaughter, P.A.G.D.C.; J. Leach Barrett, P.G.St.B.; F. W. Levander, W. H. Webb, Israel Solomons, Curt Nauwerck, Eugene E. Street, C. Wyndham-Quin, George Robson, J. C. Zabban, John Thompson, F. W. Mitchell, S. J. Fenton, Dr. D. F. de l'Hoste Ranking, G. Vogeler, C. L. Richardson, R. E. Landesmann, Fred. A. Robinson, F. P. Robinson, W. Wonnacott, W. Leonard Smith, Capt. B. J. Friend, Frank W. Ball, H. Hyde, Henry Harris, E. J. Hiscock, Thos. Leete, J. M. Hamm, A.G.Sec., German Correspondence; A. L. Brown, Rev. H. C. de Lafontaine, P.G.D.; W. J. Thompson, jun., P. Cart de Lafontaine, Joshua Hands, Alfred Tucker, H. M. Baker, Rev. R. T. Gardner, Col. C. H. L. Baskerville, W. W. Harrington, Osborne Pearston, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, James J. Nolan, Alfred F. Robbins, P.G.D.; J. F. H. Gilbard, Col. D. Warliker, W. D. Smith, J. D. Powell, V. B. M. Zanchi, Herbert Y. Mayell, A. C. Walter, Edward Glaeser, Chas. H. Bestow, A. Cadbury Jones, Fred. Armitage, M. Thomson, R. C. Watson, Perceval A. Nairne, P.G.D.; David Flather, L. Danielsson, F. J. Burgoyne, W. R. Patterson, William Lake, P.A.G.D.C.; Dr. John Stokes, and W. J. Clubbs.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. Sir Edward Letchworth, G.Sec.; G. P. Armstrong, P.M. Ikaroa Lodge No. 115 (N.Z.C.); W. Rimer, J.D. Clissold Lodge No. 2551; S. Simon, P.M. Egyptian Lodge No. 27; William Yeo, G.Ty.; B. Marr Johnson, P.Dep.G.D.C.; L. C. Bently, P.M. Holloway Lodge No. 2601; Raphael Benzecry, P.Dis.G.R., Gibraltar; J. A. Davis, Vectis Lodge No. 3075; E. R. Evans, City of London Lodge No. 901; G. Inglefield, St. Paul's Lodge No. 194; E. B. Newton, W.M. Aedile Lodge No. 3281; John A. Ross, S.W. Arnold Lodge No. 1981; N. Chaplin, London Lodge No. 108; Kurt van Kampen, Pilgrim Lodge No. 238; Harry H. Sadler, J.D. Villiers Lodge No. 1194; and F. B. Forsaith, Borough of Bethnal Green Lodge No. 2869.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M., D.C.; J. P. Rylands; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas. Ireland; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; General Sir Charles Warren, P.Dis.G.M., E. Archipelago, P.M.; Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., W.M.; L. A. de Malczovich; Count Goblet d'Alviella, P.G.M., Belgium; and William Watson, Stew.

Thirty-four Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

W.Bro. Henry Sadler, P.A.G.D.C., the Master-Elect, was then regularly installed as Worshipful Master of the Lodge by Bro. Sir Edward Letchworth, G.Sec., assisted by Bros. R. Clay Sadlow, P.G.D.; Mihill Slaughter, P.A.G.D.C.; and B. Marr Johnson, P.Dep.G.D.C.

The W.M. appointed his Officers as follows :—

S.W.	Bro. J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R.
J.W.	„ E. H. Dring.
Chaplain	„ Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch.
Treasurer	„ Bro. Hamon le Strange, Fr.G.M., Norfolk.
Secretary	„ W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C.
Director of Ceremonies	„ F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.
S.D.	„ E. L. Hawkins.
J.D.	„ W. B. Hextall.

The W.M. proposed and the S.W. seconded, “That Bro. Frederick Joseph William Crowe, Past Grand Organist, having completed his year of office as Worshipful Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, the thanks of the Lodge be and hereby are tendered to him for his courtesy in the Chair, and his efficient management of the affairs of the Lodge; and that this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to him,” which was carried by acclamation.

The Secretary called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. W. H. POCKLINGTON, North Finchley.

APRON, of the Loyal United Friends, presented to “P. P. Frederick Metcalf, 2, September 7th, 1854”; printed on satin from a plate engraved by Fr. Roberts, Newcastle Steet, Clerkenwell Close. The Order of Loyal United Friends is now a registered Benefit Society, with headquarters at Banner Street, St. Luke’s, having been established in the year 1812. It has a few branches in London, but its membership seems to be declining.

By Bro. JOHN YARKER, Manchester.

CERTIFICATE, issued at Bath by the Royal Grand Council of Ancient Rites.

Bro. Yarker sends the following notes on this Certificate :—

This old certificate is of exceptional interest. It is believed to date from about 1812, or a year or so after. Bro. Ben Plummer and six other Noble Knights were ‘healed’ by the Antiquity Camp at Bath, the rule being that in conferring the degree of Kadosh, there must be seven such Knights present. Here I may refer to a previous paper on the subject. About the year 1879 I had this plate examined by the Editor of the *Rectangular Review*, and he pronounced it to be of about the date mentioned, and said that there were certain alterations made in it. Of course everyone knows that in altering a copper-plate the back is beaten out to level the front and the part then re-engraved. Added to this I may mention that the signature of W. Thompson, K.H., H.P.M. (i.e. Knight Kadosh and High Priest of Melchisedek) is that of an old Magistrate, who had then been fifty years a member of these degrees. The large black seal is that of the Dunckerley Conclave, the two small ones are the armorial seals of George Parfitt and William Thompson. It is said that the well-known ‘traveller, Dr. Wolff, was a member of these degrees and asserted that the other Councils “had no truth.” The system varied in some respects from that of the ordinary Grand Councils. It gave the secrets of each degree, and the leading degree had a Chair-word, inasmuch as these degrees were conferred only after installation as Master. It is also noteworthy both as showing the origin of the system and the date of the Certificate, that, as was the case with the original Charleston Certificates of 1802, it omits the degree of Prince of the Tabernacle, thus making the Kadosh the 29° and not the 30° as it became later. The degrees at the close of the certificate are those of the Dunckerley system, with some additions.

In case of need Chair rank was assured by creating the brother a Commander of Palestine. The High Priest of Melchisedek was chief of the Priestly order, and there was a covering gripe and word for the whole system.

I was given to understand that the alteration of the copper-plate was made when Misraim was introduced, and for other necessities about 1822, when the Duke of Sussex accepted Chieftainship of Misraim in England, the Duke of Athol in Scotland, and the Duke of Leinster in Ireland.



APRON OF THE ORDER OF ROYAL UNITED FRIENDS.

Exhibited by Bro. W. H. Pocklington.



ALL GLORY TO THE MOST HIGH

THE

ROYAL GRAND COUNCIL OF ANCIENT RITES

TIME IMMEMORIAL







For England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and the dependencies of the British Crown from the East of the Royal Grand Council of Ancient Rites, and upon the basis of Immortality over the whole O.E.C. under the G.C. of the Great East, and sitting at Bath, Somersetshire, Sat. 4th 22nd Aug. 2nd 1877.

Be it known to all Men, that our Most Noble Sir R. H. D. M. and R. D. P. H. being Royal Grand Representatives and Rulers of the Royal Grand Council of Ancient Rites, do hereby certify that the following are the names of the members of the Royal Grand Council of Ancient Rites, who have been duly elected and installed, and that their names have been duly registered upon our sacred Archives in the presence of our Most Noble Sir R. H. D. M. and R. D. P. H.

And we also further certify and proclaim that our Most Noble Sir R. H. D. M. and R. D. P. H. do hereby certify that the following are the names of the members of the Royal Grand Council of Ancient Rites, who have been duly elected and installed, and that their names have been duly registered upon our sacred Archives in the presence of our Most Noble Sir R. H. D. M. and R. D. P. H.

We also further declare that our Most Noble Sir R. H. D. M. and R. D. P. H. do hereby certify that the following are the names of the members of the Royal Grand Council of Ancient Rites, who have been duly elected and installed, and that their names have been duly registered upon our sacred Archives in the presence of our Most Noble Sir R. H. D. M. and R. D. P. H.


 Royal Grand Council





The one thing in this impression that may need any special explanation is the man in the coffin-like object on the right side of the plate, which I was told represented the grave of Shem—why is not apparent. As a matter of fact it refers to the proportion of Noah's ark, according to Genesis vi., and is copied from a plate of Areas Montanus subscribed as follows:—"To her Royal Highness the Princess AMELIA this plate is most humbly dedicated by her Highness's obedient and dutiful servant Lawrence Clarke."

The first division in the centre of Montanus' design is the skeleton of Noah's ark, and a segment of it at each side. The second division is the completed ark. The third division is of the exact figure we have in the Bath certificate; the fourth represents the ark floating upon the waters. Montanus adds to his third "The length of the ark was 300 cubits, its breadth 50, and height 30, so that its length was 6 times its breadth, and 10 times its height, which is the proportion of a dead man when laid out."

In temple building, Vitruvius equally uses the proportion of the human form in its relation to architecture.

Bath in 1871 had also some curious old jewels of which I have rubbings. Bro. Cecil Powell has stated that the Bath Camp of Antiquity was revived by Bristol fratres. This may be so, as is often done in such cases, by assistance at a weak time, but that in 1871 they had minutes is proved by the extracts which have been printed in *A.Q.C.*, and by the fact that at this date Frater Thompson had been 30 years a member.

By Bro. J. P. SIMPSON.

PASSPORT and COMMISSION of Citizen *Gregoire*, from the Revolutionary Committee during the Reign of Terror. *Gregoire* was a Roman Catholic Bishop under the Monarchy, but renounced his orders, and became a violent Jacobin. He was the Chief Prosecutor of Louis XVI., and made a speech denouncing him on his trial. He was subsequently President of the Convention; and he is believed to have been a member of the Lodge *Contrat Sociale*, in Paris, 1790.

Of the signatories, *Billaud Varennes* was elected to the Committee 15th September, 1792; he incited the mob to massacres. After the death of Robespierre, he was impeached for crimes during the Reign of Terror, and was compelled to retire. Subsequently he roused the Jacobins to revolt, and was sentenced to death.

Barere was President at the trial of Louis XVI., and is called by Macaulay "the most revolting character in history." He was the arch-instigator of the horrors during the Reign of Terror; he betrayed his colleagues, Robespierre and St. Just; he sold himself to Napoleon; and attempted to do the same to the Bourbons. He died in retirement in his native town in January, 1841, the last survivor of the Revolutionary leaders.

By Bro. HENRY SADLER.

Some SNUFF-BOXES, from the Museum of Grand Lodge.

- a. Box of French make, with the well-known Masonic motto pictorially represented by an ear, an eye, and locked lips. Presented to Grand Lodge by Bro. S. B. Wilkinson.
- b. Silver box, formerly belonging to the Chevalier Ruspini. Presented to Grand Lodge by Bro. Dr. William Hammond.
- c. Silver-mounted shell, with representation of Garden of Eden engraved on the lid.
- d. Battersea enamel box, 1764, presented to Grand Lodge by Bro. John Mason, P.Pr.G.D., Middlesex.
- e. Small wooden box, presented by Bro. Owen W. Rix.
- f. Large circular box, with enamelled emblems.

By Bro. R. I. CLEGG, Cleveland, Ohio.

Souvenir JEWEL in the form of a trowel, worn by members of the Grand Lodge of Ohio at the Annual Communication held at Columbus, Ohio, October 19—20, 1910. *Presented to the Lodge.*

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to those brethren who had lent objects for exhibition, or who had made presentations to the Lodge Museum.

The W.M. delivered the following Installation address:—

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.



RETHREN:—For the information of our visitors and those members whose attendance here to-night may be their first, I may state that it is customary in this Lodge for the new Master to deliver what has come to be known as an “Inaugural Address” on the night of his Installation. Now, I make not the slightest claim to the character of an Orator, nor am I at all partial to speech-making of any kind. Nevertheless, I have no intention of departing from what has become an established custom; but having been placed in this exalted position I will endeavour to pay the penalty of greatness to the best of my ability, and as briefly as possible.

I must, however, first express my sincere thanks to my brethren for their uniform kindness on all occasions, and especially for having unanimously elected me to the Mastership of this very distinguished Lodge. I sincerely hope I shall be able to carry out the duties of that Office to their entire satisfaction.

I have listened with much pleasure to a good many Inauguration Addresses and have generally been able to learn something from them. I fear however that my own address on this occasion will not prove particularly instructive, although it may be of a somewhat original character: the subject was selected with a view to elicit information and assistance from the brethren, rather than with any idea of teaching them something new.

You are probably aware, Brethren, that something in the nature of a sensation has recently been created in Metropolitan Masonic circles by the appearance in our midst, of certain Societies, two in fact, claiming to be Masons, but totally independent of each other as well as of the Constituted Masonic Authorities of this or any other Country. I confess that I know very little about either their history or their practices, no more indeed than I have gathered from an occasional glance at the printed reports of their proceedings in their own publications. I learn from this source that in one particular they are exactly alike, that is they both receive women into their ranks on an equality with the mere males, but there is a peculiarity in this connection which rather excites my curiosity, although not to the extent of inducing me to apply for admission into their assemblies. Some of these females seem to undergo a process of transformation, for instead of being described as Sisters, which it seems to me would be quite natural and proper, we find them referred to as *Brothers*, a designation which I consider unnatural,—not to say improper. For instance we may read in the reports of their meetings that a Brother Florence ———— (I shall omit surnames out of consideration for the feelings of these female brothers) was the W.M. of a Lodge, a Brother Leonora ———— was a Deacon, a Brother Sophie ———— was Inner Guard and a Brother Mary ———— was Secretary. I am sorry to say I am quite unable to explain how it is that ladies become brothers in these assemblies and I really hope that what I have said will not be the means of inducing any of you younger brethren to enter upon a personal investigation. It strikes me rather forcibly, however, that in these Societies there should not be any great difficulty in strictly and readily obeying that good old Masonic Mandate “Love the Brotherhood.”

I do not propose to say anything more about these new so-called Masons, except that I am willing to give them full credit for good intentions. I have merely mentioned them for the purpose of an introduction, and I now intend to shew you that in bygone times there have been other Societies, flourishing for a while under the designation of Masons, of which very little is known in the present day, although they probably in their time created a much greater stir than have these later creations. Where are they now?—practically in oblivion! All that we know about them is from an occasional mention in some old newspaper, to a few of which I shall now direct your attention.

The first of these appears in the form of an advertisement, a rather lengthy one, in a newspaper of the year 1726, and relates to ANTEDILUVIAN MASONRY. Of course you know there were Masons before the Flood. They are mentioned in the Ancient Charges, as well as in the writings of Drs. Anderson and Oliver, who both implicitly believed in their existence, but these writers leave us quite in the dark as to the kind of work these Ancient brethren performed. Whether we shall be much enlightened by this newspaper cutting, is problematical,—I have my doubts. I will read very slowly, and I will ask the brethren, especially those who are interested in ceremonials and rituals, to take particular notice as they may find some points of resemblance to practices with which they are familiar. There may be some here to-night with more leisure than I have, and, perhaps, a better knowledge of old newspapers and where to find them. If so, they will be doing good service by making diligent search for anything relating to the several bodies I shall mention, and in the event of success they might communicate either with our Secretary or myself.

ANTEDILUVIAN MASONRY.

This is to give Notice,

To all Masons who have been made after the Antediluvian manner.

That there will be a Lodge held at the Ship Tavern in Bishopsgate Street tomorrow the 24th of this instant June, being the Feast of St. John the Baptist, the Forerunner of—who laid the first parallel Line—there not being Brethren enough assembled the last year to make a true and perfect Lodge.

There will be several Lectures on Ancient Masonry, particularly on the Signification of the Letter G. and how and after what Manner the Antediluvian Masons form'd their Lodges, shewing what Innovations have lately been introduced by the Doctor and some other of the Moderns, with their Tape, Jacks, Moveable Letters, Blazing Stars, &c., to the great Indignity of the Mop and Pail.

There will likewise be a Lecture giving a particular Description of the Temple of Solomon, shewing which way the Fellow Crafts got into the Middle Chamber to receive their Wages, and proving without lettering or giving the first or second, that the two Pillars of the Porch were not cast in the Vale of Jehosaphat but elsewhere; and that neither the Honorary, Apollonian, or Free and Accepted Masons know anything of the matter; with the whole History of the Widow's Son killed by the Blow of a Beetle, afterwards found three Foot East, three Foot West, and three Foot perpendicular, and the necessity there is for a Master to well understand the Rule of Three.

Lastly; there will be an Oration in the Henlean stile, on the Antiquity of Signs, Tokens, Points, Gripes, Knuckles, Wrists, Right-hands, bare-bended knees, naked left Breast, Bibles, Compasses, Squares, Yellow Jackets, Blue Breeches, Mosaick Pavements, dented Ashlers, broached Turnels, Jewels, movable and immovable, bow-bound Boxes, oblong-Squares, cassia, and mossy Graves, delivered neither sitting nor standing naked nor clothed, but in due Form, concluding with a genuine Account of Penalties, Throats, Tongues, Hearts, Sands, Cables, Shoars, Tides, Bodies burnt, Ashes, Winds, solemn Obligations, &c.

N.B.—The Wax Chandler near Pall Mall will provide three great Lights and a Gormogon to keep off the Cowin and Eves-droppers.

By Order of the Fraternity

Lewis Giblin, M.B.N.

The Eulogium on Masonry will not be deferred on any account.

I need hardly remind you that this extraordinary compilation is evidently intended as what, in the vernacular, might be termed 'a skit' aimed, I imagine, at Dr. Desaguliers, a Past Grand Master. You are aware, perhaps, that Dr. Desaguliers is credited with having been chiefly instrumental in elaborating what we know as Speculative Masonry and grafting it upon the old operative system. This is not likely to have been a very sudden transformation, indeed there are indications that much of the work of reconstruction, or elaboration, was done between the years 1723 and 1725, and that the new arrangement attracted the notice of outsiders as well as of the Masonic Fraternity, some of whom were strongly opposed to what they looked upon as unnecessary and mischievous innovations.

Several Societies under different names sprang up about this time, some in mockery of the new system, others more or less imitatory, but with these I am not concerned to-night, the time at my disposal only allowing of my dealing with such of them as adopted in some form or other the denomination of Masons.

Whether there ever was a Society of Antediluvian Masons I cannot positively say, but I have been told by one of our members, who is not likely to be mistaken, that he has seen mention of them somewhere; I shall therefore make no further allusion to that Society, in the hope of hearing more about them on some future occasion.

The next Society I have to bring under your notice is that of the REAL MASONS. The paragraph appears in the *Daily Journal* of Sept. 26th, 1726, and is also in the form of an advertisement, as follows:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the Society of REAL MASONS will meet at the Lodge of St. Michael, Out of Darkness into Light, on Thursday next, being the 29th instant, at *St. Alban's Tavern*, in St. Alban's Street, at 10 o'clock to chuse a Master for the year ensuing.

N.B.—The Yellow Jacket and the rest of the Cloathing is provided.

Another paragraph, evidently relating to the same Society, appeared in a newspaper of the year 1731.

On Wednesday last the Society of Real Masons held their Lodge of St. Michael at the *St. Alban Tavern* in St. Alban's Street, which was open'd with a griping Lecture of paying their contributions due for the last Quarter, and at the same time elected Mr. Druit Grand Master for the year ensuing, a Gentleman every way qualify'd for so great a Trust; at which time was an uncommon performance by a Gentleman sounding the French Horn and playing on the Violin at the same time.

I may here state that the reason I am unable, in every case, to give the names and dates of the journals in which the several notices appeared, is because they are taken from a miscellaneous collection of cuttings mostly relating to masonry at various periods, and the person who cut them out, and pasted them on sheets of cartridge paper, thought it quite sufficient if he wrote the year only, under each cutting; I need hardly say that I am of a different opinion, and have spent many weary hours amongst the newspapers in the British Museum, endeavouring to rectify this very stupid omission.

You may not all be aware that the term Yellow Jacket and Blue Breeches is an allusion to the compasses, and is taken from a question in the old Masonic Catechism, "How was the Master clothed?" The answer was, "In a Yellow Jacket and a Blue pair of Breeches,"—the Jacket being represented by the brass upper part of the instrument and the Breeches by the blue steel points, or legs.

That is all I can tell you at present about the Real Masons, for I have not met with any mention of them elsewhere, but I hope, with assistance from my brethren, that before this paper appears in our *Transactions* some additions may be made to it.

The Society to which I shall now direct your attention is that of the HONORARY MASONS. This seems to have been rather an important body, and is first referred to in the Grand Lodge Minutes of Aug. 28, 1730.

Dr. Desaguliers stood up and (taking notice of a printed paper lately published and dispersed about the Town, and since inserted in the Newspapers, pretending to discover and reveal the mysteries of the Craft of Masonry) recommended several things to the consideration of the Grand Lodge, particularly the Resolution of the last Quarterly Communication for Preventing any false Brethren being admitted into regular Lodges and such as call themselves *Honorary Masons*.

Unfortunately we are left in the dark as to the nature of the Resolution referred to by the Doctor, for although the minutes of the last Quarterly Communication on the 21st April previously, appear to have been very carefully written they contain no Resolution bearing on the subject. We may assume therefore that it was of a nature not deemed proper for committing to writing and was intentionally omitted.

This is a cutting from a newspaper of 1731, name not given.

This morning several of the Fraternity of Honorary Free Masons will set out from Whitehall, and proceed to Richmond, in two Barges, with a very fine Concert of Musick by most of the best Hands, and return in the Evening.

The next reference is very creditable to the Society and is taken from the records of the Foundling Hospital, January 10th, 1739.

Received a receipt from Mr. Drummond for Twenty-one Pounds paid into his hands the 29th of last month for this Hospital by Mr. Edward Godfrey, being the Benefaction of the Master, Wardens & Brothers of the Lodge of Honorary Free Masons held at the Prince of Orange's Head in Jermyn Street.

This, as I remarked just now, was highly creditable, for it shews that however they might amuse themselves they were not unmindful of that chief Masonic principle, *Relief*. Twenty guineas in those days meant a great deal more than it does now.

I am sorry to say I have been unable to find any further reference to Honorary Masons except a paragraph in Mackey's *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry*, 1898, wherein they are described as

A schismatic body which arose soon after the revival in the beginning of the 18th Century, the members of which rejected the established formula of an obligation, and bound themselves to secrecy and obedience by a pledge of honour only. Like the Gregorians and the Gormogons, who arose about the same time, they soon died a natural death. A song of theirs preserved in Carey's *Musical Century* is almost the only record left of their existence,

This may be true or it may not, you must take it for what it is worth; for my part I will tell you frankly that I do not swallow everything I read in Encyclopedias, either Masonic or otherwise. I can only state that Bro. Songhurst has had several editions of Carey's *Musical Century* examined without finding the song referred to.

The last item on my list refers to a Society under the denomination of the MODERN MASONS,¹ and is an advertisement in *The London Daily Post*, July 4th, 1741.

MODERN MASONS LODGE, SILVESTER'S GARDENS, July 4, 1741.

The Officers and Brethren of this Community are desir'd to attend on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, at six o'clock in the Evening, to chuse Officers for the Year ensuing.

By Order, J. G., Secretary.

N.B. The Annual Feast will be on the 5th of August next.

Advertisement—Name of Paper not given. 1774, February.

Masonry.

The Brethren of the Honourable Society of Modern Masons, are desired to attend the Grand Lodge, held at the Rising Sun in Castle Street, Reading, on Thursday Evening next the 8th Instant, being the first Meeting for the Winter Season, and a Making.

N.B. None need attend but those whose Characters will bear the most strict Examination.

*** No Back-Gammon will be suffered, nor can any person possibly be admitted, who has had the least concern in the Italian Paste and Pomatum Manufactory.

As you will have observed there is a considerable gap between these two quotations, and whether they appertain to the same Society or refer to two different bodies I am unable to say. I confess that I do not quite grasp the meaning of the concluding paragraph about Italian paste, etc. It seems to me rather ambiguous, and notwithstanding the heading of "Masonry" it does not appear to me to be strictly Masonic.

I have here a song in praise of Modern Masonry, evidently one of a series, engraved by Benjamin Cole, who engraved the Lists of Lodges for the Grand Lodge from 1745 to 1765.

It is entitled "The MODERN MASONS," and from the general appearance of the figures in the print I should think it dates from about 1750. From the fact of ladies being represented in the picture it would seem that membership of this Society was not restricted to the male sex. I do not know, brethren, whether you would care to hear it read. [In compliance with the wish of some of the brethren, Bro. Sadler then read the song here reproduced.]

Now Brethren, I hope I have not tired you too much, I must confess that I am feeling a little that way myself, and will therefore conclude with expressing my sincere thanks for your kind attention, and a hope that when we meet again we shall find that some additions have been made to the subjects placed before you this evening.

At the subsequent banquet, Bro. G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M., proposed the "Toast of the Worshipful Master."

BRETHREN,

The Provincial Grand Master of Norfolk, our honoured Treasurer, Bro. Hamon le Strange, when replying for the Grand Officers, referred to our newly installed W.M. in such eulogistic terms, that, for a time, I was in fear and trembling, lest he would

¹ A Benefit Society was registered in 1889 under the name of The Honourable Order of Modern Masons, with headquarters in Birmingham. It has at present 10 branches or Lodges, all in Warwickshire, and about 1,000 Members. The oldest of the existing Lodges was constituted in 1852, and there is nothing to connect the Society with that of the previous Century.



The Modern Masons

D. L. S. J. S. J.

Let Ancient Masters boast their, tale where all the Social Virtues join, While Monarchs on their Order
smile, to rival Them, not our Design On Scenes of Mirth we build our Fame Contented with a Modern's Name

Chorus
On Scenes of Mirth we build our Fame Contented with a Modern's Name
On Scenes of Mirth we build our Fame Contented with a Modern's Name

(2)

From Huntington's Great Cart we take
The Badge which our Grand Master wears
Its sprightly Notes shall echo wake
While every Hall and Wood declares
Chorus Our Master leads us on to Fame
And signifies a Mason's Name

With Him bedeck'd in rich Array
His Ragged Horn around Him slung
We'll to the Forest shape our Way
While by each Brother this is sung
Chorus May Honour Wealth and lasting Fame
Attend each Modern Mason's Name

(4)

Let every Sister too be there
With gawdy Form and Counten Fair
Chaste as Matilda and as Fair
Adorn'd with every blooming grace
Chorus Their Beauties thro' the World proclaim
And Tinge each Modern Sister's Name

While Muske we send from Rome full drawn
As sure to wound as are their Eyes
Let them in Dances on the Lawn
Contend who best deserves the Prize
Chorus That Mutual Joy may crown their Name
And prove em worth a Modern's Name

Then to the Forest haste away
There we'll the Hours in Mirth improve
The Chaff well Follen all the Day
And revel all the Night in Love
Chorus Till all Mankind our Friendship claim
And own a Modern Mason's Name

leave very little for me to say concerning our illustrious Bro. Sadler. However, after referring to my notes, I find to my great joy and relief, that there are just a few points left, which I will lay before you to the best of my ability.

It was only last night late, that I received an urgent message from our Secretary, that our I.P.M., Bro. Crowe, had been taken ill, and that in consequence it would be impossible for him to propose "The Toast of the evening," which is that of "The Worshipful Master."

On account of the shortness of time at my disposal since receiving Bro. Songhurst's request, I trust that the W.M. and you Brethren, will judge me with brotherly charity if my remarks fall short of what they ought to be.

We all sincerely trust that our I.P.M., Bro. Crowe, will speedily recover from his illness and be with us again before long.

I need hardly say, that I am conscious of the great honour which our Secretary, Bro. Songhurst, has cast upon me, by asking me to propose this toast. It is a very great responsibility, but I accept it with pleasure. At the same time I am perfectly sure of this, that there would have been a deal more said, and better said, if another of the many Past Masters present to-night had been pressed into the service. Let me assure you all, however, that every word which I am going to utter in proposing this toast, comes straight from my heart, and I trust, will make up in *sincerity* for any shortcomings in eloquence and elocution.

It was a great pleasure and privilege to me—when I held the office of Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence—that I was actively associated with Bro. Sadler in Grand Lodge for nearly eight years. He is at all times a most pleasant and agreeable colleague; and whenever I wanted any information for my Department, he was always ready to supply it, even though in doing so he often spent hours and hours in finding the precise facts which I was anxious to obtain, and all of you, who have applied to Bro. Sadler under similar circumstances, in his Sanctum, our Grand Lodge Library, of which he is now the Chief, will bear witness to the correctness of this statement and to the uniform genial courtesy with which he always receives his visitors, hailing, as they do, from all parts of the world.

If I were talking only to you, Brethren, in this room, it would be quite unnecessary for me to extol the many virtues and excellent qualities of our W.M., as they are well known to you all. But as I know that my remarks are being taken down in shorthand, and will be duly transcribed and printed in our *Transactions*, which will in due course be sent to the four quarters of the Globe, it is essential that I should make a few statements of facts respecting our worthy Bro. Sadler, so that our Brethren beyond the seas and in the remotest corners of the World, may get a fairly good idea of the kind of man whom we have this evening placed in the chief chair of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge.

This afternoon I looked up that great Masonic Work of Reference, the *Handbuch der Freimaurerei*, and found therein two columns dealing with our Bro. Sadler. This will show you that he is not only well-known and honoured in his Mother Country, but also in the country whence I derive my origin. I refrain from mentioning here any of the panegyrics contained in this German book regarding our friend, fearing that I might make him blush even more than he does already!

Bro. Henry Sadler was born on the 19th of October, 1840, and went to sea at the age of 15. If the truth were told, I should not be surprised if it transpired that he *ran away to sea*, like so many good men and true have done before and since.

Having stated this much, I think I cannot do better than quote the following extracts from a recent issue of the *Freemason's Chronicle* :—

“Bro. Henry Sadler has been the Grand Tyler from 1879 to 1910. He was Initiated in Lodge of Justice, No. 147, in 1862, at the age of twenty-two, when an A.B. in the Mercantile Marine; Master in 1872. A Founder of the Southgate Lodge, No. 1950, in 1881. A Founder and first Master, in 1886, of the Walsingham Lodge, No. 2148, Wilmington. Joined the Strong Man Lodge, No. 45, in 1890. Joined the Correspondence Circle of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, in 1887; elected a regular member in 1903; Appointed Prov.G.D.C. Kent in 1897. Appointed to assist the Grand Tyler in the care of the Grand Lodge premises, &c., in 1865; and appointed Grand Tyler in 1879. Honorary Member of numerous regular Lodges and Chapters, Lodges and Chapters of Instruction, and Masonic Literary Societies in England and the United States. Exalted in the Royal York Chapter of Perseverance, No. 7, in 1869. Joined the Temperance Chapter, No. 169, in 1872; Z. in 1881 and 1882. Joined the Domastic Chapter, No. 177, in 1893. Re-exalted in the St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 83, Edinburgh, in 1895. Appointed Grand Janitor of England in 1879. Advanced in the New Era Mark Lodge, No. 176, in 1892; Master in 1895; present Treasurer. Appointed Grand Inner Guard of the Grand Mark Lodge of England, in 1897. Initiated in the Edina Chapter (Order of the Eastern Star), Edinburgh, in 1895.

“The following are Bro. Sadler's Literary Works: *Masonic Facts and Fictions, comprising A New Theory of the Origin of the Ancient Grand Lodge* (published in 1887); *Notes on the Ceremony of Installation* (1889); *Thomas Dunckerley, his Life, Labours and Letters* (1891); *Masonic Reprints and Historical Revelations* (1898); *Some Memorials of the Globe Lodge, No. 23* (1904); *Illustrated History of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement* (1904); and *History and Records of the Lodge of Emulation, No. 21* (1906). In addition, Bro. Sadler has been identified with Masonic Journalism for many years, and among the more important of the articles emanating from his pen may be mentioned the following:—“The First Grand Stewards and their Lodges” (*The Freemason*, 1886); “A Defence of Laurence Dermott and the Antients” (*The Freemason's Chronicle*, 1888 and 1889); “An unrecorded Grand Lodge” (*Transactions of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge*, 1905); “Lodges of Instruction and their probable Origin” (*The Freemason's Chronicle*, 31st July, 1909).

“On his recent resignation of the office of Grand Tyler, Bro. Sadler was appointed Librarian and Curator of the Grand Lodge Library and Museum, in recognition of his long and distinguished services in connection therewith. Bro. Sadler has taken part officially in about 600 Consecrations, and has assisted at many other more important Masonic ceremonies; has served under four Grand Masters, and an equal number of Grand Secretaries.”

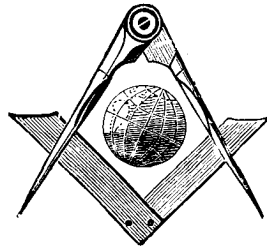
The next fact I have to lay before you, Brethren, is that he has been mainly, if not entirely, instrumental and responsible for the formation and up-keep of the magnificent Masonic Library and Museum, which is now in the possession of our Grand

Lodge, and should be visited by every Freemason coming to or residing in London, when Bro. Sadler will, I am sure, be delighted to show the treasures under his sway.

Every good Mason gets his reward in time. To-night our W.M. has got the "Blue Ribbon of Masonry" (as Bro. Hughan terms it), and furthermore, I have much pleasure in stating that his past services in connection with the above-named institutions, etc., have been recognized and rewarded in Grand Lodge by the collar of Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, and I feel sure everyone here and abroad is delighted to hear of his having obtained that high honour. I offer him herewith our heartiest congratulations.

I now come nearly to the end of my remarks ; they would not be complete without my referring to the unique fact—establishing a masonic record—that Bro. Sadler was installed on the first occasion—in 1872—by the then Grand Secretary, the late Bro. John Hervey ; on the second occasion—in 1886—that Grand Old Man, the late Bro. Thomas Fenn, P.G.W., who presided for so many years over the destinies of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, performed the ceremony. To-night—last but not least—he has had the double honour of being installed by our present universally esteemed and respected Grand Secretary, Bro. Sir Edward Letchworth, and Bro. Clay Sudlow, who is the present President of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement.

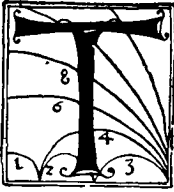
Brethren, let me once more say in conclusion, that all my remarks have come straight from my heart, as I know the value and the worth of the Brother who has had the honour of being installed this evening as the W.M. of this distinguished Lodge. I wish him in your name and my own a most successful year of Office, plenty of new members of both circles, and the best of health and every happiness in the Craft and in his home.



REVIEW.

THE SYMBOLISM OF THE BIBLE AND OF ANCIENT LITERATURE GENERALLY.

By Expectans, "Times of India" Press, Bombay; and 99, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.



HIS book should be extremely valuable to those Masonic Students who, in their researches into the hidden Mysteries of Nature and Science, realise the existence of Cosmic Law and Cosmic Conditions. It is full of learning, and shows it has been the result of patient study and wide reading. We hope, however, that the next edition will see it printed in larger type, rearranged and published in six handy volumes instead of two, as at present. It would then appeal more to the general reader.

The author apparently is prepared to meet this difficulty, for he has issued a key to the work since its publication, which certainly makes his meaning clearer to the reader who wants to tread fresh ground. Comparative Mythology and Freemasonry are more of kin than many people think, and this work is, to say the least, a valuable attempt to put this matter on a Scientific and Masonic basis. We will let the Author speak for himself, and in his own words set forth the Aim and Object of his literary labours.

"The work divides into two parts. The first part, consisting of the Addendum and Prologue, shows how all the Christian doctrines can be harmonised with the theory of evolution; the second part shows that in all probability a special system of symbolism, involving the application of numbers in a particular way, was once current in the East, and was the foundation upon which a large part of the Old Testament narrative was founded. By means of a long and patient investigation the laws of this code of symbolism have been discovered, giving commentators the power of unravelling the inner meaning of the account of Creation in Genesis, the traditions of the Patriarchs, the history of the wandering in the Wilderness, the Mosaic ritual, the Books of Daniel, Jonah, and Ezekiel, and the significance of the Book of Revelation.

"Resolved on these lines, the teaching of these Scriptures acquires a very much more profound import than would appear from the surface reading of them; and it is proved that they invariably deal with spiritual, and not organic, changes."

Again, to quote from the "Key" which lies before us.

"The scheme of the Book is *constructive*. It is to show that even if the historical validity of much of the Old Testament is disproved the writings themselves can be proved to be highly abstruse analyses of universal law veiled in historical guise. They have been built up under a system of thought-expression once common in the East, a system which reappears in the Greek, Hindu, Egyptian, and Babylonian myths.

"In this system *numbers* are used as defining indices to *spiritual states and processes*, and are supported by a whole code of naturalistic symbols. Thus:—

The sea (or seas)	=	The dominion of evil.
A river	=	A source of Divine refreshment.
A mountain	=	A point of issue of modifying law.
Fishes	}	represent various aspects of the life of <i>the natural man</i> in the stellar universe.
Birds		
Grass		
Herbs		
Trees		
Cattle		
Animal life		

"The primary division of all mankind is into two classes:—

- (a). The natural, or unregenerate man, as above. Man in this state is said to be *alienated from God*.
- (b). Re-created man. Man is re-created from (a) by the Divine act and will, and when re-created becomes an inheritor of immortality."

The Author works out with infinite patience and skill his theory of his interpretation of Cosmic Truth from the principle that in Hebrew, Greek, and Sanscrit every letter of the alphabet had a corresponding numerical value attached to it. Hence he claims that we can get in this way the real significance of almost every personal name in mythology.

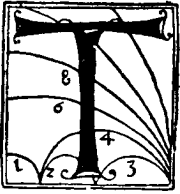
These numbers are grouped as Radical Symbols, Symbols of State, of Movement, of Condition, of Race, respectively; and the results obtained are, to say the least, highly instructive and most interesting, especially as they are applied, not only to the Old Testament narrative, but also to the ancient mythologies of other nations, besides that of the Jewish race.

The aim of the Author is to trace the Divine plan of the G.A.O.T.U. from all time among people of every race and country, and to resolve into one synthesis of Harmony what has been usually regarded as an analysis of Discord.

In conclusion this book is well worth earnest and patient study. It is most suggestive, very learned and pre-eminently masonic, the only criticism one can venture to pass is this, that so far as we have gone in our studies of the occult mysteries of *Numbers* they have been associated with *sound*, and we think the real solution of the problem raised by *Expectans* will come from a recognition of the *phonetic* rather than the *Arithmetical* test to the questions raised. This remark, however, does not detract from the value of the work, which we regard as the first step towards the recognition of Cosmic Truth and Cosmic Law.

S. S. STITT.

NOTES AND QUERIES.



THE Harlequin Freemason.—*The St. James's Chronicle, or, British Evening Post* for December 28th-30th, 1780, printed two or three of the songs and choruses from this Pantomime, with a short notice of the first performance at Covent Garden. Evidently it did not find favour with the critic, who concludes by saying: "We could not help regretting the Trouble and Expense which were thrown away on an Entertainment which many children might turn away from with Disgust." Incidentally, however, the notice gives us a little information by mentioning "the Erection of an Obelisk in Kensington Gardens."

It will be remembered that when Bro. Hextall wrote his paper which appeared in *A.Q.C.*, 1908, xxi., 153, he was unable to say what particular Obelisk was referred to in the Pantomime, though he considered that "the Association would rather seem to be with Kensington Palace, Chelsea Hospital, Hampton Court Palace, or Greenwich Hospital, which are all named with the particular Banners under which the Obelisk was ranged in the Pantomime."

What event was the Obelisk in Kensington Gardens intended to commemorate?

W.J.S.

The Duke of Atholl.—When Bro. Sadler compiled his interesting notes on the fourth Duke of Atholl (*St. John's Card*, 1908), he was unable to obtain any information about the connection of the present holder of the title with Freemasonry. I am now informed that the Duke was initiated on St. Andrew's Day, 1858, in the Scotch Lodge of St. John, No. 14, Dunkeld, with which many members of his family have been associated. The Second Degree was conferred upon him in the same Lodge on 12th January, 1859, and he was made a Master Mason on 24th March, 1863, in St. Paul's Lodge, No. 374 (E.C.) Montreal.

Although unlike some of his forbears, who were connected with English and Scottish Freemasonry in the capacities of Grand Masters, it is interesting to find that the present Duke has received degrees under both Constitutions.

W.J.S.

Magister-Mathesios.—I have read W. Bro. Klein's paper in the last number of the Proceedings, and am filled with amazement at the research to which it bears witness. I am a young Mason and it is a revelation to me to discover what a quantity of symbolism can be read into figures as familiar as Euclid's First Proposition. At the same time I do not feel convinced that the Vesica Piscis is worthy of so much adoration as Bro. Klein seems to suggest. For example, he says that if it is divided into three parts by lines parallel to the shorter side, each of the resulting rectangles will be similar to the original figure "and no other rectangle can have this curious property." That is true, but it is only a special case of a general rule. The sides of the Vesica Piscis rectangle are as $1 : \sqrt{3}$. If we have a rectangle whose sides are

as $1 : \sqrt{3}$ and divide it into five parts by lines parallel to the shorter side, each of the resulting rectangles will be similar to the original figure. And, generally, if the sides have the ratio $1 : \sqrt{n}$, where "n" is any integer, and we divide it into "n" parts, by lines parallel to the shorter side, the resulting rectangles will all be similar to the original figure. This property is therefore by no means unique, unless the value attached to the integer 3, was of sufficient magnitude, by reason of the Doctrine of the Trinity, to win for the Vesica Piscis so great a reputation for mysticism as Bro. Klein maintains that it had.

As far as I can discover, we have three phenomena peculiar to early Christianity. We have the words

ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡ

giving the word *Ιχθys*, a fish. Owing to the presence of the last word, which has no immediate connection with the others, I am inclined to believe that this text was composed in order to form the word *Ιχθys* and to accept "Fishers of Men" as the origin of the sobriquet *Pisciculi*.

Secondly, we find the pointed oval in seals and surrounding pictures of Christ in Missals, etc. Now this would be the approximate shape of a "halo" surrounding a complete figure of a man. And as far as I can remember the earliest examples of this "glory" are not geometrically Vesicae Piscis; they are merely pointed ovals, whose length does not necessarily bear the ratio $\sqrt{3} : 1$ to the width.

Thirdly, we have the genuine Vesica Piscis which is produced by the first proposition of Euclid. This would be a pagan symbol and, as yet, I have never seen any arguments produced to prove satisfactorily that it is the origin of the other two phenomena, which I have just mentioned. On the other hand, I cannot myself prove that it is not so.

Lastly, I should like to agree with the suggestion of Bro. Songhurst that a paper should be read upon the existence of the "unit" in architecture. Amongst men who are not Freemasons the idea of basing all Gothic Architecture upon the Vesica Piscis is ridiculed. Moreover, Francis Bond in "Gothic Architecture in England" says: "Much has been written upon the proportions of the Gothic Churches here and abroad; e.g., the assumption being that the interiors were proportioned according to the ratio of the sides of the equilateral or isosceles triangle, as the case might be. No two of the theories agree nor are they based on uniform systems of measurement. In this, as in all other matters, practical considerations may fairly be assumed to have come first with the builders." He gives the measurements of about twenty-five Cathedrals, including Gloucester, Salisbury, and Westminster, and the ratio of height to span varies from 1.8 to 4.2. At Ely the ratio of length to breadth in the Nave is 2.8, and of course much greater for the whole length. This seems to me to throw considerable doubt upon the universal adoption of the ratio derived from the Vesica Piscis. The employment of its properties in the traceries of windows does not seem of great importance, belonging rather to the domain of pattern designing than to that of Architecture proper.

The origin of the Gothic arch can easily be accounted for by a contemplation of such a work as that shown in fig. 5 of Bro. Klein's paper. The theory that it was suggested by an avenue of trees is now, I believe, exploded. But the fact that the pointed arch is found so often in late Norman work seems to me to support the suggestion that it was derived fortuitously from the round arch.

I do not feel that Bro. Klein has convinced me of the important position held by the Vesica Piscis in early Christian mysticism and in Gothic Architecture. But I hope that he will pardon a member of the Outer Circle, who, being a Wrangler, is therefore particularly interested in the mathematical side of the subject, for putting together these few remarks upon his excellent and learned paper.

F. P. ROBINSON.

Magister-Mathesios.—The reading of Bro. Klein's wonderful article suggests quite a quantity of questions one would like to ask, but there are two which appear to me to be of particular interest.

The first relates to the Rose which Bro. Klein (p. 149) refers to as "Gnostic."

Now on the Loggia dei Maestri Comacini at Assisi which bears some fifteenth century dates, but may possibly be older, there is carved a rose and a pair of compasses. This device, moreover, is on the keystone of the arch of the doorway, and the compasses surmount the rose, being slightly open.

If we are correctly informed that the Comacine Brotherhood was banned by Papal Bull, have we not here an illustration of what Bro. Klein tells us of the secret teaching spread through Europe and opposed to Rome?

In other words, may the association of the Rose with a known guild of Masons (the Comacines) be taken to imply they were under the gnostic influence to which Bro. Klein alludes and hence obnoxious to the Papacy?

The other question is, seeing the Tau and the Vesica are both Masonic Symbols having special generative significance, is it not a little curious that they are not more frequently associated than they appear to have been? I am probably betraying lamentable ignorance in this last suggestion, but that is no more than one feels throughout the whole reading of Bro. Klein's article.

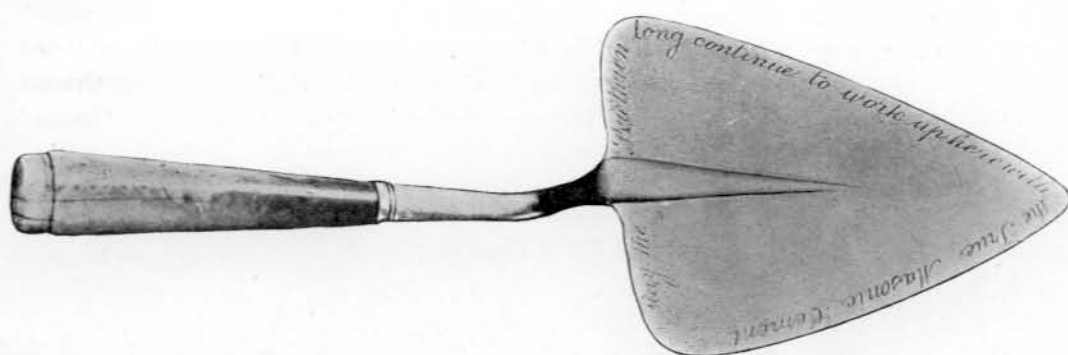
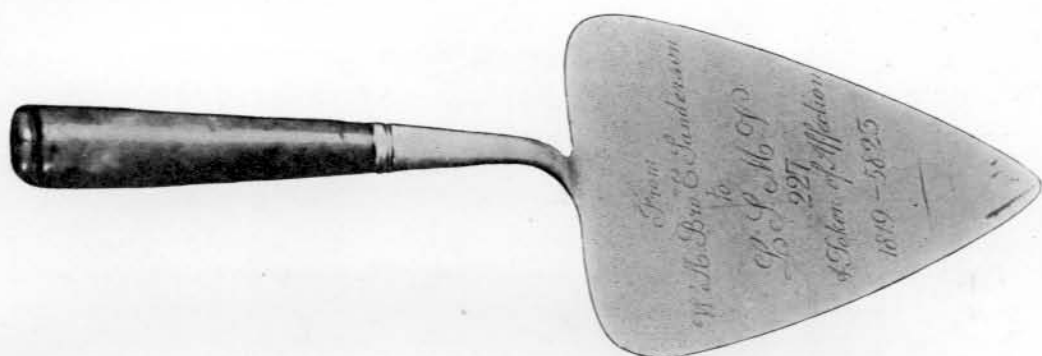
W. RAVENSCROFT, F.S.A.

Powder Flask.—A Brother in Victoria, B.C., has identified the flask exhibited by Bro. Crewdson in May last (see p. 106 *ante*), as belonging to the Orange Society. He kindly informs me that one side represents what is called the 'Orange' and the other the 'Preceptory.'

W.J.S.

Lodge Social and Military Virtues.—In the last issue of *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum* (p. 95 *ante*), there is a paper over the signature of Dr. Chetwode Crawley on Lodge Social and Military Virtues, with an illustration of an old trilingual Certificate, signed E. Sanderson. Now I find that this is the brother who presented to the Lodge a silver trowel with ivory handle, and engraved thereon "From W.M. Bro. E. Sanderson to L.S.M.V. 227, a token of affection, 1819—5823." "May the Brethren long continue to work up here with the True Masonic Cement." This trowel came into our possession when Capt. W. Child, of the 46th Regiment, transferred the effects of the then dormant lodge to some military brethren in Montreal in 1846, the warrant being sent to Ireland for authority to continue the work of the lodge here.

Lt.-Col. W. Lacy, of the 46th—who brought the effects of the old lodge from India in 1833—after recounting the travels of the Regiment previous to its return, says, in a lecture delivered in Southampton in 1870 on the "Bible in the Corps": "About



TROWEL presented to Lodge of the Social and Military Virtues,
No. 227 (I.C.), in 1819.
(About $\frac{3}{4}$ full size.)

this time a most zealous brother, Capt. Sanderson, appears to have taken a leading part in the craft, for I find his handwriting throughout the Record book."

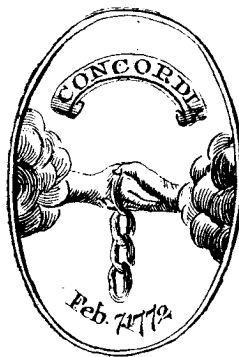
This jewel we highly prize, and its now historic nature will, I presume, be considered by you as worthy of a place among the illustrations of your *Transactions*. You will note the dates on the trowel, A.D. 1819, A.L. 5823. This is the only time I have noticed the chronology of Archbishop Ussher used masonically in Canada.

J. BEAMISH SAUL,

P.M. Lodge of Antiquity No. 1, Que., formerly L.S.M.V.
Past District Deputy Grand Master, G.L. of Quebec.

Preston's "Illustrations of Masonry."—At *A.Q.C.* xxiii., 95, the above, edited by Bro. George Richards, and printed by W. and D. Treadwell, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1804, is referred to as "the first American edition." I have "Illustrations of Masonry. | By William Preston | The first American— | From the tenth London edition. | Alexandria : | Printed by Cottom and Stewart, | and sold at their Book-stores, in Alexandria | and Fredericksburg, | 1804." | This does not contain the passage relative to a funeral service in honour of George Washington in 1800, and is obviously but a literal reprint of the tenth London edition, having Preston's preface dated June 1st, 1801. There is no colophon, or mention of printers beyond the title page; and inside the covers are written the names of John Livingston, 1805; Hugh Livingston, 1809; and John Thos. Carr, 1826; who were presumably American brothers of the craft. Dr. George Oliver (*Revelations of a Square*, 1855, 184,) includes in his list of editions, "The first American Edition, Alexandria and Fredericksburg, 1804"; and as matter of literary interest I should like to know which was really the premier American issue of the work.

W. B. HEXTALL.



ENGRAVED COPPER "MEDAL"; probably made for a Member of an Oddfellows' Lodge.

OBITUARY.



It is with regret that we have to announce the deaths of the following Brethren :—

William Henry Andrews, of Portland, Connecticut, U.S.A. Bro. Andrews, who was a Past District Dep. Grand Master of New York, died from the effects of an automobile accident on the 6th September, 1910. He joined the Correspondence Circle in November, 1897.

Dorabjee Pestonjee Cama, 44, St. Mark's Road, Kensington, London, W., on 23rd November, 1910. A Life Member of our Correspondence Circle, to which he was elected as long ago as September, 1887, his number on our roll was 121. His connection with the Craft dated from 1869, when in the course of a voyage round the world he was initiated in Lodge Courage with Humanity No. 392 at Calcutta, subsequently joining several other Lodges and Chapters in this country. He was a liberal supporter of all the Charities ; and his Masonic career culminated in 1886 in his election as Grand Treasurer of England. Thus he was the senior holder of that office at the time of his death. Bro. Cama was only ill a fortnight, the cause of his death being lung trouble, following a severe chill. He was much advanced in age. The funeral took place at Woking Cemetery, after his remains had been cremated.

Francis C. Crossle, M.B., 11, Trevor Hill, Newry, Co. Down, in October, 1910. This Brother was a prominent Irish Freemason, having been initiated in 1873 at Tandragee, and filling high positions in all Newry Lodges, one of which was named after him. He was Provincial Grand Secretary of Down from 1888 to 1901, and in 1903 was chosen Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry in the same Province. He was Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Down at the time of his death. He had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since March, 1892. Bro. Crossle was educated at Dublin University, where he graduated in 1868. He practised for a short time in England, and subsequently became M.B., and licentiate in midwifery at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin. He was a Gold Medallist of the Pathological Society of that City, receiving the award for his essay on diseases of the tongue. The funeral took place at Jonesborough Parish Church, near Newry, and was attended by a very large number of relations and friends.

Lilley Ellis, of 9, Rock Park, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, at the age of 80, on 7th December, 1910. Initiated in 1871 in the Zetland Lodge No. 537, he had been actively engaged in the Craft for forty years, his chief work being as Charity Representative of the Province of Cheshire, and Chairman of the Cheshire Committee of Benevolence. He was also Deputy Provincial Grand Master until a few months before his death, and attained the rank of Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies in Grand Lodge, and Past Grand Standard Bearer in Grand Chapter. He was elected to the Correspondence Circle in November, 1893.

Daniel Mackay, Johannesburg, Transvaal, on 1st December, 1910. He was highly esteemed by the brethren of Lodge Corona No. 2731 (E.C.). He joined our Correspondence Circle in November, 1904.

W. Frank Pierce, Crocker Building, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., in October. Bro. Pierce was an eminent Mason in his State, being Grand Master, Grand Treasurer in the Royal Arch, as well as Grand Generalissimo, K.T., and Acting Inspector General for California in the Southern Jurisdiction, 33°. He was a life member of our Correspondence Circle, which he joined in January, 1897. His loss will be deeply felt by the Masons of California. The body lay in state for four hours, guarded by representatives of the S.R. and K.T. He was buried in the Oddfellows' Cemetery.

Rangarao Vasudeva Rau, B.A., The Hermitage, Hyderabad, Deccan, India, who joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1906. He was a P.M. of Lodge No. 369 under the Scotch Constitution.

John Robinson, 33, High Row, Darlington, Co. Durham, P.Pr.G.W., in October. He joined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1896.

Abel Simner, 3, Grosvenor Court, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., on 27th December, 1910. A Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies and Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.) of England, and a member of our Correspondence Circle since October, 1902.

Joseph Steavenson, B.A., P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.R. (R.A.), Madras, a life member of the Correspondence Circle, to which he was elected in January, 1893.

William Foot Stuttford, Cleveland, Worcester Park, Surrey, on 31st October, 1910. He was a Past District Grand Treasurer of the Western Division of South Africa; and joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1897.

Since the 16th November, 1910, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg has had to deplore the almost irreparable loss of its Honorary Past Grand Master, Bro. **Carl Cornelius Wiebe**, who died suddenly on that day from heart failure.

Bro. Wiebe was born at Hamburg on 28th February, 1850, and early in life decided to become a builder, but afterwards altered his calling and went as a merchant to South Africa, where he found his partner in life, a descendant of the Boer family Praed. On his return to Germany he lived in comfortable circumstances at Eilbeck, near Hamburg.

His main characteristic was his untiring energy for the benefit of the community. In the interest of the Red Cross Society he was ready at all times to give his help. During the cholera epidemic of 1892 he excelled in his endeavours to serve all without regard to his own personal comfort, and the Senate of Hamburg presented him with a medal in recognition of his services. In the congregation of Mennonites he was also an ever ready worker.

Our late brother was the son of the former W.M. of the Lodge Ferdinande Caroline, by whom he was initiated into Freemasonry on 2nd April, 1870. On January 19th, 1874, he was passed and raised at an emergency meeting of the Lodge, prior to his departure from his birthplace.

When he returned he served successively in his mother Lodge as Deputy Senior Deacon, 1884-5, and Treasurer, 1885-6, becoming its W.M. in 1886 and holding that office until 1891. Meanwhile his work in the Grand Lodge had commenced. In the year 1886 he entered that body as a Deputy Representative of Lodge Amalia, in Weimar. He became President of the Freemasons' Hospital at Hamburg, Auditor of the General Accounts, Deputy Grand Treasurer and Vice-President of the Board of Benevolence. On the resignation of the Grand Master, Bro. Zinkeisen, in 1893, the Craft in Hamburg elected Bro. Wiebe to succeed him in this high office.

He held the responsible position until 1904, when he declined to accept re-election, and the Craft fully realizes the important changes which he brought about in conjunction with the late Bro. Settegast during the time he ruled over them. It would be impossible to recount here the many points of controversy in the great and prolonged struggle which has now become part of the History of Freemasonry. Suffice it to say that by almost superhuman efforts and the exercise of that tact which at all times distinguished him, Bro. Wiebe managed to smooth the differences of opinion which existed, and as a consequence the Provincial Grand Lodge of Hamburg in Berlin was established by uniting the so-called Settegast Lodges and abolishing the Grand Lodge, Kaiser Friedrich zur Bundestreue. The Craft generally is indebted to our lamented Brother for this great achievement, and his name will long be remembered with gratitude.

His work in connection with the important publications of the Hamburgische Zirkel-Correspondenz on Masonic Numismatics is too well known to need more than a mere reference.

Bro. Wiebe had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since May, 1895.

G.V.





*The Right Honourable Thomas Alexander Erskine
Earl of Kellie Viscount Fenton Baron of Dirlton &c. &c. &c.*

From the Original Picture in the Possession of John Welford Esq.

Engraved as the Act directs Feb 22. 1752 by A. Skelton. By James Smith and Co. Edinburgh.

HEARTY GOOD WISHES
TO THE
MEMBERS OF BOTH CIRCLES
FROM THE
W.M. AND OFFICERS
OF THE
QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE No. 2076,
ST. JOHN'S DAY IN WINTER,
A.D. 1910.

ST. JOHN'S CARD

OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076,
London.



27th December, 1910.

W. J. PARRETT, LTD., PRINTERS, MARGATE.
1910.

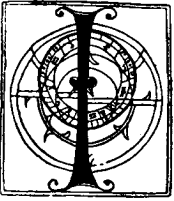
"VERONA,"

COMPTON ROAD,

WINCHMORE HILL, N.

DECEMBER 27TH, 1910.

V. D. BRETHREN,



T affords me much pleasure to continue the time-honoured custom of sending cordial and hearty greetings to you all through the medium of our St. John's Card for the year 1910.

I embrace the present opportunity for tendering you my sincere congratulations on the progress and prosperity of our Lodge, and I earnestly entreat you to join with me in my endeavours to ensure a continuation of that prosperity, and thus still further extend its sphere of usefulness.

We all know that it is contrary to the rules of our Order to endeavour to gain recruits for the Craft of Masonry by solicitation, but that wise prohibition does not apply to our Correspondence Circle, every member of which must be a subscriber to some regular Lodge at the time of his nomination.

We are badly in need of funds to enable our excellent Secretary to proceed with the work of printing the early records of the two Grand Lodges of England, now in process of transcription, and to supply the members with copies at a reasonable cost.

May I venture to suggest that every brother of our Lodge should endeavour to nominate at least one Candidate for our Correspondence Circle during the year 1911?

With "heartly good wishes" from

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

HENRY SADLER,

Master of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati.

THE FRONTISPIECE is reproduced from a somewhat rare portrait in the Grand Lodge Collection.

Thomas Alexander Erskine, 6th Earl of Kellie, Viscount Fenton, etc.

Born 7th September, 1732, succeeded his father 3rd April, 1756. Installed Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons According to the Old Institutions, 27th December, 1760, and was re-elected every year until December, 1766, but never attended Grand Lodge after his Installation. It appears by the records of a Grand Lodge of Emergency, September 26th, 1761, that the noble Lord had promised to attend that meeting, but not being present after the Grand Lodge was opened, the Grand Secretary was ordered to send him a reminder, which he did, and received the following reply:—

“Lord Kelly’s compliments to G^d. Secretary Dermott, to Mr. Dickey, and the rest of the Brethren, Is extreamly sorry that he shou’d intirely forget the day appointed, which Mr. Dickey said he wou’d be so good as to remind him of. If he had known it this morning certainly no consideration shou’d have prevented him from having the Honour of attending the Worthy Brethren. But he is just going to step into a post chaise for New Market. He assures them that he will take the first opportunity, upon his return to Town, to make his excuse in person.”

His Lordship is said to have had a considerable reputation as a musician. He died, unmarried, at Brussels, 9th October, 1781.

HENRY SADLER.

Past Masters.

1886—1887.	GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN.
1887—1888.	ROBERT FREKE GOULD.
1888—1889.	WILLIAM SIMPSON. (Died 17th August, 1899.)
1889—1890.	LT.-COL. SISSON COOPER PRATT.
1890—1891.	WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER.
1891—1892.	WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS.
1892—1893.	PROF. T. HAYTER LEWIS. (Died 10th December, 1898.)
1893—1894.	DR. W. WYNN WESTCOTT.
1894—1895.	REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL. (Resigned 18th November, 1908.)
1895—1896.	EDWARD MACBEAN.
1896—1897.	CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT. (Died 30th October, 1901.)
1897—1898.	SYDNEY TURNER KLEIN.
1898—1899.	SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE.
1899—1900.	THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD. (Died 5th September, 1907.)
1900—1901.	EDWARD CONDER.
1901—1902.	GOTTHELF GREINER.
1902—1903.	EDWARD JAMES CASTLE.
1903—1904.	ADMIRAL SIR ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM.
1904—1905.	REV. CANON JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY.
1905—1906.	GEORGE LAWRENCE SHACKLES.
1906—1907.	HAMON LE STRANGE.
1907—1908.	FREDERICK HASTINGS GOLDNEY.
1908—1909.	JOHN THOMAS THORP.
1909—1910.	FREDERICK JOSEPH WILLIAM CROWE.

Founders and Past Masters:

- * SIR CHARLES WARREN, *G.C.M.G.*, Lieut.-General, *P.Dis.G.M.*, Eastern Archipelago, Past Master.
- * WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*, *P.A.G.D.C.*, Past Master.
- * ROBERT FREKE GOULD, *P.G.D.*, Past Master.
- * REV. ADOLPHUS F. A. WOODFORD, *M.A.*, *P.G.Ch.* (Died 23rd December, 1887.)
- * SIR WALTER BESANT, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.* (Died 6th June, 1901.)
- * JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*
- * SISSON COOPER PRATT, Lieut.-Col., *R.A.*, Past Master.
- * WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, *P.G.D.*
- * GEORGE WILLIAM SPETH, *F.R.Hist.S.*, *P.A.G.D.C.* (Died 19th April, 1901.)
- WILLIAM SIMPSON, *R.I.*, *M.R.A.S.*, Past Master. (Died 17th August, 1899.)
- WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER, *P.G.S.B.*, Past Master.
- THOMAS HAYTER LEWIS, Professor, *F.S.A.*, *F.R.I.B.A.*, Past Master. (Died 10th December, 1898.)
- WILLIAM WYNN WESTCOTT, *M.B.*, *J.P.*, *P.G.D.*, Past Master.
- REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL, *M.A.*, Past Master. (Resigned 18th November, 1908.)
- EDWARD MACBEAN, *F.R.G.S.*, Past Master.
- GUSTAV ADOLPH CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT, *A.G.S.G.C.*, Past Master. (Died 30th Oct., 1901.)
- SYDNEY TURNER KLEIN, *F.L.S.*, *F.R.A.S.*, *L.R.* Past Master.
- SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE, *C.I.E.*, *L.R.* Past Master.
- THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD, *P.G.S.B.*, Past Master. (Died 5th September, 1907.)
- EDWARD CONDER, *J.P.*, *F.S.A.*, *L.R.* Past Master.
- GOTTHELF GREINER, *P.A.G.D.C.*, Past Master.
- EDWARD JAMES CASTLE, *K.C.*, *P.Dep.G.R.*, Past Master.
- SIR ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM, Admiral, *K.C.B.*, *P.Dis.G.M.*, Malta, Past Master.
- REV. CANON JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, *M.A.*, *P.G.Ch.*, Past Master.
- GEORGE LAWRENCE SHACKLES, Past Master.
- HAMON LE STRANGE, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.*, *Pr.G.M.*, Norfolk, *P.G.D.*, Past Master.
- FREDERICK HASTINGS GOLDNEY, *P.G.D.*, Past Master.
- JOHN THOMAS THORP, *F.R.Hist.S.*, *P.A.G.D.C.*, Past Master.
- FREDERICK JOSEPH WILLIAM CROWE, *F.R.A.S.*, *F.R.Hist.S.*, *P.G.O.*, Past Master.

Officers of the Lodge and Committee:

Worshipful Master	HENRY SADLER, <i>P.A.G.D.C.</i>
Senior Warden	JOHN PERCY SIMPSON, <i>B.A.</i> , <i>P.A.G.R.</i>
Junior Warden	EDMUND HUNT DRING.
Chaplain	REV. CANON JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, <i>M.A.</i> , <i>P.G.Ch.</i>
Treasurer	HAMON LE STRANGE, <i>M.A.</i> , <i>F.S.A.</i> , <i>Pr.G.M.</i> , Norfolk, <i>P.G.D.</i>
Secretary	WILLIAM JOHN SONGHURST, <i>F.C.I.S.</i> , <i>P.A.G.D.C.</i>
Senior Deacon	EDWARD LOVELL HAWKINS, <i>M.A.</i>
Junior Deacon	WILLIAM BROWN HEXTALL.
Director of Ceremonies	FREDERICK HASTINGS GOLDNEY, <i>P.G.D.</i>
	WILLIAM JOHN CHETWODE CRAWLEY, <i>LL.D.</i> , <i>D.C.L.</i> , <i>G. Treas. Ireland.</i>
	EDWARD ARMITAGE, <i>M.A.</i> , <i>P.Dep.G.D.C.</i>
	WILLIAM WATSON.

* Founders.

MEMBERS OF THE LODGE

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SENIORITY.

- 1a **Warren**, Sir Charles, *G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S.*, Lieut.-General. 10 *Wellington Crescent, Ramsgate*. 278, 1417, 1832, P.M. **Past Grand Deacon, Past District Grand Master, Eastern Archipelago.** Founder. First Worshipful Master.
- 1b **Rylands**, William Harry, *F.S.A.* 52 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* 2, P.M., 2, P.Z. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (Craft and R.A.).** Founder. First Senior Warden. Past Master.
- 1c **Gould**, Robert Freke, late 31st Regt., Barrister-at-Law. *Fairview, Kingfield, Woking, Surrey*. 92, 153, 570, 743, P.M. **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Founder. First Junior Warden. Past Master.
- 1d **Rylands**, John Paul, Barrister-at-Law, *F.S.A.* 96 *Bidston Road, Birkenhead*. 148, 1354. Founder.
- 1e **Pratt**, Sisson Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery. *The Ferns, Charminster, Dorset*. 92. Founder. Past Master.
- 1f **Hughan**, William James. *Dunscore, Torquay, Devon*. 131, P.M. P.Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. **Past Grand Warden, Iowa. Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Founder.
- 7 **Bywater**, Witham Matthew. 33 *Telford Avenue, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* 19, P.M. **Past Grand Sword Bearer. Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** Past Master. Joined 7th April 1886.
- 8 **Westcott**, William Wynn, *M.B., Lond., J.P.* 396 *Camden Road, London, N.* 814, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Somerset. **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** Past Master. Joined 2nd December 1886.
- 9 **Crawley**, William John Chetwode, *LL.D., D.C.L.* Member of Council, Dublin University. *Merton Park, Sandford, Dublin*. 357 (I.C.), P.M., Elected Grand Secretary of the G.L. of Instruction, and Past Registrar of the Grand Chapter of Instruction, Ireland. **Grand Treasurer, Ireland.** Member of Permanent Committee. Joined 2nd June 1887.
- 10 **Castle**, Edward James, late Royal Engineers, Barrister-at-Law, *K.C.* 89 *Harcourt Terrace, South Kensington, London, S.W.* 143, P.M. **Past Deputy Grand Registrar.** Past Master. Joined 4th May 1888.
- 11 **Macbean**, Edward, *F.R.G.S.* 23 *Kensington Gate, Glasgow, W.* 1 (S.C.), 2029, P.Z. Past Master. Joined 4th May 1888.
- 12 **Goldney**, Frederick Hastings. *Prior Place, Camberley, Surrey*. 259, 335, 626, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., P.Pr.G.W., Wiltshire. **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** Past Master. Director of Ceremonies. Joined 4th May 1888.
- 13 **Clarke**, Sir Caspar Purdon, *C.I.E., F.S.A.* 17 *Penywern Road, Earl's Court, London, S.W.* 1196, L.R. Past Master. Joined 4th January, 1889.
- 14 **Klein**, Sydney Turner, *F.L.S., F.R.A.S.* *Hatherlow, Raglan Road, Reigate, Surrey*. 404, L.R. Past Master. Joined 8th November 1889.
- 15 **Markham**, Sir Albert Hastings, *K.C.B., Admiral, A.D.C., F.R.G.S.* 6 *Marble Arch, London, W.* 257, 1593, P.M. **Past District Grand Master, Past Grand Superintendent, Malta.** Past Master. Joined 24th June 1891.
- 16 **Ninnis**, Belgrave, *M.D., Inspector General, R.N., F.R.G.S., F.S.A.* *The Elms, Leigham Avenue, Streatham, London, S.W.* 259, 1174, 1691, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Malta. **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Joined 9th November 1891.
- 17 **Malczovich**, Ladislav Aurèle de. *Belügyministerium, Budapest, Hungary.* Lodge Szent Istvan. Formerly Member of Council of the Order, Hungary. **Representative of Grand Lodge, Ireland.** Local Secretary for Hungary. Joined 5th January 1894.
- 18 **Conder**, Edward, *J.P., F.S.A.* *The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire*. 1036, 1074, L.R., 280. Past Master. Local Secretary for Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire. Joined 5th January 1894.

- 19 **Greiner, Gotthelf.** 36 *Frognaal, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 92, P.M. **Past Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence. Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** (Craft and R.A.) Past Master. Joined 24th June 1896.
- 20 **Horsley, Rev. Canon John William, M.A., Oxon.** Clerk in Holy Orders, *J.P. St. Peter's Rectory, Walworth, London, S.E.* 1973. **Past Grand Chaplain.** Past Master. Chaplain. Joined 24th June 1896.
- 21 **Shackles, George Lawrence.** *Wickersley, Brough, East Yorks.* 57, 1511, 2494, P.M., 1511, P.Z. P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). North and East Yorkshire. Past Master. Local Secretary for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. Joined 7th May 1897.
- 22 **le Strange, Hamon, M.A., F.S.A.** *Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk.* 10, 16, 52, 2852, P.M., 10, 52, 2852, P.Z., P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas., P.Dep.Pr.G.M., **Provincial Grand Master, Norfolk. Past Grand Deacon. Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Past Master. Treasurer. Joined 1st October 1897.
- 23 **Armitage, Edward, M.A.** *Greenhills, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.* 859, 1074, 1492, 2851, P.M., 859, 1074, 1 (S.C.), P.Z. **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.** (Craft and R.A.) Member of Permanent Committee. Joined 7th October 1898.
- 24 **Crowe, Frederick Joseph William, F.R.A.S., F.R.Hist.S.** *St. Peter's House, Chichester.* 328, P.M., 710, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., **Past Grand Organist** (Craft and R.A.). Immediate Past Master. Joined 8th November 1898.
- 25 **Thorp, John Thomas, F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.L., F.R.S.A.I.** 57 *Regent Road, Leicester.* 523, 2429, P.M., 279, P.Z., P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Leicestershire and Rutland. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.). Past Master. Joined 8th November 1900.
- 26 **Sadler, Henry.** *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* 147, 2148, P.M., 7, 169, P.Z. Librarian and Curator of Grand Lodge of England. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** Worshipful Master. Joined 1st May 1903.
- 27 **Robertson, John Ross.** 291 *Sherbourne Street, Toronto, Canada.* 28, 369, P.M. **Past Grand Warden, England; Past Grand Master, Canada.** Joined 6th May 1904.
- 28 **Watson, William.** 105 *Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.* 61, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.So., Librarian, West Yorks. Member of Permanent Committee. Joined 3rd March 1905.
- 29 **Songhurst, William John, F.C.I.S.** 52 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* 227, 2647, 3040, P.M., 7, 720, P.Z. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.). Secretary. Joined 2nd March 1906.
- 30 **Simpson, John Percy, B.A.** 4 *New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 176, P.M., 176, P.Z. **Past Assistant Grand Registrar, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). Senior Warden. Joined 25th June 1906.
- 31 **Dring, Edmund Hunt.** *Cadeleigh, Guildersfield Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W.* 1297. Junior Warden. Joined 25th June 1906.
- 32 **Hawkins, Edward Lovell, M.A., Oxon.** *Barham House, London Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 357, 478, 1842, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sec., Oxon. 357, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.E., Oxon., Pr.G.Stew., Sussex. Senior Deacon. Re-joined 8th November 1906.
- 33 **Berry, Henry FitzPatrick, I.S.O., Lit. Doc.** 51 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.* 357 (I.C.), P.M., 33 (I.C.), P.K. Joined 3rd May 1907.
- 34 **Hextall, William Brown.** 2 *Garden Court, Temple, London, E.C.* 1085, 2128, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. Derbyshire. Junior Deacon. Joined 5th March 1909.
- 35 **Goblet d'Alviella, le Comte Eugène Félicien Albert, Membre de l'Academie Royale.** *Court St. Etienne, Brabant, Belgium.* **Past Grand Master, Belgium.** Joined 5th March 1909.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., &c.** **Grand Master. Grand Z.** Honorary Member. Joined October 1908.
- H.R.H. Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia.** *Berlin, Germany.* Ordens Meister. National Grand Lodge of Germany. **Past Grand Master, England.** Honorary Member. Joined 4th January 1901.



MEMBERS of the CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.¹

GOVERNING BODIES.

		Joined
1 United Grand Lodge of England, Library	London	September 1887
2 Grand Lodge of Ireland, Library	Dublin	November 1903
3 Grand Lodge of Scotland	Edinburgh	June 1905
4 Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk	Norwich	November 1901
5 Provincial Grand Lodge of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1889
6 Provincial Grand Chapter of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1890
7 Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, Library	Leeds	October 1889
8 District Grand Lodge of Gibraltar	Gibraltar	March 1889
9 District Grand Lodge of Malta	Valetta	January 1890
10 National Grand Lodge of Norway	Christiania	March 1904
11 National Grand Lodge of Sweden, Library	Stockholm	March 1910
12 District Grand Lodge of Bengal	Calcutta	March 1910
13 District Grand Lodge of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
14 District Grand Lodge of Punjab	Lahore	May 1888
15 District Grand Lodge of Madras	Madras	May 1894
16 District Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic	Buenos Aires	January 1891
17 District Grand Lodge of Eastern Archipelago	Singapore	October 1890
18 District Grand Lodge of Northern China	Shanghai	May 1895
19 District Grand Lodge of Natal	Pietermaritzburg	June 1889
20 District Grand Lodge of South Africa, W.Div.	Cape Town	June 1899
21 District Grand Lodge of the Transvaal	Johannesburg	May 1909
22 District Grand Lodge of Queensland	Brisbane	June 1895
23 Grand Lodge of Alabama	Montgomery	May 1904
24 Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia	Washington, D.C.	October 1903
25 *Grand Lodge of Florida	Jacksonville	January 1902
26 Grand Lodge of Iowa, Masonic Library	Cedar Rapids	October 1888
27 *Grand Lodge of Kansas	Topeka	October 1903
28 Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Library	Louisville	May 1889
29 Grand Lodge of Maine	Portland	January 1905
30 Grand Lodge of Massachusetts	Boston	January 1890
31 Grand Lodge of Montana	Helena	March 1898
32 Grand Lodge of New Mexico	Albuquerque	March 1907
33 Grand Lodge of New York, Masonic Library	New York	November 1890

¹Owing to the continually increasing length of our member-list, it has become impossible to await the November elections before going to press. The list has consequently been drawn up immediately after the October meeting, and Correspondence Members admitted in November will be found in a supplementary list. Any alterations for subsequent issues should, therefore, reach the Secretary before October of each year.

		Joined.
34	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Library	Philadelphia May 1900
35	Grand Lodge of Vermont	Burlington November 1909
36	Grand Lodge of Virginia	Richmond January 1893
37	Grand Lodge of Wisconsin	Milwaukee October 1906
38	*Grand Lodge of British Columbia	Victoria, B.C. January 1903
39	Grand Lodge of Canada	Hamilton, Ont. October 1903
40	Grand Lodge of Manitoba	Winnipeg September 1887
41	Grand National Lodge of Germany, Library	Berlin May 1887
42	Grand Lodge of Beyreuth, Museum	Beyreuth January 1909
43	Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Library	Hamburg May 1895
44	Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Saxony, Library	Hamburg January 1894
45	Grand Lodge of the Netherlands	The Hague October 1899
46	Provincial Grand Lodge, Netherlands, South Africa	Cape Town January 1899
47	Grand Lodge of the Republic of Costa Rica	San José June 1902
48	United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Sydney June 1894
49	Grand Lodge of New Zealand	Wellington November 1891
50	Grand Lodge of South Australia	Adelaide January 1890
51	United Grand Lodge of Victoria	Melbourne November 1890
52	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., England	London May 1888
53	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Belgium	Brussels May 1887
54	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., S. Jur., U.S.A.	Washington, D.C. March 1892
55	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Canada	Hamilton March 1896
56	The Grand Council of the Order of the Secret Monitor in England	London June 1888

LODGES AND CHAPTERS ON THE ROLL OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

		Joined.
57	No. 19 Royal Athelstan Lodge	London January 1890
58	„ 39 St. John the Baptist Lodge	Exeter October 1890
59	„ 48 Lodge of Industry	Gateshead, Durham June 1895
60	„ 57 Humber Lodge	Hull May 1889
61	„ 61 Lodge of Probity	Halifax, Yorkshire November 1890
62	„ 75 Lodge of Love and Honour	Falmouth November 1901
63	„ 107 Philanthropic Lodge	King's Lynn, Norfolk October 1890
64	„ 117 Salopian Lodge of Charity	Shrewsbury January 1889
65	„ 121 Mount Sinai Lodge	Penzance, Cornwall January 1903
66	„ 133 Lodge of Harmony	Faversham, Kent November 1890
67	„ 150 Lodge of Perfect Unanimity	Madras October 1893
68	„ 174 Lodge of Sincerity	London March 1894
69	„ 195 Lodge Hengist	Bournemouth March 1891
70	„ 227 Ionic Lodge	London June 1895
71	„ 236 York Lodge	York October 1888
72	„ 238 Pilgrim Lodge	London November 1905
73	„ 253 Tyrian Lodge	Derby January 1888
74	„ 260 Lodge Rock	Trichinopoly, Madras October 1908
75	„ 262 Salopian Lodge	Shrewsbury January 1889
76	„ 278 Royal Lodge of Friendship	Gibraltar October 1888
77	„ 297 Witham Lodge	Lincoln March 1891
78	„ 316 Lodge Unity Peace and Concord, 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots	Edinburgh October 1901
79	„ 345 Lodge Perseverance	Blackburn May 1897

			Joined.
80	No. 354	Sussex Lodge	Kingston, Jamaica May 1906
81	„ 374	St. Paul's Lodge	Montreal, Canada June 1888
82	„ 391	Lodge Independence with Philanthropy	Allahabad, N.W. Prov. January 1896
83	„ 393	St. David's Lodge	Berwick-on-Tweed October 1896
84	„ 418	Menturia Lodge	Hanley, Staffordshire May 1889
85	„ 422	Yarborough Lodge	Gainsborough, Lincolnshire March 1890
86	„ 431	Ogle Royal Arch Chapter	North Shields May 1909
87	„ 450	Cornubian Lodge, "Coombe" Library	Hayle, Cornwall November 1887
88	„ 465	Lodge Goodwill	Bellary, Madras October 1893
89	„ 508	Lodge Zetland in the East	Singapore October 1890
90	„ 510	St. Martin's Lodge	Liskeard, Cornwall March 1890
91	„ 542	Lodge of Philanthropy	Moulmein, Burma October 1890
92	„ 546	Etruscan Lodge	Longton, Staffordshire October 1906
93	„ 551	Yarborough Lodge	Ventnor, I.W. May 1893
94	„ 566	Lodge St. Germain	Selby, Yorkshire October 1893
95	„ 588	St. Botolph's Lodge	Sleaford, Lincolnshire March 1910
96	„ 611	Lodge of the Marches	Ludlow, Shropshire January 1889
97	„ 614	Lodge Star of Burma	Rangoon June 1890
98	„ 617	Excelsior Lodge	Buenos Aires May 1890
99	„ 630	St. Cuthbert's Lodge	Howden, Yorkshire January 1905
100	„ 637	Portland Lodge	Stoke-on-Trent October 1888
101	„ 696	St. Bartholomew Lodge	Wednesbury, Staffordshire January 1889
102	„ 711	Goodwill Lodge	Port Elizabeth, South Africa June 1887
103	„ 726	Staffordshire Knot Lodge	Stafford March 1888
104	„ 738	Port Natal Lodge	Durban, Natal May 1908
105	„ 792	Pelham Pillar Lodge	Grimsby, Lincolnshire May 1890
106	„ 804	Carnarvon Lodge	Havant, Hampshire November 1887
107	„ 809	Lodge of United Good Fellowship	Wisbech, Cambridgeshire March 1892
108	„ 828	St. John's Lodge	Grahamstown, Cape Colony March 1895
109	„ 832	Lodge Victoria in Burma	Rangoon June 1890
110	„ 853	British Kaffrarian Lodge	King William's Town January 1907
111	„ 859	Isaac Newton University Lodge	Cambridge May 1891
112	„ 876	Acacia Lodge	Monte Video June 1890
113	„ 877	Royal Alfred Lodge	Jersey January 1897
114	„ 882	Midland Lodge	Graaff Reinnet, South Africa May 1906
115	„ 897	St. Helen's Lodge of Loyalty	St. Helens, Lancashire November 1888
116	„ 904	Phoenix Lodge	Rotherham, Yorkshire January 1891
117	„ 976	Royal Clarence Lodge	Bruton, Somerset June 1909
118	„ 1008	Royal St. Edmund Lodge	Bury St. Edmunds May 1902
119	„ 1010	Kingston Lodge	Hull November 1889
120	„ 1022	Rising Star Lodge	Bloemfontein October 1900
121	„ 1025	Lodge Star of the South	Buenos Aires June 1890
122	„ 1039	St. John's Lodge	Lichfield, Staffordshire January 1890
123	„ 1152	Lodge St. George	Singapore October 1890
124	„ 1198	Lodge Pitt-MacDonald	Vepery, Madras October 1893
125	„ 1248	Denison Lodge	Scarborough November 1889
126	„ 1249	Lodge Pioneer	Gympie, Queensland May 1898
127	„ 1285	Lodge of Faith, Hope and Charity	Ootacamund, Madras January 1895
128	„ 1301	Brighouse Lodge	Brighouse, Yorkshire November 1902
129	„ 1302	De Warren Lodge	Halifax, Yorkshire June 1909
130	„ 1324	Okeover Lodge	Ripley, Derbyshire May 1905
131	„ 1402	Jordan Lodge	Torquay, Devonshire January 1888
132	„ 1415	Campbell Lodge	Hampton Court, Middlesex November 1891
133	„ 1428	United Service Lodge	Landport, Hampshire January 1889
134	„ 1462	Wharnccliffe Lodge	Penistone, Yorkshire March 1888

			Joined.	
135	No. 1469	Meridian Lodge	Craddock, Cape Colony	June 1889
136	„ 1521	Wellington Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1887
137	„ 1544	Mount Edgecumbe Lodge	Cambourne, Cornwall	March 1891
138	„ 1553	Lodge Light of the South	Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina	May 1898
139	„ 1554	Mackay Lodge	Mackay, Queensland	May 1894
140	„ 1603	Worcester Lodge	Worcester, Cape Colony	January 1899
141	„ 1611	Eboracum Lodge Library	York	May 1887
142	„ 1644	Alma Mater Lodge	Birmingham	November 1891
143	„ 1665	Natalia Lodge	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	March 1889
144	„ 1680	Comet Lodge	Barcaldine, Queensland	June 1892
145	„ 1721	United Manawatu Lodge	Palmerston, New Zealand	March 1897
146	„ 1838	Tudor Lodge of Rifle Volunteers	Wolverhampton, Staffs.	January 1889
147	„ 1884	Chine Lodge	Shanklin, Isle of Wight	March 1888
148	„ 1896	Audley Lodge	Newport, Shropshire	January 1888
149	„ 1960	Stewart Lodge	Rawal Pindi, Punjab	May 1889
150	„ 1991	Agricola Lodge	York	November 1887
151	„ 2069	Prudence Lodge	Leeds	November 1887
152	„ 2074	St. Clair Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889
153	„ 2089	Frere Lodge	Aliwal North, Cape Colony	May 1891
154	„ 2109	Prince Edward Lodge	Heaton Moor, Lancashire	May 1891
155	„ 2149	Gordon Lodge	Hanley, Staffordshire	November 1902
156	„ 2155	Makerfield Lodge	Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.	May 1889
157	„ 2158	Boscombe Lodge	Boscombe, Hants	May 1899
158	„ 2188	Lodge Kerala	Calicut, India	October 1900
159	„ 2208	Horsa Lodge	Bournemouth, Hampshire	January 1888
160	„ 2225	Lodge Perak Jubilee	Taiping, Malay Peninsula	October 1890
161	„ 2263	St. Leonard's Lodge	Sheffield, Yorkshire	January 1896
162	„ 2267	Lodge Laidley	Laidley, Queensland	October 1898
163	„ 2277	St. Paul's Lodge	Limassol, Cyprus	May 1899
164	„ 2314	El Dorado Lodge	Zeerust, Transvaal	June 1892
165	„ 2337	Read Lodge	Kwala Lumpur, Selangor	May 1895
166	„ 2356	Lodge Pandyan	Madura, India	November 1896
167	„ 2433	Minerva Lodge	Birkenhead, Cheshire	November 1892
168	„ 2459	Quilmes Lodge	Quilmes, Buenos Aires	November 1906
169	„ 2478	Gold Fields Lodge	Johannesburg, Transvaal	May 1895
170	„ 2479	Rhodesia Lodge	Salisbury, Rhodesia	November 1904
171	„ 2494	Humber Installed Masters Lodge	Hull	May 1898
172	„ 2517	Lodge St. John's	Buenos Aires	June 1898
173	„ 2529	Abbey Lodge	Whalley, Lancs.	January 1909
174	„ 2538	Metropolitan Lodge	Cape Town	January 1899
175	„ 2546	*Rahere Lodge	London	October 1898
176	„ 2592	Lodge Waltair	Vizagapatam, Madras	May 1898
177	„ 2678	Lodge Manica	Umtali, Rhodesia	November 1900
178	„ 2706	Foster Gough Lodge	Stafford	May 1899
179	„ 2727	St. Audrey Lodge	Ely	January 1905
180	„ 2735	Lodge United Service	Bangalore, Madras	March 1901
181	„ 2869	Blyth Lodge	Butterworth, Cape Colony	May 1906
182	„ 2933	Lodge St. Michael	Singapore	October 1904
183	„ 3080	East India Arms Lodge	Calcutta	May 1907
184	„ 3100	Brand Lodge	Rouxville, O.R.C.	May 1906
185	„ 3132	Outpost Lodge	Johannesburg	October 1910
186	„ 3135	St. George's Lodge	Nikosia, Cyprus	May 1906
187	„ 3173	Mid-Kent Masters Lodge	Chatham	January 1907
188	„ 3261	Randle Holme Lodge	Birkenhead	March 1910

LODGES, &c., NOT UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

		Joined
189	Acacia Lodge, No. VII (I.C.)	Belfast May 1905
190	Southern Cross Lodge, No. 398 (S.C.)	Cape Town October 1889
191	St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 651 (S.C.)	Grahamstown, Cape Colony March 1895
192	Lodge Dalhousie, No. 679 (S.C.)	Carnoustie, N.B. January 1908
193	Golden Thistle Lodge, No. 744 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, Transvaal March 1895
194	Mount Morgan Lodge, No. 763 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland June 1891
195	Mylne Lodge, No. 769 (S.C.)	Charters Towers, Queensland May 1897
196	Lodge Pretoria Celtic, No. 770 (S.C.)	Pretoria, Transvaal October 1894
197	Douglas Lodge, No. 799 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, Transvaal January 1895
198	Lodge Warrego, No. 835 (S.C.)	Cunnamulla, Queensland June 1899
199	Lodge Gympie, No. 863 (S.C.)	Gympie, Queensland May 1898
200	Lodge Heather, No. 928 (S.C.)	Munaor, South India January 1903
201	Concordia Lodge, No. 952 (S.C.)	Pretoria, Transvaal October 1908
202	Simon's Town Kilwinning Lodge, No. 960 (S.C.)	Simon's Town, Cape Colony January 1904
203	Lodge de Goede Hoop (D.C.)	Cape Town September 1887
204	Lodge de Goede Trouw (D.C.)	Cape Town January 1899
205	Lodge de Ster in het Oosten (D.C.)	Batavia, Java November 1899
206	Lodge de Vereeniging (D.C.)	Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony May 1907
207	Lodge Frere (D.C.)	Riversdale, Cape Colony October 1899
208	Lodge La Compagnie Durable (D.C.)	Middleburg, Holland June 1905
209	Lodge La Flamboyante (D.C.)	Dordrecht, Holland June 1905
210	Lodge Nox Vinxit Libertas (D.C.)	Amsterdam March 1902
211	Lodge Oranje (D.C.)	Paarl, Cape Colony January 1899
212	Lodge San Jan (D.C.)	Malmesbury, Cape Colony January 1899
213	Star of the Rand Lodge (D.C.)	Johannesburg, Transvaal June 1896
214	Lodge Ultrajectina (D.C.)	Utrecht, Holland March 1902
215	Lodge Union Royale (D.C.)	Amsterdam November 1906
216	Lodge Archimedes zu den drei Reissbrettern	Altenburg, Saxe-Altenburg November 1890
217	Lodge Baldwin zur Linde	Leipsic, Germany March 1901
218	Lodge Carl zur Gekrönten Säule	Brunswick, Germany May 1896
219	Lodge Indissolubilis	Berlin June 1889
220	Lodge zu den drei Cedern	Stuttgart, Germany January 1908
221	Anglo-Belge Lodge	Antwerp January 1897
222	Lodge Les Amis du Commerce et la Persévérance Réunis	Antwerp June 1898
223	Lodge Les Elèves de Thémis	Antwerp May 1909
224	St. John's Lodge Olaf Kyrre til de gjældne Kjoede	Christiania June 1901
225	Bow River Lodge, No. 1 (Alberta C.)	Calgary, Alberta, Canada October 1903
226	Medicine Hat Lodge, No. 2 (Alberta C.)	Medicine Hat, Sask., Canada May 1901
227	Battle Lodge, No. 19 (Sask. C.)	Battleford, Sask., Canada May 1906
228	Mountain Lodge, No. 11 (B.C.)	Golden, British Columbia June 1907
229	Lodge Kootenay, No. 15 (B.C.)	Revelstoke, British Columbia May 1909
230	Alta Lodge, No. 29 (B.C.)	Sandon, B.C., Canada May 1910
231	Palestine Lodge, No. 357 (Mich. C.)	Detroit, Michigan October 1898
232	Mankato Lodge, No. 12 (Minn. C.)	Mankato, Minnesota May 1900
233	McMillan Lodge, No. 141 (Ohio C.)	Cincinnati January 1907
234	La Luz Lodge, No. 3 (C.R.C.)	San José, Costa Rica November 1901
235	Phoenix Lodge, No. 5 (C.R.C.)	Port Limon, Costa Rica November 1902
236	Germania Lodge, No. 219	Mexico May 1910
237	Lodge of Fidelity, No. 5 (S.A.C.)	Gawler, South Australia May 1892
238	Clare Lodge, No. 12 (S.A.C.)	Clare, South Australia October 1906
239	Lodge of St. John, No. 15 (S.A.C.)	Strathalbyn, South Australia May 1892
240	Emulation Lodge, No. 32 (S.A.C.)	Norwood, South Australia January 1907
241	Lodge St. Alban, No. 38 (S.A.C.)	Adelaide, South Australia October 1890

		Joined.
242	Naracoorte Lodge, No. 42 (S.A.C.)	Naracoorte, South Australia October 1900
243	Barunga Lodge, No. 43 (S.A.C.)	Snowtown, South Australia March 1900
244	Duke of Leinster Lodge, No. 3 (Q.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland June 1894
245	Golden Square Lodge, No. 31 (W.A.C.)	Kalgoorlie, West Australia January 1909
246	Macquarie Lodge, No. 53 (N.S.W.C.)	Dubbo, New South Wales June 1910
247	Cobar Lodge, No. 97 (N.S.W.C.)	Cobar, New South Wales January 1909
248	Lodge of Otago, No. 7 (N.Z.C.)	Dunedin, New Zealand January 1894
249	Bedford Lodge, No. 25 (N.Z.C.)	Hawke's Bay, New Zealand October 1910
250	Lodge of Concord, No. 39 (N.Z.C.)	Papanui, New Zealand October 1910
251	Lodge Victory, No. 40 (N.Z.C.)	Nelson, New Zealand January 1889
252	Lodge Ponsonby, No. 54 (N.Z.C.)	Auckland, New Zealand March 1908
253	Lodge Winton, No. 108 (N.Z.C.)	Winton, New Zealand October 1905
254	Lodge of Hope, No. 4 (T.C.)	Launceston, Tasmania January 1908

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

		Joined.
255	Masonic Hall Library	Leicester November 1887
256	The Warwickshire Masonic Library and Museum	Birmingham January 1909
257	United Masonic Library	Kimberley March 1908
258	Masonic Library	Quetta, Baluchistan October 1902
259	Ottawa Masonic Library	Ottawa, Canada May 1895
260	Portland Masonic Library	Portland, Maine October 1891
261	Masonic Library and Historical Society	Duluth, Minnesota June 1892
262	Masonic Library Association	Tacoma, Washington January 1894
263	Masonic Library	Walla Walla, Washington January 1898
264	Masonic Library	Los Angeles, California March 1898
265	Masonic Library	Detroit, Michigan March 1899
266	Masonic Library Board	Seattle, Washington May 1906
267	Mansfield Masonic Library	Mansfield, Ohio March 1910
268	Masonic Library Association of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio May 1910
269	York College of Rosicrucians	York March 1890
270	Newcastle College of Rosicrucians	Newcastle-upon-Tyne October 1890
271	Glasgow College of Rosicrucians	Glasgow March 1899
272	Hallamshire Province and College of Rosicrucians	Sheffield November 1907
273	Bournemouth Lodge of Instruction	Bournemouth October 1897
274	Holmesdale Lodge of Instruction	Tunbridge Wells May 1899
275	General Lodge of Instruction	Birmingham May 1900
276	United Lodge of Instruction	Pietermaritzburg, Natal October 1901
277	Corinth Lodge of Instruction	Nagpur, India October 1910
278	Germantown School of Instruction	Philadelphia, Pa. March 1906
279	South-West Lodge of Instruction	Bunbury, West Australia November 1907
280	Sussex Masonic Museum and Research Association	Brighton January 1901
281	Manchester Association for Masonic Research	Manchester January 1910
282	Germiston Masonic Research Society	Germiston, Transvaal November 1908
283	Masonic Temple Board of Management	Guernsey March 1905
284	The Tyler-Keystone	Ann Arbor, Michigan October 1899
285	The Acacia Chapter (University of California)	Berkeley, California October 1905
286	Freimaurer-Kränzchen im Remstal	Schwabisch-Gmund, Germany January 1908
287	Alexandra Masonic Club	Leonora, West Australia October 1908
288	The Scottish Rite Lyceum of the Philippines	Manila, P.I. January 1909
289	Scottish Rite Cathedral Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles, California October 1910
290	Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute	Washington, D.C. November 1889
291	The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland	London June 1900
292	El Paso Consistory, No. 3	El Paso, Texas October 1910

BROTHERS.

(*The asterisk before the name signifies that the Brother is a Life-Member; the Roman numbers refer to Lodges, and those in italics to Chapters.)

- 293 **Abdul-Rahman**, The Hon. Dato Sri Amor Raja, C.M.G. c/o J. A. Anderson, 25 Old Bond Street, London, W., 1152, S.W. November 1893.
- 294 **Abud**, Lt.-Col. Henry Mallaby, I.C.S. 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 456, 90 (S.C.) June 1896.
- 295 ***Aburrow**, Charles. Box 534, Johannesburg, Transvaal. **District Grand Master, Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.) England.** October 1888.
- 296 **Acworth**, E. Cecil B. *The Cairn, Anstey Road, Umballa Hill, Bombay.* 549, P.M., 549. March 1900.
- 297 **Adams**, Alfred John. *Hildesay, 3rd Avenue, East Adelaide, South Australia.* 47, 32. May 1905.
- 298 **Adams**, Alfred William. 3 Cricket Street, Kimberley, South Africa. 1574, P.M., Sec., P.Dis.G.Treas., 1574, P.Z. Local Secretary for Kimberley. March 1897.
- 299 **Adams**, Arthur W. *Holmleigh, Westleigh Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W., 739, P.Z. Local Secretary for Warwickshire and Worcestershire. January 1892.
- 300 **Adams**, Charles Frederick. *Hotel Diller, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* 9. November 1907.
- 301 **Adams**, Fred Sharp. 3 Old Leeds Road, Bradford. 1648, 1018. January 1909.
- 302 **Adams**, Thomas Smith. *Maes Teg, Mold, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.S.B., 721, P.Z. January 1896.
- 303 **Adamson**, Ebenezer. 23 Priory Road, Sheffield. 139, P.M. January 1908.
- 304 **Adamson**, Dr. Kilgour. Box 22, Springs, Transvaal. 2653, P.M. June 1906.
- 305 **Adcock**, William Henry. *Herberton, North Queensland.* 685 (S.C.), P.M., Dis. G.St.B. October 1901.
- 306 **Addington**, Right Hon. Lord. 24 Prince's Gate, London, S.W. **Provincial Grand Master, Bucks.** October 1908.
- 307 **Adkins**, W. Ryland D. *Springfield, Northampton.* 1911. January 1894.
- 308 **Adler**, Elkan N. 15 Cophall Avenue, London, E.C. 1997. March 1895.
- 309 ***Adrianyi-Pontet**, Emile. *Friedel-Gane, 45, Vienna XIX., Austria.* Sonnenrose. Local Secretary for Bavaria. October 1893.
- 310 **Agar**, A. P. c/o H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1198. May 1905.
- 311 **Alcock**, W. D. Box 1248, Johannesburg, Transvaal. 268 (I.C.) October 1902.
- 312 **Alexander**, Major William Patrick, R.A. *R.A. Mess, Rangoon.* 1394. October 1901.
- 313 ***Allan**, Ebenezer, F.R.C.S. 95 Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire. 0, P.M. May 1901.
- 314 ***Allan**, Francis John, M.D., F.R.S.E. *Lincluden, Fairfax Road, Teddington.* 1768, P.M., L.R., 2029, P.Z. January 1897.
- 315 **Allan**, Walter Thomas. *The Poplars, Beamish, R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2929, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Durham, P.Pr.A.G.Sc.E., Northumberland. January 1903.
- 316 **Allen**, George. 163, Ramsden Road, Balham, London, S.W. 144, P.M., 186, P.Z. September 1887.
- 317 **Allen**, George Herbert. 9 Bonham Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W. 2395, 7. October 1906.
- 318 **Allen**, Harry. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. October 1905.
- 319 **Allen**, Percy James. *Equitable Buildings, Sydney, New South Wales.* 2613, P.M., 1546, P.Z. October 1900.
- 320 **Allen**, Philip Spelman. *The Forehill, Ely.* 2727. January 1904.
- 321 **Allen**, Samuel. *West Oak, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 2654, P.M. January 1905.
- 322 **Allen**, William. *The Tower House, Croham Road, Croydon.* 2741, 2741. June 1907.
- 323 **Aillsop**, T. W. 40 Corfton Road, Ealing, London, W. 2429 March 1899.
- 324 **Allworthy**, Samuel William, M.A., M.D. *Manor House, Antrim Road, Belfast.* 243, 109. May 1910.
- 325 **Alston**, Charles Frederick. 1560 Nelson Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. 268 May 1909.
- 326 **Ambler**, Thomas. 29 Cookridge Street, Leeds. 1311 January 1905.
- 327 **Amerman**, George Loveless. *Shadowside, Marcellus, Onondaga Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 524, 247. March 1910.
- 328 **Amphlett**, George Thomas. *Standard Bank, Capetown.* De Goede Hoop. October 1891.
- 329 ***Amphthill**, The Right Hon. Lord, G.C.I.E. *Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford.* **Pro Grand Master, Past District Grand Master, Madras, Provincial Grand Master, Bedfordshire, Pro Grand Z.** May 1904.
- 330 **Amsberg**, S. E. *Guthrie & Co., Singapore.* 2933. March 1904.
- 331 **Anderson**, A. *Phamong, Quthing, Basutoland, South Africa.* 2089. November 1897.
- 332 **Anderson**, A. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1906.

- 333 **Anderson**, Charles William. *Mandale House, Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.* 1418, P.M., 509, P.So. October 1910.
- 334 **Anderson**, George Reinhardt, F.R.C.S. 36 *Houghton Street, Southport, Lancashire.* 2505, P.M. January 1902.
- 335 **Anderson**, G. June 1909.
- 336 **Anderson**, James. Box 122, *Kaslo, B.C., Canada.* 25, S.W., 120, 2nd P. May 1908.
- 337 **Andrews**, John. *Homewood, Rondebosch, Capetown.* 398 (S.C.), P.M., 86 (S.C.), P.Z. Oct. 1889.
- 338 **Andrews**, Samuel. c/o Dr. A. Andrews, *Albury, New South Wales.* 694, P.M., 694, P.Z. January 1904.
- 339 **Andrews**, William Henry. *Portland, Conn., U.S.A.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M., New York. Nov. 1897.
- 340 **Anley**, John. 34 *Colvestone Crescent, St. Mark's Square, London, N.E.* 177, P.M. May 1904.
- 341 **Annison**, John. 80, P.M., 80. October 1908.
- 342 **Apelt**, Emil. 49 *Lickfield Grove, Finchley, London, N.* 186, P.M. June 1894.
- 343 **Appleby**, Frederick Henry, M.D., J.P. *Barnby Gate, Newark-on-Trent.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Notts. January 1900.
- 344 **Appleton**, Charles Frederick. *Portugal House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.* 2722. October 1903.
- 345 **Appleton**, J., 29 *Bridge Street Row, Chester.* 721, P.M. 721, P.Z. October 1905.
- 346 **Apps**, Frederick. 26 *Raffles Place, Singapore.* 508, P.M., 508, P.Z., Dis.G.Treas. (Craft and R.A.) Local Secretary for Singapore. October 1908.
- 347 **Apps**, George Thomas. *Whymark, Spitalfields, Chichester.* 38, W.M. October 1910.
- 348 **Apsey**, John, R.C.N.C. 2 *The Parade, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.* 349, 966 (S.C.), P.M., 407, H., 325 (S.C.), H., Dis.G.S.B., Malta. May 1907.
- 349 **Archbold**, Robert. 49 *Dock Street East, Sunderland.* 94, P.M. October 1908.
- 350 **Arlen**, Charles Rufus. *Chichester House, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.* 2763, 1538. October 1906.
- 351 **Armitage**, Frederick. *Monument Station Buildings, King William Street, London, E.C.* 2278, P.M. June 1908.
- 352 **Armitage**, W. J. *Dove Moore House, near Sheffield.* 859, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Cambs. 859, P.Z, P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Cambs. October 1896.
- 353 ***Armington**, Arther Herbert. *City Hall, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest**, Rep. G.L. Louisiana, G.C. Colorado. May 1893.
- 354 ***Armstrong**, Charles Hendrie Barrington, M.D. 38 *East Street, Kingston, Jamaica.* Dis. G.D.C, Dis. G. So. October 1910.
- 355 ***Armstrong**, Thomas John. 14 *Hawthorne Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr. G.R. (R.A.) February 1890.
- 356 **Arnold**, Arthur William. *Rhinefield, Arlington Road, Eastbourne.* 2676, P.M. October 1896.
- 357 **Arnold**, Henry George. *Mediterranean Club, Gibraltar.* Dis.G.Sec., P.Dis.G.Treas., Gibraltar, P.Dis.G.D.C. (S.C.), S. Africa, W.Div. May 1907.
- 358 **Arnold**, John. 3144. October 1907.
- 359 **Arthur**, John. Box 176, *Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**, 3 P.So. January 1908.
- 360 ***Asbury**, Frederick John, F.C.I.S. *Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.* 3040. March 1905.
- 361 **Ash**, Richard Green. Box 267, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.), W.M., 9 (N.S.) March 1910.
- 362 **Ashdown**, Charles John. 19 *Lombard Street, London, E.C.* 1427, P.M. June 1898.
- 363 **Aspinall**, John Squire. *Mary Street, Gympie, Queensland.* 863 (S.C.), P.M. November 1906.
- 364 ***Aspland**, W. G. *Kibos, British East Africa.* 1138. May 1899.
- 365 **Atkins**, Rev. Alfred Cuthbert. *Cliff House, Hove, Sussex.* 706. November 1904.
- 366 **Atkinson**, Rev. Christie Chetwynd, D.D. *Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.Ch. June 1894.
- 367 **Atkinson**, George. *Victoria Buildings, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester.* 1458, J.W., 1182, 1458. March 1906.
- 368 **Atthill**, Capt. Anthony William Maunsell, M.V.O. *Vaalbank, Clarendon Road, Norwich.* 943. March 1907.
- 369 **Attwood**, Jabez, M.I.M.E. *Hagley Road, Stourbridge.* 564, P.M., 1031, P.Z. January 1906.
- 370 **Atwell**, George Washington. *Lima, Livingstone Co., N.Y., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1897.
- 371 **Aubert**, Charles A. G. 1672, S.W. October 1907.
- 372 **Austen**, Arthcr Elvey. c/o *Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon.** P.Dep.Dis.G.M., E.Div., South Africa. May 1887.
- 373 **Austen**, Rev. Edward Gilmore. *Berrow Vicarage, Burnham, Somerset.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Dorset. June 1890.

- 374 **Austen**, William Henry. 58 *Broad Street, Ludlow, Salop.* 611. October 1908.
- 375 **Austin**, William. 21 *Hanover Square, Leeds.* 27, 50. January 1898.
- 376 **Ayling**, Charles Stephen. 48 *Angell Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* 2128, P.M. May 1909.
- 377 **Ayling**, Robert Stephen, A.R.I.B.A. 8 *Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W.* 2128, P.M. May 1894.
- 378 **Aylmore**, Herbert S. 36 *East Street, Chichester.* 38, P.M. 38. October 1910.
- 379 **Ayres**, Clarence Montague. *Ankerdale, Attleborough Road, Nuneaton.* 432. March 1910.
- 380 **Ayres**, George V. *Deadwood, S.D., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** October 1894.
- 381 **Ayres**, Gustav. 1006 *F Street, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.* 9, 1. October 1907.
- 382 **Ayres**, Rupert Stanley. 40 *Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 2893. May 1909.
- 383 ***Bache**, T. Foley. *Churchill House, West Bromwich, Staffs.* 2784, P.M. March 1903.
- 384 **Bachert**, Augustus Ellsworth. *Tyrone, Blair Co., Pa., U.S.A.* 327, 201. May 1906.
- 385 **Backhaus**, Fred. *Crag Side, Ben Rhydding, Wharfedale, Yorks.* 2669, 600. October 1908.
- 386 **Bacon**, Col. Alexander S. 101 *Rugby Road, Prospect Park S., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 656. May 1897.
- 387 **Bacon**, Henry Matthew John, Executive Engineer. *Moulmein, Burma.* 2645, 832. May 1902.
- 388 **Bacon**, Robert. *Waverley Terrace, Coleraine, Ireland.* 235, P.M., 414, P.K. June 1904.
- 389 **Baddeley**, William. *Lautoka Hospital, Lautoka, Fiji.* 3354, W.M. October 1904.
- 390 **Badman**, Harry Alfred. 85 *Highbury Hill, London, N.* 1298, P.M., L.R. June 1906.
- 391 **Baelz**, Robert. *The Mount, Queen's Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* 238, P.M. May 1897.
- 392 **Bagshaw**, Oscar Catherall. 115 *West Bar, Sheffield.* 1239, S.D., 1239, A.So. March 1908.
- 393 **Baildon**, James Owen. *Supreme Court, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) November 1900.
- 394 **Bailey**, Frederick W. 25 *Claremont Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.* 2398, S.D. May 1904.
- 395 **Bailey**, Henry Grant. *Wadenhoe, Hough Green, Chester.* 1199, 721. March 1905.
- 396 **Bailey**, Major W. A. *Indian Army, Pathankot, Punjab, India.* Dis.G.R. (Craft and R.A.) June 1909.
- 397 **Bain**, George Washington. *Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Road, Sunderland.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Local Secretary for Province of Durham. March 1889.
- 398 **Bain**, J. Wilson. 45 *Hope Street, Glasgow.* 510, P.M., 296, P.Z. January 1894.
- 399 **Bainbridge**, T. H. *Wavertree, Hurst Road, Eastbourne.* 2434, P.M. January 1906.
- 400 ***Baines**, Arthur. *Lichfield House, Hanley, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.) March 1901.
- 401 **Baird**, D. M. 35 *Henry Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.), J.D., 9 (N.S.) May 1907.
- 402 **Baird**, Hugh. Box 110, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 86 (D.C.), P.M. June 1906.
- 403 **Baird**, Robert Craig. Box 359, *San José, Costa Rica.* **Past Grand Warden.** Rep. G.L. Scotland. May 1902.
- 404 **Baker**, George Thomas. *Battery House, Simon's Town, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.D., W.Div. S. Africa. October 1910.
- 405 **Baker**, Henry M. 133 *King's Road, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 1539. January 1906.
- 406 **Baker**, Nathan. *Somerset East, Cape Colony.* 1581, S.W. October 1909.
- 407 **Baker**, Samuel. 15 *Eastgate, Chichester.* 38, P.M., 38, H. October 1910.
- 408 **Baker**, Sydney Bridgman. *Great Cornard, Sudbury, Suffolk.* 1224, P.M. June 1910.
- 409 **Baker**, William. *Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.* 1437, P.M., 1437. January 1904.
- 410 **Baker**, William Ray. *Colville, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** 20. January 1908.
- 411 **Baker**, Willis Edwards. *Casilla 42, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.So. May 1902.
- 412 **Bakhsh**, Shaikh Miran. *District Ocerseer, Twante, Burma.* 2645, Dis.A.G.Pt., 832. October 1903.
- 413 **Balch**, Captain Charles Augustus John Albert. *R.A.M.C. Mess, Rawal Pindi, India.* 1960, Sec. May 1908.
- 414 **Balch**, Ralston. *c/o Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 1671. November 1905.
- 415 ***Balfour**, Captain Charles Barrington. *Newton Don, Kelso, Scotland.* **Substitute Grand Master.** March 1892.
- 416 **Balfour**, Keith M. Agent, *Allahabad Bank, Nagpur, C.P., India.* 1065, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.D.C. November 1905.
- 417 **Ball**, Francis William. 55 *Crab Tree Lane, Fulham, London, S.W.* 2029. January 1906.
- 418 **Ball**, Harry. 30 *Mill Street, Bedford.* 540, P.M., 540, J. March 1910.
- 419 **Ball**, William Thomas. *Harbledown, The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.* 435, P.M., L.R., 1260, P.Z. November 1893.

- 420 **Ballam**, Edward John Clark. *Maple Houee, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.* P.Pr.G.D. May 1907.
- 421 **Ballantine**, Thomas J. 620 *Kittredge Building, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* March 1896.
- 422 **Ballantyne**, Henry Norman. *Innerleithen, N.B.* 836, P.M., Sub.Pr.G.M., Roxburgh, Peebles, and Selkirkshire, 56. March 1899.
- 423 **Bamford**, Charles Frederick. 6 *Goldington Avenue, Bedford*, 2108, 2108. May 1910.
- 424 **Bamford**, William Brokaw, C.E. *Corner of Chestnut and Hamilton Avenues, Trenton, N.J., U.S.A.* 5. November 1900.
- 425 **Bamlet**, William Henry. *Floradale, Argyle Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 183, P.M., Local Secretary for Essex. October 1897.
- 426 **Banham**, Joseph. *Calle Belgrano 650, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2517, P.M., Dis. S.G.D. 617, P.Z., P.Dis.A.G.So. May 1902.
- 427 **Bankart**, George P. *Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.* 2751, O. January 1910.
- 428 **Banker**, S.M. *Helvellyn, Brownlow Road, London, N.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Herts. June 1894.
- 429 **Barber**, Albert Duncan. *The Rookery, Dronfield, Sheffield.* 2268. January 1908.
- 430 **Barcham**, Captain Sidney. 76 *Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.* 549, 549. June 1900.
- 431 **Barclay**, Rev. Cyril Charles. 139 *Kennington Road, London, S.E.* 859, 859. June 1907.
- 432 **Barclay**, Major George, V.D. *Frankton Junction, Waikato, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Deacon, England.** October 1906.
- 433 **Barker**, Claude. 37 *Westbourne Road, Sheffield.* 2558, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas., W. Yorks. January 1905.
- 434 **Barker**, Ernest Marriott. *Winstowe, Charles Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 1842, P.M. October 1906.
- 435 **Barker**, Jacob. *High Stanners, Morpeth, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.O., Durham, P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Northumberland. January 1895.
- 436 **Barker**, Major John. *The Laurels, Bolton-le-Sands, Carnforth, Lancashire.* 1715, P.M., 995, P.Z. October 1904.
- 437 **Barker**, Thomas Edmund. 6 *Norfolk Row, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.A.G.So., W. Yorks. October 1907.
- 438 **Barker**, William Arthur. 48 *New Road, Whitechapel, London, E.* 933, P.M., 933. January 1907.
- 439 **Barlet**, Stephane, B.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.S.A. 97 *St. Mark's Road, North Kensington, London, W.* 2060, L.R. June 1904.
- 440 **Barlow**, Col. John, M.V.O., J.P. 473 *Manchester Road, Bury, Lancashire.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** (Craft and R.A.) May 1902.
- 441 **Barlow**, William, LL.D. 48 *Lefevre Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia.* 38, P.M. January 1896.
- 442 **Barlow**, W. Tillott, A.R.I.B.A. *Willowmead, Bognor, Sussex.* 1464, P.M., 829, P.Z. June 1903.
- 443 **Barnard**, The Right Hon. Lord. *Raby Castle, Darlington.* **Past Grand Warden. Provincial Grand Master, Grand Superintendent.** June 1907.
- 444 **Barnard**, George Sidney. *Higham Grove, Norwich.* P.Pr.G.D.C. March 1907.
- 445 **Barnard**, George William Girling. 4 *Surrey Street, Norwich.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) June 1890.
- 446 **Barnes**, John Walter. 27 *Clements Lane, London, E.C.* 19. June 1895.
- 447 **Barnes**, William Chapman. 89 *Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* 19. June 1895.
- 448 **Barnett**, Ernest George. 2262. November 1907.
- 449 **Barrell**, William Henry. 114 *High Street, Portsmouth.* 309, P.M., 309, H. October 1907.
- 450 **Barren**, Henry England. 18 *Bouverie Street, London, E.C.* 813, 3303. January 1910.
- 451 **Barrett**, Danforth Kinney. 159 *Grand Avenue, Edgewood, R.I., U.S.A.* 37, J.W., 1. June 1909.
- 452 **Barrett**, J. Leach. 30 *Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer. Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). June 1892.
- 453 **Barrett**, William Henry. *St. Faith's House, Chichester.* P.Pr.G.D.C. October 1910.
- 454 **Barron**, Edward Jackson, F.S.A. 10 *Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Deacon. Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1890.
- 455 **Barrow**, Henry. *Sheringham, Grosvenor Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 2291, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., Essex, 933, P.Z. October 1909.
- 456 **Bartlett**, George. 10 *Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.* 2030, P.M. January 1900.
- 457 **Barton**, H. J. 29 *High Street, Barnes, London, S.W.* 2722. S.W. October 1908.
- 458 **Basch**, E. *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2792, P.M. June 1905.
- 459 **Basham**, Septimus. 3 *Higham Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 2995, 2260. October 1906.

- 460 **Baskerville**, Lieut.-Col. Charles Herbert Lethbridge. 11 *Buckingham Mansions, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1174, P.M., 2736, 1174, P.Z. October 1907.
- 461 **Baskett**, Samuel Russell. *Evershot, Dorchester.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. March 1887.
- 462 **Bass**, William Henry. 6 *Millicent Road, West Bridgford, Notts.* 1179, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Pt., 506, P.Z., Pr.A.G.So., Derbyshire. January 1906.
- 463 **Bassett**, John. *Endcliffe Crescent, Sheffield.* 296, P.M. January 1905.
- 464 **Bastone**, John Millard. *Goodrest, St. Botolph's Road, Sevenoaks.* 186, P.M., 186, P.Z. March 1897.
- 465 **Bate**, Osborne Hambrook. *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.Sc.N. South Africa E. Div., Pr.G.M., South Africa (D.C.) June 1889.
- 466 **Bateman**, George Henry Barton. 31 *Grove Park Gardens, Chiswick, London. W.* 3396, S.D. November 1907.
- 467 **Battersby**, Charles. *Georgetown, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.St.B. October 1894.
- 468 **Bavin**, Rev. Francis. *Bavington, Stony Hill, Jamaica.* 207, P.M., Dis.S.G.W., P. Dis.G.Ch., 207, P.Z., Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.) June 1909.
- 469 **Bavin**, John. 24 *Yarral Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.* 1598, S.W., 186, Sc.N. May 1909.
- 470 **Baxter**, Frederick Alfred. *Radley, Clarendon Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 2500. May 1908.
- 471 **Baxter**, Roderick Hildegard. 97 *Milnrow Road, Rochdale, Lancs.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., E. Lancs. October 1907.
- 472 **Baxter**, Sidney R. *South Eastern Wharf, Stoney Street, Southwark, London, S.E.* 3077. Oct. 1906.
- 473 **Bayliss**, Thomas Abraham. *Bridge End, Warwick.* P.Pr.G.D., 587, P.Z. November 1899.
- 474 **Baynes**, H. K. Box 1400, *Cairo, Egypt.* 1731. March 1910.
- 475 **Beaman**, Harris Samuel. 16 *The Terrace, Kennington Park, London, S.E.* 227, P.M. Oct. 1905.
- 476 **Beamish**, Robert Jeffreys. *Grove House, Parrock Street, Gravesend.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.) November, 1903.
- 477 **Beamish**, William H. *Cooleen, Glanmire, Co. Cork.* P.Dep.Pr.G.M., Munster. June 1898.
- 478 **Bean**, Harold. *Kelsey House, Burstwick, near Hull.* 2134. May 1899.
- 479 **Bearman**, Fred Jacob. 6 *Dalgarno Gardens, North Kensington, London, W.* 227. May 1907.
- 480 **Beaver**, Sydney Ernest. *East Maitland, New South Wales.* 215. October 1909.
- 481 **Bebbington**, George William. *Bexton Road, Knutsford, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.O. (Craft and R.A.) May 1902.
- 482 **Bebrouth**, A. P. 9 *Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, London, E.C.* 781, P.M., 2411, L.R. Oct. 1907.
- 483 **Beck**, Rudolph Carl. *Uhlandstrasse 2, Cassel, Germany.* **Past Grand Orator. Past Grand Librarian, Saxony.** March 1887.
- 484 **Becker**, Pitt. 18 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 238, P.M., L.R. January 1896.
- 485 **Bedford**, James P., I.C.S. *Tanjore, Madras.* 150. March 1900.
- 486 **Bee**, Julian T. *Holme Lee, 7 Tatton Road North, Heaton Moor, Lancs.* 163, P.M. January 1907.
- 487 **Beech**, Col. Rowland J. *Brandon Hall, Coventry.* 2614. October 1908.
- 488 **Beer**, William A. *Garth View, Pen Hill, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.W., 2547. January 1896.
- 489 **Beever**, Cyril Howard. 11 *Park Hill, Richmond, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.J. March 1893.
- 490 **Begemann**, Dr. Georg Emil Wilhelm. *Pallasstrasse 10-11, Berlin, W.* 57, Germany. **Past Provincial Grand Master, Mecklenberg.** February 1887.
- 491 **Belcher**, William Henry. *Newbury, Berkshire.* 574, P.M., 574, P.Z. January 1905.
- 492 **Belilios**, Raphael Emanuel. 134 *Piccadilly, London, W.* 2108, 2108, P.So. June 1908.
- 493 **Bell**, Alfred Edward. 49 *Dingwall Road, Croydon.* 2319, 2319. March 1910.
- 494 **Bell**, Edward L. Box 390, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 327. June 1909.
- 495 **Bell**, Frederick William. Box 1803, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 3132, Sec. June 1910.
- 496 **Bell**, James Richard. *Hazeldene, Ightham, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., Punjab. June 1898.
- 497 **Bell**, Seymour. 7 *Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Pr.G.H. June 1891.
- 498 **Bellamy**, The Hon. Charles Vincent. 12 *Thornhill Road, Plymouth.* 3065, 2649. October 1906.
- 499 **Bellew**, Thomas Acheson. *Underwriters' Association, Liverpool.* 1380. May 1892.
- 500 **Bellis**, Amos G. Box 199, *Manila, P.I.* 342, P.M., 1, P.H.P. January 1909.
- 501 **Bender**, Lewis Albert. *Bremerton, Wash., U.S.A.* 117, P.M., 27, P.H.P. March 1906.
- 502 **Bennett**, George Eric Oliver. *Eaton, Rosebank, near Cape Town.* **Past Grand Deacon, England.** P.Dep.Dis. G.M., W.Div., S. Africa. January 1901.
- 503 **Bennett**, John Robert, M.H.A. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579, P.M., Dis.J.G.W., 9 (N.S.) January 1909.
- 504 **Bennett**, William Henry. *Education Office, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* Dis.S.G.W., Dis.A.G.So. October 1897.

- 505 ***Bennion**, Thomas. *Ophir Cottages, Croydon, North Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), P.M., 768 (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Croydon. June 1892.
- 506 **Bennison**, William J. 6 *Bromley Common, Kent.* 173, P.M. May 1904.
- 507 **Bentley**, Frederick Richard. *Lautoka, Fiji.* 1931. March 1907.
- 508 **Bergfeld**, Karl. 3 *Mönch Strasse, Eisenach, Germany.* Zur Krone der Elisabeth. October 1909.
- 509 **Berks**, Henry Woodside. *Champaign, Ill., U.S.A.* 240, P.M., 50, P.H.P. Dis.Dep.G.M. November 1906.
- 510 ***Bernays**, Albert Evan, M.A. 3 *Priory Road, Kew, Surrey.* 2851. January 1905.
- 511 **Berry**, Clement Harris. *Devonia, Stopford Road, Upton Manor, London, E.* 860, P.M., L.R., 860, P.Z. October 1899.
- 512 **Berry**, Frederick Gorton. 10 *Swinton Avenue, Plymouth Grove, Manchester.* 44, P.M. May 1900.
- 513 **Bertram**, John. 16 *Belmont Road, Southampton.* 1461, J.W. October 1907.
- 514 **Bestow**, Charles Horton. 43 *Upper Clapton Road, London, N.E.* P.Pr.G.Pt., P.Pr.G.S.B., Essex. March 1894.
- 515 ***Bevington**, Richard George. Box 1091, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* Sub.Dis.G.M., (S.C.) October 1892.
- 516 **Bew**, James Albert Morris. 37 *South Street, Chichester.* 2068, S.W. June 1910.
- 517 **Beynon**, John Henry. *Garfield House, Liscard, Cheshire.* 2657, P.M., 2433. May 1900.
- 518 **Bhawanidas Batra**, Rai Bahadur Lala, M.A. *Punjab Provincial Service, Bhakkur, Punjab, India.* 1485, P.S.W., 782. May 1906.
- 519 **Bice**, W. P. 415 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden.** 8, P.Z. May 1898.
- 520 **Biebuyck**, Julien François. *P.O. Laingsburg, Cape Colony.* 1469, 2379. May 1902.
- 521 **Billingham**, Henry. 13-22, *Wigmore Street, London, W.* 2508, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Essex. 2508, P.Z. May 1901.
- 522 **Billson**, Frederick William, L.L.B. *The Bungalow, Gotha Street, Leicester.* 1391, P.M., 2429, P.M., Treas., P.Pr.G.W., Leicester and Rutland, 279, P.Z. Jan. 1902.
- 523 **Bilson**, John. 23 *Parliament Street, Hull.* 1010, P.M., 1010, P.Z. March 1889.
- 524 **Bindon**, George H. Box 226, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* De Goede Hoop. March 1907.
- 525 **Bingham**, Frederick Henry. 5 *Bolton Street, Piccadilly, London, W.* 1669, P.M., 2882, 3121. L.R. May 1905.
- 526 **Bingham**, Col. Sir John E., Bart. *West Lea, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1906.
- 527 **Bingham**, Sydney Clifton. *Gracefield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Past Assistant Grand Secretary. Past Provincial Grand Master, Canterbury.** Rep. G.L. Maryland, **Past Grand Z, New Zealand**, Rep. G.C. Illinois. Local Secretary for Christchurch. October 1901.
- 528 **Binney**, Joseph. *Bank Street, Sheffield.* 139, P.M., P.Pr.G.R. Local Secretary for Sheffield. October 1890.
- 529 **Binning**, Lt.-Col. J., C.I.E., V.D. 12 *Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.* 218, P.M. March 1907.
- 530 **Birdseye**, Sidney George. 9 *Sherrard Gardens, Eltham, London, S.E.* 1275. June 1907.
- 531 **Bishop**, John Herbert. 117 *Mount Pleasant Lane, Clapton, London, N.E.* 2823. November 1900.
- 532 **Bishop**, R. Winsor. *Beech Lodge, Norwich.* 93, P.M. March 1907.
- 533 **Bissell**, Ernest. *Elmcroft, Turney Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1339. October 1896.
- 534 **Bithell**, Walter. *Bickly Wood, Malpas, Cheshire.* 2992. May 1905.
- 535 **Bixby**, Charles Sumner. *Osawatomie, Kan., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M., Rep.G.C., New Zealand. June 1897.
- 536 **Black**, Charles William. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* Dis.G.S.B. May 1899.
- 537 **Black**, William. *Falkirk, N.B.* **Past Provincial Grand Master, Past Provincial Grand Superintendent, Stirlingshire; Past Grand Architect; Past Depute Grand Z.** October 1888.
- 538 **Black**, W. P. M. 136 *Wellington Street, Glasgow.* 510, P.M. 296, (S.C.), P.J. March 1905.
- 539 **Blackbeard**, C. A. *Vierfontein Station, Orange River Colony.* 1832, P.M., 1832, P.Z. October 1890.
- 540 **Blackburn**, William. *Water Works, Clapton, London, N.E.* 1365, P.M., L.R., 21, P.Z. May 1910.
- 541 **Blackden**, Marcus Worsley. *Langley Lodge, Fawley, Hants.* 2430. March 1902.
- 542 **Bladon**, Harry. 16 *Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.* 2523, 2501. October 1901.
- 543 **Blair**, George. *Glenrossal, 55 Langside Road, Newlands, Glasgow.* 344. October 1906.
- 544 **Blair**, William Robert. *Wood Gate, Uttoweter, Staffs.* **Junior Grand Deacon, Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.)** May 1899.
- 545 **Blake**, Arthur. 2 *Halkin Road, Rangoon, Burma.* 1362. Dis.G.Treas. May 1898.
- 546 **Blake**, Col. Charles John, R.A. 4 *Serjeant's Inn, London, F.C.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.R. (R.A.) Malta. March 1892.

- 547 **Blake**, Frederick William. *Ashley, Ludlow*. 611, I.G. January 1907.
- 548 **Blake**, Henry Daniel. *Blenheim, Court Lane, Dulwich, S.E.* 2729, P.M., I.R. November 1905.
- 549 **Blaker**, Dr. Walter C. 63 *St. James's Street, London S.W.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. October 1900.
- 550 **Blewes**, Alexander. *Kelvin Cottage, Maryhill, Glasgow*. 510. 296. March 1906.
- 551 **Blinkhorn**, Edward. 64 *Coleman Street, London, E.C.* 1471, P.M. October 1898.
- 552 **Blizard**, John H. *Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton*. 394, P.M. May 1904.
- 553 **Blood**, John Neptune, V.D., M.A., B.C.L., Oxon. *Huntley Court, Gloucester*. 839, P.M., P.Pr.G.O., 839, P.Z., P.Pr.G.So. November 1899.
- 554 **Blunden**, Arthur Edward. 9 *Strada Mercanti, Valetta, Malta*. 2755, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.Treas., 2755, P.Z., P.Dis.G.P. January 1902.
- 555 **Board**, George. *Whalley Avenue, Sale, Cheshire*. P.Pr.G.D., E.Lancs. March 1894.
- 556 **Bock**, Johann Daniel. *Houghton, Colney Hatch Lane, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 238. June 1903.
- 557 ***Bodenham**, John. *Edmond, Newport, Salop.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. Past Grand Sword Bearer.** (R.A.) November 1887.
- 558 **Boffey**, Harry Sutton. Box 796. *Cape Town*. De Goede Trouw, P.M., 334. March 1901.
- 559 **Bolton**, George Edward. *Burma Club, Rangoon, Burma*. 542, 542. October 1904.
- 560 **Bolton**, Samuel. 61 *New Road, Woolwich, London, S.E.* 2262. November 1906.
- 561 **Bomeisler**, Louis Edwin. 27 *Pine Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* June 1898.
- 562 **Bomeisler**, Paltiel R. *East Orange, N.J., U.S.A.* 124. June 1898.
- 563 **Bonallack**, William Henry. 11. January 1909.
- 564 **Bonar**, William Macadam. *Herberton, North Queensland*. P.Dis.G.S.B. October 1895.
- 565 **Bond**, E. E. 7 *Wood Lane, Highgate, London, N.* 1232, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., E. Lines. March 1898.
- 566 **Boocock**, John Hedon. 25 *Bennett Hill, Birmingham*. 43, P.M., 3239, 43, P.Z. May 1909.
- 567 **Book**, Dr. R. D. *Corning, O., U.S.A.* 485, P.M., 149. October 1904.
- 568 **Booth**, A. B. 12 *Westbury Road, Woodside Park, London, N.* 2034. March 1905.
- 569 **Booth**, Major John. *Hazel Bank, Turton, Bolton, Lancashire*. P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.A.G.So. Nov. 1889.
- 570 **Booth**, Wilkins. Box 758, *Pretoria, Transvaal*. 1006 (S.C.), P.M. October 1910.
- 571 **Booyson**, I. J. *Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony*. 882. March 1902.
- 572 **Borglum**, John Gutzon de la Mothe. 146 *East 38th Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 35, W.M. March, 1910.
- 573 **Borlase**, William Rawson. 10 *Wicksteed Place, Wanganui, New Zealand*. 705, J.W., 23, Sc.E. October 1909.
- 574 **Bosustow**, Henry. *P.O., Fimiston, Western Australia*. 896 (S.C.), P.M. November 1902.
- 575 **Boswell**, Arthur George. 31 *Tankerville Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1339, P.M., 1339, P.Z. May 1894.
- 576 **Boteler**, William Stewart. *Engineers' Institute, Penang*. P.Dis.G.D. Eastern Archipelago, P.Dis.G.St.B. (R.A.), Madras. October 1893.
- 577 **Bourne**, John Kemp. *The Grove, Atherstone, Warwickshire*. P.Pr.G.W. October 1896.
- 578 ***Bourne**, Robert William. 18 *Hereford Square, London, S.W.* 32, P.M., 32. June 1890.
- 579 ***Boutell**, Francis Hepburn Chevallier. 645 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina*. **District Grand Master, Grand Superintendent.** October 1901.
- 580 **Boutwood**, Robert Frederick. 8 *Cambridge Road, Hastings*. 1184. October 1910.
- 581 **Bowden**, George Henry. 28 *London Road, Reigate, Surrey*. 2502, J.D., 1362, P.So. June 1910.
- 582 **Bowe**, William Fairbanks. 541 *Broad Street, Augusta, Ga., U.S.A.* 412, **Grand High Priest**, Local Secretary for Georgia. October 1897.
- 583 **Bowen**, John Evan. *Appletons, Stoke Green, Slough*. Dep.Pr.G.M., Bucks. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). May 1905.
- 584 **Bowers**, Robert W. 8 *Albert Square, London, S.W.* 15, 1321, P.M., 2191, P.Z. May 1909.
- 585 **Bowles**, Major-General Frederick Augusta, R.A. *Government House, Devonport*. P.Dep.Dis.G.M. P.Dis.G.H., Punjab. October 1891.
- 586 **Boyd**, Rev. Thomas Hunter. *Waweig, New Brunswick*. 28 (S.C.) January 1893.
- 587 **Boyer**, August. 1112 *Clinton Place, Everett, Wash., U.S.A.* 95, P.M., 24. January 1908.
- 588 **Brading**, George William. 26 *High Street, Deptford, London, S.E.* 171, P.M. January 1907.
- 589 ***Bradley**, Herbert, I.C.S. *Hill Croft, Broadstone, Dorset*. **Past District Grand Master, Past District Grand Superintendent, Madras**. October 1893.
- 590 **Bradley**, Thomas James. *Rhodesia*. 826, 1054 (S.C.) May 1909.

- 591 **Braithwaite**, John, M.D. 2 *Hardwick Mount, Buxton, Derbyshire*. 1688, P.M., 1235, A.So. November 1908.
- 592 ***Brand**, Koeniglicher Justizrath Alfred. *Herford, Westphalia, Germany*. Zur Rothen Erde, W.M. March 1903.
- 593 **Brand**, Alexander Theodore, M.D., C.M., V.D., J.P. *Inverey, Driffield, E. Yorks*. 1040, P.M., Pr.S.G.W., N. and E. Yorks, 294. June 1904.
- 594 **Brandon**, James Augustine. c/o G. D. Traylen, 33 *Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, India*. 757, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Bombay, 338 (S.C.), P.M., 1100, P.Z., 78, (S.C.), P.Z. January 1909.
- 595 **Brandt**, Martin. c/o C. A. Brandt, 6 *Plauenscher Platz, Leipsic, Germany*. Minerva zu den drei Palmen. November 1908.
- 596 **Braund**, Henry. 201 *London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea*. 2692. June 1907.
- 597 **Brayshaw**, John Lund. *Settle, Yorkshire*. 209, 265. January 1889.
- 598 **Brazil**, Frank W. 12 *High Street, Deptford, London, S.E.* 1924, P.M., 140, P.Z. January 1905.
- 599 **Bremner**, Morrison Gardiner. 18 *St. Giles Street, Norwich*. 943, P.M. March 1907.
- 600 ***Brentnall**, Ernald James. 12 *Quarry Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 2513. March 1905.
- 601 **Brewer**, Charles Samuel, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 7 *Park Road E., Birkenhead*. P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.A.G.So. January 1895.
- 602 **Brice**, Albert Gallatin. 7733 *Maple Street, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**. March 1891.
- 603 **Bridge**, Robert. *Cloverly, Rochdale*. 2320, J.W. June 1908.
- 604 **Bridgeford**, Charles Stewart. Box 412, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia*. 851 (S.C.) October 1907.
- 605 **Bridger**, Percy Louis Grey. c/o Gas Co. Ltd., *Casilla Correo 164, Bahia Blanca, Argentina*. P.Dis.G.Sup.W., P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.) March 1902.
- 606 **Bridgman**, John Henry. *Avon Cottage, Harpenden, Herts*. P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C., Essex, 1326. Oct. 1903.
- 607 **Briers**, Frank Ellis. Box 17, *Salisbury, Rhodesia*. 2479, Local Secretary for Rhodesia. Nov. 1900.
- 608 **Briggs**, Herbert James. Box 101, *Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 1, Sec. 1, P.H.P. November 1902.
- 609 **Briggs**, John, M.A. 32 *Red Lion Square, London, W.C.* 45, P.M., L.R. 45, P.Z. November 1906.
- 610 **Briggs**, William, LL.D., D.C.L. *Owlbrigg, Cambridge*. **Past Grand Treasurer**. (Craft and R.A.) October 1906.
- 611 **Bright**, John Henry Robert. 10a *Great Portland Street, London, W.* 194, P.M. October 1904.
- 612 **Brindley**, Charles Frederick. *Barrowby House, Worksop, Notts*. 2491, P.M. May 1898.
- 613 **Briscoe**, Edward John, F.C.I.S. 114 *Caixa, Pernambuco, Brazil*. 1601, P.M. March 1900.
- 614 **Briscoe**, John Potter. 38 *Addison Street, Nottingham*. 47, 3219, P.M., 47, P.Sc.E. March 1909.
- 615 ***Broadbent**, Claude Davos. *Nicola Lake, P.O., B.C., Canada*. 10 (B.C.), 2738. June 1902.
- 616 **Broadbent**, F. W. 3 *Mawdsley Road, Bolton, Lancs*. 37, P.M. November 1907.
- 617 **Broadsmith**, Frederick. *Somer Leaze, Ashley Road, Hale, Altrincham*. **Past Assistant Grand Registrar, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.)** January 1904.
- 618 **Brockaway**, Charles A. 691 *Park Place, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 719. November 1905.
- 619 **Bromwich**, Joseph. 14 *Castellain Mansions, Castellain Road, London, W.* 424 (S.C.) Nov. 1902.
- 620 **Brooker**, Fitzhardinge Woodford. c/o Samuel B. Hale & Co., Ltd., 101 *Culle 25 de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina*. 617, D.C., 617. November 1909.
- 621 **Brookhouse**, John Charles. 8-9 *Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.* 2693, 79. May 1905.
- 622 **Brooking**, William. *Northlew, near Beaworthy, Devon*. 2486. October 1895.
- 623 **Brooking**, William Francis. *Brougham Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand*. P.Pr.G.W. (I.C.). October 1895.
- 624 **Brooks**, Arthur David. 15 *Waterloo Street, Birmingham*. 587, P.M., P.Pr.G.R. June 1899.
- 625 **Brooks**, Francis Augustus, M.D. *St. Felix, Felixstowe, Suffolk*. 2371, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., 376. October 1895.
- 626 **Brooks**, Harry T. 60 *Baring Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 65, P.M., 65. November 1907.
- 627 **Brough**, James R. 29 *Alexandra Villas, Seven Sisters Road, London, N.* 2397. L.R. January 1899.
- 628 **Broughton**, Henry, jun. 21 *Nicolas Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester*. 1458. October 1905.
- 629 **Brown**, Albert. 19 *Fairholt Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1024. November 1894.
- 630 **Brown**, Alexander Burnett, F.S.I. *Amberley House, 12, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Middlesex. **Grand Superintendent of Works. Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.)**. January 1901.
- 631 **Brown**, Alfred Loftus. 57 *Chatsworth Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.* 1050, P.M. March 1910.
- 632 **Brown**, Cony Thomas. *Socorro, Socorro County, N.M., U.S.A.* 9, 8. October 1907.
- 633 **Brown**, Charles Rhodes. *Marine Building, Galveston, Tex., U.S.A.* 16, P.M. June 1906.
- 634 **Brown**, Frederick. 10 *Fairholt Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1365, P.M. October 1899.

- 635 **Brown**, George Henderson. 158 Wellesley Road, Clacton-on-Sea. 1216. May 1904.
- 636 **Brown**, George William. Hull. 1511, P.M. October 1906.
- 637 **Brown**, H. E. Suffolk Villa, Lower Edmonton, London, N. 1237, P.M. March 1907.
- 638 **Brown**, H. Weber. 4 Cleveland Road, Ealing, London, W. 2625, P.M. January 1908.
- 639 **Brown**, James. Gratwicks, Ashurst, Steyning, Sussex. 1960, P.M. June 1888.
- 640 **Brown**, James Marshall. Thames Street, Oamuru, New Zealand. 52 (N.Z.C.), P.M. **Past Grand Z.** January 1906.
- 641 **Brown**, Macdonald, F.R.C.S. 2 Frognal, Hampstead, London, N.W. 2403, P.M. January 1900.
- 642 **Brown**, Robert Smith. 75 Queen Street, Edinburgh. **Past Grand Scribe E.** May 1889.
- 643 **Brown**, Thomas. Linthorpe, Middlesborough, Yorks. 602. January 1901.
- 644 **Brown**, Thomas, Surgeon. 236 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E. 1597, P.M. June 1904.
- 645 ***Brown**, Walter Herbert, F.R.G.S. 236 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E. 23. P.G.Stew. 720, Z. June 1900.
- 646 **Brown**, Major William Henry. Rock Life Insurance Company, Cape Town. 398 (S.C.) June 1902.
- 647 ***Browne**, Bernard Frederick. Calle Cuyo 947, Buenos Aires, Argentina. 2329, 2329. May 1906.
- 648 **Browne**, Col. Henry Buxton. Box 17, Durban, Natal. P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.J. Local Secretary for Natal. November 1889.
- 649 **Browne**, John. 28 Swinley Road, Wigan. 1335, 2226, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. June 1894.
- 650 **Browne**, Matthew Frederick. Burlington, Kan., U.S.A. 66 P.M., 77. P.H.P. May 1906.
- 651 **Browning**, Charles W. R. 7 Buddle Park, St. Thomas, Exeter. 1254. May 1903.
- 652 **Browning**, Neville F. The Pastures, Caxton, Cambs. 2283, I.G., 373. May 1908.
- 653 ***Bruce**, Alexander. Clyne House, Pollokshields, Glasgow. **Past Grand Principal.** June 1894.
- 654 **Bruce**, J. McPhail. 83 Osborne Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 481, P.M., P.Pr.G.Pt. 481, Pr.G.J. October 1898.
- 655 ***Bruennich**, Johannes Christian. Dahein, Taringa, Queensland. 2694, P.M., P.Dis.G.Sup.W. October 1893.
- 656 **Brunot**, Hilary Breton. Brevard, N.C., U.S.A. 267. June 1905.
- 657 **Bruton**, James. Wotton Hill Cottage, Gloucester. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.) June 1890.
- 658 **Bryant**, James. 48 Osborne Road, Southsea. 1069. June 1900.
- 659 **Buchanan**, James Isaac. Conestoga Building, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A. 219, P.M., 162. November 1896.
- 660 **Buchanan**, John. 1 Moselle Villas, St. Peter's Road, Margate. 1853, P.M., 1928. March 1901.
- 661 **Buchanan-Dunlop**, Capt. A. H. St Margaret's, Musselburg, N.B. 1022. October 1901.
- 662 **Buck**, Edward H. 3 Brandon Road, Southsea. 2153. October 1892.
- 663 **Buckeridge**, Edward Henry. 32 Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, London, E. 15, P.M., L.R., 2191, March 1898.
- 664 **Bucklands**, William Price. 8 Loughborough Road, West Bridgford, Notts. 1623. January 1908.
- 665 ***Buckley**, Llewellyn Edison, I.C.S. c/o Walker & Co., 37 Second Line Beach, Madras. 150, 150. June 1896.
- 666 **Budd**, Henry. Station Road, Weybridge, Surrey. 1604. January 1909.
- 667 **Budden**, Horace. Boscastle, Idlesleigh Road, Bournemouth. P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Dorset. Nov. 1895.
- 668 **Buglass**, Thomas Dixon. 129 Clapham Road, Lowestoft. 71, 71. October 1910.
- 669 **Bugler**, Thomas. 43 Morley Road, Lewisham, London, S.E. 171. March 1895.
- 670 **Bullen**, John Henry. 3 New Chinu Bazaar Street, Calcutta. P.Dis.G.R., Bengal. October 1905.
- 671 **Bungay**, Edward H. 160 Astonville Street, Southfields, London, S.W. 2740. May 1905.
- 672 **Burd**, Francis James. Box 426, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. **Senior Grand Warden**, 98. November 1909.
- 673 **Burdon**, Charles Sambrook. Albuhera, 45 Derwent Road, Palmer's Green, London, N. 2738, P.M. L.R., 2738, P.Z. October 1898.
- 674 **Burger**, Daniel Pieter. Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony. 882. October 1906.
- 675 **Burgess**, Henry. Craigengillan, Layton Road, Hounslow. 1556, P.M. January 1900.
- 676 **Burgess**, Thomas. 12 Fouberts Place, Regent Street, London, W. 201, P.M., 2346, P.Z. March 1906.
- 677 **Burgoyne**, Frank J. Tate Central Library, Brixton Oval, London, S.W. 2941. June 1904.
- 678 **Burlingham**, Joseph Cooper. 12 Stanthorpe Road, Streatham, London, S.W. 2272, 1624. May 1906.
- 679 ***Burnand**, Alphonse A. 806 S. Bonnie Brae Street, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A. **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** March 1891.
- 680 **Burrell**, Laurence E. Alarie, Kew, Surrey. 3012, P.M. January 1908.

- 681 **Burrell**, Walter C. 227 *Fulton Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 42, P.M. October 1908.
- 682 **Burrows**, Herbert. 99 *Sotheby Road, Highbury Park, London, N.* 2920. January 1904.
- 683 **Burrows**, Horace Giffard, A.C.I.S. 129 *Olive Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.* 2920. Jan. 1904.
- 684 **Burtchaell**, George Dames, M.A., LL.B., B.L. 44 *Morehampton Road, Dublin.* XXV., P.M., Pr.S.G.D., Wicklow and Wexford, 25, P.K. January 1895.
- 685 **Busbridge**, Walter. *Grasmere, Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. October 1893.
- 686 **Busby**, William. *Council School, Yoxford, Suffolk.* 2810, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B. January 1910.
- 687 **Bush**, Robert John. 93 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.* 7, P.M. May 1910.
- 688 **Bush**, William Walton. *Augusta, Ga., U.S.A.* 166, J.W., 2. May 1908.
- 689 **Butcher**, Charles. *The Grange, Tressillian Road, St. John's, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant. Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.)** March 1906.
- 690 **Butland**, R. J. *Brightelmstone, Stanley Road, Lower Edmonton London, N.* 2664. March 1907.
- 691 **Butler**, Charles. 7 *Craven Park, Harlesden, London, N.W.* 2489, P.M., 2489, P.Z. March 1898.
- 692 **Butler**, Charles McArthur. *Staple Inn Buildings South, Holborn, London, W.C.* 195, 195. May 1897.
- 693 **Butler**, J. Dixon. *Danemead, Northolt, Middlesex.* 34, P.M. June 1904.
- 694 **Butterworth**, John. *Easingwold, Smedley Lane, Manchester.* 2387, P.M., 204. May 1901.
- 695 **Buttery**, Dr. G. B. *Kingston House, Oldbury.* Pr.J.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. January 1907.
- 696 **Byatt**, John. *Education Dept., Melbourne, Victoria.* **Senior Grand Deacon.** 13, P.Z. Nov. 1907.
- 697 **Byles**, Francis Wyman, F.C.I.S. 13 *Glenton Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 2005, P.M. March 1904.
- 698 **Byrne**, William Samuel, M.B. *Anne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* Dep.Pr.G.M. (I.C.) Nov. 1892.
- 699 **Caddick**, A. Armstrong. *Beeches Road, West Bromwich, Staffs.* 2784, P.M. June 1903.
- 700 **Cadmus**, Henry C. 1261 *Waverley Place, Elizabeth, N.J., U.S.A.* 33, P.M., 16, P.H.P. January 1906.
- 701 **Callaghan**, Samuel William. 17th *D.C.O. Lancers, Meerut, India.* P.Dis.G.S.B., P.Dis.G.So., Punjab. October 1906.
- 702 ***Cama**, Dorabjee Pestonjee. 3 *Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** (Craft and R.A.) September 1887.
- 703 **Cameron**, Sir Charles Alexander, M.D. 51 *Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1896.
- 704 ***Campbell**, Archibald Young Gipps, I.C.S. *Government House, Madras.* 150, P.M., Dis.J.G.W., 150, P.Z., P.Dis.G.R. (R.A.) June 1906.
- 705 **Campbell**, Colin. Box 4, *Everett, Wash., U.S.A.* 95, 24, P.H.P. January 1910.
- 706 **Campbell**, Henry. *Shankill, Co. Dublin.* XXV., XXV. June 1907.
- 707 **Campbell**, John Lorne. *Melita, Man., Canada.* P.M. January 1899.
- 708 **Campbell**, John MacNaught, C.E., F.Z.S., F.R.S.G.S. 6 *Franklin Terrace, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Bible Bearer; Past Grand Joshua;** Rep.G.L.Dakota, G.C. Maryland. March 1889.
- 709 **Campbell**, John. 230 *33rd Street, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.* 265, 73, So. November 1907.
- 710 **Campbell**, W. S. 11 *Gray's Inn Place, London, W.C.* 2029. June 1907.
- 711 **Campkin**, Harry Herbert. *Indian Head, Sask., Canada.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M. March 1901.
- 712 **Camus**, Manuel. *Manila, P.I.* 1034 (S.C.) January 1909.
- 713 **Caney**, Stanley. 44 *Cheapside, London, E.C.* 1415, 720. October 1899.
- 714 **Canham**, George Masters. 19 *Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.* 2694. May 1902.
- 715 **Capel**, George William. 186 *Strand, London, W.C.* 19, P.M., L.R. May 1904.
- 716 **Carew**, Walter Alexander. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 4. October 1898.
- 717 **Carey**, Frank Russell, L.D.S. 22 *London Street, Basingstoke.* 694, 694. January 1904.
- 718 **Carlyle**, Albert Edward. 5 *Culmington Road, Ealing, London, W.* 3012. March 1907.
- 719 **Carmody**, Dr. Ernest Patrick. *Monmouth, Tilehurst, Berks.* 3200. May 1909.
- 720 **Carne**, Charles Herbert. *Lautoka, Fiji.* 3354, S.W. January 1909.
- 721 **Carnell**, James. *Ormond, Fla., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** May 1894.
- 722 **Carnes**, Arthur Augustus. *Elstow School, Bedford.* 2695. January 1906.
- 723 **Carpenter**, A. J. 49 *Havelock Road, Brighton.* Pr.A.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.So. January 1901.
- 724 **Carpenter**, Arthur. *Elmsleigh, Staines, Middlesex.* 40, Pr.G.Sec., 2536, 185, Pr.G.Sc.E., June 1900.

- 725 **Carpenter**, Lient.-Col. George Thomas. 1 *Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, London, W.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer, Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). January 1906.
- 726 **Carpenter**, Colonel John Austin. 15 *Belsize Crescent, South Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** (Craft and R.A.). June 1900.
- 727 **Carpenter**, Sydney Henry Mark. *St. John's House, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 2559, P.M., 1216, P.So. October 1909.
- 728 **Carr**, Buckley. 41 *Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester.* 1161, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., E.Lancs. March 1906.
- 729 **Carr**, Riley. *Tapton House Road, Sheffield.* 1779. November 1907.
- 730 ***Carr**, Thomas, M.D. 9 *Carlton Terrace, Blackpool.* 2665, P.M., 2758, J. October 1910.
- 731 **Carrick**, William Lowther. *Oaklands, Stokesley, R.S.O., Yorks.* P.Pr.G.R., N. & E. Yorks. March 1897.
- 732 **Carroll**, Walter J. 81 *Buckingham Road, Brighton.* 1227, P.M., L.R., 1227, Treas. Jan. 1907.
- 733 **Carruthers**, John. 8 *Firpark Terrace, Dennistoun, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** Rep. G. L. Connecticut, G.C. Dakota. May 1892.
- 734 **Carsberg**, George Ridsen. *Aberamfira, Hornsey Lane, London, N.* 19. May 1893.
- 735 **Carson**, B. T. *Beira, Portuguese East Africa.* 2479, P.M. June 1903.
- 736 **Carstens**, C. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.S.B. March 1899.
- 737 **Carter**, C. A. 36 *Clyde Street, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.H., E.Div. Oct. 1888.
- 738 ***Carter**, Elmer Josiah. Box 93, *Missoula, Mon., U.S.A.* 40 (Wash.), 25 (Wash). October 1899.
- 739 **Carter**, Frank Bird. *Forest Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* 39, S.W. October 1908.
- 740 **Cartwright**, Ernest H., M.D., B.Ch., Oxon. *Myskyns, Ticehurst, Sussex.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1891.
- 741 **Cartwright**, Rev. Harry Beauchamp. *St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, Kent.* 776. October 1901.
- 742 **Carus-Wilson**, Edward Wiliams. *Penmount, Truro, Cornwall.* 331, P.M. March 1889.
- 743 **Cary**, Frederick William. Box 231, *Bulawago, Rhodesia.* 851 (S.C.), S.W., 2566. October 1909.
- 744 **Case**, Albert Havelock. *Coniston, Epping.* January 1908.
- 745 **Casler**, C. C. 302 *Builer Street, Port Huron, Mich., U.S.A.* 58, P.M., 27, P.H.P. May 1904.
- 746 ***Caslon**, Harold Arthur. 42 *Woodberry Down, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 569. June 1906.
- 747 **Cass**, Rev. Frederick Charles Guise. *Nethercourt, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.* 622. May 1888.
- 748 **Cassal**, Col. Charles Edward, V.D., F.I.C., F.C.S. 56 *Oxford Gardens, Kensington, London, W.* **Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** (Craft and R.A.). March 1891.
- 749 **Castello**, James. 23 *Oxford Square, Hyde Park, London, W.* 227, P.M., 7, P.Z. Jan. 1891.
- 750 **Caster**, Frank. *Alcroft, Fletton Avenue, Peterborough.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.So., Northants and Hunts. May 1898.
- 751 **Caster**, G. C. *Medehamsted, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. March 1892.
- 752 **Catto**, Alexander Ross. *Yokohama United Club, 4 The Bund, Yokohama, Japan.* 1092, P.M., Dis. G.Treas., 1092, Sc.E. June 1909.
- 753 **Cauthorne**, Edward Everett, A.B., A.M. (Harvard). 1382 *Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 106, 76. March 1902.
- 754 **Cave-Browne**, William Charles. *Trichinopoly, South India.* 260, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.Pt., Madras, 260. October 1906.
- 755 **Cawley**, Richard. *Seagirt Cottage, Deal.* May 1902.
- 756 **Cawood**, Horace. 68 *Eyre Street, Sheffield.* 2558, P.M., 1239, P.Z. October 1907.
- 757 **Cawthorn**, John Elston. *Elmete House, Sherburn, South Milford, Yorks.* 1221, P.M., 289, P.Z. P.Pr.G.D.C. (Craft and R.A.) May 1897.
- 758 **Chabot**, Clement. 50 *Old Broad Street, London, E.C.* 11, P.M. June 1900.
- 759 **Chadder**, James. *St. Petroc, Ilfracombe, Devon.* 1135, P.M., 251, P.So. October 1909.
- 760 **Chamberlin**, Dr. Jehiel Weston. *Lowry Arcade, St. Peter's Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163, 45. Local Secretary for Minnesota. March 1893.
- 761 **Chambers**, James. 120 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 746, P.M., 8, P.H.P. June 1903.
- 762 **Chambers**, Paul Bell. 564 *Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2517, P.M., P.Dis. G.D.C. 617. May 1902.
- 763 **Chance**, Lorenzo W. 15 *Cockspur Street, London, S.W.* 2397. March 1910.
- 764 **Chandler**, Wilfred James Knight. 96 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.* P.G.Stew., 23, W.M. June 1910.

- 765 **Chant**, Thomas Whitmore. *Clarendon Lodge, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** (Craft and R.A.) June 1896.
- 766 **Chaplin**, W. J. 4 *Devereux Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 199. May 1906.
- 767 **Chapman**, Arthur. *Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.Treas., E. Africa. October 1895.
- 768 **Chapman**, Alfred Chaston, F.I.C., F.C.S. 38 *Primrose Hill Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 2397, P.M. November 1898.
- 769 **Chapman**, Arthur W. 11 *Gloucester Road, Regents Park, London, N.W.* 289, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., W. Yorks, 2397, P.Z. November 1906.
- 770 **Chapman**, John Midelton. 40 *Hutt Street, Springbank, Hull.* 907, P.M., 907, P.Z. May 1898.
- 771 **Charan**, Isa, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. *General Hospital, Rangoon, Burma.* 36 (S.C.) November 1903.
- 772 **Chard**, Gerald Lionel. *Yeravdo, via Poona, India.* 1100, 757. May 1906.
- 773 **Charles**, Cornelius Miller. *Puyallup, Pierce Co., Wash., U.S.A.* 38, S.W., 14, P.H.P. Jan. 1908.
- 774 **Charles**, Thomas Bolton. 343 *Calle Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, J.D. November 1909.
- 775 **Charlesworth**, Edwin. *Croft Villa, Gomersal, Yorkshire.* 603. May 1906.
- 776 **Charlton**, William Franklin. *Manly Terrace, Colombo Street, Wellington South, New Zealand.* 122, 25. October 1908.
- 777 **Charnock**, John A. 82 *Willows Road, Birmingham.* 1692, P.M. June 1907.
- 778 **Chatterton**, Francis. c/o *Best & Co., Madras.* 150. June 1906.
- 779 **Chatterton**, William Lincoln. 10 *South Street, Pawtucket, R.I., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** Rep.G.L. New Zealand. 4, Sec. June 1905.
- 780 **Cheese**, John Edward. *Pownall Crescent, Colchester.* 51, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. March 1905.
- 781 **Cheesman**, William Henslowe. 63 *Bealey Avenue, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Deacon.** 1. November 1907.
- 782 **Cheesman**, William Norwood, J.P., F.L.S. *The Crescent, Selby, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. January 1893.
- 783 **Chester**, Alfred. *Dingham, Ludlow.* 611, Sec. October 1907.
- 784 **Chesterton**, Lewis Birch. Box 2210, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 72. October 1891.
- 785 **Chick**, Frank. 83 *Queen Street, Exeter.* 2659. June 1899.
- 786 **Childe**, Rev. Canon C. V., LL.D. 8 *York Gate, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Chaplain. Past Grand Scribe N.** January 1898.
- 787 **Childs**, Frederick John. 4 *Leathwaite Road, Battersea, London, S.W.* 1269, P.M. October 1908.
- 788 **Chillingworth**, George. *Foleshill, Beacontree Avenue, Forest Road, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 1228, P.M. May 1902.
- 789 **Chinn**, Thomas Morton. 75 *Sharia Emad El-Din, Abdin, Cairo, Egypt.* **Junior Grand Deacon, Grand Scribe N.** March 1902.
- 790 **Chipman**, Elon E. *Caslo, B.C., Canada.* **Past Grand Master. Past Grand Superintendent.** June 1907.
- 791 **Chirgwin**, Percy Teague. *Market Place, Penzance, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.) May 1890.
- 792 **Chisholm**, Edward A. 96 *George Street, Edinburgh.* **Grand Treasurer.** October 1900.
- 793 **Chivers**, George Charles. 12 *High Street, Poplar, London, E.* 65, P.M., 65. November 1907.
- 794 **Chown**, Harry. 47 *Ingleby Road, Ilford, Essex.* 1421, P.M., 2549. June 1906.
- 795 **Christison**, James T. *Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163, P.M. October 1906.
- 796 **Church**, John. 17 *Winchendon Road, Teddington, Middlesex.* 317. May 1907.
- 797 **Citroen**, David. *Melrose, Shoot-up Hill, Brondesbury, London, N.W.* 1681. March 1905.
- 798 **Clark**, Charles Crabb. *Clark & Thiselton, Durban, Natal.* 731 (S.C.), P.M. November 1898.
- 799 **Clark**, David R., M.A., F.S.A. Scot. 8 *Park Drive, Glasgow, W. O., P.M.* June 1890.
- 800 **Clark**, George William, L.R.C.P. *Digbys, near Exeter.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1910.
- 801 **Clark**, James John. 4a, *George Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.* **Grand Bible Bearer.** November 1909.
- 802 **Clark**, Owen Aly, J.P. 12 *Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmund's.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.O. Oct. 1907.
- 803 **Clark**, William Hamilton, B.A. *Lumsden, Southland, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Deacon,** 9, P.Z. May 1910.
- 804 **Clarke**, Allan Aiken. *Sharrow Lane, Sheffield.* 2268. January 1904.
- 805 **Clarke**, George Henry. 544 *Calle Venezuela, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* Dis.G.R., P.Dis.G.J., Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.). October 1907.
- 806 **Clarke**, Louis Gaylord. *Corner of 9th and Hoyt Streets, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 55, P.M., 3, November 1907.

- 807 **Clarke**, Matthew Herbert. *Kingsbury Road, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.* 739, P.M., 739, Sc.E. June 1908.
- 808 **Clarke**, Samuel David Thomas. 106 *Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea.* 1227, J.W. March 1907.
- 809 **Clarke**, William. *Sidmouth, Holmdene Avenue, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* 190, P.M. March 1905.
- 810 **Clavering**, Col. C. W. Napier. *Axwell Park, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Northumberland.* **Provincial Grand Master, Grand Superintendent.** May 1910.
- 811 **Clegg**, James. 124 *Drake Street, Rochdale.* 298, P.M., 298, P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B., E. Lancs. March 1910.
- 812 **Clegg**, Robert Ingram, M.A.S.M.E., A.M.I.M.E. *Caxton Building, Cleveland, O., U.S.A.* 370, S.W., 118. October 1909.
- 813 **Cleghorn**, Edward D. *Orilla, Ont., Canada.* 1387, March 1907.
- 814 **Clements**, James. 92 *Grafton Street, Dublin.* 232, 93. May 1903.
- 815 ***Clendinning**, James Hermon. 80 *Hill Street, Lurgan, Ireland.* 134, P.M., 602, P.K. May 1890.
- 816 ***Clifford**, Henry John. *Morrinsville, New Zealand.* 52. October 1898.
- 817 **Clift**, The Hon. James Augustus, Minister of Agriculture and Mines, K.C., M.H.A. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* **District Grand Master.** January 1909.
- 818 **Clinton**, Guy. *Manilla, P.I.* 342, 1. January 1909.
- 819 **Clubbs**, William John. 33 *The Gardens, East Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1672, P.M., 1706, 2621, P.Z. March 1909.
- 820 **Cluness**, William Ross, jun., M.D. *Union Square Building, Port Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* 260, 5. November 1905.
- 821 **Coates**, Arthur Robert. *Suva, Fiji.* 1931, P.M. October 1899.
- 822 **Coates**, Thomas Charles. 337 *Park Street, Akron, O., U.S.A.* 57, 11, P.H.P. May 1904.
- 823 **Cobbold**, Major Ernest C. *York and Lancaster Regiment, Quetta, Baluchistan.* 691 (S.C.). March 1908.
- 824 **Cochran**, Sam P. Box 119, *Dallas, Tex., U.S.A.* 760, P.M., **Past Grand Scribe.** June 1899.
- 825 **Cochrane**, William Percy. *Rezzola, Lerici, Sarzana, Italy.* 1448, 602. November 1890.
- 826 **Cock**, William, M.D. *Hazeldene, Salcombe, South Devon.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1889.
- 827 **Cockburn**, Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G., M.D. *Deanshill, Harrietsham, Kent.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, South Australia. Past Grand Deacon, England. Past Assistant Grand Sojourner, England.** November 1900.
- 828 **Cockram**, G. W. *Hudson Bay Co., B.C., Canada.* 10. May 1909.
- 829 **Coffin**, Surgeon-Major R. J. Maitland, M.D. 16 *Carlton Vale, Kilburn, London, N.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.). October 1900.
- 830 **Cohen**, Arthur P. 40 *Colville Terrace, Bayswater, London, W.* 395. March 1902.
- 831 **Cohen**, S. Charles. 27 *Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.* 185. January 1903.
- 832 **Cohn**, Albert. 84 *Canfield Gardens, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* May 1907.
- 833 **Cohn**, Charles C. *Manila, P.I.* 386. January 1909.
- 834 **Cohu**, Thomas. 56 *Lansdowne Road, Bromley, Kent.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). November 1890.
- 835 **Cole**, Charles William. 62 *Ritherden Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.). May 1899.
- 836 **Colenso**, Lieut. J. E. 7th *Gurkhas, Quetta, Baluchistan.* 691 (S.C.). June 1908.
- 837 **Coles**, Charles. *Eddystone, Kenney Street, Port Elizabeth, South End, South Africa.* 2826, J.W., 711. June 1909.
- 838 **Coles**, Samuel G. *Casilla 69, Talcahuano, Chili.* 2599, 2599. October 1903.
- 839 **Coles**, William James. 34 *Denman Street, London Bridge, London, S.E.* 2663. January 1907.
- 840 **Collens**, William James. 2 *Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Kent. January 1896.
- 841 **Colley**, Francis Harold. 29 *Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.* 1779, S.W. March 1910.
- 842 **Collier**, William Harold. *Park View, Alexandra Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 2654. March 1907.
- 843 **Collingridge**, John. 36 *Wellington Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.* 2191. May 1904.
- 844 **Collings**, Herbert. 16 *Philpot Lane, London, E.C.* 134, P.M., 134, P.Z. May 1907.
- 845 **Collins**, Algernon Lionel. 246 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* 1460. January 1902.
- 846 **Collins**, George Sherrington. 149 *High Street, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.* 2192, P.M., 1471. January 1897.
- 847 **Collins**, Howard J. *General Hospital, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.). January 1894.
- 848 **Colman**, Thomas W. 19 *Bracondale, Norwich.* 93, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. October 1902.

- 849 **Colman**, Walter Stacey, M.D. 9 *Wimpole Street*, London, W. 2870. March 1902.
- 850 **Colsell**, Robert. *Norfolk House, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, London, N.* 2694, P.M. January 1905.
- 851 **Colton**, Charles Maxwell. *Manila, P.I.* 342. January 1907.
- 852 **Comber**, Frank P. *Cavehill & Whitewell Tramways Co., near Belfast.* 2083. May 1905.
- 853 **Comfort**, Newton C. Box 424, *Manila, P.I.* 386, 1. January 1909.
- 854 **Condell**, Thomas de Renzy. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dis.G.Sec., Canterbury. June 1899.
- 855 ***Conner**, William Tate, A.R.I.B.A. Box 5615, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 510 (S.C.), 50 (S.C.). January 1902.
- 856 **Connor**, James Alexander. *P.W.D., Tavoy, Burma.* 834 (S.C.), 832. October 1903.
- 857 **Conway**, Charles. 18 *Lammas Park Road, Ealing, London, W.* 1423. June 1907.
- 858 **Conway**, Robert Russ. *Weymouth College, Weymouth.* 170, O., 859, 1492, 170, Sc. E. May 1909.
- 859 **Cook**, Ernest Henry, D.Sc. 27 *Berkeley Square, Bristol.* Dep.Pr.G.M., 103, P.Z. October 1910.
- 860 **Cook**, Fred. *Central Chambers, Ottawa, Canada.* **Past Grand Warden.** June 1909.
- 861 **Cook**, James W. 6 *Hamilton Buildings, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 2, P.M., 3. June 1907.
- 862 **Cook**, John Oliver. *Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M., 913, P.Z. May 1898.
- 863 **Cook**, Joseph. *The Poplars, Codnor Park, Alfreton, Derbyshire.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. March 1905.
- 864 **Cook**, R. J. *Hadleigh, Suffolk.* 376, P.M., 376. January 1908.
- 865 **Cooke**, I. 65 *Hartismere Road, Fulham, London, S.W.* 144, 3113, 1321. October 1907.
- 866 **Cooper**, A. J. Bullen. 2394. March 1904.
- 867 ***Cooper**, Rev. Charles E. *St. Saviour's Church, Victoria West, B.C., Canada.* 24, Ch. October 1908.
- 868 **Cooper**, Edward, Staff-Surgeon, R.N. *Springfield, St. Ronan's Road, Southsea.* 278. January 1897.
- 869 **Cooper**, Edwin Ernest. *Berrydown Court, Overton, Hants.* **Past Grand Deacon. Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** May 1894.
- 870 **Cooper**, Frederick Albert. Box 344, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.* 1747, 1747. June 1905.
- 871 **Cooper**, Fred C. *Kingfield House, Kingfield, near Woking, Surrey.* 1657, 1657. March 1907.
- 872 **Cooper**, Percy Stephen. 258 *Trinity Road, London, S.W.* 1694. May 1901.
- 873 **Cooper**, Raymond Willoughby. *Karachi, Sind, India.* 767, P.M. May 1906.
- 874 **Copp**, Alfred Edward Guillaume. 21 *Trinity Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2790. January 1909.
- 875 **Corbett**, John W., M.D. *Camden, S.C., U.S.A.* 29, P.M., 4. June 1896.
- 876 **Corby**, William Potter. 56 *Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.* 1107, 3222, P.M., L.R. June 1909.
- 877 **Corcoran**, William St. Clair Denny, *The Exchange, National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.* 221, P.M. October 1906.
- 878 **Cordner**, Edward Ellis. *Casilla 1386, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P., 2329, P.Z., P.Dis.G.O., (R.A.). March 1905.
- 879 **Cork**, Robert Charles. 15 *Seething Lane, London, E.C.* 157, P.M., L.R. January 1906.
- 880 **Cornish**, William Delhi. *Warren Lodge, Bury Street, Lower Edmonton, N.* 1579. October 1906.
- 881 **Cornwall**, William. *Llanberis, New Road, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237. November 1909.
- 882 **Corsham**, Reuben. 28 *Kingsland Road, London, N. E.* 183, P.M. November 1891.
- 883 ***Cory-Wright**, Dudley. 52 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 375. **Grand Steward.** 375. October 1897.
- 884 **Cosgrave**, E. MacDowel, M.A., M.D. 5 *Gardiners Row, Dublin.* P.M., P.K. October 1905.
- 885 **Costello**, Frederick. *Eversley, Hessle, R.S.O., Hull.* 250. January 1907.
- 886 **Coster**, Arthur Augustus. 14 *Montpelier Villas, Brighton.* 143, P.M., 143. November 1908.
- 887 **Couch**, James. *Roe Hyde, Hatfield, Herts.* 1601, P.M., 1293, P.Z. June 1907.
- 888 **Coulson**, T. *Egmont, Tankerville Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W.* 1297. May 1906.
- 889 **Court**, Stephen C. 40 *Harrison Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada.* 1, (B.C.). 120 (S.C.), 1st P. October 1907.
- 890 **Coveney**, A. E. 76 *Park Road West, Cloughton, Birkenhead.* 605, P.M. March 1905.
- 891 **Coveney**, Frank. *The Brents, Vicarage Road, Hoole, Chester.* 721, P.M. October 1906.
- 892 **Cowan**, James Bryce. *Commercial Bank, Colinsburgh, Fifeshire, N.B.* 111, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., Roxburgh, Peebles & Selkirk. 89. January 1892.
- 893 **Cowan**, Henry Earle. Box 603, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.), J.W. March 1909.
- 894 **Cowell**, Sidney George. *Froica, Harcourt Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* P.Dis.A.G.D.C. March 1894.
- 895 **Cowern**, Walter. *Glendene, Musters Road, West Bridgford.* 3300, S.W. November 1907.
- 896 **Cowins**, Henry Somerfield. *Bound Brook, N.J., U.S.A.* 3, 27. October 1897.
- 897 **Cowley**, Dr. Arthur Ernest. *Magdalen College, Oxford.* 357. January 1902.

- 898 **Cowx**, William Fairfield. 93 *Westbourne Avenue, Hull*. 1511, P.M. November 1903.
- 899 **Cox**, Maj. Arthur D. 69th *Punjabis, Peshawar, N.W. Frontier, India*. 2735, P.M., 1043, Sc.N. October 1906.
- 900 **Cox**, Charles Henry. 61 *Acre Lane, Brixton, London, S.W.* 163, 141. May 1890.
- 901 **Cox**, Claude Collins. *London & Brazillian Bank, Ltd., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina*. 2960, Dis.G.Stew., 1553, H. May 1905.
- 902 **Cox**, Fred J. *Lustleigh, Dorville Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 190, P.M. March 1898.
- 903 **Cox**, Herbert Edward. 14 *Tithebarn Street, Liverpool*. 3243, P.M., 1393, P.Z. January 1908.
- 904 **Cox**, W. Herbert. 12 *Lebanon Gardens, Wandsworth, London, S.W.* 2508, P.M., 2920, P.M., 2182, P.Z., 2508, J. March 1899.
- 905 ***Coxe**, The Hon. Justice Henry Reynell Holled. *United Service Club, Calcutta*. 3102, J.D. October 1908.
- 906 **Coxen**, William George. 21 *Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.* 183. March 1899.
- 907 **Cradwick**, William. *Anchovy, P.O., Jamaica*. 354. March 1905.
- 908 **Craig**, Charles Taylor. 67 *Walling Street, London, E.C.* 2562. October 1904.
- 909 **Craig**, William. *G.P.O. Singapore*. 508, P.M., Dis.G.Sec., 508, Dis.G.Sc.E. March 1902.
- 910 **Cramphorn**, Octavius Christian. *Warwick Lodge, Brentwood, Essex*. 276, Pr.J.G.W., 276, H. June 1907.
- 911 **Crane**, Robert Newton. 1 *Essex Court, Temple, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Deputy Grand Registrar (R.A.)**. November 1895.
- 912 **Crane**, Stephen. 69 *Menfield Road, East Putney, London, S.W.* 2664. October 1899.
- 913 **Crang**, William Henry. 11 *Collingwood Villas, Devonport*. Pr.S.G.D., Devon. January 1908.
- 914 **Cranstoun-Day**, Thomas N. *Port Elizabeth Club, Port Elizabeth, South Africa*. Dis.G.St.B. October 1907.
- 915 **Craster**, Lieut.-Col. James Cecil Balfour. *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, St. James's, London, S.W.* P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P., P.Dis.A.G.Sc.E., Bengal. May 1896.
- 916 **Craven**, Rev. James Brown. *St. Olaf's Episcopal Church, Kirkwall, Orkney*. Pr.Dep.G.M., Caithness, Orkney & Zetland. February 1887.
- 917 **Creak**, St. Arnaud. *Alma Villa, Chippinghouse Road, Sharrow, Sheffield*. 1239. 2727, P.M., October 1907.
- 918 **Crae**, John. *Melita P.O., Man., Canada*. **Grand Registrar**. January 1898.
- 919 **Cresswell**, Frank P. S., F.R.C.S. 24 *Windsor Place, Cardiff*. 2570, 36. May 1905.
- 920 **Cresswell**, George John. *Watson Avenue, Rose Park, Adelaide, South Australia*. 31. May 1905.
- 921 ***Cresswell**, John. 957. January 1894.
- 922 **Creswell**, Frank O. 4 *Bedford Road, Walton, Liverpool*. 823. March 1901.
- 923 **Crick**, William Clifton, B.Sc. 1 *New Court, Carey Street, London, W.C.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Middlesex. October 1898.
- 924 **Crider**, George A. 917 *Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* 91, 52. May 1897.
- 925 **Criswick**, George Strickland, F.R.A.S. *The Wedge, 3a Eliot Place, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 1593, P.M., L.R. 1593, P.Z. January 1891.
- 926 **Croker**, Harry S. 122 *Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell, London, S. E.* 190, P.M. May 1907.
- 927 **Crombie**, Walter G. *Junior Constitutional Club, London, S.W.* 574. October 1899.
- 928 **Cross**, Edward William. 18 *Sea View, Fortuneswell, Portland, Dorset*. P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Hants. March 1887.
- 929 **Cross**, Frederick William. *Ingleside, Clifton Road, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham*. Pr.G.Sup.W., Staffs, 539, P.Z. March 1904.
- 930 **Cross**, Reginald Farleigh Bloomfield. 56 *Riggindale Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 179, 179. January 1906.
- 931 **Crowe**, Henry Warren. *The Red House, Yelverton, R.S.O., Devon*. 2682, 2725. January 1907.
- 932 **Cruesemann**, Gustav. 12 *New Union Street, London, E.C.* 238. March 1907.
- 933 **Cruickshank**, Charles. *Herberton, North Queensland*. 1978, S.W. May 1907.
- 934 **Crundall**, Arthur William. *Vilela, F.C. Sud, Argentina*. 617, 617. October 1900.
- 935 **Crush**, Samuel Thomas. *Westcombe, Southbrae Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow*. 3 bis, 79. Nov. 1908.
- 936 **Cullen**, J. F. *Inverell, New South Wales*. 48, P.M., March 1895.
- 937 **Cully**, Alfred Benjamin. *Institute of Actuaries, Exchange Buildings, Grainger Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. 619, S.W. January 1910.
- 938 **Cully**, James Russell. 22 *Lorne Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* 1816. January 1908.
- 939 **Cumberland**, Hugh. *The Lynchet, Luton, Beds*. 475, 1470, P.M., Pr.G.Sec., 1470, P.Z. May 1909.

- 940 **Cumming**, John Arthur, I.C.S. *c/o Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd., Charing Cross, London, W.C.* 2336. October 1901.
- 941 **Cummings**, Arthur Temple. *Abchurch House, Sherborne Lane, London, E.C.* 2881. Jan. 1910.
- 942 **Cummings**, William Hayman, Mus. Doc. *Sydcote, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* **Past Grand Organist** (Craft & R.A.). November 1900.
- 943 **Cundill**, Thomas Jordan. *Windsorton, Cape Colony.* 2486, P.M. November 1894.
- 944 **Cunningham**, Ven. Archdeacon Wm., D.D. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1896.
- 945 **Curd**, Charles. *6 Gay Street, Bath.* 41, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Somerset. May 1909.
- 946 **Cursetjee**, Jehanglur Manodijee. *84 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.R. Oct. 1910.
- 947 **Curtis**, Edwin Charles. *Carey Hall, Neath, South Wales.* 364, P.M. May 1909.
- 948 **Curtis**, James, F.S.A. *Glenburn, Worcester Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 3109. October 1905.
- 949 **Cuthbert**, Robert F. *Witney, Oxfordshire.* 1703, J.W. October 1906.
- 950 **Dale**, Gerard Anselm. *Hill House, Hythe, Kent.* 617, 617. November 1906.
- 951 **Dale**, Percy W. *Stanmore, Wellingborough Road, Northampton.* 2431. March 1906.
- 952 **Daley**, W. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 1938, P.M. October 1902.
- 953 **Dalgleish**, Henry J. *91 Walworth Road, London, S.E.* 39, P.M. May 1907.
- 954 **Dall**, William Brand. *29 Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 286, P.M. June 1910.
- 955 **Dalrymple**, Robert George. *Geraldton, North Queensland.* 2887. October 1907.
- 956 **D'Amer-Drew**, J. *69 Park Street West, South Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Z.** May 1898.
- 957 **Dance**, Colonel Charles E. *19 Northampton Square, London, E.C.* 2006. January 1905.
- 958 **Dangerfield**, Frederick. *Haslemere, Beaconsfield Road, St. Alban's.* 1260, P.M., 1260, P.Z. May 1894.
- 959 **Dangerfield**, Rev. George. *574, Ch., 574.* May 1906.
- 960 **Danielsson**, Leonard. *64 Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.* 1471, 1471. June 1897.
- 961 **Dansie**, Crown. *Durban, Natal.* 712 (S.C.), P.M. March 1897.
- 962 **Danvers**, Ernesto, M.Inst.E.E., F.R.G.S., F.S.S. *475 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* Dis.Dep.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon, England**, Dis.G.P. Local Secretary for Buenos Aires. October 1905.
- 963 **Darbishire**, Bernhard Vernon, M.A. *202 Ifley Road, Oxford.* 238. January 1903.
- 964 **Darling**, Alexander. *Governor's House, Berwick-on-Tweed.* 393, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Northumberland. 393. October 1895.
- 965 **Darlington**, George. *Amersham, Bucks.* 2421, P.M. May 1899.
- 966 **Darrington**, Thomas. *Penrhyn, Enfield..* 2987. October 1908.
- 967 **d'Artois**, Joseph Maurice. *Charleroi, Belgium.* 1541. May 1907.
- 968 **Davenport**, Joseph J. *Sturgis, S.D., U.S.A.* 47. **Grand Master.** January 1909.
- 969 **Davey**, Arnold E. *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* 38, W.M. June 1905.
- 970 **Davey**, Rev. Chancellor Henry Mahoney. *Cawley Priory, Chichester, Sussex.* **Past Grand Chaplain, Past Grand Sojourner.** March 1899.
- 971 **Davids**, Smith William. *Nelson, viâ Cairns, North Queensland.* Pyramid, P.M., 2139, P.So. November 1906.
- 972 **Davies**, Charles. *Ivy Dene, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.* 467. March 1898.
- 973 **Davies**, Charles H. *3 Hamilton Street, Hoole, Chester.* 1576, P.M., 721. May 1901.
- 974 **Davies**, J. C. *27 Vauxhall Street, Kennington Lane, London, S.E.* June 1906.
- 975 **Davies**, James John. *3 Wilbury Crescent, Hove, Sussex.* 1215, P.M., P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab, 792, P.Z. October 1892.
- 976 **Davies**, John Pitt. *434, P.M., P.Dis.G.Pt., Madras, P.Dis.G.O., Bombay.* 434, P.Z. May 1904.
- 977 **Davies**, John William. *The Raymonds, Canewdon, Rochford, Essex.* 511. May 1902.
- 978 **Davies**, Neander Warburton. *Portswood Estate, Kandapolla, Ceylon.* Dis.G.Sec., 2656, P.Z. October 1905.
- 979 **Davies**, Rev. T. H., M.A., B.D. *13 Merton Road, Oxford.* 357, 432, 357. June 1907.
- 980 **Davies**, W. H. *15 St. John's Street, Chester.* 2609, P.M. May 1905.
- 981 **Davis**, Albert Victor. *60 Sotheby Road, Highbury, London, N.* 3089. October 1907.
- 982 **Davis**, Alfred. *Bellevue, St. Augustine's Avenue, South Croydon, Surrey.* 1693, P.M., 1693. May 1903.

- 993 **Davis**, John McNaught. *Farndon, Newark, Notts.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Derbyshire. October 1903.
- 984 **Davy**, F. D. 18 *St. James's Mansions, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.So., Lincs. June 1896.
- 985 **Dawson**, William. *Gull's Nest, The Beach, Shoreham, Sussex.* L.R., P.Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex, 2048, P.Z. October 1901.
- 986 **Dawson**, William. *The Bungalow, Belford, Northumberland.* 393, P.M. June 1904.
- 987 **Day**, Charles Cameron. *Casilla 236, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, I.G., 1553. October 1909.
- 988 **Day**, Edward Harry. *Assiout, Upper Egypt.* 1982. October 1898.
- 989 **Day**, Edward P., M.D. 3 *Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, S.W.* 1636. June 1894.
- 990 **Day**, George. *Hough Green, Chester.* 721, P.M., 721. November 1906.
- 991 **Day**, Jack C., C.E. *Samallout, Egypt.* 1982. October 1896.
- 992 **Day**, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., V.P.R.S.A., J.P. *Myrtle Hill House, Cork.* 8, P.M., 1, P.K. October 1898.
- 993 **D'Cruz**, Capt. A. B. H. *British India Marine Service Club, 12 Hastings Street, Calcutta.* 1268, 1268. January 1909.
- 994 **Deacon**, Charles William. 53 *De Parys Avenue, Bedford.* 1677, P.M. November 1905.
- 995 **Deacon**, Rev. Ernest W. 10 *Alexandra Road, Bedford.* October 1900.
- 996 **Dean**, Dr. Marshall H. Room 39, *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** October 1903.
- 997 **Dear**, Lawrence Hart. 2 *Algiers Road, Lewisham, London, S.E.* 49, S.W. June 1906.
- 998 **Dearden**, Verdon George Steade. *Bush House, Attercliffe Common, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D., 139, P.Z. March 1890.
- 999 **Dearing**, Edward Thomas. 52 *Denton Road, Hornsey, London, N.* 795, P.M., 3089, 3171, Sec. June 1907.
- 1000 **Dearman**, Richard. *East Bank, Heaton Norris, Stockport.* 1458. October 1905.
- 1001 **Deats**, Hiram Edmund. *Flemington, N.J., U.S.A.* 37, P.M., 37. Local Secretary for New Jersey. May 1897.
- 1002 **De Bar**, George O'Brien. 189 *East Eleventh Street, Eugene, Or., U.S.A.* 11, 11. May 1907.
- 1003 **De Beer**, Clifford Harold. *Lady Grey, District Aliwal North, Cape Colony.* 3211, P.M., P.Dis.G.Stew. May 1909.
- 1004 **Debenham**, Edward Percy. *Ennerdale, Carlisle Avenue, St. Alban's.* P.Pr.G.R. January 1893.
- 1005 **de Lafontaine**, H. Phillip L. Cart. 49 *Albert Court, Kensington Gore, London, S.W.* 3111. March 1907.
- 1006 **de Lafontaine**, Rev. Henry Thomas Cart. 49 *Albert Court, Kensington Gore, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1900.
- 1007 **Delebecque**, Victor. *Ivydene, Court Lane, Erdington, Warwickshire.* 1782, 3208, I.G., 1016. January 1907.
- 1008 **Delmege**, J. R., M.D. *Parit Buntar, Perak, Malay States.* 2337, J.D. November 1907.
- 1009 **Dembksi**, Count Vladimir Stanistains von. 204 *Ifley Road, Oxford.* 478, D.C., 340. June 1907.
- 1010 **De Neut**, Henri. *Monte Carlo Hotel, Leicester Street, London, W.C.* 144, 3171. November 1906.
- 1011 **Denholm**, William Munro. 6 *Charing Cross, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Warden. Past Grand J. ; Rep.G.L.Utah, G.C.Delaware.** March 1891.
- 1012 **Denney**, George Snell. 18 *Royal Exchange, London, E.C.* 1607, P.M. May 1907.
- 1013 **Denny**, Charles Hill. 18 *Wood Street, London, E.C.* 1671, P.M. May 1897.
- 1014 **Denny**, George E. 25 *Bradbourne Street, Fulham, London, S.W.* 144, 3144. June 1907.
- 1015 **Dent**, Thomas. 19 *Wiverton Street, Nottingham.* 1435, 3219, P.M. May 1909.
- 1016 **Dentith**, Arthur W. 57 *Chestnut Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.* 859. June 1898.
- 1017 **Denton**, John Burton. 160 *Osbaldeston Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1001. May 1900.
- 1018 **Derbyshire**, John Stanley. *Ashfield Road, Altrincham, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.D.C. (Craft and R.A.), May 1896.
- 1019 **De Ridder**, Louis E. *Newbridge Towers, Weston, Bath.* 152, 68. January 1890.
- 1020 **Derrick**, George Alexander. *c/o Derrick & Co., Gresham House, Battery Road, Singapore* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., Eastern Archipelago. October 1890.
- 1021 ***Dessen**, Hans Falck. 6 *North Grove, Highgate, London, N.* 28, P.M. June 1903.
- 1022 **Deutsch**, Franz. 4 *Whitehall Court, London, S.W.* 2108, L.R. June 1897.
- 1023 **Devey**, William Starcke. 43 *George Road, Erdington, Birmingham.* 2724, J.W. May 1907.
- 1024 **Devonshire**, George Thomas. 28 *Bedford Row, London, W.C.* 95, 1677. October 1905.
- 1025 **Dew**, Thomas George. 75 *Stacey Road, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.So., 960, J. October 1907.

- 1026 **Dewberry**, Horace William. *Braemar, St. Barnabas Street, Cambridge.* 441, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., 441, P.Z., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.). October 1909.
- 1027 **Dewdney**, Francis Worthy Rigby. *83 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.* 2562. October 1905.
- 1028 **Dewes**, Walter. *4 Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.* 1415. October 1910.
- 1029 **Dewhurst**, William. *Elm Bank, Moor Lane, Kersal, Manchester.* 1458, P.M. October 1905.
- 1030 **De Wolf Smith**, William Andrew. *Pafraets Dael, New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* **Past Grand Organist, Grand Historian (R.A.).** Local Secretary for British Columbia. June 1901.
- 1031 **Dexter**, James Miller. *Kildare, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237, P.M. January 1907.
- 1032 ***Dey**, Thomas Henry. *Aberglaslyn, 93 Amhurst Park, London, N.* 2021, 2738. May 1902.
- 1033 **Deys**, Pieter. *Box 3936, Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 891 (S.C.), Sec., 225 (S.C.). May 1910.
- 1034 **Dick**, George Paris. *Braid Lodge, Nagpur, C.P., India.* 1122, P.M., Dis J.G.W., Bombay, 1122, P.Z. Dis.G.J., Bombay. June 1909.
- 1035 **Dickens**, John. *11 The Drive, Northampton.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer. Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** November 1904.
- 1036 **Dickens**, Vernon W. Frank. *The Oaks, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 822, 29. May 1898.
- 1037 **Dickinson**, William. *The White Lodge, Byfleet, Surrey.* 1395, P.M. October 1898.
- 1038 **Dickson**, James Patrick. *9 Oat Lane, London, E.C.* 1572, P.M., L.R., 1572, P.Z. Nov. 1906.
- 1039 **Dickson**, Robert. *Slottsbacken 4, Stockholm, Sweden.* **Grand Secretary.** Sept. 1887.
- 1040 **Diercks**, Dr. Gustav. *Spittlerbergasse 5, Berlin, S. 14, Germany.* **Grand Keeper of the Archives.** March 1898.
- 1041 **Diggins**, A. E., F.C.I.S. *Ilalhee, Cheshunt Walk, Stratford-on-Avon.* 3299, P.M. 681, Sc.N. May 1906.
- 1042 ***Dill**, Judge James Brooks. *27 Pine Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 124. June 1898.
- 1043 **Dixon**, Rev. Edward Young. *Mount Ayliff, East Griqualand.* 2113. November 1889.
- 1044 **Dobrovich**, Venceslao. *325 Dodapetta Road, Mysore, India.* 1043, 71 (S.C.). May 1902.
- 1045 **Dobson**, Albert. *3 Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, London, W.* 2105. May 1906.
- 1046 **Dobson**, James William. *The Elms, Garforth, Leeds.* 1311, P.M., 1042, P.Z. January 1905
- 1047 **Dodd**, Frank. *2 Pump Court, Temple, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar.** 214, J. October 1910.
- 1048 **Dodds**, William. *Box 33, Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2481, P.M., 2313. May 1897.
- 1049 **Doe**, George Mark. *Enfield, Great Torrington, Devon.* P.Pr.G.R., 251. October 1897.
- 1050 **Donovan**, Edward Wynne. *Hilton House, Prestwich, Lancs.* 62, P.M. November 1906.
- 1051 **Doolittle**, John C., M.D. *Des Moines, Ia., U.S.A.* 87. May 1905.
- 1052 **Dorman**, Thomas Phipps. *Reniciffe House, Northampton.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** March 1889.
- 1053 **Dorwaldt**, Hermann. *95 Patriotischer Weg, Rostock, Germany.* Zu den drei Sternen. May 1906.
- 1954 **Douglas**, William. *Box 2960, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* 4, S.W. October 1909.
- 1055 **Dowden**, W. J. M. *41 Bermondsey Square, London, S.E.* 2208, P.M. March 1897.
- 1056 **Dowding**, Major H. Hewitt. *Birchfield, Roehampton, London, S.W.* 2439. January 1898.
- 1057 **Dowling**, Francis William. *Atlin, B.C., Canada.* 42, P.M. January 1909.
- 1058 **Downes**, Jonathan. *96 St. Julian's Farm Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.* 857. January 1905.
- 1059 **Drage**, Lt.-Col. William Henry, D.S.O. *52 Beckwith Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer (Craft & R.A.)** March 1909.
- 1060 **Draper**, William Nelson. *Box 145, New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 9. May 1909.
- 1061 **Drapes**, Rev. Lambert. *St. John's, Pentrobin, near Mold, North Wales.* 270 (I.C.) January 1906.
- 1062 **Drenkmann**, Richard. *12 Rue Keppler, Etoile, Paris, France.* Vorwärts (Gladbach-Rheydt). May 1910.
- 1063 ***Dressel**, Otto. *Ilmenau, Thuringen, Germany.* November 1904.
- 1064 **Drew**, Eric. *Brightside, near Club, Madras.* 150, P.M., 150, P.Z. October 1906.
- 1065 **Dreyfuss**, J. 1693. May 1903.
- 1066 **Dring**, John Whitford. *Hillside, St. Helen's Road, Norbury, London, S.W.* 1297, P.M. June 1899.
- 1067 ***Dru-Drury**, Edward Guy, M.D. *High Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 2546. May 1904.
- 1068 **Drummond**, Charles James. *21 Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (Craft and R.A.)** January 1899.
- 1069 **Drury**, Ensor. *Queen's Road, Sheffield.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1908.
- 1070 **Drysdale**, J. W. *101 South Norwood Hill, South Norwood, London, S.E.* 263, P.M. June 1898.

- 1071 **Duder**, Charles R. Box 1114, *St. John's, Newfoundland*. 454, P.M., Dis.G.Sec., (S.C.) Jan. 1910.
- 1072 **Dudfield**, Reginald S. Orme, M.B. 19 *Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, London, W.* 1974. Oct. 1898.
- 1073 **Dudgeon**, Patrick James. *Allanton, Chandler's Ford, Hants.* 3175, J.W. November 1906.
- 1074 **Duffield**, Albert John. Box 74, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony*. 828, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., 711. June 1895.
- 1075 **Duffill**, John Henry. *Town Hall, Durban, Natal*. 730 (S.C.), 175, (S.C.), P. Z. May 1899.
- 1076 **Dumolo**, William. 435 *Great Western Road, Aberdeen, N.B.* P.Pr.G.I.G., Munster. Oct. 1888.
- 1077 **Dundas**, Major Malcolm James Russell. 1 *Albion Street, Hyde Park, London, W.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer. Past Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.)** Oct. 1908.
- 1078 **Dunlop**, Capt. W. B. *Divisional Disbursing Office, Lahore, Punjab, India*. 691 (S.C.), Sec. January 1909.
- 1079 **Dunn**, Edwin T. 7 *Roding Street, Ilford, Essex*. 1421, P.M., 2549, P.Z. June 1910.
- 1080 **Dunnet**, F. *Metropolitan House, Kingston, Jamaica*. 354. June 1909.
- 1081 **Dunnett**, Lionel F. 7 *Ascot Avenue, Ealing, London, W.* 2523, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., Middlesex, 2523, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. January 1907.
- 1082 ***Durell**, Major A. J. V. *Army Accounts Office, Netley, Hants*. 2537. October 1901.
- 1083 **Durose**, Charles Edward. Box 1111, *Pretoria, Transvaal*. 770 (S.C.), P.M., 231 (S.C.) Oct. 1903.
- 1084 **Dutfield**, James Philip Pound. *The Oaklands, Solihull, Warwicks*. 1163, St.B., 739. Jan. 1908.
- 1085 **Dyer**, William John. 14 *Morden Road, Blackheath Park, London, S.E.* 14, P.M. November 1903.
- 1086 **Eaborn**, H. *Glen Helen, Heber Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1539. November 1898.
- 1087 ***Eales**, C. L. M., I.C.S. *The Elms, Tiverton, Devon*. 836, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Bengal. Oct. 1900.
- 1088 **East**, Fred J. 69 *Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.* 11, P.M. June 1902.
- 1089 **Eaton**, Alfred W. 8 *Linwood Avenue, Warren, Pa., U.S.A.* 560. May 1902.
- 1090 **Eaton**, Charlie D. 109 *Colmore Row, Birmingham*. 560, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Worcestershire, P.Z. May 1906.
- 1091 ***Ebblewhite**, Ernest Arthur, Barrister-at-law, F.S.A., J.P. 1 *Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar.** January 1898.
- 1092 **Eckart-Beckmann**, Alexander. Box 417, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*. 2768, P.M., 245, P.Z. June 1909.
- 1093 **Eckford**, George. 18 *Bullingham Mansions, Pitt Street, Kensington, London W.* 201 (I.C.) November 1907.
- 1094 **Eckles**, George. *Chalderton Lodge, Turner Avenue, Bridlington*. 2134, P.M., 2134, P.Z. May 1909.
- 1095 **Edgar**, W. J. *St. John's, Newfoundland*. 579, P.M., Dis.G.Sec., Local Secretary for Newfoundland. March 1906.
- 1096 ***Edlin**, Edward Frederick Holbeiton. 10 *Collyer Quay, Singapore*. Dis.S.G.W., 1152. June 1904.
- 1097 **Edmonds**, Erskine. *Lydbury North, Shropshire*. 611. January 1907.
- 1098 ***Edwards**, Charles Lewis, F.S.S. *Santa Caterina, Loudwater, Bucks*. 617, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.Sec., Arg. Rep. October 1897.
- 1099 **Edwards**, Charles Lund Fry. *The Court, Axbridge, Somerset*. **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1888.
- 1100 **Edwards**, H. Passmore, 4 *Arkwright Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1907.
- 1101 **Edwards**, Percy G. 33 *Ardbeg Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* 1627, P.M., L.R., 1194, P.Z. January 1896.
- 1102 **Edwards**, W. G. A. 3 *Coleman Street, London, E.C.* 2500. January 1899.
- 1103 **Eedle**, F. J. 8 *Railway Approach, London Bridge, London, S.E.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex. June 1898.
- 1104 **Efford**, Charles Fursman. *Wodehouse Bridge Road, Fort, Bombay*. 944, P.M., P.Dis.G.O., Dis. A.G.D.C., Dis.G.Ch., 1100, P.Z. June 1909.
- 1105 **Eggins**, William George. *P.O. Kingston, Jamaica*. 354. March 1906.
- 1106 **Eisenman**, Joseph W. 3 *Love Lane, Eastcheap, London E.C.* 2661, J.W. May 1907.
- 1107 **Eisenmann**, J. 46 *Basinghall Street, London, E.C.* 185, P.M., L.R., 185, P.Z. May 1899.
- 1108 **Eland**, George. 38 *Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.* 2834, 3097, P.M., 112, 946, J. June 1904.
- 1109 **Elgee**, Richard Waddy. *Bearmount, Wygram Place, Wexford*. 935, P.M., 935, P.K., Pr.G.O., Pr.G. S.B. (R.A.), Wicklow and Wexford. March 1901.
- 1110 **Ellin**, Major J. Edward. 25 *Chesham Place, London, S.W.* 2094, P.M., L.R. October 1908.
- 1111 **Elkington**, George, F.R.I.B.A. 7 *Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 2416, P.M., L.R., 2416, P.Z. January 1898.

- 1112 **Ellington**, Charles Sampson. 13 *Cleveland Terrace, Middlesborough, Yorks.* 602. March 1905.
- 1113 **Elliott**, Edward Christian. 2656. January 1908.
- 1114 **Elliott**, William Liddaman. *Merrion, Sutton Road, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 2458, S.D. May 1909.
- 1115 **Ellis**, Lilley. 9 *Rock Park, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** November 1893.
- 1116 **Ellis**, Colonel Richard Sidney. 11 *Saville Row, London, W.* **Grand Sword Bearer.** (Craft & R.A.). May 1896.
- 1117 **Ellis**, Robert John. 64 *Foregate Street, Chester.* 721. October 1905.
- 1118 **Ellis**, Capt. William Francis, R.A.M.C. *c/o Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 1307, P.M., P.Dis.G.D.C., *Punjaub, 1307, P.Z., Dis. A.G.So., Punjaub.* January 1910.
- 1119 ***Ellis**, William Simons. *Sherwood, Nottingham.* 2553, P.M., 3219, 47, P.Z. May 1904.
- 1120 **Ellor**, Andrew. *Oak Bank, Highfield, Gorton, Manchester.* 104, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., Cheshire. January 1898.
- 1121 **Elstob**, Arthur Charles Frank. *Durban, Natal.* 738, 738. October 1895.
- 1122 **Emary**, F. H. *Barclay's Bank, Eastbourne.* 2434. January 1906.
- 1123 **Emment**, Richard Pearce. 37 *Fairlop Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 807. March 1907.
- 1124 **Engel**, Leon A. 7 *Hills Place, Oxford Circus, London, W.* 25, P.M. May 1907.
- 1125 **England**, Reginald. *Maldon, Essex.* 1024, 1024. May 1907.
- 1126 **English**, Frederick Herbert. *Kuala Lumpor, Federated Malay States.* 2337, S.D., 2337. March 1909.
- 1127 **Ernst**, Waldemar Frederick Carl. *c/o Mashonaland Railway, Umtali, Rhodesia.* 401 (S.C.). January 1902.
- 1128 **Evans**, A. W. Charles. *Royal Chambers, Port Said, Egypt.* P.Dis.A.G.D.C., Egypt and Soudan ; **Past Grand Deacon, Egypt.** 342. June 1899.
- 1129 **Evans**, George A. *Greenbank Council School, Bristol.* 68, P.M., 68. January 1907.
- 1130 **Evans**, Major George Alfred Penrhys. *Furzedene, Budleigh Salterton, South Devon.* P.Dis.G.St.B., *Punjaub.* January 1897.
- 1131 **Evans**, Jenkin William. *Lyncombe, Middleton Hall Road, King's Norton, Worcestershire.* 2897, J.W., 1016. March 1906.
- 1132 **Evans**, Marthinus Andreas. Box 49, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.* 766 (S.C.), P.M., 245 (S.C.). June 1899.
- 1133 **Evans**, Oliver Rhys. *Port Fairy, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1892.
- 1134 **Evans**, Robert Ellis. 223 *Theatre Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579. March 1909.
- 1135 **Evans**, Robert Evan Llewellyn. 85 *Willows Road, Birmingham.* 2724. January 1908.
- 1136 **Evans**, William Joseph. 11 *Rookfield Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 150, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., *Madras.* 465, P.Z. June 1905.
- 1137 **Evans-Vaughan**, J. *The Sycamores, Surrey Road, Bournemouth.* 2208, P.M., Pr.S.G.W., Hants, 195, J. November 1906.
- 1138 **Everall**, James. *Llyndu House, Welshpool.* 2202, 2202. January 1907.
- 1139 **Everard**, Frederick Edward. 871, P.M. November 1905.
- 1140 **Everitt**, Rev. Claude Arthur. *The Vicarage, Prickwillow, Ely.* 2727. Ch. June 1910.
- 1141 **Everitt**, Frank. 1 *Dunsford Place, Bath.* 41, P.M., Sec., 41, P.Z. June 1909.
- 1142 **Eversley**, William Pinder. 13 *Upper King Street, Norwich.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** June 1893.
- 1143 **Ewbank**, Rev. Thomas Cranmer. *Sedgbrook, Grantham.* Pr.G.Ch., 1094. January 1901.
- 1144 **Exham**, Francis R. *Calgary, Alta., Canada.* 28 (G.R.M.), P.M. October 1903.
- 1145 **Eyre**, John William Henry, M.D. *Guy's Hospital, London, S.E.* 2410, P.M., 2410, P.Z. Nov. 1907.
- 1146 **Ezard**, Edward Henry, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.Hist.S. 12 *Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.* 2140, P.M., L.R., 25, P.Z. January 1891.
- 1147 **Fabb**, John Austin. *Brooklyn, Chesterton, Cambridge.* 441, J.W., 441. October 1909.
- 1148 **Fairley**, Alfred. 314 *Birchfield Road, Birmingham.* 1782. June 1906.
- 1149 **Falconer**, William. 67 *Hope Street, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Deacon.** June 1890.
- 1150 **Falshaw**, P. S. *Government Veterinary Surgeon, Singapore.* 2933, P.M., Dis.A.G.D.C. March 1904.
- 1151 **Fanshawe**, Henry Horatio. 34 *Forest Drive, Manor Park, London, E.* 2589. January 1906.
- 1152 **Farmer**, William Arthur. 200 *Old Kent Road, London, S E.* 1571, P.M. June 1904.
- 1153 **Farrant**, Cecil Robert. *Mayfield, Bemerton, Salisbury.* 472. January 1908.
- 1154 **Farrar**, Jacob Rushton. 120 *Calabria Road, Highbury, London, N.* 1339. May 1896.

- 1155 **Farrer**, William Edward. *St. Bride's, Littlemoor Hill, Smethwick, Birmingham.* 74, P.M. March 1910.
- 1156 **Faulding**, Alfred Joseph. 18 *Blomfield Road, Paddington, London, W.* 183. January 1907.
- 1157 ***Fawcett**, John E., J.P. *Low Royd, Apperley Bridge, near Bradford, Yorks.* 974, P.M., 974, P.Z. November 1900.
- 1158 **Fearnley**, James Banks. *Red Beck House, Shipley, Yorkshire.* 2331, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. Local Secretary for West Yorkshire. January 1899.
- 1159 **Feather**, George. 100 *Cavendish Street, Keighley, Yorks.* 408, 408. October 1909.
- 1160 **Felch**, Lynn W. 109 *Ford Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 37, P.M., 1. June 1908.
- 1161 **Fellowes**, Peregrine Paul. *Umzimkulu, East Griqualand.* 711, 711. October 1909.
- 1162 **Fennell**, George H. 50b *Romford Road, Stratford, London, E.* 1805, P.M., L.R. October 1899.
- 1163 **Fenton**, Sydney James. 15 *Southdean Gardens, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 3232. June 1909.
- 1164 **Ferguson**, James. 31 *Walbrook, London, E.C.* 1693, 1693. March 1907.
- 1165 **Ferguson**, James Finley. *Durban, Natal.* 731, P.M. Dep.Dis.G.M. (S.C.) May 1897.
- 1166 **Fergusson**, Thomas E. 112 *Fore Street, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* 192. May 1903.
- 1167 **Ferrier**, Richard Frederick Ernest. *The Lodge, Hemsby, Norfolk.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.) November 1901.
- 1168 **Ferrier**, William Best. 30 *Ninian Road, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. March 1907.
- 1169 **Festing**, John Edward Grindall. *c/o Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W.* 3340, 68 (S.C.) May 1906.
- 1170 **Fick**, William Charles. 4 *Raeland Street, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop. May 1899.
- 1171 **Field**, Charles, A.C.I.S. 47 *Collingwood Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 148. January 1904.
- 1172 **Figg**, Arthur O'dell. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. October 1904.
- 1173 **Filson**, James Thomas Warnock. *c/o Barry, Murray & Co., 70 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.* 150, 1285, 150, 1285. May 1907.
- 1174 **Finch**, Charles William. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. 201. October 1901.
- 1175 **Finlayson**, John George. 19 *Westoe Parade, South Shields.* 240, P.M., P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C., 240, P.Z., Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.). October 1908.
- 1176 **Firminger**, Rev. Walter Kelly. *Shillong, Assam, India.* 229, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Bengal. March, 1900.
- 1177 **Firth**, Oliver. *Dean Head, Horsforth, near Leeds, Yorkshire.* 1545, P.M. May 1891.
- 1178 **Fischer**, Paul. *Landrichter, Gera-Untermhaus, Germany.* Editor of "Latomia." June 1905.
- 1179 **Fishel**, John. *Dispatch Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** May 1905.
- 1180 **Fisher**, Arthur Edmund. 25 *George Street, Luton, Beds.* 1470. March 1910.
- 1181 **Fisher**, Robert. *London & River Plate Bank, Ltd., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, Treas. October 1907.
- 1182 **Fisher**, Walter. 31 *Abbey Road, West Ham, London, E.* 2411, P.M., 192, P.Z. May 1906.
- 1183 **Fisher**, William. 124 *Wellesley Road, Chiswick, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant. Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** (R.A.). October 1907.
- 1184 **Fisk**, Frank. *Steinmann's Hotel, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* March 1904.
- 1185 **Fitch**, Stanley Fox. 66 *Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.* **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** (Craft & R.A.). January 1903.
- 1186 **Fitt**, Thomas. *c/o Fitt Bros. & McDonald, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M. October 1901.
- 1187 **FitzGibbon**, Gerald, B.A., B.L., K.C. 10 *Merrion Square North, Dublin.* 357, P.M. **Grand Inner Guard**, Rep. G.L. Canada. January 1895.
- 1188 **FitzHerbert**, Arthur Hugh Francis. 26 *St. Mary's Grove, Chiswick, London, W.* 1461, 2425. March 1899.
- 1189 **FitzMaurice-Kelly**, Maurice. *St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, W.* 2682. Oct. 1905.
- 1190 **Flather**, David. *Standard Steel Works, Love Street, Sheffield.* 2268, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., W. Yorks., 139, P.Z., Pr.G.Sc.N., W. Yorks. November 1903.
- 1191 **Fletcher**, Robert. *Fox Hotel, 54 Walnut Street, Liverpool.* 724. January 1909.
- 1192 **Flintoff**, J. *Rokeby Road, Subeaco, Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.). November 1898.
- 1193 **Flitcroft**, John. *Box 1025, Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1006, W.M. October 1910.
- 1194 **Flouch**, Arthur. 79 *Quai de Chartrons, Bordeaux, France.* 1523. October 1906.
- 1195 **Flower**, C. J. *Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.* 1105. March 1910.
- 1196 **Fogg**, Sampson. *Normanhurst, Danes Road, Rusholme, Manchester.* 1633, 3264, J.W., 204. October 1907.
- 1197 **Foley**, Thomson. *Westwood Road, Beverley, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. June 1899.
- 1198 **Folliott**, Charles. 134 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 263, P.M. 28, H. May 1910.

- 1199 **Footer**, Thomas. *Brytlesyde, Cumberland, Md., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden.** October 1895.
- 1200 **Foppoli**, L. 20 *Finsbury Street, London, E.C.* 2687. January 1899.
- 1201 **Forbes**, Henry. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711, P.M. Dis.Dep.G.M., C.S. Africa. May 1895.
- 1202 **Forbes**, Samuel Russell, Ph.D. 74a *Via Della Croce, Rome, Italy.* Universo. November 1887.
- 1203 **Ford**, F. C. 21-27 *Hatfield Street, London, E.C.* 1693, P.M. June 1907.
- 1204 **Ford**, Rev. George. *Whittington Rectory, Chesterfield.* 253, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. June 1910.
- 1205 **Ford**, James H. 11 *South Parade, Leeds.* 1221, P.M. Pr.G.D.C., West Yorks., 289, P.Z., P.Pr.G.D.C., (R.A.) West Yorks. January 1894.
- 1206 **Forrester**, Alexander C. 35 *Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1965. October 1905.
- 1207 ***Forrester**, William. *Storrington, Pulborough, Sussex.* 2660, 599. October 1901.
- 1208 **Forsyth**, Lennard William. 24 *George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.* 905. June 1908.
- 1209 **Forsyth**, William Thomas. 1581, 2379. January 1906.
- 1210 **Fortescue**, George West. *Fermain, Keswick Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 2437, P.M., 946, November 1898.
- 1211 **Fortmeyer**, George William. *East Orange, N.J., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1895.
- 1212 **Forward**, F. C. 31 *Underwood Street, City Road, London, E.C.* 1693, P.M. June 1907.
- 1213 **Foster**, Wilbur Fisk. *Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** March 1892.
- 1214 **Foulkes**, Arthur David. *Hockley House, Hockley Heath, Warwicks.* 2654, P.M. January 1905.
- 1215 ***Fowler**, Thomas Benjamin Davis. 441 *Calle Piedad, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* P.Dis.G.D. October 1890.
- 1216 **Fowler**, William. 55 *Knightrider Street, London, E.C.* 1728. March 1902.
- 1217 **Fox**, Edwin. 99 *Gresham Street, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer.** (R.A.). June 1899.
- 1218 **Fox**, Eugene Charles William Emil. 139a *Yamate Cho, Yokohama, Japan.* 1092, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., 1092, P.Z. May 1910.
- 1219 **Fox**, Walter Caughey. 15 *Steade Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. 1260, P.Z. May 1891.
- 1220 **Francis**, Charles King. Box 4055, *West Philadelphia Station, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* 610, P.M. February 1887.
- 1221 **Francis**, George W. 149 *Church Street, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237. March 1907.
- 1222 **Francis**, Léon Albert, F.S.I. 8 *John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.* Pr.G.Sup.W., Middlesex, 1339, P.Z. May 1903.
- 1223 **Francis**, Percy James. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. November 1907.
- 1224 **Francis**, Thomas. *The Croft, Ropley, Alresford, Hants.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1887.
- 1225 **Francis**, Wesley. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* **District Grand Master, Grand Superintendent.** March 1889.
- 1226 **Franke**, Julius. 132 *West 123rd Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 271. March 1907.
- 1227 **Frankel**, Louis Rudolph. *National German American Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163, 45, P.So. November 1908.
- 1228 **Fraser**, Alexander O., A.M.I.C.E. *Lautoka, Fiji.* 1204, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., Worcester. June 1905.
- 1229 **Fraser**, James. Box 1263, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2313. January 1903.
- 1230 **Fraser**, Dr. John Sutherland. *H. S. King & Co., 54 Cornhill, London, E.C.* P.G.Pt., (S.C.), India. May 1905.
- 1231 **Fraser**, Thomas. 3 *Norfolk Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** (Craft & R.A.). March 1904.
- 1232 **Fraser**, William Thomas. *Bowral, New South Wales.* 172, P.M. March 1909.
- 1233 ***Freer**, Richard, M.D. *Church Street, Rugeley, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.Pt., 1941, P.Z. March 1899.
- 1234 **Freer**, William J. *Stoneygate, Leicester.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. May 1903.
- 1235 **French**, John Reginald. *Sherbourne Dye Works, Coventry.* January 1909.
- 1236 **Frenkel**, Emil. 8 *East 81st Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 279, P.M. June 1903.
- 1237 **Frew**, Rev. Robert. *Constantinople, Turkey.* 687, P.M. May 1910.
- 1238 **Frewer**, Rev. G. Herbert. *Fenstanton Vicarage, St. Ives, Hunts.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Ch. January 1905.
- 1239 **Friend**, B. J. *Mazal House, Morgan Street, Bow, London, E.* 1349. October 1905.
- 1240 **Frigout**, August A. 43 *Wickham Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Kent. 25, P.Z. March 1903.
- 1241 **Fripp**, John Trude, L.D.S., R.C.S. *Station Road, Willesden Junction, London, N.W.* 2098. June 1899.
- 1242 **Frost**, Fred Cornish, F.S.I. 5 *Regent Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). June 1891.

- 1243 **Fry**, George Charles Lovell. *74 Coleman Street, London, E.C.* 2427, 2851, P.M., March 1896.
- 1244 **Fullbrook**, George. *49 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 1471. March 1898.
- 1245 **Fuller**, Frank Baden. *11 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 1494, P.M. Oct. 1907.
- 1246 **Furby**, William Stafford, M.I.E.E. *Telegraph Engineer, Box 539, Auckland, New Zealand.* 1338, P.M. November 1893.
- 1247 **Gad**, Talbot Reid. *F.C. Pacifico, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.
- 1248 **Gairdner**, Edward James. *Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 1351. January 1904.
- 1249 **Galbraith**, James Francis Wallace. *2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 1615, S.W., 176 2d.A.So. October 1907.
- 1250 **Galloway**, John Chatman. *King Street, Ludlow.* 611, J.D. January 1907.
- 1251 **Galpin**, John. *18 East St. Helen's Street, Abingdon, Berks.* 1036. January 1907.
- 1252 **Gandy**, John Percy. *Bangkok, Siam.* 41. June 1910.
- 1253 **Gane**, William James. *Sandhill House, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.* 874, 3015. March 1899.
- 1254 **Gange**, George. *26 Forest Drive West, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1237, P.M. March 1907.
- 1255 **Garbutt**, Matthew. A.M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A. *4 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.* 2416. January 1898.
- 1256 **Gardiner**, Alfonzo. *The Knoll, Roundhay, Leeds.* 1221, P.M., Pr.S.G.W. 289, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). March 1907.
- 1257 **Gardiner**, The Rev. Allan Frederick. *Trichinopoly, S. India.* 260, J.W., 859. October 1909.
- 1258 **Gardner**, Charles. *Holbrook, Barkly East, Cape Colony.* 2252. January 1906.
- 1259 **Gardner**, Frederick Leigh. *14 Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, London, W.* 1017. March 1895.
- 1260 **Gardner**, Herbert. *Manor House, Chichester Road, Bognor, Sussex.* 1726. November 1904.
- 1261 **Gardner**, James Cardwell. *The Firs, Amersham, Bucks.* 2421, P.M., Pr.S.G.W., 2421, P.Z., Pr.G.R. (R.A.). March 1901.
- 1262 **Gardner**, Joseph Goodes. *Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony.* 862. January 1901.
- 1263 **Gardner**, Rev. Richard Titley. *Church House, Westminster, S.W.* 2421. P.Pr.G.Ch. Bucks. June 1903.
- 1264 **Garrard**, Robert. *Dovedale, Robin Hood Road, Brentwood, Essex.* 192. May 1906.
- 1265 **Garrard**, Stanley Ricardo. *Eldorado P.O., Lomagundi, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1905.
- 1266 **Garraway**, Major Charles William. *R.I. Regt., Fermoy, Ireland.* P.Dis.A.G.D.C. January 1897.
- 1267 **Garretson**, Ellis Lewis. *319 Fidelity Building, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104, P.M., 4, P.H.P. January 1909.
- 1268 **Garrick**, Peter. *95 West Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 2795. June 1907.
- 1269 **Garsia**, H. R. C. *81 Water Lane, Kingston, Jamaica.* 1933, P.M., 1933, P.Z., P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.). October 1909.
- 1270 **Gaukrodger**, David William. *Alice Downs Station, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1901.
- 1271 **Gaunt**, John Thomas. *Eastbourne, Eaglescliffe, Co. Durham.* 1418, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., 509, P.Z. January 1910.
- 1272 **Gaunt**, The Hon. W. Freemantle. *4 Landsdowne House, Landsdowne Road, Bayswater, London, W.* 10. October 1905.
- 1273 **Geary**, Percival Falle. *The Stock Exchange, London, E.C.* 2744, P.M., 1635, H. January 1903.
- 1274 **Gedge**, Alfred Sydney. *Endsleigh, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1692. January 1901.
- 1275 **Gedge**, Dr. Donald McCulloch. *2924 Steiner Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* 260. May 1904.
- 1276 **Gensan**, A. von. *Box 25, Heidelberg, Transvaal.* 2345, P.M. June 1897.
- 1277 **George**, Dr. W. Hotten. *2 Crofton House, 80 New Cavendish Street, London, W.* 538, L.R., P.Pr.G.W., Bucks. May 1907.
- 1278 **Ghislain**, Louis. *18 Rue du Mont de Piété, Mons, Belgium.* Parfaite Union. October 1895.
- 1279 **Ghislain**, Raoul. *Phosphates de l'Océanie, Makatea par Papeiti, Tahiti, Society Islands.* Parfaite Union. May 1910.
- 1280 **Gibbings**, George William. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.
- 1281 **Gibbons**, Albert. *Boulevard Oreño, 93, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 1553. June 1905.
- 1282 **Gibbons**, George Pelton. *Box 803, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.* 16, Sec. May 1910.
- 1283 **Gibson**, Rev. J. George. *The Rectory, Ebchester, R.S.O., co. Durham.* 2279, P.M. January 1904.
- 1284 ***Gieve**, John William. *High Street, Portsmouth.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer.** (R.A.) January 1889.

- 1285 **Gilbard**, J. F. H., F.I.C., F.C.S. 245 *Dalston Lane, Hackney, London, N.E.* 56. January 1907.
- 1286 **Gilbert**, Arthur. 4 *Walbrook, London, E.C.* 15. January 1900.
- 1287 **Gilchrist**, Alexander F. *Solicitor's Department, Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.* 263, I.G. March 1907.
- 1288 **Giles**, Frederick William. 346 *Strand, London, W.C.* 2397., I.G., 2397. May 1908.
- 1289 **Gill**, Christopher Coleman. 42 *Park Street, Bath.* 53, P.M. May 1909.
- 1290 **Gill**, Herbert Ernest. 42 *Endymion Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* 1638. June 1905.
- 1291 **Gill**, Richard. *The Bungalow, Liversedge, Yorkshire.* 258, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., W. Yorks. 258, P.Z. May 1906.
- 1292 **Gill**, William S. 30 *Greencroft Gardens, South Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1851. 2840. March 1906.
- 1293 **Gillespie**, Rev. Canon Henry John, D.D. *Finnoe Rectory, Borris O'Kane, Tipperary.* Pr.G.Ch. Midland Counties. Pr.G.Sup. May 1900.
- 1294 **Gillespie**, Rev. Henry Richard Butler, M.A. *Piltown, co. Kilkenny.* 44, 307, P.M., 307, P.K. March 1907.
- 1295 **Gillmor**, Rev. F. J. C. *Ardington Vicarage, Wantage, Berks.* 3058, P.M., 945, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch. October 1906.
- 1296 **Gillott**, Arthur G. M. Box 385, *San José, Costa Rica.* **Past Grand Master.** Rep.G.L. England and New Jersey. Local Secretary for Costa Rica. November, 1901.
- 1297 **Ginsburg**, Christian David. *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 2772. January 1910.
- 1298 **Giovanetti**, Constantine William. Box 781, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1747, P.M. October 1910.
- 1299 **Giraud**, Francis Frederick. *Faversham, Kent.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.
- 1300 **Gissing**, George John. *Surrey Villa, Knight's Park, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1056, P.M., L.R. March 1907.
- 1301 **Giuseppi**, Montague Spenser. 94 *Vineyard Hill Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2140. June 1910.
- 1302 **Glaeser**, Edward Nicholas. *Cairngorm, Ullathorn Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1627. May 1893.
- 1303 **Glaeser**, F. A. c/o *Hans Bergfried, Rosselstrasse 6, Wiesbaden, Germany.* 238, (E.C.), P.M. May 1897.
- 1304 **Glasman**, Harry. c/o *Haberland & Glasman, Humber Street, Hull.* 57, P.M. January 1906
- 1305 **Glass**, John, J.P. 450 *Seven Sisters' Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* P.Pr.G.W., Essex. May 1890.
- 1306 **Gleason**, Lewis Routledge. 1791. January 1906.
- 1307 **Glen**, George. *Yoker Holm, Yoker, by Glasgow.* 426, P.M., 411, (I.C.), P.M., 114, P.Z. Jan. 1902.
- 1308 **Glew**, Thomas Arthur. *Ardwick Villa, Louis Street, Hull.* 250, P.M., 250. May 1909.
- 1309 **Goddard**, Reginald W. Knightley. 19 *Buckingham Street, Strand, London, S.W.* 49. June 1910.
- 1310 **Godding**, J. W. S. 2 *Windsor Villas, Plymouth.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Oxon. P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Devon. March 1890.
- 1311 **Godfray**, Arthur Walter. c/o *P. Le Maistre, 25 Hill Street, Jersey.* P.Pr.G.D.C. March 1897.
- 1312 **Godwin**, John Arthur, J.P. *Emm Royd, Henton, Bradford.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1907.
- 1313 **Goldstein**, Oscar. 4 *Whitehall Court, London, S.W.* 2108. June 1897.
- 1314 ***Goldsworth**, William Thomas. *Beaconsfield Street, Long Eaton, Derbyshire.* 2224, J.W., 506, A.So. October 1908.
- 1315 **Goldup**, Thomas. 6 *Aldermanbury Avenue, London, E.C.* 1056. November 1908.
- 1316 **Goodacre**, Francis Bebbington. *Low Wood, Ormskirk, Lancs.* 1070, P.M. Pr.A.G.Sec., 1070, P.Z. October 1905.
- 1317 **Goodman**, Arthur Frank. Box 39, *Ladysmith, Natal.* 2401, 1778. May 1905.
- 1318 **Goodman**, Percy Tranter. 75 *Brick Lane, Spitalfields, London, E.* 1900. May 1906.
- 1319 **Goodman**, William Henry. 28 *Broadfield Road, Catford, London, S.E.* 1326. October 1904.
- 1320 **Goodwin**, John Morris. 17 *South Mansions, Brondesbury, London, N.W.* 2698, P.M., 2361, P.M., 1489, J. June 1910.
- 1321 **Gordon**, George. 81 *Liddiard Street, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Registrar, S. Australia.** May 1888.
- 1322 **Gordon**, George Stannard. 231 *Victoria Avenue, Wanganui, New Zealand.* 77, P.M., 23, P.Z. January 1907.

- 1323 **Gordon**, Thomas. P.O. *Herberton, Queensland*. 685 (S.C.), P.M. January 1902.
- 1324 **Goreham**, Joseph Henry. *Ingleside, Lakenham, Norwich*. 807, P.M. March 1907.
- 1325 ***Gorgas**, George Albert. *Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 464, P.M., 21, P.H.P. October 1908.
- 1326 **Gorgas**, William Luther. *Harrisburg, P.A., U.S.A.* **Deputy Grand Master**. May 1896.
- 1327 **Gorham**, Capt. Arthur. *Royal Munster Fusiliers, Nowshera, N.W. Frontier, India*. 1960, P.S.W., 234 (I.C.), Dis.G.Stew. (R.A.) October 1910.
- 1328 **Gorham**, William Hills. *Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* **Grand Historian**. 3. January 1905.
- 1329 **Gosche**, Vesey Richard. 15 *Grosvenor Street, Sydney, New South Wales*. 57. October 1908.
- 1330 **Gotthold**, Professor Dr. Christian Christolph Karl. Editor of *Bauhütte, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany*. *Einigkeit*, P.M. January 1896.
- 1331 **Gough**, Charles. *Holmwood, Grove Hill, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 2508, P.M., 2397, P.Z., P.Pr.G.So., Essex. January 1904.
- 1332 **Gould**, Joseph. *Mount Vernon, St. Leonard's, Exeter*. 39, P.M. March 1899.
- 1333 **Gove**, Royal A., M.D. 1156 *Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**. Local Secretary for Washington. May 1906.
- 1334 **Gowan**, Hyde Clarendon, I.C.S. *Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, Central Provinces, India*. 2323. March 1902.
- 1335 **Gowan**, Robert A. *National Liberal Club, London, S.W.* 2029, P.Pr.G.St.B., Surrey. May 1888.
- 1336 **Gowing**, Herbert Manley. 177 *Brixton Road, London, S.W.* 857. November 1906.
- 1337 **Gowing**, Lionel Francis. 109 *Worple Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 1928, P.M., L.R., 1928, P.Z. May 1902.
- 1338 **Gowland**, Stephen L. *Shirley, 33 Nevil Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.* 720. June 1907.
- 1339 **Grace**, Henry Jinks. *Pen Craig, Enderby, near Leicester*. 2429, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Leicester and Rutland. November 1908.
- 1340 **Graddage**, Stephen Albert. *The Wellington, Archway Road, Highgate, London, N.* 1708, P.M., 1385. May 1896.
- 1341 **Graham**, Markham McLeod. *c/o Levy, Roberts & Co., Escritorio 9, Bolsa de Comercio, Buenos Aires, Argentina*. 3196. October 1907.
- 1342 **Graham**, Ralph William. 13 *Neale Street, Sunderland*. 94, 94, Sc.N. October 1908.
- 1343 **Graham**, Theophilus Malcolm. 95 *Fosburg Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1365. March 1910.
- 1344 **Grahame**, W. F. *Prince of Wales's Hotel, Madras, S. India*. 2298, P.M. March 1910.
- 1345 **Grandy**, William John Vallance. *The Horse and Groom, Little Manor Street, Clapham, London, S.W.* 2589, 72. May 1908.
- 1346 **Grant**, Donald John. 4 *High Street, Shrewsbury*. 117, P.M., Pr.G.D.C., 262, P.Z. January 1897.
- 1347 **Grant-Wilson**, Dr. C. W. *St. Winnow's, London Road, Bromley, Kent*. 2233, J.W., 2879. January 1906.
- 1348 **Grasé**, Jan Carl Gysbert. 65 *Fr. v. Mierisstraat, Amsterdam*. Nos Vinxit Libertas, P.M. Local Secretary for Holland. January 1901.
- 1349 **Gray**, Captain Joseph. *Pilot Association, Singapore*. Dis.J.G.W., Dis.G.St.B. (R.A.) E. Archipelago. 508, P.Z. March 1901.
- 1350 **Gray**, Thomas. 835 *Raleigh Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**, 3. Jan. 1904.
- 1351 ***Gray**, Thomas Lowe, M.I.Mech.E, M.S.A. *The Manse, Babbacombe Road, Torquay*. 1025, 617. October 1899.
- 1352 **Gray**, William Edwards. 2 *Rutland Park, Sheffield*. P.Pr.G.D., West Yorks., 296, P.Z. June 1902.
- 1353 **Gray**, William Riddell. • Box 46, *Springs, Transvaal*. 2653, P.M., Dis.A.G.D.C., 193, Sc.E. November 1904.
- 1354 **Grayson**, William H. 93 *Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.* 1579. January 1907.
- 1355 **Graystone**, Frederick Russ. *Thamaine Ain, Eton Road, Burton-on-Trent*. 2924, P.M., 834 (S.C.), P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Burma. 1268, P.Z., 1394, 292 (S.C.). May 1904.
- 1356 **Greatbatch**, D. W. *Kimberley, South Africa*. P.Dis.G.W., C.S. Africa. May 1892.
- 1357 **Greaves**, A. R. 45 *Church Road, Homerton, London, N.E.* 2698. January 1905.
- 1358 **Green**, David. Box 45, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal*. 766 (S.C.), J.W. October 1906.
- 1359 **Green**, Edward Thaddeus. *Georgetown, Queensland*. 2366, P.M. October 1894.

- 1360 **Green**, George Augustus Bramble. *The Capital and Counties Bank, High Wycombe.* 2809, 1501. January 1907.
- 1361 **Green**, Harold Arthur. *Latrigg, Park Road, Dewsbury, Yorks.* 827, 827. October 1907.
- 1362 **Green**, J. Samuel, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), LL.B. (Lond.) 2 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar, Past Deputy Grand Registrar (R.A.).** March 1904.
- 1363 **Green**, Richard. 218 *Fore Street, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* 1707. June 1909.
- 1364 **Green**, William. *East Bergholt, Suffolk.* 2339, S.W. June 1907.
- 1365 **Green**, Dr. William. 96 *Kingston Crescent, Portsmouth.* 1903, P.M. May 1910.
- 1366 **Green**, William Lawton. Box 197, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 952 (S.C.), S.W. Local Secretary for Pretoria. January 1906.
- 1367 **Greene**, George Arthur, Lit. Doc., F.R.Hist. S. 23 *Pembroke Gardens, Kensington, London, W.* 2127, 3396, J.W., 1929, D.C. January 1910.
- 1368 **Greene**, John Herbert. 1163 *Calle Santa Fé, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, P.M., Dis.G.St.B., 1553, P.Z., P.Dis.A.G.D.C. (R.A.) March 1905.
- 1369 **Greening**, Robert. 49 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 1426, L.R. November 1900.
- 1370 **Greenland**, Herbert William. 1424 *South Salena Street, Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A.* **Assistant Grand Secretary**, 70, P.H.P., Rep.G.C., Nebraska. March 1910.
- 1371 **Greenleaf**, Lawrence N. *Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* March 1899.
- 1372 **Greenstreet**, William John, M.A., F.R.A.S. *The Woodlands, Burghfield Common, near Mortimer, Berks.* 702, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Glos., 702, P.Z., Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Glos. January 1897.
- 1373 **Greenwood**, Charles. 26 *Akeds Road, Halifax, Yorks.* 448. Local Secretary for Halifax. November 1888.
- 1374 **Greenwood**, Thomas. *High Trees, Alderbury, Salisbury.* 26, P.M., 357, P.Z. March 1888.
- 1375 **Greenwood**, William Henry. *Fishmore, Ludlow, Salop.* 611. October 1908.
- 1376 **Greever**, Charles O. 1345 *East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Ia., U.S.A.* 110, P.M., 14, P.H.P. Rep.G.C. Canada. March 1899.
- 1377 **Gregar**, William Barry. 2 *Cobham Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 1672, 2504, P.M. October 1909.
- 1378 **Gregory**, George Ernest. 9 *Stamford Street, London, S.E.* 1539. January 1900.
- 1379 **Greiner**, Ernst. 10 & 12 *Milton Street, London, E.C.* 92, P.M. November 1894.
- 1380 **Griffith**, Frank. *The Gables, Plaistow Lane, Bromley, Kent.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** May 1902.
- 1381 **Griffiths**, Arthur. Box 5834, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2481. May 1898.
- 1382 **Griffiths**, C. J. W. *The Barton, Blenheim, New Zealand.* **Grand Master, Past Grand Z.** Rep.G.L. North Carolina and G.C. W. Australia. March 1899.
- 1383 **Griffiths**, Harold. *Dunelm, The Crescent, Croydon, Surrey.* 1347, P.M. May 1898.
- 1384 **Grimston**, Viscount James Walter. *Gorhambury, St. Alban's.* **Past Grand Warden.** March 1903.
- 1385 **Gross**, Louis Frederic Charles. 665 *Calle General Mitre, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, S.D., 1553. October 1909.
- 1386 **Grover**, Albert Charles. 102 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 2632. May 1907.
- 1387 **Gundle**, Isaac. 13 *Heath Drive, Hampstead, London, N.W.* Star of the Rand, P.M. October 1892.
- 1388 **Gunner**, William Anson. 89 *Perry Hill, Catford, London, S.E.* 1538, P.M., 1056, P.Z. Mar. 1903.
- 1389 ***Gunther**, Gustav Carl Hermann. 28 *Cleveland Road, Brighton.* 1198, 1198. March 1896.
- 1390 **Gunton**, David. 125 *Denmark Hill, London, S.E.* 1658, S.D. October 1907.
- 1391 **Gurner**, Herbert Thornton. 114 *Wightman Road, Harringay, London, N.* 2048, P.M., 2048, P.So. March 1906.
- 1392 **Guthrie**, Adam White. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* Dis.G.Sup.W., East Div., S.A. June 1887.
- 1393 **Haarburger**, Ivan H. *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England.** October 1895.
- 1394 ***Haarhoff**, Daniel Johannes. *Kimberley, South Africa.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England.** Dis.G.M., C.S. Africa. January 1889.
- 1395 **Haes**, David. 28 *Bassett Road, North Kensington, London, W.* 1056, L.R. June 1898.

- 1396 **Haig - Brown**, William Alban. *c/o King King & Co., Bombay, India.* 549, P.M., 549. March 1901.
- 1397 **Haines**, John Edgar. *Federal National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 390, P.M., 193. March 1905.
- 1398 **Haines**, Nigel Decimus. *Rosevarne, Denmark Road, Gloucester.* 839, J.D. January 1907.
- 1399 **Hale**, Albert H. *3 York Street, Broadstairs, Kent.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. November 1892.
- 1400 **Hales**, George Ernest Butler. *The Bungalow, Woodhouse Eaves, Loughborough, Leicester.* 3237, 3302, 3027. May 1909.
- 1401 **Halford**, Edward E. *42 Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, London, W.* 134. March 1903.
- 1402 **Halford**, Major Frederick Benjamin. *2 Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1. June 1904.
- 1403 **Hall**, Albert Ernest, F.E.S. *Cranfield House, Southwell, Notts.* 296, 296. May 1898.
- 1404 **Hall**, Charles Robert. *32 Moyser Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1815, 1507. June 1899.
- 1405 **Hall**, Edward. *4 Glenton Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 1793, P.M., Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex. March 1899.
- 1406 **Hall**, Frank. *2 Trinity Street, Cambridge.* 441, P.M., 441, Sc.N. October 1909.
- 1407 **Hall**, Fred. *Court Green, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* 569, P.M. January 1905.
- 1408 **Hall**, Henry. *58 Oakley Road, Canonbury, London, N.* 2795, 3144. June 1907.
- 1409 **Hall**, James J. *47 Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 1278, P.M. November 1892.
- 1410 **Hall**, John William. *The Precincts, Peterborough.* 2533. October 1905.
- 1411 **Haller**, I. George. *18 Park Village West, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* 65, P.M. January 1908.
- 1412 **Halley**, Dr. John. *Medical Dept., Lautoka, Fiji.* 1902. June 1910.
- 1413 **Hallsworth**, William. *Bellary, South India.* 2735. November 1909.
- 1414 **Halsey**, The Right Hon. Thomas Frederick. *Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Deputy Grand Master. Grand H.* May 1907.
- 1415 **Hamburg**, Alexander Louis. *Box 703, Pretoria, Transvaal.* 770 (S.C.) March 1906.
- 1416 **Hamel**, Fergus Edward. *Chilterne, Eastbury Avenue, Northwood, Middlesex.* 2408. June 1897.
- 1417 **Hamilton**, George M. E. *Woodslea, Bewley, Kent. Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).* October 1900.
- 1418 **Hamilton**, John. *Grand Secretary's Office, Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tasmania. Grand Secretary.* October 1907.
- 1419 **Hamilton**, Capt. W. G. *Bhagalpur, Bengal, India.* 2546. June 1906.
- 1420 **Hamilton**, William Munroe. *Frisk Building, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A. Dis.Dep.G.M. 193, P.H.P.* March 1905.
- 1421 **Hamlyn**, John D. *221 St. George's Street East, London, E.* 1695. October 1903.
- 1422 **Hamm**, Johannes M. *57 Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, London, N. Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence.* March 1891.
- 1423 **Hammerich**, Sophus Johannes August. *Box 161, Durban, Natal.* 1747 (E.C.), 175 (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.
- 1424 **Hammond**, John Carpenter. *1 Third Avenue, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 2474, 2256. Oct. 1907.
- 1425 **Hammond**, Joseph Samuel. *Hill House, Romford, Essex.* 1437, P.M., 1437, P.Z. January 1904.
- 1426 **Hammond**, R. Gardner. *16 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 2455. June 1909.
- 1427 **Hammond**, William. *Bolingbroke Lodge, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 209. Oct. 1899.
- 1428 **Hammond**, Dr. William. *Stuart House, Liskeard, Cornwall. Pr.G.Sec. Past Grand Deacon. Pr.G.Sc.E. Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.)* March 1888.
- 1429 **Hamsher**, William. *1 Park Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 1139, P.M. 3006, L.R. 180, P.Z. January 1898.
- 1430 **Hanbidge**, Robert. *Norfolk House, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M., 139. March 1909.
- 1431 **Hanckel**, Robert Stuart. *Casilla 362, San José, Costa Rica. Past Deputy Grand Master. Rep.G.L., Utah, and G.L., Ireland.* Nov. 1901.
- 1432 **Hancock**, Alexis Redmore. *Western Telegraph Co., St. Vincent, Cape Verde Is.* 239 (Portugal), P.M. June 1908.
- 1433 **Hancock**, F. W. *6 Newstead Road, Lee, London, S.E. Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. (Craft & R.A.)* March 1898.
- 1434 **Hancock**, Walter, M.I.E.E. *10 Upper Chadwell Street, London, E.C.* 2191, P.M., L.R., 91. P.Z. May 1898.
- 1435 **Hand**, J. Denyer. *5 Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.* 1928, 1597, P.M. October 1906.
- 1436 **Hands**, John Joshua. *119 London Wall, London, E.C.* 2488. March 1907.
- 1437 **Hands**, Joshua. *57 Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, London, W.* 188. May 1899.

- 1438 **Hankin**, Herbert Ingle. *The Firs, St. Ives, Hunts.* P.Pr.G.W. January 1900.
- 1439 **Hanks**, Walter Samuel. *Homedale, Pembroke Road, Erith, Kent.* 2466. March 1893.
- 1440 **Hann**, Herbert Frederick. 82 *Underhill Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1297. May 1905.
- 1441 **Hannah**, Robert. 371 *Victoria Road, Aston Manor, Birmingham.* 446, Sec. March 1907.
- 1442 **Hansard**, George Albert. *The School House, Otakon, Dunedin, New Zealand.* 7, 696 (S.C.), P.M. May 1906.
- 1443 **Hansen**, Johan Henrik. *Ostergade 14, Esbjerg, Denmark.* June 1901.
- 1444 **Hanson**, W. A. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1908.
- 1445 **Hantke**, Theodore John Charles. 82 *Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand H.** November 1889.
- 1446 **Happold**, Henry. 82 *Dorotheenstrasse, Berlin, Germany.* 2128. October 1910.
- 1447 **Harcke**, Carl F. 20 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 238. June 1904.
- 1448 **Hardcastle**, Capt. Benjamin, R.A.M.C.T. 47 *Heathwood Gardens, Old Charlton, Kent.* 3279. March 1910.
- 1449 **Hardiman**, John Percy. *Settlement Offices, Monywa, Lower Chindwin Dist., Upper Burma.* 542. May 1901.
- 1450 **Harding**, James Cooper M.I.Mech.E. *Cherryhurst, Knock, Belfast.* 2462, P.M., 764 Nov. 1898.
- 1451 **Harding**, Laurence. *Cotehill, Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts.* 2127. January 1906.
- 1452 **Harding**, Thomas James. *West Street, West Durban, Natal.* 738, P.M. March 1902.
- 1453 ***Hardwich**, James Edward. 14 *Azalea Terrace South, Sunderland.* 97. October 1908.
- 1454 **Hardy**, Andrew Allen. 7 *St. John's Terrace, Southall, Middlesex.* 2163, P.M., 1549. May 1899.
- 1455 **Hardy**, Charles Albert Creery. *Rakaia, Canterbury, New Zealand,* **Deputy Grand Master.** June 1900.
- 1456 **Hargreaves**, C. L. 357. May 1908.
- 1457 **Hargreaves**, J. E. *Printing Works, Euston Street, Blackpool.* October 1903.
- 1458 **Hare**, Sholto Harry, F.R.Hist.S. *Montebello, Weston-Super-Mare.* P.Pr.G.D., Cornwall. Jan. 1892.
- 1459 **Harkema**, Eppo Roelfs. *Museum Plein 12, Amsterdam, Holland.* Nos Vinxit Libertas. May 1910.
- 1460 **Harmsworth**, George. 220 *Stockwell Road, London, S.W.* 2455. October 1907.
- 1461 **Harrer**, Dr. Carl. 34 *City Road, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon.** January 1898.
- 1462 **Harrington**, William Wilfrid. 46 *Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.* 2416. March 1909.
- 1463 **Harris**, Alfred William. 15 *Surrey Street, Littlehampton.* 56, P.M., Pr.G.D.C., 56. October 1910.
- 1464 **Harris**, Charles Danderdale. 10 *Delacourt Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 140. October 1904.
- 1465 **Harris**, Dr. Edward Bernard. 1 *Holy Innocents' Road, Hornsey, London, N.* 2580. L.R. June 1900.
- 1466 **Harris**, Francis W. 428 *Walker Building, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* 20. June 1907.
- 1467 **Harris**, G. A. *Albert House, Fillebrook Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1306, S.W. October 1907.
- 1468 **Harris**, George William. *The Grange, Harbledown, Canterbury.* 1449. November 1907.
- 1469 **Harris**, H. G. 32 *Commercial Road, Bournemouth.* 2208, S.D. June 1907.
- 1470 **Harris**, Henry, J.P. 2 *Bancroft Road, London, E.* 1349. March 1894.
- 1471 **Harris**, James. *Mosman Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 655 (S.C.), 206 (S.C.). Nov. 1901.
- 1472 **Harris**, Richard. *Aliwal North, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.W., E.Div., South Africa. May 1891.
- 1473 **Harris**, Thomas. *Claremont, Dee Banks, Chester.* 425. October 1905.
- 1474 **Harris**, William Henry. 95 *Elspeth Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 2795. 3144, P.M., Pr.A.G.Pt., Berks., 1329. June 1906.
- 1475 **Harrison**, G. A. 16 *Warwick Square, Carlisle.* 85. October 1902.
- 1476 **Harrison**, John. 3 *Trafalgar Terrace, Coatham, Redcar, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) June 1898.
- 1477 **Harrison**, John Ernest, M.R.S.A. Box 788, *Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.* 16, J.W., 165. June 1910.
- 1478 **Harrison**, Percy, I.C.S. *Naina Tal and Allahabad, India.* P.Dis.G.R., Bengal. March 1897.
- 1479 **Harrison**, Richard John. 26 *Little Erle Street, Soho, London, W.C.* 65. March 1906.
- 1480 **Hartwell**, Alfred. 13 *Bonham Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* 1607. January 1907.
- 1481 **Harvest**, Lieut.-Col. William Sidney Smith, R.M. *R.M. Barracks, Plymouth.* 2721, P.M., 1269. January 1901.
- 1482 **Harvey**, Edward George. 2 *Staple Inn, Holborn, London, W.C.* 1365, Sec., 3115, P.M., 1471. October 1907.
- 1483 **Harvey**, William James. *Holly Lodge, Gunnersbury, London, W.* 2191, P.M., L.R., 1319, H. January 1906.
- 1484 **Harwood**, Charles William. 56 *Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham London, S.E.* 2744. March 1903.

- 1485 **Hascall**, Lee Claflin. 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Mount Hermon. January 1891.
- 1486 **Haselden**, Horace. *Maesincla, Rhyl, North Wales.* 1674, P.M. May 1904.
- 1487 **Haslop**, Charles Edwin. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. October 1904.
- 1488 **Hasluck**, Paul N. c/o Cassell & Co., Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 2909, P.M., 2956, 3095, L.R. May 1907.
- 1489 **Hatfield**, Robert James. 676 Commercial Road, London, E.C. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.) June 1907.
- 1490 **Haviland**, Ven. Archdeacon F.E. *St. Paul's Rectory, Cobar, New South Wales.* 97. Nov. 1907.
- 1491 **Haviland**, John, M.A. *The Dutch House, Bognor.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1904.
- 1492 **Hawkins**, Arthur Alexander. 23 Wellington Road, Wrexham, North Wales. 233. October 1905.
- 1493 **Hawkins**, Frederick Mortimer, M.D. 42 Bishopsgate Street Wethin, London, E.C. 1494, P.M. May 1909.
- 1494 **Hawkins**, Olive Augustine. Room 8, City Hall, Richmond, Va., U.S.A. P.Dep.Dis.G.M., 32. January 1908.
- 1495 **Hawkins**, William Isaac. *Bank House, Brentwood, Essex.* 31. March 1898.
- 1496 ***Haworth**, Wallace Ellwood, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. *Penhalonga, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M., 2678, P.Z. June 1899.
- 1497 **Hawthorne**, Sydney Charles James. *Handel House, Kimberley, South Africa.* November 1903.
- 1498 **Hawtrey**, Wilfred R. J. *Assistant Superintendent Police, Penang.* 1555. June 1902.
- 1499 **Hayes**, George S. 1123 Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. 454. May 1902.
- 1500 **Hayton**, John William. *Onalaska, Tex., U.S.A.* 973, W.M. June 1910.
- 1501 **Hayward**, Arthur. 24 Stretton Road, Addiscombe, Croydon. 1068. March 1908.
- 1502 **Hazel**, Frank Gidley, F.C.I.S. *Secretary, Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.* 93. May 1908.
- 1503 **Hazel**, H. J. *Gloucester Lodge, Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, London, N.* 1693, P.M., 1693, P.Z. October 1901.
- 1504 **Hazzledine**, F. A. *Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.). March 1899.
- 1505 **Headlam**, John Emmerson Wharton, Col., R.H.A., D.S.O. *Army Headquarters, Simla, India.* 1789. October 1897.
- 1506 **Heald**, Charles B. *Southlands, Weybridge, Surrey.* 859. March 1908.
- 1507 **Heap**, John Henry. *Aspden House, New Road, Whitefield, near Manchester.* P.Pr.G.Treas. March 1903.
- 1508 ***Heap**, Herbert Ryder. c/o W. Goodacre, 85 Lord Street, Liverpool. P.Pr.G.D., N. Wales. March 1895.
- 1509 **Heard**, Henry Charles. *Thatcham, Newbury, Berks.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. May 1890.
- 1510 **Heath**, Fred R. 24 Gartmore Gardens, Wimbledon Park Road, London, S.W. 1107. May 1906.
- 1511 **Heath**, Meyrick William. *Mortimer House, Clifton, Bristol.* 686, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., 163, P.Z. May 1893.
- 1512 **Heath**, Rev. William Mortimer. *Lychett Matravers, Poole, Dorset.* **Past Grand Chaplain. Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1887.
- 1513 **Heaton**, Simon Woodd. 157 Drury Lane, London, W.C. 45, P.M., 2936, P.M., 45, P.Z. March 1909.
- 1514 **Heimann**, C. A. 10 Sussex Gardens, London, W. P.Dis.G.Treas., Japan. March 1898.
- 1515 **Heisch**, Edmund. 120 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 99. P.G.Stew. October 1908.
- 1516 **Hellins**, Rev. Edgar William James. *Marnhull Rectory, Dorset.* 859, P.M., 859. January 1909.
- 1517 **Hemann**, John Christian Theodore. *Banco Anglo, San José, Costa Rica.* 3. October 1903.
- 1518 **Henderson**, Isaac Vickers. 101 Clayton Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1342, 2557. June 1904.
- 1519 **Henderson**, John Robson. 34 St. Alban's Terrace, Gateshead. 2520. October 1899.
- 1520 **Henderson**, William. 18 Wilton Drive, Glasgow. 510, P.M., 296, P.Z. January 1906.
- 1521 **Hendrick**, Samuel Purcell. *Cathedral Rectory, Spanish Town, Jamaica.* 1440, S.W., Dis.G.Ch. May 1910.
- 1522 **Hendry**, Major John Burke. 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. 396 (N.Y.C.), 173 (N.Y.C.). June 1889.
- 1523 **Henley**, John Francis. *The Cottage, Cholsey, near Wallingford, Berks.* 2647, P.M., 2416, P.Z. January 1897.
- 1524 **Henning**, Albert. 109, Oxford Street, London, W. 2769, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Surrey. Jan. 1898.
- 1525 **Hennings**, Richard John. 13 Upstall Street, Myatts Fields, Cumberwell, London, S.E. 1706, P.M., L.R., P.Pr.G.D., Essex. March 1904.
- 1526 **Henry**, George. *Lyndhurst, Claremont Avenue, Woking, Surrey.* 1139, P.M., 180, P.Z., Jan. 1898.

- 1527 **Henry**, Joseph Carruthers. 1895 *Iglehart Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 190, P.M., 55, P.H.P. January 1899.
- 1528 **Henshall**, G. H. 11 *Delacourt Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 2980, 140. January 1908.
- 1529 ***Henshall**, Louis. *Runnymede, Stockton Heath, Warrington.* 2651. March 1904.
- 1530 **Heppleston**, Charles. 8 *Cunliffe Villas, Manningham, Bradford.* 302, 387, P.So. January 1909.
- 1531 **Herman**, Henry Edward. 2 *Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.* 2501, P.M., Oct. 1894.
- 1532 **Hermann**, Radolph. 59 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 96. May 1904.
- 1533 **Hermans**, Henry William, J.P. *Resident Magistrate's Office, Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony.* 3086. S.W., De Vereeniging (D.C.), P.M., Dep.Pr.G.St.B. (D.C.). 2538. May 1906.
- 1534 **Hertslet**, Godfrey Edward Procter, F.R.G.S. 35 *Grove Par Gardens, Chiswick, London, W.* October 1899.
- 1535 **Hett**, Frank Crowder. *The Limes, Brigg, Lincolnshire.* 1282, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. June 1904.
- 1536 **Heupgen**, Geonges. 12 *Rue du Grand Quicory, Mons, Belgium.* La Parfaite Union. Oct. 1910.
- 1537 **Hewett**, Graham. *Cunnamulla, Queensland.* 835 (S.C.), 248 (S.C.). October 1901.
- 1538 **Hewitt**, David Lythall. 2 *Hough Green, Chester.* 721, P.M., 721, P.Z. March 1905.
- 1539 **Hewitt**, Tom Harry. 13 *St. Paul's Road, Manningham, Bradford.* 1648 I.G., 302, Sc.N. November 1907.
- 1540 **Hewlett**, Ernest Frederick John Holcombe, M.I.E.E., M.Amer.I.E.E. *Vale Way, Mansfield, Notts.* 1852, 1852. June 1904.
- 1541 **Hibberdine**, William. 8 *Gordon Mansions, Gower Street, London, W.C.* Pr.S.G.D., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Middlesex. June 1905.
- 1542 **Hick**, Dr. Herbert E. *Volksrust, Transvaal.* 2479, P.M., 2479, P.Z. May 1902.
- 1543 **Hide**, George John. 682, *Bartolomé Mitre, Buencs Aires, Argentina.* 617. June 1901.
- 1544 **Hider**, Ernest J. W. 8 *Clifford's Inn, Temple Bar, London, E.C.* 1627. November 1906.
- 1545 **Higgins**, Dr. Alexander George. *Bury Bar House, Newent, Gloucestershire.* 751. October 1907.
- 1546 **Higgins**, Henry. 57 *Stockwell Park Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* 184, 1881, P.Z. May 1905.
- 1547 **Higgs**, Charles James. c/o *Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.J. October 1893.
- 1548 **Higgs**, William. *Basing Road, Basingstoke.* 694, S.D. March 1906.
- 1549 **Hildesley**, Ralph Ernest A. *Benthal House, Benthal Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1679. March 1908.
- 1550 **Hildesley**, Rev. Walter S. *Colwick Rectory, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.Ch., W. Lancs. October 1904.
- 1551 **Hill**, Arthur Robert. *Guest Road, Mill Road, Cambridge.* 88, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W. March 1904.
- 1552 **Hill**, Elliott. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.D., Dis.A.G.So. June 1895.
- 1553 **Hill**, George Henry. 255 *Twelfth Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 2, 3. March 1904.
- 1554 **Hillman**, W. H. *Stonyhurst, Woodford Road, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 509, P.M., 2946, P.M. June 1910.
- 1555 **Hills**, David. *Rosetta, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 185, P.M., L.R. May 1899.
- 1556 **Hills**, Gordon Pettigrew Graham, A.R.I.B.A. *Fircroft, Cookham Dean, Berks.* 2416, P.M., L.R. 2416, P.Z. May 1897.
- 1557 **Hind**, James. c/o *Burgess & Ball, La Plata Works, Malin Bridge, Sheffield.* June 1909.
- 1558 **Hinds**, John. 30 *Lee Park, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 1671, P.M., L.R., 1671, Sc.N. May 1906.
- 1559 **Hinds**, Tom. 10 *Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.* 1671, P.M. November 1905.
- 1560 **Hinds**, Thomas Walter. 107 *Harwood's Road, Watford, Herts.* 1443, P.M., 303. November 1905.
- 1561 **Hines**, Alfred John. 22 *Napier Road, South Tottenham, London, N.* 2202. January 1910.
- 1562 **Hirth**, Carl. 47 *Alleyn Park, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 238. March 1909.
- 1563 **Hiscock**, E. J. 51 *Sotheby Road, Highbury, London, N.* 1602, P.M. May 1909.
- 1564 **Hiskens**, Joseph John. *Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.* 9 (N.Z.C.), P.M., 3 (N.Z.C.), P.Z. October 1903.
- 1565 **Hitchcock**, John Franklin. 339 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 197, P.M., 160. May 1893.
- 1566 **Hitchin**, Albert Ernest. 50 *Tytherton Road, Tufnell Park, London, N.* 3089, Sec. June 1908.
- 1567 **Hoare**, George. 105 *Mount View Road, Stroud Green, London, N.* 1950. March 1901.
- 1568 **Hobbs**, George John. 211 *Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1163, St.B., 1031, Stew. March 1909.
- 1569 **Hobbs**, Hugh Marcus. *Lloyd's, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Surrey. January 1890.
- 1570 **Hobbs**, Joseph Walter. 38 *Childebert Road, Balham, London, S.W.* 2550, J.D. March 1907.
- 1571 **Hobbs**, Thomas H. *Thurston Cottage, Park Road, Teddington.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.) Bucks. May 1899.

- 1572 ***Hobbs**, W. Cooper. 12 *Colinette Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 901. Nov. 1899.
- 1573 **Hobbs**, W. G. *Capital & Counties Bank, Cambridge.* 1911, P.M. June 1904.
- 1574 **Hobson**, Frederick George. *Villa Delta, Beverley, Yorks.* 294, P.M., 294, H. March 1906.
- 1575 **Hodge**, William John. 46 *Lee Park, Blackheath, London, S.E.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.P., Arg.Rep. June 1901.
- 1576 **Hodgson**, Alfred Edward. Box 93, *Germiston, Transvaal.* 887 (S.C.), Treas. June 1908.
- 1577 **Hodson**, James. *Mill House, Robertsbridge, Sussex.* 1184, P.M. May 1892.
- 1578 **Hoffman**, Gert Joel. Box 86, *Capetown.* Oranje, P.M., 103, P.Z., January 1899.
- 1579 **Hogg**, Godfrey James. *Thorney Weir, Fisbury, Yiewsley, R.S.O., Middlesex.* 2128. November 1909.
- 1580 **Hokanson**, Carl Gustav. 34 *Hans Road, Hans Place, London, S.W.* 1513. May 1894.
- 1581 **Holden**, Frederick Charles. 17 *Caledonian Road, London, N.* 25 P.M. November 1903.
- 1582 **Hole**, Hugh Marshall, J.P. *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M., 2566, P.Z. January 1898.
- 1583 **Holland**, George. 5 *Monton Road, Eccles, Lancs.* 1213, 1345. March 1909.
- 1584 **Holland**, Job. *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C. May 1898.
- 1585 **Holland**, W. C. *Heathcote, Harefield Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* 140, P.M. November 1907.
- 1586 **Hollander**, Felix Charles. Box 228, *Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.Sec. (S.C.) May 1903.
- 1587 **Hollingbery**, Charles William Paulet. *Derwent, 75 Hindes Road, Harrow.* 435. November 1906.
- 1588 ***Holme**, Henry Edward. *Jhansi, U.P., India.* 391, 391. October 1896.
- 1589 **Holme**, Richard Hopper. 6 *Chester Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.W., Northumberland, P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Durham. Local Secretary for Northumberland. October 1890.
- 1590 **Holmes**, Andrew. 71 *London Street, Greenwich, London, S.E.* 548, P.M. 548, P.Z. March 1895.
- 1591 **Holmes**, James Edmund. *Ripple, Whangarie, Auckland, New Zealand.* 78, P.M., 9. P.Z. October 1907.
- 1592 **Holmes**, W. J. 122 *Hillside Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1981, P.M. January 1903.
- 1593 **Holmes**, William Josiah Hartley. Box 493, *Kaslo, B.C., Canada* 25, P.M., 120. October 1906.
- 1594 **Holt**, John. *Yarm-on-Tees, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.H. June 1900.
- 1595 **Holt**, William Henry. 17 *Ashville Road, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.W. November 1894.
- 1596 **Holzapfel**, W. C. A. *North Elswick Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 48, 48. June 1907.
- 1597 **Hood**, Capt. Charles Ernest. *Harbour Master, Plymouth, New Zealand.* 48 (N.Z.C.) May 1906.
- 1598 **Hood**, James. *Mary Street, Gympie, Queensland.* 329 (I.C.), P.M., 260 (S.C.) May 1898.
- 1599 **Hood**, Walter Richard, F.S.I. 8 *Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.* 194, P.M. January 1908.
- 1600 **Hooper**, Arthur Henry. 5 *Conway Road, Southgate, London, N.* 2589, 72. March 1908.
- 1601 **Hooper**, C. F. *c/o Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.* 232. Local Secretary for Bengal. May 1906.
- 1602 **Hope**, Andrew. 38 *Prospect Park, Exeter.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.A.G.So. November 1889.
- 1603 **Hopkins**, A. Bassett. 89 *Stockwell Road, Stockwell, London, S.W.* 2108, P.M. May 1901.
- 1604 **Hopley**, J. H. 6 *Northgate Street, Chester.* 425, 425. October 1904.
- 1605 **Horley**, Percy H., F.C.I.S. *Griqualand, Woodside, South Norwood, London, S.E.* 1139, P.M. January 1898.
- 1606 **Horn**, Albert Frederick. *c/o Whitehead, Morris & Co., Box 978, Cairo, Egypt.* 71 (E.C.) March 1906.
- 1607 **Hornblower**, George. *Strathaven, Hendon, London, N.W.* 2416. June 1906.
- 1608 **Horne**, Walter Jobson, M.A., M.D. 23 *Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.* 2546. January 1908.
- 1609 **Horwill**, Hughes. *Shawford, Winchester.* 694, 694, Sc.E. January 1898.
- 1610 **Hotchkin**, William Lambert. 20 *Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 1201. November 1907.
- 1611 ***Hotson**, John Ernest Buttery, I.C.S. *Secretariat, Bombay, India.* 2787, S.W., 1041 (S.C.), Ch., Dis.G.Stew. (S.C.), 549, 2d So. October 1910.
- 1612 **Houghton**, Henry Charles. *Claremont, Vicars Cross, Chester.* 721, 721. October 1905.
- 1613 **Houlton**, Robert Joseph. 25 *St. Stephen's Road West, Ealing, London, W.* 733, P.M., 733, J. January 1909.
- 1614 **Houndie**, Henry Charles Herman Hawker. 3 *Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. January 1890.
- 1615 **Howard**, Emmett. *Quincy, Ill., U.S.A.* 296, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M., 5, P.H.P. May 1909.
- 1616 **Howard**, Joseph H. *The Meadows, Mount Pleasant Road, Tottenham, London, N.* 1707. J.D. November 1906.
- 1617 **Howard**, Percy William. *Carlos Pellegrini 326, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2956, 617. March 1909.

- 1618 **Howard-Flanders**, William. *Tyle Hall, Latchingdon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., 1024, P.Z., Pr.G.R. (R.A.). October 1906.
- 1619 **Howarth**, James Henry, J.P. *Somerley, Halifax, Yorks.* 974. October 1904.
- 1620 **Howe**, George Allaire. *Midfield, Cobourg, Ont., Canada.* 221, P.M., 268, P.H.P. (Pa.C.). October 1904.
- 1621 **Howell**, Alexander Nathaniel Yatman. *24 Albany Road, Southsea.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.O. (R.A.), Hants. March 1888.
- 1622 **Howlett**, Arthur G. *29 Bracondale, Norwich.* 93, P.M. October 1902.
- 1623 **Howlett**, John Kitton. *East Dereham, Norfolk.* 996, S.W., 996. October 1908.
- 1624 **Hubbard**, Frederick Joseph. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.Pr.G.D., West Lancs., P.Pr.G.Treas., Bucks. March 1899.
- 1625 **Huckle**, Claud Hamilton. *55 Bromley Road, Catford, London, S.E.* 341, P.M. May 1907.
- 1626 **Hudson**, Nathan Cousen. *13 Severn Street, Birmingham.* 2724, S.D. May 1907.
- 1627 ***Hudson**, Alan Murray. *Casilla 18, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, S.W., 1553. November 1906.
- 1628 ***Hudson**, Gerard. *Koffyfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1832. March 1909.
- 1629 **Hudson**, Rev. Herbert Kynaston. *Berden Vicarage, Stanstead, Essex.* 2650, P.M. May 1910.
- 1630 **Hudson**, Robert James. *Rathfriland, Ireland.* 80, P.M., 80, P.K. October 1899.
- 1631 ***Hughes**, Frank. *Lea Bridge House, Handsworth, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.P.G.So. Local Secretary for Staffordshire. March 1898.
- 1632 **Hughes**, George W. *52 Island Road, Garston, near Liverpool.* 220, P.M., 220, P.Z. March 1901.
- 1633 **Hughes**, Robert Percy. *The Old House, East Finchley, London, N.* 99, P.M. June 1906.
- 1634 **Hughes**, Robert Thomas. *37 Vernon Road, East Sheen, London, S.W.* 2722, P.M., 2032, P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Middlesex. May 1909.
- 1635 ***Hughes**, Thomas Cann. *Town Clerk, 75 Church Street, Lancaster.* 105, I.G. May 1910.
- 1636 **Hughes**, Vincent. *Highfield House, Raglan Road, Smethwick, Staffordshire.* 2582. June 1905.
- 1637 **Hughes**, William. *66 High Street, Sandgate, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.J., Malta. May 1892.
- 1638 **Hullett**, Alfred Charles. *c/o H. C. Godfray & Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Grand Janitor.** May 1899.
- 1639 **Hully**, Francis. *68 Piazza Fosse, Floriana, Malta.* 2755, P.M., P.Dis.G.Pt., 407, P.Z., Dis.G.Sc.E. January 1902.
- 1640 **Humphreys**, Alfred W. *46 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.* 1677. June 1892.
- 1641 **Humphries**, Henry. *4 Prior Park Buildings, Bath.* 906, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., 41, P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.So. May 1908.
- 1642 **Humphries**, William Andrew Sims. *91 Farleigh Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 45, P.M. June 1906.
- 1643 **Hunt**, A. Herbert. *Clovelly House, Marine Terrace, Lowestoft.* 71, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., 3291, P.Z. June 1898.
- 1644 **Hunt**, Frank. *c/o J. Kirschbaum & Co., Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.
- 1645 **Hunt**, Hubert W. *2 Upper Byron Place, Clifton, Bristol.* 1404. May 1910.
- 1646 **Hunt**, Rev. Jasper Benjamin. *58 Leam Terrace, Leamington.* P.Dis.G.Ch., Arg. Rep., 1553. May 1901.
- 1647 **Hunter**, Alexander Boddie. *Mount Verdant, Kilkenny.* 642, I.G. January 1910.
- 1648 **Hunter**, Andrew. *National Bank Buildings, Falkirk, N.B.* 16, P.M., 210, P.H., Pr.G. Bible Bearer, Stirlings. October 1907.
- 1649 **Hunter**, George. *Koffyfontein, Orange River Colony.* Diamond. May 1909.
- 1650 ***Hunter**, William Sutherland. *Kildonan, Maxwell Drive, Pollockshields, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1890.
- 1651 **Hurd**, George N. *Manila, P.I.* 342, 1. January 1909.
- 1652 **Husbands**, Joseph. *7 Little Britain, London, E.C.* 23, P.M., P.G.Stew. October 1902.
- 1653 **Hutchins**, Clinton James. *354 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* 822 (S.C.). Nov. 1905.
- 1654 **Huxtable**, E. V. *St. Lawrence House, 96 Cheapside, London, E.C.* 1687, S.W. 2921. June 1909.
- 1655 **Huxtable**, William Charles. *Sanquhar Road, Forres, N.B.* 617. June 1903.
- 1656 **Hyam**, David. *c/o S.A.G.I., Pretoria, Transvaal.* 952 (S.C.). January 1906.
- 1657 **Hyde**, Henry. *67 Mornington Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1227, P.M., 1227, P.Z. Nov. 1904.
- 1658 **Hyde**, Henry. *Silverbirch, Ashleigh Road, Leicester.* 523, P.M., 279. June 1908.
- 1659 **Ibbotson**, Willis. *Inyoni, Bury St. Edmund's.* 1008, P.M. May 1907.
- 1660 **Iles**, Major Henry Wilson, R.A. *D.A.A.G., Burma Division, Maymyo, Burma.* 2924, P.M., 1268, P.Z. June 1905.

- 1661 **Inches**, Robert Kirk. 2 *Strathern Road, Edinburgh*. **Past Grand Jeweller**. June 1900.
- 1662 **Ingleton**, Alfred. 131 *Claremont Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* 1625, P.M., 933, P.Z. Oct. 1909.
- 1663 **Inglis**, Joseph. *Tantah, Preston Down Road, Paignton, S. Devon.* P.Dis.G.W., Egypt and Soudan. 44. November 1907.
- 1664 **Inglis**, Joseph, W. S. 110 *George Street, Edinburgh*. **Provincial Grand Master, Kincardineshire**. 56. Z. June 1899.
- 1665 **Inglis**, Thomas. 45 *Lordship Lane, Tottenham, London, N.* 1237, W.M. March 1910.
- 1666 **Ingram**, Rev. Prebendary Arthur John. *The Rectory, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Chaplain, Past Grand Sojourner**. May 1908.
- 1667 **Innes**, John Albert. *Carylls, Glen Road, Boscombe, Hants.* 1842. January 1907.
- 1668 **Inskipp**, Frederick. 2 *Paternoster Square, London, E.C.* 1997, P.M., L.R. 141, P.Z. Oct. 1904.
- 1669 **Iredale**, Charles Winsloe. *Mill Valley, Cal., U.S.A.* 166, 5. October 1906.
- 1670 **Irvine**, Thomas William. *East London, Cape Colony.* 1800. P.Dis.G.W. May 1898.
- 1671 ***Irving**, William. 2 *Loreburn Park, Lover's Walk, Dumfries, N.B.* 63 P.M., Pr.G.Treas., 174. November 1896.
- 1672 **Isaacs**, A. Lionel. 59 *Piccadilly, London, W.* 3155. March 1909.
- 1673 **Isebree-Moens**, Joost. *Villa Bloois, Rotterdam, Holland.* **Past Grand Secretary**. October 1890.
- 1674 **Isherwood**, Thomas Frederick. *Westwood, Hewelsfield, Coleford, Glos.* 1446. 2097, P.M., 820, P.Z. October 1907.
- 1675 **Isler**, C. *Speranza, Victoria Drive, Bognor.* 1471. October 1897.
- 1676 **Israel**, Albert. *Lautoku, Fiji.* 2238, P.M. January 1907.
- 1677 **Jack**, Evan M., Capt. R.E. 19 *Carlton Crescent, Southampton.* 488 January 1903.
- 1678 **Jack**, Henry J. 65 *Warwick Road, Kensington, London, S.W.* 3237, J.W. November 1909.
- 1679 **Jackman**, Joseph. 4 *Kenwood Park Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D. June 1891.
- 1680 **Jackson**, A. H. 100 *Englefield Road, Canonbury, London, N.* 1981. June 1904.
- 1681 **Jackson**, George John. 41 *Park Row, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 454, P.M., 8. May 1905.
- 1682 ***Jackson**, Herbert W. 75 *Gainsboro Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* March 1905.
- 1683 **Jackson**, Robert. 16 *Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow.* 313, P.M. **Past Grand Sojourner**. January 1895.
- 1684 **Jackson**, Thomas John. *Chelston, Overbury Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.* 1839, P.M. June 1907.
- 1685 ***Jackson-Jones**, W. 222 *Chepstow Road, Maindee, Newport, Monmouth.* March 1894.
- 1686 **Jacobs**, Benjamin Septimus. 2 *Westbourne Avenue, Hull.* 1010, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., N. and E. Yorks. March 1905.
- 1687 **Jacobs**, L. L. 23 *Belsize Park Gardens, South Hampstead, London, N.W.* October 1904.
- 1688 **Jacobs**, Reginald Samuel. 59 *Gower Street, London, W.C.* 25. June 1907.
- 1689 **Jacobsen**, W. 9 *Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.* 238, P.M. March 1902.
- 1690 **Jacobson**, Charles H. 39 *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Grand Scribe E.** November 1906.
- 1691 **James**, Cholton. *Shirley, Richmond Road, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.S.B., 960. March 1907.
- 1692 **James**, Frederick Hubert. *Maindee Lawn, Newport, Mon.* 364, 471, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., 471, P.Z. Pr.A.G.So. October 1908.
- 1693 **James**, Henry J. *Ahaura, Grey Valley, West Coast, New Zealand.* 40 (N.Z.C.) October 1900.
- 1694 **James**, Henry Nelson. 124 *Balfour Road, Ilford, Essex.* 1716. March 1906.
- 1695 **James**, Herbert Thomas. *Central Chambers, West Hartlepool, Durham.* 764, P.M., 764. June 1906.
- 1696 **James**, R. Denley. Box 212, *Durban, Natal.* 1778, 1778. October 1904.
- 1697 **James**, Reginald William. *St. Mildred's, Cambridge Road, Bromley, Kent.* **Junior Grand Deacon, Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** May 1907.
- 1698 **Jamiat Rai**, Rai Bahadur Diwan. *Political Department, Quetta, Baluchistan.* 2333, 3262 (E.C.), 228 (S.C.), P.Z. October 1909.
- 1699 **Jarrett**, Frank. *Rye, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.D.C. November 1907.
- 1700 **Jauncey**, John. 2 *Bridgewater Street, London, E.C.* 1471. March 1898.
- 1701 **Jefferis**, Arthur Henry. 105 *Princess Street, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. September 1887.
- 1702 **Jeffrey**, John. *De Beers Con. Mines, Ltd., Kimberley, South Africa.* 1832, P.M., Sec. March 1905.
- 1703 **Jellis**, John. 50 *Thurleigh Road, Balham, London, S.W.* 2416, S.W., 2416, A.So. January 1909.

- 1704 **Jenkin**, John. 101 Thornlaw Road, West Norwood, London, S.E. 890, 1601. May 1905.
- 1705 **Jenkins**, Charles Herbert. Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand. Dis.A.G.D.C., 1338, P.So. May 1907.
- 1706 **Jenkins**, Henry. 5 Henry Road, Finsbury Park, London, N. 860, P.M., L.R., 860, P.Z. June 1894.
- 1707 **Jenkins**, J. C. St. Petersburg, Fla., U.S.A. 139. June 1904.
- 1708 **Jennings**, Col. W. Ernest. c/o King & Co., Bombay, India. Dis.Dep.G.M. (S.C.) March 1903.
- 1709 **Jewson**, Frank. The Elms, Mount Pleasant, Norwich. 93, P.M. March 1907.
- 1710 **Jillings**, Martin John. 27 Elm Bank Gardens, Barnes, London, S.W. 1658. June 1907.
- 1711 **Joel**, Dr. Simon Crownson. Bunbury, West Australia. 4, P.M. October 1908.
- 1712 ***John**, Reginald Marshall. 23 Kensington Court Mansions, London, S.W. 2170. October 1904.
- 1713 **Johns**, Frederick, F.J.I. The Register Office, Adelaide, South Australia. **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** Local Secretary for South Australia. November 1891.
- 1714 **Johnson**, H. T. C. 346 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria. 110. May 1898.
- 1715 **Johnson**, Hubert. St. Botolph's, The Park, Hull. 57, J.W., 57. May 1907.
- 1716 **Johnson**, Joseph, A.R.I.B.A. 47 Mark Lane, London, E.C. 2191. May 1906.
- 1717 **Johnston**, Professor Swift Paine, M.A. 6 Trinity College, Dublin. 357, P.M. June 1898.
- 1718 **Johnstone**, Dr. James. 26 Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey. 2032, P.M., 2190, P.Z. May 1906.
- 1719 **Johnstone**, John Thomas. St. Andrew's, Gillingham, Dorset. 2689. October 1906.
- 1720 **Jolley**, Philip Henry. Ormondville, New Zealand. **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer,** New Zealand. May 1894.
- 1721 **Jones**, Arthur Cadbury. 22-24 Glasshouse Street, London, W. 2948, 1507, P.Z. January 1904.
- 1722 **Jones**, Arthur. c/o Potter Hermanos, Matagalpa, Nicaragua. 4 (Brazil C.), S.W. May 1909.
- 1723 **Jones**, Charles Gee. 109 Ewart Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E. 2948, P.M. January 1904.
- 1724 **Jones**, Cyrus. 15 Sale Hill, Sheffield. 296, 296. January 1908.
- 1725 **Jones**, Ernest Harold. The Spinney, Parkwood, nr. Lapworth, Warwicks. 2897. March 1906.
- 1726 **Jones**, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick William C., R.A.M.C. Tidworth Barracks, Andover, Kent. 2307, P.M. May 1906.
- 1727 **Jones**, George William. The Grange, Elstree, Herts. **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1909.
- 1728 **Jones**, Herbert Edwin. Ewias Harold, Hereford. 120, 120. May 1903.
- 1729 **Jones**, Dr. H. J., M.R.C.S. 30 Lillie Road, West Brompton, London, W. 2512. May 1903.
- 1730 **Jones**, John Archyll, B.Sc., F.C.S. Reethville Park Road, West Hartlepool. 1848, P.M., 602. November 1895.
- 1731 **Jones**, Paul Eugene. 52 William Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. 286. May 1910.
- 1732 **Jones**, R. du Val. Newbern, N.C., U.S.A. 3, S.W., 46, P.H.P. October 1910.
- 1733 **Jones**, Thomas. 41 Prospect Hill, Walthamstow, London, N.E. 1607, P.M. January 1890.
- 1734 **Jones**, William Henry. Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand. 44, P.M., 2, Sc.E. June 1908.
- 1735 **Jordan**, Andrew Jackson. 19 Furnival Street, Sheffield. 296, P.M. March 1905.
- 1736 **Jordan**, Bertram Ferneaux. Granton, King's Norton, nr. Birmingham. 2724, P.M., 938. May 1907.
- 1737 **Joscelyne**, Alfred Bamford. Tullymore, Christchurch Road, East Sheen, London, S.W. 87. October 1910.
- 1738 **Joseph**, Dr. Hugh Percival. 6 Torrington Square, London, W.C. 611 (S.C.), J.D. March 1906.
- 1739 **Joseph**, J. Jansenville, Cape Colony. October 1906.
- 1740 **Joseph**, Walter. 4 St. Faith's Lane, Norwich. 313, S.W. March 1907.
- 1741 **Joyce**, Alfred. Richborough Lodge, Alpha Road, Birchington, Kent. 2356, P.M. October 1900.
- 1742 **Juckes**, Thomas. 29 Monkwell Street, London, E.C. 2883, P.M., 141, P.Z. January 1909.
- 1743 **Justice**, Col. Charles le Gendre. c/o Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, London, S.W. 1843, P.M., 552. October 1902.
- 1744 **Justice**, Col. Howard Rudolph. 55-56 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 444 (Pa.C.), P.M., 183 (Pa.C.) January 1909.
- 1745 **Kahn**, F. W. 225 Gouldhurst Terrace, West Hampstead, London, N.W. 185. March 1909.
- 1746 **Kalker**, E. 23 Much Park Street, Coventry. 2811, S.W. March 1906.
- 1747 **Kalish**, Abner. 92 Market Street, Newark, N.J., U.S.A. 51, P.M., 9. March 1906.
- 1748 **Kayser**, Theodor. Lansdowne, Coolhurst Road, Crouch End, London, N. 38. May 1907.

- 1749 **Keating**, Edward William. *Beaconsfield, South Africa*. 1574, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., C.S. Africa. March 1905.
- 1750 **Keator**, The Right Rev. Bishop Frederic William. *Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104, Ch. 4. June 1908.
- 1751 **Keddell**, William Frederick. *Drayton House, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1185, P.M., L.R., 1598, P.Z., 2648. June 1907.
- 1752 **Keefer**, Edward Coltrein. *Leopoldina Railway Co., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*. 151 (Canada). November 1909.
- 1753 ***Keighley**, Lieut. Colonel C. M., C.B., D.S.O. *The Elms, North Curry, Somerset*. **Past Grand Deacon**. January 1897.
- 1754 **Keith**, John Meiggs. *San José, Costa Rica*. **Past Grand Master**. Rep.G.L., New York. November 1901.
- 1755 **Kekule von Stradonitz**, Dr. Stephan. 16 *Marienstrasse, Gross Lichterfelde, Berlin, Germany*. Drei Lichter in Felde, Or. January 1910.
- 1756 **Kekwick**, Alfred Allen. 47-48 *Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 2093. January 1907.
- 1757 **Kelf**, Joseph Willoughby. *Manager, Commercial Banking Co., Sydney, Ltd., Coramba, New South Wales*. 248, S.W. 333 (S.C.) October 1910.
- 1758 **Kellett**, Arthur Chadwick. *Malvern House, Trafalgar Road, Moseley, Birmingham*. P.Pr.G.D.C., Pr.P.G.So. January 1905.
- 1759 **Kellevink**, H. J. D. 44 *Vossius Straat, Amsterdam, Holland*. La Paix. June 1905.
- 1760 **Kelley**, John Goshorn. 302 *Mission Street, Santa Barbara, Cal., U.S.A.* 368, 250. May 1897.
- 1761 **Kelly**, John Robert. *Cairns, North Queensland*. 2820. May 1901.
- 1762 **Kelly**, Penumbra. 609 *Clinton Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 46, P.M., 18, P.H.P. May 1907.
- 1763 **Kelly**, W. Redfern, J.P. *Dalriada, Malone Park, Belfast*. P.Pr.G.W. **Grand Superintendent, Antrim**. March 1904.
- 1764 **Kemball**, Henry Vero Rooke. *Byculla Club, Bombay*. 549, 549. January 1904.
- 1765 **Kemmis**, Arthur Charles. *Pincher's Creek, Alta., Canada*. 6. March 1907.
- 1766 **Kemmis**, John Henry William Shore. *Cowley P.O., Alta., Canada*. 45, P.M. **Past Grand Deacon, Alberta**. P.Dis.Dep.G.M., Man. March 1901.
- 1767 **Kemp**, William David. *c/o Strother & Co., Inverness*. 339, 115. May 1894.
- 1768 **Kemsley**, William C. Box 174, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony*. 863, P.M., 711, P.Z. Dis.G.Sc.N., S.Africa, E.Div. October 1907.
- 1769 **Kendall**, Edward Austin, I.C.S. *c/o Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay*. P.Dis.G.D., Bengal. January 1899.
- 1770 **Kendrick**, George W., jun. 8 *South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**. 52, P.H.P. March 1906.
- 1771 **Kennan**, Henry Laurens. *Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**. January 1900.
- 1772 **Kennedy**, Alfred C. *Omaha, Neb., U.S.A.* 3. June 1902.
- 1773 **Kennedy**, Charles Rann. 257 *West 86th Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 35. January 1910.
- 1774 **Kennedy**, John. *Kookynie, West Australia*. 932 (S.C.), P.M. November 1904.
- 1775 **Kennedy**, James Edward. *Ba River, Fiji*. 1391. May 1902.
- 1776 **Kenning**, Frank Reginald. 1 *Little Britain, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.* 192, 192. March 1894.
- 1777 **Kent-Johnston**, Charles John. *Featherston, Wairarapa, New Zealand*. 19, P.M., P.G.Stew., 10, P.Z. May 1904.
- 1778 **Kenworthy**, Robert Judson. *Brunswick Building, 5th Avenue & 27th Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* **Grand Master**. January 1898.
- 1779 **Kenyon**, William John Charles. 754 *Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* 25 (Neb.C.), 45. January 1893.
- 1780 **Keown**, Thomas H. 23 *Donegal Place, Belfast*. 188, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Down, **Grand Chief Scribe**. March 1905.
- 1781 **Kerr**, John Norman. 2439 *Webster Street, Berkeley, Cal., U.S.A.* 268. January 1908.
- 1782 **Kerr**, Robert England, M.B., M.A. Box 2909, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*. 339. June 1895.
- 1783 **Kersey**, Harry Augustus. 39 *Grosvenor Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. 24. May 1903.
- 1784 **Kershaw**, William Stott. *Sparth Lea, Manchester Road, Rochdale*. 1129. J.W. May 1910.
- 1785 **Kessler**, Fred William. 46 *Nether Street, North Finchley, London, N.* 1897, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex. May 1906.
- 1786 **Kettlewell**, Dr. George Douglas. *Capstone Lodge, Ilfracombe*. 1266. October 1903.
- 1787 **Key**, Thomas E. *Kent House, Aldeburgh, Suffolk*. 936, 376. May 1899.
- 1788 **Keys**, W. Hall. *Church Moor, nr. Marsh Brook, Salop*. P.Pr.G.R. (Craft & R.A.) October 1901.

- 1789 **Keyser**, Charles Edward. *Aldermaston Court, Reading*. **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). January 1893.
- 1790 **Khambatta**, Dorabji D. *Bank of Bombay, Poona, India*. 343 (S.C.), P.M., Dis.A.G.D.C. (S.C.) 68 (S.C.), P.Z. P.Dis.G.Za.B. (R.A.) (S.C.) May 1906.
- 1791 **Khory**, Edalji Jamsedji. *Trevone, Lansdowne Road, Sidcup, Kent*. P.Dis.G.W., Eastern Archipelago. October 1890.
- 1792 **Kiallmark**, Henry Walter. *5 Pembridge Gardens, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). October 1895.
- 1793 **Kidd**, Harold Andrew. *Graylingwell, Chichester*. 2682. November 1909.
- 1794 **Kiddle**, Hugh Charles. *Public School, Coff's Harbour, New South Wales*. 248, Sec., P.Dis.G.Ins.W. October 1910.
- 1795 **Kielland**, Dr. K. *Trondhjem, Norway*. St. Olaf t.d.g. Tempel. January 1904.
- 1796 **Kiesow**, Robert. *25 Fore Street Avenue, London, E.C.* 2020. June 1903.
- 1797 **Kilham**, John. *Gourie Estate, Kingsthorpe, Queensland*. 1315, P.M., P.Dis.G.W. 194 (S.C.), P.Z. May 1891.
- 1798 **Kin**, Maung. *Barrister-at-Law, Chief Court, Rangoon, Burma*. 832, S.W. November 1909.
- 1799 **Kindness**, William. *Te Kowai, Mackay, Queensland*. 737 (S.C.). May 1902.
- 1800 **King**, Andrew. *62 Market Place, Hull*. P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1902.
- 1801 **King**, Arthur William. *Aysgarth R.S.O., Yorks*. 345, P.M., 345. January 1896.
- 1802 **King**, Rev. Charles Henry, A.K.C., Lond. *St. James's Vicarage, Bolton, Bradford* 3210, Pr.G.Ch. January 1908.
- 1803 **King**, Frank. *Fairlawn, Broom Road, Teddington, Middlesex*. 1607. January 1890.
- 1804 **King**, George Anthony, M.A. *Penn Road House, Croydon*. **Assistant Grand Registrar, Deputy-Grand Registrar** (R.A.). June 1908.
- 1805 **King**, George Seymour. *114 Fore Street, London, E.C.* 765. November 1898.
- 1806 **King**, Henry. *29 The Avenue, Ealing, London, W.* 1329, P.M., 1339. May 1902.
- 1807 **King**, Henry William. *25 Albert Street, Bury St. Edmund's*. 1008. October 1907.
- 1808 **King**, Herbert. *Upper Bangor, North Wales*. 384. March 1901.
- 1809 **King**, Horatio Alfred. *38 Exchange Street, Norwich*. 93, P.M., 807. March 1904.
- 1810 ***King**, Olenthus William. *7 Fortescue Place, Higher Compton, Plymouth*. 552, P.M., 552, P.H. October 1904.
- 1811 **King**, Stephen. *Box 168, Salisbury, Rhodesia*. 747 (S.C.). October 1896.
- 1812 **King**, Major Thomas Fraser. *23 Brookfield Road, Bedford Park, London, W.* 1068. January 1903.
- 1813 **King-Church**, John Eyre. *1st West I. Regiment, Kingston, Jamaica*. 3175. October 1907.
- 1814 **Kipps**, William. *93 Lewisham High Road, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Pur-suant, Past Deputy Grand Organist, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). June 1894.
- 1815 **Kiralfy**, Imre. *Tower House, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1906.
- 1816 **Kirby**, Ralph. *Resident Engineer's Office, Argentine Central Railway, 299 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina*. 1025, Sec., 1025. November 1909.
- 1817 **Kirkham**, Alfred Edward. *Wood Hill, Grimesthorpe Road, Sheffield*. 1239, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. 139, P.Z., P.Pr.G.O. (R.A.). November 1907.
- 1818 **Kirkpatrick**, Samuel. *Nelson, New Zealand*. P.Dis.G.So. May 1897.
- 1819 **Kirkwood**, R. A. *The British India Engineer Club, Calcutta, B.I.* 834 (S.C.) January 1907.
- 1820 **Kitchener**, George Henry. *113 High Street, East Ham, London, E.* 45. March 1910.
- 1821 **Kitney**, Edmund Robert. *1 Durrant Villas, Avenue Road, Bournemouth*. 386. October 1907.
- 1822 **Klee**, Adolph. *249 West 99th Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 154, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M. March 1906.
- 1823 **Klein**, Dr. Valdemar. *Oster Sögade 32, Copenhagen, Denmark*. June 1901.
- 1824 **Klinck**, Jacob Charles. *319 Stirling Place, Brooklyn, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* P.G.Stew. P.Dis.Dep.G.M. Local Secretary for New York. June 1907.
- 1825 **Knaggs**, William Thomas. *Willow Lodge, Walsingham S.O., co. Durham*. 2791, S.W., 1121, 2nd A.So. May 1908.
- 1826 **Knaus**, Alexander. *Hemingford, Moss Hall Grove, North Finchley, London, N.* 238. May 1909.
- 1827 **Knifton**, Ernest F. *Avoca, 57 Fore Street, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* 1278. October 1906.
- 1828 **Knight**, Alfred Wellington. 190, S.D. May 1907.
- 1829 **Knight**, Arthur. *Grassdale, River Valley Road, Singapore*. P.Dis.Dep.G.M., Dis. 3rd G.P. Eastern Archipelago. May 1896.
- 1830 **Knight**, Charles Neil. *36 Kensington Park Road, London, W.* 1036. May 1895.

- 1831 **Knight**, Frank. 49 *Fairmount Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* 2395, J.D. June 1907.
- 1832 **Knight**, Herbert Manning. 406 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand H.** Local Secretary for Victoria. June 1892.
- 1833 **Knight**, John Mackenzie. *Bush Wood, Wanstead, London, N.E.* 95, P.M. June 1908.
- 1834 **Knocker**, George Stewart. *Battery Green Road, Lowestoft.* 71, P.M., 71, J. October 1910.
- 1835 **Knopp**, George Leonard. *St. Leonard's, Malden Road, Colchester.* 697. June 1905.
- 1836 **Knox**, Capt. Herbert. *2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, Mullingar.* 434. January 1906.
- 1837 **Knuth**, C. H. 33 *Fann Street, Golden Lane, London, E.C.* 1839, P.M. March 1906.
- 1838 **Knyvett**, C. F. *Trinity College, Oxford.* 357, 357. June 1907.
- 1839 **Koester**, Carl. 22 *Kuesebeck Strasse, Charlottenburg, Berlin.* Friedrich Wilhelm zur Morgenröthe. June 1903.
- 1840 **Kohlberg**, C. *Rouxville, Orange River Colony.* 2089. January 1907.
- 1841 **Koop**, E. C. *Tenby House, Hendon, London, N.W.* 238, P.M. January 1903.
- 1842 **Kottman**, Herman Philip. *Timor, Keopang, Dutch East Indies.* De Ster in het Oosten, Batavia. June 1907.
- 1843 **Kotze**, Gysbert Willem. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* San Jan, P.M. May 1898.
- 1844 **Krall**, C. 40 *Park Hill Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 238. June 1903.
- 1845 **Krasa**, Ferdinand. 9 *Garlinge Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1504. January 1899.
- 1846 **Krüger**, Albert J. 45 *Leopold de Wael Street, Antwerp, Belgium.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1899.
- 1847 **Kuehn**, M. *West Heath Lodge, Branch Hill, Hampstead Heath, London, N.W.* 238. March 1902.
- 1848 **Kündig**, Henry. 23 *Boulevard Montparnasse, Paris, 6e, France.* Union des Cœurs (Alpina). March 1900.
- 1849 ***Kyle**, James, sen. 152 (I.C.), P.M., 198 (I.C.). March 1895.
- 1850 **Ladbrook**, Hubert George. *Geraldton, North Queensland.* 2887, S.D., 2139. October 1908.
- 1851 **Laird**, A. Henry. *Courtney House, Humber Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 2424. March 1907.
- 1852 **Lake**, William. *Kenwyn, Queen's Road, Beckenham.* **Assistant Grand Secretary, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Assistant Grand Scribe E.** May 1887.
- 1853 **Laking**, Cook. *Eastbourne House, Hornsea, near Hull.* 1511, P.Pr.G.Pt., N. & E. Yorks. March 1906.
- 1854 **Lambert**, Charles Alexander. *Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.), P.M., 200 (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.
- 1855 **Lambert**, Charles W. 51 *King Street, Manchester.* 1345, 3329, J.D. May 1906.
- 1856 **Lambert**, Richard. *Room 21, Masonic Temple, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Past Grand High Priest.** Local Secretary for Louisiana. May 1887.
- 1857 **Lambert**, Albert Edward. 22 *Park Road, Nottingham.* 2890. March 1908.
- 1858 **Lambert**, Thomas. *Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Z.** October 1899.
- 1859 **Lamberton**, James McCormick. 216 *Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.A.* **Junior Grand Deacon.** 21. January 1897.
- 1860 **Lambton**, John William. 5 *Front Street, Preston, North Shields.* P.Pr.G.St.B. January 1897.
- 1861 **Lamonby**, William Farquharson. *The Place, Great Bardfield, Braintree, Essex.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.), England; Past Deputy Grand Master, Victoria.** November 1889.
- 1862 **Lancaster**, George Felton. *St. John's Cottage, Forton, Gosport.* **Past Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** May 1887.
- 1863 **Lander**, R. E. F. 8 *Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.* 2545, P.M. November 1905.
- 1864 **Landesmann**, Robert Ernest. 20 *Castle Street, Falcon Square, London, E.C.* 22. March 1908.
- 1865 **Lang**, William. *The School House, Laurencekirk, N.B.* 136, Pr.G.Sec., Kincardineshire. 265. January 1907.
- 1866 **Lange**, Christian Suhr. *Brolaeggerstraede 2, Copenhagen, Denmark.* Christian. October 1906.
- 1867 **Lange**, Paul. *Senekal, Orange River Colony.* Unity (D.C.) May 1893.
- 1868 **Langermann**, Max. Box 1365, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 1409. March 1902.
- 1869 **Langrishe**, H. H. *Ivy Cottage, New Ross, Co. Waterford.* 241, W.M., 5. October 1910.
- 1870 **Langton**, John Gordon. 90 *St. Mary's Mansions, Paddington, London, W.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.** (Craft and R.A.) October 1898.
- 1871 **Lansdell**, Edwin. 452 *West Street, Durban, Natal.* 799 (S.C.) March 1895.
- 1872 ***Lapham**, Thomas Uriah. *P.O. Livingston, North-West Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.

- 1873 **Lardner**, Henry Joseph. *Highdene, Ridgeway, Enfield.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** May 1890.
- 1874 **Larkam**, Edward. *Birchfield, Alcester Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.* 2654, 2034. Nov. 1906.
- 1875 **Larsen**, A. E. *Esbjerg, Denmark.* Mary in Odense. October 1906.
- 1876 **Last**, J. T., F.R.G.S. *Zanzibar.* 3007, P.M. January 1900.
- 1877 **Last**, Robert Samuel. *St. Edmund's, Aylsham, Norfolk.* 213, 213. May 1908.
- 1878 **Latham**, Frank. *15 Chapel Street, Penzance.* 121, J.W. January 1907.
- 1879 **Laurie**, Henry William. *Stock Exchange, London, E.C.* 90, P.M. January 1906.
- 1880 **Lautebach**, Ernst. *Zetland House, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland.* 949, P.Pr.G.S.B., 949, P.Pr.G.J. October 1908.
- 1881 **Lavery**, Hugh. *Assistant Surveyor-General, Airlie, Lara Street, South Yarra, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden, Past Grand Scribe N.** October 1892.
- 1882 **Law**, Frank. *62 Windham Road, Bournemouth, E.* 3026, 120. May 1909.
- 1883 **Lawford**, Philip. *25 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1768. November 1908.
- 1884 **Lawler**, George. *1001 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash, U.S.A.* 22, P.M. June 1906.
- 1885 **Lawn**, George William. *99 Regent Street, London, W.* 1425. January 1908.
- 1886 ***Lawrance**, Walter, F.S.I. *14 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. (R.A.)** October 1899
- 1887 **Lawrence**, George Thomas, F.C.I.S. *Finsbury Lodge, Hatherley Road, Sidcup, Kent.* 2741, 1446. March 1904.
- 1888 ***Lawrence**, General Samuel Crocker. *Room 803, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1888.
- 1889 **Lawrence**, Rev. John Thomas, M.A. *St. Peter's Vicarage, Accrington, Lancs.* **Assistant Grand Chaplain.** March 1909.
- 1890 **Lawson**, J. W. *Beaulieu House, Stanley Road, Lymington.* 2996, 442. March 1905.
- 1891 **Lawton**, William Arthur. *1 Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.* 1928. June 1905.
- 1892 **Lax**, George. *53 Harehills Avenue, Leeds.* 2922. January 1905.
- 1893 **Lazenby**, Joseph. *62 Cromwell Road, Peterborough.* 2966, 442. March 1905.
- 1894 **Lea**, Edwin, J.P. *Wilderley, Heathfield Road, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.W. October 1900.
- 1895 **Lean**, George Gilbert. *491 Oxford Street, London, W.* 9. November 1906.
- 1896 **Lee**, George Trevelyan. *15 Tennant Street, Derby.* 253, J.W., 253, Sc.N. May 1910.
- 1897 **Lee**, James. *18 Humbledon View, Sunderland.* 2039, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas., 97, P.Z, P.Pr.G.J. May 1908.
- 1898 **Lee**, Thomas Sterling. *The Vale, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 2233, P.M. January 1906.
- 1899 **Leete**, Thomas. *9 Church Street, Kensington, London, W.* 901, P.M. 2765, P.M., 2765. P.Z. January 1904.
- 1900 **Le Feuvre**, Dr. William Philip. *Box 150, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 1603. January 1899.
- 1901 **Legge**, Rev. Hugh. *60 Romford Road, Stratford, London, E.* 357. January 1908.
- 1902 **Legge**, Percy Arthur. *Dunorlan, Tavistock Road, South Woolford, London, N.E.* 1607. P.M. May 1907.
- 1903 **Legge**, Robert Henry. *Civil Service, Singapore.* 901. June 1910.
- 1904 **Leggett**, John Chambers. *Ripley, O., U.S.A.* 71, P.M., 71, P.H.P. October 1903.
- 1905 **Lehmann**, Ludwig. *68 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.* 2705. June 1903.
- 1906 **Leigh**, Edwin C. *63 Cambridge Road, King's Heath, Worcestershire.* 2654. May 1907.
- 1907 **Leigh**, George. *52 George Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.St.B., North and East Yorks. May 1897.
- 1908 **Leighton**, Albert. *Hadden, Best & Co., West Harding Street, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.* 263, P.M., 1326. P.Z. May 1897.
- 1909 **Leighton**, Alexander Robert. *544 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P. October 1898.
- 1910 **Leins**, Dr. H. *177 Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, London, N.* 238. June 1903.
- 1911 **Leipold**, John. *State Battery, Niagara, West Australia.* 432 (S.C.), P.M., 284 (S.C.), P.Z. November 1905.
- 1912 **Lemon**, Frank E. *Hill Crest, Redhill, Surrey.* 2033, P.M., L.R. October 1905.
- 1913 **Lemon**, Rev. Thomas William, D.D., Oxon. *Poughill Vicarage, Bude, N. Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Devon. September 1887.
- 1914 **Le Neve-Foster**, Ernest. *39 Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* 29, P.H.P. **Past Grand Master.** November 1906.

- 1915 ***Lephard**, Percy Edwin. *Highfield, West Tarring, Worthing*. 851, W.M. January 1910.
- 1916 **Letts**, Alfred Woodley. *2 St. Wilfred's Road, New Barnet, Herts*. 2509, L.R. October 1898.
- 1917 **Levander**, Frederick William, F.R.A.S., Past Pres.Brit.Astron.Assoc. *30 North Villas, Camden Square, London, N.W.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. Local Secretary for Middlesex and North London. January 1890.
- 1918 **Leversedge**, Robert Coram. *Evercreech, Bath*. P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.A.G.So., Middlesex. June 1900.
- 1919 ***Leveson**, Edward John. *3 Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park, London, W.* 26, P.M. January 1901.
- 1920 **Levin**, Emile. *Box 87, Potchefstroom, Transvaal*. 766 (S.C.), P.M. March 1906.
- 1921 **Levoy**, Lewis G. *Webster, S. D., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** Local Secretary for South Dakota. October 1893.
- 1922 **Levy**, Gustave Daniel. *219 Hennen Building, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Grand High Priest.** May 1909.
- 1923 **Lévy**, Jenö. *Erzsebetorut 23, Budapest, Hungary*. Member of Council, Symb.G.L., Hungary. Madach, Dep.W.M. June 1906.
- 1924 **Levy**, Lawrence, junr. *32 Canfield Gardens, London, N.W.* 185, P.M. May 1907.
- 1925 **Lewis**, Alfred Sydney. *Library, Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 2847. May 1910.
- 1926 **Lewis**, Arthur G. P., M.A. *Trennewydd, Llandaff, Cardiff*. **Past Grand Deacon.** 36, P.Z. May 1904.
- 1927 **Lewis**, Elias St. Elmo. *131 Lothrop Avenue, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.* 357. November 1906.
- 1928 **Lewis**, Frank B. *11 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.* 822. March 1907.
- 1929 **Lewis**, Rev. Henry Thomas, M.A. *Horley Vicarage, Surrey*. 2502, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch. 1362 Z. June 1910.
- 1930 **Lewis**, Lewis. *c/o F. A. Lewis, Bank of England, London, E.C.* 2410. March 1909.
- 1931 **Lewis**, Peter. *Wanganui, New Zealand*. 705, W.M., Dis.G.St.B., Wellington. January 1910.
- 1932 **Lewis**, Rayner Blount. *37 Anerley Park, London, S.E.* P.Pr.G.D., Hereford. November 1897.
- 1933 **Ley**, David. *East Maitland, New South Wales*. 215, P.M. October 1909.
- 1934 **Leyshon**, Robert How. *8 Glossop Terrace, Cardiff*. 2720, 960. January 1910.
- 1935 **Liebheim**, Dr. E. *Koenigin Louisenstrasse 20, Saarbrücken, Germany*. Akazie am Saalestrande. November 1903.
- 1936 **Light**, George Inglefield. *73 Sparkenhoe Street, Leicester*. 3027. 3096. January 1908.
- 1937 **Lightfoot**, Richard Henry. *Herberton, Queensland*. 737 (S.C.), P.M. May 1894.
- 1938 **Lilsberg**, H. C. Bering. *Oster Voldgade 10-3, Copenhagen, Denmark*. Christian. October 1906.
- 1939 **Lincoln**, W. S. *2 Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.* 2191, P.M., 1201. October 1905.
- 1940 **Lindsay**, R. H. *11 Southbrook Terrace, Horton Road, Bradford*. 1648, P.M., 1018, A.So. Local Secretary for Bradford. January 1907.
- 1941 **Lindsay**, Thomas. *7 Lauderdale Avenue, Earlsparck, Newlands, Glasgow*. **Grand Marshal, Past Grand Warden**, 69, Dep. Z. Rep.G.L., Louisiana. October 1897.
- 1942 ***Lindsay**, Thomas A. *Carnoustie, N.B.* P.Pr.G.H., Angus and Mearns. May 1894.
- 1943 **Linsell**, William Goode. *Little Waltham, Essex*. 1543. October 1900.
- 1944 **Lippincott**, Charles Suverd. *145 South Main Street, Memphis, Tenn., U.S.A.* 507. October 1909.
- 1945 **Lipscomb**, William Gull, M.A. *Hopsefield, Chorley New Road, Bolton, Lancs*. 1479. March 1901.
- 1946 **Lister**, Colville William. *Monkland, Queensland*. 755 (S.C.), 194, (S.C.) May 1893.
- 1947 **Lister**, John Henry. *Newton House, Bradford*. 1643, P.M., 1018, A.So. June 1907.
- 1948 **Littleton**, Joseph. *28 Archfield Road, Cotham, Bristol*. P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1901.
- 1949 **Livingston**, Donald McKenzie. *B. & M. Railway, Umtali, S. Rhodesia*. 2678. May 1902.
- 1950 **Llewellyn**, W. Melville. *66 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield*. 2647. May 1902.
- 1951 **Lloyd**, F. *Cambria, Greenwood Park, Natal*. 2426. October 1902.
- 1952 **Lloyd**, Francis William. *85 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.* 2650. May 1905.
- 1953 **Lloyd**, James John. *c/o W. T. Lloyd, P.O., Roodepoort, Transvaal*. 2486. January 1897.
- 1954 **Lloyd**, Dr. Samuel. *Waltham, Deal, Kent*. 1201, P.M., L.R. June 1898.
- 1955 **Lloyd**, Thomas. *784 Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina*. 617, P.M., 617. November 1909.
- 1956 **Lloyd**, William Thomas. *P.O., Roodepoort, Transvaal*. 2539, P.M. October 1894.
- 1957 **Lobingier**, Charles Sumner. *Manila, Philippine Islands*. 25 (Neb.C.) Local Secretary for Philippine Islands. May 1900.
- 1958 **Lockwood**, William. *12 Sherwood Street, London, W.* 795, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Berks. May 1903.
- 1959 **Loesch**, Frederick Ogden. *Goldfinch, Heathfield, Sussex*. 1184. October 1903.

- 1960 **Loewy**, Benno. 206 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 209, P.M., 220, P.H.P. Rep.G.L., Hamburg. May 1894.
- 1961 **Lofthouse**, George William. 3 *Island Road, Garston, Liverpool.* 220, P.M. 220, P.Z. January 1906.
- 1962 **Lole**, Alfred. 39 *Abingdon Road, Leicester.* 2811, P.M. November 1907.
- 1963 ***Long**, Geoffrey Rogers. c/o *T. Cook & Sons, Rangoon, Burma.* 542, 542. November 1896.
- 1964 **Long**, Sadler. 67 *Maryon Road, Charlton, Kent.* 913. October 1905.
- 1965 **Longman**, Henry, J.P. *Laurel Bank, Lancaster.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. January 1896.
- 1966 **Longmore**, Thomas. *Vryburg, Cape Colony.* 2232, P.M. May 1907.
- 1967 **Lonnon**, Engineer-Capt. William, M.I. Mech. E. 93 *London Road, Portsmouth.* 1593, 966 (S.C.) 407. May 1903.
- 1968 **Lopez**, Manly Thomas. *Chapelton, Jamaica.* 1933. March 1905.
- 1969 **Lord**, David Arthur. 10 *Belgrave Road, Wanstead, London, N.E.* 1687. May 1904.
- 1970 **Lord**, Paul Francis. 25 *Ramshill Road, Scarborough.* 1248. October 1902.
- 1971 **Lotz**, William Christian. *Midhurst, New Zealand.* 786 (S.C.) Sec. March 1907.
- 1972 **Lovegrove**, Henry, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. 18 *Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer. Past Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1887.
- 1973 **Lovejoy**, Ernest William. 54 *William Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 245, 8. October 1910.
- 1974 **Lovell**, Arthur. 94 *Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.* 1425. October 1898.
- 1975 **Lowe**, William Wallace. 16 *Pine Avenue, Long Beach, Cal., U.S.A.* 327, P.M. June 1903.
- 1976 **Lowell**, Russell Crosby. 420 *Hope Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 37, S.W. June 1909.
- 1977 **Lucas**, W. E. *Park House, Bexley, Kent.* 1837, P.M. October 1907.
- 1978 **Luetchford**, George Harry. 16 *Baumont Road, Hornsey Rise, London, N.* 1677. January 1903.
- 1979 **Lukach**, Harry Charles, B.A. 7 *Cleveland Row, St. James's, London, S.W.* 357, 357. March 1907.
- 1980 **Luke**, S. A. 59 *Rideau Street, Ottawa, Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M. May 1905.
- 1981 **Lukis**, Sydney. 11 *Park Street, Cambridge.* 859. June 1909.
- 1982 **Lund**, L. K. 134 *Toller Lane, Bradford.* 2321. October 1907.
- 1983 **Lunn**, Samuel Edward, F.R.G.S. 5 *Endsleigh Gardens, London, N.W.* 2192. June 1908.
- 1984 **Lyell**, J. C. 11 *Baskerville Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 2508, 2936, P.M., Pr.G.St.B., Essex. March 1902.
- 1985 **Lynch**, Peter J. c/o *The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* June 1908.
- 1986 **Lyons**, John Rose Cormack. *Ministry of Justice, Bangkok, Siam.* 623 (S.C.), 62. (S.C.). January 1909.
- 1987 **Lyons-Montgomery**, Capt. Kynaster Foster Walter. *Boundary Road, St. Alban's, Christchurch, New Zealand.* 1331. January 1898.
- 1988 **MacAlister**, Robert. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 701 (S.C.), P.M. October 1895.
- 1989 **McAllaster**, Ralph Clapp. c/o *Trustee Co., Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** 19. June 1904.
- 1990 **Macan**, Francis W. 8 *Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.* 26, 773, P.M. June 1906.
- 1991 ***Macartney**, Samuel Robert. *Meadowlands, Pelham Road, Gravesend.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.). June 1902.
- 1992 **MacBride**, Andrew Summerville. 12 *Crompton Avenue, Cathcart, Glasgow.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Dumbarton. May 1893.
- 1993 **McCallum**, Alexander Cunningham. 96 *Murray Street, Perth, Western Australia.* **Senior Grand Warden.** October 1910.
- 1994 **McCandlish**, Capt. Patrick Dalmahoy. 93rd *Sutherland Highlanders, Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow.* 415 (E.C.), P.M. November 1908.
- 1995 **McCarrison**, David Lawton. c/o *Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.* 2188. October 1909.
- 1996 **McCaw**, J. Dysart, M.D., F.R.C.S. *St. Levan, Wallington, Surrey.* 211 (I.C.) May 1897.
- 1997 **McClure**, Dr. Charles Thomas. *Koffyfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1574. October 1908.
- 1998 **McClymont**, Andrew Colville. 21st *Lancers, Canterbury.* 1449, 31. June 1910.
- 1999 **McCord**, Dr. Eugene Woodworth. 963 *W. 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 217, P.M., 45. June 1908.
- 2000 **McCormack**, James. 603 *North M Street, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 68, P.M., 4. October 1910.
- 2001 **McCullagh**, John Charles. *Abbey House, Waterford.* 935, 935. May 1904.

- 2002 **MacCullough**, William. *Thames, New Zealand*. Pr.G.M., Dep.G.Sup. (R.A.), North Island. March 1891.
- 2003 **MacDonald**, Alexander. *Thornwood, Ardrishaig, Scotland*. 753, P.M., 69. January 1893.
- 2004 **MacDonald**, John. *Longreach, Queensland*. 1175, P.M., 127 (S.C.), P.Z. November 1896.
- 2005 **McDonald**, John Christopher. 21 *Nixon Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. 541. March 1898.
- 2006 **MacDonald**, Robert. 37 *Marquis Street, Glasgow*. P.Pr.G.D.C. June 1891.
- 2007 **Macdonald**, Charles Donald. *c/o Anglo-South-American Bank, Bahia Blanca, Argentina*. 3196, I.G., 2517, Sec. October 1907.
- 2008 **Macdonald**, George, M.D. *Calgary, Alta., Canada*. **Past Grand Master**. 106, P.Z. Local Secretary for Alberta. May 1904.
- 2009 **Macdonald**, John Thomas. *Calgary, Alta., Canada*. **Grand Master**. June 1910.
- 2010 **MacDonnell**, Adam John Pettigrew, B.A. *Abbot Street, Cairns, North Queensland*. 2139. May 1901.
- 2011 **McDowall**, Alexander. *Umtali, Rhodesia*. 2678. October 1901.
- 2012 **McDowall**, Andrew. *Beaconsfield, Kirkcudbright, N.B.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Galloway, P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Berks and Bucks. March 1893.
- 2013 **Mace**, Albert E. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire*. 1036. March 1894.
- 2014 ***Macfarlane**, Duncan Arrol. *Moreno 351, Buenos Aires, Argentina*. 617, 617. October 1905.
- 2015 **MacGee**, Robert. 34 *South Castle Street, Liverpool*. 1675, P.M. May 1892.
- 2016 **McGinty**, William. *Malvern House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.* 1695, P.M., 1227, Sc.N. November 1909.
- 2017 **McGrath**, Edward Henry, M.A. *c/o A. Henning, West Links, Sunset Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex*. 2769. November 1904.
- 2018 **McGregor**, Austen H. 850 *Broad Street, Newark, N.J., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**. March 1906.
- 2019 ***Macgregor**, James. Box 230, *Invercargill, New Zealand*. 471 (S.C.), P.M., 3 (N.Z.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Southland. November 1906.
- 2020 **Machin**, Harry. *Fircroft, Walton-on-Thames*. 231, P.M., 2489, P.Z. March 1901.
- 2021 **McIntosh**, David. Box 23, *Germiston, Transvaal*. 391 (S.C.), P.M., Sec. March 1909.
- 2022 ***McIntyre**, Alexander Gordon. *Africa's Kop, P.O. Kestell Road, Orange River Colony*. 2299. October 1903.
- 2023 **Mackay**, Adam Muir. 13 *Cornwall Street, Edinburgh*. 36 (S.C.), P.M., 56 (S.C.). October 1907.
- 2024 **Mackay**, Daniel. Box 1101, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*. 3203, P.M., 712 (S.C.), 175 (S.C.), Dis.G.St.B. November 1904.
- 2025 **Mackay**, John. 42 *Lower Kennington Lane, London, S.E.* 1653. November 1906.
- 2026 **Mackay**, Wallace. 36 *High Street, Exeter*. 1254. June 1899.
- 2027 **Mackenzie**, Alexander F. 15 *Union Street, Inverness*. 339, P.M., 115, P.Z. Local Secretary for Inverness. November 1893.
- 2028 **Mackenzie**, Major A. F. *Wanowrie, Poona, India*. 30 (S.C.). June 1905.
- 2029 **Mackenzie**, D. *Allahabad Bank, Lucknow, India*. 483, P.M. June 1905.
- 2030 **MacKenzie**, Robert H. *c/o C. Beyts & Co., Suez, Egypt*. 2108. Local Secretary for Egypt. May 1909.
- 2031 **Mackintosh**, Duncan. *River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.* 2952, 1446. June 1908.
- 2032 **Mackway**, Sydney Frederick. *Bottling Stores, Linsey Street & St. James's Road, London, S.E.* 2310, P.M., 1216, P.Z. May 1901.
- 2033 **McLachlan**, Hugh George. 23 *Clarendon Road, Lewisham, London, S.E.* 1607, P.M., L.R., 1185, P.Z. October 1910.
- 2034 **McLaren**, Duncan B. Box 449, *Victoria, B.C., Canada*. 3055, 1 (B.C.), J. Stew., 120 (S.C.). January 1909.
- 2035 **McLaren**, Joseph Henry. Box 1178, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*. 887 (S.C.), W.M., 334 (S.C.), J. May 1901.
- 2036 **McLaughlin**, James. *West Maitland, New South Wales*. 4, Sec., P.Dis.G.Ins.W. June 1910.
- 2037 **McLean**, Archibald Wilson. *British Embassy, Tokio, Japan*. 1263, Dis.A.G.Sec. May 1910.
- 2038 **McLean**, George Hamilton. *Saw Mill Loco. Works, C.S.A.R., Pretoria, Transvaal*. 87 (S.C.), P.M. May 1907.
- 2039 **McLees**, J. P. Box 114, *Middleburg, Transvaal*. 573 (S.C.). January 1905.
- 2040 **MacLennan**, Hope Vere. *Kimberley Water Works, Kimberley South Africa*. 1574. Nov. 1907.
- 2041 **McLeod**, James Morrison, F.C.I.S. 19-21 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* Secretary R.M.I.B. **Past Grand Sword Bearer, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1890.
- 2042 **McMahon**, Colonel Sir Arthur Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E. *Chief Commissioner, Quetta, Baluchistan*, May 1902.

- 2043 **McMiken**, Samuel Douglas. *Komata, Upper Thames, New Zealand.* 107, S.W., 17, Sc.N. January 1906.
- 2044 **McMillan**, Ernest Alexander. *4 Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.* 1198, 1198. March 1906.
- 2045 ***MacMillan**, Major Frederick Douglas. *162 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal.* **Past District Grand Master.** 1198, P.Z. November 1890.
- 2046 **McMurray**, Frederick Thomas. *Glencairn, Willis Road, Cambridge.* 2727, 88. March 1901.
- 2047 **McMurray**, Robert. *Box 221, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 1900, P.M., 2479. May 1910.
- 2048 **McNeill**, Bedford. *29 North Villas, Camden Square, London, N.W.* 2127, 2878, P.M. Oct. 1903.
- 2049 ***MacNeill**, Percy Russell. *5 Crossman Road, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1417. October 1894.
- 2050 **Macpherson-Grant**, Sir John, Bart. *Ballindalloch Castle, Ballindalloch, N.B.* Pr.G.M. Inverness. **Past Substitute Grand Master.** May 1894.
- 2051 **Maddocks**, Alfred Henry. *97 West Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 1987, 2893, P.M., 1293, P.Z. October 1907.
- 2052 **Maidment**, Frank. *100 Glenferry Road, Kew, New South Wales.* 48. June 1909.
- 2053 **Maier**, Samuel. *7 Cumberland Terrace, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 2432. June 1906.
- 2054 **Mair**, George John. *Duddon House, Millom, Cumberland.* 1390, P.M. November 1904.
- 2055 **Maitland**, Andrew. *Lowther Arcade, Carlisle.* 97, 97. June 1909.
- 2056 **Malcolmson**, Ralph. *8 Elgin Road, Allahabad, India.* 391. January 1907.
- 2057 **Malling**, William. *Højbrojølads 5, Copenhagen, Denmark.* Nordstjernen, Dep. M. March 1910.
- 2058 **Mallory**, Percy George. *22 Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 2319, P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Bucks. March 1910.
- 2059 **Mandleberg**, Joseph Harold. *Redcliffe, Victoria Park, Manchester.* 859, 859. March 1907.
- 2060 **Manfield**, Harry, M.P. *Moulton Grange, Northampton.* **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft and R.A.). May 1889.
- 2061 **Mangles**, William Waring. *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 811. June 1897.
- 2062 **Mann**, Edgar Montague. *7 Clifton Hill, Exeter.* 39, W.M., 112, Sc.E. March 1892.
- 2063 **Mannering**, William Clarence. *Hendon Asylum, Colindale Avenue, Hendon, London, N.W.* 3056, P.M., Pr.A.G.D.C., Middlesex. May 1904.
- 2064 **Mannion**, William Stewart. *Box 261, Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022, 3126. Local Secretary for Bloemfontein. June 1909.
- 2065 **Mansell**, Edward Anson. *21 Warrior Square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 1842, S.W. October 1906.
- 2066 **Mansfield**, Capt. J. B. *18 Atherton Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* 871. November 1908.
- 2067 **Mansfield**, W. W. *Belle Vue House, Orange Hill, Edgware, Middlesex.* 1549, P.M., 1702, P.Z. May 1898.
- 2068 **Manton**, James Odom. *District Superintendent, Midland Railway, 12 Oxford Street, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1892.
- 2069 **Manuel**, Robert. *5 Essex Court, Temple, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar.** 1196, P.Z. October 1893.
- 2070 **Mapleton**, Cuthbert Walter. *29 Schubert Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 256, 2243, P.M., L.R., 3, P.Z. June 1890.
- 2071 **March**, Arthur N. *West Bank, Oakwood Avenue, Shortlands, Kent.* 1321. May 1898.
- 2072 **Margerison**, James Bell. *47 Cromwell Terrace, Shear Brow, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345, P.M. P.Pr.A.G.D.C. May 1897.
- 2073 **Margetson**, J. *Flat 3, Coventry House, Haymarket, London, S.W.* 702, S.W., 702, P.So. May 1909.
- 2074 **Markham**, Christopher A., F.S.A. *The Garth, Dallington, Northampton.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1892.
- 2075 **Marley**, Wallace Edwin. *15 Wellington Road, Handsworth Wood, Staffs.* 1163, 1031. March 1909.
- 2076 **Marples**, Robert Moffatt. *6-10 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.* 754. June 1900.
- 2077 **Marrian**, Charles J. *8 Heathfield Park, Willesden Lane, London, N.W.* 2489, P.M., L.R., 2489, P.Z. June 1895.
- 2078 ***Marriott**, Horace Bruce, Fleet Surgeon, R.N. *Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 2612, 358. October 1903.
- 2079 **Marriott**, H. P. FitzGerald, F.R.G.S. *c/o H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 5 (Sp.C.), 259 (S.C.). January 1897.
- 2080 **Marrs**, Henry John. *Casilla 148, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* P.Dis.G.S.B., 2329, Dis.G.Sc.E. June 1901.
- 2081 **Marrs**, John H. *28 Highland Street, Concord Junction, Mass., U.S.A.* Corinthian, P.M., Walden, P.H.P. October 1898.
- 2082 ***Marshall**, Arthur G. *90 Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 2737. November 1909.

- 2083 **Marshall**, Robert Calder. *c/o Calder Marshall & Co., Shanghai.* 570. May 1910.
- 2084 **Marshall**, Ronald. *St. Gennys, Warwick Road, Sidcup, Kent.* 2499, P.M. June 1907.
- 2085 ***Marson**, James Thomas. *Sandon Road, Stafford.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. November 1893.
- 2086 **Martin**, Albert Enderby. *420 Calle Soler, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.
- 2087 **Martin**, John. *Mornington Road, Woodford, London, N.E.* 1056. May 1899.
- 2088 **Martin**, John Osborne. *53 Corn Street, Bristol.* 1296, P.M., 187. October 1907.
- 2089 **Martin**, Josiah. *Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* 1338, P.M., 1338, P.Z., Dis.G.R. (R.A.) October 1904.
- 2090 **Martin**, Sir Richard Biddulph, M.A., M.P. *10 Hill Street, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1902.
- 2091 **Martin**, William Thomas. *Woodcote, 4 Bourne Street, Dudley.* 377, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B. Worcester. June 1906.
- 2092 ***Marty**, Francis Charles. *Casilla 32, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* Pres.Dis.B.G.P., P.Dis.G.P., Local Secretary for Rosario de Santa Fé. May 1898.
- 2093 **Maskelyne**, John Nevil, jun., F.R.A.S. 181. May 1907.
- 2094 **Mason**, Albert Cecil. *Ellesmere, Clarence Road, Moseley, Birmingham.* 2034. October 1907.
- 2095 **Mason**, Horace. *Lemoenfontein, Aliwal North, Cape Colony.* 2089. March 1908.
- 2096 **Mason**, William Edward. *Box 246, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 701 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.W., 1665, Z., Dis.A.G.So. May 1910.
- 2097 **Massey**, Louis Conrad. *Orlando, Fla., U.S.A.* **Grand Master. Past Grand High Priest.** March 1898.
- 2098 **Masson**, Sir David Parkes, K.C.I.E. *Lahore, Punjab, B.I.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M. June 1888.
- 2099 **Mathews**, Charles Pilleau. *Box 415, Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1747, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., 1747, P.Z., Dis.G.P.So. October 1910.
- 2100 ***Mathews**, Hamilton Bartlett. *King Street, East Maitland, New South Wales.* 215. October 1908.
- 2101 **Mathison**, James. *Box 5, Cleveland, Transvaal.* 570 (S.C.) March 1895.
- 2102 **Mathison**, Robert. *Westport Coal Co., Ltd., Wanganui, New Zealand.* 79 (N.Z.C.), P.M. June 1906.
- 2103 **Matier**, Charles Fitzgerald. *Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece. Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.). June 1888.
- 2104 **Matthew**, John. *Box 92, Pretoria, Transvaal.* October 1896.
- 2105 **Matthews**, David. *Cyclops House, Rhymney, Mon.* 2226. January 1907.
- 2106 **Matthews**, John Arthur Young. *Southwood, Swindon.* 355, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., 355, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. June 1909.
- 2107 **Matthews**, T. *Eryl, Llandebie R.S.O., Caermarthenshire.* 364. November 1905.
- 2108 **Matthews**, William. *75 Warham Road, Haringay, London, N.* 2913, P.M. October 1907.
- 2109 **Matzinger**, Captain Theodore. 174. May 1894.
- 2110 **Maurice**, William. *Hucknall Torkard, Notts.* 2583. January 1905.
- 2111 ***Maxwell**, John M. *1432 Gaylord Street, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1890.
- 2112 **May**, Dr. Charles Montagu Neale. *Dutoitspan Road, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1574. March 1905.
- 2113 **May**, Robert. *60 Belgrave Road, Warwick Square, London, S.W.* 2853, W.M., 2620. March 1910.
- 2114 **May**, Sydney. *King's Head Hotel, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.* 1658. May 1907.
- 2115 **Maye**, William Bennett. *Abham, Buckfastleigh, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.) January 1889.
- 2116 **Mayell**, Alfred Young. *76a Westbourne Grove, London, W.* 227, J.D., 2416. January 1904.
- 2117 **Mayell**, Herbert Young. *6 Carey Lane, London, E.C.* 227, W.M., 201. January 1904.
- 2118 **Mayer**, Charles. *29 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.* 398, 6. October 1910.
- 2119 **Mayer**, Ernest Eugene. *6 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.* 1769, P.M., 55. March 1907.
- 2120 **Mayers**, John. *Fern Holme, 7 Dee Hills Park, Boughton, Chester.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1905.
- 2121 **Mayers**, Moses. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.) January 1909.
- 2122 **Mayers**, William Henry Johnson. *Cairns, North Queensland.* P.Dis.G.D., Dis.G.So. Jan. 1904.
- 2123 **Mayhall**, John. *Springfield House, Horsforth, Leeds.* 304. October 1905.
- 2124 **Maynard**, John M. *10 Mayfair Avenue, Cranbrook Park, Ilford, Essex.* 2795, P.M., L.R., 1364, P.Z. May 1903.
- 2125 **Maynard**, Lewis H. *Bundaberg, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.) November 1907.

- 2126 **Mead**, Arthur Charles. 9 *Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 2851, P.M. March 1900.
- 2127 **Mead**, William Rayment. 33 *Wellington Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 1694, P.M., 1694. March 1902.
- 2128 **Meadows**, Benjamin Frederick. *Tywardreath, Beixhill-on-Sea.* P.Pr.G.W. January 1907.
- 2129 **Measor**, Frederick Ernest. 46 *Forest Drive West, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 2795, 1329. June 1907.
- 2130 **Medhurst**, Charles Spurgeon. 887 (S.C.) October 1907.
- 2131 **Medhurst**, F. *Hartfield, Elmfield Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1692, P.M. June 1907.
- 2132 **Meek**, James M. 6 *Nelson Terrace, Coatham, Redcar, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. October 1898.
- 2133 **Meese**, Constant. 1411 *Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, Cal., U.S.A.* 61. March 1909.
- 2134 ***Mehta**, Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoj., J.P., C.I.E. 55 *Canning Street, Calcutta.* P.Dis.G.D. June 1891.
- 2135 ***Meikle**, John. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M., 2566. November 1900.
- 2136 **Mella**, Frederick. 36 *Aynhoe Road, Brook Green, London, W.* Zum Stillen Tempel. Oct. 1902.
- 2137 **Mendelssohn**, Sidney. 21 *Kensington Court Gardens, London, W.* 1409, P.M. January 1889.
- 2138 **Mercer**, Harry. 13 *Hartington Road, Ealing, London, W.* 382. P.M. November 1902.
- 2139 **Mercer**, William. 44 *Bedford Row, London, W.C.* 1677. May 1907.
- 2140 **Mercer**, William Hill. *Mercer Millinery Co., Wellesley Street West, Auckland, New Zealand.* 87. January 1904.
- 2141 **Meredith**, Sir James Creed, LL.D. *Clonevin, Pembroke Road, Dublin.* Deputy Grand Master. March 1898.
- 2142 **Merrick**, Robert Warren, M.D. 124, *Edith Road, West Kensington, London, W.* 694. March 1906.
- 2143 **Merrill**, Arthur William. 671 *36th Street, Oakland, Cal., U.S.A.* 61. June 1908.
- 2144 **Mertens**, Constant. *Glenelg, Enfield, Middlesex.* 2686. May 1904.
- 2145 **Meserve**, Rev. Harry Chamberlain. *The Manse, Danbury, Conn., U.S.A.* Springfield, P.Ch., *Morning Star.* May 1907.
- 2146 **Metcalfe**, William. *Mount Pleasant, Cheshunt, Herts.* Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.). November 1900.
- 2147 **Metz**, A. L. *Trelane University, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* 102. May 1910.
- 2148 **Metzner**, Percy Estcourt. *Lancaster House, Richmond, Surrey.* 2029, P.M. May 1907.
- 2149 **Meyer**, Robert. 13 *University Square, Belfast.* 243, P.M., 36. March 1906.
- 2150 **Meymott**, Sydney. *L. & S. W. Bank, Broadway, Ealing, London, W.* 847. November 1901.
- 2151 **Michael**, Dr. Gustave. *Bayham House, 135 West End Lane, London, N.W.* 185. March 1901.
- 2152 **Michell**, Theo. *Trewirgie, Wellington Road, Bournemouth.* 260, P.M., P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Madras. November 1903.
- 2153 **Middlebrook**, William. 31-32 *Whitefriargate, Hull.* 250, 250. May 1907.
- 2154 **Middleton**, Richard Stephenson. *Oakdene, Oaks West, Sunderland.* 2934, P.M., 97. Oct. 1908.
- 2155 **Middleton**, Thomas. *Adrian House, Falkirk, N.B.* 16, P.M., 18, 120, 210, Pr.G.Jeweller, Stirlings. October 1907.
- 2156 **Mildren**, W. L. *Station Road, Stanley, R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 1398, P.M. May 1905.
- 2157 **Miles**, Charles George. c/o *T. Birch & Co., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 711. P.Dis.G.D., E.Div., S. Africa. March 1888.
- 2158 **Miles**, William Henry. 86 *Mile End Road, London, E.* 177, P.M. October 1907.
- 2159 **Millar**, George W. 64 *Duane Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 271, P.M., 241, May 1897.
- 2160 **Millar**, James. *Ketchikan, Alaska, U.S.A.* P.M. May 1909.
- 2161 **Miller**, Edward Holl. 81 *Chardmore Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1395, W.M., 1395. March 1908.
- 2162 ***Miller**, James Cram. *Chantry, Ugie, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.* 654 (S.C.), 291, (S.C.). January 1904.
- 2163 **Miller**, John. *Strone, Butler Avenue, Harrow-on-the-Hill.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.So., Arg. Rep. January 1901.
- 2164 **Miller**, William. *Mount Edgumbe, First Avenue, Denville, Havant.* P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C., P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.). March 1904.
- 2165 **Millett**, Robert Percy. 22 *Oakley Square, London, N.W.* 190. March 1907.
- 2166 **Millichamp**, George Henry. *Bartolomé Mitre 544, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 1025, P.M., Pres.Dis.B.G.P., 617, P.Z., Dis.G.Sc.N. November 1909.
- 2167 **Millington**, James. *Station Road, Horsforth, near Leeds.* P.Pr.G.D.C. (Craft and R.A.), W. Yorks. May 1893.
- 2168 **Mills**, John. *Yarmouth, I.W.* 2838. October 1908.
- 2169 **Mills**, John W. 33 *Ashford Avenue, Priory Road, Hornsey, London, N.* 1227. October 1909.
- 2170 **Millward**, Alfred A. 6 *St. George's Terrace, Primrose Hill, London, N.W.* 2168. May 1903.

- 2171 **Milne**, John Taylor. *Bridge Inn, Tarvin Road, Chester.* 667, P.M., 721. May 1905.
- 2172 **Minchin**, Humphrey Alexander. *Trevandrum, Trevancore, South India.* P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Madras. May 1907.
- 2173 **Miners**, James Frederick. *Klipdam Cape, Griqualand, South Africa.* 2486, P.M. January 1908.
- 2174 **Mitchell**, Albert George. *Public School, Corrimal, New South Wales.* 59. June 1900.
- 2175 **Mitchell**, Frederick William. *Russell House, Russell Hill Road, Purley, Surrey.* 55, P.M., 1013, 172, P.So. January 1896.
- 2176 **Mitchell**, William Taylor. *Armenian Street, Blacktown, Madras.* P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.H. October 1894.
- 2177 **Mitchell**, William Woods. *Maltravers House, Arundel, Sussex.* 3164, I.G., 3164, P.So. May 1910.
- 2178 **Moar**, John Ingram. *6 Moor Street, London, W.* 813, P.M., L.R. March 1898.
- 2179 **Moffatt**, Alexander. *Arnotdale, Falkirk, N.B.* 16, P.M., Pr.Sub.G.M., Stirlings. **Grand Superintendent, Stirlingshire.** October 1907.
- 2180 ***Mogren**, Adolf Joseph Wilhelm Mauritz. *88 Thornhill Road, Handsworth, Staffs.* 2878, 482. January 1905.
- 2181 **Mold**, Charles John. *69 Carter Street, Walworth, London, S.E.* 1381, P.M. October 1906.
- 2182 **Mold**, Reginald. *Calle Uruguay 643, Dept. 2, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, England.** P.Dis.G.P. June 1901.
- 2183 **Molesworth**, Rev. Hugh Thomas. *Allora, Queensland.* P.Pr.G.W. (I.C.) October 1899.
- 2184 **Molloy**, Eustace Harper. *Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Hassan, India.* 1095, P.M. May 1903.
- 2185 **Moncrieff**, James, junr. *Carterton, Wairarapa, New Zealand.* **Senior Grand Warden, 10,** P.Z. November 1903.
- 2186 **Money**, Kyrle Eugene. *262 Balmoral Street, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* Assiniboine. June 1910.
- 2187 **Monk**, Albert. *21 Church Street, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Middlesex. June 1906.
- 2188 **Montague**, George Vere. *63 Croxted Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* 2728. January 1908.
- 2189 **Montague**, John Henry. *69 New Bond Street, London, W.* 2030, P.M. October 1896.
- 2190 **Monteith**, H. Campin. *Stanley House, Burlington Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1898.
- 2191 **Monteith**, John. *Stanleigh, Headingley, Leeds.* 1311, P.M. January 1905.
- 2192 **Montesole**, Max. *Authors' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London, S.W.* 1766. June 1901.
- 2193 **Moon**, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis S. Graham. *Junior United Service Club, St. James', London, S.W.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** June 1905.
- 2194 **Moor**, John Charlton. *28 North Azalea Terrace, Sunderland.* Pr.G.Sec., Durham. **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). November 1904.
- 2195 **Moore**, Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Montgomery John, R.A., C.I.E. *Madras.* **Past District Grand Master, Past District Grand Superintendent.** May 1893.
- 2196 **Moore**, William McLeod. *11 Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 3012. March 1907.
- 2197 **Morasso**, Alfred C. *Innisfail, Irish Town, Gibraltar.* 115, P.M., P.Dep.Dis.G.M. (S.C.), Dis.S.G.W., 115, P.Z., Dis.G.J. May 1909.
- 2198 **Morcombe**, Jos. E. *Editor of American Freemason, Storm Lake, Ia., U.S.A.* March 1910.
- 2199 **Mordaunt**, Francis George. *1a St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.* 190, P.M. May 1905.
- 2200 **Moreno**, Alberto Arturo. *918 Melpomene Street, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* 3 (C.R.C.). Oct. 1904.
- 2201 **Morgan**, Charles Thomas. *Thursley Copse, Farnham Lane, Haslemere, Surrey.* 1818. Jan. 1906.
- 2202 **Morgan**, John. *112 High Street, Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales.* 110, P.M., 110, P.Z. P.Pr.G.D. June 1906.
- 2203 **Morgan**, Rollin M. *38 Park Row, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 454, P.M., P.G.Stew. **Past Grand High Priest.** Rep.G.L. Scotland. March 1906.
- 2204 **Morison**, Donald Stuart. *c/o Cutler, Palmer & Co., Madras.* 150, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., 150, P.Z., Dis.G.Sc.E. January 1906.
- 2205 ***Morland**, Charles Henry Duncan, M.B., F.R.C.S. *Swatow, China.* 945. January 1902.
- 2206 **Morland**, John Thornhill, M.A. *Bath Street, Abingdon, Berks.* **Provincial Grand Master, Past Grand Deacon, Grand Superintendent.** June 1896.
- 2207 **Morren**, Peter McL. *Box 507, Pretoria, Transvaal.* 231. January 1906.
- 2208 **Morrieson**, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Walters. *42 Beaufort Gardens, London, S.W.* 1718, P.M., L.R. 2094, P.Z. October 1908.
- 2209 **Morris**, John Arthur, A.I.S.E. *The Priory, Port Hill, Shrewsbury.* 117. May 1910.

- 2210 **Morris**, Spencer William. 48 *Christchurch Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** January 1894.
- 2211 **Morrish**, Samuel William Furze, M.I.N.A. 6 *The Terrace, Keyham, Devonport.* 1593, P.M., L.R., 1593, P.Z. March 1898.
- 2212 ***Morsbach**, Walter. *Calle Libertad 730, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 1553, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.Pt., 1553, P.Z., P.Dis.A.G.Sc.E. January 1903.
- 2213 **Morton**, Francis William Watson. 39 *Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden.** June 1896.
- 2214 **Morton**, Joseph Hall, F.R.I.B.A. 50 *King Street, South Shields, co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1907.
- 2215 **Moses**, Myer. 67 *Greencroft Gardens, W. Hampstead, London, N.W.* 185, 185. May 1907.
- 2216 **Moss**, Bernard. Box 55, *Krugerdsorp, Transvaal.* 74 (D.C.). June 1905.
- 2217 **Moss**, William Edward. 7 *Rumford Street, Liverpool.* 357. March 1899.
- 2218 **Moulder**, Victor J., F.R.Hist.S. 7 *Lower Downs Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2694. March 1900.
- 2219 **Moule**, John. 38 *Snell Park, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* 1579. November 1906.
- 2220 **Mounsey**, Kenneth William. *Tientsin, N. China.* 1026, 2931, P.M. October 1907.
- 2221 **Mowbray**, Lieut. J. L. *United Service Club, Simla, India.* 691 (S.C.). June 1908.
- 2222 **Muggeridge**, Richard William. *The Brewery, Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E.* 1704, P.M. L.R., 1704, P.Z. March 1894.
- 2223 **Muir**, Robert Home. 31 *Percy Bank, Tynemouth.* 0 (S.C.), 53. October 1906.
- 2224 **Muirhead**, Alexander. 728 *Lovejoy Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 12, P.M., 3, P.H.P. Nov. 1907.
- 2225 **Mulchahey**, Edward Irving. 108 *Narragausett Avenue, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Lecturer.** 1. November 1902.
- 2226 **Muller**, Berthold Herman. 187 *Wardour Street, London, W.* 231, S.W. May 1910.
- 2227 **Müller**, R. 121 *Oxford Street, London, W.* 238. March 1902.
- 2228 **Mulliner**, A. F. *Dallington, Northampton.* 2380, P.M. November 1904.
- 2229 **Mullins**, Arthur Ernest. 48 *Peckham Road, London, S.E.* 1446, P.M., L.R., 720, P.Z. March 1893.
- 2230 **Munnik**, James Barry. *Town Hall, Wynberg, Cape Colony.* De Goede Hoop, P.M., *Woodstock.* June 1907.
- 2231 **Munro**, John. 12 *Newton Terrace, Hebburn-on-Tyne, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.D., 1119, P.Z. October 1905.
- 2232 **Murison**, John. 65 *Harmood Street, London, N.W.* 2168. March 1906.
- 2233 **Murphy**, Major J. J. 32 *Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, London, N.W.* 913, P.M. June 1900.
- 2234 **Murphy**, J. Keogh, M.D., F.R.C.S. 16 *Pembroke Crescent, London, W.* 2885, P.M. **Grand Steward.** January 1904.
- 2235 **Murray**, Alexander. c/o A. G. M. Gillott, Box 385, *San José, Costa Rica.* 3. October 1910.
- 2236 **Murray**, Alfred A. Arbuthnot, W.S., LL.B., F.R.S.E. 20 *Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh.* **Provincial Grand Master, Kincardineshire, Grand Scribe E.** Rep.G.L. Norway. Local Secretary for Edinburgh. March 1898.
- 2237 **Murray**, Donald. Box 4, *Boulder City, West Australia.* 902 (S.C.) January 1902.
- 2238 **Murray**, Donald. *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 2772. January 1910.
- 2239 **Murray**, Dr. J. *Spean House, Abbey Road, Burrow-in-Furness.* 1021, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. May 1905.
- 2240 **Murray**, James. *Kenwood, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.* 102, 437, P.M., 50, P.Z., Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.) March 1894.
- 2241 **Murray**, James. 271 *Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.* 2090. January 1907.
- 2242 **Murray**, Walter. F.C.B.B. y N.O., *Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.
- 2243 **Murrow**, Baron. *Highbury House, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 2189. March 1889.
- 2244 **Mutter**, William. *Superintendent Engineer, Bullock Bros. & Co., Lower Poozoondoung, Rangoon, Burma.* 617, P.M., P.Dis.G.D. March 1910.
- 2245 **Myers**, Dr. Charles S. *Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.* 1492, P.M. November 1908.
- 2246 **Myers**, Gabriel. *Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.* Star of the Border (D.C.) Oct. 1895.
- 2247 **Nadel**, Naley. c/o *Moses & Co., Mount Road, Madras.* P.Dis.A.G.Sec., 273, P.Z. March 1897.
- 2248 **Nagel**, Sigmund. *Operngasse 6, Vienna I., Austria.* January 1902.
- 2249 ***Nairne**, Perceval Alleyne. 3 *Crosby Square, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.)** March 1898.

- 2250 **Nalder**, Francis Henry. 104 *Gleneldon Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1556, 96. January 1906.
- 2251 **Napper**, Sidney. 9 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 1471, P.M., L.R. March 1898.
- 2252 **Nash**, George P. *Hawthorndene, Montserrat Road, London, S.W.* 2661, S.D. May 1907.
- 2253 **Nauwerck**, Curt. 47 *Beckenham Road, Beckenham.* 238. January 1909.
- 2254 **Nead**, Daniel Wunderlich, M.D. 492 *Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.* 631, P.M., 631, P.H.P. May 1905.
- 2255 **Neale**, Francis. *c/o Mr. Borman, Ingeniero White, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.
- 2256 **Neild**, John Reginald Jewsbury. 113 *Sloane Street, London, S.W.* 2127. November 1909.
- 2257 **Nellis**, Luther McAfee. 314 *West Fifth Street, Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* 17, P.M., 5. Jan. 1904.
- 2258 **Nelson**, Horace, D.C.L., J.P. *Barton Mill House, Canterbury.* 1118. May 1907.
- 2259 **Nelson**, Dr. Louis Allan. 220 *Lowry Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 5. June 1908.
- 2260 **Nelson**, Nels. Box 403, *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 17, P.M. June 1909.
- 2261 **Nelthorpe**, Alfred Edwin. *Lion Hotel, Latchington, near Burnham-on-Crouch.* 2589. Jan. 1906.
- 2262 **Nelthorpe**, Herbert Charles. *Lion Hotel, Latchington, near Burnham-on-Crouch.* 1549, 65. January 1905.
- 2263 **Neser**, Cecil Vintcent. Box 15, *Middleburg, Transvaal.* 794 (S.C.), J.D. October 1906.
- 2264 **Neterer**, Jeremiah. *Bellingham, Wash., U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** 12. Jan. 1908.
- 2265 **Nethersole**, Major Alfred Ralph, I.S.C. *St. Thomas' Mount, Madras.* 150, 150. March 1897.
- 2266 **Neuberger**, Frederick William. *The Elms, Halton, Feltham, Middlesex.* 1425. January 1906.
- 2267 **Newby**, Timothy. 35 *Boar Lane, Leeds.* 1042, P.M. January 1906.
- 2268 **Newby**, William George. *Bean Street, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1409, P.M., Dis.G.D.C., C.S. Africa. October 1905.
- 2269 **Newland**, Henry. 44 *Great Sutton Street, London, E.C.* 2925, P.M. October 1905.
- 2270 **Newman**, Alfred. Box 23, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 770 (S.C.), P.M., 231 (S.C.), P.Z. Oct. 1896.
- 2271 **Newman**, James Robert. *Graylingwell, Chichester.* 38, Sec., 38, Sc.N. October 1910.
- 2272 **Newman**, William Edwin, M.I.Mech.E. *Lyngate, Sheringham, Norfolk.* 2602, P.M., 2602, J. May 1908.
- 2273 **Newman**, Rev. W. J. Hermann. *East Dean Vicarage, Chichester.* 175, 38 P.M. March 1902.
- 2274 **Newport**, Howard Oliver, J.P., F.R.Hist.S. *Kamerunga, Cairns, North Queensland.* 2139, P.M., 2139, P.Z. October 1904.
- 2275 **Newstead**, Robert. *Johnson Topical Laboratory, University of Liverpool.* 721. March 1905.
- 2276 **Newstead**, W. J. 117 *Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* 1973, P.M. Nov. 1899.
- 2277 **Newton**, Lt.-Col. J. W. Marsden. *Junior United Service Club, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft and R.A.). October 1908.
- 2278 **Nicholl**, Cecil Hume. 1 *Mackenzie Road, Mill Road, Cambridge.* 88, 88. October 1909.
- 2279 **Nicholls**, Harry. *Rupert Cottage, Bedford Park, London, W.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). November 1903.
- 2280 **Nichols**, H. Bertram. 51 *Palace Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* 1180, P.M., 1016, P.Z. May 1898.
- 2281 **Nickel**, Dr. August Ferdinand Alexander. *Perleberg, Germany.* Zur Perle. October 1895.
- 2282 **Nicklin**, John Bailey. *Chattanooga, Tenn., U.S.A.* P.M. March 1892.
- 2283 **Nicol**, Jan Sinclair. *Western Telegraph Co., Caixa no Correio 117, Pernambuco, Brazil.* 239 (Portugal C.). October 1909.
- 2284 **Nicol**, John Coulson. *Elmdon Lodge, Acocks Green, Birmingham.* 74, P.M. June 1899.
- 2285 **Nicoll**, Brydon Haywood. 568 *Chapman Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 55, P.M., 3, P.H.P. November 1907.
- 2286 **Nixon**, Dr. Edward John. Box 57, *Heidelberg, Transvaal.* 2354, P.M. May 1898.
- 2287 **Nixon**, John Clarke. *West Riding Asylum, Menstone, Leeds.* 1522. October 1899.
- 2288 **Noakes**, J. Norman. *The Brewery, Bermondsey, London, S.E.* 92, P.M., L.R., 92, P.Z. March 1901.
- 2289 **Nobbs**, Walter W. 71 *Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.* 1929. May 1907.
- 2290 **Nock**, George Arthur. *National Provincial Bank of England, Crediton, Devon.* 1896, P.M., 1010, P.Z. January 1889.
- 2291 **Nock**, Guy Henry. *Bradda, Shifnal, Salop.* 395. May 1901.
- 2292 **Nockolds**, A. G. *Saffron Walden, Essex.* 1280. March 1907.
- 2293 **Nodder**, Samuel James. *F.C.B.B.y N.O., Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.
- 2294 **Noel**, William. *Dept. Agriculture & Mines, St. John's, Newfoundland.* 776, 9 (N.S.), P.So. January 1910.

- 2295 **Nolan**, James Joseph. 10 & 11 *Fetter Lane*, London, E.C. 183, 1928. January 1908.
- 2296 **Norfolk**, Thomas. 77 *Athol Road*, Bradford. 600. January 1888.
- 2297 **Norman**, Edwin Arthur. 111 *Balfour Road*, Highbury, London, N. 1767, L.R. January 1906.
- 2298 **Norman**, George, M.R.C.S. 12 *Brock Street*, Bath. 41, P.M., 41, P.Pr.G.W., Somerset. Nov. 1895.
- 2299 ***Northall-Laurie**, Dudley. 602 *Harvester Building*, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. 1159 (E.C.). October 1906.
- 2300 **Northend**, John William. 8 *Norfolk Row*, Sheffield. 2558, 1239. October 1907.
- 2301 **Northwood**, William. 56 *Rideau Street*, Ottawa, Ont., Canada. Dis.Dep.G.M. May 1905.
- 2302 ***Norton**, Eardley. *Bar Library*, Calcutta. 1189, P.M. November 1895.
- 2303 **Norton**, James Stephen. 8 *Broad Street*, Hereford. P.Pr.G.D. March 1900.
- 2304 **Norton-Knight**, Arthur Gerald. c/o *Parry & Co.*, Madras. 1198, 1198. November 1906.
- 2305 **Nowell**, Gilbert Henry. 20 *Whitecross Street*, Barton-on-Humber. 1447, P.M. November 1909.
- 2306 **Nunn**, Thomas Frederick. Box 221, *Bulawayo*, Rhodesia. 2566. May 1907.
- 2307 **Nutt**, Ernest Smith. 39 *Rutland Park*, Sheffield. 1239, 1239. November 1907.
- 2308 **Nuttall**, John Robert, F.R.Hist.S. 13 *Thornfield*, Lancaster. 1051, P.M., 1051, P.Z. Local Secretary for North Lancashire. May 1899.
- 2309 **Nye**, Frank. *Oxford House*, Littlehampton. 56, J.W., 56, Sc.N. January 1910.
- 2310 **O'Connell**, John. *Marine Barracks*, Naval Station, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash., U.S.A. 350. January 1909.
- 2311 **Odell**, Oswald Thomas. 151 *Church Street*, Lower Edmonton, London, N. 1237. May 1907.
- 2312 **O'Donnell**, Francis H. E. 2728 *Hillegass Avenue*, Berkeley, Cal., U.S.A. P.M., P.H.P. October 1900.
- 2313 **O'Duffy**, John. 54 *Rutland Square*, Dublin. 249, P.M. **Grand Janitor, Captain of Blue Vail.** January 1899.
- 2314 **Oertel**, Theodore Eugene. *Augusta*, Ga., U.S.A. 166, 2. May 1908.
- 2315 **O'Hara**, James. 18 *Cope Street*, Dublin. LIII., XI. May 1904.
- 2316 **Ohlerich**, Heinrich, A. E. D. *British Vice-Consul*, Rostock, Germany. Zu den drei Sternen, Dep.W.M. November 1907.
- 2317 **Oldroyd**, Henry J. 51 *Louis Street*, Hull. 57, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. March 1906.
- 2318 **Oliver**, Andrew. 5 *Queen's Gardens*, Lancaster Gate, London, W. 263, 2416. May 1900.
- 2319 **Oliver**, Rev. Henry Francis, M.A. *Leslie Lodge*, Worthing. 2086, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch., 2086, P.Z. May 1903.
- 2320 **Oliver**, H. St. John. *Junior Carlton Club*, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 143, P.M., L.R. Oct. 1906.
- 2321 **Oram**, William Adams. *Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank*, Bombay. P.Dis.G.D., Japan. May 1897.
- 2322 **Orams**, Edward. *Avenue Cottage*, Park Lane, Norwich. 52, P.M. March 1907.
- 2323 **Orlady**, Hon. George Boal. *Huntingdon*, Pa., U.S.A. **Past Grand Master.** 201, P.H.P. October 1905.
- 2324 **Ormsbee**, James Jackson. c/o *El Paso Smelting Works*, El Paso, Tex., U.S.A. 505, P.M., 157. October 1906.
- 2325 **Ormsby**, Horatio Nelson. Box 81, *Denver*, Transvaal. 3167, Sec., 3167, P.So. October 1910.
- 2326 **Ormsby**, Capt. Robert Daly. *H.M.S. Russell*, Mediterranean. 2649, J.D., 2649, P.So. October 1909.
- 2327 **O'Rorke**, William Joseph. 22 *Lister Gate*, Nottingham. P.Pr.A.G.D.C. Local Secretary for Nottingham. January 1898.
- 2328 **Orr**, William Arthur Wellesley. *Mendip Cottage*, Coombe Warren, Kingston-on-Thames. 1375, P.M., 1387. May 1910.
- 2329 **Ortner**, Evan. *Felday*, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, London, S.E. 2140, P.M., 3279, W.M., 140, J. October 1907.
- 2330 **Ortwell**, Richard. *Maldon*, Essex. 1024, P.M., 1224, P.Z. November 1894.
- 2331 **Osborne**, Albert. *Northfield House*, Ilfracombe. 1135. November 1908.
- 2332 **Osborne**, Edmund Arthur. *Auditor, Ferro-Carril del Norte*, Guatemala. **Past Grand Secretary, Costa Rica.** November 1901.
- 2333 **Osborne**, H. J. 13 *Union Street*, Ryde, I.W. 175, P.M., 1884, D.C., 175, P.Z. Oct. 1907.
- 2334 **Osler**, Thomas Andrew. Box 49, *Salisbury*, Rhodesia. 2479. May 1905.
- 2335 **Overton**, Frank. 4 *Oakwood Avenue*, Beckenham, Kent. 1556. January 1906.
- 2336 **Owen**, F. W. 18 *Barrett's Grove*, Stoke Newington, London, N. 1981. March 1904.
- 2337 **Owen**, Frank. 55-56 *Bishopsgate Street Without*, London, E.C. March 1909.

- 2338 **Owen**, S. Walshe, L.R.C.P. 10 *Shepherd's Bush Road, London, W.* 901, P.M., 201, P.Z. Oct. 1898.
- 2339 **Owen**, Walter Thomas, A.C.A., F.R.G.S. 55 *New Street, Birmingham.* 925, 1016. January 1903.
- 2340 **Owens**, E. J. M. 20 *Leopold Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2466, P.M. January 1909.
- 2341 **Oxbrow**, Alfred William. 7 *Old Haymarket, Norwich.* 807, P.M., 807, P.So. October 1907.
- 2342 **Oxenford**, Matthew Fletcher. 81 *Balham Park Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 1820, P.M. January 1906.
- 2343 **Owst**, Capt. Arthur Robert, F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C.T. *Inverlochty, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 3432, W.M., P.Pr.G.D., Surrey. October 1910.
- 2344 **Page**, Alfred. 25 *King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.* 79, P.M. March 1899.
- 2345 **Page**, W. S. *Roding House, Woodford Bridge, Essex.* 186, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1894.
- 2346 **Page**, W. T. *Lynthorpe, Bromyard Road, Worcester.* Dep.Pr.G.M. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) Oct. 1896.
- 2347 **Paine**, Charles C. *Hillfield, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.* 2242, P.M. January 1900.
- 2348 **Painter**, Edwin Richard. *St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, London, E.C.* 766. May 1898.
- 2349 **Painting**, J. W. Box 429, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 81 (D.C.) June 1908.
- 2350 **Pakes**, John James. *Invicta, Teddington Park, Teddington.* 871, P.M., 140, P.Z. January 1890.
- 2351 **Palmer**, Albert Charles. 3a *New London Street, London, E.C.* 1672, P.M. October 1908.
- 2352 **Palmer**, Frank T. 12 *Montpellier Avenue, Cheltenham.* 246, P.M. January 1901.
- 2353 **Palmer**, G. G. 1022. June 1909.
- 2354 **Palmer**, Henry. *Manor House, Medomsley, co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.A.G.So. June 1899.
- 2355 **Palmer**, Lieut. Cecil B., R.N. *c/o Junior United Service Club, London, S.W.* 2094, P.M. October 1908.
- 2356 **Palmer**, George William. 6 *Purnell Street, Wanganui, New Zealand.* 705, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Wellington, 23 (N.Z.C.), P.Z. January 1910.
- 2357 **Palmer**, John. 17 *Brand Lane, Ludlow, Salop.* 611, P.M., Sec., 267. November 1906.
- 2358 **Palmer**, Philip Henry. *The Bungalow, Filsham Park, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W. January 1907.
- 2359 **Palmer**, William. *Alfredton, Maitland Road, Islington, Newcastle, New South Wales.* 3196, P.M. October 1907.
- 2360 ***Palmer-Thomas**, R. 5 *Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.* 1929, P.M., 1929, P.Z. June 1891.
- 2361 **Papenfus**, Herbert B. Box 1032, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* Star of the Rand. October 1891.
- 2362 **Papworth**, Major Oliver, V.D. 9 *St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.H. June 1894.
- 2363 **Paramore**, David Lewis. *Snohomish, Wash., U.S.A.* 25, P.M. **Past Grand High Priest.** Rep.G.L. England. October 1893.
- 2364 **Parker**, The Hon. Frederick H., Judge, M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S. *Roseau, Dominica, Leeward Islands, West Indies.* 2277, P.M., 2402, P.Z. November 1902.
- 2365 **Parker**, George Phillips. 3 *Ormonde Terrace, London, N.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Deputy Grand Registrar** (R.A.). June 1898.
- 2366 **Parker**, Horatio Hyde. 424 *Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 2, 18, P.K. May 1907.
- 2367 **Parker**, T. R. *Victoria Avenue, Crosby, Lancashire.* 1380. November 1908.
- 2368 **Parker**, William. *Tynedale, Church Road, Low Fell, Gateshead, Durham.* 3067, P.M. June 1907.
- 2369 **Parker**, William. 5 *Milk Street, London, E.C.* 1851, P.M., 1851, P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Surrey. March 1908.
- 2370 **Parrett**, Frederick James. *Verona House, Station Road, Herne Bay, Kent.* 1273, S.D., 1273. May 1909.
- 2371 **Parry**, Charles Stewart. Box 46, *Randfontein, Transvaal.* 979 (S.C.), P.M. October 1907.
- 2372 ***Parry**, Edward Hallmark. *Castle Lodge, Duffield, Derby.* 482, P.M., 482. January 1905.
- 2373 **Parry**, Edwin. 4 *Montpelier Terrace, Swansea, Glamorgan.* 377, P.Pr.G.R., Worcestershire. June 1906.
- 2374 **Parsell**, Henry van Arsdale. 458 *Penna. Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.* 16. Oct. 1907.
- 2375 **Parslow**, William. 5 *Fountaine Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1227. October 1909.
- 2376 **Parson**, Charles H. *Golden, B.C., Canada.* 11. May 1904.
- 2377 **Parsons**, Dudley St. Leger. *Kuala Lumpur, Malay States.* 2337, Treas. January 1908.
- 2378 **Parsons**, James. 346 *South Lambeth Road, London, S.E.* 1446, P.M., 720, P.Z. January 1905,

- 2379 **Partridge**, Samuel Steads. 91 *De Montfort Square, Leicester*. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). January 1889.
- 2380 **Passmore**, Herbert. 70 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* 2545. January 1907.
- 2381 **Pastfield**, John Robinson. *Prince's Street South, St. Thomas, Exeter*. 2659, P.M. March 1897.
- 2382 **Paton**, John. *London & River Plate Bank, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina*. 1553, P.M., P.Dis.G.Sup.W., 1553, P.Z., P.Dis.G.So. November 1906.
- 2383 **Patt**, Ornam Leonard, junr. *c/o Dept. of Public Works, City Hall, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 21, P.M., 1. June 1908.
- 2384 ***Pattani**, Prabashankar Dalpatram, Diwan. *Bhavnagar, India*. 2787. October 1904.
- 2385 **Patterson**, J. W. 20 *South Road, West Hartlepool*. 2462. January 1903.
- 2386 **Patterson**, Major W. G. *Staff Office, Adelaide, South Australia*. 72 (V.C.) January 1907.
- 2387 **Patterson**, W. R. 199 *Piccadilly, London, W.* 10. May 1910.
- 2388 **Payne**, George. 68 *Dalwath Road, Cambourne, Cornwall, and Krugersdorp, Transvaal*. 2643. October 1908.
- 2389 **Payne**, Herbert James. 2 *Cintra Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.* 190. May 1907.
- 2390 **Paynter**, Rev. Francis Samuel. *Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex*. 3183, Pr.G.Ch., 276. March 1910.
- 2391 ***Paynter**, Henry Harold. *Coolgardie, Western Australia*. 900 (S.C.), P.M., 287 (S.C.), P.Z. November 1902.
- 2392 **Pearce**, Christopher. 73 *Commercial Road, Bournemouth*. P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Hants and Isle of Wight (Craft and R.A.) Local Secretary for Bournemouth. March 1901.
- 2393 **Pearce**, Gilbert B. *The Beeches, Hayle, Cornwall*. P.Pr.G.W. Librarian Coombe Masonic Library, Hayle. March 1887.
- 2394 **Pearce**, Lot Livermore. *Salem, Or., U.S.A.* **Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest**. October 1907.
- 2395 **Pearce**, Percy Trevarthian. 16 *Princess Square, Plymouth*. 2727, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. May 1906.
- 2396 **Pearson**, Rev. Thomas. *The Rectory, Blackrock, co. Dublin*. 357, P.M. January 1905.
- 2397 **Pearston**, Joseph Osborne. 4 *Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.* 2087, I.G. October 1910.
- 2398 **Peck**, Andrew. 1345 *Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 719, 209. October 1891.
- 2399 **Peck**, Michael Charles. *Park Villa, The Valley, Scarborough*. **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1892.
- 2400 ***Peek**, Rev. Richard. *St. Magnus the Martyr, Lower Thames Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Chaplain**. May 1888.
- 2401 **Peers**, William. *Brookside Villa, Hoole, Chester*. 721, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas. May 1905.
- 2402 **Pegge**, William Thomas. *Colston, Penn Hill Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset*. 757, 215 (S.C.), P.Z. June 1906.
- 2403 **Pegler**, Stephen Francis, J.P. *Amcott House, Retford, Notts*. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.) March 1908.
- 2404 **Pellon**, José F. *Cienfuegos, Cuba*. **Past Grand Master**. May 1893.
- 2405 **Penley**, W. S. *Great Queen Street Theatre, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.) March 1904.
- 2406 **Pennefather**, J. Francis H. 47 *Marine Parade, Lowestoft*. 1452, J.W., 71, Sc.N. March 1910.
- 2407 **Penny**, Major J., I.M.S. *Grindlay & Co., Parliament Street, London, S.W.* 1268, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Burma, 1268, P.Z., P.Dis.G.St.B. (R.A.), Burma. March 1901.
- 2408 **Pentz**, Henry Home Ley. *Athens Villa, Mouille Point, Cape Town*. L. de Goede Hoop. Jan. 1899.
- 2409 **Perceval**, John James. *Barntown, Wexford*. Dep.Pr.G.M. May 1899.
- 2410 **Percival**, Michael Passawer. *Turf Club, Cairo*. 357. January 1903.
- 2411 **Perkins**, Edward Payson. *Chester Hill, Woodchester, Gloucestershire*. 2709. March 1903.
- 2412 **Perkins**, G. J. *High Street, Staines, Middlesex*. 2536, P.M., 2536, P.Z. March 1905.
- 2413 **Perram**, Charles Herbert. 55 *Bromham Road, Bedford*. 2490, P.M., 540, 3286, 2546. March 1909.
- 2414 **Perrin**, William Gordon. *Clears Corner, Manor Road, Reigate, Surrey*. 1593. May 1907.
- 2415 **Perrott**, Robert Rees. *Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth, South Africa*. 711, P.M., P.Dis.G.W. Local Secretary for South Africa, E.Div. May 1902.
- 2416 **Perry**, Alfred Henry. Box 177, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia*. 2566, P.M., 2566. January 1908.
- 2417 **Peschek**, Julius. 44 *Wellington Road, Charlton, Kent*. 1681. January 1904.
- 2418 **Peters**, Frederick William. Box 747, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*. January 1889.
- 2419 **Peters**, Herbert William. 12 *New Main Street, Kimberley, South Africa*. Dis.G.Sec., C.S. Africa. June 1888.
- 2420 **Pettigrew**, George Atwood. *Sioux Falls, S.D., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary**. Oct. 1894.

- 2421 **Pettman**, Rev. Charles. *The Parsonage, Queenstown, South Africa*. Dis.G.Ch., South Africa. E.Div. March 1906.
- 2422 **Pfeifer**, Arthur Otto Bruno. 14 Trinity Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 1425. May 1906.
- 2423 **Pflug**, B. 128 Broadfield Road, Hither Green, London, S.E. 238. March 1906.
- 2424 **Phelps**, W. E. *The Cross Ways*, Chevening, Sevenoaks. 1670, P.M., 2395. January 1898.
- 2425 **Philipson**, Ferdinand. *Tordenskjoldsgade 24, Copenhagen, Denmark*. Ferdinande Caroline, Hamburg. May 1893.
- 2426 **Phillips**, Ebenezer S. 1120 Kossuth Street, Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A. 3, 13. March 1894.
- 2427 **Phillips**, Edward. 30 Orchard Street, Portman Square, London, W. 16, P.M., 715, L.R. March 1907.
- 2428 **Phillips**, Fred. *Nantcock, Newport, Monmouth*. Dep.Pr.G.M. May 1906.
- 2429 **Phillips**, Major George Ingleton. 2 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, London, E.C. P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.S.B., Berks., P.Pr.G.So., Oxon. June 1907.
- 2430 **Phillips**, George Thorne. *Wokingham, Berks*. 2437. June 1896.
- 2431 **Phillips**, James Thomas. 97 Osbourne Road, Forest Gate, London, E. 2291. May 1907.
- 2432 **Phillips**, Thomas. *Glantawe, Poplar Avenue, Edgbaston, Birmingham*. 1163. March 1906.
- 2433 **Phillipps**, W. Herbert. *Adelaide, South Australia*. 38, P.M. May 1898.
- 2434 **Philpott**, James John. 62 Newbold Road, Chesterfield. 2373, 681. January 1907.
- 2435 **Phorson**, Peter, M.I.N.A. *Glen Lea, Roker, Sunderland*. 97, 97, Sc.N. October 1908.
- 2436 **Pickance**, Col. William John. 19 Grosse Tour, Avenue Louise, Brussels, Belgium. 1971. P.Pr.G.W., Hants. & I.W. November 1905.
- 2437 **Pickering**, George Alfred. *Guildhall, London, E.C*. 29, P.M., P.G.Stew. March 1892.
- 2438 **Pickersgill**, Charles Phillips. 3 Marlborough Terrace, Dewsbury, Yorks. P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). October 1898.
- 2439 **Pickett**, Jacob, M.D. *Kapiti, 79, Durring's Road, Reigate, Surrey*. 766, P.M. January 1895.
- 2440 **Pickett**, John. *Tauringa, Thames, New Zealand*. **Grand Superintendent of Works**. May 1893.
- 2441 **Pickford**, Alfred. *Sunnyside, Hydro Avenue, West Kirby, Cheshire*. 1375, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas. P.Pr.A.G.Sc.E., W. Lancs. June 1898.
- 2442 **Pickford**, Joseph James. *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield*. 1239, 139. Oct. 1907.
- 2443 **Pike**, Herbert Watson, I.C.S. *Sitapur, India*. P.Dis.G.W., Madras, 391, P.H. October 1896.
- 2444 **Pilkington**, Edward Fielden. *The Headlands, Prestwich, near Manchester*. 859, 859. June 1907.
- 2445 **Pilkington**, Rev. J. Holme. *The Rectory, Framlingham, Suffolk*. **Past Grand Chaplain, Grand Superintendent**. June 1903.
- 2446 **Pinckard**, George Josiah. *Box 1759, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest**. Rep.G.L.England. May 1887.
- 2447 **Piper**, Arthur W. *Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia*. 38. January 1904.
- 2448 **Pirie-Gordon**, Harry. *Gwernvale, Crickhowel, South Wales*. 357, 1523, 357. October 1906.
- 2449 **Pitcher**, Alfred Holman. 34 Grange Avenue, Chapeltown Road, Leeds. 2538, 2538. May 1906.
- 2450 **Pithie**, Dr. Alexander Drimmie. *Bellevue, Lynton, Hants*. 319, 3099, S.W., 319, Sc.N. June 1909.
- 2451 **Pittman**, J. J. *Elm View, Waddon Marsh Lane, Croydon, Surrey*. 538, P.M. March 1897.
- 2452 **Pitts**, Alva Grenelle. 55 Equity Building, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. 357, 133. Local Secretary for Michigan. March 1899.
- 2453 **Platt**, Col. Henry, C.B. *Gorddinog, Llanfairfechan, North Wales*. **Provincial Grand Master, North Wales. Past Grand Deacon. Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). May 1905.
- 2454 **Plenderleath**, Capt. Claude W. M. *Blythe, Dawlish, Devon*. 112, Sec., 2612, P.M., 1629. October 1907.
- 2455 **Plews**, William John. *Heath Bank, Colwyn Bay, North Wales*. 2610, P.M., 111. November 1901.
- 2456 **Pleydell-Bouverie**, The Hon. Stuart. *High Barn, Godalming, Surrey*. 1591. June 1904.
- 2457 **Plimley**, Fred. *Bodvean, Belle Vue Gardens, Shrewsbury*. 117. October 1906.
- 2458 **Plumbe**, Rowland, F.R.I.B.A. 13 Fitzroy Square, London, W. **Past Grand Superintendent of Works. Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1896.
- 2459 **Plummer**, F. 34 Finlay Street, Fulham Palace Road, London, S.W. 144. October 1907.
- 2460 **Plummer**, H. B. W., M.D. *West Bromwich, Staffs*. 2784, P.M. March 1903.
- 2461 **Pocklington**, W. H. *Fernlea, Woodside Park Road, North Finchley, London, N*. 1288, P.M., L.R. May 1898.
- 2462 **Pocknell**, John Edmund. 55 Croftdown Road, Highgate Road, London, N.W. 183. March 1906.

- 2463 **Pocock**, F. Ernest, M.D. *The Limes, St. Mark's Road, North Kensington, London, W.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies. Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1904.
- 2464 **Pocock**, Percy Vivian. *Receiver of Revenue, Zeerust, Transvaal.* 1747. May 1906.
- 2465 **Poignant**, Axel Jonas Alfred. *9 York Road, Harrogate, Yorks.* 289, 289. March 1909.
- 2466 **Pollard**, Benjamin. *156 Ayres Road, Old Trafford, Manchester.* 993, P.M., 993. January 1908.
- 2467 **Pollard**, Joseph. *51 Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. October 1899.
- 2468 **Pontifex**, Reginald Dudley. *543, Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 901 (E.C.). May 1904.
- 2469 **Ponton**, William Nisbet, Lt.-Col., K.C., M.A. *Belleville, Ont., Canada.* 11, 123, Dis.Dep.G.M., 72. October 1906.
- 2470 **Pool**, Arthur G. *North Parade, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121. January 1903.
- 2471 **Poole**, Clement Vaughan. *50 Unthank Road, Norwich.* 93, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. October 1902.
- 2472 **Poole**, Edmund. *15 Kensington Mansions, Earls Court, London, S.W.* 7, P.M., P.G.Stew., 534, J. May 1907.
- 2473 **Poole**, Ernest Alfred. *Casilla de Correo 216, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 1553, 1553. June 1909.
- 2474 **Poole**, William Richard. *17 Bovill Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.* 65. March 1906.
- 2475 **Pope**, Alexander Winthrop. *Newton, Mass., U.S.A.* Rabboni, Boston. March 1905.
- 2476 ***Pope**, Edward Barfoot George. 617, 617. May 1892.
- 2477 **Pope**, Seth L. *Box 256, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** Local Secretary for Oregon. January 1899.
- 2478 **Postans**, Frederic Holmes. *1 Victoria Grove, Friern Park, North Finchley, London, N.* 2956. June 1910.
- 2479 **Potter**, Frederick William. *36 Mayfield Avenue, Chiswick, London, W.* 720. January 1906.
- 2480 **Potter**, Henry. *60-64 Artillery Lane, London, E.* 1622, P.M., 2712, S.W., 2884, P.M., L.R. November 1909.
- 2481 **Potter**, Robert. *Rockleigh, Gledholt, Huddersfield.* 275, P.M., 61, P.Z. June 1900.
- 2482 **Potter**, Sidney Paul. *59 Warrior Square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 40, P.M., 40. March 1909.
- 2483 **Potts**, James Rowland. *14 Warwick Terrace, Plumstead, Kent.* 1472, 1472. November 1906.
- 2484 **Pound**, Roscoe. *Harvard University School of Law, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.* 54 (Ill.). June 1902.
- 2485 **Pounder**, Festus Kelly. *St. John's Terrace, Enniscorthy, co. Wexford.* 270, P.M., 935, P.K., Pr.G.I.G., Wicklow & Wexford. May 1904.
- 2486 **Powell**, Arthur Cecil. *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Bristol, 187, P.Z. November 1902.
- 2487 **Powell**, Frederick Atkinson. J.P., F.R.I.B.A. *344 Kennington Road, London, S.E.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). November 1887.
- 2488 **Powell**, James William. *c/o Hammond & Co., Osborne Street, Hull.* 250. January 1906.
- 2489 **Powell**, John Dowding. *Forest Side, Epping.* 2721, J.D., 3114. May 1910.
- 2490 **Powell**, Stanley Langhorne. *Stockwell Green, London, S.W.* 2741, W.M., 720. January 1906.
- 2491 **Powley**, George Henry, J.P. *9 Hamilton Road, Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Z.** Local Secretary for Auckland. October 1891.
- 2492 **Pratt**, J. H. *G.N. & L.N.W. Rly., Refreshment Room, Melton Mowbray.* 1130. March 1906.
- 2493 **Prescott**, David Sauboon. *407 Sprague Avenue, Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.* **Deputy Grand Master.** 2. January 1908.
- 2494 **Prested**, Harry. *Elthorne Road, Holloway, London, N.* 2804. November 1906.
- 2495 **Price**, Alfred Bryant. *53 West Ninetieth Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon.** 2, P.H.P. Rep.G.L., G.C., Indian Territory. June 1906.
- 2496 **Price**, James Henry. *Oxley's Hotel, Picton, New Zealand.* 156, J.W., 25. March 1908.
- 2497 **Price**, Robert F. *27 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.* May 1908.
- 2498 **Prillewitz**, Johannes Marius. *2 Coleman Street, London, E.C.* San Jan. (D.C.). January 1904.
- 2499 ***Prime**, William C. *Rye, N.Y., U.S.A.* 736, P.M., Dep.Dis.G.M., 12th Masonic District, New York. October 1906.
- 2500 **Pringle**, The Hon. John, C.M.G. *Cape Clear, Clonmel P.O., Jamaica.* **District Grand Master.** October 1910.
- 2501 **Probyn**, Lieut.-Col. Clifford. *55 Grosvenor Street, London, W.* **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft and R.A.). May 1897.

- 2502 **Probyn-Williams**, R. J., M.D. 13 *Welbeck Street, London, W.* **Senior Grand Deacon, Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1903.
- 2503 **Procter**, Alfred. 28 *Gillygate, York.* 236, P.M. *Pr.G.Sec., N. and E. Yorks.* 236. January 1897.
- 2504 **Proctor**, Frederick Stephen. *Cupar, Sask., Canada.* *P.Dis.Dep.G.M., Manitoba.* Local Secretary for Saskatchewan. October 1906.
- 2505 **Proctor**, John James Beauchamp. *Public School, Mafeking, South Africa.* *P.Dis.G.W., C.S. Africa.* May 1899.
- 2506 **Proctor**, John Thomas. 5, *De Merley Road, Morpeth, Northumberland.* *P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.A.G.Sc.E.* June 1907.
- 2507 **Prynn**, Fred. *Wingfield House, Thorn Bank, Plymouth.* 334. June 1898.
- 2508 ***Pryce**, Thomas Lawrence. Box 247, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 823, 2313. Local Secretary for Johannesburg. May 1890.
- 2509 **Puckett**, Harry. 1305. May 1908.
- 2510 **Pudsey**, Colonel Harry Fawcett. *The Hull, Sutton-on-Hull, E. Yorks.* *P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.H.* June 1889.
- 2511 **Pugh**, Charles Perkins. *Homsleigh, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.* 2992. January 1907.
- 2512 **Pulvermann**, Martin. 10 *Church Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* 19. October 1895.
- 2513 **Purton**, John Frederick. 83 *Fox Lane, Palmer's Green, London, N.* 1541, P.M., 1269. March 1901.
- 2514 **Quayle**, Mark. Box 919, *New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* 1 P.M. October 1889.
- 2515 **Quevli**, Dr. Christian. 1101½ *Tacoma Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* Novembsr 1908.
- 2516 **Quibell**, Rev. William. *The Vicarage, Hednesford, Staffs.* 1941, Sec., 1941. January 1910.
- 2517 **Rae**, Robert. Box 203, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1905.
- 2518 **Rainey**, James Jarvis. *Spilsby, Lincolnshire.* 426, 721. March 1890.
- 2519 **Ralling**, Thomas John. *Winnock Lodge, Colchester, Essex.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.).** January 1890.
- 2520 **Ramsden**, Ernest Western. *Pine Creek, Port Darwin, South Australia.* 294. October 1903.
- 2521 **Ranking**, Drory Fearon de l'Hoste, M.A., LL.D. 9 *Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, London, S.W.* 555. June 1910.
- 2522 **Rashleigh**, Lieut. Vernon Stanhope. *Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport.* 358, 261. Nov. 1907.
- 2523 **Rasmussen**, J. *Niel Juelsgade, 7, Copenhagen, Denmark.* Christian. June 1906.
- 2524 **Ratcliffe**, Charles. *Marton, Queen's Drive, Mossley Road, Liverpool.* 216, P.M., *P.Pr.G.D., W. Lancs.* 216, P.Z., *P.Pr.G.Sc.N., W. Lancs.* May 1892.
- 2525 **Rau**, Rangarao Vasudeva, B.A. *The Hermitage, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.* 569 (S.C.), P.M. June 1906.
- 2526 **Raunick**, John Martin Julius. *Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 21, P.M., 21. October 1908.
- 2527 **Ravenscroft**, William. *Briantcroft, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.* *P.Pr.G.W.* June 1907.
- 2528 **Rawlings**, Justly. 59 *Rosendale Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1671, S.W., 1671. May 1906.
- 2529 **Rawlinson**, Cecil John. *Oakfield, Crescent Road, Enfield.* 1228, P.M., L.R. May 1907.
- 2530 **Ray**, Arthur Robert. *Portelet, Carlton Drive, Leigh-on-Sea.* 2442, P.M. *P.Pr.G.Pt., Essex.* November 1909.
- 2531 **Raymond**, Henry Francis. *Garryowen, Victoria Park, Dorchester.* *P.Pr.G.D.* March 1888.
- 2532 **Read**, R. S. *Beaumont, St. Ives, Cornwall.* 1272, P.M. January 1895.
- 2533 **Read**, Richard Charles. 10 *Finsbury Square, London, E.C.* *P.Pr.G.D., Middlesex.* June 1902.
- 2534 **Rebman**, Francis Joseph. 1123 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 1768, P.M., 2000. Jan. 1897.
- 2535 **Reddish**, John Thomas. *Emscote, Marine Road, Prestatyn, North Wales.* 2609, 721. March 1905.
- 2536 **Reed**, W. H. *Rosslyn, Osterley Park Road, Southall, Middlesex.* 382, *P.Pr.G.Treas.* Jan. 1893.
- 2537 **Reep**, John Robertson. *Franklin House, South Norwood, London, S.E.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer (Craft and R.A.).** June 1890.
- 2538 **Reepmaker**, M. 37, *Westersingel, Rotterdam, Holland.* *Frédérick Royal.* June 1905.
- 2539 **Rees**, Herbert Percy Powell. *Brynderwen, Kew, Surrey.* 3012. March 1907.
- 2540 ***Rees**, Thomas Ernest. *Eastleigh, C.S.A.R., Transvaal.* 1366. March 1898.
- 2541 **Reeves**, Alexander Stewart. Box 2, *Witbank, Transvaal.* 3150, S.W. June 1909.
- 2542 **Reeves**, John G. *Lancaster, Fairfield County, O., U.S.A.* 57, P.M., 11. November 1905.

- 2543 **Reid**, Edwin James. *Stanthorpe, Glynde Road, Bexley Heath, Kent.* 2087, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Middlesex. October 1910.
- 2544 **Reid**, Lieut. George S. B. *Rocklands P.O., via Waverley, Cape Colony.* 2252, 2252. May 1902.
- 2545 **Reid**, James. Box 425, *Wellington, New Zealand.* 122. June 1908.
- 2546 **Reid**, Herbert Cartwright, M.I.C.E. 2 *The Terrace, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.* 2913, P.M. 2913, P.Z. March 1903.
- 2547 **Reid**, John. Box 1760, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 1022. January 1899.
- 2548 **Reid**, Robert Raymond. *Amite City, La., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master. Grand Scribe.** November 1904.
- 2549 **Reid**, William James Beavis. 871, P.M. May 1906.
- 2550 **Reinthal**, Jonas E., M.D. 80 *E. 81st Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 279, P.M. June 1904.
- 2551 **Reizenstein**, Henry. 2075. June 1903.
- 2552 **Renckert**, Albert. 15 *Kent House Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 3347. May 1909.
- 2553 **Rendle**, Rev. Alfred James, M.A. *St. Aldate House, Gloucester.* P.Dis.G.Ch., S. Africa, W.Div. March 1899.
- 2554 **Rennie**, John. *Spey Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.* 9 (N.Z.C.). October 1903.
- 2555 **Rensch**, Lieut. Bankier Gorge. *Eisenach, Germany.* *Zur Krone der Elisabeth.* March 1910.
- 2556 **Retallack-Moloney**, Joseph Henry. 199 *Romford Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W. 933, P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.), Essex. November 1894.
- 2557 **Reuter**, Rudolph Johannes. *Normannia, Weybridge, Surrey.* 2686. March 1906.
- 2558 **Reynolds**, Alfred L. 2 *Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon. Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1906.
- 2559 **Rhind**, Frederick Arthur. 24 *Elgin Avenue, London, W.* 2795, 1329. June 1907.
- 2560 **Rhodes**, Richard. *Eversley, Alfreda Road, Whitchurch, Cardiff.* 1754, 1754. January 1910.
- 2561 **Ricards**, Robert Flack. 14 *Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tasmania.* **Past Grand Warden.** October 1907.
- 2562 **Rich**, Harry Nelson. *Ladner, B.C., Canada.* **Deputy Grand Master.** January 1896.
- 2563 **Richards**, Charles. 78 *Bull Street, Birmingham.* 2897, P.M. January 1906.
- 2564 ***Richards**, George. *c/o Maurice Jenks & Co., 6 Old Jewry, London, E.C.* **Past District Grand Master, Transvaal.** October 1888.
- 2565 **Richards**, James Albert. 18 *Mattock Lane, Ealing, London, W.* 2030. November 1904.
- 2566 **Richards**, John. *Gergwenels, Colchester Road, Leyton, London, N.E.* 1227. March 1910.
- 2567 **Richards**, Samuel. *Freemasons' Hall, Perth, West Australia.* **Grand Inspector of Works.** June 1907.
- 2568 **Richards**, Sydney Thomas. *Trevon, Beulah Road, Thornton Heath.* 907. November 1906.
- 2569 **Richards**, Thomas George. *Rowsley, Derbyshire.* 2459. October 1902.
- 2570 **Richards**, Thomas Newman, 17 *Watergate Road, Chester.* 721, 721. January 1906.
- 2571 **Richards**, W. H. *National Provincial Bank, South Audley Street, London, W.* 1494. March 1907.
- 2572 **Richardson**, Bertie William. 25 *Warrenhurst Road, Fleetwood, Lancashire.* 2069. October 1905.
- 2573 **Richardson**, Charles Lindsey. 81 *New Bond Street, London, W.* 960, J.W., 960. May 1910.
- 2574 **Richardson**, Charles Willerton. *c/o Asquith & Lord, Ltd., Bombay.* 944, P.M., P.Dis.G.Ch. P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.). May 1905.
- 2575 **Richardson**, Frederick. *The Glen, Queen's Park, Chester.* 721, 721. October 1905.
- 2576 **Richardson**, George Henry. 38 *Perryn Road, East Acton, London, W.* 1387. March 1906.
- 2577 ***Richardson**, Harry, C.E. 5 *Somerset Road, Handsworth Wood, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Worcester-shire, P.Pr.A.G.So., Staffordshire. June 1900.
- 2578 **Richardson**, Henry. 4 *Church Street, Greenwich, London, S.E.* 140, P.M. March 1892.
- 2579 **Richardson**, Valentine. Box 421, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 952 (S.C.). October 1906.
- 2580 **Richardson**, William. *Guisborough, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., North and East Yorks. January 1898.
- 2581 ***Richmond**, A. E. 31 *Nelson Road South, Great Yarmouth.* 100, 100, P.So. January 1903.
- 2582 **Rickard**, F. A. *Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Rangoon.* 570, P.M., 1152, P.Z. P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.), E. Arch. March 1906.
- 2583 **Rickard**, Capt. F. M. *c/o Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W.* 1789. October 1905.
- 2584 **Ridler**, James. Box 172, *St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163. May 1905.
- 2585 **Ridley**, Frank R. 10 *Russell Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.* 2956. May 1907.
- 2586 **Ridley**, Thomas Matthew. *Stanley, R.S.O., co. Durham.* 2929. March 1906.
- 2587 **Riley**, Henry. *Victoria Mansions, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.* 2128. November 1894.
- 2588 **Rimell**, George. 9 *Welbeck House, Welbeck Street, London, W.* 2492. March 1899.

- 2589 **Ringrose**, David. 129 *Cambridge Road, London, N.E.* 1076, P.M., 192, P.Z., 554, P.Z. June 1907.
- 2590 **Ritson**, Joseph, F.C.I.S. 39 *Airedale Avenue, Chiswick, London, W.* 3040, 3302, 3027. June 1909.
- 2591 **Ritz**, Hermann Balthazar, M.A. *The University, Hobart, Tasmania.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** October 1907.
- 2592 **Rivington**, Edward. *Chappel, Earl's Colne, R.S.O., Essex.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Jersey. Oct. 1896.
- 2593 **Rix**, Owen William. 29 *Bishopgate Street Without, London, E.C.* 65, P.M. May 1906.
- 2594 **Roach**, Edward William. *The Hawthorns, Upper Walthamstow Road, London, N.E.* 2396, P.M., L.R., 145, P.Z. October 1910.
- 2595 **Roach**, John Henry. *The Strand, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* P.Pr.G.S.B., Middlesex, P.Pr.A.G.So., Herts. November 1907.
- 2596 **Robbins**, Alfred Farthing. *Dunheved, Villa Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). January 1899.
- 2597 **Roberts**, Edward, M.A. *Plas Maesincla, Caernarvon, North Wales.* Dep.Pr.G.Master. **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer, Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1894.
- 2598 **Roberts**, John. *English Church House, Bury Street, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.H., South Africa, W. Div. June 1890.
- 2599 **Roberts**, John Farquharson. 56 *Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). June 1906.
- 2600 **Roberts**, John Lloyd. Box 71, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.* 90 (D.C.), Sec. 762 (S.C.) October 1908.
- 2601 **Roberts**, William Field. *Fern Bank, Gainsborough Road, Bedford Park, London, W.* 1471. March 1898.
- 2602 **Robertson**, George. *Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary, New Zealand.** Rep. Grand Orient Italy. Local Secretary for Wellington. May 1892.
- 2603 **Robertson**, Robert. 55 *Moodie Street, Dunfermline, N.B.* 415, P.M. June 1902.
- 2604 **Robertson**, R. M. F. 28 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 2663, P.M. January 1906.
- 2605 **Robeson**, John Granville. *Carlsruhe, Dickenson Road, Crouch End, London, N.* 192, P.M., L.R. October 1896.
- 2606 **Robin**, Rev. Leonard Philip. *The Vicarage, Melbourne, Derby.* 367, 1388 (N.Z.C.) October 1900.
- 2607 **Robinson**, Alfred A. 101 *Bow Road, London, E.* 2549. June 1899.
- 2608 **Robinson**, C. B. *c/o Thompson & Taylor, Bombay.* P.Dis.G.W., Dep.G.Sup. (S.C.) October 1907.
- 2609 **Robinson**, Frank. 29 *Henry Street, Kilbirnie, Wellington, New Zealand.* 122, I.G. Jan. 1909.
- 2610 **Robinson**, Fred A. *Camden Holt, Chislehurst, Kent.* 3042, W.M. March 1909.
- 2611 **Robinson**, F. P. *Pembroke College, Cambridge.* 859, Stew. March 1909.
- 2612 **Robinson**, H. W. *Goldsmiths' Hall, London, E.C.* 142, J.W. May 1906.
- 2613 ***Robinson**, John. *The Flow, Cattogs, Comber, Co. Down.* P.Pr.G.D., Antrim. October 1896.
- 2614 ***Robinson**, John Peter. 5 *Guilford Place, Guilford Street, London, W.C.* 177. October 1904.
- 2615 **Robinson**, Percy. 53 *Albion Street, Leeds.* 1221. June 1901.
- 2616 **Robinson**, Thomas. 8 *Summerhill East, Sunderland* 97, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. October 1908.
- 2617 **Robinson**, William Henry. 50 *Leraud Street, Berhampore, Wellington, New Zealand.* 3 (N.Z.C.), 2. May 1906.
- 2618 **Robson**, George. 79 *Cicada Road, West Side, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 1608, 2030. March 1905.
- 2619 **Robson**, John. *Gonapatiyi Estate, Kandapolla, Ceylon.* 2991, S.W., 2656, Sc.E. October 1909.
- 2620 **Rod**, James. 36 *Courtenay Place, Wellington, New Zealand.* 32, P.M. May 1909.
- 2621 **Rodd**, Richard Robinson. 52 *Union Street, East Stonehouse, Devon.* P.Pr.G.R. January 1908.
- 2622 **Rodda**, Arnold Edwin. *Walkhalla, Victoria, Australia.* 69, S.W. May 1910.
- 2623 **Rodger**, Stanley Harvey. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.) January 1909.
- 2624 **Rodgers**, Stanley Wallen. 4 *Walbrook, London, E.C.* 15. March 1907.
- 2625 **Rodriguez**, Francisco de Paula. 20 *Estrella, Havana, Cuba.* **Grand Secretary, General Supreme Council.** Chairman, Committee on Foreign Correspondence. May 1893.
- 2626 **Roffe-Silvester**, Charles Godfrey. 72 *Walmersley Road, Bury, Lancs.* 859, 859. March 1908.
- 2627 **Rogers**, Horace John. *Avilion, Nottingham Road, South Croydon.* 1347. Oct. 1907.
- 2628 **Rogers**, William. 8 *New Court, Carey Street, London, W.C.* 1339, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., 435, P.Z., P.Pr.G.So., Surrey. March 1896.
- 2629 **Ronaldson**, Rev. W. 680 *Castle Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary.** May 1888.
- 2630 **Ronay**, Kalman. 35 *Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* 2881. October 1910.
- 2631 **Rootham**, Percy W. 93 *South Croxted Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* 905. October 1906.

- 2632 ***Roper**, John. *Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland*. 1974. March 1893.
- 2633 **Rose**, Major John. 14 *Sloane Court, London, S.W.* 2094, P.M. March 1905.
- 2634 **Rosedale**, Rev. Henryel Gough, D.D., F.S.A. 36 *Richmond Mansions, Earl's Court, London, S.W.* 1297, Ch. May 1906.
- 2635 ***Rosedale**, Rev. William Elitto. 18 *Gilston Road, West Brompton, London, S.W.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Staffs. (Craft and R.A.). June 1906.
- 2636 **Rosenbaum**, Rev. Morris. *Synagogue House, Heygate Street, Walworth, London, S.E.* 2557. 3173, W.M., P.Pr.G.Ch., Northumberland. October 1903.
- 2637 **Ross**, John. *c/o Ayres & Son, Ltd., Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland*. 776, 9, (N.S.) October 1908.
- 2638 **Ross-Johnson**, Dennis. *Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, Jubbulpore, India*. P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.), Bombay. October 1893.
- 2639 **Roundell**, Christopher Foulis. *Guard's Club, London, S.W.* 631, P.M. May 1899.
- 2640 **Rover**, Frederick James. 59 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, London, E.* 1227, P.M., 1227, J. January 1908.
- 2641 **Rowbotham**, Thomas. *Netherton House, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield*. 1239, P.M. Nov. 1901.
- 2642 **Rowbotham**, Thomas Lees. *Hurstville, Sydney, New South Wales*. 219, P.M. P.Dis.G.Ins.W. **Past Grand H.** October 1906.
- 2643 **Rowe**, Reginald Mark. *Clarendon, Torrs Park, Ilfracombe, Devon*. 1135, P.M., Pr.G.R. May 1906.
- 2644 **Rowell**, Benjamin W. 206 *Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* May 1898.
- 2645 **Rowell**, Reginald Bertie, A.R.I.B.A., M.S.A. *Triangle Corner, East Sheen, Mortlake, London, S.W.* 2458, P.M., Pr.G.S.B., Bucks. January 1908.
- 2646 **Rowley**, Walter, M.I.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S. *Alderhill, Meanwood, Leeds*. 289. March 1888.
- 2647 **Rowsell**, Ebenezer William. *Burnbrae, Rowsley Avenue, West Didsbury, Manchester*. 2359, P.M. March 1904.
- 2648 **Roxburgh**, John Robert, M.A. *Dunedin, Madingley Road, Cambridge*. 859, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., 859, P.Z., Pr.G.Sc. N. March 1909.
- 2649 ***Roy**, Robert. 2 *Brick Court, Temple, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Cambs. November 1888.
- 2650 **Royaards**, J. G. M. 9 *Binnen Amstel, Amsterdam, Holland*. Concordia Vincit Animos. June 1905.
- 2651 **Rudd**, John. 172 *Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester*. 2688, 1045. June 1899.
- 2652 **Rudderforth**, William Henry Giles. 24 *Panton Street, Haymarket, London, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.). October 1907.
- 2653 **Rudderow**, Samuel Glover. *Front and Market Streets, Camden, N.J., U.S.A.* 15, P.M., 19, P.H.P. March 1904.
- 2654 **Ruddle**, W. H. *Secunderabad, Deccan, India*. 434. January 1906.
- 2655 **Rusby**, Reginald William. *Wharfedale, Prospect Road, Moseley, Birmingham*. Pr.G.Sup.W., Worcestershire, 2034. January 1905.
- 2656 **Rush**, Captain John Shipman. *Great Western Hotel, Bombay, India*. P.Dis.G.D.C., Burma, P.Dis.G.S.B., Madras. January 1895.
- 2657 ***Rushton**, W. H. *c/o Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.* 413. June 1895.
- 2658 **Russack**, W. J. C. *Marine Hotel, St. Andrew's, N.B.* May 1899.
- 2659 **Russell**, Alexander. 10 *Kyversdale Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1201, P.M. October 1907.
- 2660 **Russell**, Ernest Howard. Box 477, *Victoria, B.C., Canada*. 2, P.M., **Grand Organist**. January 1910.
- 2661 **Russell**, John. *Marlborough, Wiltshire*. 1532, W.M., 1532, J. March 1910.
- 2662 **Russell**, James Herbert Stallard. 69 *Temple Chambers, London, E.C.* 72, W.M. May 1910.
- 2663 **Russell**, John Edward. 2 *Kennion Street, Horton Green, Bradford*. 1648, P.M. November 1907.
- 2664 **Russell**, Joseph. 27 *Milk Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1898.
- 2665 **Rust**, George Robert Dewey. *Bee Hive Stores, Kingston, Jamaica*. Pres.Dis.B.G.P., P.Dis.G.S.B. Local Secretary for Jamaica. October 1900.
- 2666 **Rust**, Thomas. 25 *Hanley Road, Holloway, London, N.* 3089. October 1907.
- 2667 ***Rustomjee**, Cursetjee, I.C.S. *Allahabad, U.P., India*. 2018. October 1898.
- 2668 **Rutherford**, George. 43 *Duke's Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 1531. June 1903.
- 2669 **Rutt**, Pattisson Talfourd. *Launceston, Tasmania*. 20, P.M. October 1904.
- 2670 **Ryan**, John Hugh McAuley. 6 *North View, Wimbledon Common, London, S.W.* 150, 150. October 1896.
- 2671 **Rymer**, Sir Joseph Sykes. 17 *Park Place, York*. P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.H., N. & E. Yorks. November 1888.

- 2672 **Sach**, Charles F. *Danecroft, Lebanon Gardens, Wandsworth, London, S.W.* 1541, P.M., L.R. November 1906.
- 2673 **Sachse**, Dr. Julius Friedrich. *Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* **Grand Librarian.** 52. November 1907.
- 2674 **Sadler**, W. Dawson, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. *Mousehole, Birmingham Road, Walsall, Staffs.* 1911. March 1905.
- 2675 **Sadler**, Joseph T. W. *Caixa 196, Gymnasio Anglo-Brazileno, São Paulo, Brazil.* 8, Unity, P.M. October 1909.
- 2676 **Sakakini**, Joseph, Bey. *3 Rue d'Allemigne, Alexandria, Egypt.* October 1906.
- 2677 **Saleeby**, N. M. *Manila, P.I.* 342. January 1909.
- 2678 **Sampson**, Edward William. *6 Wemyss Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 913, W.M. March 1910.
- 2679 **Samuelson**, Frederick, C.E. *Mora, Clifton Road, Rugby.* 2562. January 1898.
- 2680 **Sanders**, Harold Bertram. *Carn Brea, Garrard's Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 2729, I.G. January 1910.
- 2681 **Sanders**, Rev. Canon Samuel John Woodhouse, LL.D., M.A., F.G.S. *Rothley Vicarage, Leicester.* **Past Grand Chaplain, Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1889.
- 2682 **Sanderson**, Sidney. *10 Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.* 1297, 916. October 1909.
- 2683 **Sanderson**, S. J. *Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.* 44 (S.C.). March 1910.
- 2684 **Sandstrom**, Carl Johan. *Box 782, Pretoria, Transvaal.* 770 (S.C.). June 1908.
- 2685 **Sanger**, William. *Craigour, Lovelace Gardens, Surbiton, Surrey.* 357, 1593, P.M., 1872. June 1907.
- 2686 **Sargeant**, Arthur. *2 Newton Villas, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 55. November 1907.
- 2687 **Sarle**, Charles Spenser Hewitby. *38, The Avenue, Brondesbury Park, London, N.W.* 1928, 490 (S.C.), P.M. March 1907.
- 2688 **Satterthwaite**, G. W. *Tacloban, Leyte, P.I.* 242. May 1905.
- 2689 **Saulez**, Rev. Wilberforce. *Brereton Lodge, Wokingham, Berkshire.* 1753. May 1898.
- 2690 **Saunders**, Alfred. *Erin Villa, Burston Road, St. John's Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 144, P.M. January 1900.
- 2691 **Saunders**, George Richard. *Heathside, Worcester Gardens, Sutton, Surrey.* 1347, 1347. June 1901.
- 2692 **Saunders**, Harris May. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1909.
- 2693 **Saunders**, Leonard Louis. *Box 41, Jagersfontein, Orange River Colony.* 110 (I.C.), A.Sec. June 1909.
- 2694 **Saunders**, Sibert. *197 Amesbury Avenue, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.J. Kent. November 1887.
- 2695 **Sawkins**, Arthus Wise. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 2220, 334. January 1892.
- 2696 **Sawyer**, Charles L. *1916 Columbus Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.* 19, P.M., 9. June 1903.
- 2697 **Sawyer**, Samuel Nelson. *Palmyra, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**, 79, P.H.P. October 1909.
- 2698 **Sayer**, A. E. *Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.* 2203, P.M., 3131, P.Pr.G.O., Hants. October 1909.
- 2699 ***Scarritt**, Winthrop E. *House of White Lions, East Orange, N.J., U.S.A.* 124. January 1908.
- 2700 **Schartau**, Herbert William. *2 Hillcrest Road, Acton Hill, London, W.* 1261, P.M., P.Pr.G.O., Middlesex. October 1904.
- 2701 ***Schaufuss**, Camillo Festivus Christian. *Cöln Elbe, Saxony, Germany.* Zur Akazie. November 1899.
- 2702 **Schlaich**, Fred. *Johnsonville, Wellington, New Zealand.* 2, 127, P.M. (N.Z.C.). October 1906.
- 2703 **Schlichter**, Otto. *Harzerstrasse 33, Berlin S.O. 36, Germany.* Carl zum Brunnen des Heils. May 1910.
- 2704 **Schmidt**, Clarence R. M. *Box 59, Madras, India.* 1285, P.Dis.G.W., 1285, P.Dis.G.So. October 1898.
- 2705 **Schoales**, J. R. D. *177 Lodge Lane, Liverpool.* 32 P.M. November 1908.
- 2706 **Schooling**, Philip. *18 Gleneldon Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 65. March 1907.
- 2707 ***Schroeter**, Dr. Franz Leberecht. *Mommensenstrasse 5, Chartottenburg, Berlin, Germany.* Friedrich Wilhelm zur Morgenroethe. January 1908.
- 2708 **Schultz**, Edward T. *1740 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden, Past Deputy Grand High Priest.** June 1888.
- 2709 ***Scot**, Dr. William. *Somerset East, Cape Colony.* 1581, W.M., Dis.G.Stew., E.Div., S. Africa. October 1907.
- 2710 **Scott**, Charles William. *183 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.* 2694, P.M., 1385, P.Z. June 1908.

- 2711 **Scott of Gala**, John Henry Francis Kinnaird. *Gala House, Galashiels, N.B.* Pr.S.G.D., Pr.G.Sup., Peebles, Roxburgh & Selkirkshire. March 1902.
- 2712 **Scott**, J. A. S. 28 *Grosvenor Place, West Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* January 1910.
- 2713 **Scott**, Mark, J.P. *Micklegate, Selby, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), North and East Yorks. May 1892.
- 2714 **Scott**, Richard J. H. 28 *Circus, Bath.* 53, P.M., 53, P.Z. January 1906.
- 2715 **Scott**, Thomas Alfred. *Bentclood, 8 Broomfield Road, Sheffield.* 296. October 1907.
- 2716 **Scott**, W. c/o J. Morrison, *Roebank, Lugar, Ayrshire, N.B.* 932. November 1904.
- 2717 **Scott**, William Henry, A.M., C.P.A. 357 *Westminster Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Grand High Priest.** Rep.G.L., Ohio, G.C. Maryland. Local Secretary for Rhode Island. June 1889.
- 2718 **Scott-Hall**, Rev. William E., F.S.A., Scot. *Plás Llanfaelog, Anglesey, N. Wales.* 1849, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch. 7. Local Secretary for North Wales. March 1893.
- 2719 **Scriven**, George, M.D. 33 *St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.* **Junior Grand Deacon.** November 1905.
- 2720 **Scrivener**, John Charles. *Mistleigh, Caterham Valley, Surrey.* 2920. May 1905.
- 2721 **Scurrah**, William Alfred. 12 *Rutland Street, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** March 1890.
- 2722 ***Seamon**, William Henry. *Apartado 247, Chihuahua, Mexico.* **Past Grand High Priest, Virginia.** May 1890.
- 2723 **Sears**, J. G. *Reincliffe, The Avenue, Cliftonville, Northampton.* 2431. November 1904.
- 2724 **Seeligson**, L. *Colonial Mutual Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* 859 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.Tr. (R.A.), (S.C.). **Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.), (W.A.C.),** November 1903.
- 2725 **Semans**, Dr. William M. *Delaware, O., U.S.A.* 18. October 1899.
- 2726 **Senior**, George Edward. *Ellerslie Dore, near Sheffield.* 139, Sec., 139. June 1909.
- 2727 **Serjeant**, Rev. Justus Stephen. *Warboys, Hunts.* 2864, S.D., 373. March 1910.
- 2728 **Servanté**, Rev. Charles W. *Christ Church Vicarage, Stratford, London, E.* 1768, P.M. Nov. 1908.
- 2729 **Sexton**, Henry. *Town Close Road, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213, P.M., Pr.G.Sup.W., October 1902.
- 2730 **Seymore**, William Byron. *Charleston, Wash, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1904.
- 2731 **Shanks**, Frederick Hemsley, M.D. Box 594, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 105, 98 (G.R.C.). May 1901.
- 2732 **Sharpe**, Samuel Stuart. *Calle Cuyo 1230, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, Sec., 617. Nov. 1909.
- 2733 **Sharratt**, Albert Varey. 22 *Parsonage Road, Heaton Moor, near Stockport.* 1375, P.M. March 1899.
- 2734 **Shaver**, William Mitchell. *Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Grand Secretary (R.A.).** January 1903.
- 2735 **Shaw**, B. 65 *King William Street, London, E.C.* 1950. March 1901.
- 2736 **Shaw**, George Arthur. *Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, York City Bank Chambers, Lowgate, Hull.* 57, P.M. October 1906.
- 2737 **Shaw**, Gilbert Shuldham. 36 *Bryanston Square, London, W.* 859. October 1908.
- 2738 **Shaw**, T. W. c/o J. Young, *Masonic Temple, St. Andrew's Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.* 361 (I.C.). May 1906.
- 2739 **Shears**, Thomas Edward. 378 *Lafayette Street, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* 117, P.M., 2, P.H.P. November 1906.
- 2740 **Sheffield**, Col. Frank. *Palaspai, Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 2029, P.M. June 1894.
- 2741 **Shelbourne**, Hugh John. 29 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 2652. June 1904.
- 2742 **Shephard**, George Waterman. 29 *Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.* 65. June 1906.
- 2743 **Shepherd**, Edward L. *The Lindens, Abingdon, Berkshire.* P.Pr.G.W. November 1893.
- 2744 **Shepherd**, John Edward. *Opposite Race-course, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613. Oct. 1907.
- 2745 **Shppard**, Richard John. *Parsonstown, Ireland.* P.Pr.G.Sec., Midland Counties. May 1899.
- 2746 **Sherras**, Frederick Alex. 4 *Artillery Row, Westminster, S.W.* 1608, L.R., 2030. March 1901.
- 2747 **Sherratt**, J. c/o Sherratt & Hughes, *Cross Street, Manchester.* March 1907.
- 2748 **Sherren**, John Angel. *Helmsley, Weymouth.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.H. November 1907.

- 2749 **Sherrington**, William Staunton. 10 *New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 198. June 1906.
- 2750 **Sherwood**, George Beverly. 206 *Weybosset Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 37, 1. June 1908.
- 2751 ***Shields**, Isaac Mann. 122 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.)** May 1900.
- 2752 **Shields**, Sidney Walter. 16 *Firs Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 65, 65. November 1907.
- 2753 **Shields**, Thomas Pollock. *The Elms, Biggleswade, Beds.* 1305, 2857, 3175, 3175. October 1907.
- 2754 **Shiers**, Geoffrey Cecil. *Rockland, Ilfracombe.* 1135. November 1908.
- 2755 **Shirk**, George H. *Hanover, Pa., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1891.
- 2756 **Shirreff**, Hugh. *The Arches, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.* 2893, P.M., 91. October 1907.
- 2757 **Shirrefs**, Robert Archibald. 312 *South Broad Street, Elizabeth, N.J., U.S.A.* 33, P.M., 6, P.H.P. Rep.G.L. South Carolina. May 1895.
- 2758 **Short**, William Henry. c/o A. Robertson, 19a *Ghuznee Street, Wellington, New Zealand.* 40 (N.Z.C.), P.M. October 1892.
- 2759 **Showall**, Fraderick James. *Egerton, 68 Berlin Road, Catford, London, S.E.* 186, P.M., 1216, J. May 1909.
- 2760 **Shread**, George. *Cambridge House, Trinity Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1893.
- 2761 **Shryock**, Gen. Thomas J. *Masonic Temple, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** May 1890.
- 2762 **Shuttleworth**, Thomas Ernest, B.A. 5 *Park Avenue, Riverdale Road, Sheffield.* 2268. March 1904.
- 2763 ***Siau**, Raymond Louis, F.G.S. 15 *Merridale Lane, Wolverhampton.* 1838. June 1907.
- 2764 **Sibthorpe**, John. 33 *Molesworth Street, Dublin.* 4, P.M. March 1900.
- 2765 **Side**, Arthur Orsini. 34 *Lorne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* 183, P.M., 720, P.Z. May 1893.
- 2766 **Silberbauer**, Conrad Christian. Box 263, *Cape Town.* **Deputy Grand Master (D.C.)**. March 1889.
- 2767 **Silberbauer**, Charles Frederick. Box 921, *Cape Town.* 828, De Goede Hoop. Historical Commissioner in Europe for Pr.G.L., South Africa, D.C. October 1891.
- 2768 **Silley**, Alfred Charles. *Constantinople, Turkey.* 687, P.M. October 1903.
- 2769 ***Sim**, Harry Alexander, I.C.S., C.I.E. c/o H. S. King & Co, 9 *Pall Mall, London, S.W.* P.Dis.G.W., Madras. June 1896.
- 2770 **Simcox**, A. H. A., I.C.S. *Grindlay, Groom & Co., B mbay.* P.Dis.G.W., 757, H., P.Dis.G.J. March 1904.
- 2771 **Simkin**, Lingard. *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.* 2207. October 1889.
- 2772 **Simmons**, Harold S. 4 *Elm Court, Temple, London, E.C.* 2466, P.M. November 1905.
- 2773 **Simner**, Abel. 3 *Grosvenor Court, 137 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.)**. October 1902.
- 2774 **Simner**, Percy Reginald Owen Abel, M.A. 137 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.* 357. June 1905.
- 2775 **Simon**, Ludwig. 46 *Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.* 1693, P.M., 1693, P.Z. May 1898.
- 2776 **Simonsen**, Sophus Heimann. *St. Kiobmagergade 14, Copenhagen, Denmark.* Zur Bruderkette, Hamburg. Local Secretary for Denmark. June 1887.
- 2777 **Simpson**, George Palgrave. *Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.* 2087, P.M., 1538. June 1903.
- 2778 **Simpson**, James Kidd, M.D. *Juneau, Alaska, U.S.A.* 63. 116. January 1909.
- 2779 **Simpson**, John. *South Mount, Cameron, Tasmania.* 4. June 1891.
- 2780 **Simpson**, Captain William George. *Burley, Hampshire.* 2612, S.W. November 1908.
- 2781 **Sinclair**, Alexander Duncan. 85 *Kingscourt Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1297. January 1907.
- 2782 **Sington**, Harold Sigismund, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 23 *Cleveland Gardens, London, W.* 2807, P.M., L.R., 2807, Sc. E. May 1908.
- 2783 **Sitwell**, Capt. Norman Sisson Hurt, R.A. *Dum Dum, Bengal, India.* 1374, P.M., Dis.G.D.C. October 1910.
- 2784 **Skey**, Arthur Henry. *Bank of Hamilton, Kamloops, B.C., Canada.* 10, Dep.Dis.G.M. May 1909.
- 2785 **Skirving**, J. B. *Resident Magistrate, Ermelo, Transvaal.* 2354. June 1897.
- 2786 **Slack**, Arthur William. *Oakleigh, Buxton, Derbyshire.* 1688, P.M., 62, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (Craft and R.A.). January 1891.
- 2787 **Slack**, Charles Henry. 115 *Chapeltown Road, Leeds.* 971. October 1907.
- 2788 **Sladden**, Robert. *Townsville Street, Queenton, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M. Local Secretary for Charters Towers. June 1898.
- 2789 **Slater**, Henry William. 192 *Osborne Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* 63, P.M. June 1906.
- 2790 **Slater**, Thomas, junr., B.A. *H.M.S. Cornwall, Special Service.* 838, 272. January 1908.

- 2791 **Slaughter**, Mibill. 40 *Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). March 1906.
- 2792 **Slotegraaf**, Pieter George. *Jansenville, Cape Colony.* 1590. May 1906.
- 2793 **Small**, James Scott. *Innerleithen, Scotland.* 856, P.M. May 1898.
- 2794 **Small**, Henry Gordon. *Beechlands, Timperley, nr. Manchester.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.H., Cheshire. November 1897.
- 2795 **Small**, James Miln. 17 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.* 708, P.M., 1691, P.Z. May 1899.
- 2796 **Smiles**, James Thomas. *Dept. of Mines, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. June 1897.
- 2797 **Smith**, Albert William. 47 *Lower Fant Street, Maidstone, Kent.* 503, P.M., Sec., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). November 1907.
- 2798 **Smith**, Alfred. *Superintendent, Pacific Cable Board, Doubtless Bay, Mangonui, New Zealand.* 78, P.M., *Peace Universal* (Peru C.) June 1909.
- 2799 **Smith**, Alfred Edwin. *Dee Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.* 9 (N.Z.C.), P.M. October 1903.
- 2800 **Smith**, Alfred Ernest. *c/o Mail Service Supt., R.S.N. Co., Ltd., Goalundo, India.* 2441, P.M., 64 (S.C.), P.Z. May 1905.
- 2801 **Smith**, Arthur. 4 *Highfield Place, Manningham, Bradford.* 2669. January 1910.
- 2802 **Smith**, Arthur William. *The Chestnuts, 34 Garlies Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* June 1907.
- 2803 ***Smith**, Capt. Benjamin Edwin. 15 *Kahun Road, Poona, India.* 2532, P.M., P.Dis.G.Ch., Bombay, P.Dis.A.G.D.C., Madras. 1198, P.Z. P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.), Madras. October 1894.
- 2804 **Smith**, Charles. 65 *Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon, Surrey.* 19. October 1895.
- 2805 **Smith**, Charles Winlove. 50 *High Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. October 1891.
- 2806 **Smith**, Cornwell. 57 *Manor House Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 481, P.M., 481. November 1903.
- 2807 **Smith**, D. M. 21 *Terminus Road, Eastbourne.* 2676, P.M. January 1906.
- 2808 **Smith**, Edwin George. *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 55 Wall Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 176. May 1905.
- 2809 **Smith**, George. *Bouldercombe, via Rockhampton, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.). March 1897.
- 2810 **Smith**, George Frederick. *Seabourne, Bonham Road, Briston Hill, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Organist** (Craft and R.A.). June 1899.
- 2811 ***Smith**, Henry Herbert Montague. *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 2231, P.M. November 1906.
- 2812 **Smith**, Henry Jacob. 13 *Manchester Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.* 1387. May 1907.
- 2813 **Smith**, Harry John. *Otto's Hoop, Malmani, Transvaal.* 2486, P.M. November 1906.
- 2814 **Smith**, Henry Thomas. 204 *Montrose Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Superintendent.** October 1909.
- 2815 **Smith**, Herbert. 75 *Musters Road, West Bridgford, Notts.* 2890. January 1908.
- 2816 **Smith**, H. Squire. Box 9, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.* 1800, P.M., Dis.G.Sec., E.Div., S. Africa. 853. November 1898.
- 2817 **Smith**, James R. *Faribault, Minn., U.S.A.* 9, P.M. June 1908.
- 2818 **Smith**, James Thomas. 333 *Westminster Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 37, 1. October 1906.
- 2819 **Smith**, General John Corson. 5531 *Washington Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1889.
- 2820 **Smith**, Joseph Collett. *Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.* 1965. May 1898.
- 2821 **Smith**, Joseph Walter. 6 *Newington, Liverpool.* 1675, P.M. October 1905.
- 2822 **Smith**, Kirkman. 75 *Kitto Road, St. Catherine's Park, London, S.E.* 1982. January 1906.
- 2823 **Smith**, Philip Henry Waddel. *Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 576. Nov. 1905.
- 2824 **Smith**, Richard Silcock. *Magdalen Street, Norwich.* 93. May 1909.
- 2825 **Smith**, Robert, jun. *Mine Office, Dannhauser, Natal.* P.Dis.G.D.C. May 1898.
- 2826 **Smith**, Robert George. *Rostrevor, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1902.
- 2827 **Smith**, Robert Lincoln. 115 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M., 8. March 1907.
- 2828 **Smith**, Robert Thursfield. 21 *Chester Road, Whitchurch, Salop.* 2311, J.W. March 1906.
- 2829 **Smith**, Rev. Samuel George, D.D., LL.D. 125 *College Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 3. March 1900.
- 2830 **Smith**, Lieut. Thomas Gabriel Lumley. 21st *Lancers, Abbassia Barracks, Cairo, Egypt.* 1971, 3133. January 1910.
- 2831 **Smith**, Thomas William Christopher, M.A. *Murtonroyd, Monkseaton, Whitley Bay, Northumberland.* 2279. January 1905.
- 2832 **Smith**, Tom Vincent. 30 *Linden Gardens, London, W.* 2625. October 1907.
- 2833 **Smith**, W. D. *Gendale, Osborn Road, Walton-on-Thames.* 2473. June 1907.
- 2834 **Smith**, William Ferguson. *Warri, via Forcados, West Africa.* 2566. May 1904.

- 2835 **Smith**, William Henry, B.A. *Herston Road, Kelvin Grove, Brisbane, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., 194 (S.C.). May 1891.
- 2836 **Smith**, William Leonard. 189 *Shrewsbury Road, East Ham, London, E.* 1638. March 1905.
- 2837 **Smith**, William Richard Albert. 11 *Myddleton Square, London, E.C.* 1511. May 1906.
- 2838 **Smith-Rose**, William. 39 *Bark Place, Bayswater, London, W.* 1668, P.M., 890, P.Z. Nov. 1906.
- 2839 **Smithies**, William Edward. *Springfield, Elland, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). October 1888.
- 2840 **Smyth**, Charles Glastonbury. *Everett, Wash., U.S.A.* 95, 24, P.H.P. January 1908.
- 2841 **Snelling**, William Walton. 14 *Semley Road, Brighton.* 1541, P.M., L.R., 1269, P.Z. March 1893.
- 2842 **Snowball**, Fitzgerald. *Stanwix, St. Aubin's Avenue, Caulfield, Victoria.* 752 (E.C.). June 1893.
- 2843 **Snowball**, Oswald Robinson. 19 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* P.M. June 1892.
- 2844 **Solomon**, Albert Joseph. 12 *Ninian Road, Cardiff.* 960, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas., S. Wales, E.Div., 960. October 1906.
- 2845 **Solomon**, John E. Solade. *Public Works Dept., Warri, West Africa.* 197 (I.C.), 1953. June 1910.
- 2846 **Solomons**, Alfred. 16 *Willowbridge Road, Canonbury, London, N.* 3163, P.M. May 1910.
- 2847 **Solomons**, Israel. 118 *Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, London, W.* 1349. November 1907.
- 2848 **Solomons**, Maurice E., J.P. 26 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.* P.G.Stew., P.R., R.A.Instruction. March 1901.
- 2849 **Soltau**, William Edward. 151 *Aussere Wiener Strasse, Munich, Germany.* 257 (E.C.), P.M. May 1903.
- 2850 **Soole**, William. *Dunstable Lodge, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.* 946. June 1903.
- 2851 **Sorrell**, John Edward, R.D., R.N.R. *Lal Ghar, Engayne Gardens, Upminster, Essex.* 19. May 1900.
- 2852 **Sowden**, Henry. 6 *Strand, Bideford, N. Devon.* 489, Stew., 251. November 1909.
- 2853 **Spafford**, Frederick Angier. *Flandreau, S.D., U.S.A.* 11, P.M., 19. May 1895.
- 2854 **Spalding**, Frank Wilby. 47 *Newmarket Terrace, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., 213, P.Z. October 1902.
- 2855 **Spalding**, Fred. 4 *High Street, Chelmsford, Essex.* 276, P.M., 276, P.Z. May 1907.
- 2856 **Spalding**, John Tricks, J.P. 22 *Villa Road, Nottingham.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** (Craft & R.A.). May 1894.
- 2857 **Sparkman**, Charles P. 448 *Ellison Street, Paterson, N.J., U.S.A.* 45, P.M., 10, P.H.P. March 1907.
- 2858 **Speirs**, Alexander Archibald. *Houston House, Renfrewshire.* **Substitute Grand Master.** 189, P.J. March 1909.
- 2859 **Spencer**, Frank. 55 *Godwin Street, Bradford.* 1648, 302. November 1907.
- 2860 **Spencer**, Thomas. 39 *The Square, Fairfield, near Manchester.* 1774, P.M. January 1900.
- 2861 **Spielman**, Ferdinand J. 56 *Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* 559. March 1906.
- 2862 **Spong**, Thomas. 193, *Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.* 1677. January 1908.
- 2863 **Spooner**, Howard. *Foundry House, Hednesford, Cannock, Staffordshire.* P.Pr.G.Treas., P.Pr.A.G.So. January 1907.
- 2864 **Sprague**, Anthony Grafton. *The Bank, Llandrindod Wells.* 2240, S.D., 3320, S.W. October 1909.
- 2865 **Squier**, Hamilton R. 206 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 454. March 1899.
- 2866 **Squire**, Charles. *Glen Wood, Mortehoe, N. Devon.* 1135, Stew., 251. November 1909.
- 2867 **Squires**, Richard Anderson, LL.B., M.H.A. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579, Stew., 9 (N.S.). March 1909.
- 2868 **Squires**, William. *The Hollies, Pannal, Leeds.* 1221. March 1901.
- 2869 **Staben**, Albert. Box 1032, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 958, P.M. January 1907.
- 2870 **Stacy**, Jonathan Sargeant. 164 *Shoreditch, London, E.C.* 1572, P.M. March 1904.
- 2871 **Stafford**, G. *City Sawmills, Wellington, New Zealand.* 132 (N.Z.C.). May 1905.
- 2872 **Staffurth**, Ernest H. *Ryde House, Petworth, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. November 1907.
- 2873 **Staley**, George Whittle. *High Street, Bognor, Sussex.* 1726, W.M. May 1906.
- 2874 **Starkey**, John W. *Gas Office, La Valetta, Malta.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M., Dis.G.H. Local Secretary for Malta. January 1888.
- 2875 **Stauffer**, William Ferdinand. *Barnsbury Works, Barnsbury Street, London, N.* 19. May 1893.
- 2876 **Staynes**, William Henry. *The Ferns, Belgrave, Leicester.* P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1902.
- 2877 **Stead**, Lieut.-Col. J. Walter. *Ridgeway, Headingley, Leeds.* 2608, P.M., Pr.G.It. May 1905.
- 2878 **Stean**, Louis N. 2 *Drayton Park, Holloway, London, N.* 3089. October 1907.

- 2879 **Stearns**, Arthur Edmund. 99 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1908.
- 2880 ***Steavenson**, Joseph, B.A. c/o H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, London, S.W. P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.R. (R.A.), Madras. January 1893.
- 2881 **Stecker**, Ernest. c/o B.T.A., Box 41, Bulawayo, Rhodesia. 2479, P.M. November 1900.
- 2882 **Steedman**, Henry Percy Gormanston. 1 Grand Parade, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 10, 10. May 1910.
- 2883 **Steele**, William Frederick, M.B., B.Sc. Tockwith, near York. 381, P.M., 381, P.Z. March 1898.
- 2884 **Steer**, Rev. Charles. Box 177, Randfontein, Transvaal. 1437, Ch. June 1909.
- 2885 **Steggles**, William Henry. 125 Queen's Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 2121, P.M., P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C. 777, P.Z., Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). Surrey. June 1902.
- 2886 **Steinacker**, Arthur. British Vice-Consul, Fiume, Austria. Sirius, W.M. March 1910.
- 2887 **Steinberg**, Edward Jacquier. 54 Fellows Road, South Hampstead, London, N.W. 2408. May 1908.
- 2888 **Steinthal**, Anton Ernest. 7 Harley Street, London, W. 99, J.W. 2580, J.D. **Grand Steward**. January 1909.
- 2889 **Sternberg**, Samuel Herman. 309 Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. 447, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M. 213. January 1910.
- 2890 **Stevens**, Albert Clark. Paterson, N.J., U.S.A. 88, P.M., 33, P.H.P. May 1895.
- 2891 ***Stevens**, Daniel Collette, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I. City Club, Cape Town. 1409. May 1889.
- 2892 ***Stevens**, Frank, M.I.C.E. P.Dis.G.S.B., Madras. March 1895.
- 2893 **Stevens**, John William, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. 21 New Bridge Street, London, E.C. 2234, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Surrey, 720, P.Z. June 1891.
- 2894 **Stevenson**, Ernest Percy. Cia. de Gas, Milan, Italy. 1025, S.W. (E.C.), 1025 (E.C.) Jan. 1907.
- 2895 **Stevenson**, John Dunlop. Freemasons' Hall, Perth, West Australia. **Grand Secretary**. October 1900.
- 2896 **Stevenson**, Thomas. 116 Linden Avenue, Joliet, Ill., U.S.A. 42, P.M. January 1909.
- 2897 **Stevenson**, W. Guard C.G. Railway, De Aar, Cape Colony. 2534. November 1906.
- 2898 **Steward**, John Alfred, J.P. The Fort Royal, Worcester. 280, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. October 1904.
- 2899 **Stewart**, Alan McKenzie. Winnipeg, Man., Canada. P.Dis.Dep.G.M. March 1900.
- 2900 **Stewart**, Charles H. Melbourne, Fla., U.S.A. **Past Grand Deacon**, 5. March 1899.
- 2901 **Stewart**, James Alexander. Hobson Buildings, Fort Street, Auckland, New Zealand. 53 (S.C.), 36 (S.C.). October 1908.
- 2902 **Stewart**, Dr. Thomas Milton. 605 Traction Building, Cincinnati, O., U.S.A. 542, P.M., 97. March 1910.
- 2903 **Stillson**, Henry Leonard. Bennington, Vt., U.S.A. 13, P.M., 39. March 1892.
- 2904 **Stimson**, Edward. 52 Brixton Hill, London, S.W. 15, P.M., L.R. May 1898.
- 2905 **Stimson**, Edwin Charles, A.R.I.B.A. 22 Atherton Road, Forest Gate, London, E. 2376. Jan. 1896.
- 2906 **Stirling**, James Heron. Ardareagh, Windsor Avenue, Belfast. 36, P.M., Pr.S.G.W., Antrim, 36, P.K. March 1908.
- 2907 **Stitt**, Rev. Samuel Stewart, M.A. Stretham Rectory, Ely. 3133, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch., Hants & Isle of Wight. 2621, P.Z. March 1896.
- 2908 **St. John**, Louis Frederick. 33 Havelock Road, Hastings. 1184, 40. Local Secretary for East Sussex. May 1894.
- 2909 **Stockings**, William F. 22 Newmarket Road, Norwich. 943, P.M. October 1902.
- 2910 **Stockley**, Walter. May Villa, Green Lanes, Palmer's Green, London, N. 1702, J.W. January 1910.
- 2911 **Stocks**, William Henry. Aileanchraggan, Aberfeldy, N.B. **Past Grand Organist, England**. (Craft and R.A.). March 1902.
- 2912 **Stohwasser**, Lieut.-Col. Francis Joseph. 103 Priory Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W. **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer**. June 1903.
- 2913 **Stokes**, Capt. Aleyn M., R.E. Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt. 2877. March 1910.
- 2914 **Stokes**, Charles. Cecil House, Highfields, Sheffield. 1239, P.M. October 1900.
- 2915 ***Stokes**, John, M.A., M.D. 82 Ecclesall Road, Sheffield. 139, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., W.Yorks., 249, P.Z. March 1910.
- 2916 **Stone**, Harley Alvin. 8 Stonecutter Street, London, E.C. 2763, 1538. May 1910.
- 2917 **Story**, John Alexander. 84 Oxford Street, London, W. 1287. March 1903.
- 2918 **Stow**, Ernest Charles Sergeant. Thornton House, Hull Road, Hessle, near Hull. 250, P.M. January 1906.
- 2919 **Stowell**, Clarence Warner, Ph.D. 357 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A. 22 (Maine). May 1906.

- 2920 ***Strangways**, Leonard R., M.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I. 56 *Holland Road, Kensington, London, W.* 357 (I.C.), 33 (I.C.). March 1898.
- 2921 **Stratton**, William Joseph. 13 *Clarence Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Bucks. March 1899.
- 2922 **Street**, Eugène Edward. *St. Martin's House, Chichester.* 56, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., 56, Z. Jan. 1910.
- 2923 **Street**, Oliver Day. *Guntersville, Ala., U.S.A.* 209, P.M., 130, P.H.P. October 1908.
- 2924 **Stubbs**, Dr. Percy Belford Travers, J.P. *Durban Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.* 2577, P.M. March 1897.
- 2925 **Stubington**, Arthur Stewart. 27 *Ely Place, London, E.C.* 1347. November 1898.
- 2926 **Studd**, John Edward Kynaston. 67 *Harley Street, London, W.* **Senior Grand Deacon, First Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1909.
- 2927 **Stumm**, Charles. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 908, P.M. May 1907.
- 2928 **Sturrock**, Capt. G. C., R.A. *Cordite Factory, Wellington, India.* 2885. October 1903.
- 2929 **Sturton**, John Gilbert. *Broad Bridge Street, Peterborough.* 2996, 442. May 1905.
- 2930 **Sturton**, Walter Harold. *Cumbergate, Peterborough.* 2533, P.M., 442, P.So. June 1907.
- 2931 **Stuttaford**, Richard. Box 591, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 81 (D.C.), P.M. October 1907.
- 2932 **Subramanyam**, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur N. *The Luz, Madras.* P.Dis.G.Treas. June 1893.
- 2933 **Sudlow**, Robert Clay. *Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** October 1892.
- 2934 **Sullivan**, John. 152 *Drury Lane, London, W.C.* 2956, P.M. November 1907.
- 2935 **Summers**, Herbert Dixon. *Postal Commissioner's Office, Imperial Post Office, Peking, China.* 1951, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., N. China, 2931. October 1907.
- 2936 **Summers**, Capt. J. Seymour. 7 *Grant's Buildings, Arthur Bandar Road, Colaba, Bombay.* 757. January 1909.
- 2937 **Summers**, Rev. William Edgar. *Spencer House, Petersfield, Hants.* 694, J.W., 694, Sc.E. May 1910.
- 2938 **Sumner**, Reginald Philip. *Westfield House, Gloucester.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** January 1895.
- 2939 **Sundstrom**, Carl Alfred. 4444 *Main Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* 444, P.M., 175. **Grand King.** October 1904.
- 2940 **Sutherland**, Major Alic. *Stirling Castle, Stirling. N.B.* P.Dis.G.W. Egypt and Soudan, P.Dis.G.So. Punjab. January 1908.
- 2941 **Swales**, William. 38 *Blackwellgate, Darlington.* 1650, P.M., 111, P.Z. June 1905.
- 2942 **Sweet**, John Thomas. 7 *Lancaster Place, Strand, London, W.C.* 2721, P.M., L.R. June 1897.
- 2943 **Swift**, Frank. 6 *Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.* 2024. June 1906.
- 2944 **Swinden**, Francis George. 27 *Temple Street, Birmingham.* Pr G.Sec. **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** January 1893.
- 2945 **Swinn**, Charles. 125 *Upper Moss Lane, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). June 1894.
- 2946 ***Symns**, Robert Corser Montford, I.C.S. *c/o A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.* Dis.G.J.W., Dis.G.J. March 1901.
- 2947 **Symons**, William Wallace. 7 *Farcliffe Terrace, Bradford.* 2321, 302. January 1906.
- 2948 **Taber**, George H. *Frick Building, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 51, 91. January 1906.
- 2949 **Tackley**, Rev. Frederick James, M.A. *The Vicarage, Ickleton, Great Chesterford, Essex.* 2538. P.Dis.G.Ch., South Africa, W.Div. October 1898.
- 2950 **Tailby**, William. 89 *Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 13, P.M., 13, P.Z. May 1893.
- 2951 **Tait**, William. 37 *Dunlace Avenue, Belfast.* 34. May 1910.
- 2952 **Tallent-Bateman**, Charles Tallent. 40 *Brasenose Street, Manchester.* 1375. March 1900.
- 2953 ***Tangey**, Edgar. *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Staffordshire.* 1369, P.M. March 1907.
- 2954 **Tapper**, Ambrose Henry. 34 *Windermere Road, Ealing, London, W.* 2202. January 1910.
- 2955 **Tapper**, John Edward. 1 *Whitmore Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 2266. January 1910.
- 2956 **Tapper**, William Court Parsons, A.M.I.E.E. 10 *The Common, Upper Clapton, London, N.E.* 2884. January 1907.
- 2957 **Tarnay**, Henri. 1 *Zelinkagasse 13, Vienna, Austria.* Schiller. October 1899.
- 2958 **Tarrant**, Herbert. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. March 1899.
- 2959 **Tarrant**, William H. 36 *Market Place, Witney, Oxon.* 1703, P.M., P.Pr.G.O. January 1897.
- 2960 **Tate**, John. *Bawnmore, Whitehouse, co. Antrim.* **Past Grand Deacon.** P.Dep.Dis.G.M., Bombay. October 1893.

- 2961 **Tate**, Leonard George. 20 *Bucklersbury*, London, E.C. 1351, 19. March 1904.
- 2962 **Taubman**, Edward Teare. *Aberdeen, S.D., U.S.A.* 38, P.M., 14. May 1895.
- 2963 ***Taylor**, Edward Reginald. *Medomsley, Sidcup, Kent.* 190. March 1900.
- 2964 **Taylor**, Francis Robert. 12 *Pleydell Avenue, Stamford Brook, London, W.* 2416. January 1905.
- 2965 ***Taylor**, George Frederick. Box 2908, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2480, 2678. May 1905.
- 2966 ***Taylor**, George William, A.I.N.A. 116 *Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 171, 140. October 1889.
- 2967 **Taylor**, Henry, F.S.A. 12 *Curzon Park, Chester.* 425, P.M., Pr.G.R. March 1901.
- 2968 **Taylor**, James Norman. *Golden, B.C., Canada.* 11, P.M. May 1907.
- 2969 **Taylor**, John, J.P., F.L.S., F.C.S. 15 *Lucius Street, Torquay.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. Jan. 1888.
- 2970 ***Taylor**, John Arnold. 166 *High Street, Clapham, London, S.W.* 1056. January 1905.
- 2971 **Taylor**, Joseph Henry. 29 *Lee Terrace, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 1275, S.D. October 1905.
- 2972 **Taylor**, Roland James. 31 *Northampton Street, Birmingham.* 739, 739, June 1906.
- 2973 **Taylor**, Thomas. *Rosendale. The Brampton, Newcastle, Staffordshire.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.).** May 1900.
- 2974 **Taylor**, William Campbell. 1 *Horseguards' Avenue, London, S.W.* 913, P.M., 913, P.Z. March 1898.
- 2975 **Taylor-Broun**, Dr. J. *Carlsruh, Main Street, Jeppetown, Transvaal.* 265 (I.C.), P.M., 3215, P.M., P.Dis.G.Stew. June 1898.
- 2976 **Tebb**, W. Scott, M.A., M.D. *Hopedale, Worple Road, Epsom.* 2620. October 1910.
- 2977 **Tennant**, David, jun. Box 232, *Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop. November 1898.
- 2978 **Terry**, Major-General Astley. 48 *Combe Park, Bath.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer (Craft & R.A.).** October 1897.
- 2979 **Terry**, Lieut.-Col. Astley Herbert, A.S.C. 6 *Sussex Terrace, Southsea.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer, Past Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.).** March 1899.
- 2980 **Terry**, John Albert. *Melrose House, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 975. March 1902.
- 2981 **Tessier**, Peter George. Box 456, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.Sec. (S.C.), 9 (N.S.), P.K. March 1909.
- 2982 **Tharp**, Henry Walter. *Meaboro' House, Knighton Drive, Leicester.* 49. May 1895.
- 2983 **Tharp**, John Alfred. 9 *Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.* 1228, P.M., 55 P.Z. Nov. 1895.
- 2984 **Tharp**, William Anthony. 86 *Ladbroke Grove, London, W.* 49, P.M., 49, P.Z. May 1895.
- 2985 **Thaxter**, Frank William. 224 *Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A.* 316, P.M. Oct. 1899.
- 2986 **Thewlis**, James Herbert. *Daisy Mount, Victoria Park, Manchester.* 152, P.M. March 1909.
- 2987 **Thibaut**, John Stanley. *Donaldsonville, La., U.S.A.* 251, 2. June 1896.
- 2988 **Thielsens**, Henry Bune. 227 *Capitol Street, Salem, Or., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** October 1907.
- 2989 **Thomas**, Alfred James. 14 *Conduit Street, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (Craft & R.A.).** March 1900.
- 2990 **Thomas**, D. L. 23 *Bromley Street, Commercial Road, London, E.* 2867, P.M., 65, Sc.N. Nov. 1907.
- 2991 **Thomas**, Hugh James Protheroe. *Tygwyn, Haverfordwest.* 464. May 1906.
- 2992 **Thomas**, James Harvey. 34 *McDougall Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579, W.M. March 1909.
- 2993 **Thomas**, James Reginald. 36 *Breakspears Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* 1928, 2578, J.W. 1982. March 1907.
- 2994 **Thomas**, John Lloyd. 161 *W. 36th Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 28, P.M., 8. June 1903.
- 2995 **Thomas**, Lieut.-Col. William Frederick, M.D., I.M.S. *Dunmere, Eaton Road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.* 260, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.D.C., Madras. March 1900.
- 2996 **Thomas**, William Kingdon. *Elmsleigh, Hillside, Cotham, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Somerset. June 1891.
- 2997 **Thompson**, A. J. 18 *James Street, Liverpool.* 2433, P.M., 2433, P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.B., Cheshire. March 1906.
- 2998 **Thompson**, Charles James. *Mount Vernon, Tulse Hill, London, S.W.* 2348, P.M. October 1908.
- 2999 **Thompson**, Drury F. *Law Accident Buildings, Broadway, Stratford, London, E.* 2291. October 1909.
- 3000 **Thompson**, Edward James. *Kalandra Station, Stamford, via Townsville, Queensland.* 2207. March 1896.
- 3001 **Thompson**, George. *Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore.* 508, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., E.Arch., 508. January 1908.
- 3002 **Thompson**, Henry Clay. 160 *South 9th Street, Newark, N.J., U.S.A.* 3219. May 1908.
- 3003 ***Thompson**, John. *Albion Brewery, Mile End, London, E.* 2242. November 1892.
- 3004 **Thompson**, John Cambell, J.P. *Perth House, Anlaby Road, Hull.* 1010, P.M. May 1906.

- 3005 **Thompson**, Ralph. *Sandgate, Berwick-on-Tweed*. P.Pr.G.W. March 1890.
- 3006 **Thompson**, W. J., jun. *Parkhurst, Church Street, Epsom*. 10, P.M. May 1910.
- 3007 ***Thomson**, Andrew. *Middle Crescent, Middle Brighton, Victoria*. **Past Grand Warden, Past Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). June 1892.
- 3008 **Thomson**, Matthew. 34 *Poplar Grove, West Kensington Park, London, W.* 2795, 3144, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Berks. October 1906.
- 3009 **Thomson**, Octavius Leopold. 47 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.* 1624. November 1903.
- 3010 **Thorne**, Sir William. *Thorne, Stuttaford & Co., Adderley Street, Cape Town*. 398 (S.C.), June 1894.
- 3011 **Thornton**, Robert Gidley. *Hill Brow, Meads, Eastbourne*. 2233, P.M., 1750. June 1907.
- 3012 **Thornton**, Robert S., M.B. *Deloraine, Man., Canada*. **Past Grand Master**. Local Secretary for Manitoba. May 1897.
- 3013 ***Thornton**, William Eber. *Deynecourt, Frodsham, Warrington*. 2651, P.M., 148. June 1897.
- 3014 **Thornton**, William Henry Lindsay. *Tower Hill, Aubigny, Toowoomba, Queensland*. 2338. October 1893.
- 3015 **Thurston**, A. Judge. *Kingswear, Dartmouth Road, Hendon, London, N.W.* 1507. June 1907.
- 3016 **Thurston**, John Woodhouse. 12 *Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, B.I.* 67, S.W., 67, 1st So. January 1910.
- 3017 **Thwaites**, Charles. 22 *Chancery Lane, London, E.C.* 2319, P.M., L.R., 2202, P.Z. March 1899.
- 3018 **Tidman**, Charles W. *Tunstall Avenue, West Hartlepool*. 940, P.M. January 1899.
- 3019 **Tidy**, Gerard Ernest. *Westminster Road, Hale, Cheshire*. 2601. May 1909.
- 3020 **Tiffany**, William Henry. Box 387, *Cape Town*. De Goede Hoop (D.C.). Hon. Sec. Masonic Education Fund of South Africa. Local Secretary for South Africa, W.Div. May 1897.
- 3021 **Tijou**, Charles J. R. *County Court, Bow Road, London, E.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.). January 1898.
- 3022 **Timme**, Henry Frederick Oscar. *Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.* 238, L.R., 1615. January 1902.
- 3023 **Timms**, Thomas Martin. 23 *Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, London, S.E.* 857. March 1905.
- 3024 **Tipper**, Harry. 35 *The Grove, Hammersmith, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). June 1889.
- 3025 **Tobias**, Henry A. 20 *St. Catherine's Terrace, Hove, Sussex*. **Past Grand Standard Bearer**. (Craft and R.A.). October 1903.
- 3026 **Todd**, George A. 1132 *Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104, 4. October 1910.
- 3027 **Todd**, John J. 12 *High Street, Paisley, N.B.* 129, Sub.M. March 1905.
- 3028 **Tomlinson**, Edward Theodore. 8 *St. George's Square, London, S.W.* 2265. November 1908.
- 3029 **Tonkin**, Alfred James. 19 *Redland Road, Bristol*. 1755, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Somerset, 935, 68, P.Z. November 1892.
- 3030 **Tonkin**, Rev. Charles Douglas. *Rapson Road, Stamford Hill, Durban, Natal*. Dis.G.Ch. May 1898.
- 3031 **Toomey**, Mark Anthony. 283 *Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales*. **Deputy Grand Secretary**. Local Secretary for New South Wales. October 1906.
- 3032 **Topping**, John William. *Calle Tucuman 1355, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina*. 1553, S.W., 1553, A.So. June 1909.
- 3033 **Townend**, Richard Hamilton. 99 *Wickham Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* 1924, S.D. Jan. 1910.
- 3034 **Townend**, Thomas. 2 *Ashfield Road, Rochdale*. 298, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., 298, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). March 1910.
- 3035 **Towning**, James. 22 *Sackville Street, London, W.* 2857, J.D. May 1907.
- 3036 **Townley**, Frederick M. *Sayreville, Middlesex Co., N.J., U.S.A.* 63, 4. March 1904.
- 3037 **Traylen**, George Dodson. 33 *Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, B.I.* 944, J.W., 1100, Treas. May 1907.
- 3038 **Treleaven**, Philip William John. 40 *Queen Street, Portsmouth*. 342, 342. January 1903.
- 3039 ***Trentham**, George. *Cowhayes, Solihull, Warwickshire*. 1246, 482. October 1900.
- 3040 **Trentham**, G. Percy. *Winchester House, Victoria Square, Birmingham*. October 1910.
- 3041 **Truelove**, Arthur. 24 *Wostenholm Road, Sheffield*. 139, P.M., 1239, P.So. October 1907.
- 3042 **Tuck**, Douglas Campbell. *New Westminster, B.C., Canada*. Lewis. November 1909.
- 3043 **Tucker**, Alfred. 4 *Lewis Road, Sutton, Surrey*. 1733, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C. Middlesex, 21, Z. May 1910.
- 3044 **Tuckey**, Henry Phelps. *Sydney, Cape Colony*. 3142, S.W. May 1907.
- 3045 **Turnbull**, Charles E. *Oaklands, Lovelace Gardens, Surbiton, Surrey*. 190, P.M., L.R. May 1907.
- 3046 **Turnbull**, David Lowe. 19 *Abbotsford Park, Edinburgh*. 2, 226, P.M., Pr.S.G.W., Midlothian. **Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). January 1909.

- 3047 **Turner, Augustus.** *Brook House, 10-11 Wallbrook, London, E.C.* 416, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., Surrey. November 1906.
- 3048 **Turner, Gorge Edward.** *Purbeck, Blandford, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W. March 1892.
- 3049 **Turner, George Percy.** 16 *Eccleston Street, London, S.E.* 2765. March 1910.
- 3050 **Turner, John J. C.** *Essex Hall, Colchester.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** June 1900.
- 3051 **Turner, William Hogg.** 9 *The Oaks, Sunderland.* 949, P.M., 949, J. October 1908.
- 3052 **Turpie, David Whyte.** 12 *Belle Vue Crescent, Sunderland.* 80, P.M., 80, H. October 1908.
- 3053 **Turtlebury, Frederick George.** 8 *Sedgeford Road, Uxbridge Road, London, W.* 2763. June 1907.
- 3054 **Tweddil, Samuel Milburn.** Box 23, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* Connaught (I.C.), P.M. January 1906.
- 3055 **Tyler, Horace Walter.** *Masonic Temple, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer (R.A.).** March 1907.
- 3056 **Tyndale-Biscoe, Lieut-Col. A. S., R.F.A.** *R.A. Mess, Woolwich, London, S.E.* 988. October 1896.
- 3057 **Uff, Thomas.** 43 *Fordwich Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.* 3144. October 1907.
- 3058 **Uhlig, Curt Oscar.** *Broad Street Place, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.* 1969. October 1897.
- 3059 **Unwin, Arthur Harry.** *Rosario Electric Co., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960. W.M. 1553. January 1906.
- 3060 **Urwin, Thomas H.** *Shafto Leazes, Hexham, Northumberland.* 1626. October 1906.
- 3061 **Uttley, Edwin A., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I. Mech. E., Govt. Electrical Engineer.** Box 48, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2464, 2566, W.M. June 1906.
- 3062 **Valmas, Emanuel.** *Cavite, P.I.* 350, 1. January 1909.
- 3063 **van Der Gon, Dr. W. H. Denier.** *Amsteldijk 76, Amsterdam, Holland.* October 1906.
- 3064 **van Duzer, F. C.** 114 *Southampton Row, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** June 1906.
- 3065 **van der Heyden, Alexander Frederik.** 3 *St. John's Terrace, Middlesborough.* 2391, 602, January 1907.
- 3066 **van Oppen, Gerrit Jansz.** *Casilla Correo 169, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* P.Dis.A.G.Pt. 1553, P.P. January 1907.
- 3067 **Vane-Stow, Major Harry.** *Holmstead, Lovelace Gardens, Surbiton.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer (Craft & R.A.).** June 1902.
- 3068 ***Vassar-Smith, Richard Vassar.** *Charlton Park, Cheltenham.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1888.
- 3069 **Vasse, Herbert Alfred.** 7 *Connaught Road, Margate.* 2753, Sec. March 1910.
- 3070 **Vaughan, J. C. M.** *Hughenden, Whitecross, Hereford.* 120, P.M., 120 (S.C.), P.Pr.G.P. March 1900.
- 3071 **Vaughan, Lieut.-Col. T. T., R.A.** *Fort St. George, Madras.* May 1889.
- 3072 **Vaux, T. R.** *Montbretia, Ilkley, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., West Yorkshire. June 1897.
- 3073 **Veale, Dr. Herbert Prior.** *Crow Pharmacy, Pretoria, Transvaal.* 770 (S.C.), P.M., 231 (S.C.), P.Z. October 1903.
- 3074 **Venables, Harry Goward Philip.** 19 *Plasturton Gardens, Canton, Cardiff.* 1992, Treas. June 1908.
- 3075 **Venables, Rowland George.** *Oakhurst, Oswestry, Shropshire.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.),** January 1889.
- 3076 ***Vernon, William.** *Teanhurst, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.* P.Pr.G.S.B. May 1899.
- 3077 **Vernon-Inkpen, George Charles.** *Lydenhurst, Rowland's Castle, Hants.* 38, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Sussex. October 1910.
- 3078 **Vibert, Arthur Lionel, I.C.S.** *Lushington Gardens, Saidapet, Madras.* P.Dis.G.R., P.Pr.G.S.B. Local Secretary for Madras, Bombay, United Provinces and Oudh. January 1895.
- 3079 **Vickers, Sydney Furze.** 6 *Devonshire Square, London, E.C.* 1704, P.M. June 1903.
- 3080 **Vigo, James George.** 22 *Marlborough Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* 1671, P.M. October 1898.
- 3081 ***Vince, Quarter-Master Sergt. A. H.** 1st *W.I. Regt., Up Park Camp, Jamaica.* 2519, P.M., Dis.G.Pt. Jamaica, 207 (I.C.), P.K. October 1908.
- 3082 **Vine, George Henry Meston.** 85 *Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.* 3111. March 1906.
- 3083 **Vogel, C.** 53 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.* 238. March 1902.
- 3084 **Vogeler, G.** 17 *Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 238, S.W. June 1903.
- 3085 **Vroom, James, M.A.** *St. Stephen, New Brunswick.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand King.** June 1907.

- 3086 **Wace**, Edgar. *Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.* 1105. March 1910.
- 3087 **Waddell**, John. *c/o Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai.* 1152, 1152, Dis.G.O., N. China. June 1908.
- 3088 **Wade**, Henry Logan. *Victoria Arcade Buildings, Auckland, New Zealand.* 689. March 1901.
- 3089 **Waggoner**, Edward Franklin. 114 *Steven Street, Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** 2. January 1908.
- 3090 **Waite**, Arthur Edward. *Sidmouth Lodge, South Ealing, London, W.* 2430. March 1902.
- 3091 **Wakeford**, George William. *Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.* **Grand Lecturer, Past Grand Secretary, Past Deputy Grand Master, Prince Edward Island, Past Grand King, Nova Scotia.** March 1888.
- 3092 **Walden**, Robert Woolley, J.P., F.R.G.S. *Bella Vista, Upper Warlingham, Surrey.* 2882. March 1903.
- 3093 **Waley**, Capt. John D. 23 *Bryanston Square, London, W.* 2524, P.M. May 1906.
- 3094 ***Walker**, Alexander. *City Chambers, 249 George Street, Glasgow.* 873, P.M., 122, P.Z. Oct. 1901.
- 3095 **Walker**, Frank. 26 *Abingdon Road, Brooklands, Manchester.* 2144. October 1906.
- 3096 ***Walker**, Col. G. Walton. *The Firs, West Bromwich.* Dep.Pr.G.M. **Past Grand Deacon.** Pr.G.Sc.E., Staffs. **Past Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.)** November 1904.
- 3097 **Walker**, Maurice Anson, M.D. *Dillon, Mon., U.S.A.* 30, P.M. **Past Grand High Priest.** January 1903.
- 3098 **Walker**, William. 96 *Pinstone Street, Sheffield.* 1239, Sec., 1239, 1st A.So. October 1907.
- 3099 **Walker**, William Henry. 76 *Waller Road, New Cross, London, S.E.* 2272, P.M. January 1906.
- 3100 **Walker-Arnott**, Charles. 66 *Grove Road, Wanstead, London, N.E.* 1056, S.W. May 1909.
- 3101 **Wallbach**, Captain D. 16 *Forest Drive, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1056, P.M. November 1898.
- 3102 **Wallis**, John George. 31 *Albion Street, Hull.* **Assistant Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.)** October 1906.
- 3103 **Wallis**, R. F. Box 139, *Krugersdorp, Transvaal.* 2643, P.M., Dis.J.G.D., Local Secretary for Krugersdorp. May 1898.
- 3104 ***Wallis**, Walter Joseph. 2088. May 1902.
- 3105 **Walsh**, Albert. *Brackley, Kenilworth, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., E.Div., S. Africa. June 1897.
- 3106 **Walter**, Arthur Christopher. *Nethercliffe, Walton-on-Thames.* 2473, O., 2120, P.So. January 1910.
- 3107 **Waltho**, Peter. *The Beeches, Perry Bar, Staffordshire.* 482, J.W., 482. October 1905.
- 3108 **Ward**, Frank W. *Kent Villa, Tavistock Road, Snaresbrook, Essex.* 31, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Sec., 2182, P.Z. June 1907.
- 3109 **Ward**, Gordon Berkeley. 645 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2329, 617. June 1907.
- 3110 **Ward**, John Sebastian Marlow, B.A., F.R.Hist.S. *The Whym, Gomshall, nr. Guildford.* 859, 859. March 1907.
- 3111 **Ward**, William Walter. 65 *Marriott Road, Tollington Park, London, N.* 1828, S.D. October 1908.
- 3112 **Warliker**, Lieut.Col. Damodar, I.M.S. *Warley House, Woodstock Avenue, Golder's Green, London, N.W.* P.M. October 1896.
- 3113 **Warne**, George William. 130 *High Street, Homerton. London, N.E.* 65. May 1907.
- 3114 **Warne**, Henry. *Ferndale, West Parade, Norwich.* 1500, P.M. March 1907.
- 3115 **Warneford-Thomson**, Hugh Robert. *English Club, 478 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 327, 617, 617. November 1909.
- 3116 **Warner**, William Thomas. 15 *Streathbourne Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.* 2272, P.M., P.Pr.G.So., Essex. May 1890.
- 3117 **Warren**, Herbert George. *Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.* 1719. June 1904.
- 3118 **Warren**, James Syer. *Little Neston, Chester.* 979, P.M., 321, P.Z. January 1894.
- 3119 **Warren**, John Willing. *Hamilton, Waikato, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Rep.G.L.Florida. January 1908.
- 3120 **Warrington**, Capt. Albert Francis Grosvenor. *c/o Bullock Bros., Agents B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd., Rangoon, Burma.* 542. October 1901.
- 3121 **Warrington**, Thomas. *Beedon odge, Canterbury Road, Margate.* 2262. October 1907.
- 3122 **Warvelle**, George W. 115 *Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* P.M. **Grand High Priest,** March 1894.
- 3123 **Warwick**, Henry Sidney Robert. *Battleford, N.W.T., Canada.* 2507, Dis.Dep.G.M., Dis. No. 7 Saskatchewan. May 1901.
- 3124 **Washbourn**, T. A., jun. *Bell Lane, Gloucester.* 839. June 1900.
- 3125 **Washington**, Thomas Lowndes. *Marsa, Malta.* 2755, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M., 515, P.Z., Dis.2nd. G.P. March 1900.
- 3126 **Waterlow**, Paul Langbourne. *Fuzze Freeze, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.* 2545, P.M. May 1902.

- 3127 **Watkins**, Alan Percival. *Avening Mount, Ventnor, I.W.* 3069. March 1907.
- 3128 **Watkins**, John Milton. *Crossways, Limpsfield, Surrey.* 2769, I.G. May 1908.
- 3129 **Watson**, Charles Henry. 97 *Hopton Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 2021. October 1907.
- 3130 **Watson**, Lieut. Edward Clifford. *Royal Naval College, Greenwich, London, S.E.* 2612, 1629. May 1909.
- 3131 **Watson**, Harold Bernard. 97 *Hopton Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 2096. June 1905.
- 3132 **Watson**, James Colvin. 32 *Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff.* 1712, 1754, 1754, A.So. Oct. 1909.
- 3133 ***Watson**, James Procter, J.P. *Castle Carrock, Cumberland; and Bombay.* 944. May 1897.
- 3134 **Watson**, John. *Bank of England, London, E.C.* 1839. October 1907.
- 3135 **Watson**, Reginald Cyrus. 30 *Bedford Row, London, W.C.* 2427. March 1902.
- 3136 **Watt**, Capt. Disney Younger. *1st & 2nd Batt., Leicestershire Regt., Shorncliffe.* 1899. Nov. 1908.
- 3137 **Watton**, H. *Park Lodge, North Drive, Streatham Park, London, S.W.* 1348. May 1908.
- 3138 **Watts**, Charles John. 49 *Hornsey Rise Gardens, London, N.* 1491, I.G. March 1908.
- 3139 **Watts**, Joshua Dawson. *Kildare, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1237. January 1907.
- 3140 **Wavell**, G. H. 26 *Waldegrave Road, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.* 862, P.M., Sec. Jan. 1906.
- 3141 **Way**, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Chief Justice. *Freemasons' Hall, Flinders Street, Adelaide.* **Grand Master.** January 1891.
- 3142 **Wayman**, Walter Lancelot. *116th Mahratta Regiment, Marine Lines, Bombay.* 107. June 1910.
- 3143 **Weare**, Reginald V. *Bramley Villa, Terminus Road, Chichester.* 38. October 1910.
- 3144 **Weatherilt**, Henry Charles. *Tsao, Palapye Road Station, British Protectorate, South Africa.* 1417. October 1889.
- 3145 **Weatherby**, Arthur Andrew Henry Wynne. *Christian Street, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1574, P.M., Dis.G.Treas. March 1905.
- 3146 **Weaver**, S. B. *Hill Crest, Melton Mowbray.* 1130, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B. March 1906.
- 3147 **Webb**, J. A. *Roseneath, Elm Park, Stanmore, Middlesex.* 1549. May 1902.
- 3148 **Webb**, W. Howard. 17 *High Street, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1973. June 1905.
- 3149 **Webb**, William. 24 *Woodstock Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 1310. October 1907.
- 3150 **Webster**, Alfred George, M.D. *Ashleigh, Golcar, near Huddersfield.* 1645, 1645. March 1901.
- 3151 **Webster**, W. R. *World's Buildings, White Lion Street, Bishopsgate, London, E.* 2663. Jan. 1906.
- 3152 **Weeden**, Sydney A. *Daymar House, Rydon Crescent, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.* 2956. March 1900.
- 3153 **Weeks**, William Self. Local Secretary Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. *Clitheroe, East Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.R. (Craft and R.A.), East Lancashire. March 1891.
- 3154 **Weir**, John. 92 *Wanstead Park Avenue, Manor Park, London, E.* 1693. March 1907.
- 3155 **Weiss**, Arnold. 70 & 71 *Chiswell Street, London, E.C.* 1017, P.M. March 1903.
- 3156 **Welch**, Frederick John. *Christ Church School, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 2157. January 1907.
- 3157 **Weldhen**, Willie. 151 *Church Street, Paddington, London, W.* 2847, 3171, O. November 1908.
- 3158 **Wellcome**, Henry Solomon. *Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.* 3, P.M. January 1904.
- 3159 **Weller-Poley**, Thomas. *West Broyle, Chichester, Sussex.* Dep.Pr.G.M. **Past Grand Deacon. Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** October 1906.
- 3160 **Wells**, Bryan Walter. *Mutdapilly, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.). May 1898.
- 3161 **Wells**, Charles, M.D. *Lamesley House, High Town Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.)** Nov. 1895.
- 3162 **Wells**, Francis Harry. *Murray Bridge, South Australia.* 44, P.M., Sec. **Senior Grand Deacon,** 4. January 1910.
- 3163 **Welsford**, William Oakley. 19-21 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* 1321, P.M., L.R., 1321, P.Z. October 1900.
- 3164 ***Welsh**, William Henry. *Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire.* 2188. June 1899.
- 3165 **Wemyss**, John. *Neepawa, Man., Canada.* 24, P.M. May 1901.
- 3166 **Wenborn**, Major F. M.. 139 *Green Lanes, London, N.* 2861. P.M., L.R. June 1904.
- 3167 **Wendelaar**, W. C. *L. de Colignystraat, 51, The Hague, Holland.* Hiram Abiff. January 1910.
- 3168 **Werbeck**, J. *Winckelmannstrasse 2, Dresden, Germany.* Zum Goldenen Kreuz. March 1905.
- 3169 **West**, Henry Hebard. 10-11 *South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.* 290, 57. June 1904.
- 3170 **Weston**, Rev. Cecil Edward, M.A. *Urbanstrasse 31a Stuttgart, Germany.* 442, Ch. Oct. 1908.
- 3171 **Weston**, Samuel Thomas. *Punjab Club, Lahore, Punjab.* 269, 391. 269, 391. June 1900.
- 3172 **Westropp**, Thomas Johnson, M.A., M.R.I.A. 115 *Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin.* 143, P.M. **Grand Captain of the Purple Veil (R.A.).** November 1897.

- 3173 **Westwood**, W. F. T. *May Court, Alexandra Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, Surrey.* 1790, P.M. January 1904.
- 3174 **Wetherell**, Charles, F.C.I.S. *Keppel's Head Hotel, Portsmouth.* 3040. May 1905.
- 3175 **Whadcoat**, John Henry, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.S.A., F.C.A., J.P. *Rockcliffe, Dalbeattie, N.B.*
Past Grand Deacon, England. March 1894.
- 3176 **Whiley**, Edwin. *Zeerust, Transvaal.* 1946, P.M. October 1893.
- 3177 **Whish**, John David. Box 39, *Capitol P.O., Albany, N.Y., U.S.A.* 452, P.M., 242. June 1900.
- 3178 **Whitaker**, W. S. 226 *Barry Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant.** March 1898.
- 3179 **Whitcomb**, Burton. *Cavite, P.I.* 350, 1. January 1909.
- 3180 **White**, Charles. 2735, P.M. May 1906.
- 3181 **White**, Harry French. *Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* 51, P.M., 5, P.H.P. May 1908.
- 3182 **White**, Dr. Henry Francis La Touche. *Caxton, Cambs.* 2883, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Northants and Hunts. 442, H. May 1908.
- 3183 **White**, Henry Pearson. 34 *New Bridge Street, London, E.C.* 1541, P.M., 1901. January 1905.
- 3184 **White**, John. 28 *Budge Row, Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 176, P.M. **Past Grand Deacon.**
Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.). June 1898.
- 3185 **White**, Joseph Walwyn. 1908, P.M. June 1894.
- 3186 **White**, Thomas Jeston. 39 *Burne Road, London, N.W.* 860, 860. May 1898.
- 3187 **White**, Walter Mitchell. 18 *Edward Road, Canterbury.* 1449, 31. January 1907.
- 3188 **White**, W. H. 1 *St. John's Wood Road, London, N.W.* 2488. March 1905.
- 3189 **Whited**, Oric O. 300 *Washington Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.* May 1907.
- 3190 **Whitehead**, J. Fred. 24 *Balliol Road, Bootle, Liverpool.* 799 (S.C.), 159 (I.C.), June 1895.
- 3191 **Whitehead**, Joseph T. 62 *Lucey Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.* 1441, P.M., 2184, Sec., 2184, P.Z. May 1907.
- 3192 **Whiteley**, Percival Edgar Thomas. Box 1268, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2731. June 1910.
- 3193 **Whitley**, Edward Forbes. Mem. R.I., Cornwall. *Woodville, Truro, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W. P.Pr.G.J. March 1887.
- 3194 **Whitley**, Edwin John. *Hill Brow, Penarth.* 471, P.M., 471, P.Z. October 1908.
- 3195 **Whitney**, Frank Irving. 826 *Dayton Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163, 45. June 1908.
- 3196 **Whitney**, Harry Edward. *Faribault, Minn., U.S.A.* 9, P.M. June 1908.
- 3197 **Whitney**, William John. *The Quadrant, St. Ives, Hunts.* 2684, P.M., P.Pr.G.Pt., Northants and Hunts. March 1909.
- 3198 **Whittle**, F. M. *Beech Lee, Montague Road, Sale, Cheshire.* 163, P.M. May 1906.
- 3199 **Whyman**, H. F. *Gundulph Villas, Rochester, Kent.* P.Pr.G.D. May 1907.
- 3200 **Whyte**, William Henry. Box 1207, *Montreal, Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M. **Grand Secretary, Quebec. Past Grand Principal, Grand Scribe E., Quebec.** May 1909.
- 3201 **Wiberg**, John Engelbert. 35, *Old Bond Street, London, W.* 1901, P.M., 1901, J. November 1906.
- 3202 **Wiebe**, Carl Cornelius. *Hagenau 5, Hamburg, Germany.* **Past Grand Master, Hamburg.** May 1895.
- 3203 **Wigginton**, Edward John Doherty. 40 *Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1820 P.M. March 1903.
- 3204 **Wightman**, Frederick Robert. *Norfolk House, Bungay, Suffolk.* 929, J.D. November 1909.
- 3205 **Wilbur**, Newell Lee, A.A.G.O. 509 *Butler Exchange, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 36, P.M. **Grand Musical Director, R.A.** Rep.G.L., Mississippi. June 1889.
- 3206 **Wilcox**, Henry. *High Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.* P.Pr.G.D., 573, P.Z. October 1907.
- 3207 **Wild**, Lewis. 21 *Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 813. January 1899.
- 3208 **Wilding**, Longworth. 32 *Castle Street, Shrewsbury.* 74, J.D., 74, 2nd A.So. January 1908.
- 3209 **Wildy**, Lieut. Edmund, R.N.V.R. 6ⁿ *Montagu Mansions, Portman Square, London, W.* 2243, P.M., 2739, W.M., 59, A.So., 3031. January 1909.
- 3210 **Wiley**, P. J. D. 30 *Hawes Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1437. January 1902.
- 3211 **Wilke**, George. *Furstenwallstrasse 18, Madgeburg, Germany.* Zur goldenen Krone. Nov. 1898.
- 3212 **Wilkes**, Martin Walker. *Allerton, Hindes Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill.* 1608, P.M. October 1909.
- 3213 **Wilkins**, Herbert Edward. *Trevenna, Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.W., Dis.G.J. Local Secretary for Burma. June 1895.
- 3214 **Wilkinson**, Charles David. *Hong Kong.* 1026. October 1908.
- 3215 **Wilkinson**, Cuthbert. 4 *Ashbrooke Crescent, Sunderland.* 1389, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., 97, P.Z. May 1908.

- 3216 **Wilkinson**, Francis James Robert. 50-52 *Southampton Row, London, W.C.* 11, P.M., 2741, P.M., 11, Z. June 1906.
- 3217 **Wilkinson**, Henry Early. *Lands Office, East Maitland, New South Wales.* 4. October 1909.
- 3218 **Wilkinson**, Samuel Blaze. 69 *Billing Road, Northampton.* P.Pr.G.W. Local Secretary for Northampton and Huntingdonshire. November 1888.
- 3219 **Wilkinson**, William. *Albion Cottage, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.* 1121, P.M., Pr.G.R. March 1902.
- 3220 **Wilkinson-Pimbury**, Charles James. 60 *Marmora Road, Honor Oak, London, S.E.* 1997, P.M., 1260, P.Z. March 1887.
- 3221 ***Wilks**, E. T., F.R.G.S. *Ashlyns, Watford, Herts.* 18 P.M. October 1896.
- 3222 **Williams**, Alexander. Box 95, *Dayton, Tex., U.S.A.* 119, P.M., 33. November 1904.
- 3223 **Williams**, Charles Lewis. *Post Office, Kookynie, Western Australia.* 63 (W.A.C.). October 1906.
- 3224 **Williams**, David James. *Ivy Bank, Chislehurst, Kent.* 176, J.W. May 1906.
- 3225 **Williams**, Rev. Edmund Nelson Goddard. *Merton Vicarage, Bicester.* 1724, P.M. Nov. 1894.
- 3226 **Williams**, Edward Lloyd. *Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Northern Nigeria.* 1369. May 1904.
- 3227 **Williams**, Frederick John. *Shalmsford, Link Road, Epsom, Surrey.* 2899. June 1905.
- 3228 **Williams**, George Blackstone. *R.M. Office, Cape Town.* 1832. January 1892.
- 3229 **Williams**, George C. 7 *Hills Place, Oxford Circus, London, W.* 25, P.M. May 1907.
- 3230 **Williams**, Harry. *Langton Castle, Bootle, Liverpool.* 2463, P.M. May 1906.
- 3231 **Williams**, Henry Montague. *Lee House, Dyke Road, Brighton.* 271, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.) May 1895.
- 3232 **Williams**, Herbert James. Box 8, *G.P.O., Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1908.
- 3233 **Williams**, Herbert Paul. 9 *Charlton Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 2128, P.M. May 1909.
- 3234 **Williams**, James. *Emberton Lodge, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** 1501. January 1889.
- 3235 **Williams**, Jestyn. 683. May 1906.
- 3236 **Williams**, J. F. 422 *Stanley Road, Liverpool.* 1756. November 1905.
- 3237 **Williams**, Richard Wheatley. 68 *Lombard Street, London, E.C.* 1321. June 1907.
- 3238 **Williams**, Walter C. 19 *Borough High Street, London, S.E.* 1329, P.M. May 1904.
- 3239 **Williamson**, Alexander Smart. Box 43, *Yokohama, Japan.* 1092, W.M., Dis.G.D.C., 1092, P.So. May 1910.
- 3240 **Williamson**, Douglas Edward. *York House, Royal Parade, Eastbourne.* 3069. March 1908.
- 3241 **Williamson**, Capt. James Morrison. *c/o A. Williamson, 190 Ferry Road, Dundee, N.B.* 611. March 1906.
- 3242 **Williamson**, Malcolm. *Bank of England, London, E.C.* 263, S.D. October 1905.
- 3243 **Williamson**, Walter Lehman. *Lisbon, N.D., U.S.A.* 12, P.M., 7, P.H.P. October 1904.
- 3244 **Willock**, Col. George Woodford. *Junior United Service Club, London, S.W.* 1466. March 1895.
- 3245 **Wilcox**, William Carl. 617 *Forest Street, Bellingham, Wash, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon,** 12, P.H.P. October 1894.
- 3246 **Wilmot**, Henry. *Leeming Bar, Bedale, Yorkshire.* 2610, P.M., Pr.G.S.B. June 1904.
- 3247 **Wilson**, Alexander. *Beechwood, Rubislaw Den South, Aberdeen.* Pr.G.M., 155. November 1888.
- 3248 **Wilson**, Charles Henry. 5 *Park Row, Leeds.* 306, P.M., 306, P.Z. January 1906.
- 3249 **Wilson**, James Richard. *Union Street, Plymouth.* **Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1900.
- 3250 **Wilson**, John. *Carleton Chambers, Ottawa, Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M. 16. January 1903.
- 3251 **Wilson**, John Macfarlane. Box 282, *Durban, Natal.* 2623 May 1901.
- 3252 **Wilson**, John Strode. *Rock Hall, West Hill, Malabar, India.* 260, P.M. October 1908.
- 3253 **Wilson**, Reginald William, M.R.C.S. *Infirmery, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. November 1899.
- 3254 **Wilson**, Richard. *Westfield House, Armley, Leeds.* **Paat Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1893.
- 3255 **Wilson**, Thomas. *Rossendale, Lymm, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.St.B. June 1907.
- 3256 **Wilson**, Washington. *Metuchen, N.J., U.S.A.* 135, 4. May 1906.
- 3257 **Wilson**, W. A. 2099 *Bush Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* 1, 5. March 1907.
- 3258 **Wilson**, William. *Carbucky, Bogabilla, New South Wales.* 862 (S.C.), P.M., May 1906.
- 3259 **Wilson**, William Mortimer, M.A. *The Firs, Alfreton, Derbyshire.* 1023, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., 1324, P.Z, Pr G.St.B. (R.A.). May 1905.
- 3260 **Wilson**, William Murray. *London & River Plate Bank, Ltd., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2963, I.G. October 1907.

- 3261 **Wilson**, William Thomas. Box 53, *Cape Town*. De Goede Hoop (D.C.). October 1898.
- 3262 **Wing**, John Clifford. 37 *Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol*. 1135. May 1906.
- 3263 **Winkley**, George. *West Maitland, New South Wales*. 4, J.D., 11. June 1910.
- 3264 **Winning**, John Gray. *Branxholme Knowe, Hawick, Scotland*. 111, P.M., 89, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.E., Roxburgh, Peebles, and Selkirk. March 1898.
- 3265 **Wise**, E. Croft. 20 *Church Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* 619, P.M., 1423, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Middlesex, 862, P.Z. March 1898.
- 3266 **Wise**, William C. *Byron House, Fleet Street, London, E.C.* 173, P.M., 173, P.Z. May 1910.
- 3267 **Witcover**, Hyman Wallace. *Savannah, Ga., U.S.A.* 231, P.M., 3, P.H.P. May 1908.
- 3268 **Withers**, George. *Aston Villas, Uttometer*. P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. May 1905.
- 3269 **Withers**, Samuel, jun. *Sandhurst, Port Hill Road, Shrewsbury*. 117. January 1901.
- 3270 **Withey**, Thomas Archer. *Edzell, Oakwood Mount, Roundhay, Leeds*. P.Pr.Dep.G.R., W.Lancs. May 1895.
- 3271 **Witthaus**, Julius Adolph. 51 *Northfield Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.* 185, P.M., L.R., 185, P.Z. March 1907.
- 3272 **Wolde**, Bernhard. *Arnakal Estate, Vandi Periyar, South India*. 2656, P.M. October 1907.
- 3273 **Wolff**, Arno. 16 *Lorne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* Plato. (Wiesbaden). May 1910.
- 3274 ***Wolff**, Paul Ferdinand. *Potsdamerstrasse, 15, Gros Lichterfelde, Berlin, Germany*. Friedrich Leopold zum Friedensbund. March 1910.
- 3275 **Wolfskeil**, William Daniel. 225 *Broad Street, Elizabeth, N.J., U.S.A.* **Grand Master**. May 1898.
- 3276 **Wolsey**, William Henry. 12 *Albert Square, Clapham Road, London, S.W.* 1381, P.M., L.R., 1381, P.Z. March 1906.
- 3277 ***Wonnacott**, Ernest William Malpas, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. 199 *Piccadilly, London, W.* 2416, 2956, 3171, P.M., 720, J., 2956, Sc.E. March 1904.
- 3278 **Wood**, Alfred Gerald. *Cranford, Cheyne Walk, Croydon, Surrey*. 1541. March 1905.
- 3279 **Wood**, Frank. 9 *Sun Street, Canterbury*. 1449, J.W. November 1907.
- 3280 **Wood**, Frank. *Lyndale, Lescudjack, Penzance*. 38. October 1910.
- 3281 **Wood**, John William. *Front Street, Stanley, Co. Durham*. 2929 (S.C.), 83. March 1906.
- 3282 **Wood**, R. E. J. *Cobar, New South Wales*. 97. October 1904.
- 3283 **Wood**, Thomas Megam. *Clovelly, The Shrubberies, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 186, P.M., 2822, P.M., L.R. June 1907.
- 3284 **Woodcock**, T. J. *Westgate, Guisborough, Yorks.* 561, P.M., 543, H., P.Pr.G.P. March 1902.
- 3285 **Woodhead**, Thomas Mansley. *Fairfield, Baildon, Yorks.* 2669, Pr.J.G.W., West Yorks. 600. October 1901.
- 3286 **Woodforde**, William Sidney Ridout, M.B., C.M., Edin. *Goondiwindi, Queensland*. 862 (S.C.), P.M. October 1901.
- 3287 **Woodland**, Lieut. Alton Richard, *The Barracks, Shrewsbury*. 3229, J.W., 262. January 1908.
- 3288 **Woodley**, George Latimer. 127 *Mostyn Street, Llandudno, N. Wales*. 755, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., 606, P.Z., P.Pr.G.P., N. Wales, May 1910.
- 3289 **Woodman**, Herbert Musgrave. 58 *Boundary Road, Chatham*. 3252. November 1908.
- 3290 **Woodman**, Dr. William J. *Asst. Medical Officer, Belize, British Honduras*. 1174, P.M. March 1906.
- 3291 **Woods**, Herbert. *Polefield, Stockton Heath, near Warrington*. 148, 148. Local Secretary for West Lancashire. October 1906.
- 3292 **Woods**, William Fountain. 18 *St. Loo Mansions, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 858, P.M., L.R., 92, P.Z. October 1900.
- 3293 **Woodside**, Nevin G. *c/o H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 318. January 1899.
- 3294 **Woodthorp**, John William, F.C.A. 12 *Palmeira Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea*. 4, 1679, P.M., 3162, P.M., L.R., 4, P.Z. January 1895.
- 3295 **Woodward**, E. R. 61 *Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.* June 1909.
- 3296 **Woodward**, Richard Conover. *Bordentown, N.J., U.S.A.* 28, P.M., **Junior Grand Warden**. 30, P.H.P., **Grand Chaplain** (R.A.). March 1907.
- 3297 ***Woollen**, T. H., M.I.M.E. 119 *St. Mark's Road, N. Kensington, London, W.* 1431. May 1901.
- 3298 **Woolley**, Victor James. 48 *Lissenden Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, London, N.W.* 859, 859. October 1906.
- 3299 **Wormal**, George. 19 *Greengate Street, Stafford*. P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. June 1895.
- 3300 **Worsfold**, James, F.C.I.S. *Glengale, Romford, Essex*. 3040. March 1907.
- 3301 **Wrench**, John Robert. *Childers, Queensland*. 2573, P.M., Sec. October 1898.

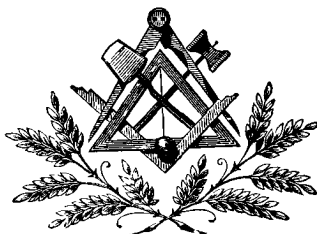
- 3302 **Wriede**, Peter. *Finkenwaerder, Hamburg, Germany.* Gudrun. October 1906.
- 3303 **Wright**, Rev. Charles Edward Leigh, B.A. *Heathwood Lodge, Bexley, Kent.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1889.
- 3304 **Wright**, Francis William. 4 *Rocky Hill Terrace, Maidstone, Kent.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.
- 3305 **Wright**, Frederick. 323 *Seven Sisters Road, London, N.* 1769, P.M., 55, P.Z. January 1906.
- 3306 **Wright**, Joseph Pretty. Box 546, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 7, 98. March 1905.
- 3307 **Wright**, Olin S., M.D. *Plant City, Fla., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M., 19th Dis., Florida. **Past Grand High Priest.** June 1900.
- 3308 **Wrightson**, Arthur, F.S.I. 26 *Budge Row, London, E.C.* 2416, P.M. January 1898.
- 3309 **Wyatt**, Oliver Newman, F.S.I. 10 *West Pallant, Chichester, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. January 1893.
- 3310 ***Wyatt**, Rev. Vitruvius Partridge. *Pallion, East Molesey.* **Past Grand Chaplain, Past Grand Sojourner.** May 1895.
- 3311 **Wyndham-Quin**, Charles Frederick Talbot. 3 *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.* 3245. May 1909.
- 3312 ***Wynter**, Andrew Ellis, M.D. 17 *Eastfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire.* 1139, 180. January 1898.
- 3313 **Yarker**, John. *Burton Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece, Hon.G.M., Cuba.** May 1887.
- 3314 **Yerbury**, George S. 121 *Oraton Street, Newark, N.J., U.S.A.* 51, 7. January 1904.
- 3315 **York**, Francis Colin. *F.C. Pacifico, Junin, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617. October 1890.
- 3316 **Yorke**, Rev. Harry Walter. *Laverstoke Rectory, Whitchurch, Hants.* 1373, P.Pr.G.Ch., Jersey. October 1904.
- 3317 **Yorston**, John C. 1024 *Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* University. October 1904.
- 3318 **Young**, Ernest Benjamin. 11 *Tankerville Road, Streatham Common, London, S.W.* 1227, 1227. March 1909.
- 3319 **Young**, F. E. Box 1157, *Mexico City, Mexico.* **Grand Master, Grand Lodge Valle of Mexico.** May 1908.
- 3320 **Young**, George Lewis. *Birkenhead Wharf Co., Ltd., Port Adelaide, South Australia.* 2, P.M. May 1889.
- 3321 **Young**, Henry James. *Haybrow, Love Lane, Pinner, Middlesex.* 183. March 1906.
- 3322 **Young**, James. *Princes Dock, Belfast.* P.Pr.G.W., Antrim. January 1904.
- 3323 **Young**, James Charles Kirsop. 8 *North Street, Durban, Natal.* 447, 323. November 1909.
- 3324 **Young**, James Augustus. Box 266, *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 9, P.M. October 1903.
- 3325 **Young**, Joseph G. 72 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 749, 1329. October 1901.
- 3326 **Youngman**, Charles H. 63 *High Street, Saffron Walden, Essex.* 305, P.M. November 1898.
- 3327 **Zabban**, Julius C. 6 *Arthur Street East, London, E.C.* 2551, S.W. May 1910.
- 3328 **Zacharias**, Hans Conrad Ernest. *Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Malay Straits.* 2337, P.M., 2225, 2337, P.Z. May 1906.
- 3329 **Zanchi**, Ventura Blayner Murray. 45 *Bedford Court Mansions, London, W.C.* 91, P.M., 176, P.Z. January 1906.
- 3330 **Zelenka-Lerando**, Leo. *Pestalozzi Strasse, 71, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany.* Victoria, Berlin. October 1907.
- 3331 **Zeuner**, Heinrich. *Dahlemerstrasse 78, Gros Lichterfelde, Berlin, Germany.* Drei Lichter in Felde. March 1910.
- 3332 **Zollner**, Edgar Herbert. *Bunbury, Western Australia.* 70, S.W. November 1907.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Members admitted on the 8th November, 1910.

- 3333 ***Apps**, Engineer-Commander, W. R., M.V.O., R.N. *H.M. Naval Yard, Simon's Town, Cape Colony.* 960 (S.C.), J.W., 103.
- 3334 **Barrett**, Benjamin Charles. Box 544, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1747, S.W., 1006 (S.C.).
- 3335 **Benzecry**, Raphael. 34 *Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London, W.* 278, P.Dis.G.R., Gibraltar, 278.

- 3336 ***Bitterman**, Theodore. *U.S. Army, Manila, P.I.* 14 (Florida), 1.
- 3337 **Brockbank**, Frederick William. 2 *Fold Street, Bolton.* 37, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., E. Lances., 37, Z.
- 3338 **Brown**, Capt. Gilbert Patten. 128 *West Brookline Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* King Solomon.
- 3339 **Chaplin**, Nugent. 19 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.* 108.
- 3340 **Cowling**, Thomas. *Glan Dyfi, Wisbech, Cambs.* 809, P.Pr.G.O., 809, P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.).
- 3341 **Dobson**, William Norst. 4 *10th Avenue West, Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 44, 98.
- 3342 **English**, Ernest Edward. *Eastern Telegraph Co., Suez, Egypt.* 3367, S.W., 278, P.Dis.A.G.D.C. (R.A.), Gibraltar.
- 3343 **Galloway**, Christian Francis John, B.Sc. *c/o Barclay Bouthrone, Box 789, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 25.
- 3344 **Gilmore**, John Crosby. *Market Chambers, Nicholas Street, Bristol.* 2257, P.M., Pr.G.Sec., Pr.G.Sc.E.
- 3345 **Goudielock**, David Manwell. *Jessieville, St. Anne's Drive, Giffnock, Glasgow.* Editor, Scottish Masonic Historical Directory. 153, 67.
- 3346 **Hüttenbach**, Henry. 6 *Maple Road, Anerley, London, S.E.* 238.
- 3347 **Lee**, Charles Herbert. *Glen Dhoon, Kingsfield Road, Watford.* 2956, Sec. 2956.
- 3348 **Lines**, Stanley Llandaff Burnett. *The Vicarage, Yoxford, Suffolk.* 50 (N.S.W.C.)
- 3349 ***Lowry**, Thomas Martin. *Government Hill, Taquah, West Africa.* 3356.
- 3350 **Lord**, F. A. B. 49, *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 2087, J.W.
- 3351 **May**, Walter. *Brook House, Woodford Green, Essex.* 142, J.G.
- 3352 **Morgan**, Thomas. *Hastings, New Zealand.* 73, P.M., P.G.Stew., Napier, P.H. (N.Z.C.)
- 3353 **Morrison**, William Fingland. *Crown Inn, Stenhousemuir, N.B.* 16, 139, W.M., 210.
- 3354 **Nutt**, Walter Frederick. 157 *Goldhurst Terrace, South Hampstead, London, N.W.* 2337, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., E. Archipelago.
- 3355 **Parrott**, John William. 3 *Leyton Road, Handsworth, Staffs.* 1782.
- 3356 **Quinton**, John Purcell. *Joyance, Glastonbury.* 2798.
- 3357 **Rilliet**, Robert Frederick. *Campana, F.C.C.A., Argentina.* 3364, Ch.
- 3358 **Rowell**, Thomas. 28 *Courtenay Place, Wellington, New Zealand.* 156, J.W., 24, (N.Z.C.).
- 3359 **Rolleston**, Samuel Vilett. *Saltford House, near Bristol.* 2094.
- 3360 **Scholar**, James. 1 *Ashley Court Villas, Ashley Hill, Bristol.* 103, P.M., Pr.G.R.
- 3361 **Simon**, Sigismund. 91 *Milton Street, London, E.C.* 27, P.M.
- 3362 **Smyth**, Godfrey. Box 32, *Denver, Transvaal.* 3167, 3167, P.So.
- 3363 **Tuckett**, J.E.S., M.A., F.C.S. B House, *The College, Marlborough.* 1533, P.M., Pr.G.R., 1533.
- 3364 **Van Kampen**, Kurt Wilhelm. *The London Electron Works Co., Ltd., Horseferry Road, Limehouse, London, E.* 238.
- 3365 **Willis**, Dr. William Frederick. *Kimbolton Road, Fielding, New Zealand.* 41, W.M., 19, (N.Z.C.).
- 3366 **Woolf**, Raphael. 270a *Mile End Road, London, E.* 1347, I.G., 204.





LOCAL SECRETARIES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Bournemouth	Christopher Pearce	73, Commercial Road
Durham	G. W. Bain	Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Rd., Sunderland
Essex	W. H. Bamlett	Floradale, Argyle Road, Westcliff-on-Sea
Edinburgh	Alfred A. A. Murray	20, Warriston Crescent
Inverness	A. F. Mackenzie	15, Union Street
Lancashire North	J. R. Nuttall	13, Thornfield, Lancaster
Lancashire West	Herbert Woods	Polefield, Stockton Heath, nr. Warrington
Middlesex and North London	F. W. Levander	30, North Villas, Camden Sq., London, N.W.
Northampton & Huntingdon	S. B. Wilkinson	69, Billing Road, Northampton
North Wales	Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall	Plás Llanfaelog, Anglesey
Northumberland	R. H. Holme	6, Chester Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Nottingham	W. J. O'Rorke	22, Lister Gate
Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire	E. Conder	The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire
Staffordshire	Frank Hughes	Lea Bridge House, Handsworth
Sussex East	L. F. St. John	33, Havelock Road, Hastings
Warwickshire and Worcestershire	Arthur W. Adams	Holmleigh, Westley Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham
Yorkshire, North & East Ridings	G. L. Shackles	Wickersley, Brough, East Yorks
„ West Riding	J. Banks Fearnley	Red Beck House, Shipley
„ Bradford	R. H. Lindsay	11, Southbrook Terrace, Horton Road
„ Halifax	C. Greenwood	25, Akeds Road
„ Sheffield	J. Binney	45, Bank Street

EUROPE.

Bavaria	E. Adrianyi-Pontet	Engerth Str. 150, Vienna XX/2, Austria
Denmark	S. H. Simonsen	St. Kiobmagergade 14, Copenhagen
Holland	J. C. G. Grasé	65, Fr. v. Mierisstraat, Amsterdam
Hungary	L. A. de Malczovich	Belügyministerium, Budapest
Malta	J. W. Starkey	Gas Office, La Valetta

AFRICA.

Bloemfontein	W. S. Mannion	Box 261
Egypt	R. H. Mackenzie	c/o C. Beyts & Co., Suez
Kimberley	A. W. Adams	3, Cricket Street
Natal	Col. H. Buxton Browne	Box 17, Durban
Rhodesia	F. E. Briers	Box 17, Salisbury
South Africa, E. Division	R. R. Perrott	Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth
„ „ W. Division	W. H. Tiffany	Box 387, Cape Town
Transvaal, Johannesburg	T. L. Pryce	Box 247, Johannesburg
„ Krugersdorp	R. F. Wallis	Box 139, Krugersdorp
„ Pretoria	W. L. Green	Box 197, Pretoria

ASIA

Bengal	C. F. Hooper	c/o Thacker, Spink, & Co., Calcutta
Burma	H. E. Wilkins	Trevenna, Moulmein
Cyprus	H. Cope	Limassol
India	A. L. Vibert	Lushington Gardens, Saidapet, Madras
Philippine Islands	C. S. Lobingier	Manila
Singapore	Frederick Apps	26, Raffles Place

U.S.A.

Georgia	W. F. Bowe	541, Broad Street, Augusta
Louisiana	R. Lambert	Masonic Temple, New Orleans
Michigan	A. G. Pitts	55, Equity Building, Detroit
Minnesota	Dr. J. W. Chamberlin	St. Paul
New Jersey	H. E. Deats	Flemington
New York	J. C. Klinck	319, Stirling Place, Brooklyn
Oregon	Seth L. Pope	Box 256, Portland
Rhode Island	W. H. Scott	357, Westminster Street, Providence
South Dakota	L. G. Levoy	Webster
Washington	R. A. Gove, M.D.	1156, Pacific Avenue, Tacoma

CANADA, &c.

Alberta	G. Macdonald, M.D.	Calgary
British Columbia	W. A. de Wolf Smith	Pafraets Dael, New Westminster
Manitoba	R. S. Thornton, M.B.	Deloraine
Newfoundland	W. J. Edgar	St. John's
Saskatchewan	F. S. Proctor	Cupar

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Buenos Aires	E. Danvers	475, Bartolomé Mitre
Costa Rica	A. G. M. Gillott	Box 385, San José
Rosario de Santa Fé	F. C. Marty	Casilla Correo 32

WEST INDIES

Jamaica	G. R. D. Rust	Bee Hive Stores, Kingston
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AUSTRALASIA

New South Wales	M. A. Toomey	Masonic Hall, Sydney
New Zealand, Auckland	G. H. Powley	9, Hamilton Road, Ponsonby
" " Christchurch	S. C. Bingham	Gracefield Street
" " Southland	J. Macgregor	Box 230, Invercargill
" " Wellington	G. Robertson	Wellington
" " Otago	J. J. Clark	4a, George Street, Dunedin
Queensland, Charters Towers	R. Sladden	Townsville Road, Queenton
" Croydon	T. Bennion	Ophir Cottage
South Australia	F. Johns	Register Office, Adelaide
Victoria	Herbert M. Knight	406, Collins Street, Melbourne

DECEASED.

<u>Baker, William King</u>	<i>Late of Long Rock, Cornwall</i>	<u>11th March, 1910</u>
<u>Bellingham, Augustus William</u> Henry, A.M.I.C.E.	„ <i>Tientsin, N. China</i>	<u>28th November, 1909</u>
<u>Bodilly, Reginald T. H.,</u> M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	„ <i>South Woodford</i>	<u>July, 1910</u>
<u>Brown, Hon. James W.</u>	„ <i>Pittsburg, Pennsylvania</i>	<u>23rd December, 1909</u>
<u>Burn-Callander, Edward</u>	„ <i>Warwick</i>	
<u>Cama, Dorabjee Pestonjee</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>23rd November, 1910</u>
<u>Clarke, Ven. Archdeacon Francis</u> Edward, LL.D., M.D., M.R.I.A.	„ <i>Boyle, Ireland</i>	
<u>Conder, Edward</u>	„ <i>Colwal, Herefordshire</i>	<u>7th February, 1910</u>
<u>Crossle, Francis C., M.D.</u>	„ <i>Newry</i>	<u>October, 1910</u>
<u>Freeman, John William</u>	„ <i>Yalding, Kent</i>	<u>2nd July, 1910</u>
<u>Gibbons, Hubert</u>	„ <i>Wolverhampton</i>	<u>22nd August, 1910</u>
<u>Gray-Buchanan, Alec Wilson</u>	„ <i>Palmot, Stirlingshire</i>	<u>18th July, 1909</u>
<u>Grounds, Holbrook</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>20th July, 1908</u>
<u>Guttman, Oscar, F.I.C., F.C.S.</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>2nd August, 1910</u>
<u>Harben, Henry Andrade, B.A.</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>18th August, 1910</u>
<u>Horton, Edward</u>	„ <i>Sydney, New South Wales</i>	<u>17th November, 1909</u>
<u>James, Hugh</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>16th January, 1910</u>
<u>Kenyon, George Henry, A.M., M.D.</u>	„ <i>Providence, Rhode Island</i>	<u>7th May, 1910</u>
<u>Meredith, William Chubb</u>	„ <i>Port Elizabeth</i>	
<u>Molloy, Harry J.</u>	„ <i>Hassan, India</i>	
<u>Nunn, Dr. Richard Joseph</u>	„ <i>Savannah, Georgia</i>	<u>29th June, 1910</u>
<u>Pierce, W. Frank</u>	„ <i>San Francisco</i>	<u>October, 1910</u>
<u>Robinson, John</u>	„ <i>Darlington</i>	<u>October, 1910</u>
<u>Sparks, Harry James</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>4th March, 1910</u>
<u>Steavenson, Joseph, B.A.</u>	„ <i>Madras</i>	
<u>Stuttaford, William Foot</u>	„ <i>Worcester Park, Surrey</i>	<u>31st October, 1910</u>
<u>Thomas, Richard Griffith,</u> M.S.A., F.I.A.S.	„ <i>Menai Bridge</i>	
<u>Thompson, Frank J.</u>	„ <i>Fargo, N. Dakota</i>	<u>June, 1910</u>
<u>Wiebe, Carl Cornelius</u>	„ <i>Hamburg</i>	<u>16th November, 1910</u>
<u>Wills, Thomas H.</u>	„ <i>Torquay</i>	<u>26th August, 1910</u>

DIRECTORY.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Bedfordshire. Bedford, 329, 418, 423, 722, 994, 995, 2413; Biggleswade, 2753; Luton, 989, 1180.

Berkshire. Abingdon, 1251, 2206, 2743; Burghfield Common, 1372; Cholsey, 1523; Cookham Dean, 1556; Crowthorne, 2698; Maidenhead, 3161; Newbury, 491; Reading, 1789; Thatcham, 1509; Tilehurst, 719; Wantage, 1295; Wokingham, 2430, 2689.

Buckinghamshire. Amersham, 965, 1261; High Wycombe, 1360; Loudwater, 1098; Newport Pagnell, 3234; Slough, 583.

Cambridgeshire. Cambridge, 111, 610, 944, 1036, 1146, 1147, 1406, 1551, 1573, 1981, 2046, 2278, 2362, 2611, 2648; Caxton, 652, 3182; Ely, 179, 320; Great Shelford, 2245; Prickwillow, 1140; Stretham, 2907; Wisbech, 107, 3340.

Channel Islands. Guernsey, 283; Jersey, 113, 1311.

Cheshire. Alderley Edge, 972; Altrincham, 617, 1018; Ashton-upon-Mersey, 366; Birkenhead, 1d, 167, 188, 601, 890, 1115, 1595; Chester, 345, 395, 891, 973, 980, 990, 1117, 1473, 1538, 1604, 1612, 2120, 2171, 2401, 2570, 2575, 2967, 3118; Hale, 3019; Knutsford, 481; Liscard, 517; Lymm, 3255; Malpas, 534; Sale, 555, 3198; Timperley, 2794; West Kirby, 2411.

Cornwall. Cambourne, 137, 2388; Falmouth, 62; Hayle, 87, 2393; Liskeard, 90, 1428; Penzance, 65, 791, 1878, 2470, 3280; Poughill, 1913; St. Ives, 2532; Truro, 742, 3193.

Cumberland. Carlisle, 1475, 2055; Castle Carrock, 3133; Millom, 2054.

Derbyshire. Alfreton, 863, 3259; Buxton, 591, 2786; Chesterfield, 1204, 2434; Derby, 73, 1896; Duffield, 2372; Long Eaton, 1314; Melbourne, 2606; Ripley, 130; Rowsley, 2569.

Devonshire. Bideford, 2852; Buckfastleigh, 2115; Budleigh Salterton, 1130; Crediton, 2290; Dawlish, 2454; Devonport, 585, 913, 2211, 2522; East Stonehouse, 2621; Exeter, 58, 651, 785, 800, 1332, 1602, 2026, 2062, 2381; Great Torrington, 1049; Ilfracombe, 759, 1786, 2331, 2643, 2754; Mortehoe, 2866; Northlew, 622; Paignton, 1663; Plymouth, 498, 1310, 1481, 1810, 2395, 2537, 3249; Salcombe, 826; Teignmouth, 1242; Tiverton, 1087; Torquay, 1f, 131, 1351, 2969; Yelverton, 931.

Dorsetshire. Blandford 3048; Broadstone, 589; Charminster, 1e; Dorchester, 2531; Evershot, 461; Gillingham, 1719; Marnhull, 1516; Parkstone, 2402; Poole, 1512; Portland, 928; Weymouth, 588, 2748.

Durham. Beamish, 315; Bishop Auckland, 3219; Darlington, 443, 2941; Eaglescliffe, 1271; Ebchester, 1283; Gateshead, 59, 1519, 2368; Monkwearmouth, 1880; Medomsley, 2354; South Shields, 1175, 2214; Stanley, 2156, 2586, 3281; Sunderland, 349, 397, 1342, 1453, 1897, 2154, 2194, 2435, 2616, 3051, 3052, 3215; Walsingham, 1825; West Hartlepool, 1695, 1730, 3018.

Essex. Brentwood, 910, 1264, 1495; Chelmsford, 2390, 2855; Clacton-on-Sea, 635; Colchester, 780, 1835, 2519, 3050; Earl's Colne, 2592; Epping, 744, 2489; Great Bardfield, 1861; Ickleton, 2949; Ilford, 794, 1079, 1694, 2124; Latchingdon, 1618; Latchington, 2261, 2262; Leigh-on-Sea, 2530; Little Waltham, 1943; Maldon, 1125, 2330; Rochford, 977; Romford, 409, 876, 1425, 3300; Saffron Walden, 2292, 3326; Snarresbrook, 3108; Southend-on-Sea, 808; Stanstead, 1629; Upminster, 2851; Westcliff-on-Sea, 425, 455, 1377, 2980, 3294; Woodford Bridge, 2345; Woodford Green, 2017, 3351.

Gloucestershire. Bristol, 859, 1129, 1948, 2088, 2986, 3029, 3344, 3360; Cheltenham, 2352, 3068; Chipping Campden, 3164; Clifton, 1511, 1645, 3262; Coleford, 1674; Gloucester, 657, 1398, 1894, 2553, 2938, 3124; Huntley, 553; Newent, 18, 1545; Saltford, 3359; Westbury-on-Trym, 3312; Woodchester, 2411.

Hampshire. Andover, 1726; Basingstoke, 717, 1548; Bournemouth, 69, 159, 273, 348, 667, 747, 1137, 1469, 1821, 1882, 2152, 2392, 2995; Boscombe, 157, 1667; Burley, 2780; Chandler's Ford, 1073; Fawley, 541; Gosport, 1862; Havant, 106, 2164; Landport, 133, 152; Lympington, 1890, 2450; Netley, 1082; Milford-on-Sea, 2527; Overton, 869; Petersfield, 2937; Portsmouth, 449, 1284, 1365, 1967, 3038, 3174; Ropley, 1224; Rowland's Castle, 3077; Shawford, 1609; Southampton, 513, 552, 1677; Southsea, 658, 662, 868, 1621, 2979; Whitechurch, 3316.

Herefordshire. Ewias Harold, 1728; Hereford, 2303, 3070.

Hertfordshire. Cheshunt, 2146; Elstree, 1727; Halton, 1624; Harpenden, 606; Hatfield, 887; Hemel Hempstead, 1414; New Barnet, 1916; St. Alban's, 958, 1004, 1384; Watford, 765, 1451, 1560, 3221, 3347.

Huntingdonshire. St. Ives, 1238, 1438, 3197; Warboys, 2727.

Isle of Wight. Bembridge, 3126; Ryde, 2333; Shanklin, 147; Ventnor, 93, 3127; Yarmouth, 2168.

Kent. Beckenham, 419, 1429, 1555, 1684, 1852, 1972, 2253, 2335, 2552, 2955; Bexley, 1417, 1977, 2543, 3303; Birchington, 1741; Broadstairs, 1399; Bromley, 506, 834, 1274, 1347, 1380, 1697, 2131, 3203, 3210; Canterbury, 741, 1998, 2258, 3187, 3279; Charlton, 1448, 1964, 2417; Chat-

ham, 187, 2546, 3289; Chislehurst, 2610, 3224; Deal, 755, 1954; Erith, 1439; Faversham, 66, 1299; Gravesend, 475, 1991; Harbledown, 1468; Harrietsham, 827; Herne Bay, 2370; Hythe, 950; Ightham, 496; Maidstone, 2797, 3304; Margate, 660, 3069, 3121; Plumstead, 685, 862, 2483, 2950; Ramsgate, **1a**; Rochester, 3199; Sandgate, 1637; Sevenoaks, 464, 2424; Shorncliffe, 3136; Shortlands, 2071; Sidcup, 1791, 1887, 2084, 2963; Tunbridge Wells, 274, 1253.

Lancashire, Eastern Division. Accrington, 1889; Blackburn, 79, 2072; Bury, 440, 2626; Chorlton-cum-Hardy, 628, 2812; Clitheroe, 3153; Fairfield, 2860; Gorton, 1120; Manchester, 281, 367, 512, 694, 728, 1029, 1196, 1701, 1855, 2059, 2068, 2466, 2747, 2945, 2952, 2986, 3095; Prestwich, 1050, 2444; Rochdale, 471, 603, 811, 1784, 3034; Stockport, 1000; West Didsbury, 2647, 2651, 3313; Whalley, 173; Whitefield, 1507.

Lancashire, Western Division. Barrow-in-Furness, 313, 2239; Blackpool, 730, 1457; Bolton, 569, 616, 1945, 3190, 3337; Bootle, 3230; Carnforth, 436; Crosby, 2367; Eccles, 1583; Fleetwood, 2572; Frodsham, 3013; Garston, 1632, 1961; Heaton Moor, 154, 486, 2733; Lancaster, 1635, 1965, 2308; Liverpool, 499, 903, 922, 1191, 1508, 2015, 2217, 2275, 2524, 2705, 2821, 2997, 3236; Newton-le-Willows, 156; Ormskirk, 1316; Southport, 334; St. Helen's, 115; Warrington, 1529, 3291; Wigan, 649.

Leicestershire. Enderby, 1339; Leicester, **25**, 255, 522, 1234, 1658, 1936, 1962, 2379, 2681, 2876, 2982; Melton Mowbray, 2492, 3146; Woodhouse, 1400.

Lincolnshire. Barton-on-Humber, 2305; Brigg, 1535; Gainsborough, 85; Grantham, 1143; Grimsby, 105; Lincoln, 77; Sleaford, 95; Spilsby, 2518.

London, N. **8**, 428, 627, 1581, 2875, 3138; Canonbury, 1408, 1680, 2846; Crouch End, 1748, 2605; Edmonton, Lower, 637, 690, 880, 881, 1031, 1221, 2187, 2311, 3139; Edmonton, Upper, 1166, 1363, 1827, 2219, 2595; Finchley, 342; Finchley, East, 1633; Finchley, North, 568, 1785, 1826, 2461, 2478; Finsbury Park, 746, 1305, 1409, 1706, 2353, 2686, 3149, 3306; Harringay, 1391, 2108; Highbury, 390, 682, 981, 1154, 1563, 2297; Highgate, 565, 734, 1021, 1340; Holloway, 1978, 2494, 2666, 2878; Hornsey, 1465, 2169; Muswell Hill, 382, 556, 1114, 1136, 1171, 2058, 2668, 2752, 3207; Palmer's Green, 673, 2513, 2910; Southgate, 1600; Stamford Hill, 850, 1088, 3271; Stoke Newington, 629, 634, 1017, 1032, 1343, 1422, 1549, 1642, 2161, 2336, 2375, 2659, 3166; Stroud Green, 1567, 1910; Tollington Park, 3111, Tottenham, 1561, 1616, 1665; Tufnell Park, 1503, 1566.

London N.E. 340, 2589; Bethnal Green, 882; Clapton, Upper, 514, 531, 540, 2956; Hackney, 1285; Homerton, 1357, 3113; Leyton, 2566; Leytonstone, 1123, 1254, 1467, 1657, 1751, 2129, 3101; Walthamstow, 788, 1424, 1733, 2594; Wanstead, 1833, 1969, 3100; Woodford, 2087; Woodford, South, 1331, 1554, 1902, 3283.

London, N.W. 1917, 1983, 2048, 2165, 2170, 2232, 2233, 2365, 2462, 3186, 3293; Brondesbury, 797, 1320, 2687, 2921, 3057; Cricklewood, 394, 683; Golder's Green, 3112; Hampstead, **19**, 452, 641, 768, 1036, 1100, 1387, 1844, 2343, 2740; Hampstead Heath, 1847; Hampstead, South, 726, 1292, 1687, 2887, 3354; Hampstead, West, 460, 832, 984, 1402, 1745, 1845, 2215, 2912; Harlesden, 691; Haverstock Hill, 960, 2289, 2347; Hendon, 1607, 1841, 2063, 3015; Kilburn, 1924, 2151; Regent's Park, 769, 786, 1411, 2721; St. John's Wood, 1231, 2630, 2791, 3080, 3188; Willesden, 1241, 2077.

London, S.E. 431, 475, 614, 645, 839, 974, 1055, 1103, 1145, 1152, 1378, 1814, 2025, 2032, 2114, 2288, 2378, 2487, 2822, 3191, 3238; Anerley, 1932, 3346; Blackheath, 727, 925, 1085, 1464, 1528, 1558, 1575, 1851, 2329, 2678, 2971, 3233; Brockley, 56, 1240, 1585, 2993, 3033; Camberwell, 926, 1525, 2229, 3023; Catford, 1319, 1388, 1625, 2759; Denmark Hill, 1390; Deptford, 588, 598; Dulwich, 533, 548, 1086, 1562; Dulwich, East, 819, 1440, 3178; Dulwich, West, 942, 1068, 2188, 2528, 2631; Eltham, 530; Forest Hill, 391, 1723, 2512, 2802, 3265; Greenwich, 1590, 2578, 3130; Herne Hill, 809, 1059, 1101, 2276; Hither Green, 2423; Honor Oak, 2473, 3220; Lee, 626, 697, 902, 1405, 1433; Lewisham, 669, 997, 2033; New Cross, 3099; Norwood, South, 1070, 1605, 2537; Norwood, Upper, 2389, 3140; Norwood, West, 631, 1016, 1053, 1704; St. John's, 689; Southwark, 472, 2222; Sydenham, 1484; Walworth, **20**, 953, 2181, 2636; Woolwich, 560, 3056.

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Queensland. Allora, 2183; Barcaldine, 144; Blackall, 1270; Bouldercombe, 2809; Brisbane, 22, 244, 698, 894, 2835, 2927; Bundaberg, 2125; Cairns, 1761, 2010, 2122, 2274; Charters Towers, 195, 1471, 2744, 2788; Childers, 3301; Croydon, 505; Cunnamulla, 198, 1537; George-town, 467, 1359; Geraldton, 955, 1850; Goondiwindi, 3286; Gympie, 126, 199, 363, 1598; Herberton, 305, 564, 933, 1323, 1937; Kingsthorpe, 1797; Laidley, 162; Longreach, 2004; Mackay, 139, 1799; Monkland, 1946; Mount Morgan, 194; Mutdapilly, 3160; Nelson, 971; Rockhampton, 393; Stamford, 3000; Taringa, 655; Toowoomba, 3014; Warwick, 1854.

Society Islands. Tahiti, 1279.

South Australia. Adelaide, 50, 241, 297, 441, 920, 969, 1445, 1713, 2386, 2433, 2447, 3141, 3320; Clare, 238; Gawler, 237; Murray Bridge, 3162; Narracoorte, 242; Norwood, 240; Port Darwin, 2520; Snowtown, 243; Strathalbyn, 239.

Tasmania. Cameron, 2779; Hobart, 1418, 2561, 2591; Launceston, 254, 2669.

Victoria. Caulfield, 2842; Fitzroy, 2213; Melbourne, 51, 519, 696, 956, 1321, 1714, 1832, 1858, 2343; Middle Brighton, 3007; Port Fairy, 1133; South Yarra, 1881; Walhalla, 2622.

Western Australia. Boulder City, 2237; Bunbury, 279, 1711, 3332; Coolgardie, 2391; Fimiston, 574; Kalgoorlie, 245; Kookynie, 1774, 3223; Leonora, 287; Niagara, 1911; Perth, 739, 1192, 1993, 2567, 2692, 2724, 2895.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentina. Bahia Blanca, 605, 1247, 2007, 2086, 2242, 2255, 2293; Buenos Aires, 16, 98, 121, 172, 426, 579, 620, 647, 762, 774, 805, 878, 962, 1215, 1341, 1543, 1617, 1816, 1909, 1955, 2014, 2080, 2166, 2182, 2732, 3109, 3115, 3315; Campana, 3357; Rosario de Santa Fé, 138, 411, 901, 987, 1181, 1281, 1368, 1385, 1627, 2092, 2212, 2382, 2473, 3032, 3059, 3066, 3260; Quilmes, 168; Vilela, 934.

Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, 1752; Pernambuco, 613, 2283; Sao Paulo, 2675.

British Honduras. Belize, 3290.

Chili. Talcahuano, 838.

Costa Rica. Port Limon, 235; San José, 47, 234, 403, 1296, 1431, 1517, 1754, 2235.

Guatemala. Guatemala, 2332.

Mexico. Chihuahua, 2722; Mexico, 236, 3319.

Nicaragua. Matagalpa, 1722.

Uruguay. Monte Video, 112.

WEST INDIES.

Cuba. Cienfuegos, 2404; Havana, 2625.

Dominica. Roseau, 2364.

Jamaica. Anchovy, 907; Chapelton, 1968; Clonmel, 2500; Kingston, 80, 354, 1080, 1105, 1269, 1813, 2665; Spanish Town, 1521; Stony Hill, 468; Up Park, 3081.

CANADA.

Alberta. Calgary, 225, 1144, 2008, 2009; Cowley, 1766; Pincher's Creek, 1765.

British Columbia. Atlin, 1057; Golden, 228, 2376, 2968; Kamloops, 828, 2784; Kaslo, 336, 790, 1593; Ladner, 2562; New Westminster, 1030, 1060, 2260, 3042, 3324; Nicola Lake, 615; Revelstoke, 229; Sandon, 230; Vancouver, 325; 672, 2468, 2731, 3306, 3341, 3343; Victoria, 38, 867, 889, 2034, 2660.

Manitoba. Deloraine, 3012; Melita, 707, 918; Neepawa, 3165; Winnipeg, 40, 1054, 2186, 2899.

New Brunswick. St. Stephen, 3085; Waweig, 586.

Newfoundland. St. John's, 361, 401, 503, 817, 893, 1071, 1095, 1134, 2121, 2294, 2623, 2637, 2867, 2981, 2992.

Ontario. Belleville, 2469; Coburg, 1620; Hamilton, 39, 55; Orilla, 813; Ottawa, 259, 860, 1980, 2301, 3250; Toronto, 27, 2814.

Prince Edward Island. Charlottetown, 3091.

Saskatchewan. Battleford, 227, 3123; Cupar, 2504; Indian Head, 711; Medicine Hat, 226; Saskatoon, 1282, 1477.

Quebec. Montreal, 81, 3200.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Alabama. Guntersville, 2923; Montgomery, 23.

Alaska. Juneau, 2778; Ketchikan, 2160.

Arizona.

Arkansas.

California. Berkeley, 285, 1781, 2312; Los Angeles, 264, 289, 671, 3169; Long Beach, 1975; Mill Valley, 1669; Oakland, 2133, 2143; San Francisco, 820, 1275, 1653, 3257; Santa Barbara, 1760.

Colorado. Denver, 421, 996, 1371, 1690, 1914, 2111, 2739.

Connecticut. Bridgeport, 2426; Danbury, 2145; Portland, 339.

Delaware.

District of Columbia. Washington, 24, 54, 290, 381, 2374.

Florida. Jacksonville, 25; Melbourne, 2900; Orlando, 2097; Ormond, 721; Plant City, 3307; St. Petersburg, 1707.

Georgia. Augusta, 582, 688, 2314; Savannah, 3267.

Hawaii.

Idaho.

Illinois. Champaign, 509; Chicago, 1779, 2299, 2819, 3122; Joliet, 2896; Quincy, 1615.

Indiana. Indianapolis, 2118.

Indian Territory.

Iowa. Cedar Rapids, 26; Des Moines, 1051, 1376; Storm Lake, 2198.

Kansas. Burlington, 650; Osawatomie, 535; Topeka, 27, 2257, 2734, 3181.

Kentucky. Louisville, 28.

Louisiana. Amite City, 2548; Donaldsonville, 2987; New Orleans, 602, 1856, 1922, 2147, 2200, 2446, 2514.

Maine. Portland, 29, 260.

Maryland. Baltimore, 2708, 2761; Cumberland, 1199.

Massachusetts. Boston, 30, 1485, 1682, 1888, 2644, 3338; Cambridge, 2484; Concord, 2081; Newton, 2475.

Michigan. Ann Arbor, 284; Detroit, 231, 265, 1927, 2452; Port Huron, 745.

Minnesota. Duluth, 261; Faribault, 2817, 3196; Mankato, 232; Minneapolis, 2696, 3189; St. Paul, 760, 795, 1179, 1227, 1572, 1999, 2259, 2584, 2829, 3195.

Mississippi.

Missouri. Kansas City, 2985.

Montana. Dillon, 3097; Helena, 31; Missoula, 738.

Nebraska. Omaha, 1772.

Nevada.

New Hampshire.

New Jersey. Bordentown, 3296; Bound Brook, 896; Camden, 2653; East Orange, 562, 1211, 2699; Elizabeth, 700, 2757, 3275; Flemington, 1001; Metuchen, 3256; Newark, 1747, 2018, 3002, 3314; Paterson, 2857, 2890; Sayreville, 3036; Trenton, 424.

New Mexico. Albuquerque, 32; Socorro, 632.

New York. Albany, 3177; Brooklyn, 386, 618, 753, 1824, 2398; Buffalo, 2254; Lima, 370; New York, 33, 327, 561, 572, 681, 761, 954, 1042, 1226, 1236, 1499, 1565, 1681, 1731, 1773, 1778, 1822, 1960, 1973, 2159, 2203, 2495, 2534, 2550, 2808, 2827, 2865, 2889, 2994; Palmyra, 2697; Rye, 2499; Syracuse, 1370.

North Carolina. Brevard, 656; Newbern, 1732.

North Dakota. Lisbon, 3243.

Ohio. Akron, 822; Cleveland, 812; Cincinnati, 233, 268, 2902; Corning, 567; Delaware, 2725; Lancaster, 2542; Mansfield, 267; Ripley, 1904.

Oklahoma.

Oregon. Eugene, 1002; Portland, 806, 861, 1350, 1553, 1762, 2224, 2285, 2366, 2477; Salem, 2394, 2988.

Pennsylvania. Hanover, 2755; Harrisburg, 1325, 1326, 1859, 2526; Huntingdon, 2323; Manayunk, 2939; Philadelphia, 34, 278, 924, 1220, 1770, 2673, 3317; Pittsburg, 659, 877, 1397, 1420, 2823, 2948, 3293; Tyrone, 384; Warren, 1089.

Rhode Island. Pawtucket, 779; Providence, 353, 608, 1160, 1976, 2225, 2383, 2717, 2750, 2818, 2919, 3205.

South Carolina. Camden, 875.

South Dakota. Aberdeen, 2962; Deadwood, 380; Flandreau, 2853; Sioux Falls, 2420; Sturgis, 968; Webster, 1921.

Tennessee. Chattanooga, 2282; Memphis, 1944; Nashville, 1213.

Texas. Dallas, 824; Dayton, 3222; El Paso, 292, 2324; Galveston, 633; Onalaska, 1500.

Utah.

Vermont. Bennington, 2903; Burlington, 35.

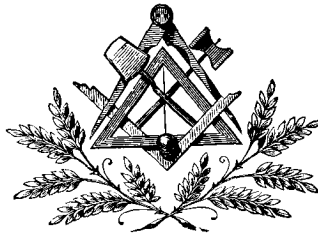
Virginia. Richmond, 36, 1494.

Washington. Bellingham, 2264, 3245; Bremerton, 501, 2310; Charleston, 2730; Colville, 410; Everett, 587, 705, 2840; Puyallup, 773; Seattle, 266, 300, 359, 1328, 1466, 1985, 1989; Snohomish, 2363; Spokane, 1771, 2493, 3089; Tacoma, 262, 1267, 1333, 1750, 1844, 2000, 2515, 3026, 3055; Walla Walla, 263.

West Virginia.

Wisconsin. Milwaukee, 37, 709.

Wyoming.



STATED MEETINGS OF THE LODGE IN 1911.

Friday, 6th January.

Friday, 3rd March.

Friday, 5th May.

Saturday, 24th June.

Friday, 6th October.

Wednesday, 8th November.

ABBREVIATIONS.

MASONIC.

A.	Arch, Assistant	L.	Lodge
A.G.	Assistant Grand	L.R.	London Rank
B.	Bearer	M.	Master, Most
B.G.P.	Board of General Purposes	Mem.	Member
C.	Ceremonies, Constitution	M.E.	Most Excellent
Ch.	Chaplain	M.W.	Most Worshipful
Chap.	Chapter	N.	Nehemiah
Com.	Committee	O.	Organist
D.	Director, Deacon, Dutch	Or.	Orator
D.C.	Director of Ceremonies	P.	Past, Principal, Priest (<i>Am. & I.R.A.</i>)
(D.C.)	Dutch Constitution	P.Dep.	Past Deputy
D.M.	Director of Music	P.Dep.Dis.	Past Deputy District
Dep.	Deputy, Depute (<i>Scottish</i>)	P.Dep.Pr.	Past Deputy Provincial
Dep.Dis.	Deputy District	P.Dis.	Past District
Dep. Pr.	Deputy Provincial	P.Dis.G.	Past District Grand
Dis.	District	P.G.	Past Grand
Dis.A.G.	District Assistant Grand	P.H.	Past Haggai
Dis.G.	District Grand	P.H.P.	Past High Priest (<i>Amer. & Irish R.A.</i>)
Div.	Division	P.J.	Past Joshua
E.	Ezra, English, Excellent	P.K.	Past King (<i>American & Irish R.A.</i>)
(E.C.)	English Constitution	P.M.	Past Master
G.	Grand, Guard	P.Pr.	Past Provincial
G.Ch.	Grand Chaplain	P.Pr.G.	Past Provincial Grand
G.Chap.	Grand Chapter	Pr.	Provincial
G.D.	Grand Deacon	Pres.	President
G.D.C.	Grand Director of Ceremonies	Pr.G.	Provincial Grand
G.H.	Grand Haggai	Pt.	Pursuivant
G.H.P.	Grand High Priest (<i>Am. & Irish R.A.</i>)	P.Z.	Past Zerubbabel
G.J.	Grand Joshua	R.	Registrar, Right, Roll, Roster
G.L.	Grand Lodge	R.A.	Royal Arch
G.M.	Grand Master	Rep.	Representative
G.O.	Grand Organist	R.W.	Right Worshipful
G.P.	Grand Principal (R.A.)	S.	Senior, Scottish, Sword
G.Pt.	Grand Pursuivant	S.B.	Sword Bearer
G.R.	Grand Registrar	(S.C.)	Scottish Constitution
G.S.B.	Grand Sword Bearer	Sc.	Scribe
G.Sc.E.	Grand Scribe Ezra	Sc.E.	Scribe Ezra
G.Sec.	Grand Secretary	Sc.N.	Scribe Nehemiah
G.St.B.	Grand Standard Bearer	S.D.	Senior Deacon
G.Stew.	Grand Steward	Sec.	Secretary
G.So.	Grand Sojourner	So.	Sojourner
G.Sup.	Grand Superintendent (R.A.)	Stew.	Steward
G.Sup.W.	Grand Superintendent of Works	St.	Standard
G.Treas.	Grand Treasurer	Sub.	Substitute (<i>Scottish</i>)
G.W.	Grand Warden	Sup.	Superintendent
G.Z.	Grand Zerubbabel	Sup.W.	Superintendent of Works
H.	Haggai	S.W.	Senior Warden
H.P.	High Priest (<i>American & Irish R.A.</i>)	Treas.	Treasurer.
I.	Irish, Inner	V.	Very
(I.C.)	Irish Constitution	V.W.	Very Worshipful
I.G.	Inner Guard	W.	Warden, Worshipful, Works
Ins.W.	Inspector of Works	W.M.	Worshipful Master
J.	Joshua, Junior	Z.	Zerubbabel
J.D.	Junior Deacon		
J.W.	Junior Warden		
K.	King (<i>American & Irish R.A.</i>)		

SOCIAL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

A.D.C.	Aide de Camp	J.P.	Justice of the Peace
A.S.C.	Army Service Corps	Kt.	Knight
Bart.	Baronet	M.H.A.	Member of the House of Assembly (New-foundland)
B.C.S.	Bombay or Bengal Civil Service	M.L.C.	Member of Legislative Council
C.B.	Companion of Order of the Bath	M.P.	Member of Parliament
C.I.E.	Companion of Order of the Indian Empire	P.C.	Privy Councillor
C.M.G.	Companion of Order of SS. Michael and George	R.A.M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps
C.S.I.	Companion of Order of the Star of India	R.C.I.	Royal Colonial Institute
	(N.B.—K. or G. prefixed to the above signifies Knight Commander or Knight Grand Cross, or Knight Grand Commander of the Order concerned.)	R.E.	Royal Engineers
D.L.	Deputy Lieutenant	R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order	R.G.A.	Royal Garrison Artillery
Hon.	Honourable	R.H.A.	Royal Horse Artillery
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service	R.M.	Royal Marines
I.M.	Indian Marine	R.M.A.	Royal Marine Artillery
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service	R.N.	Royal Navy
I.S.C.	Indian Staff Corps	R.N.R.	Royal Naval Reserve
I.S.O.	Imperial Service Order	R.N.V.R.	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
		V.D.	Volunteer Distinction
		V.O.	Victorian Order
		T.	Territorial Force

PROFESSIONAL.

A.G.O.	American Guild of Organists	LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
A.S.M.E.	American Society of Mechanical Engineers	LL.D.	Doctor of "
A.K.C.	Associate of King's College	LL.M.	Master of "
A.M.	Master of Arts	Lic.Mus.	Licentiate of Music
Amer.I.E.E.	American Institute of Electrical Engineers	L.S.	Linnæan Society
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts	M.A.	Master of Arts
B.C.L.	" of Civil Law	M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine
B.Ch.	" of Surgery	M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
B.D.	" of Divinity	Mus.Doc.	" of Music
B.Sc.	" of Science	P.	President
C.A.	Chartered Accountant	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
C.E.	Civil Engineer	Prof.	Professor
C.I.S.	Chartered Institute of Secretaries	P.W.D.	Public Works Department
C.P.A.	Certified Public Accountant (<i>Rhode Island</i>)	R.A.	Royal Academy
C.S.	Chemical Society	R.A.S.	" Asiatic Society (<i>Members</i>)
C.M.	Master in Surgery	R.A.S.	" Astronomical Society (<i>Fellows</i>)
Dr.	Doctor	R.C.I.	" Colonial Institute
D.C.L.	" of Civil Laws	R.C.P.	" College of Physicians
D.D.	" of Divinity	R.C.S.	" " of Surgeons
D.Lit.	" of Literature	R.C.V.S.	" " of Veterinary Surgeons
D.Sc.	" of Science	R.G.S.	" Geographical Society
E.S.	Entomological Society	R.H.S.	" Historical Society (<i>Fellows</i>)
G.S.	Geological Society	R.H.S.	" Horticultural Society (<i>Members</i>)
I.C.	Institute of Chemists	R.I.	" Institute of Painters in Water Colours
I.C.E.	" of Civil Engineers	R.I.A.	" Irish Academy
I.E.E.	" of Electrical Engineers	R.I.B.A.	" Institute of British Architects
I.M.E.	" of Mining Engineers	R.S.	" Society
I.Mech.E.	" of Mechanical Engineers	R.S.A.	" Scottish Academy
I.N.A.	" of Naval Architects	R.S.E.	" Society, Edinburgh
I.I.	Imperial Institute	S.A.	Society of Arts (<i>Members</i>)
I.S.E.	Institute of Sanitary Engineers	S.A.	" of Antiquaries (<i>Fellows</i>)
J.I.	Institute of Journalists	S.A.A.	Society of Accountants and Auditors (<i>Incorporated</i>)
K.C.	King's Counsel	S.C.L.	Student of Civil Law
L.D.S.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery	S.I.	Institute of Surveyors
		S.S.	Statistical Society
		V.P.	Vice President
		Z.S.	Zoological Society

NOTE.—A., M., or F., prefixed to letters indicating an Institute or Society stands for Associate, Member, or Fellow of the Society in question.