

# ≡ 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.

VOLUME XXVII. PART 1.

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W. J. PARRETT, LTD., PRINTERS, MARGATE.  
 1914.

## THE QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE No. 2076, LONDON,

*was warranted on the 28th November, 1884, in order*

- 1.—To provide a centre and bond of union for Masonic Students.
- 2.—To attract intelligent Masons to its meetings, in order to imbue them with a love for Masonic research.
- 3.—To submit the discoveries or conclusions of students to the judgment and criticism of their fellows by means of papers read in Lodge.
- 4.—To submit these communications and the discussions arising thereon to the general body of the Craft by publishing, at proper intervals, the Transactions of the Lodge in their entirety.
- 5.—To tabulate concisely, in the printed Transactions of the Lodge, the progress of the Craft throughout the World.
- 6.—To make the English-speaking Craft acquainted with the progress of Masonic study abroad, by translations (in whole or part) of foreign works.
- 7.—To reprint scarce and valuable works on Freemasonry, and to publish Manuscripts, &c.
- 8.—To form a Masonic Library and Museum.
- 9.—To acquire permanent London premises, and open a reading-room for the members.

The membership is limited to forty, in order to prevent the Lodge becoming unwieldy.

No members are admitted without a high literary, artistic, or scientific qualification.

The annual subscription is one guinea, and the fees for initiation and joining are twenty guineas and five guineas respectively.

The funds are wholly devoted to Lodge and literary purposes, and no portion is spent in refreshment. The members usually dine together after the meetings, but at their own individual cost. Visitors, who are cordially welcome, enjoy the option of partaking—on the same terms—of a meal at the common table.

The stated meetings are the first Friday in January, March, May, and October, St. John's Day (in Harvest), and the 8th November (Feast of the Quatuor Coronati).

At every meeting an original paper is read, which is followed by a discussion.

The Transactions of the Lodge, *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, are published towards the end of April, July, and December in each year. They contain a summary of the business of the Lodge, the full text of the papers read in Lodge together with the discussions, many essays communicated by the brethren but for which no time can be found at the meetings, biographies, historical notes, reviews of Masonic publications, notes and queries, obituary, and other matter. They are profusely illustrated and handsomely printed.

The Antiquarian Reprints of the Lodge, *Quatuor Coronatorum Antigrapha*, appear at undefined intervals, and consist of facsimiles of documents of Masonic interest with commentaries or introductions by brothers well informed on the subjects treated of.

The St. John's Card is a symbolic plate, conveying a greeting to the members, and is issued on or about the 27th December of each year. It forms the frontispiece to a list of the members of the Lodge and of the Correspondence Circle, with their Masonic rank and addresses, and is of uniform size with the Transactions with which it is usually bound up as an appendix.

The Library has now been arranged in the offices at No. 52, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, where Members of both Circles may consult the books on application to the Secretary.

To the Lodge is attached an outer or

### CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.

This was inaugurated in January, 1887, and now numbers about 3500 members, comprising many of the most distinguished brethren of the Craft, such as Masonic Students and Writers, Grand Masters, Grand Secretaries, and nearly 300 Grand Lodges, Supreme Councils, Private Lodges, Libraries and other corporate bodies.

The members of our Correspondence Circle are placed on the following footing:—

1.—The summonses convoking the meetings are posted to them regularly. They are entitled to attend all the meetings of the Lodge whenever convenient to themselves, but, unlike the members of the Inner Circle, their attendance is not even morally obligatory. When present they are entitled to take part in the discussions on the papers read before the Lodge, and to introduce their personal friends. They are not visitors at our Lodge meetings, but rather associates of the Lodge.

2.—The printed Transactions of the Lodge are posted to them as issued.

3.—The St. John's Card is sent to them annually.

4.—They are, equally with the full members, entitled to subscribe for the other publications of the Lodge, such as those mentioned under No. 7 above.

5.—Papers from Correspondence Members are gratefully accepted, and as far as possible, recorded in the Transactions.

6.—They are accorded free admittance to our Library and Reading Rooms.

A Candidate for Membership in the Correspondence Circle is subject to no qualification, literary, artistic, or scientific. His election takes place at the Lodge-meeting following the receipt of his application.

Brethren elected to the Correspondence Circle pay a joining fee of twenty-one shillings, which includes the subscription to the following 30th November.

The annual subscription is only half-a-guinea (10s. 6d.), and is renewable each December for the following year. Brethren joining us late in the year suffer no disadvantage, as they receive all the Transactions previously issued in the same year.

It will thus be seen, that for only half the annual subscription, the members of the Correspondence Circle enjoy all the advantages of the full members, except the right of voting in Lodge matters and holding office.

Members of both Circles are requested to favour the Secretary with communications to be read in Lodge and subsequently printed. Members of foreign jurisdictions will, we trust, keep us posted from time to time in the current Masonic history of their districts. Foreign members can render still further assistance by furnishing us at intervals with the names of new Masonic Works published abroad, together with any printed reviews of such publications.

Members should also bear in mind that every additional member increases our power of doing good by publishing matter of interest to them. Those therefore, who have already experienced the advantage of association with us, are urged to advocate our cause to their personal friends, and to induce them to join us. Were each member annually to send us one new member, we should soon be in a position to offer them many more advantages than we already provide. Those who can help us in no other way, can do so in this.

Every Master Mason in good standing throughout the Universe, and all Lodges, Chapters, and Masonic Libraries or other corporate bodies are eligible as Members of the Correspondence Circle.

**LIFE MEMBERSHIP.**—By the payment in one sum of Twelve years' Subscription in advance, i.e., six guineas individual Brethren may qualify as Life Members of the Correspondence Circle. Corporate Bodies may qualify as Life Members by a similar payment of Twenty-five years' Subscription. Expulsion from the Craft naturally entails a forfeiture of Membership in the Correspondence Circle, and the Lodge also reserves to itself the full power of excluding any Correspondence Member whom it may deem to be Masonically (or otherwise) unworthy of continued membership.

—✠— Ars —✠—  
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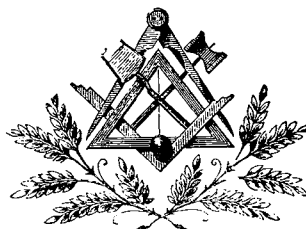
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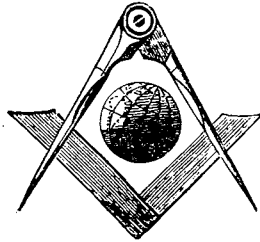
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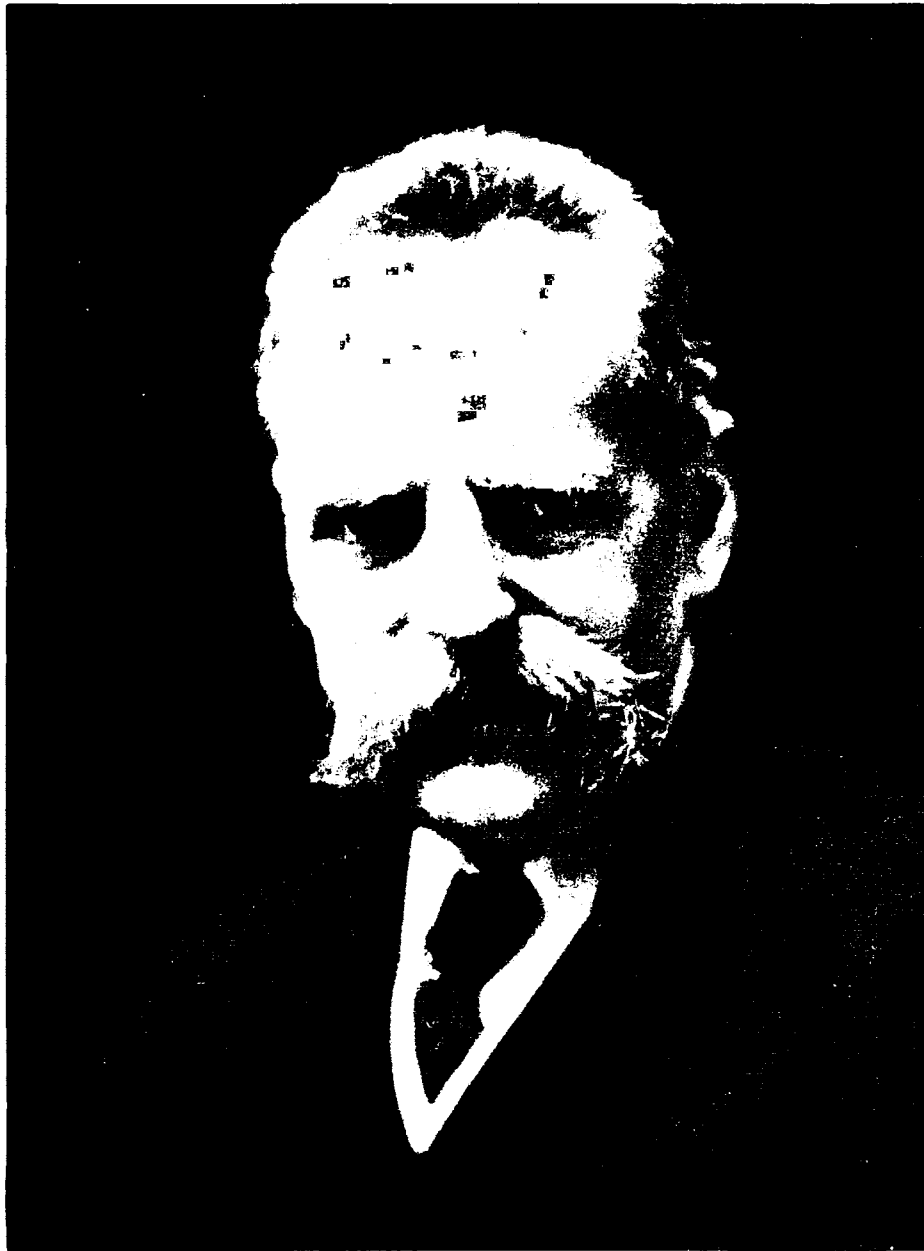
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*Yours very truly  
Edward Armstrong*

RECEIVED  
JAN 10 1914

# Ars Quatuor Coronatorum,

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE  
*Quatuor Coronati Lodge of A.F. & A.M., London,*  
No. 2076.

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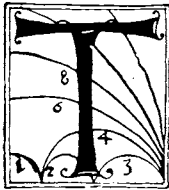
VOLUME XXVII.

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FRIDAY, 2nd JANUARY, 1914.

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THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C., W.M.; E. H. Dring, I.P.M.; W. Wonnacott, J.W.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; F. W. Levander, J.D.; Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.G.O., P.M.; Dr. Wm. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; and J. P. Simpson, P.A.C.R., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Fred H. Postans, J. Smith, William Howard-Flanders, S. J. Fenton, F. W. Le Tall, F. Postans, Godfrey E. P. Hertslet, C. F. J. Galloway, H. Coote Lake, John Palmer, Edward Tappenden, S. V. Williams, Alfred S. Gedge, A. J. Prewer, Herbert Burrows, Col. D. Warliker, T. F. Isherwood, Wm. A. Tharp, G. Trevelyan Lee, Fred. Armitage, G. Vogeler, H. Hyde, Osborne Pearston, Percy C. Webb, A. V. Davis, Emil Schreier, A. G. Boswell, Col. C. H. L. Baskerville, G.S.B., Hugh Cumberland, F. Shipton, Mustapha Ben Yusuph, Edward F. Jones, Rupert E. Everitt, W. Knowles, D. Bock, Sydney Meymott, Harry Mercer, H. G. Warren, F. W. Mitchell, J. F. H. Gilbard, J. Powell, J. G. Parker, W. B. Briscoe, R. E. Landesmann, H. Newman Godward, G. Fullbrook, and Dr. S. Walshe Owen.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. J. Stuart Brooke, P.G.D.; Robt. A. Matthews, Lodge of Freedom No. 77; Dr. George Brown, St. Andrew's Lodge No. 1046; James Scott, J.W. St. George's Lodge No. 370; J. McDonald, Gunnersbury Lodge No. 3268; A. G. Macey, P.M. The Dart Lodge No. 2641; Percy Allen, P.M. St. John the Baptist Lodge No. 475; H. Porter Cox, Electric Lodge No. 2087; A. Strange, J.D. St. John the Baptist Lodge No. 475; L. A. Newman, Rhodesia Lodge No. 2479; H. Hughes, Guild of Freemen Lodge No. 3525; J. A. Kenningham, S.D. Royal Albert Hall Lodge No. 2986; A. J. Lamley, Kent Lodge No. 15; A. H. Procter, P.M. Kensington Lodge No. 1767; P. F. Mumford, Undine Lodge No. 3394; H. B. Barlow, P.M. Neptune Lodge No. 22; A. Moresby White, P.M. St. Thomas Lodge No. 142; and W. Maurice, Warrant Officers Lodge No. 2346.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; J. P. Rylands; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas., Ireland; Edward Macbean, P.M.; W. B. Hextall; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, K.C.B., P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M.; A. Cecil Powell; H. F. Berry; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M.; R. F. Gould, P.G.W., P.M.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M.; L. A. de Malczovich; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; and William Watson.

One Lodge and forty-nine Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

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



## PERMANENT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE.

The Committee met at the Offices, No. 52, Great Queen Street, on Monday, the 29th December, 1913.

*Present*:—Bro. Edward Armitage, in the Chair, with Bros. E. H. Dring, W. Wonnacott, W. J. Songhurst, Secretary, and Alfred 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 1913.

## BRETHREN,

It is with deep regret that we record the death, on 17th April last, of Bro. EDWARD LOVELL HAWKINS, who was first admitted a member of the Lodge in April, 1886. He resigned a few months later, and re-joined after his removal to St. Leonard's-on-Sea, in 1906. He held the office of Senior Warden at the time of his death; and the membership of the Lodge is reduced to 33.

In our Correspondence Circle we show a loss of 48. We have added 251 names to our list, but, on the other hand, 299 have been removed—52 by death, 119 by resignation, and 128 for non-payment of dues. The total now stands at 3,279.

We desire to express grateful thanks to our Local Secretaries for much good work performed in their respective districts; and we regret that Bros. R. H. Mackenzie (Egypt), H. E. Wilkins (Burma), F. E. Briers (Rhodesia), and R. Sladden (Charters Towers), have found themselves obliged to resign their positions. In Sussex we have lost a very efficient worker by the death of Bro. E. L. Hawkins. The following new appointments have been made. For Indiana, Bro. C. Mayer; for East Lancashire, Bro. R. H. Baxter; for Matabeleland, Bro. E. A. Uttley; for Mashonaland, Bro. S. R. Garrard; for Worcestershire, Bro. W. S. Devey; for Egypt, Bro. H. K. Baynes; and for Wanganni, N.Z., Bro. Peter Lewis.

The Accounts for the year, which are herewith presented, show a very marked improvement, which is mainly due to the fact that subscriptions have been paid more promptly. A large amount (about £540) is however still outstanding, and we would again very strongly urge all members to send the amounts due from them at an early date.

The first volume of the series of *Reprints* containing the early Minutes of the Grand Lodges of England, was issued in July, and copies may still be obtained at 21/- each. It is hoped that a second volume will be issued during the ensuing year. The accounts include a large sum paid on account of the initial expenses of the series.

The Lodge has also undertaken the publication of an English edition of the important work by Bro. Dr. Begemann, of Berlin, entitled *The Early History and Beginnings of Freemasonry in England*. The task of translation has been very kindly undertaken by Bro. Lionel Vibert, who will incorporate much additional information on the same subject contributed by Bro. Begemann to the German Masonic periodicals, which hitherto has not been available for English readers.

It has also been decided to publish a complete Index to the first twenty-five volumes of our *Transactions*, and the work has been entrusted to the hands of a Brother who has had considerable experience in such matters. The preparation of this volume will necessarily take a considerable amount of time, but we feel sure that it will prove of great value to all Masonic Students.

It is hoped that all members will give their cordial and practical support to the Lodge in carrying to success these important undertakings.

For the Committee,

E. ARMITAGE,

in the Chair.



A very hearty vote of Congratulation was accorded to Bro. ROBERT FREKE GOULD, on the honour conferred upon him by the M.W. Grand Master, who on 3rd December, 1913, promoted him to the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden.

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The SECRETARY drew attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. DONALD J. GRANT, Shrewsbury.

Two-bladed SWORD, of Japanese make, now used in the R.A. degree at Shrewsbury.

Rose-Croix COLLAR, APRON and JEWEL, of about 1800, Continental make, purchased in the Forest of Clun district, Salop.

By Bro. A. DOODY, Maidstone.

Two specimens of the "Moira" APRON, which have been mounted as a fire-screen. Particulars of the design will be found in *A.Q.C.* xvii., 66.

By Bro. G. VOGELER, London.

JEWEL, French Prisoners' work, circular form.

By Bro. Dr. W. M. SEMANS, Delaware, Ohio.

Chapter PENNY, of Delaware Chapter No. 54, Delaware, Ohio. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By the SECRETARY.

Freemasons' Hall MEDAL, 1780. This specimen does not appear to have been officially issued, as the name of the owner has not been engraved on the *Reverse*.

Collection of JEWELS, formerly belonging to the late Bro. Emra Holmes, author of *Tales, Poems and Masonic Sketches* (1877) and *Amabel Vaughan and other Tales, &c.* (1878). He was born at Cleave, Somerset, on the 4th July, 1839, and wrote many contributions to the Masonic periodicals, notably the *Freemason* and the *Masonic Magazine*. He was initiated into Freemasonry on the 2nd May, 1861, in St. Helen's Lodge No. 531 at Hartlepool, soon after became Secretary of the Lodge, and in due course was W.M. He was exalted into the R.A. in the Chapter of Strict Benevolence, Sunderland, 16th February, 1865, and took many other Masonic degrees. He obtained the 31<sup>st</sup> in the A. & A.R. in 1868, and was Grand Inspector of Works in the Mark degree from 1873 to 1909. He also held rank in the Province of Suffolk. Biographical memoirs are prefixed to his "Tales," etc., mentioned above. He died in 1909.

The jewels include that of a P.M. ('gallows' pattern, 1832-3), two Royal Arch (one dated 1839 and one 1820), Rose-Croix, 31<sup>st</sup>, and Second Grand Captain of Lines in the Great Priory. A jewel of the Victoria Chapter Rose Croix, Ipswich, bears the following inscription: "Presented to Illus. Bro. Emra Holmes, P.M.P.S., by Bro. Geo. Kinning, P.M.P.S., in recognition of the Valuable services rendered to the FREEMASON & the Monthly Magazine." Another jewel, not yet identified, consists of a heart pierced by an arrow.

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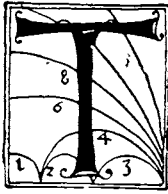
A very hearty Vote of Thanks was unanimously passed to those Brethren who had lent objects for exhibition, or who had made presentations to the Museum.

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Bro. FRED. J. W. CROWE read the following paper:—

## THE FREE CARPENTERS.

*BY BRO. FRED. J. W. CROWE, F.R.Hist.Soc.*



THOSE of us who belong to the great Fraternity of Freemasons are so accustomed to think of stone as the material for all great works of architecture in the past as well as the present that we are apt to forget that wood is also of enormous importance, and must of necessity have been used long anterior to the time when the power of working in stone had been acquired. Hence I venture to think that I may serve some useful purpose by drawing attention to the Free Carpenters of France and the very ancient Fraternity of Carpenters which has existed there for centuries as well as in other countries, forming indeed a portion of the well-known Compagnonnage.

Omitting all legendary history it may be noted that in the sixth century nearly all the Basilicas were still made of wood, like the Church of St. Martin built on the ramparts of Rouen, where Merowig and Brunehilde took refuge from the wrath of Fredegonde. "It was," says M. Augustin Thierry, "one of these wooden Basilicas common then throughout Gaul, and of which the delicate construction—the pilasters formed of several small tree trunks bound together, and the arcading necessarily pointed because of the difficulty of forming arches with such materials—has furnished, as far as one can judge, the original form of the pointed arch, which some centuries later appeared in the great domain of architecture." It is also related that the Neustrian Duke Rokkolen invested the city of Clermont and made his quarters in a "Metropolitan dwelling" outside the town, owned by Bishop Gregory of Tours and his chapter. He was afraid to attack the city, but to avenge their refusal to yield to him he took the house to pieces, it being made of wood, with the rooms fastened together by iron pegs. The soldiers carried off the nails and everything they could carry.

Facts such as these show how important carpenters must have been in all walks of life.

Between the sixth and eighth centuries the Master Carpenters under the name of "Frères-pontifs" undertook the construction of bridges and dykes, and shared with the Master Masons the privilege of erecting important or official buildings.

The Crusades again made a great impression on Military and Naval carpentering. Many carpenters accompanied the armies to the East, and it was they who constructed the enormous machines which at one effort placed armed men on the ramparts of besieged towns. But after this they began to decline in importance for a time.

By the end of the twelfth century all the wood workers in the large towns had begun to form themselves into communities such as Carpenters proper—Sawyers—squarers of joists—makers of doors and windows—coopers—wheelwrights—roofers, etc. Each of these was independent and had its own privileges, laws, traditions and oaths, and carried out its own administration in a paternal way. This was felt to be a danger to the State when the communities became strong and powerful, and hence came the creation of the office of Master Carpenter to the King, which under the pretext of bestowing an honour, gave opportunities of learning their secrets, and their resources. Many of their privileges were recalled in consequence, but out of apparent evil came good, and it was the knowledge of one of these Master Carpenters to the King that

enabled the guilds to be reconstructed after they had been gradually suppressed by Princes and Parliaments. The officer in question was Master Fouques du Temple, who was summoned by the Provost of Paris and questioned as to his former jurisdiction. A clerk took down his answers, and, having been sworn to as correct, they became for the future the rules and regulations of a re-constituted community. The text of these is given by Etienne Boileau in his "Book of Trades."

"These are the ordinances of the Masters who belong to the Carpentry Trade in the environs of Paris as Master Fouques, and those who preceded him have used and maintained in the time past, that is to say Carpenters, Trough makers, Door makers, Coopers, Wheelwrights, Roofers, and all other sorts of work who have anything to do with such trades:—

1. Master Fouques du Temple declares that at the period when the Superintendence of the Carpenters trade was given to him he made all the members of the corporation swear that henceforward they would not work on Saturday after the large clock of Notre Dame had struck 3; that in the case of a demand on the part of the master the workmen should quit the workshop in order that the doors and windows might be shut.
2. No apprentice should be engaged for less than four years. He should only be paid 6 denarii a day during the first year. Only one should be employed at once and a second should not be taken till the first was in his last year of apprenticeship unless he were the master's son or cousin or that of his wife born in lawful wedlock.
3. All makers of boxes or doors were not to make trap doors, posts or windows unless they joined the planks with wooden or iron pegs and if they failed they were to pay a fine of twenty sols of which ten were to go to the king and ten to the master of the trade.
4. Only planks not used before and without cracks were to be used for the bottom of boxes.
5. A carpenter, a planer, a maker of boxes or doors must not work at night unless in the service of the King, the Queen or the Royal Children of France, or the Bishop of Paris; and if anyone is caught at it he will pay a fine of twenty sols, ten to the king and ten either to the master or the overseers of the trade.
6. If Master Fouques or his delegate catches anyone working on Saturday after three has struck from the big clock of Notre Dame he will either seize his tools or impose a fine of twelve denarii.
7. Master Fouques made the wheelwrights swear only to use axles that they found good themselves if they were carters.
8. The jurisdiction of Master Fouques and his predecessors extended over all the wood cutting trades, coopers, wheelwrights, boat builders, turners, chippers, roofers, and all other workmen who come within the domain of carpentry.

It was established that every workman fined by Master Fouques who did not pay up should pay four denarii for each day of arrears; the aforesaid Master Fouques could appoint an overseer over each branch of the carpentry trade.

The wages of Master Fouques and the expenses of the overseership rose to eighteen denarii a day at Châtelet. At Toussaint he received also a gown worth a hundred sols.

In this disposition it is not a question of masters sworn to the trade, and that is easily imagined because their privileges had for a long time

been fixed for themselves under the authority of the Provost of Paris. The tax of their arbitration varied according to the periods. In 1293 they collected two sols on each party when neither brought any hindrances forward. In the contrary case they got two sols a day, but when the delay came from the arbitrators they could only demand two sols down; this was the result of a paragraph published by M. Depping in the *Livre des Mestiers* page 373.

In the provinces it was generally the bailiffs who replaced the provost of the merchants in all matters relative to the superintendence of arts and trades. The registers of the exchequer of Rouen had dated April 20th 1309 some articles of a command of Philippe le Bel about provincial carpentry which will complete our exposition since they concern one of the principal towns of the kingdom, the first then after Paris from an industrial point of view.

“The bailiff will forbid the carpenters, masons of the neighbourhood, however much they may be commanded by the king, to do any work till it has first been announced to the bailiff, and it must not be done without his command, unless it is placing a support or some similar small thing to avoid danger so imminent, that there is no time to inform the bailiff. And if they do otherwise the bailiff will not reckon to them either their work or their wages.

*Item.*—The bailiff will not have any fresh work done nor suffer it to be done for the king in the part under their jurisdiction unless by the command of the King or Court and necessary for their support. He will see to it beforehand and have the work done as cheaply as possible with regard to the profit of the king and the condition of the work. And the timber necessary for the aforesaid work he will sell at the accustomed and due prices and not elsewhere than in the king's forests. Anything done otherwise will not be counted.”

The Master Carpenters were as highly esteemed as the Master Masons, Master Carvers, Master Sculptors, and Master Painters. In all important cities there was a Master Carpenter of the Town who enjoyed exemption from taxes and other privileges. In the North and North-Western towns of France the Carpenters had certain advantages of food, carting, and light, in addition to a fixed scale of pay which was nearly the same everywhere. On the last day of February, 1350, an order of King John I. enacted that Master Masons, Roofers, Stonemasons, and Carpenters should have in Paris twenty-six denarii a day from Martinmas to Easter, and thirty-two from Easter to Martinmas, and that their assistants should have sixteen denarii only, and in small towns and villages less. Often when a Carpenter had lived long in one town and rendered important services he was allowed to retire as a “Prebend or subprebend of the Hospice.” This meant that he had a room, one new coat a year, and a daily portion of bread, meat, vegetables, and wine. Curiously enough he was at liberty to sell this position and its perquisites and enjoy the income elsewhere if he chose.

For the purpose of comparison we may note that in Belgium in the fourteenth century the Carpenters had already distinct corporations highly esteemed, having their own banners, arms, and seals. In England also they existed at this period, as is shown by the “Boke of ordinances of the Brotherhood of Carpenters of London made (the) first day of September” 1333 (7 Edward III.), and preserved in the Public Record office, and which is here quoted in the transcription of Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A.



## ORDINANCES OF THE FRATERNITY OF CARPENTERS OF LONDON.

*Dated 1st September, 7 Edward III. (1333)*

## MODERNIZED AND ANNOTATED TRANSCRIPT

[Reprinted here by kind permission of Mr. J. Hutton Freeman,  
Clerk to the Company.]

## GUILD OF CARPENTERS OF LONDON.

This is the Book of Ordinances of the Brotherhood of Carpenters of London, made the first day of September in the seventh year of the reign of our lord King Edward the Third after the Conquest.

In honour of our Lord Jesus Christ and of His mother Saint Mary and in the name of Saint . . . John the Baptist the good men Carpenters have ordained a Fraternity to be (holden in the) church of Saint Thomas of Acon beside the Conduit of London and in the church of Saint John the Baptist of Holywell beside London. that is to wit for to find (found or procure) a taper burning in certain times before (the altar of) our Lady and Saint Joseph in the aforesaid church of Saint Thomas and another in the worship of God and our Lady and Saint John in the church of Holywell which shall be holden and ruled in the manner that followeth.

And first is ordained that all the brethren and sisters of this Fraternity shall each Twelfth Day in mid-winter be all together at the mass in the aforesaid church of Saint Thomas and devoutly hear the same mass and offer thereat in the worship of God, of our Lady, and Saint Joseph, each man a penny, and on Midsummer Day in the aforesaid church of Holywell at the high mass each man a penny. And whoso is absent at the same masses without true cause shall pay to the Brotherhood a pound of wax.

Also it is ordained that each brother and sister of this Fraternity shall pay to the helping and sustaining of sick men which that fall in(to) disease, as by falling down of a house or hurting of an eye or other divers sicknesses, twelve pence by the year.

Also it is ordained that when any brother or sister of this Fraternity dieth within the City of London or in the Suburbs, that all the brethren and sisters shall gather themselves together at the house where the dead body is. and bring the body to church. and be at eve at the Placebo and Dirige, and on the morrow at the mass. and offer each man a penny and abide there until the corpse be buried. And whoso is absent at eve or on the morrow without true cause shall pay a pound of wax.

Also it is ordained that if any brother or sister die and have naught of his own for to be buried, he shall be honestly buried at the cost of the Brotherhood.

Also it is ordained that if any brother or sister die honest death out of London the distance of twelve miles. and he have naught whereof to be buried of his own. then shall the Wardens of the Brotherhood wend thither and bury him at the common cost of the Brotherhood.

Also it is ordained that if any brother or sister fall into poverty by God's hand, or in sickness. or in any other disease as it is aforesaid, so that he may not help himself, then shall he have of the Brotherhood each week fourteen pence during this poverty. after he hath lain sick a fortnight. And that he shall be so timely visited and holpen that he shall not for default of help be brought to naught nor be undone of his estate ere he be holpen; and also he shall have during his poverty clothing (*i.e.* the Iivery robes) as another brother hath of the Brotherhood at the common cost.



1. The festal attire of a Carpenter.



2. The Reception of a Carpenter.

Also it is ordained that if the common box may not perform (*i.e.* suffice for) this finding of (*i.e.*, providing for) such sick brethren, then shall they gather that that it lacketh of (*i.e.* from) the brethren after that they need (*i.e.* according to their requirements) more or less.

Also it is ordained that if any brother go idle for default of work and another brother have work whereon he may work his brother, and that work be such that his brother can work it, then shall he work his brother before any other thing and give him as another man would take of him for the same work.

Also it is ordained that all the brethren and sisters shall come together four times a year by warning of the Masters at the aforesaid church of Saint Thomas for to pay their quarterages and to ordain and bespeak things that are needful and profitable for the Brotherhood and helping of sick men.

Also it is ordained that all that shall be received into this Fraternity shall be received by the brethren that are at the same assemblies by their all (unanimous) assent and (at) none other time and be charged to hold all these points on amendment (*i.e.* for the amending or good governing of the Fraternity).

Also it is ordained that no man nor woman be received into this Fraternity but such men and women (as are) of good fame and of good name.

Also it is ordained that if any brother or sister after that he be received into this Fraternity become of evil fame or of evil name, as thief or common baretour or common questmonger, or maintainer of quarrels, or be attaint of any falsehood, that anon he be put out of the Fraternity and never more come therein in any manner.

Also it is ordained that what brother that cometh not at the summons of the Masters at the aforesaid four times of the year, that he (shall) pay a pound of wax but he have very (*i.e.* true, valid) excuse of (for) his absence.

Also it is ordained that each year there shall four Wardens be chosen to rule the Fraternity that year, and to ordain it and redress it in the best manner.

Also it is ordained that if any debate be between any of the Brotherhood that none of them shall follow against (*i.e.* go to law with) other in none (any) manner until the Wardens and the brethren have assayed whether they may accord them in good manner, and if they will not be of accord in this manner (let) each do his best by the law, and that no brother maintain (or be a maintain)er of them privily or openly in any manner.

Also it is ordained that what time that any of the brethren or of the sisters . . . shall have a trental of masses out of the common box of the aforesaid (Fraternity) . . . that their souls may be the better be holpen.

Also it is ordained that each soul-mass day shall be said a . . . place the brethren will assent (determine) for the quick and for the dead of th(e) brethren and sisters and for all) Christian souls.

These very interesting Ordinances are dated 144 years before the first Incorporation by Charter of our Carpenters' Company, on July 7th, 1477 (17 Edward IV.), and it must be noted that women were also admitted at this time.

The Ordinances of the Belgian Carpenters of the fifteenth century prescribe the measures to be taken for building, the distribution of the workshops, and the security of the work. A Master Carpenter might not use a Master Workman as a substitute,

except in the case of illness, and each time that the illness lasted more than a fortnight he had to pay a pound of beeswax to the trade as a fine. The number of apprentices was also regulated.

Although banners and coats of arms are named, nothing definite is stated as to costume before the end of the thirteenth century, though there are vague references in Town Registers. Tradesmen, and even soldiers, were hired to take part in processions, and were dressed in grey, black, yellow, blue, or green jackets, those of the principal officers being at first of cloth, and afterwards of velvet or silk, and after each occasion each workman or soldier received a complete new garment as a gift.

A regulation of the Ghent Carpenters in the fourteenth century gives a good idea of their dress when on military service. Each man wore a white helmet, a cuirass or a jacket, a mail neck piece and iron gauntlets. Those who did not possess these articles might accept them from their comrades, "for the honour and good appearance of the Trade." Every Carpenter who at Mid-Lent, when it was his time to go on guard, did not present some sort of weapon, was fined twelve "gros" before commencing work.

Returning to France, we find that in Paris the Carpenters had as their especial Church the Chapel of St. Blaise, where every year the Fraternities of the Carpenters and Masons united "to offer their alms and sing their canticles." There also every apprentice had to construct his masterpiece, in the presence of the judges and the churchwardens, before he could be accepted as a Master, and the masterpiece was vowed to the Patron Saint of the community or to the Blessed Virgin.

Letters of Charles V. for the administration of the town of Douai, in 1366, state that the Master Carpenter and the Master Architect of the aforesaid town will receive a pension of six pounds a year to take care of the work of the aforesaid town, of houses and chateaux, of wells, bridges, doors, footways, paddle valves of lock gates, ditches, and pavements. This was a considerable payment as money went then.

In 1404 an important Ordinance was made by Charles VI. concerning certain immemorial customs and privileges of appointments claimed by the Masters of Masonry and Carpentry in the good Town, Provostship, and Viscountship of Paris, and they were confirmed in their right to make jurymen. The Ordinance is very quaint and I transcribe it in full herewith:—

Letters that direct that when there shall be a vacancy in the office of Jurors of Masonry and Carpentry in Paris it shall be provided by the other jurors who shall present to the Provost of Paris him whom they shall have elected.

Charles by the grace of God King of France. This is to make known to all now and for the future, it having been pointed out to us by the largest and most intelligent number of masters and jurors appointed by us for the arts of Masonry and Carpentry in our good city, the provost's and viscount's jurisdiction of Paris, that from all time, at least from such a long time that the memory of man knows nothing to the contrary. these Masters & Jurors have been principally made, named, elected, chosen, created and appointed for the public good & utility and for the adornment of our aforesaid city, the most renowned & experienced in the operation & exercise of the said crafts of Masonry & Carpentry that it was possible to find in this city, provostship & viscounty; & the reason has been & is: that these jurors have chiefly the care & charge of bringing to justices and summoning, and otherwise with the consent of the parties, nearly every day, seeing, visiting & advising on the places, houses, squares & edifices which are in question discussion or on trial in cases of inheritance and of danger, sinks, lattices, of partings off & divisions, of survey-

ing, measuring & other points depending on the science & working of the said crafts, whether these said cases or any other are in question in our Parliament, in our Court & auditory of the Castle of Paris, or in any other Courts subject to the aforesaid City, Provostship & Viscounty; have also the charges of upon this making their reports & descriptions under their seals by justice, upon which reports & descriptions it happens that these justiciaries very often find & give their sentences & judgments, definite and otherwise; have also in common the care of seeing, advising & making estimates for the notable buildings & works which are made for us, those of our Blood & others in these said places & especially in our aforesaid good City of Paris; wherefore it is evident that to obviate the inconveniences which might occur in default of true science & experience in the said cases it is necessary that these Jurors shall be renowned & good persons, loyal & skilled in the said crafts & their dependencies, & shall know the usages, customs & common observances publicly known & notoriously held to & kept in these said cases, in the said City, Provostship & Viscounty of Paris; & to this end, it has been from all time the use & custom whenever or in times past it has been necessary to fill the vacant office of any Juror, whether it be (vacant) by death or otherwise that the remaining jurors of the said crafts with great and ripe deliberation shall name & elect amongst them without favour, one of the Bachelors, or other person of the said crafts whom they know to be the most expert, fit & sufficient in that one of the said two crafts, for which it is necessary to provide a juror, and this election made by them they report to our said Provost of Paris, who at their election, testimony, report & nomination is accustomed to appoint a Juror to the said crafts or craft, the person thus elected & nominated by them, without contradiction or any difficulty whatever; and how much (of what has been said) these Masters & Jurors have enjoyed, used & carried out from all time, and that it is a very necessary & expedient thing for the sake of justice & the public good, to obviate the inconveniences which might arise from the unskilfulness of any person less expert in the said crafts, being nominated for the State & Office of a Juror, that by the election, testimony & report of these Jurors & not otherwise, all kinds of Jurors of these said crafts, shall be made, created & appointed by our Provost of Paris, present & future, because they have a truer knowledge & experience of fit persons, skilled & proper to exercise the said Offices, when they are vacant, than any others whoever they may be; nevertheless, *now and again* some less expert & fit to be Jurors of the said crafts, when it happens that none of the said Offices of Juror are vacant by death or otherwise, must obtain from us the presentations to the said Offices of Juror, and be appointed by our said Provost, without appealing to the said Jurors, and without having been elected by them, or having gone through the accustomed formalities; and, moreover, none of the said twelve Jurors must resign or give over to others their said Offices, by any discharge or license they may pretend to have had on this point from us, and to take and exact profit; which is an illegal act and a bad example, or prejudicial to the public good, being absolutely contrary to the observances, rights, usages, customs & laws of the said Jurors, and a great displeasure to us who would not grant or tolerate such a thing, even supposing that we had given them a discharge & Office, which might have been done by inadvertance, importunity of the applicants and the true facts suppressed; and though the said petitioners have been *appointed* by us, & cite this as a remedy, for the sake of justice & the public good; wherefore we having regard and consideration for the aforesaid things, will that henceforth the said Offices of Juror, in every case, whether they are vacant by death or otherwise, in

whatever manner it may occur, shall be furnished by proper persons, fit & skilled, by our said Provost of Paris, present & future by the election, testimony, report & nomination of the said Masters & Jurors, & not otherwise; the discharges & licenses above mentioned made & granted by us have been (with anything that may arise therefrom, together with all presentations henceforth made by us to the said Offices of Jurors for the said crafts of Masonry & Carpentry of the said City, Provostship & Viscounty of Paris, when they or any of them shall be vacant, otherwise than by the testimony, report, nomination & election of the Jurors of the said crafts) revoked, recalled, broken & annulled, and from this time forward by these Presents we revoke, break, recall & annul & desire that they should not be carried out, while declaring by these presents our new Constitution & ordonance, that in future and whenever any of the said Offices shall be vacant by death or otherwise in whatever manner it may be, they shall be filled by our said Provosts, present & future, according to the election, report, testimony & nomination of the Jurors of the said crafts, & not otherwise, as it has formerly been the custom. We give this Mandate to our friends & loyal subjects holding our present Parliament, & to those who shall be members in the future, to the Provost of Paris, to the Guard of the Provostship of the Merchants there, & to all our other Justiciaries & Officers, or to their Lieutenants, present & future, & to each of them that the things above touched on & each one of them, they shall hold, keep, confirm & accomplish & cause to be held, kept, confirmed & accomplished from point to point. & the said Masters & Jurors & their said successors shall make use of & enjoy peaceably our present grant & Ordonance, and all the contents of these presents, without making or suffering hindrance or disturbance whatever, given or made now or in the future, notwithstanding the things above said, with whatsoever Ordonance, Mandate or prohibitions to the contrary. And in order that this may be a thing solid & established for ever, we have caused our Seal to be put to these Letters; reserving our right in other matters, and otherwise in all things.

Given in Paris, in this month of February, the year of grace, one thousand, four hundred and four, and the 25th of our reign.

Signed thus by the King, P. PROPHETE, Visa. Contentor.

Freron.

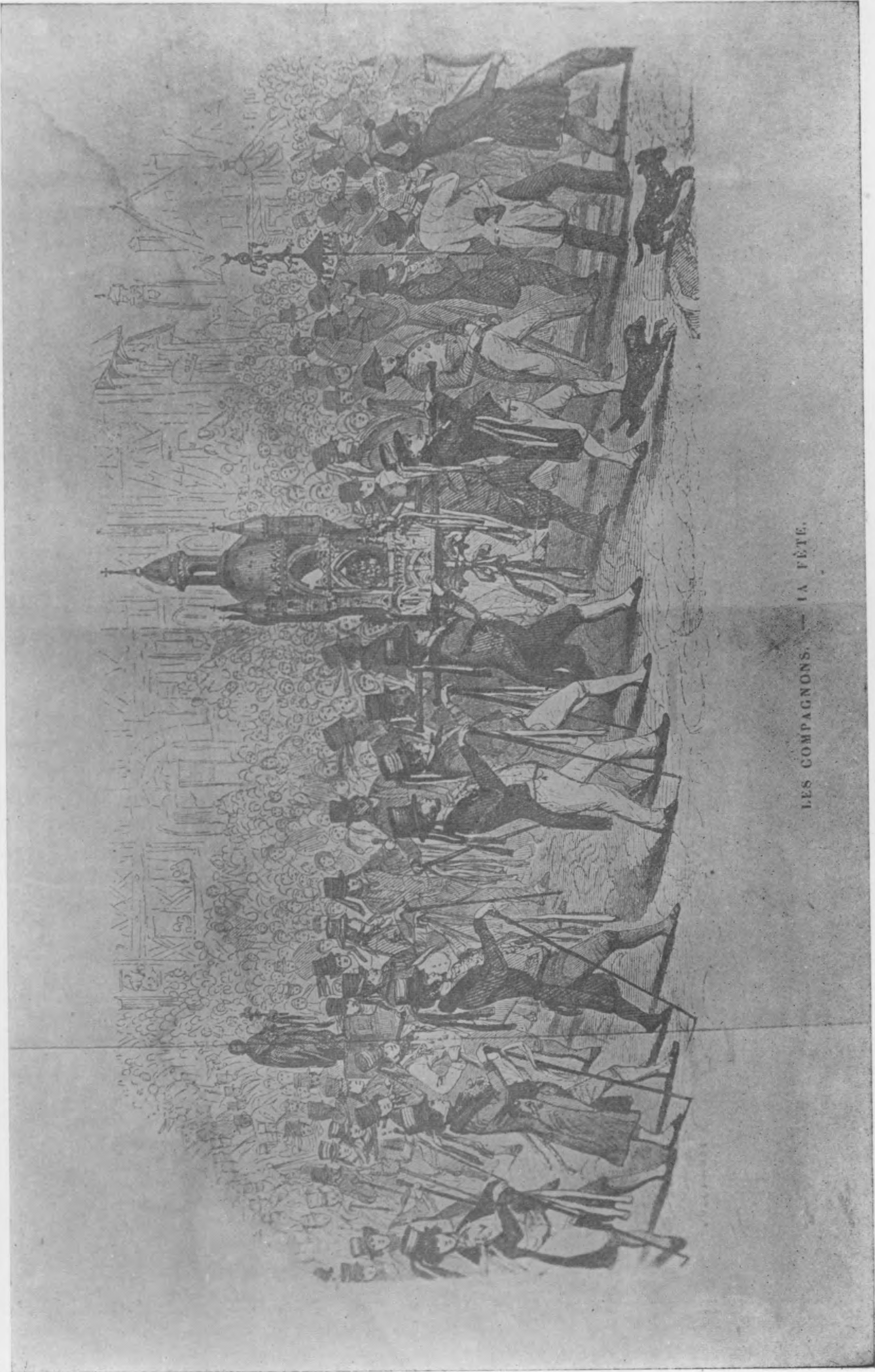
And on the back of the said letters was written: Registrata, lecta ac in Curia publicata XVII<sup>a</sup> die Marcie, Anno Domini M<sup>c</sup>cccc<sup>o</sup> IIII<sup>o</sup> Baze. Published as a decision at the Castle of Paris, Wednesday XVIII<sup>o</sup> day of March, the year of Grace one thousand four hundred and four.

And this deed, having enjoined on the said Jurors, that henceforth when the cases should occur to the said Offices, that one of them should be vacant by death or otherwise that they should come & make their election in our presence, or in the presence of the King's Procurator, & not aside among themselves on pain of the annulling of their said election if they do otherwise. Signed thus FRESNES.

It will be noted that this act refers to Masons as well as Carpenters, and is therefore of double interest to ourselves as shewing the close connection between the two Crafts.

This seems a suitable place to refer to the Arms of the Carpenters as their use became very frequent from this period. In England a grant of arms was made to the Carpenters' Company on November 28th, 1466 (6 Ed. IV), or eleven years before their charter, and their cognisance is given as "A felde Siluer a Cheveron sable grayled iij Compas of the same" and the grant is signed "Clarenssevx Kyng off Armes." In





LES COMPAGNONS. — LA FÊTE.



France there is no mention of a grant, but the Carpenters seem to have always borne an axe as their device. Unlike England the tradespeople had their coats of arms like the nobility, though they were not permitted to display them on shields, but when by reason of their wealth they contracted matrimonial alliances with impoverished nobles the offspring assumed mixed coats of arms which showed the union of classes. "One of the most illustrious families in France" bears a coat impaled, on the right the noble cognizance of gules, two swords argent in saltire, granted to an ancestor on the battlefields of Palestine in the Crusades, and on the left an axe falling on a bar of wood, with the motto *Sine labor nihil*.

In the sixteenth century the carpenters again rose to great power after a period of neglect, and in public ceremonies the Master Mason, Master Carpenter, and Master of Artillery were regarded as of equal rank and marched abreast dressed in velvet coats braided with silver, and crimson satin doublets. They followed the Trades and preceded the Town Aldermen.

Disputes arose at this time between the Masons and Carpenters, each being jealous of their rights and privileges. The Parliaments had to give decisions from time to time, but the trouble went on until 1648 when the King's Privy Council enacted fifty-one statutes regulating the Carpenters' customs. According to this the company was to have henceforth for administrators :—

1st a "doyen" (=dean or Senior Member) the eldest of the masters, provided his conduct was blameless.

2nd a syndic (trustee) nominated every 2 years, the day after the feast of St. Joseph, by the plurality of votes of the sworn in Masters, and finally 12 jurymen chosen from the masters.

The house of the "doyen" in default of a Communal House would as in Belgium serve as a place of assembly. To the "doyen" was reserved the right of 1st rank in the assemblies, of first giving his advice on the proposals of the "syndic," to take part in the public service and to reprimand the masters and apprentices when necessary.

In case of malversation, misconduct or any practices injurious to the Trade on the part of the "doyen" whichever master who was next in order of reception to him would replace him. As for the "syndic," he also could be replaced before his 2 years office expired and each master under pain of a fine of 6 pounds was obliged to be present at the "doyen's" house to take part in this re-election.

The "doyen" or in default of him, the "syndic" must keep exact minutes of the company's deliberations and no master could dispense himself from taking part in them on pain of a fine of £3.

On retiring the "syndic" was to give account to his successor of the deniers entrusted to him, for he alone kept the common purse and if he was found to have a considerable deficit the new syndic restored it to prevent any dispute.

No one could be received as Master Carpenter of the Town, Provostship or Viscountship of Paris if he was not by birth or by naturalisation a Frenchman, and if he had not produced proofs of good conduct & morality.

It was required, besides, of an aspirant to the mastership that after the ordinary 6 years apprenticeship he should work 3 months with one of the jurymen and 3 more months with some old member of the Trade, under the condition of course, that he should be paid for his trouble, a custom which was already proscribed in the ordonnances of 1454. This stage ended, the master made his report, and if it was considered favourable by the jurymen of the Trade, he was authorised to

present the candidate, who traced on a piece of cardboard a geometrical design, that is he drew a diagram of a building. This diagram, signed and initialled by the members present, confided to the "syndic" to avoid the deception that a skilful hand can arrange, became the subject of a serious examination which took place after a special convocation to decide admission or delay of the candidate.

The diagram was not given back to him; It was kept in the archives.

When the decision of the jury was favourable the master presenter demanded that his apprentice should be called upon to execute the master-piece required. Each of the jury gave his opinion and authority was given or withheld by the plurality of votes.

The master-piece was to be executed by the Candidate himself at one of the master's houses, according to their order of reception in order that there should be no suspicion of preference or partiality.

The master-piece accepted, notice was sent to the King's Attorney who had the fiscal rights. The new member put besides, 10 francs into the "syndic's" box to support the needs of the company, 10 francs more into the Fraternity's Box. Then he took his oath between the hands of the Attorney and letters of mastership were sent to him, in which were written, in order of reception, the jurymen who had taken part in the examination.

These jurymen were not the only people present. Twelve master carpenters of the town, convoqued by them served as assessors were there also. Absolutely the same proceedings took place in the case of the Masters' sons and as fraudulent receptions did take place they demanded of the candidate his apprentice's certificate.

The workmen of the Provinces were not admitted to the master-piece whatever the time of their apprenticeship till after they had worked 4 years with one of the masters of the capital.

All former ordinances and all exceptional privileges were abrogated.

In the question of apprentices the master jurymen had not more rights than ordinary masters because it would have created discontent amongst the ordinary workmen.

The remainder of the general instructions are too long to be quoted here, and they are not of special interest, so I pass on to the formation of the "Free Carpenters." Whether they were a separate and new order is a matter of doubt, but their history as given by them runs on the following lines:—

The "Free Carpenters" have existed from Richelieu's time (sixteenth century) until the Second Empire. At the time of Richelieu there were two divisions of Carpenters, the Companions of Soubite, and the Companions of Solomon. The former were regarded favourably by the authorities, the latter unfavourably. Those of Soubite were good Catholics, and the Christian symbols of the Cross and the Crucifixion formed, and still form, part of their ritual. The Companions of Solomon were Protestants. The Companions of Solomon were expelled from France by Richelieu, but a few of them managed to find favour in his eyes, and he gave them a charter as the "Free-Carpenters." The other associations of Carpenters did not recognise them at all. In time only the Companions of Soubite remained in France and were not interfered with. The Companions of Solomon went to England, Scotland, Spain, and Germany, where they continued to work with their ancient rituals. At the Revolution they returned to France and again propagated their rites, but as the Companions of Soubite had been masters of the profession of Carpenters since the time of Richelieu those of Solomon had to reconquer the old towns. There were actual battles between the two groups,

and sometimes men were killed. In Paris they arranged a contest of skill "with compass and line"—probably a test design traced on the ground—and a Companion of Solomon, a native of Anjou, won and received the prize of a gold compass. They then agreed to what we now politically call "spheres of influence." Those of Solomon were given the rich quarter of St. Germain and the left bank of the Seine, and the right bank was reserved to those of Soubite.

The full name of the Companion Carpenters of Solomon is "the Companion Carpenters of Duty and Liberty." They number between 1200 and 1500 in the district of Paris, and have three great Festivals in the year, namely March 19th, the feast of their Patron Saint Joseph; June 29th, St. Peter's day; and November 1st, All Saints. They have a President, and a "Mother" who is at the head of their restaurant (see illustration) and looks after them in case of illness, and generally interests herself in them. She is properly initiated into the order, and there is only one "Mother" for each town. There is no sign of women being admitted at any other time as far as I can trace. This is in contrast to the early English custom as shown in the Book of Ordinances of 1333 already quoted. They have three grades of Apprentice, Companion, and Master. The apprentice must be in that grade for one year, and the companion for three. In the first grade the ritual is only *heard*, and since the Revolution has been greatly shortened and limited to an explanation of the compass, triangle, and square. In the grade of Master the face was covered by a mask, and the "Corpse of Osiris" was exhibited.

The Companions of Solomon use the Symbolism of the triangle and have three grades, those of Soubite the rectangle and one grade. My informant says "The companions of Solomon and Soubite no longer fight in the streets or on the roads, but — they scowl at one another!"

The full title of the Soubites is "The travelling companions of deeds and of Soubite." "Travelling" because in the tour of France, which is imposed on them, they may not stop long in any one town.

The Soubites look down on the Solomonites because, they say, "they are emigrants, and hardly practice any ritual." It is certainly true that the Soubites have kept intact the very severe ritual of their one grade of Companion. The neophyte is put in a cask and rolled into a big passage sloping from a cave, then he arrives in the companions' room, another large cave. There he undergoes a special form of examination, after which he is led into a spacious place (always a cave) where he must remain for a week, and even then he may not come out of it unless he knows his ritual by heart. The Soubites are more numerous than the Solomonites. To be admitted to either society it is necessary to follow the carpentering courses of it, and only when the knowledge of the candidate is assured is he allowed to be nominated, for the Companion Carpenter is supported everywhere, and if he was not competent it would be a disgrace to the whole Society. On the last day of the Initiation the brethren join hands and dance round the 'Mère' singing a merry song which the newly-made Companion must repeat.

The reason why the Solomonites are styled "Companions of liberty," is that, according to the ritual and tradition, Cyrus, King of Babylon, had kept prisoners some carpenters during seventy years, and at the end of that time they got back their liberty, and so styled themselves "of liberty." In consideration of the venerable age they must have by that time attained, the explanation is more than

improbable, but another explanation is that it symbolises the time between the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the French Revolution, which allowed them as Protestants to return to France.

The "Free Carpenters" existed from the time of Richelieu until the Second Empire, when they were supplanted by the two bodies of the ancient "Companion Carpenters."

I omitted to state that Soubise is a traditional personage, who is said to have been a master craftsman at the building of King Solomon's Temple, where he had been the inseparable companion of "James," who erected *two columns* by the order of Hiram. Soubise was said to have returned to Gaul with the said James after the completion of the work, and to have died there after instructing the companions in their rites.

The illustrations show (1) the festal attire of a carpenter. The high-crowned hat has a brooch in the front, and a double ribbon with the ends hanging free. A loose coat, with knee breeches, white stockings, and black shoes. A large bunch of ribbons with very long ends is fastened to the left lapel of the coat. Around his neck is suspended a square and compass, their position being the reverse of that in Masonic usage. He wears white gloves, and a long walking-stick with a ball at the top, and another bunch of ribbons. (2) This is entitled "The Reception," and I can give no further explanation than what can be seen by the reader. (3) A Fête. The dresses worn are similar to those in (1). Six carpenters bear, what I presume to be, the typical masterpiece of the fraternity, and another party what looks like a figure of the patron saint, usually S. Joseph, but he varies in different localities. (4) This shows the 'Mère' referred to on a previous page. (5) Is a clearance Certificate of a French Carpenter issued on 9th February, 1860.

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BRO. EDWARD ARMITAGE said:—

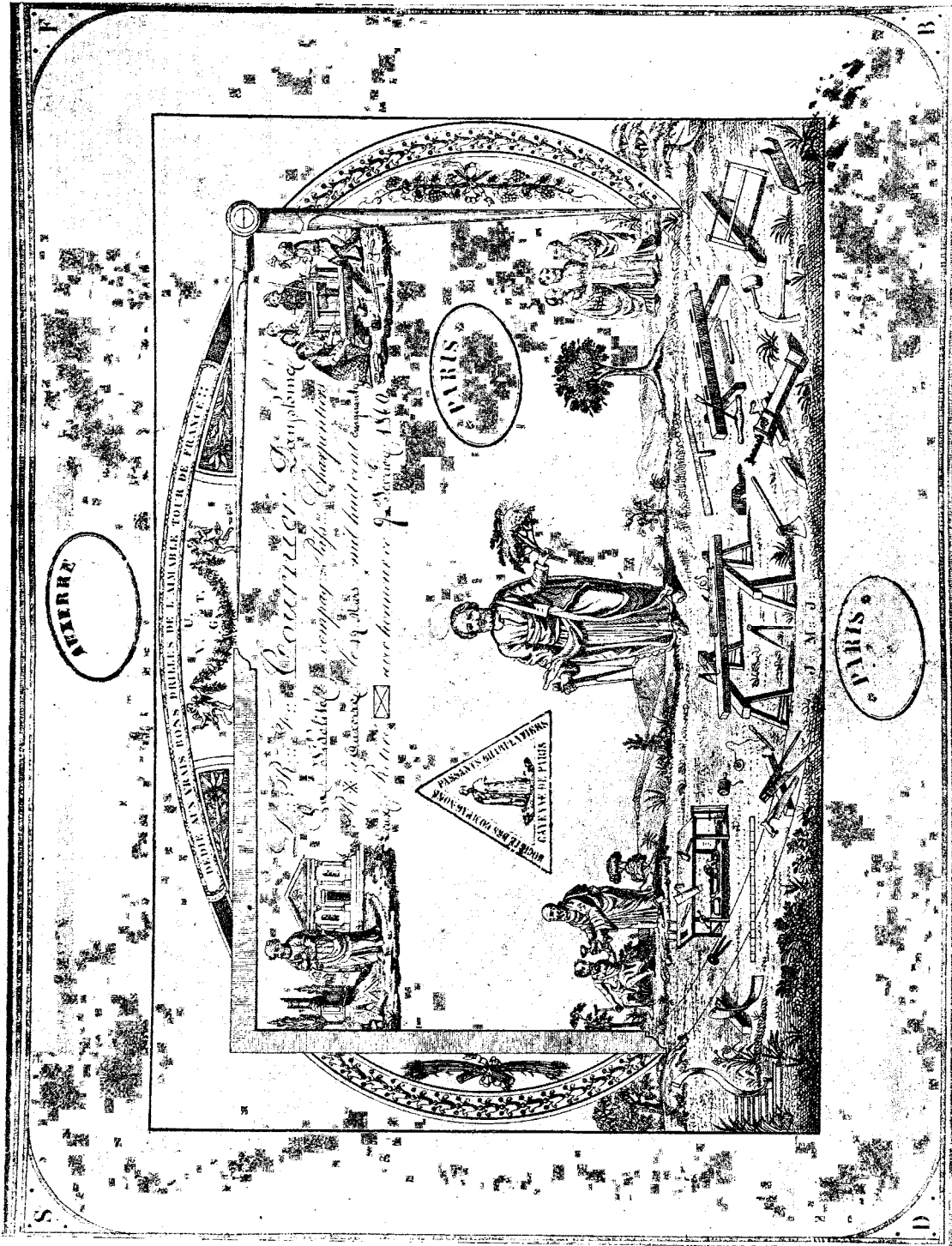
Bro. Crowe has given us a very interesting account of a Society of which we have hitherto had but few particulars in our *Transactions*. The Ordinances seem to me to be the most fascinating portion of the paper. In some of them occur evidences of similar practices to those obtaining in the Trades Unions of to-day, indeed the trade union idea seems to permeate them from start to finish. The Ordinance of 1333 is most interesting, for the brethren and sisters seem equal in every respect. All the brethren and sisters for instance are required to meet together each Midsummer Day and Twelfth Day to attend Mass. Whether the word 'men' includes both sexes it is difficult to say. Each brother had to pay towards the relief of sick men, and when a brother or sister died, all were to gather together to attend the funeral. One would be interested to know whether any traces have been found of a ceremonial in the fraternity.

I should like to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to Bro. Crowe, and to suggest that he might well give us something further on the same subject.

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4. The Free Carpenters. *Ia Mire.*



5. CERTIFICATE of a Free Carpenter.  
From the original in the collection of the Grand Lodge of England.

Bro. WOXNACOTT said:—

I should like to second the vote of thanks to Bro. Crowe for his paper, and to emphasize the fact that he has had it prepared for a considerable time and has generously consented on more than one occasion to postpone it so that other papers might be brought forward in the Lodge. We owe him our gratitude for that as well as for the paper itself.

But the writer appears to have ignored, or at least made no reference to, the valuable work already done by two of the veteran members of this Lodge—Bros. Gould and Rylands—relating to the Compagnonnage with which the present subject is so closely related. It was in the first volume of our *Transactions* that Bro. Gould dwelt at length on the three branches of the Compagnonnage and their peculiar legends, while about a year later Bro. Rylands dealt with the theories of Bro. Gould and criticised them fully. Apart from these two no other Masonic writer appears to have dwelt on the matter; even Woodford, keen student as he was, dismisses the subject in a very few lines in his *Cyclopædia*, but confesses that his curiosity was aroused, the subject being considered by him as worthy of further study.

The statement is made early in the paper that the Carpenters or Frères Pontifs between the fifth and eighth centuries, undertook the construction of bridges and dykes. I must disagree with both these statements, either that the Carpenters were identified with the Frères Pontifs, or that they undertook bridge building. I have always been under the impression that this was done by the Masons, and if the workers in wood had any share in the work it must have been only in a subordinate capacity, as making the centres or temporary supports on which the masonry structure was built. The Frères Pontifs on the other hand were the bridge builders; such works being classed as labours of necessity were undertaken by the Church. Very few bridges could have been built of wood, and then only if they were small.

We have no clue to the date of appointment of Master Carpenter to the King. We do know when the office of Provost of Paris was created, but that office soon after lapsed. Boileau's *Book of Trades* contains the Ordinances of no less than 100 of these Craft Guilds. It is stated by Bro. Crowe that Boileau was summoned before the Provost of Paris, but there is nothing in his work to suggest this, and I should like the point to be a little more clearly defined. At the end of the Ordinances in the *Book of Trades* there occurs the remark—"The tax of their arbitration varied according to the period." This seems a curious translation. I should like to know just what the words mean.

In the Ordinances of the Fraternity of Carpenters of London, we are not told in so many words that women were admitted on equal terms with men. The benefits referred to here only indicate the *brethren*, and I think that the words "and sisters" are exceptional. In these trades, when a woman lost her husband she was allowed to carry on his trade as long as she remained a widow, and therefore I believe that in this connection the term relates to the widows of brethren only. I have always seen *Soubite* written *Soubise*, and I fancy this must be the old-fashioned S which has been rendered into a T. In Gould's Chapter on the Compagnonnage, he differs from Bro. Crowe's account. I should be glad to know whence the latter obtained his particulars of the work from which his information is transcribed.

In conclusion I must say that I think Bro. Crowe should quote his authorities and should also acknowledge the valuable work performed by Bros. Rylands and

Gould. And when he is quoting from works on architecture it might be well that he should give something more authoritative than Thierry, or on Masonry than Heckethorn. The opinion that all basilicas were made of wood is one which I do not agree with, nor that arches were derived from the grouping of trees. It was Stukeley who first put forward this idea, in his *Itinerarum Curiosum* ii., 71—and later in the first volume of *Archaeologia*, p. 40, where he says that “pointed architecture was originally brought from Arabia where it was derived from the imitation of groves of trees,” to which quotation Gould appends the caustic note that “groves (of trees) doubtless flourished in stony Arabia.”

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Bro. DRING said that Bros. Wonnacott and Crowe had both fallen into a mistake with regard to August Thierry. He did not think that J. N. Augustin Thierry could be intended, as the latter was purely a historian and no authority on architecture. He referred to Toulmin Smith's valuable work on the English Guilds, and remarked that he could scarcely agree with Bro. Wonnacott in his suggestion that the term sisters referred to widows, but believed the contrary to be the case. In Norwich and other places in England sisters had been admitted to the various Guilds, and he could not imagine that only widows of the brethren would be so admitted. Not only had the sisters a share in the benefits but also in the expenses, and as Bro. Edward Armitage had said, the word ‘men’ might mean only the males, but in his opinion it certainly meant ‘persons.’ Attention had been drawn to the fact that an Apprentice before he was passed to the F.C. degree had to make or present a “masterpiece,” which is a common proviso in the majority of trade guilds in England, France and Germany. It occurs in the Schaw Statutes, and when the Bye-Laws of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge were drawn up, Bros. Rylands and Gould laid stress on candidates for membership of the Lodge submitting or presenting a “masterpiece.”

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Bro. FRED. ARMITAGE said that he wished to add his thanks to Bro. Crowe. He entirely agreed with all that Bro. Dring had said. The inclusion of sisters occurred over and over again in the Ordinances of the English Guilds, where references might sometimes be found to “brethren and sisteren.” No indication whatever could be found which would lead to the conclusion that only widows were intended.

The mention of wax was explained by the strong leaning of the Guilds to the clerical side. Each Guild had its Patron Saint, and in some of the cathedrals, of which he instanced Rochester, recesses were to be seen wherein the candles were burnt before the shrines of the Patron Saints by the members of the Guilds of the City.

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Bro. HENRY LOVEGROVE writes:—

I have perused this paper with much pleasure, and regret that I can add but little by way of comments.

I cannot agree with Bro. Crowe as to arches of wood, as it would be as easy to form ribs of circular form as pointed, and there seems at all events a possibility that the pointed or Gothic arch arose from the intersection of semi-circular arches in Norman transition work.

The first church mentioned in the "Ordinances of the Fraternity of Carpenters of London," called St. Thomas of Acon, stood behind Mercers' Hall, and was a large structure probably rich in monuments. Aggas's plan of London (*circa* 1560) shows that it was a little above the Great Conduit of Cheapside. This church of St. Thomas of Acon is of interest, as before the Reformation the Lord Mayor with his family and the Aldermen attended the Services on All Saints' day and various other Festivals.

The second church referred to as the church of Holywell is the Church of Holywell Priory, Shoreditch, and it is possibly in some way connected with the number of carpenters who then resided in the locality for the erection of the Curtain Theatre, a wooden structure, which stood in Curtain Road at the corner of what is now called Gloucester Street.

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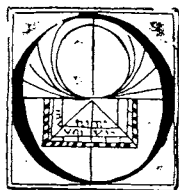
Bro. CROWE writes as follows in reply:—

I am glad to reply as far as possible to the questions of Bro. Wonnacott. I think he is in error in saying that "few bridges were built of wood, unless they were extremely small." Many ancient wooden bridges still exist on the continent, including the well-known example at Lucerne, which cannot be termed small. My statement is taken from the work of Paul Lacroix: who is also my authority for Boileau being summoned before the Provost of Paris. The original of my translation "The tax of their arbitration varied according to the period" reads "*La taxe de leurs arbitrages varia selon les époques.*" I do not see what else it can mean. I am sorry that Bro. Wonnacott should think I failed in courtesy or recognition of Bros. Rylands and Gould, but I can assure him that I did not read a single line of their writings for the purposes of this paper, but obtained the whole of my information from Lacroix's book, from personal French sources including present officials of the Carpenters, from the Carpenters' Company in London, and, for the concluding legend, from Heckethorne's *Secret Societies*. These are my authorities which he desires and it did not occur to me to make any reference to writers I had not consulted. Not being an architect I cannot say who are considered authorities and who not, so I hope Bro. Wonnacott will pardon me if he does not approve of those I have quoted. I have no personal opinion as to arches of wood, but simply give it as the suggestion of others for what it may be worth. My information as to Soubise or Soubite was in manuscript, so I may have mistaken s for t. I think I have now referred to all points raised.

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## CHURCH OF THE SANTI QUATTRO CORONATI, ROME.

BY BRO. S. RUSSELL FORBES, Ph.D.



ON the 8th of February, 1914, the Cloisters of the Church of the Santi Quattro Coronati, on the Cœlian Hill, which have been restored by the architect and archæologist, Signor Antonio Munoz, under the Minister of Public Instruction, were thrown open to the public. Numerous visitors were present during the day to admire the restored Cloisters, of which I send a photo-engraving by Signor Danesi, and the renovation of the Church itself. (See "The Roman Legend of the Quatuor Coronati," in *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, vol. i., 1886-1888, by S. Russell Forbes.)

The Cloisters were erected towards the close of the thirteenth century, but modified in the baroca style in the seventeenth; to be restored to their original appearance in the twentieth century. The Cloisters are the work of the Cosmati of Anagni, but there are no Mosaic decorations as usual in their work. Many fragments of sculpture and inscriptions brought to light in the renovations have now been set into the walls of the Cloisters, thus making it a museum of architectural details. One slab from a catacomb bearing a Christian inscription on the obverse has on the reverse

FLAVIVS. ASPARE

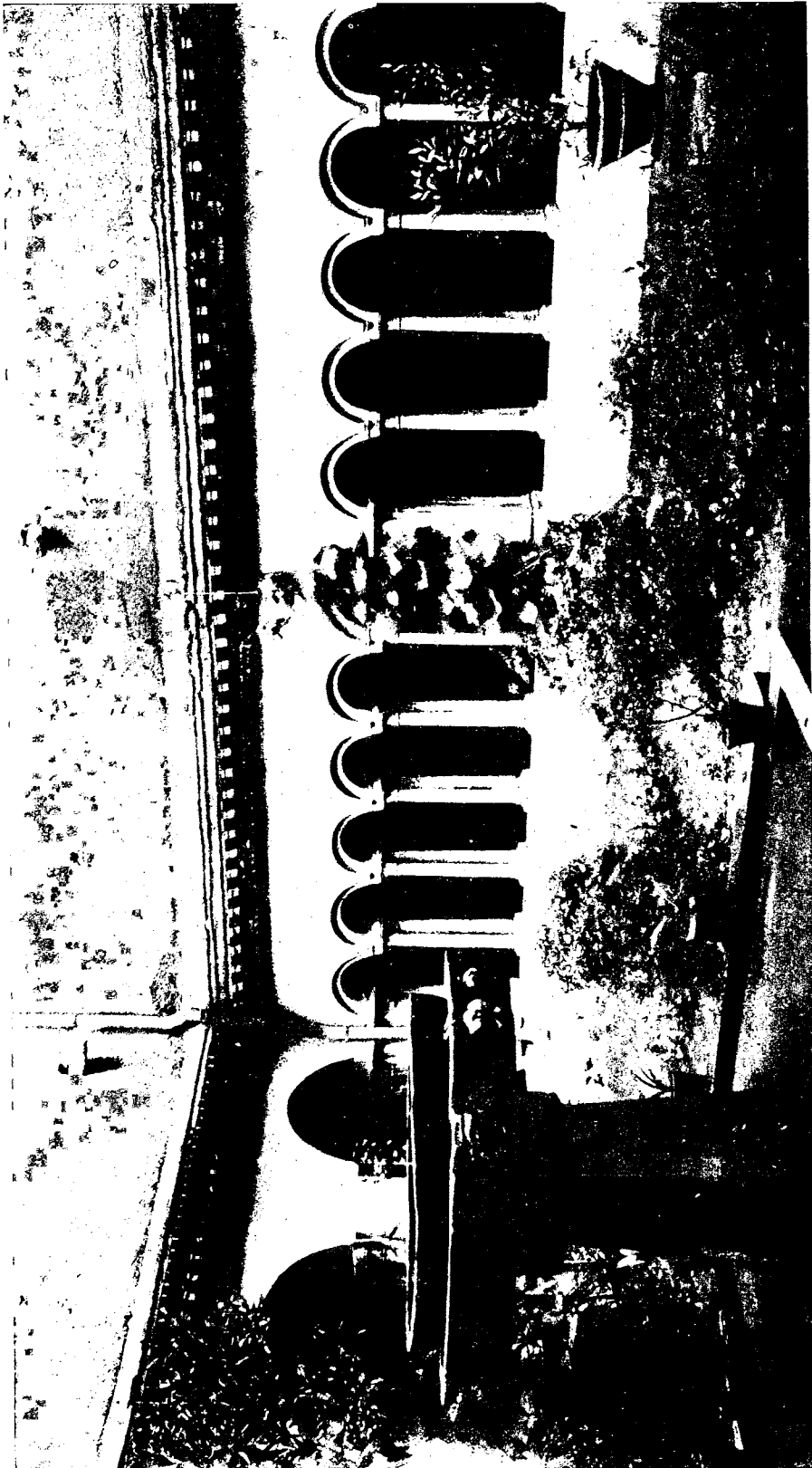
ARIAVND. VV. CC. CONSS

the date of these consuls is A.D. 434; these names also occur in an inscription at the Church of St. Cecilia in Rome.

Off the east side of the Cloister is a small circular Chapel with four niches, and traces of thirteenth century frescoes. Four large sculptured corbels built into the walls, ancient Roman work, sustain the groined roof; probably columns once supported them.

In the centre of the Cloister garden has been erected the cantharus, or fountain basin, that formerly stood in the atrium of the Church, which is a basilica in form, and was originally used for ablutions; it is ornamented with lions' heads, through which the water pours from the upper into the lower basin, which is modern. There is a cantharus at St. Cecilia, not in use, also at St. Cosmito in Trastevere. They were originally boat-shaped like that in front of St. Maria in Dominica on the Cœlian Hill. The name *Kárvapos*, is derived from a species of boat. A fountain with a flow of water rising from a centre spout, and falling in two jets into a basin which stands on a square fluted Corinthian pedestal is represented in a Mosaic on the apse at San Vitale at Ravenna of the Empress Theodora about to enter a church.

In the church itself some thirteenth century frescoes have been brought to light, figures of Leo IV., 847-55, who as cardinal rebuilt the church, and brought the remains of the Four Crowned Saints to the church from the catacombs, and of Stephen VI., 885-91, both of whom were elected Pope in this church. One interesting fresco represents a bark in full sail, typical of the church, spoken of as the bark of St. Peter, with Saints Peter and Paul as navigators between whom is Leo IV. seated, facing the spectator holding the keys in his hands and wearing the tiara.



Cloisters of the Church of the Santi Quattro Coronati, Rome.

In an entry room of the convent, off the atrium, fragments of a fourteenth century calendar have been found frescoed on the walls, some parts are fairly legible.

In the oratory of St. Silvestro, the chapel of the *confraternita degli Scultori e Scarpellini*, off the quadriporticus, the frescoes of 1248 have been cleaned and restored where necessary. They are scenes from the legendary life of Constantine the Great in eight panels on the side walls,

Constantine is attacked with leprosy, mothers bring their children that they may be sacrificed for their blood to heal him by bathing in it, he refuses to accept their offer.

Vision of Saints Peter and Paul, who approve his refusal.

Constantine sends for St. Silvester.

St. Silvester sees the messengers coming.

He shows portraits of the Apostles to the emperor.

Constantine is purified by St. Silvester baptizing him.

Donation of Rome to St. Silvester.

Constantine leads the horse of St. Silvester into Rome.

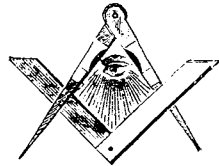
On the west wall are frescoed the Saviour, the Virgin, St. John the Baptist, and the Apostles. Beneath this, in a glass case upon a stand is exhibited the small quarto manuscript book of the Constitutions of the Scarpellini, dated 1406.

The inscription of the author of the frescoes, although partly erased, has been handed down.

A. D. MCCXLVIII. HOC. OPVS. DIVITIA. FIERI. FECIT. PETROLINVS.

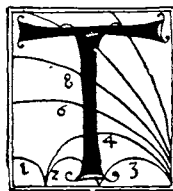
The dedicatory consecration inscription of Cardinal Rinaldo Conti, bishop of Ostia still exists in the wall near the entry door. It is dated six days before Palm Sunday, 1246.

74, Via della Croce, Rome.



## FRIDAY, 6th MARCH, 1914.

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THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C., W.M.; E. H. Dring, I.P.M.; W. B. Hextall, S.W.; W. Wonnacott, J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M., Chap.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; F. W. Levander, J.D.; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., P.M.; and Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Fred. H. Postans, Rev. E. C. Tippetts, Prof. Randal Woodhouse, Capel Morris, Arthur W. Chapman, Henry Huxley, Major Alic Sutherland, Curt Nauwerck, H. F. Whyman, J. W. A. Earle, Gordon P. G. Hills, J. Plunkett Bowley, H. R. Justice, Walter Dewes, Col. Sir Howland Roberts, Bart., John Foulds, G. A. Crocker, A. M. Tracey Woodward, H. Hyde, John Church, G. J. Gissing, Edward Tappenden, A. J. Prewer, C. Isler, W. Knowles, P. J. Prewer, Fred. Armitage, Edward F. Jones, Alex. R. Catto, R. E. Landesmann, S. V. Williams, D. Bock, S. J. Fenton, W. R. Poole, A. H. Procter, G. Inglefield, W. F. Keddell, Col. D. Warliker, H. G. Warren, F. A. Hazzledine, P.A.G.D.C., N. Chaplin, L. Vermont, H. F. Raymond, Harry Tipper, P.A.G.Pt., Col. J. R. Thomas, A. C. Beal, W. A. Evens, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, J. F. H. Gilbard, F. W. Le Tall, G. Vogeler, Chas. W. Hodgson, J. A. S. Scott, W. B. Briscomb, A. F. Parker, Dr. Thos. Brown, O. Leo Thomson, Mustapha Ben Yusuph, G. Fullbrook, L. Danielsson, and J. Sargeant Stacy.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. P. J. Melotte, Royal Naval College and United Service Lodge No. 1593; W. E. Gilliland, Gallery Lodge No. 1928; P. Heichert, Penge Lodge No. 1815; William Fisk, P.M. Halsey Lodge No. 1479; T. Ormerod, Beach Lodge No. 2622; E. A. Bouzinsky, T. W. Thornton, J. M. Laird, Chas. T. F. Watts, and H. S. Thornton, of Cator Lodge No. 2266; G. A. Turner, W.M. Christopher Lodge No. 309; James Hamilton, P.M. Salopian Lodge No. 262, P.Pr.G.Stew.; R. D. Ogle, Sir Walter St. John Lodge No. 2513; C. Hudson, Hyde Park Lodge No. 1425; E. A. Bernstiel, J.W. Fellowship Lodge No. 2535; W. J. Glover, Philanthic Lodge No. 3032; W. B. George, Royal Albert Lodge No. 907; Robt. S. Darling, P.M., Sec., The Scots Lodge No. 2319; F. E. Coppen, Belgrave Lodge No. 749; Arthur C. Hill, S.D. Alexandra Palace Lodge No. 1541; Ramsden Walker, P.M., and Dr. W. E. Porter, P.M., United Northern Counties Lodge No. 2128; and D. Taylor, Kingswood Lodge No. 2278.

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Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, K.C.B., P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; Edward Macbean, P.M.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas., Ireland; J. P. Rylands; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; E. Couder, L.R., P.M.; Gen. Sir Charles

Warren, K.C.B., P.Dis.G.M., E.Arch., P.M.; H. F. Berry; Sydney T. Klein, L.R., P.M.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M.; L. A. de Malczovich; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; William Watson; R. F. Gould, P.G.W., P.M.; A. Cecil Powell; and T. J. Westropp.

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One Masonic Association and fifty-four Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

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The Secretary mentioned that he had been advised by Bro. Henry T. Smith, Local Secretary for Ontario, that on 2nd January, 1914, the consecration took place, at Toronto, of a Lodge to be called the 'Coronati Lodge.' The members present at the Consecration had desired their hearty greetings to be transmitted to the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, and a Resolution to this effect was unanimously passed. The members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge expressed their sincere wishes for the prosperity of the new undertaking.

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The SECRETARY drew attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. A. J. PREWER, London.

JUG, Sunderland lustre ware, with Masonic emblems and inscriptions.

CERTIFICATE, Ancient Order of Druids, Royal Victoria Independant Lodge No. 1, issued 21st August, 1838, to William Wilson, of Nayland, Suffolk, and signed by Charles Crigg, N.A.; Richd. J. Clark, V.A.; and George D. Venten, Sec.

By Bro. Dr. RICHARD J. REECE, London.

GLASS, of the Order of Old Friends, presented to the Grand Master's Lodge No. 1, by W.Bro. J. W. Burton, P.M., P.G. Steward, 16th February, 1914. Particulars of the Old Friends will be found at A.Q.C. xxvi., 29. The Glass now exhibited is engraved with the letters J.M. and the date 1840, below this is "No. 1."

By Bro. SEYMOUR BELL, Dep.Prov.G.M., Northumberland.

Two Masonic HALFPENNIES, Duke of York, "payable in Dublin or London." These are struck from different dies.

One ditto, Prince of Wales ( $\frac{3}{4}$ -face), "payable in London or Dublin."

One ditto, Prince of Wales ( $\frac{3}{4}$ -face), "payable in Lancaster, London or Bristol."

One ditto, ditto (profile), "payable in Lancaster, London or Bristol."

'John Howard' HALFPENNY, with inscription on edge, "Masonic halfpenny token, MDCCXCIV."

R.A. JEWEL, made by Thomas Harper, 1811.

Pierced JEWEL, silver-gilt, with inscriptions *Sola Concordia Fratrum*; We live on the square  
*Amor honor et justitia; Virtute et silentio.* (See A.Q.C. xiii., 91.)

Membership CARD, "Free and Easy Johns, Lodge No. 10, Lemington." Another membership card of this Society was exhibited on 3rd January, 1913. (See A.Q.C. xxvi., 4.)

Masonic WATCH-PAPER of William Tickle, Mosley Street, Newcastle.



By Bro. H. BURGESS, Hounslow.

APRON, printed from a plate "Engraved by Brother Butterworth, Leeds, Nov. 7th, 1806."

By Bro. H. A. CASTON, London.

Collection of old Masonic CLOTHING and JEWELS:—R.A.; Knight Templar—Knight and Grand Officer, with Jewel of Past Grand Sword Bearer; three sets of Rose-Croix clothing, with Jewels; Royal Order of Scotland—Apron, sashes, star, etc. Jewel, installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master, in 1875. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By the SECRETARY.

BRASS TRIVET, with square and compasses.

By Bro. W. WOXNACOTT, London.

BOOK-PLATE of Lord Rawdon, better known to Masons as the Earl of Moira.

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The Brethren who had lent objects for exhibition, or who had made presentations to the Lodge, received a hearty vote of thanks.

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

ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.



Membership Card of the FREE AND EASY JOHNS.  
From the collection of Bro. Seymour Bell.



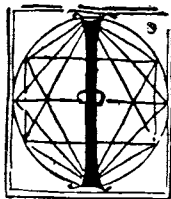
## SOME OLD-TIME CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

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

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"With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er."—MILTON, *Paradise Lost*.

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N the preparation of this paper it has seemed impracticable to follow any pre-arranged order, alphabetical, chronological, or topographical; and this difficulty, which is perhaps inevitable from the subject-matter, must be my apology for a certain disjointedness which will not be more apparent to others than it is already to myself.

Though the instances are few in which a direct connexion can be traced between clubs and suchlike and the Craft, I think I have found sufficient to justify the selection of a topic; and, apart from this, a collection, incomplete though it is, of past Societies may not be without utility. With few exceptions I have omitted Clubs, etc., which have been separately treated of in monograph form.

In No. 9 of *The Spectator* Addison, writing of the origin of Clubs, said, "When a set of men find themselves agree in any particular, though never so trivial, they establish themselves into a kind of fraternity, and meet once or twice a week, upon the account of such a fantastic resemblance." Bro. W. H. Rylands, in his *Records of the Lodge Original No 1, now the Lodge of Antiquity No. 2* (1911) writes,<sup>1</sup> "There is no doubt that in the early years of Freemasonry the meetings were of a kind very similar to the 'Club' of the period." These two brief extracts would suffice by way of preface, but I will quote also from the late George Augustus Sala<sup>2</sup> a passage written in 1859:

The middle ages had their clubs, and brave ones too. Thorough clubmen were the Freemasons, secret and sturdy, and swift in action; and it's O! to see the club-houses they erected in the fanes that are yet the pride and glory of our cathedral towns. When you look at their crenelated towers, and at the rich spandrils of their arches, in their groins and corbels, in their buttresses and great rose windows, and cunningly traced roodscreens and carved bench-ends, you shall find copious store of club-marks and secret signs, and passes known only to themselves, and, grotesque and frivolous as to the uninitiated they seem, having drawn from the innermost arcana of the great mystery of Masonry.

An early use of the word "Club" appears in Daniel Defoe's *Review, consisting of a Scandal Club, on Questions of Theology, Morals, Politics, Trade, Language, Poetry, &c.*, which was published from February, 1704, to the year 1717, and possessed at least the virtue of a comprehensive title. Still earlier, John Aubrey (1626-1700) had written, "We use now the word Clubbe for a sodality at a taverne or drinking-house."

<sup>1</sup> Page 160, vol. i.

<sup>2</sup> Referred to as "Bro. Sala" in *Freemasons' Magazine* of 9th November, 1864. The quotation is from *Twice round the Clock*.

Previously, however, to attempting some partial enumeration of societies which flourished under the name of Clubs, it may be well to note that towards the end of the seventeenth century there were in vogue periodical gatherings in London of natives of, or of those connected with, various English counties, at which it appears to have been the custom to make the preaching of a sermon part of the proceedings; this being generally delivered either at St. Mary-le-Bow or at St. Michael's, Cornhill. Thus, the preacher "at the OXFORDSHIRE FEAST, kept on Thursday, Nov. 25, 1675," was the Dr. Francis Gregory, as to whom, and whose sermon to the Society of Gregories, in June, 1673, see *A.Q.C.* xxi., 130-132; and sermons were preached to "the natives of WARWICKSHIRE on their annual Feast-Day in London," in 1675, and to "the natives of the County of Warwick and City of Coventry" in 1695; at the YORKSHIRE FEAST in 1678 and 1682; at the OXFORDSHIRE FEAST in 1682; at the WILTSHIRE FEAST in 1683; "before the Honorable Society of the natives of the COUNTY OF KENT" in 1699; at the HUNTINGDONSHIRE FEAST in 1702; and, doubtless, on many other and diverse occasions. One of the Yorkshire Feast sermons is especially noticeable—that in 1678, by Dr. John Tillotson, Dean (and afterwards Archbishop) of Canterbury, at the first meeting of "the Gentlemen and others in and near London who were born within the County of York," in which he speaks of "the anniversary meetings of those of the several Counties of England, who reside, or happen to be in London; for two of the best and noblest ends that can be, the maintaining of Friendship and the promoting of Charity," and says, "We are, I think, one of the last counties of England that have entered into this friendly and charitable kind of Society." It seems, also, to have been customary to select as preacher a native of the particular county, or holding preferment there; and, accordingly, Tillotson inscribed his printed sermon to, "my Honoured Friends and Countrymen," he having been born at Sowerby, near Halifax. I find, too, mention of a "DERBYSHIRE SOCIETY" which held its anniversary dinner at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, from 1784 to 1791; a "KENTISH CLUB" in 1756; a "GLOUCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY"; and a "NOTTINGHAM CLUB," in Pall Mall, where (as Bro. J. P. Simpson told us at *A.Q.C.* xx., 42), Lord Byron, the uncle of the poet, in 1765, fought the duel with his country neighbour, Mr. Chaworth, in which the latter was killed.

Before passing to clubs or societies of a more general or cosmopolitan nature, it will be convenient to refer to one or two eighteenth century books which purport to contain information, more or less reliable, on the subject.

*The Secret History of Clubs, particularly the Kit-Cat, Beef-Stake, Vertuosos, Quacks, Knights of the Golden Fleece, Florists, Beaus, &c., with their Original: and the Characters of the Most Noted Members thereof . . . London. Printed and Sold by the Booksellers, 1709*, an octavo volume of 392 pages,<sup>1</sup> gives a list, and assumes to give minute details, of thirty-one London clubs then existing, some of the names being of an extraordinary character, to say the least; but it is very mild criticism to suggest that a full perusal of the book would hardly repay the time employed, and little value attaches to it but that of rarity. If the official attribution of its authorship to Edward—better known as "Ned"—Ward (1687 ?—1731) be correct, I would hazard a conjecture that to the same facetious hand must be given such credit as attaches to a tract of twenty-four pages, entitled *The Grand Mystery or Art of Meditating . . .*

<sup>1</sup> A copy is catalogued in the British Museum Library under "Ward, Edward." See *A.Q.C.* xxv., 382, No. 239.

*Restor'd and Unveil'd After the manner of The Ingenious Dr. Sw—ft . . . London: Printed for J. Roberts near the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane . . . 1726:*<sup>1</sup> a coarse production, containing, however, at page 10, the following rather remarkable Masonic allusion,

“I hereby propose, if this meets with Approbation, to publish a Work I have by me, in the same Volume, Paper and Letter, as the *Constitutions of the Free-Masons* was some time ago published; in which are laid down . . . all the *Principles* and *Rules* of this great Science, whereby Persons of the meanest Capacities . . . will be instructed to find out the Thoughts, Actions, past or future Fortunes, State of the Health and Length of Life, of themselves or any Body else.”

The Title-parody upon *The Grand Mystery of Free-Masons Discover'd* of 1724 and 1725, and the reference to *Anderson's Constitutions* of 1723, are sufficiently obvious; whilst the allusion to certain of Dean Swift's minor writings will present no puzzle to the bibliographer.

An Irish publication, *A Brief and Merry History of Great Britain . . . written Originally in Arabic . . . Faithfully rendered into English by Mr. Anthony Hilliar . . . Dublin. Re-Printed by James Hoey, at the Pamphlet-Shop in Skinner Row, opposite to the Tholsel 1730*, contributes very little to our subject, but contains one item of interest as a London episode in the career of Philip. Duke of Wharton, who was Grand Master, 1722-23;

“A few years since some young Rakes of Quality had found out a very odd sort of diversion, their Number consisted of twelve Persons, and were called the KICKING CLUB; they met at a Wine-house or Tavern near the Court, from whence about Mid-night they used to sally, dividing themselves into three Parties, four Persons in each. By the Rules of the Society each Member was in his turn to kick every Man he met, and on refusal to forfeit a Flask of French Claret for the benefit of the Club. [This dignified enterprise was at first successful, but proved of short duration, for] ‘A Nobleman call'd the Duke of W——n paid eight Forfeits, as not liking the Physiognomy of the Persons that fell to his turn to kick,’ and on his party chancing to meet some young Lawyers who drew swords and fell upon them, ‘the Duke, as became him, ran away,’ his three companions faring a good deal worse in a physical sense. It is not surprising to find that, after this, “nothing more was afterwards heard of this new English exercise.”

The story is corroborative of what Bro. R. F. Gould wrote at *A.Q.C.* viii., 21, that the Duke “summarily backed out of quarrels which he had done his utmost to provoke.”

<sup>1</sup> Also in the British Museum Library. It may be uncertain if the attribution of the *Secret History* of 1709 to “Ned” Ward can be supported, and whether the author should not be regarded as unknown. In 1709 was published *The History of the London Clubs, or the Citizen's Pastime . . . By the Author of the London Spy*, in two parts, each of a few pages only, and apparently issued at separate times, both reprinted in 1896. Ward was well-known by his *London Spy* (1699-1703), and it does not seem probable that he would in the same year—1709—put forth the two works; one, small and fragmentary, virtually with his name; the other, a volume of nearly 400 pages, and anonymous.

*The Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1732, has this, at page 585:—

An Account was given in the Papers of a Society who call themselves FREE SAWYERS,<sup>1</sup> and claim Priority to the Free Masons, Gormogons, or ancient Hums: as dating their standing from the Tower of Babel, alledging they cut the stones for those mad Builders, the Free Masons. At their Meetings they have a silver Saw laid on their Table, with this Motto, *Let it work.*

In the *Westminster Journal* of May 8th, 1742, appeared *The Free-Mason's Downfall, or, The Restoration of the Scald-Miserables*, as an introduction to the well-known plate,<sup>2</sup> with its mention of "whether Grand Volgi, Gregorians, Hurlothumbrians, Ubiquarians, Hiccubites, Lumber-Troopers, or Free-Masons."

*Fraternal Melody*, by William Riley, London, 1773.<sup>3</sup> was a collection of songs, "for the use of The Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons; The Most Noble Order of Bucks; The Honorable Order of Select Albions; The Honorable Lumber Troop; The Ancient Corporation of Stroud Green; The Ancient Family of Leeches: The Worthy Court of Do-Right; The Free and Easy Counsellors under the Cauliflower; &c., &c., &c."; the author implying in his preface that he was himself a member of each body named in his title-page.

*A Compleat and Humorous Account of all the Remarkable Clubs and Societies in the Cities of London and Westminster, From the R——l S——y down to the Lumber-Troop, &c. The Seventh edition. London, Printed for J. Wren, at the Bible and Crown, in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street, 1756*, has a list of clubs virtually the same as the one in *The Secret History of Clubs* (ante), with which it may be classed for all purposes. In neither work does any reference to Freemasonry occur.

It was not until the third edition of Laurence Dermott's *Ahiman Rezon*, 1778, the Book of Constitutions of the 'Antient' Masons,<sup>4</sup> that a list of clubs formed part of the contents: there then appeared a list, for the most part a virtual copy of the catalogues in books already cited, but with these additions, "Bucks, Gregorians, Salamanders, Codgers, Old Souls, Cousins, Albion, Free and Easy, Anti Gallic Masons, Maccaroni, Choice Spirits, Never Frett, and Kill Care"; the last two being claimed by Dermott as of his own foundation, which was at least candid, as they fall, like many others, within his own generic description of "what may be called tippling clubs." Two clubs named by Dermott may be worth notice, the following particulars being gathered from other sources.

THE NO NOSE CLUB; founded by a gentleman who admired flat faces. When the members dined together, a young pig was a favourite and principal item, the snout having always been carefully cut off by the cook.

THE SPLIT FARTHING CLUB; limited to members who agreed to stint themselves to the utmost in order to increase their possessions. One member is reported to have had his garments so darned that there was not enough of the original material left to show the texture; and the members presented so starved an appearance that it was said there was not an ounce of fat among them.

<sup>1</sup> "The term is found in the records of the Carpenters' Company, 4th December, 1651. 'Whereas the free Sawyers have indited a florreine sawier, etc.'" (A.Q.C. x., 14.)

<sup>2</sup> Reproduced at A.Q.C. xviii., 144.

<sup>3</sup> A copy is in the Freemasons' Hall Library.

<sup>4</sup> *Notes on Lau. Dermott and his work*; by Bro. W. M. Bywater, 1884.

There is a long catalogue in *The Attic Miscellany*, vols. i. and ii., 1789-90: an especial reason for its mention being that in this work we find an almost unique instance of direct connexion between a club professedly of general character and the Masonic Craft. The list of societies and clubs here given numbers fifty-two, Free Masons being at the head, followed by "Buck Lodges," of which nineteen are named. The list was printed in full at *A.Q.C.* iv., 94 (1891).

To other of the societies named by Riley on the title-page of his *Fraternal Melody* (*ante*) I refer later, but will here mention that a medal exists bearing the inscription, "To John Wilkes Esq<sup>re</sup>, Initiated a Member and Invested Chief Counsellor of the Ancient Family of Leeches. 9 March 1769 . . . . . This Badge of Office is presented by the Most Noble Grand Leech the Council and Brethren of the Supreme and Legislative Court of that Fraternity." The "Leeches" claimed that their patron Nimrod so named them for bringing the vintage to perfection, and from their propensity to the blood of the grape.<sup>1</sup>

In passing from these general lists or catalogues to the particular clubs, etc., I must premise that it is impossible within the limits of a paper to assume to approach the exhaustive; and I shall only deal with, or even mention, those which follow, because (1) more or less information about them is forthcoming; (2) some marked peculiarity or significance appears in the title; or (3) indication may be found pointing in the direction of the Craft. Clubs, etc., of a political nature, such as the CALVES' HEAD CLUB, or the OCTOBER CLUB, are altogether excluded, when known. I may further say that, beyond what can be gathered from works already named, much has been derived from the columns of *Notes and Queries*, more especially of Series Nine. I have rather avoided modern books dealing with Clubs, in the belief that our present purpose would be better served by exploring by-paths than by traversing high-roads.

Concerning the GRAND VOLGI, otherwise the GORMOGONS, I can best refer you to Bro. R. F. Gould's paper on "The Duke of Wharton, with which is combined the True History of the Gormogons," at *A.Q.C.* viii., 114 (1895).

Of the GREGORIANS, Bro. W. H. Rylands in 1908 told us all there was to know, at *A.Q.C.* xxi., 91.

Last year was published *Memoirs of William Hickey*,<sup>2</sup> 1749-1775 (London, Hurst and Blackett, 1913), in which, at page 119, is the diarist's own account of his admission as a BUCK. Writing of the year 1768, about the month of October, he says:

About this period my brother Henry proposed introducing me into a society he said he was sure I should like, and in the evening took me to the Globe Tavern in Craven Street, where I was directly initiated as a Buck, and as Henry had predicted, was much pleased, all being laugh and pleasantry. I found a set of young men accoutred in splendid ornaments, arranged in great form, one who presided being elevated about three feet above the rest. In about an hour after my admission, all the business of the meeting being finished, the Lodge was closed, when every person did as he pleased. Some ordered supper in detached parties of from three to six, others only drank wine, or punch, as fancy led. The eating being over, the best singing I ever heard commenced. There I first had the pleasure to hear Dodd, the player, sing his famous song of

<sup>1</sup> *A.Q.C.*, iii., 149n. (1890).

<sup>2</sup> A son of Joseph Hickey, the legal adviser of Edmund Burke and Sir Joshua Reynolds; a member of Dr. Johnson's 'Literary Club'; and the 'Special attorney' of Goldsmith's poem, *Retaliation*.

"Cease rude Boreas," and a charming performance he made it. He was followed by Hook, Champnes, Banister, Dibdin, and many other celebrated voices, who were all Members of the Lodge, which was distinguished by the name of "The Euphrates." There I spent a night of infinite gratification.

Shortly after my admission, John Wilkes, then a prisoner in the King's Bench,<sup>1</sup> was proposed as an honorary Brother, which being unanimously agreed to, a deputation was nominated, of which they did me the honour to make me one, to communicate the same to him, to pass through the customary ceremonials and invest him with the Insignia of the Order. Having given him due notice, we two days after waited upon him in his apartments in the King's Bench Prison, where he received us most graciously, expressed himself highly honoured and flattered by the attention of so ancient and respectable a society as the Bucks, upon which he bestowed an elegant encomium. Of his speech he, upon our special request, gave a copy in writing, which we begged his permission to have inserted in the registry of the Lodge, which was done accordingly. There were many other Lodges in London, all of which occasionally visited each other in all their state. In November, the Lodge called "The Macedonian," gave a very splendid entertainment at the London tavern to upwards of 600 ladies and gentlemen, at which I was present.

In *Retrospections of the Stage, by the late John Bernard . . . formerly Secretary to the Beef-steak Club, 1830*, is the following :

1788-89, was my second winter in London, the first event of which worthy to be recorded in these pages, was my becoming a member of the "Bucks' Lodge," Cateaton Street,—a society that, for the harmony and hilarity of its meeting, had few superiors in the metropolis. The anniversary ball and supper was given on a scale of great elegance.

In 1909 the arms on a seal of the Royal Hanoverian Lodge of Bucks, which had descended to the possessor from a former Secretary who lived 1784-1869, were described as, a horse courant, on the sinister side of the shield a sword, and on the dexter side a mace; Crest, a stag's head cabossed, and the motto "We obey"; all within an oval band bearing the words "Royal Hanoverian Lodge of Bucks"; no tinctures. Tokens exhibiting the Order are in Atkins' *Tradesmens' Tokens of the Eighteenth Century*, page 147.

Reference should be made to Bro. W. H. Rylands' paper, "A Forgotten Rival of Masonry: The Noble Order of Bucks," *A.Q.C.* iii., 140 (1890).

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1800, has an obituary notice of a Dr. Frederick De Landre (or Delander) who died at the age of 84, a Swede by birth and apparently a musician by profession, but resident most of his life in England, which says, "Early in life he was fond of pleasure, and used to exult to the last on his former enjoyments; he became successively a Buck, Odd-fellow, Briton, and at last a Freemason. On the good intentions of the latter he loved to expatiate, but was unable to give good reasons."

<sup>1</sup> Wilkes was in this prison from June, 1768, to April, 1770, for publishing libels.

Notes on the UBIQUARIANS are in *Miscellanea Latomorum*, O.S. (1912), pages 46 and 73.

HICCUBITES (or HICCOBITES). Mackenzie says<sup>1</sup> that the brethren of this most ancient and joyous order held their general court on 5th December, 1750, at the Sun Tavern, Fish Street Hill. A Chester newspaper of 17th January, 1769, contained the announcement, "A Chapter of the Most Ancient and Honorable Order of Hiccobites will be holden at the Talbot on Tuesday the 31st inst."<sup>2</sup> An undated London publication, which has been ascribed to 1749, bears the title, *The Merry Medley, or a Christmas Box for Gay Gallants and Good Companions*. . . . Dedicated to the Lovers of Fun and Good Fellowship by C. F., President of the Comical Club in Covent Garden, and a true Hiccobite."

The LUMBER TROOPERS numbered as a member William Hogarth the painter (1697-1764), who was one of our Grand Stewards in 1735,<sup>3</sup> and the "Lumber Troop Arms" are the subject of one of his prints. This institution is stated to have existed as late as 1859, when its books, portraits, arms, and curiosities were sold at Christie's for £38 odd, though valued in 1842 at over £300. Its extinction appears to have coincided with the death of Richard Taylor, F.S.A., a common-councilman of the City for thirty-five years, and a founder of the City of London School, who was Colonel of the Troop. An account of the origin of its name is given in the *Attic Miscellany* for April, 1791, which states, amongst other things, that about the beginning of the eighteenth century they attached themselves as a volunteer corps to the City Trained Bands but "not one of them could be brought to understand so much of the necessary discipline as to be intrusted with any powder in his cartouch-box. . . . They talk of a Shadock Shalmardine as their founder, and refer to his tomb at the north gate of St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street. . . . Their arms are supported by Bacchus and Ceres; the shield is charged with a Punch Bowl, between a Moon, a Star, and a Lanthorn:—the liquor to drink, and get drunk; the moon or stars, to light them home, or for lack of either, a lanthorn. Their motto is 'Nocte Lætatur.'" In January, 1883, Mr. T. C. Noble, author of *History of the Ironmongers' Company*, etc., had in his possession the Book of Rules, on vellum, and stated that it was his intention to write the history of the Society, with "hitherto unknown facts in connection with its political importance in the City of London."

Of the SAMSONIC SOCIETY, which in 1789 was held weekly, it is stated, "Here as amongst the Codgers, Old Souls, and other equally respectable meetings, may be frequently found Sir Watkin, the most Samsonic of their number". If the reference had been Welsh, the identity of "Sir Walkin" would have been self-evident; but there can be no doubt that the name pointed here to Sir Watkin Lewes, who on November 5th, 1781, being then Lord Mayor and M.P. for the City of London, was "ballotted for and being unanimously accepted was initiated into the first two Degrees of Masonry" in the Lodge of Emulation, and in 1788 joined the Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1, being a little later Grand Warden of the 'Antient' Grand Lodge.<sup>4</sup> He was also connected with the "Royal Grand Arch Constitutional Sols" (*A.Q.C.* xxv., 27, 29.).

More than a passing word should be given to the ROBIN HOOD SOCIETY, from a curious engraving of 1752, representing one of its meetings, having already appeared in *A.Q.C.* xx., opposite page 28, where at page 30 it was noticed by Bro. Simpson as

<sup>1</sup> *Royal Masonic Cyclopædia*, 1877, 312.

<sup>2</sup> *Armstrong's History of Freemasonry in Cheshire*, 1901.

<sup>3</sup> There is a paper on "William Hogarth and Freemasonry" in *Lodge of Research Transactions*, 1908-9, 102-118.

<sup>4</sup> *Sadler's History of the Lodge of Emulation*, No. 21 (1906), 81.

probably established in 1613, and some details were given from the Society's *History*, published 1764. A copy of this work has been kindly lent to me by Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, from which I find "Orator" Henley was a member. Of this somewhat notorious worthy both his initiation into the Craft and his appointment as Chaplain are recorded in newspapers of 1730 and 1733,<sup>1</sup> but no official record of either event exists. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1754, 154, a contributor wrote:—

I went last night to the Robin Hood . . . where it is usual for the advocates against religion to assemble and openly avow their infidelity. . . . As this Society is chiefly composed of lawyers' clerks, petty tradesmen, and the lowest mechanics, I was at first surprised to find such amazing erudition among them.

In the same *Magazine* for January, 1792, Sir Joseph Mawbey,<sup>2</sup> alluding to about the year 1750—practically the same date as above—says:

I had attended . . . the Robin Hood Society for disputation near Temple Bar . . . At this Society Mr. Foote, Sir Francis Blake Delaval and his brothers, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Tracey, Mr. George Alexander Stevens, Mr. Woodward, and many fashionable and literary men of the time, usually appeared and often spoke.

Yet a third reference is contained in the diary of Robert Smith (1742—1832), the father of James and Horace Smith, of *Rejected Addresses*, who thus writes of the period 1765—1769:

I was often entertained, not to say instructed, at the debating society called the "Robin Hood," in Butcher Row, Temple Bar. . . . At the "Robin Hood" I have seen some of the first characters in point of rank and science, but the greater part consisted of those who appeared to be attracted by no higher motive than curiosity. The price of admission was sixpence; for which sum each person has a right to join in the debates, and to a sup at the porter-pot when handed about. The chairman had standing before him a "five-minute" glass, which, when the sand was run out, he turned as a signal to the speaker to draw his arguments to a conclusion. Upon the whole, the business of the evening was conducted with great regularity; and at the breaking up of the assembly, the chairman, with some of the members of the society, retired to another room to sup.<sup>3</sup>

An UGLY, or UGLY-FACED CLUB appears prominently in the earlier London lists, and the idea involved seems to have been found attractive, as *Hone's Table Book* mentions an "Ugly Club" of New York, and gives an account of a "Charlestown Ugly Club," belonging to the period of the war between America and Great Britain.<sup>4</sup> But a good deal of information reaches us as to one similar association in our own country through the original minute-book of "*Ye Ugly Face Clubb, Leverpoole, 1743—*

<sup>1</sup> A.Q.C. xi., 31; xxv., 365, 369.

<sup>2</sup> (1730-1798) M.P. for Southwark, 1761-74; for Surrey, 1775-90; created a baronet, 1765. His portrait is in the *European Magazine* for March, 1787.

<sup>3</sup> *James and Horace Smith, joint authors of "Rejected Addresses,"* by Arthur H. Beavan (1899), 12. In his diary Robert Smith wrote "[1776] May 23. Dedication of Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street. My friend Poole and myself, we being both of the craft, attended in our appropriate dresses."

<sup>4</sup> Pages 264, 468.



1753," lately reprinted.<sup>1</sup> This club was formed at the Exchange Coffee House, Liverpool, January 21st, 1743-4, when "Laws and Rules," twenty in number, were agreed to. From them may be quoted (No. 1) That no person shall be admitted a member of this Society that is not a Batchelor, a Man of Honor, a facetious disposition, (No. 2) And that has not something odd, remarkable, Drol or out of the way in his Phiz [etc.]. (No. 11) That when any member marries he shall forfeit ten shillings and sixpence for the use of this Society. (No. 13) That any widdower being qualify'd in an extraordinary manner may be admitted into the Society if approved by the Majority of Members; and a fine of threepence was imposed for non-attendance at a regular meeting. A table or schedule of fifty-five members, with what we may suppose to be a verbal photograph of each, is in the minute-book, and affords entertaining reading. I will take the description of a member admitted July 22nd, 1751.—"Mr. John Wood, of Liverpool, Architect. A stone colour'd Complexion. A Dimple in his Attick Story. The Pillasters of his face fluted, Tortoise ey'd, a prominent Nose, Wild Grin, and face altogether resembling a badger, and finer tho' smaller, than Sir Chris<sup>hr</sup> Wren or Inego Jones's." A Mr. William Penket (variously spelt Penkett and Penketh), perhaps of the family of the Mr. Richard Penket who was Warden of the Lodge of Freemasons at Warrington that admitted Elias Ashmole as a member on October 16th, 1646, was an original member of the club. He is described in the minute-book as a merchant, and as possessing, "A Dark Sallow Complexion. A very large prominent Nose, awry, rising in the middle like a Camel's Hunch. Bloated Cheecks. Thick Lips. A very odd Grin." This eligible single gentleman in April, 1744, paid a fine upon his marriage, at the same time as another member, Robert Fillingham, described as "His Countenance hard, Stern, and crabbed. In every respect extremely well qualifyd." Attendances and fines are given to 1748-9, and the accounts to 1753; the latter show that the expenditure included the purchase of a State Lottery "Tickett," No. 44789, which cost £11 3s. Od., and is credited with one per contrâ receipt of £9, "on account." No reasons are assigned for the decline and fall of the club; and this curious insight into some eighteenth-century manners has been afforded by the discovery of the old minute-book in 1887.

The HUMBLED CLUB may be read about in *Personal Reminiscences*. . . . by Pryse Lockhart Gordon, 1830, and also in *The Life and Enterprises of Robert William Elliston* [the Actor], by George Raymond, 1844. It was founded about the year 1800 by James Perry (1756—1821), well-known as editor of the "Morning Chronicle," in conjunction with Theodore Hook. The following particulars are given:—

When a new member was proposed, he was admitted blindfolded with much ceremony. He was then conducted by a member to the bottom of a large apartment, whence he mounted a dozen of almost perpendicular steps, being warned that if he slipped he would inevitably break his neck. When the candidate had ascended the very summit of the tottering fabric, the bandage was suddenly snatched from his eyes, and he found himself standing on a platform of about a foot square, elevated some ten feet above the inquisitors. Around the table below were sitting the president, his secretary, and twelve judges, all masked, with beards as low as their knees, and black gowns. In the centre of the table was a cauldron of spirits of wine which threw an infernal glare around.

<sup>1</sup> Liverpool, Edward Howell, 1912.

Certain questions were then put to the candidate, which if he answered satisfactorily, and respectfully bowed three times in the act of descending, he was duly declared a member of the body. As none of these things were possible, no candidate ever succeeding in passing his examination, but grace was usually extended. This examination is related by Elliston as having taken place in his presence:—

Q. Pray, Sir, were you present at your birth?

A. No; I was a changeling before I was born.

Q. Pray, Sir, what is the stock of wisdom you purpose investing in this Society?

A. I came here to get wisdom.

Q. True; you are of that class which experience sometimes renders wise.

The Humbug Club, however, became too mixed, and many disagreeable persons got into it; so that it died a natural death after the second year.

A rather earlier body of the kind is thus described in Bernard's *Retrospections* (*ante*):

1790-91. Lord Barrymore, to keep around him a choice collection of convivial and eccentric spirits, instituted the BLUE-BOTTLE CLUB, or as it was more commonly termed, THE HUMBUGS, which was held at a tavern under the Piazzas. The name of HUMBUGS was given to it on account of the manner in which every new member was initiated. The system was to introduce two candidates at a time, and to set them quarrelling as soon as they were seated. It did not signify on how trivial a point the difference originated; the members, expert in roguery, would by taking opposite sides aggravate the matter till it assumed the aspect of insult; and the disputants were urged from argument to proceed to epithets, and from epithets to blows; when the noble supervisor of this farce interfered, took the strangers by the hand, and told them "they were both humbugged," and had become members.

There were several different clubs in whose title the phrase "Free and Easy" formed part; a few of them are noted at *A.Q.C.* xxvi., 4, 84, 216. In *Fifty Years' Recollections of an Old Bookseller* [by William West], 1835, we are told of THE FREE AND EASY COUNSELLORS UNDER THE CAULIFLOWER, meeting near Newgate Street, and having as permanent secretary, Mr. Christopher Brown, nearly all his life an assistant to the publishing firm of Longman, and whose son became a partner in 1811. The secretaryship was conferred on him as a permanency, "owing to his natural cheerfulness, the suavity of his manners, and amiability of disposition (to which was added a great portion of humour), and never was there a society conducted with more decorum or prudence. It consisted of steady men of business who at that time had retired from fatigue, and enjoyed a glass in moderation, a pipe, and a cheerful song." The portrait of this admirable secretary was painted about 1784, and illustrates the above work. A large cauliflower painted on the ceiling of the club-room is explained as representing the cauliflower-top on the gallon of porter which was paid for by every member who sat under it at his initiation. A medal of 1796, bearing the words "Cabbage Society," has been thought to be connected with this or some kindred body.

I have met with but one club which seemed to possess a claim to direct and avowed connexion with the Craft; THE JE NE SAIS QUOI (or as elsewhere printed JE NE SCAI QUOI) Club, which so late as 1797 was held at the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall Mall. Of this a description appeared in 1790 in the *Attic Miscellany*, vol. ii., 313—14, which stated that the club had been then formed three or four years, with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Perpetual Chairman; the members being:

Duke of York	Colonel St Leger
Duke of Clarence	Colonel Hulks ( <i>Hulse</i> )
Duke of Orleans	Sir Charles Asgill
Duke of Norfolk	Captain Tinker
Duke of Bedford	Mr. Warton of Yorkshire
Duke of Dorset	Mr. Hinersley the Banker
Lord Caven ( <i>sic</i> )	Mr. Sheridan
Lord Rawdon	Mr. H. Aston
Lord Barrymore	Captain Payne

“and several other great and distinguished Noblemen and Gentlemen,” whose names are not given. The following extracts are taken from the source named:—

Most of the members, if not all, being free and accepted Masons, His Royal Highness frequently forms Lodges, where the sublime business, of that antient and highly honoured fraternity is carried on with masterly magnificence; where friendship, love, nobility of soul, universal benevolence, and all the sublime and ruling attributes of Masonic Science, diffuse their most sacred influence: where the unqualified eye cannot penetrate; where the impure ear is unususceptible of sound; of which the prophane tongue dare not utter; and to which the unenlightened imagination cannot extend.

The Club dinners, as may be supposed, are in every respect adequate to the consequence of the members who compose it. Two courses and a desert of the choicest viands, and wines of the first growth and specie; but as the formality of regular suppers would impede the evening harmony, broiled bones, and some other trifling articles are served up.

The Je Ne Scai Quoi Club differs in one respect from every other; there is no specific qualification; neither is there any ballot for members; the Royal President proposes whom he thinks proper; and such persons are of course approved of. The Secretaries are Captain Morris and Captain Sutton; by whose vocal powers and pleasantry the meetings are ever harmonized and enlightened.

Taking the list of members so far as given, Lord Rawdon (1754-1826), who succeeded to the Irish earldom of Moira in 1793, and was created Marquis of Hastings in 1817, was Acting Grand Master of the English Craft from 1790 to 1813; and the following were members of the Prince of Wales's Lodge, founded by the Prince in 1787, three years before his election as Grand Master in 1790,—the Dukes of York and Clarence; Colonel St. Leger; Colonel Hulse (“Hulks” is an obvious misprint); and Mr. Thomas Hammersley (misprinted “Hinersley.”)<sup>1</sup> Colonel John Hayes St. Leger was of the same family as the Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger, afterwards Mrs. Aldworth,

<sup>1</sup> Fenn's *Prince of Wales's Lodge*, No. 259 (1890), *passim*.

the "Lady Freemason,"<sup>1</sup> and as "Handsome Jack" was known as a personal friend and associate of the royal brothers; Col. (afterwards Sir) Samuel Hulse (1747-1837), Treasurer to the Prince, created a Field Marshal in 1830, was Prov.G.M. of Sussex 1788-1813, of Kent 1814-1829, and Deputy Master of the Prince of Wales's Lodge 1787-1820. The same volume of the *Attic Miscellany* contains, pages 73-80—"A Dissertation on Free-Masonry, addressed to George Prince of Wales, Grand-Master of England," and signed "A Free and Accepted Mason." Charles Dignum, then a well-known professional vocalist, who sang at the "Je-Ne-Sçai-Quoi Clubb,"<sup>2</sup> became a member of the Grand Master's Lodge in 1790.<sup>3</sup>

The summons of an APOLLONIAN LODGE, existing at Great Yarmouth about 1800, furnished us with a paper by Bro. J. E. S. Tuckett, at *A.Q.C.*, xxvi., 31. (1913).

The late Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, in 1878, communicated to *Notes and Queries* (5th S. x., 65), the following list, which had been found by him in a MS. book of that period:—

*Remarkable Clubs and Societies, 1748.*

Free-Masons	The Potentisignittarians
Modern Free-Masons	Rewlands
Antiquarians	Catch'embytes
Gregorians	Porcuses
Ubiquarians	Blacks
Itinerants	Brothers of the Wacut <sup>4</sup>
Anti-Gallicans	Columbarians
Knights of the Golden Fleece	Amicable Society
Purple Society	Bucks
Lumber Troop	Callieses
Hungarians	Knights of the Fan
Volunteers	Birthmarians
Hannoverians ( <i>sic</i> )	Knights of St. Anthony of Padua
Prussian Guard du Corps	

I copy this list in its entirety, as though it comprises some already dealt with, the association of these with the others mentioned may be interesting, and perhaps useful. A few of those named above appear beyond the range of conjecture: the "REWLANDS" are probably identical with "the Ancient and Honourable Family of the Rowlands," noted by Bro. F. W. Levander at *A.Q.C.* xxv., 9.<sup>5</sup>

The ITINERANTS occur in THE THRUSH, a *Collection of Songs*, London, 1749.<sup>6</sup>

"Itinerants we are, and merrily agree

There's ne'er a Club around the Globe more happy are and free."

Lists of Clubs and Societies, compiled by Mr. J. Holden MacMichael, are contained in several volumes of *Notes and Queries*, from 1899 to 1903 (9th S. iv.-xi.), and, while they include several which have been previously mentioned, have supplied me with substantial additions. The dates and passages here placed within inverted commas are given by Mr. MacMichael; those which are not so marked I have obtained from other sources.

<sup>1</sup> See *A.Q.C.* viii., 16, 53; xxvi., 144. Lodge of Research *Transactions*, 1907-8, 57.

<sup>2</sup> *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. v., 208 (1864).

<sup>3</sup> Belton's *Grand Master's Lodge*, No. 1 (1897), 84.

<sup>4</sup> See *post*.

<sup>5</sup> I have here and elsewhere availed myself of Bro. Levander's paper on *The Jerusalem Sols*, and some other *London Societies of the Eighteenth Century*, at the above reference.

<sup>6</sup> I am indebted to Bro. W. John Songhurst for this reference.

ABECEDARIANS; "a meeting called by newspaper advertisement, February 1742."

THE BEEFSTEAK CLUB. I only pause at this familiar title to note that the "Sublime Society of Beefsteaks" flourished from 1735 to 1869; and that local Beefsteak Clubs are recorded at Chelmsford in 1768; at the Hole-in-the-Wall, Norwich, at the beginning of the nineteenth century; and at Cambridge.<sup>1</sup>

BRETHREN OF THE W.A.V.C.T. "Reference lost: about middle of eighteenth century; for what did the initial letters stand?"

This may afford a partial solution of the mysterious "Brothers of the Wacut," in Mr. E. P. Shirley's list, *ante*.

THE CITY OF LUSHINGTON, "called after a London brewer of that name (hence 'lush'). There is, or was, a mural tablet at the 'Old Harp,' Russell Street, Bedford Garden, to the memory of a theatrical agent, Sir William Sims, who died February 9th, 1741, aged 54; he was thrice Lord Mayor of Lushington. The Lushington Society was presided over by a Lord Mayor and four Aldermen, who were elected annually." A correspondent afterwards wrote that so late as 1877 he was 'made free of the City of Lushington, and entered as of the Juniper Ward.' The late Mark Lemon introduced into his novel, *Wait for the End* (1863), volume ii., chapter I, a description of the 'Old Harp' tavern, under the name of 'The Lyre,' which mentioned the division of its chief room into four Compartments, or Wards, one of them being styled 'The Juniper Ward'; and the Hogarthian designs with which these were decorated,—"the strange fancy of a poor lost scene-painter."

THE COCKED HAT CLUB: "an offshoot of the Society of Antiquaries; apparently a very exclusive coterie." "The Magna Charta of the Cocked Hat Club, 1868," is in the British Museum Library, and limits the members to twenty.

THE CONGER CLUB: "limited to five booksellers met at the Old Chapter Coffee House and Tavern, Paternoster Row, 1715."

THE DAFFY CLUB. Ninety years ago the prize-fighting fraternity had a club of their own called the Daffy Club, which met at the Castle Tavern, Holborn, then kept by the famous boxers, Tom Belcher and Tom Spring.<sup>2</sup> "The Daffy Club, or a Musical Muster of the Fancy," is the title of one of the coloured plates in *The English Spy*, 1825.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS SOCIETY OF ECCENTRICS: "beginning of the 19th century; Sheridan was a member."

The following is from *My Life and Recollections*, by the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley (1866), vol. iii., 152:

Many years ago there used to assemble at a tavern near St Martin's Lane a lot of individuals who called themselves "Eccentrics." They met of an evening, and the ordinary amusement was a mock trial, after the manner of that with which the self-styled Judge ["chief Baron"] Nicholson made us more than sufficiently familiar. The assembly was a mixed one; a few clever men, and the rest mere idlers. "Sir and Brother" was the form of address of the members to each other, if my memory does not fail me: but they drank their grog, ate their kidneys, and shared in the conversation without betraying more eccentricity than the ordinary frequenters of Evans's, or any similar place of resort.

<sup>1</sup> *London Clubs*, by Ralph Nevill (1911).

<sup>2</sup> *London Clubs*, by Ralph Nevill (1911).

THE FREE AND EASY JOHNS.<sup>1</sup>

THE FREE AND EASY UNDER THE LAMB; "1801."

THE SOCIETY OF THE FREE AND EASY ROUND THE ROSE. In his *Memoirs*, 1824, Joseph Brasbridge, a silversmith in Fleet Street, mentions this as founded sixty years before, at the Queen's Arms in St. Paul's Churchyard, and afterwards removed to the Horn Tavern. He says, "it consisted of some thousand members." Sir Watkin Lewes was a member.

THE GANG; "1784."

THE HOOK AND EYE CLUB.

THE HUMDRUM CLUB; a cheerful body which used to meet early in the evening, when the members sat smoking pipes until midnight, observing strict silence all the time.

THE KNIGHTS COMPANION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE HORSESHOE; "met in 1782."

THE KEEP-THE-LINE CLUB; "early in 19<sup>th</sup> century."

KNIGHTS OF THE BRUSH; whose meetings about 1787 were noted by Bro. F. W. Levander at *A.Q.C.* xxv., 10.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE; "an advertisement dated 1742." It may be recollected that the name is conspicuous on the title-page of *The Secret History of Clubs*, 1709, *ante*.

KNIGHTS OF THE SQUARE CAPS; "early 19<sup>th</sup> century."

THE NOBODY CLUB; possibly "The Club of Nobody's Friends," as to which see *A.Q.C.* xxv., 163. In April, 1912, there was announced in the London newspapers the formation of a "Nobodies Club," ostensibly to "make concrete in some degree the ideal of universal brotherhood and racial amity."

THE NOVIOMAGIANS. Particulars of this are contained in *A Tender Tribute to the memory of Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.*<sup>2</sup> . . . together with a short history of the origin and formation of *The Noviomagian Society, founded in 1828, by George T. Wright, F.S.A.* (1897), where it is described as a dining club, founded by Thomas Crofton Croker (1798—1854), the Irish archæologist and author, taking its name from the Roman station and city of Noviomagus, named by Antoninus, and claimed to have been recently discovered in Kent, and membership being strictly confined to Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries. Sir B. W. Richardson, a member of our Quatuor Coronati Lodge, from 1889 to his death on November 21st, 1896, was Lord High President and State Physician Extraordinary of the "Citizens of Noviomagus." The anniversary meeting of the society, in 1844, was held at St. Albans; and the tombstone of William Jerdan (1782—1869), for thirty-four years editor of "The Literary Gazette," in the churchyard of Bushey, Herts, records its erection "as a tribute to his memory by his Friends and Associates in the Society of Noviomagus."<sup>3</sup>

THE OUTINIAN SOCIETY; "established 1818."

THE CLUB OF OWLS; noted by Bro. Levander, *A.Q.C.* xxv., 15.

THE PLOUGH AND STEAK CLUB; "1797."

<sup>1</sup> A membership card of Free and Easy Johns, dated 1833, is illustrated at *A.Q.C.* xxvi., 4 (1913). Bro. J. A. S. Scott, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has informed me that there was a Society of Free and Easy Johns at Newcastle in 1785, the printed Rules of which have been preserved; also those of a local Masonic Friendly Society in 1807. See, *ante*, for Free and Easy Societies.

<sup>2</sup> Member of Quatuor Coronati Lodge, 1889-1896. For obituary notice and portrait, see *A.Q.C.* x., 4.

<sup>3</sup> Jerdan became of the Craft in Canongate Kilwinning when residing at Edinburgh, 1802-5 (*Autobiography*, 1852).

THE QUEEN'S ARMS (OR STROUD GREEN) CLUB; "Stroud Green was formerly visited annually by the members of a Society who styled themselves 'the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Stroud Green,' and met at the Queen's Arms, Newgate Street. . . . This became the means of drawing a number of persons to Stroud Green, the scene by degrees assuming the features of a country fair. But the practice had been discontinued when, in 1835, Cromwell published his 'Walks through London.'"

The following names and particulars will be found on various pages of *The Royal Masonic Cyclopædia*, 1877, by the late Bro. Kenneth R. H. Mackenzie, who appears to have regarded them, with others already mentioned, as mostly formed either in imitation or derision of the Craft.

ORDER OF THE OAK; instituted about 1625, having for its object antiquarian pursuits and the preservation of ancient monuments, "and thus allied to the Masonic principle."

THE LOYAL AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF BLUE AND ORANGE; met in 1742, at Kouli Khan's Head, Leicester Fields.<sup>1</sup>

MEN OF KENT; a society held at the Fountain Tavern, Bartholomew Lane, 1743.

TRUE BRITONS; The Honourable Corporation held their annual feast at the Three Kings in the Minories, 1743, being Lord Mayor's Day, Old Style.

CAT AND BAGPIPIAN SOCIETY; existed about 1750, meeting at their office in the Great Western Road. In their summons, published in the daily papers, it was added the kittens might come with the old cats without fear of being scratched.

CODHEADS; in London, about 1750.

COMUS'S COURT; about 1750, at the Half Moon Tavern, Cheapside.

RAINBOW, The Most Ancient Order of the; a society held in Moorfields in 1760.

THE VENERABLE SOCIETY OF HUMBUGS; met at Bro. Hallam's in Goodman's Fields, from 1763. [Apparently distinct from the later HUMBUG CLUBS, *ante*.]

SALAMANDERS; used to meet about 1770, at the Bull and Anchor, near Hammersmith.

THE FRATERNITY OF UNITED FRIARS; originally established at Norwich in 1785, with a view, as the prospectus says, "to the cultivation of a liberal and rational system of good fellowship," and flourishing in that city for many years, the place of meeting being known as the College of St. Luke. . . . Several gentlemen of learning and standing in London placed themselves in communication with the Norwich fraternity, and from 1818 to 1824 appear to have met at the College of St. Mark, in Great St. Helens. The Norwich Secretary's Almoner's book records that from 1796 to 1820 over £5000 were expended on food distributed to the poor. The London College appears to have died a natural death about 1825.

THE ORDER OF JEOPARDY; in Lambeth, about 1818. A halter was drawn tightly round the candidate's neck, and his braces were unbuttoned.

The following are given by *Mackenzie* as of the eighteenth century, generally midway in that period.

<sup>1</sup> As to Kouli Khan (another name for Nadir Shah, usurper of the Persian monarchy), see Bro. R. F. Gould in *A.Q.C.* viii., 130.

THE CALABARIANS, The Very Honourable Order of the : at the Magpie Tavern, without Bishopsgate. The President sat astride a hobby-horse with a fool's cap on his head, and kept order by striking the table with a knotted whip.

ELIZABETHS; who commemorated the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth at the sign of her head at Hicks's Hall, in a room said to be that in which she had received her juvenile education.

FUTTOCKS; a nautical society, with passwords, instituted among sailors of the commercial navy for protection against press-gangs.

THE LOBONIAN SOCIETY; met at Lob Hall, at the King and Queen, Norton Folgate, by order of Lob the Great.

RESURRECTIONISTS, Order of; a friendly order meeting at the North Pole in Oxford Street, for the purpose of reviving antiquated ideas, and where valuable, reintroducing them to the world.

THE ORDER OF RHINOSCERI; meeting fortnightly in the City, under the presidency of the Principal Pachyderm. If any were thin-skinned, they were at once rejected.

THE TOBACCOLOGICAL SOCIETY; a semi-masonic society, with four degrees. The symbolism of the tobacco-plant formed the basis of moral instruction. "The catechism of this curious Society is still extant."

THE VERNONIANS; met at the Rose Tavern, Cheapside.

*Mackenzie* also names, but gives no particulars of, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS and UNITED DUKES OF CHRISTENDOM: and mentions,

MONKS OF THE SCREW; a burlesque society established in Ireland towards the close of the eighteenth century, allusions to which may be found in the novels of Charles Lever. Said to have been founded by Lord Avonmore, as also a similar club of the same name at Newmarket.

From various sources mention or information has been forthcoming<sup>1</sup> of

THE EVERLASTING CLUB; which professed to go on for ever, being kept open all night and day throughout the year, the members being limited to one hundred, who divided the day amongst themselves in such a fashion that there were always some of them on the premises: and the fire for lighting the members' pipes was never allowed to go out. A fire is said to have put an end to this institution, when the premises were nearly burned down, and the only member present nearly lost his life because he refused to leave before he had emptied all the bottles on the table. During the fifty years of its existence, the members smoked fifty tons of tobacco, drank 30,000 butts of ale, 1,000 pipes of port, and 200 barrels of brandy, in addition to other liquors

THE SAVOIR VIVRE CLUB; formed about 1762 by men of fashion who had made the grand tour, and only mentioned now because when, later on, the club-house was turned into a public-house, popular pronunciation was not long in bestowing upon it the appellation of the "Savoy Weaver."

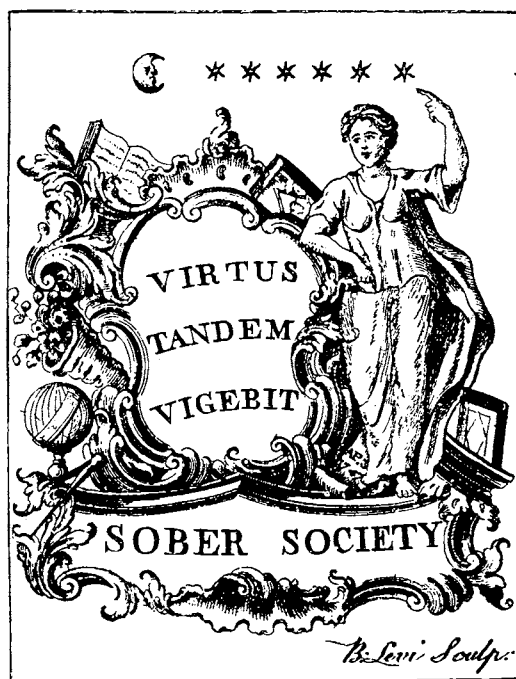
THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN MOON; advertised their anniversary dinner in October, 1787 (*A.Q.C.* xxv., 11). They became extinct in 1810. Woodford's *Masonic Cyclopædia* (1878), 388, says on the authority of Mackey, that it was a mock-masonic society. In the *Freemasons' Magazine*, September 8th, 1858, 464, the late Bro. Hyde Clarke stated that "Mr. John Wingham, the last surviving Knight of the Moon, died about 1827."

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes from newspaper articles and paragraphs of recent years.



THE BISHOPSGATE WARD CLUB; said to date back to 1790, and to have the following in its early written minutes: "After vote of thanks, the Chairman vacated the chair; at that there was not less than three untouched bottles of grog upon the table: whether it was all drunk, and what extraordinary scenes followed, the Secretary having left the room, and it being past the statute hour, he does not feel competent, nor does he feel it his duty, to record."

THE SOBER SOCIETY; a guiding rule of which provided that the bill should be called for and paid at eleven o'clock, after which hour everyone might do as he inclined, *i.e.*, retire, or remain as long as he chose. The Society seems to have existed in London, in 1844, and to be able to claim antiquity, as it possessed an eighteenth



century book-plate in the Chippendale style, with the motto *Virtus tandem Vigebit*, of which but two examples appear to be known; one of them bearing the date 1747.<sup>1</sup> James Boswell, biographer of Dr. Johnson, was the founder, apparently in Edinburgh, of a jovial society called THE SOAPING CLUB, from a proverbial phrase, "Let every man soap his own beard," and thence called himself "King of the Soapers."<sup>2</sup>

A "Manuscript of the ORDER OF NELSONICS," with their rules, lectures, etc., is affirmed to have been in existence in 1860. As to whether Admiral Lord Nelson was a member of the Craft, see *A.Q.C.* ix., 27; xii., 109. In *Lodge of Research Transactions*, 1905-6, 103, the late Bro. W. J. Hugan wrote, "The belief which is so general, that Nelson was a member of the 'mystic tie,' is doubtless due to a fine medal which was struck, known as the 'Nelsonic Crimson Oakes.' The emblems are declared to be of a masonic character, but they would do equally well for a friendly or benefit society."

<sup>1</sup> Reproduced from the *Journal of the Ex-Libris Society*, by permission of Mr. W. H. K. Wright, of Plymouth. Mr. Wright has some amusing references to various clubs in town and country in the introductory chapter to his *Pleasantries from the "Blue Box,"* 1891.

<sup>2</sup> *Dictionary of National Biography*, v., 431 (1886).

THE NO-PAY-NO-LIQUOR CLUB; at the Queen and Artichoke, Hampstead Road; the members on joining paid an entrance fee of one shilling, and were compelled to wear a hat shaped like a quart-pot.

THE LITTLE CLUB; intended for those less than five feet in height, the furniture being in proportion, and the door made high enough to admit a person of five feet, but no more. To "brush your foretop" on entering disqualified for membership.

THE SURLY CLUB; had its meeting-place near Billingsgate Fish Market, the members being confined to cabmen, carmen, and watermen, who came together weekly to exercise the art of abusive language, in order that they might not lose the reputation they had gained. Any member declared guilty of courtesy or politeness had a fine inflicted upon him.

In the *Daily Advertiser* of 1st March, 1730, was the advertisement, "This day the SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS, according to annual custom, will go in a body to the parish church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and after Divine Service, will proceed to Leathersellers' Hall, where a magnificent entertainment will be provided for them." In 1816 this society presented its Treasurer with a handsome silver vase, described at *A.Q.C.* xxiv., 295 (1911), the inscriptions on which justify the society's claim to the word "Loyal" in its title as there given in full.

The particulars of the IMPROVED ORDER OF OLD FRIENDS, given at *A.Q.C.* xix., 92; xxiii., 97; and xxvi., 29, will repay reference to them. A large silver medal or engraved plate worn by officers is illustrated in the *Masonic Monthly*, 1882, 342.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE FOUNTAIN, OR KNIGHTS OF THE PEERLESS POOL, were formed in 1832, and claimed some association with romance. Their *Origin and History, with a view of the ceremonies appertaining to the Hall and meetings*, London, 1836, narrates that after the Crusades, Knights of the Fountain, who had under Godfrey de Bouillon been appointed to protect the pools of Solomon in the Holy Land, returned to England and encamped near the Perilous Pool, to the north of what was then London, and built a castle, a monument being there erected to Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, and the adjoining lands taking the name of Baldwin Fields, until in process of time streets were formed, one of which is the present Baldwin Street, E.C. These Knights were disbanded at the dissolution of monasteries, but the documents verifying their history survived until A.D. 1666, when they were accidentally burned, and the "Perilous Pool" became filled up until the spring was opened in 1743, "to form the compleatest swimming bath in the whole world" by an ingenious and enterprising citizen, who changed its name from "Perilous" to "Peerless" Pool. I learn elsewhere that the bath was built over about 1860; and in these days there are only Peerless Street and Bath Street, hard by St. Luke's Hospital, in Old Street, to point to the old traditions of the spot.<sup>1</sup> The rules of the "Knights" prescribed that "The Grand Master shall . . . rise twice during the evening to know if any Brother Knight has aught to propose for the benefit of the Order," and also ordained, "Each Gentlemen on his being installed a Knight to pay a fee of one shilling, and one penny every night of his attendance"; which, on the face of it, does not strike one as extravagant.

<sup>1</sup> *Springs, Streams and Spas of London*, by Alfred S. Foord, 1910. "Seven o'clock in the morning; . . . Doctor Wackerbarth's young gentlemen, from Toweltem House, New Road, are gone to bathe at Peerless Pool, under escort of the writing-master." *Twice round the Clock*, by G. A. Sala, 1859.

The existence of KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE was shown by the exhibition at our *Quatuor Coronati* Lodge, in 1906, of a silver star worn by their Master in 1826.<sup>1</sup> Mackenzie says they were a convivial society meeting at the Round Table in St. Martin's Court, St. Martin's Lane.<sup>2</sup>

In *The Lord Chief Baron Nicholson, an autobiography*, London, n. d. [1860], may be found references to THE PARTIALITY CLUB, 1823,—the word "partiality" being explained as equivalent to gin; THE HARD-UP CLUB; THE BROKEN-HEARTED CLUB; and THE GENTLEMAN'S SPARRING CLUB, about 1839. It is no injustice to say that those connected with them bore the burthen of respectability very lightly.

Traces of a society appear in a *Description of the Chaffers' Arms, designed and executed . . . expressly for the Room occupied by the Members of that Society, established in 1823, and held at the Sir Hugh Myddelton Tavern, Sadler's Wells*, consisting of twenty-two lines of what shall in charity be called verse, which indicated that a bundle of reeds, a lyre, a pair of shears, a seal (of what kind is not stated), and an hour glass, figured emblematically, with a magpie by way of crest.

During April, July, and November, 1868, some half-dozen advertisements appeared in the *Times* newspaper, two of which may be reproduced:—

(APRIL 24.) TO STRAY BUZWINGS. A Museum of this antient and honourable order will be holden at the residence of the Senior P.G.M., on Thursday, the 30th April, at 6.30 p.m. Masters must produce their reliques (*vide* Reg. Gen. tit, "Museum," tom 8, pp. 780-1.) The Grand Installation of a P.G.M. will occur at 8 p.m. Masters will please send names and addresses of Apprentice Postulants to the Grand Masters of their respective Lodges.

(NOVEMBER 2.) TO STRAY BUZWINGS. Lodge No. 69,334 will be holden at the Buzwing-hall on Tuesday, 10th November instant, at 6 p.m. A titillation (*sic*) of postulants will occur at 8.—I.G.B.T.C.W.S. Masters to bring their instruments.

No key to these cryptic announcements appears to have been forthcoming.

Although "old-time" is a term hardly yet applicable to the mid-Victorian era, the commendable modesty of its appellation claims notice for THE SOCIETY OF LITERARY TWADDLERS, instituted in London in February, 1870, and holding weekly meetings at which papers, some of considerable merit, were read. A selection from these appeared in the columns of *Pro and Con, a Journal for Literary Investigation*, edited by Walter Hamilton, F.R.G.S.<sup>3</sup> (who was Honorary Secretary of the Society), from December, 1872, to November, 1873.

Sir Walter Besant (1836-1901), a founder of our *Quatuor Coronati* Lodge,<sup>4</sup> in chapter viii. of his novel, *Dorothy Forster* (1834), relates that James, Earl of Derwentwater, who suffered on Tower Hill after the Jacobite rising of 1715,<sup>5</sup> had served as

<sup>1</sup> *A.Q.C.* xix., 111.

<sup>2</sup> *Royal Masonic Cyclopædia*, 634.

<sup>3</sup> The late Mr. Walter Hamilton (1844-1899), a non-Mason, was the means of bringing to notice of the Craft the "William Watson MS." (A.D. 1687), which about 1890 was found near Newcastle-on-Tyne in an old iron safe, the key of which had become lost. (Hughan's *Introduction to Reprint of the MS.*, 1891).

<sup>4</sup> His portrait is in *A.Q.C.* iii., 65; xiv., 105.

<sup>5</sup> The elder brother of Charles Radcliffe, who assumed the title of Count Derwentwater in 1731 (*A.Q.C.* xxvi., 22).

MAYOR OF WALTON in 1710 ; referring to the village of Walton-le-Dale, near to Preston, Lancashire, where a custom similar to that of Stroud Green appears to have been followed.

A note on THE SEA SERJEANTS, who held yearly meetings in South-West Wales from 1726 to 1762, is in *A.Q.C.* xix., 100.

Of the celebrated CAPE CLUB, existing in Edinburgh from 1764 to 1843, an account recently appeared in *A.Q.C.* xxv., 264-8, accompanied by fac-similes of summonses and a certificate.

Some, if not all, of the "Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh," preserve the title of *Deacon* for their presiding officer, who must be addressed as "Mr. Deacon."

From 1785 a society has existed in Warwickshire, called THE WOODMEN OF THE FOREST OF ARDEN, the records of which to 1885 were printed in the latter year. Its object was the practice of archery, and its first rules were adopted at a "Wardmote" held August 30th, 1786. The printed copies include a Latin poem of five pages, preceded by a dedication which occupies fourteen.

So lately as July, 1912, THE REFFLEY SOCIETY was reported to have made its annual pilgrimage to the temple of Reffley Spring, near to King's Lynn, where the members carried out certain quaint customs ; drinking a mysterious concoction said to be a kind of punch, brewed with chalybeate water from the spring, smoking 'church-warden' pipes, and indulging in ancient games, of which one was 'bumble-puppy,' described as one of skill, and not the modern one of that name. As the Spring is named in the *Norfolk Tour*, 1829, as having long existed, it may be inferred that the Reffley Society is of some antiquity.

Among the exhibits this evening is a printed card inviting the recipient "to sup with some convivial friends at the Bear Inn, in Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on Wednesday the 11<sup>th</sup> of January 1792," which perhaps as an additional inducement, bears these lines, concerning one Ralph Orton (the landlord) :—

Ralphs vessels are well fill'd with Ale,  
That is so fine and stout ;  
We'll sing and smoke and laugh and joke,  
Until we see them out.

Though not referable to any known club or society, this affords a genuine illustration of days when convivial bodies lived and thrived.

In bringing this discursive paper to an end, I would say with the French essayist, "I have gathered a posie of other men's flowers, and nothing but the string that binds them is my own."

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BRO. EDWARD ARMITAGE said :—

This paper has given us a very vivid idea of the proceedings of our forbears in the Craft in the middle of the eighteenth century, for in those days, Masonic gatherings seem to have been on very similar lines to these old Clubs. Perhaps we may glean most information from the "Je ne sais Quoi Club."

It seems that George, Prince of Wales, was in the habit of forming Lodges very frequently. Were these informal Lodges ? Possibly we may come across some

SIR,

The favour of your company is humbly requested,  
to sup with some CONVIVIAL FRIENDS, at the  
Abbey-de-~~St. John~~, on Wednesday the  
11th of January 1792,  
and you will much oblige,  
your humble Servants,

W. HACKETT,  
R. WILDE, } Stewards.  
J. BUCKERFIELD, }

RALPH's Vessels are well fill'd with Ale,  
That is, f. Fine and Stout;  
We'll sing and smoke and laugh and joke,  
Until we see them out.  
\*\* Supper to be on the Table at Seven o' Clock.

(SHELTON, PRINTER, TANWORTH.)

From the original in the possession of Bro. Hertall.

particulars of prominent Masons who were initiated in some of them. One wonders also whether the legend obtaining to-day in some foreign Grand Lodges of the Grand Master's power "to make Masons at sight," is in any way accounted for by the analogous practice of the Prince of Wales in forming Lodges when and where he pleased.

I do not propose to take up the time of the Brethren except to say that I would qualify Bro. Hextall's concluding remarks to some extent. Far from merely supplying the thread which binds the flowers together, he has searched diligently for them and well, and his taste in their selection has resulted in a nosegay which is fragrant with the perfume of Freemasonry in the eighteenth century.

I want to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to him for the charming paper he has placed before us.

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Bro. WOXNACOTT, in seconding the vote of thanks, said:—

Our W.M. has struck the right note in saying that the writer of the paper has given us the true flavour of Masonry in the eighteenth century in the accounts of these old Societies. The more one studies these various bodies the more one appreciates that our forbears knew how to enjoy themselves. Bro. Hextall has gleaned so very carefully, that criticism of his paper seems almost impossible. But having laid down for himself three requirements, the chief of which is that there should be some Masonic connection, it is strange he should have overlooked one essentially Masonic body of the nature of a club, referred to in *Miscellanea Latomorum*, August, 1913, p. 13.

I refer to a Society apparently conducted as a Club for mutual benefit, which in 1737 met at the White Swan in New Street, Covent Garden, and went by the name of "the Friendly Society of Free and Accepted Masons." It would not be fair to deal with this at length on the present occasion, for I entertain the hope that some Brother will take up this reference and put before us an account of this society at no distant date, and I am sure the brethren will find it an interesting subject for their consideration.

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Bro. CANON HORSLEY said:—

I think the W.M.'s reference to the *perfume* of eighteenth century Clubs might be modified into *reek*. We must hope that the Masons of the day kept themselves aloof from the habits of these convivial Societies. At any rate, probably the greater number of the Lodges did, and that Masonry should emerge and survive is to the credit of our Brethren, when it might well have been drowned in the excesses which went on around it.

When I was at Oxford there was a Club known as the Beefsteak Club. A son of mine is beneficed near there and I have asked him for some particulars.

We should all be extremely grateful to Bro. Hextall for his paper, which must have incurred a great deal of labour in its preparation.

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Bro. E. H. DRING said :—

I am sorry I cannot quite agree with Bro. Canon Horsley in regard to what he says of the Freemasons of the eighteenth century. I believe that they were no better than many of the Clubs about which we have heard this evening. I fancy that at some periods they descended as low as even the worst of them.

There is not the slightest doubt that the reason for the numerous removals that occurred in the Lodges at that time was due to the fact that as a Lodge got into debt with the landlord of the Tavern at which it was meeting, and was unable to pay the arrears, it was politely requested to remove elsewhere. The Lodge simply went to the nearest convenient Tavern, asked the landlord to advance them sufficient to pay their arrears at their old meeting house, and continued to meet at the new tavern until the landlord in his turn requested them to move, when the same procedure was repeated. I think there was as much drinking in the Craft from 1740 to 1770 as among any of the old Clubs or Societies mentioned in Bro. Hextall's paper.

Although I have little authority for saying it, I believe that the improvement in the morals of Freemasonry after the period, was largely due to Laurence Dermott, who did not encourage the convivial side of the Order. He was a sober, intelligent man, who tried to put down the excesses he found in existence.

I do not suppose that ten per cent. of these old Clubs were anything like the Clubs and Societies of the present day. They were generally got up by the innkeepers, to attract people to their houses, and to encourage drinking and conviviality.

I have to thank Bro. Hextall, in common with everyone else, for a very interesting paper, and I should imagine from the amusement it has given the brethren that it contained more humour than any other paper I remember having heard read in this room.

Bro. LEVANDER said :—

I should like to add my meed of gratitude for the paper that Bro. Hextall has read to us. Many of these London Clubs and Societies had extremely peculiar customs. But such were not confined to London. I might mention one that was established at Preston in Lancashire, in 1771, and lasted until 1841. It was known as the OYSTER AND PARCHED PEA CLUB. Among the officers were the President, who was called the Speaker; the Oystericus, whose duty it was to see that sufficient oysters were provided; the Secretary; an Auditor, and his Deputy Auditor; the Poet Laureate or, more generally styled, Rhymesmith; the Cellarius, who looked after the providing of port wine of the first quality; a Chaplain; a Surgeon-General; a Master of the Rolls, whose duty it was to provide the necessary amount of bread and butter; a Clerk of the Peas, who saw to the vegetables; a Minstrel; a Master of the Jewels, and a Physician-in-ordinary.

One of the rules was "that a barrel of oysters be provided every Monday night during the winter season at the equal expense of the members, to be opened at exactly half-past seven o'clock." Amongst the regalia of the Club, which was to a certain extent political, was a snuff box, in the lid of which was a piece of oak, taken from the *Victory*. Any member guilty of having a son born to him had to supply a gallon of the best liquor, but on the birth of a daughter, half a gallon was considered sufficient.

Regarding the Clubs mentioned in Ned Ward's book, I do not think he alludes to a couple of Clubs about which he had previously written. In 1709 the *History of Clubs* was published, but in 1698 he had brought out a book called *BACCHANALIA; OR A DESCRIPTION OF A DRUNKEN CLUB*: and in 1710 he wrote also of the *SWAN TRIPE CLUB*, *A SATYR ON THE HIGH-FLYERS IN THE YEAR 1705*. But probably neither of these Clubs would come under the heading which Bro. Hextall has adopted for his paper.

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BRO. FRED. ARMITAGE said :—

Between 1830 and 1851 there used to meet in Chancery Lane in London a body of fifty Gentlemen of high standing who dubbed themselves *THE STAR CLUB*. It was founded by a Spanish soldier, General Joaquin de Oliveria, who fancied that some of his ancestors had belonged to the ancient Order of the Star. His fancies soared yet higher than that, for in 1851 he got the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Francis Moon, and the Sheriffs, to visit the Club, and thereafter announced that they had conferred on the Club a charter of constitution, a power of course which they did not possess, and certainly never attempted to exercise.

The Club published a handsome quarto volume entitled *Memorials of the Star Club*, 1830-1851, containing accounts of its members and their lives and ancestors. In an introductory chapter an attempt is made to foist an old pedigree on the Club. It states that the Club could be traced to very ancient times, and proceeds to prove it by reference to the chronicle of Froissart, who declared that in October, 1351, the Fraternity of the noble house of St. Ouen, near Paris, was established by order of the King. All those who were of this order wore a Star on their hoods, and another on the front of their mantles. And in a note by Barns is added :—"On the 8th September, 1351, King John revived the almost obsolete Order of the Star, and the first Chapter of it was held at his palace of St Ouen. At first there were but eighteen knights; the rest were added at different Chapters. They wore a bright star on the Crest of their helmets, and one pendant at their necks; and the same was embroidered on their mantles. The day fixed for the annual celebration of this order was the Epiphany, and the Star was chosen for its emblem."

The first Knights are stated to have been :—

John, King of France, Sovereign.

Philip Duke of Orleans, his only brother.

Charles of France, Dauphin of Vienue.

and fifteen others whose names are given.

There is also an account of another order of the Star held in Jerusalem. It appears that in the year 1535 Francis I. obtained from the Sultan, Soliman, a treaty, conceding to France, amongst other privileges, the right of those Catholics or Franks, who resided in Jerusalem, to certain sanctuaries. One of those sanctuaries thus reserved to France, marked the spot of the Saviour's birth, and in the chapel was a star suspended in the air. Fifty of the most noble and most chivalrous Knights were chosen by Francis I. to protect and guard this sanctuary, and they were styled *Chevaliers de l'Etoile*, in remembrance of the older French order of the Star.

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BRO. GORDON HILLS said:—

Masonic students have to thank Bro. Hextall for the interesting particulars which he has gathered together of Old-time Clubs and Societies, and if he can see his way to add an alphabetical list of the various bodies mentioned to be printed with this paper, then, indeed, we shall owe him a further debt of gratitude for making the information so much easier for reference. These various associations have, I think, a more intimate connection with our Masonic researches than is apparent at first sight. There was certainly one sense in which mediæval England might well be called "Merrie England," in that our ancestors were wont to hold constant festivals on occasions connected with the holy days of the Church, fraternities, Craft guilds, and on any suitable pretext, to which, so little does human nature alter, that the description which Aristotle gave of such meetings in his day would as aptly apply to the mediæval gathering as it would to the Lodge meeting of to-day. The philosopher wrote that men of different towns or occupations used to meet together for the sake of one another's company "when they both pay certain honours to the Gods, and at the same time take pleasurable relaxation among themselves." Clubs and societies are, as Addison wrote, "a natural and necessary offshoot of men's gregarious and social nature," and the period at which our Masonic Society began to take its present form was prolific in the foundation of societies of all kinds, which witnessed to the survival of the old cravings for such associations, and reflect the social atmosphere of the times; and must, as regards the conduct of the festive board, have served as the model of fourth degree procedure in the Craft. Aubrey, besides the reference to him in the Paper, mentions that "we had (very formally) a balloting box, and ballotted how things should be carried." The word "*club*," although it only came into general use in the days of the *Spectator* and *Tutler*, can boast a lengthy pedigree from the Saxon *CLEOFAN*, *to divide*, indicating the root idea of the institution to be the "sharing" of expenses.

It has been claimed that the first club, in the modern sense of the word, to be established in London, was founded by Sir Walter Raleigh at the Mermaid Tavern, from which is descended the Club of to-day with its palatial clubhouse: but in the dining club meeting only on certain fixed days and cultivating often certain quaint or eccentric customs, we get near to Craft usage, and, in some cases, have no doubt an intended parody or imitation of Freemasonry which the title of the society will also bear out, whilst, perhaps in others, there is a memory of some mediæval custom, or the peculiarity may be due merely to that widespread desire of establishing a sort of etiquette restricted to the particular community which we see every day asserting itself in school life, at the Universities, and in every walk of life.

An early dining club connected with the Royal Society, which has continued to the present day, met as the THURSDAY CLUB OF ROYAL PHILOSOPHERS in Dean's Court. Substantial fare was the order of the day, and black puddings were a standing dish. The ROYAL NAVAL CLUB, which I believe has survived its many vicissitudes still to meet and dine—the oldest Service Club—dates from 1674. Another old dining Club which has survived is the DILETTANTI SOCIETY, as its name implies, for "lovers of the fine arts," founded in 1734.

Walpole wrote, "the nominal qualification for membership is having been in Italy," but we are not obliged to accept his further statement that "the real one is being drunk; the two chiefs being Lord Middlesex and Sir Francis Dashwood, who were seldom sober the whole time they were in Italy." The Society has from time to time rendered substantial aid in furtherance of its objects by liberal subscriptions

in support of art projects, as for example in the publication of Stuart and Revett's *Antiquities of Athens*, and endowments for the Royal Academy. The Society is said still to preserve time honoured usages in its procedure, including the appointment of a functionary known as the Imp.

THE SUBLIME SOCIETY OF BEEFSTEAKS originated about 1735, and died out, its effects being sold in 1869. This convivial body had a list of officials including the President of the Day, Vice-President, Bishop, Recorder and Boots. The Duke of Sussex was Boots in 1808-9, and suffered the penalty of penance in the white sheet. The badge was a gridiron and the motto "Beef and Liberty," also borne by the kindred AD LIBITUM CLUB, in medal form, very like an ornament known to-day to Brethren of the Allied Degrees.

The COCK'D HAT CLUB and the SOCIETY OF NOVIOMAGUS REDIVIVUS are both Clubs in connection with the Society of Antiquaries. The late Mr. J. R. Planché, dramatist and Somerset Herald, says, in his *Recollections*, that when upon "particular evenings, the officers of the society consisting of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a lord chancellor, a high admiral, a father confessor, a physician, and a Chinese professor, received orders to attend in full costume . . . the table certainly presented a most extraordinary sight." In much more recent times the success of that quaint and hospitable society, THE SETTE OF ODDE VOLUMES, shows that the old ideas of a pleasant dinner, with a dessert of wit and learning, with which is associated a suitable ritual for opening "the Sette," have not exhausted their fascination even in this age which deems itself so superior to the frivolities of the past.

Bro. Hextall refers to the LUSHINGTON SOCIETY and the STROUD GREEN CLUB, which seem to have been of the nature of Mock Corporations. Many such societies appear to have existed sometimes as convivial adjuncts, sometimes in critical opposition to the Corporations established by law. At Chichester the "Mayor and Corporation of St. Pancras" still hold their yearly banquet. It originated in 1689 to commemorate the coming of William of Orange. The Corporation consists of the Mayor, Clerk, Common Councilmen, two Serjeants-at-Mace, and a Crier, the insignia of mace and serjeant's staff date from 1689 and 1692 respectively. The nature of its proceedings conforms now-a-days to the customs of the times, but an account of the dinner on November 7th, 1689, reads:

"Enjoyed the dinner at the Unicorn exceedingly, & had a fatte Bucke, which was presented by the Duke of Richmonde at Godwoode—all the Officers, and Thos. Miller & Thos. May, Esqs., Members of the City, was there—and when the health of King William was drunk, to hear the shouting and noise it was very wonderful. There was no one but could walk home by himself, tho' they kept up till nearly 2 of the clock in the morn<sup>ing</sup>. I nearly lost my Spice grater, but found it under my seat the next day at the lunch. . . . the whole of the Officers chosen again: and I hope I shall be spared to attend the Corporation for many years to come."

It was set forth at the inauguration that

"they should dine & eat of all ye good things in Season, and that there should be a plentiful supply of Wine & Ale, and everything provided to content the Stomach,"

and this venerable corporation evidently acted up to these principles from the first. At Chester another mock corporation, claiming to have been founded by Charles I., meets at the little inn by East Gate, known as "The King's Arms Kitchen." It possesses a handsome carved Mayor's Chair, mace and sword of state, and a record of officers for 200 years back.

The character of Ward's *Secret History of Clubs* throws considerable doubt on its credibility, but I fancy that his KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE did actually exist, as I find in Timbs' *Clubs and Club-Life in London* that he says that this convivial body met first at The Fleece, in Cornhill (whence their name) and afterwards at The Three Tuns, at Southwark. Ward says the members assumed names such as Sir Timothy Adleplate, Sir Niminy Sneer, Sir Gregory Growler—which we may call 'mock' order names or characteristics.

In Knight's *London* (1842) in the description of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, then in use as the Old Jerusalem Tavern, there is a picturesque account of a convivial club which held its meetings there. "It was long before we ventured to ask whether any uninitiated eyes might see that Grand Hall . . . where the Knights of Jerusalem still assemble in solemn conclave every Monday evening. . . . We ascended the eastern turret by a broad staircase . . . and we were soon in the central room of the Gateway . . . Banners, gaudy with gold and vermillion, float upon the walls, . . . there are two or three cuirasses which look as grim & awful as any.

"Bruised arms hung up for monuments. . . . Painting has lovingly united under the same ceiling the stern countenance of Prior Dockwra, the builder of the Gate, and the sleek and benign likenesses of the worshipful founders of the modern Order—history records not their exploits, and we shall be silent as to their names. They are quiet lawgivers, and not rampaging warriors. . . . Instead of secret oaths and terrible mysteries, they invite all men to enter their community at the small price of twopence each night. Instead of vain covenants to drink nothing but water, and rejoice in a crust of mouldy bread, the visitor may call for anything for which he has the means of payment, even to the delicacies of kidneys, tripe, and Welsh rabbits. The edicts of this happy brotherhood are inscribed in letters of gold for all men to read; and the virtuous regard which they display for the morals of their community presents a striking contrast to the reputed excesses of the military Orders. The code has only four articles, and one of them is especially directed against the singing of improper songs. Here then is mirth without licentiousness, ambition without violence, power without oppression. When the Grand Master ascends the throne which is here erected as the best eminence to which a *Knight of Jerusalem* may now aspire, wearing his robes of state, and surrounded by his great commanders, also in their 'weeds of peace,' no clangour of trumpets rends the air; but the mahogany tables are drummed upon by a hundred ungauntleted hands, and a gentle cloud of incense arises from the pipes which send forth their perfume from every mouth." Another edition of this work was brought out 1875-1877, "revised and corrected to the present time," by E. Walford, and in this edition there is an alteration by omitting the expression "Knight of Jerusalem," and substituting "a Freemason," so that the passage quoted above reads, "the best eminence to which a Freemason may now aspire."

This passage relating to a "Mock-Chivalric" Society struck my attention some time ago, because close at hand the Crown, on Clerkenwell Green, was at an earlier period a great centre for Chivalric and other High Grade Degrees, but the gathering described so racily by Knight manifestly had no connection with Freemasonry; all men

were eligible for admittance on payment of twopence, and it evidently owed its knightly title merely to the associations of the ancient building then in use as a tavern. Masonic Lodges, however, did make the Tavern their home from time to time before the Gate-house was acquired for its present use as the headquarters of the modern Order of St. John of Jerusalem. I cannot find that any Lodge was there in 1841-4, the dates of the issue of the original edition of Knight's London, but at the time of Walford's Edition there were three Lodges meeting there, United Strength No. 228 from 1857 to 1877, Urban No. 1196 from 1867 to 1879, and Crusaders No. 1677 from 1877 to 1879. Evidently Walford heard of Masonic Meetings being held at the Tavern in the Gateway, and characteristically jumped to the conclusion that Knight's original description referred to a Lodge Meeting, which at any rate proves that among the many changes of his life he never became a Freemason or he could not have fallen into such a mistake.

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Bro. J. E. S. TUCKETT writes:—

The note on THE KICKING CLUB, with its reference to the Duke of Wharton, which Bro. Hextall finds in Anthony Hilliar's book, published in Dublin in 1730, reminds us of the notorious society of MOHAWKS, and suggests that THE KICKING CLUB was in reality one of the sections or departments of the MOHAWKS. Dean Swift has numerous references to this gang of ruffians in the *Journal to Stella*, under various dates in 1711 and 1712, and in his *History of the Four Last Years of Queen Anne*, he asserts that Prince Eugene of Savoy was an active MOHAWK. Addison in the *Spectator* deals with the same precious Society, and Gay in one of his poems of about the same period plaintively asks:—

“Who has not trembled at the Mohock's name?”

The MOHAWKS were ruled by an ‘Emperor’ and were divided into a number of sections each with a distinctive name derived from the particular method of illtreating its victims to which its members were partial. I suggest that THE KICKING CLUB was one of these MOHAWK or MOHOCK ‘Sections.’

Was there any connection between the MOHAWKS and the HICCUBITES? Apparently not, if one may trust the account of the latter given by Mackenzie and quoted by Bro. Hextall. But in Henry Craik's *Life of Jonathan Swift* (1894), vol. i., p. 316, there is the following reference:—

(1711-12). During March and April, the streets were disturbed by the worse than foolish escapades of the hell-rakes of the town, who were known by the names of Mohawks or Hawkubites, the lineal descendants of the ‘Hectors,’ the ‘Muns,’ and the ‘Tityre tus’ of other days.

The similarity of the names *Hawkubites* and *Hiccubites* is at least very remarkable.

A passing mention may be made of the infamous FRANCISCANS or MEDMENHAM MONKS and of the Society of BOLD BUCKS which some think sprang from them (but these BUCKS must not be confused with the NOBLE ORDER OF BUCKS dealt with by Bro. Rylands), and of the HELL-FIRE CLUB of which the Duke of Wharton was President.

The NO-NOSE CLUB met at the Dog Tavern in Drury Lane, according to Ned Ward, who describes the SPLIT-FARTHING CLUB as “a parsimonious society of canary-bibbing citizens,” and tells us that it met at the Old Queen's Head, Bishopsgate. The

same authority pronounces the KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE, "a rattle-brained society of mechanic worthies," and he gives some amusing details of the VIRTUOSO'S CLUB, which aimed at propagating "New Whims" and promoting "Useless as well as Useful Experiments."

The 1764 *History of the Robin Hood Society* is claimed by James Prior in his *Life of Oliver Goldsmith* (London, 1837), as evidence that the poet was a member of the famous debating club. It appears that sixpence was the only requisite for admission, and that of this three halfpence was set aside for charity. Monday was the day chosen for the meetings and the annual attendance averaged no less than 5,000. The opinions expressed were sometimes such as to cause offence and led to pulpit denunciations by "several of the clergy, among whom was the eminent Mr. Romaine." The President was a "Mr. Caleb Jeacocke, who united the trades of baker and accomptant." This worthy was known as the "eloquent baker." On one occasion, Goldsmith, after listening to a more than usually flowery oration by the President, whispered to his neighbour Derrick:—"That man was meant by Nature for a Lord Chancellor." Derrick replied:—"No, No, not so high; he was intended for *Master of the Rolls*." The 1764 *History of the Robin Hood Society* contains a list of members with notices concerning some of them. This is the entry for Goldsmith as quoted by Prior:—

Mr G x x d x x x th

A man of learning and judgment: author of 'An Enquiry into the modern State of Literature in Europe,' and many other ingenious works: a good orator and candid disputant, with a clear head and an honest heart. He comes but seldom to the Society.

It is clear that the company at the ROBIN HOOD CLUB was very mixed, and this, perhaps, is to be accounted for by the very modest charge for admission. That all classes were welcomed is, I think, one of the points insisted upon in the satirical print called "THE ROBBING HOOD."

The Reprint of the original Minute Book of YE UGLY FACE CLUBB, LIVERPOOLE, 1743-53, is furnished with a frontispiece which is a photographic reproduction of a broadside (dated 1806) in the Liverpool Public Library. The picture at the top of the broadside is practically identical with the coloured print in my collection. Mine is, however, undated, and the lettering is quite different. It brings out in an amusing way nearly all the points mentioned by Bro. Hextall.

George Daniel, in his *Merrie England in the Olden Time*, gives a list of Clubs existing in or about 1790. Here are some not referred to by Bro. Hextall:—

THE ODDFELLOWS CLUB.  
THE SOCIETY OF PILGRIMS.  
THE SONS OF THE THAMES.  
THE THESPIAN CLUB.  
THE GREAT BOTTLE CLUB.  
THE PURL DRINKERS CLUB.

Daniel states that THE HUMBUG CLUB met at the Blue Posts, Covent Garden. (The "Blew" Posts was a famous Masonic house.) This HUMBUG CLUB must have been in existence as early as 1790, for William Connor Sydney in his *England and the English in the Eighteenth Century* states that notices of its meetings appear in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle* "from 1790 onwards." The rulers of the society



The ROBBERING Hood Debating Society.  
Published for the Sat. eve. Jan. 27/80 by S. T. L. 37 Leadenhall Street.  
From the original engraving in the collection of Bro. J. E. S. Tuckett.



*From the original engraving in the collection of Bro. J. E. S. Tuckett.*

were a President (the founder, James Perry), who styled himself "Humbergallio Rex," Twelve "Judges," and a Secretary who was styled "Screech." Gordon describes the Club as "a sort of quiz on all institutions," and claims that it numbered amongst its members "many of the town wits of that time."

Bro. Hextall's remarks on the use of the expression "Free and Easy," reminds us that Oliver Goldsmith was a member of a FREE AND EASY WEDNESDAY CLUB meeting at the Globe Tavern in Fleet Street (another Masonic House), where his rendering of the song *An Old Woman Tossed in a Blanket seventeen times as high as the Moon* was a popular item. Mrs. Piozzi relates, on the authority of Dr. Johnson, that on the night when Goldsmith's comedy, *The Good Natured Man*, was produced at Covent Garden Theatre (Friday, 29th January, 1768), and was coldly received, the author with his heart almost breaking with disappointment, visited the more famous and much more sedate LITERARY CLUB, and there regaled the members with this very song in order to hide the real state of his feelings. Mrs. Piozzi (or Dr. Johnson) describes it as Goldsmith's favourite song.

There was a FREE AND EASY UNDER THE ROSE at Bristol during the eighteenth century. There is a reference to it, I think, in Bro. A. C. Powell's *History of Freemasonry in Bristol*.

Mr. William Connor Sydney's book referred to above gives the following account of the origin of the BEEFSTEAKS CLUB:—

Rich, a celebrated harlequin and patentee of Covent Garden Theatre in the time of George II., while engaged during the daytime in directing and controlling the arrangements of the stage scenery was often visited by his friends, of whom he had a very numerous circle. One day, while the Earl of Peterborough was present, Rich felt the pangs of hunger so keenly that he cooked a beef steak and invited the Earl to partake of it, which he did, relishing it so greatly that he came again, bringing some friends with him on purpose to taste the same fare. In process of time the beef-steak dinner became an institution. Some of the chief wits and greatest men of the nation, to the number of twenty-four, formed themselves into a society, and took as their motto "Steaks and Liberty." Among its early celebrities were Bubb Dodington, Aaron Hill, Dr. Hoadley, Richard Glover, the two Colmans, Garrick, and John Beard. The number of the "Steaks" remained at its original limit until 1785, when it was augmented by one, in order to secure the admission of the Heir Apparent. (Peake. *Memoirs of the Colmans*, i., 174).

Sir Walter Scott in his *Memoirs of Jonathan Swift* prefixed to his edition of Swift's Works (Edinburgh, 1814), vol. i., p. 150, tells us that in 1711, the SOCIETY OF BROTHERS was formed under the auspices of the future Dean, who was in fact responsible for drawing up the Rules. The object aimed at was the promotion of brotherly love, friendship, learning and the art of conversation, and the members addressed each other as 'Brother.' The meetings were held at the famous Thatched House Tavern. It has occurred to me to suggest that possibly the mysterious BROTHERS OF THE WACUT (or W.A.V.C.T.) of 1748, may be a survival of or offshoot from the SOCIETY OF BROTHERS.

The Society which was known by the name of THE-KEEP-THE-LINE CLUB is mentioned in *The Life and Times of Frederic Reynolds, written by Himself*, 2 vols., 1826 (2nd Edition, 1827). According to Reynolds it came into existence shortly before



1790. Bro. Hextall, on the authority of Mr. J. H. MacMichael (in *Notes and Queries*), describes the club as existing "early in the nineteenth century." It met at a well-known Masonic hostelry, the Turk's Head in the Strand, and consisted of literary men, dramatists, and actors. Amongst its rules was one which required a member to rise and ask the pardon—not of any other whom *he* had insulted—but of *any other one who had insulted him*, thus inverting the mode of procedure which is supposed to prevail in the outer world.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS is a society which flourishes at the present time, especially in the United States of America, where it has a very numerous membership roll. I am told that the society has nothing in common with the Craft except that its organization is quasi-Masonic, and that it works a ritual of several degrees.

Here are the names of clubs which have not been previously mentioned on this occasion. I take them from Mr. Sydney's book referred to above:—Broken Shop Keepers, Man Hunters, Mock Heroes, Wrangling Club or Hustle Farthing Club, Pandemonium Club, Scatterwit Club, Cellar Club, Lying Club, Thieves Club, and Smoking Club.

Many, in fact most, of the Clubs and Societies which have been noticed in connection with Bro. Hextall's paper possess no importance from the point of view of the Masonic student. It is, however, remarkable that when any list of members is forthcoming, the names of men who are known to have been Freemasons—in some cases very prominent Freemasons—constantly recur. Some of the Societies were certainly imitations of Freemasonry, at any rate as regards organization and externals, and I am strongly of the opinion that much may be learned from a careful study of any relics of such which may survive, and of any particulars concerning them which may now be forthcoming. I venture to suggest that Masonic investigators should sort out from amongst the almost innumerable Clubs, Orders, and Societies, which formed so striking a feature of eighteenth and early nineteenth century life in England, all those which:—

- (1) made use of *Emblems* in any way comparable to those employed by Freemasons.
- (2) worked any form of serious *ritual* not mere convivial buffoonery.
- (3) laid claim to a *legendary history*.
- (4) were in possession of a special system of chronology, *i.e.*, used a *Year of the Order*.

and to submit each body possessing any or all of these distinctive marks to an exhaustive examination. This has already been done for some (*e.g.*, The Bucks, The Gregorians, The Gormogons, The Jerusalem and other Sols), and it was this spirit of enquiry which led me to undertake the 'dissection' of the Apollonian Summons (*A.Q.C.* vol. xxvi., p. 31). From the many which still await thorough investigation I may mention:—Antediluvian Masons (if they ever really existed), Honorary Masons, Anti-Gallic Masons, Scald Miserable Masons, Modern Masons (not Masons of 'Modern' G.L. 1717), Ancient Hums, Select Albions, Nelsonics or Nelsonic Crimson Oakes, Free Sawyers, and Free Gardeners.

To any student who embarks upon such a task as I have indicated, Bro. Hextall's most interesting paper cannot fail to be a most valuable aid.

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*The Initiation.*

THE SAMSONIC SOCIETY.

From the *Attic Miscellany*, 1790; as reproduced in the  
*Carlton House Magazine*, 1795.

Bro. W. J. SONGHURST writes:—

I recently bought for the Lodge Library a copy of the rare *Secret History of Clubs*, of 1709, as well as one of the *Compleat and Humorous Account*, of 1756, both of which are referred to by Bro. Hextall in his very excellent paper. I find that one is simply a reprint of the other with a different but equally misleading title. The work has no direct Masonic interest, but it may be noted that the Clubs or Societies which it purports to describe are arranged (allowing for some additions and omissions, and the transposition of the Kit-Cat and Beef Steak Clubs) in the same order as those printed in the 1778 edition of Laurence Dermott's *Ahiman Rezon*, thus giving an indication of the probable source whence Dermott obtained his information.

In glancing over the pages of this unpleasant book of 1709, I notice an interesting reference entirely outside our subject. The author mentions quite casually, and as a matter of course, the carrying of Umbrellas<sup>1</sup> in inclement weather. Jonas Hanway (1712-1785), the eccentric traveller and philanthropist, is generally credited with having introduced the umbrella into general use in London as a protection against the rain, but this book was printed three years before he was born. It seems, however, that ladies began to carry umbrellas quite early in the eighteenth century, and the ridicule which was afterwards showered upon Hanway was largely because he adopted what was considered to be an effeminate custom.

To Bro. Hextall's mention of *The Attic Miscellany* may be added that from 1792 to 1796 there appeared a periodical entitled *The Carlton-House Magazine; or Annals of Taste, Fashion, and Politeness*, in which were re-printed many of the Articles that had appeared in its predecessor. Even the engraved illustrations were reproduced, but whereas the *Attic Miscellany* published these as folding plates, the *Carlton-House Magazine* cut them in two and printed the halves singly, sometimes altering the titles to suit its own purposes. I am exhibiting the sections of the plates illustrating the articles on THE ODD FELLOWS and THE LUMBER TROOP, and one section of that shewing the ceremony of admission to THE SAMSONIC SOCIETY. In addition to the Masonic items mentioned by Bro. Hextall, all of which were faithfully copied by the *Magazine*, we have in May, 1795 (p. 137), a letter headed "Freemasonry an Honourable Institution," and signed "A P.M. of the Lodge of Antiquity." The writer says that he has heard of Freemasonry being accused of causing the French Revolution, and he vindicates its character by the aid of the Leland-Locke MS. which he quotes from *Urban's Miscellany*, xxiii., 417. I have not verified this reference.

The interesting particulars quoted by Bro. Hextall, of the admission of John Wilkes into the Order of Bucks, brings to mind the account given by the late Brother Sir John Monckton<sup>2</sup> of Wilkes's initiation into Masonry a few months later. He says:—

It was this old Jerusalem that on the 18th day of February, 1769, under dispensation of the then Grand Master (the Duke of Beaufort) and in the immediate presence of the Grand Secretary (Brother French) administered the Masonic Rites to the notorious John Wilkes, in the prison of the King's Bench, two days after he had been re-elected for Middlesex, a proceeding which was followed by a strict prohibition of the like in future.

<sup>1</sup> *Of the Vertuoso's Club*, p. 15. Another early reference to Umbrellas is in Gay's *Trivia* (1715); book i., line 211.

<sup>2</sup> *History of the Jerusalem Lodge*, read at the Centenary Celebration, on January 24th, 1871 (page 35).

The Lodge referred to by Bro. Monckton had been constituted in 1731 at the Three Tuns, West Smithfield. It removed in 1759 to the Tavern, known as the St. John of Jerusalem, on Clerkenwell Green. There were troubles with the landlord in 1770, and the Lodge lapsed, a new warrant being obtained in the following year for what is now the Jerusalem Lodge No. 197.

The print of the ROBBING HOOD DEBATING SOCIETY kindly lent by Bro. J. E. S. Tuckett may perhaps be introduced by the following lines by the Rev. Richard Barham:—<sup>1</sup>

One night, then, ever partial to society,  
 Nick, with a friend (another jovial fellow),  
 Went to a Club—I should have said Society—  
 At the ‘City Arms,’ once called the Porto Bello;  
 A Spouting party, which, though some deery it, I  
 Consider no bad lounge when one is mellow;  
 There they discuss the tax on salt and leather,  
 And change of ministers and change of weather.

In short it was a kind of British Forum,  
 Like John Gale Jones’s, erst in Piccadilly.  
 Only they managed things with more decorum,  
 And the orations were not *quite* so silly;  
 Far different questions, too, would come before ’em.  
 Not always Politics, which, will ye will ye,  
 Their London prototypes were always willing  
 To give one *quantum suff.* of——for a shilling.

It more resembled one of later date,  
 And ten-fold talent, as I’m told, in Bow-street,  
 Where kindlier-natured souls do congregate;  
 And, though there are who deem that same a low street,  
 Yet, I’m assured, for frolicsome debate  
 And genuine humour it’s surpassed by no street,  
 When the ‘Chief Baron’ enters, and assumes  
 To ‘rule’ o’er mimic ‘Thesigers’ and ‘Broughams.’

John Gale Jones (1769-1838) was trained as a Surgeon and Apothecary, but appears to have ruined his professional prospects by his extreme views on politics. He was an active member of some debating societies, including the London Corresponding Society and the British Forum; and he was imprisoned several times for sedition and libel. His name will be seen on a paper in the hands of one of the members of the ‘Robbing Hood’ Society. On other papers can be traced the name Hague. This probably refers to Thomas Hague who signed a handbill containing a libel on the Duke of Sussex, for the publication of which W. Horseman was tried and convicted in February, 1809. The print is clearly intended as a skit on the “Robin Hood Society,” and may perhaps be taken as indicating that expressions of sedition and treason were not altogether unknown at its meetings.

<sup>1</sup> *The Ingoldsby Legends or Mirth and Marvels* by Thomas Ingoldsby, Esquire. London, Richard Bentley, MDCCCLXVI. New Edition. (“*The Ghost.*”)



*Club of Odd Fellows, part I.*

THE CLUB OF ODD FELLOWS.



*Club of Odd Fellows.*  
*Part 2.*

From the *Attic Miscellany*, 1789; as reproduced in the  
*Carlton House Magazine*, 1795.

In the third verse which I have quoted from Canon Barham's rhyming ditty, we have a reference to the JUDGE AND JURY SOCIETY which was established in 1841 at the Garrick's Head, Bow Street, by Renton Nicholson, a man of many successive occupations—Pawnbroker's assistant, Jeweller, Cigar dealer, Wine merchant, Editor of a London journal, Inn-Keeper, Caterer, and Show-man. Nicholson presided over the Judge and Jury Society as "Lord Chief Baron," and it is said to have attracted many men of note; the 'trials' being humorous and giving occasion for eloquence and repartee. The Society remained at the Garrick's Head (with two short intervals at the Coal Hole, Fountain Court, Strand) until 1858, when it was removed to the Cider Cellar, Maiden Lane, and lasted there until Nicholson's death in 1861.

An engraved portrait of Christopher Brown appears also in *Tavern Anecdotes*,<sup>1</sup> 1825. The dedication of the print is "To the free and easy Councillors under the Cauliflower. This Portrait of Mr. Brown, their worthy Secretary, is respectfully dedicated by their very humble Servt Johannes Eckstein." The writer of the book mentions that "numerous houses in London have their 'Free and Easies' which meet on various evenings, according as suits the neighbourhood, the publican, or his favourite chairman, and his fellow chaunters";<sup>2</sup> and he gives some small particulars of a few clubs or societies not referred to by Bro. Hextall. Amongst these are The Terrible Club, The Fox-Hunters' Club, The Hum-Drum Club, The King's Club, The Lookers-on Club, The Silent Club, The Lawyers' Club, The Little Club, The Tall Club, The Moral Philosophers' Club, The Two-penny Club, The Club of Smokers, The Man-hunting Club, The Surly Club, The Overseers' Club, and the Wolves. There is also an interesting reference to the ORDER OF BUCKS which is said to have migrated from the Sun, Monkwell Street, to the Thatched House Tavern, because "as it increased in number and respectability, it was removed nearer to the court, for the accommodation of the nobility and gentry, of which it is composed." When Bro. W. H. Rylands wrote his paper on this Society, in 1890<sup>3</sup> he had not found any printed reference later than 1802, but from this we learn that the Society was in a flourishing condition in 1825.

The following advertisement appeared in *The St. James's Chronicle* for 20th November, 1764:—

COMUS'S COURT, or The CHOICE SPIRITS REVIVED, will be held on Thursday, the 22nd of November, at the Five-Bells Tavern, near the New Church in the Strand; where the Sons of *Mirth* and *Jollity*, though sometimes waggishly inclined, will be guided by *Harmony* and *Discretion*. *Fancy* and *Good-humour*, ever pleasing Companions in large Assemblies, have not only promised their Attendance, but are bound for the Appearance of *genuine Fun* and *Drollery*, inseparable Friends and great Promoters of *Risability*. All Gentlemen, who can receive or give Pleasure in this *Quodlibetical Society*, are requested to attend, and by Desire of several Persons of *Distinction*.

MASSEY in the Chair.

Will throw off at Eight o'Clock precisely.

<sup>1</sup> *Tavern Anecdotes, including the Origin of Signs, and Reminiscences, connected with Taverns, Coffee Houses, Clubs, &c., &c.* . . . London, Publ by W. Cole, 10, Newgate Street, 1825.

<sup>2</sup> I find an advertisement dated 8th August, 1764, in the *St. James's Chronicle* calling a meeting of the Members of the Free and Easy Society at the King's Arms Tavern, New Palace Yard. Dinner was to be on the table "precisely at Two o'clock, a Buck being presented to the Society."

<sup>3</sup> *A.Q.C.* iii., 140.

In the same Journal on 18th September, 1764, the following paragraph was printed:—

On Friday, the 7th Inst., a Feast was held by six Gentlemen belonging to a Society, known by the Name of Wits, at a Tavern not far from Temple-Bar, when they devoured a fine large Turbot that weighed 23lb., and a Pigeon Pie, in which was one Dozen of Pigeons, and afterwards drank Wine and Punch in Proportion.

I am a little doubtful whether the KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS should be brought into a paper dealing with *Old-Time* Societies, as Stevens<sup>1</sup> says the Order was only formed in 1864. It does not seem to have extended beyond the United States, and it is not in any way connected with Freemasonry. It is a Society with a secret ceremonial, and it has a traditional history founded upon the story of Damon and Pythias, its motto being "Be Generous, Brave, and True." It is said to have a very large membership, and attached to it is what is called the "Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorassan," based upon some Persian Legend, perhaps in imitation of the better known "Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine."

Bro. Edward Armitage refers to the description of a certain Club as given in the *Attic Miscellany* for 1790, and he asks whether the legend that a Grand Master has the power to 'make masons at sight' can possibly be derived from the alleged practice of George, Prince of Wales, as therein narrated. Without expressing any opinion upon the legitimacy or otherwise of the claim, I would suggest for the consideration of brethren who desire to study the subject in the light of this particular evidence, (a) that the Prince of Wales was elected Grand Master on 24th November, 1790, and installed, by proxy, on 13th April, 1791, (b) that we are not told of any ceremonies being performed at the meetings called by the Prince, (c) that "most of the members [of the Club], if not all, [were] free and accepted masons," (d) that we know of the regularly constituted Lodges to which a considerable proportion of the recorded Club members belonged, and (e) that at the period, say between 1783 and 1800, four regular Lodges met at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, *viz.*, The Britannic Lodge now No. 33, The Prince of Wales' Lodge now No. 259, St. Peter's Lodge now represented by the Royal Alpha No. 16, and an unnamed Lodge not now in existence.

Bro. REV. MORRIS ROSENBAUM writes:—

In *De Vrijmetselaar*, a Dutch Masonic magazine for 1911-1912, pp. 196 *et seq.*, there is an article by Bro. T. G. G. Valette, entitled "The London Clubs and Freemasonry," in which the Author refers to an article he wrote for the *Jaarboekje voor Nederlandsche Vrijmetselaren*, 1890 (Annual for Dutch Freemasons), "On the origin of Freemasonry" (pp. 150 *et seq.*). In the latter he gave the opinion of Bro. Cramer, published in the *Allgemeine freimaurerische Instructionen*, 1889 (pp. 85 *et seq.*), that the origin of Freemasonry must be sought in the Clubs.

Bro. Valette states that in the Kloss Library, in The Hague, there is a manuscript in the handwriting of Kloss, containing a German translation of pp. 1-35 of *The Secret History of Clubs*, London, 1709. According to Kloss this work is of "importance for the oldest form of the Fraternity of Freemasons."

<sup>1</sup> *The Cyclopædia of Fraternities*. . . Compiled and edited by Albert C. Stevens. . . New York City. . . 1899.



I give a summary of the comments which Kloss makes on the translation, as communicated by Bro. Valette in the above-mentioned magazine.

Leaving out of account the peculiar customs of the Freemasons, their meetings present nothing that was not usual in one or other of the Clubs mentioned in the *History*.

The Clubs had Chairmen who were elected permanently, others who were removable, and no meeting was held without a Chairman. This officer wore a badge of office. The Clubs had Stewards who likewise wore badges and bore an emblem on their heads, and carried white wands of office. The Clubs had their laws, called Orders, copies of which were hung up in their meeting-rooms, and fixed the hours of meeting, mostly from 6 to 9 or 10 in the evening.

They met every evening, or once or twice a week, on a fixed day, which was called the Club Night (*cf.* "Lodge-night"). They had "Quarterly Communications." The members ate and drank at their own expense, although sometimes one paid for all, and often the amount spent each night was laid down in the Orders. Of such a kind may have been the old Quarterly Communication of the Freemasons which, Anderson says, was revived at the Establishment of the Grand Lodge in 1717. With this custom of paying for other members' refreshment may be connected the practice that at the Quarterly Communications the Grand Master, Grand Officers, and Stewards paid a larger proportion of the expenses than the Masters and Wardens of the private Lodges.

The Clubs had their removals just like the Lodges. They met and constituted themselves. Some members occupy offices and there is even mention of parts (grades). They had peculiar ceremonies of initiation, made use of the term worthy, and were attached to "Peace, Unity and Sobriety."

With reference to the Knights of the Golden Fleece, Kloss points out that the Candidates paid an "initiating fee." After the reception the candidate is bidden, "Rise up Sir Timothy Turdpie." Kloss perceives in this an allusion to the "Timothy Ridicule" in Prichard's *Masonry Dissected*, and the similarity is certainly surprising. The initiate "pass'd his adoption" and received his "honour" (we are reminded here of "grand honours.") When these officers "are met in a Body at their general Rendevous" (quarterly meetings?) they make use of "brittle fusees."

Kloss refers to the mention by Krause in his *Drei Kunsturkunden*, iv., 407, of the attack upon the Freemasons, addressed to M. Bavius, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 8th February, 1733, and states that the style and tendency agree to a certain extent with those of the writer of the *History of Clubs*. He quotes the following, together with a German translation of it by Krause, stating that he will afterwards give his own translation, but this he fails to do:—

"And this Reason for propagating this Jargon might be that the great arcanum should be thought congruous to the title of the Club, as in his days it stood corrupted; for so it will appear by my argument to prove, that the Masons are no Masons."

The Kloss MSS. also contain a translation of almost the whole of Addison's article on the Everlasting Club in the *Spectator* of Wednesday, May 23rd, 1711. After the phrase "the old Firemaker," in the last paragraph but one, Kloss places in brackets the words "Grand Master?" and after mention of "the Senior Member," in the last

paragraph, he similarly suggests "Wren?" To this section he appends the following comment: "It is very difficult not to see in this Everlasting Club a caricature of the Freemasons of 1709. In this case the allusion to the origin of Freemasonry in the middle of the civil wars would be important, and the Senior Member could be Christopher Wren, born 1638 and then 83 years old."

Bro. Valette is of opinion that neither Kloss nor Bro. Cramer seem to have found satisfactory proofs for their theory that the origin of Freemasonry is to be found in the London Clubs, although, of course, many members of the Lodges of 1717, and later, may have been at the same time members of the existing social Clubs.

I have been permitted a cursory glance at the *History of Clubs*, now in the Quatuor Coronati Lodge Library, and find that some, at least, of the similarities noted by Kloss between the Club and Masonic practices are really to be found in the book. But even if all the practices in the Lodges had their parallels in those of the Clubs of the period, this affords no proof that Freemasonry *originated* in the Clubs. At most it might be argued that the newly established Grand Lodge of 1717 borrowed some of its customs and terms from the Clubs, and that therefore the external form of the Craft owes something to these social institutions. Some of us, indeed, may even venture to argue that the reverse was the case, and that the London Clubs of 1709 adopted many of the practices and terms then current in the Masonic Lodges already existing.

*Bro. HENTALL writes in reply:—*

I have nothing but gratitude for the comments, which are very acceptable additions to the foregoing Paper; only remarking that the latter does not assume to be in any sense complete, as I hoped had been made clear enough. The subject is capable of being added to indefinitely, and its further consideration at other hands will be ample reward for my endeavour to point the way.

Bro. Gordon Hills, in alluding to Sir Walter Raleigh's Club at the Mermaid, takes us back to an earlier period than I attempted to explore. In a search for far-away origins, notice will have to be taken of "La Court de bone Compagnie," *temp.* Henry IV., A.D. 1399-1413, of which Thomas Occleve, a poet of the time, wrote, and where it has been surmised that his greater contemporary, Geoffrey Chaucer, was a member. Written from acquaintance acquired in the capacity of "Mine host," *Ye History of ye Priory and Gate of St. John*, by Benjamin Foster (1851), gives an account, probably more correct if less picturesque, than the one in Knight's *London*. "Immediately subsequent to Cave's death [in 1754], the house became a tavern. . . . Societies have gathered within its ancient walls; the staunch and right valiant members of the ancient Lumber Troop have visited the modern mock-heroic Knights of St John, whose love of glory was only exceeded by their love of grog, and whose hope of deathless fame was neutralized by the desire to dine together quarterly. . . . [The latter] Society at one time was very strong in its numbers, and highly respectable. It was mock-heroic in its character, convivial and harmonic in practice, and there was perhaps some degree of poetry in its origin. It was founded in 1826 by William Humphries, Esq., in conjunction with Mr. Hoare (then proprietor), — Cureton, Esq., the zealous antiquarian and numismatist, Theodosius

ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.



THE LUMBER TROOP.



From the *Attic Miscellany*, 1790; as reproduced in the  
*Carlton House Magazine*, 1795.

Purland, Esq., and other gentlemen, who, by their talent, genius, and social manners, brought it into great popularity. The Society has outlived its poetical attractions, and by degrees seems quietly to have dropt into its grave." Mr. Foster also tells us that a principal member, then deceased, had been Mr. William Till, "the celebrated Medallist of Great Russell Street, Covent Garden," whose bust, with a laudatory inscription, was in 1836 placed in the Hall, "by the unanimous vote of the Chapter of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem." That the old clubs were much cherished by landlords of taverns where they met may be inferred from the will of Mr. William Acton, who, in 1781, made a special bequest of, "all his rights and interest in the Contumvirate Club now held at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry."<sup>1</sup>

The MOHAWKS named by Bro. Tuckett have in our own time furnished the theme of a well-known novel, as they had long before supplied a term of opprobrium for the *London Magazine* in 1820 and 1821, when its articles headed "The Mohock Magazine" and "The Mohocks" so offended the staff of *Blackwood's Magazine* as to be the cause of a duel at Chalk Farm in February, 1821, which resulted in a fatal wound to John Scott, Editor of the first-named serial. The suggested evolution from Hawkubite to Hiccubite seems quite possible.

Bro. Songhurst remarks on the inclusion of what are practically the same illustrations in the *Attic Miscellany* and the *Carlton House Magazine*. The letter in the last-named of May, 1795, had already appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1794, and was afterwards included in Stephen Jones's *Masonic Miscellanies*, 1797, where "A P.M. of the Lodge of Antiquity" is stated to be "the well-informed author of the 'Illustrations of Masonry'"; in other words, William Preston.<sup>2</sup> An oil painting of Renton Nicholson's "Judge and Jury," as held at the Cider Cellars, showing many portraits of well-known persons, was some years since presented to the Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue.

Possibly as a corrective of local institutions such as the UGLY FACE CLUB, LIVERPOOL, two reading clubs were founded there in 1758, the "Coffee-house Club" and the "Talbot Club," and these together established "The Liverpool Library" in 1760. A late eighteenth-century minute of the Library Committee may be quoted<sup>3</sup> to show that even the literary world was not exempt from the "reck" which, as Bro. Canon Horsley remarks, might have had perils even for the Craft.<sup>4</sup>

1799. August 13. Resolved unanimously that the monthly Committee meet henceforward on the second Tuesday in the month at 3 o'clock, and that they afterwards dine together; that dinner be on the table at 4 o'clock precisely, and that the bill be called at 6 o'clock, when such gentlemen as chuse may depart, and such as chuse may club again; that red port be the only wine allowed, and that if any gentleman prefer white wine, he pay for it distinct from his share of the general shot; and that all the wine be brought up in the original bottles from the bin and decanted in the club-room.

<sup>1</sup> Bro. J. P. Simpson's *Caveac Lodge, No. 176* [1905], 7. "Contumvirate" should, doubtless, be "Centumvirate," indicating that the Club was restricted to a hundred members.

<sup>2</sup> The authorship of this letter was noted in *Lodge of Research No. 2429, Transactions*, 1911-12, 153.

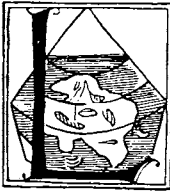
<sup>3</sup> From *The Bookworm*, iv., 134 (1891).

<sup>4</sup> See "Masonic Convivialities" by Bro. J. T. Thorp, in *Lodge of Research Transactions*, 1905-6, 46.

In compliance with wishes from more than one quarter, a list of Clubs and Societies included in the foregoing paper is here appended.

Abecedarians	Gormogons	No-Pay-No-Liquor
Albion	Grand Volgi	Nottingham
Amicable	Gregorians	Noviomagus
Ancient Britons	Hannoverians	Odd-fellow
Anti Gallicans	Hard-up	Old Friends
Anti Gallic Masons	Hiccubites	Old Souls
Apollonians	Hook and Eye	Outinians
Antiquarians	Hums	Owls
Beaus	Humbug	Partiality
Beefsteak	Humbugs, Venerable	Plough and Steak
Birthmarians	Humdrum	Porcuses
Bishopsgate Ward	Hungarians	Potentisignittarians
Blacks	Hurlothrumbians	Prussian Gard du Corps
Blue and Orange	Itinerants	Purple
Blue-Bottle	Je Ne Sais Quoi	Quacks
Briton	Jeopardy	Queen's Arms
Broken-hearted	Keep-the-Line	Rainbow
Bucks	Kentish	Reffley
Buzwings	Kicking	Resurrectionists
Calabarians	Kill Care	Rewlands, or Rowlands
Callieses	Kit-Cat	Rhinosceri
Cape	Knights of Pythias	Robin Hood
Cat and Bagpiper	Knights of St. Anthony of	Salamanders
Catch 'embytes	Padua	Samsonic
Chaffers	Knights of the Brush	Savoir Vivre
Choice Spirits	„ „ Fan	Scandal
City of Lushington	„ „ Fountain	Sea Serjeants
Cocked Hat	„ „ Golden Fleece	Select Albions
Codgers	„ „ Golden Moon	Sober
Codheads	„ „ Horseshoe	Split Farthing
Columbarians	„ „ Peerless Pool	Stroud Green Corporation
Comus's Court	„ „ Round Table	Surly
Conger	„ „ Square Caps	Tobaccological
Cousins	Leeches	True Britons
County Societies	Little	Ubiquarians
Daffy	Literary Twaddlers	Ugly, or Ugly-faced
Do-Right	Lobonians	United Friars
Eccentrics	Lumber Troop	„ Dukes of Christendom
Elizabeths	Maccaroni	Vernonians
Everlasting	Men of Kent	Vertuosos
Flourists	Modern Free-Masons	Volunteers
Free and Easy (various)	Monks of the Screw	Wacut
Free Masons	Nelsonics	W.A.V.C.T.
Futtocks	Never Frett	Walton, Mayor of
Gang, The	Nobody	Woodmen of the Forest of
Gentleman's Sparring	No Nose	Arden

## NOTES AND QUERIES.



**ORD HARNOUESTER.**— Bro. W. B. Hextall's interesting Article at Vol. xxvi., page 22 of *A.Q.C.*, has reopened the question of this mysterious personage, and it may be hoped that it will result in the solution of a puzzle which has too long been permitted to obscure the early history of Freemasonry in France.

I happen to possess a Manuscript of 12 pp. folio, written during the life time of Charles Radcliffe, and, therefore, before December 1746. It is a legal statement of:—

The Case of James Radcliffe and Charles Radcliffe Infants the Sons of Charles Radcliffe Brother of the late Earl of Darwentwater by the Right Honble the Countess of Newbrugh his Wife.

And decides in their favour as to their right of inheriting under the Marriage Settlement of James Earl of Darwentwater with the Daughter of Sir John Webb (June 1712). The following are points of interest in this manuscript which have a bearing upon the present discussion.

- (1) The spelling is Darwentwater throughout.

Bro. R. F. Gould (in his *Concise History*) attributes this spelling to 'French Orthography,' but it was evidently no more French than English. It is clear that Derwent was pronounced Darwent and not Durwent. (*Cp.* Derby—Darby—Durby.)

- (2) 'James Earl of Darwentwater left issue One Son named John and one Daughter; the Son lived to the age of Seventeen Years and dyed 'in the beginning of the Year 1732; the Daughter is still living.'

Bro. Hextall has noticed the uncertainty which prevails in the biographical notices of the Radcliffes as to the death of John, son of James. This uncertainty is now cleared up.

- (3) 'The said Charles Radcliffe was in the Year 1716 attainted also for 'high Treason committed at Preston and is still living.'
- (4) 'The said Charles Radcliffe married the Countess of Newbrugh an 'English Woman in Flanders and had Two Sons by the said Countess 'both born beyond Sea Which Sons are now living and were born 'before the 4th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George 'the Second and in the Life time of John the Son of the late Earl 'of Darwentwater.'

From Gibson's *Dilston Hall*, quoted by Bro. Hextall, we learn that Charles Radcliffe assumed the title Count de Derwentwater in 1731, so that, as John did not die until 1732, Charles *did* assume a Derwentwater title during his nephew's life time. But it is practically certain that he used the title of *Count* from the first. As younger son of an Earl this inferior title *Count* would be accorded to

him by foreigners as a matter of course, and in agreement with the custom universally obtaining in continental families. When his nephew John died, in 1732, Charles Radcliffe would naturally succeed to and assume the title of *Earl*, which although forfeited in the eyes of King George would not be so regarded by the Pretender and his Court. Charles would be described as 'My lord Derwentwater' (or Milord) both during the *Count* period and during the *Earl* period, and as the latter is a title not familiar to Continental ears it is quite to be expected that foreigners, when not content with 'My lord' or 'Milord,' would continue to use *Comte de Derwentwater* after 1732. Now Lalande and the others say that the 1725 Lodge at Paris was founded by *Lord* Derwentwater, not *Earl of* Derwentwater, and *Lord* here stands for Count, and not Earl. Thus the fact that John was living in 1725 does not cast any suspicion on the 1725 Lodge story, and by implication upon the story of the part that Charles Radcliffe played in French Freemasonry of this period.

Are there any other reasons for doubting that Charles was of the Brotherhood? Bro. Gould asks,

Having left England before the Revival, where was Charles Radcliffe initiated? Not in Paris apparently, because he opened the first Lodge there.

It would certainly be interesting, and might even be useful, to know where and when Charles Radcliffe was made a Mason, but our ignorance of the answers to these questions does not in the slightest degree affect the credibility of the narrative. We have no list of names of men admitted during the years before the so-called 'Revival' of 1717, but we know that men were admitted, and that amongst them were men of high social standing. But fortunately there is *proof* that Charles Radcliffe was a Mason and that he took a prominent part in the direction of the Craft in France. This *proof* is afforded by documents contained in the Archives of the G.L. of Sweden which were published by order of that G.L. in or shortly before 1903 (*see* Bro. R. F. Gould's *Concise History*, p. 379).

The following table shews the movements of Charles Radcliffe, so far as we know anything of them:—

1715	Took part in Rebellion.
1716	May to Dec. In Newgate.
1716	Dec. Escaped to France.
1724	Married 'in Flanders.'
	After his marriage 'resided much at Rome.'
1727	In England. Apparently a brief visit.
1733	In London for 'some time' under an assumed name.
(1734)	Temporary return to France.
1735-6	In residence in England.
	Back to France at <i>end</i> of 1736.
1737-1745	In the service of K. of France and therefore not 'residing at Rome.'
1745	To England in time for the Rebellion.
1746	Executed.
	The residence <i>in Rome</i> must have been at times somewhere between 1724-7 or 1727-1734.



Bro. Gould asks:—

Also, why does the *St. James' Evening Post*, which mentions so many men of lesser note in its Masonic news, never say a word about Charles Radcliffe, who was then at the head of the Craft in France?

The Masonic news in the *St. James' Evening Post* consists of *three* notes only:—7th September, 1734, 20th September, 1735, 12th May, 1737. In the first two only are any names mentioned, so that the absence of any particular name is not so very significant. The reason why Charles Radcliffe's name does not appear is that he was not present on either of the two occasions. And there are two good reasons for saying that he was not present. Firstly, on 7th September, 1734, the chances are greatly against his being in France, and on 20th September, 1735, he was certainly in England. The second reason is even more convincing, and it is this:—Even had he been in Paris, he, a devoted Jacobite, would not have attended a meeting got up by men who were Hanoverian Anti-Jacobites, and who would regard him, Charles Radcliffe, as a rebel condemned to death and a fugitive from justice.

We now come to the point where it is necessary to enquire into the succession of 'Grand Masters' in France at the period in question, and to try to fix the dates when each began and ended his reign. There are three authorities:—

I. According to the Swedish G.L. documents:—

Macleane .....	was G.M. in France on 22 Oct., 1735
Count of Derwentwater .., .., .., .., ..	27 Oct., 1736
Count of Derwentwater .., .., .., .., ..	25 Nov., 1737
Count of Derwentwater .., .., .., .., ..	from 1736 to 1738

II. According to the *earliest published* account—that in *Der sich Selbst.* &c., Frankfort and Leipsic, 1744, only 8 years after the date in question, 1736:—

In 1736 Lord Derwentwater was elected G.M. to succeed James Hector Maclean who had served some years previously.

III. According to Lalande in 1773:—

Lord Derwentwater ..... was 'looked upon' as G.M.  
 Lord Harnouester ..... was elected in 1736  
 Lord Harnouester ..... was the first *elected* G.M.

There is no difficulty about the Duc D'Antin, who was certainly elected in 1738.

The three accounts just cited are really in accord if Lord Derwentwater and Lord Harnouester are one and the same man. The succession is then as follows:—

James Hector Maclean(e) ... was not 'elected' formally but directed the French Lodges from some date uncertain to some date later than 22 Oct., 1735.

Lord Derwentwater ..... followed him in the same informal way and was 'looked upon' as G.M. until:



come down to us, and this would be equivalent to Lord *Free-of-the-Craft*. Bro. Hextall has shown that the word is an Oxford word, and Oxford influence must have been very pronounced at the Pretender's Court. Hence, perhaps, the selection of this particular expression. J. E. S. TUCKETT.

**Nicholas Stone, Statuary and Master Mason to James I. and Charles I.**—The following particulars are taken from "The History of Devonshire from the earliest period to the present, by the Rev. Thomas Moore . . . London, 1829," Vol. ii., page 417:—

"Nicholas Stone was born at Woodbury, [Devon,] in 1586, and afterwards became the most favourite Statuary of his day. In early life he went to London, and after living for some time with one Isaac James he removed thence to Holland, where he worked for Peter de Keyser, whose daughter he married. Returning to London, he soon obtained distinction as a Statuary, and was constantly employed in executing sepulchral monuments for persons of the first distinction, and in ornamenting public buildings.

"In 1616 he was sent to Edinburgh to execute the wainscot carving in the King's Chapel in that city; and in 1619 he was employed for two years, under Inigo Jones, on the embellishments of the Banqueting House, Whitehall. The gates and porch of St. Mary's Church, Oxford, afford fine specimens of his productions; he also executed many works of art for King Charles at Windsor Castle.

"Stone kept a regular account in his pocket-book of the works which he executed, the names of the individuals by whom he was employed, and the sum he received in payment for each. This pocket-book, which was preserved in the family, Vertue obtained, and Walpole has given, in his 'Anecdotes of Painting,' many curious extracts from it. Besides those already mentioned, he specifies, among others, the monument which he was employed by Lucy Countess of Bedford, a great patroness of the wits of that age, to execute for her father, mother, and brother and sister, for which he received 1,020*l*.

"He states, also, that he executed the monument of Sir Thomas Bodley, at Oxford, for which he received from his executor, Mr. Hakewill, 200*l*. The tomb of Mr. Sutton, the founder of the Charter-house, together with the carved work; and a tomb for Dr. Donne, in St. Paul's. The various sums entered in his pocket-book, as received for the works he had executed, amount to 10,889*l*. In the beginning of the reign of Charles I. he received a Patent as Master-Mason to the King during his life; his salary was 12*d*. a day. . . . Mr. Stone had three sons, Henry, Nicholas, and John. Henry was also a sculptor, but he was noted chiefly as a painter. He imitated Vandyke, some of whose portraits he copied with remarkable fidelity. He painted several others in Holland, France, and Italy; but he died in London in 1653. Nicholas was also sent to Italy to study the arts of sculpture and painting; but died in London, the same year with his father. The youngest son, John, was educated at Oxford, being designed for the church, but during the civil wars he entered the army on the side of the King. On the failure of the Royal cause he appears to have studied the arts, and went abroad for improvement, where he remained 37 years and acquired a knowledge of several languages."

HENRY J. DALGLEISH,  
P.M. 39, P.P.G.D.,  
Devonshire.

**William Bramwell Smith.**—A Book of Sermons, entitled “The Sins and Wretchedness of Christendom: transgressions against kindly helps and governments of divine institution . . . . By William Bramwell Smith, M.A., Chaplain of S. John the Baptist, in Aston-juxta-Birmingham, . . . . MDCCCLXII.,” is dedicated to “The Right Honourable Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick; and Provincial Grand Master for Warwickshire, in the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.” The author describes himself,

“With fraternal and lowly regard,  
Your Lordship’s faithfully attached Servant,

W. BRAMWELL SMITH,  
(<sup>+</sup><sub>w</sub>) C. 689. J.W. 378.”

and the date is added “S. John’s Eve, A.D. 1862. A.L. 5862.”

It seems evident that our Reverend Brother was Chaplain of the Lodge of Light, No. 689 (now No. 468), Birmingham, and Junior Warden of the Apollo Lodge, No. 378 (now No. 301), Alcester. He mentions that the Lodge of Light was the Mother Lodge of Lord Leigh and himself. But what is the meaning of the characters within the brackets which precede this Masonic description? I suggest that they may perhaps represent the brother’s ‘Mark.’ The Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons for England and Wales was formed in 1856, and Lord Leigh was the first Grand Master, but I do not find that a Mark Lodge was working in or near Birmingham at that period.

The author mentions in the dedication that “A former Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Carr, (my own Diocesan up to the day of his death,) did avow that ‘he never felt out of Christian harness whilst obeying the principles and laws of Masonry.’” Robert James Carr was born at Twickenham in 1774. He matriculated at Worcester College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1798. After holding some small preferments, he became Vicar of Brighton, and while there was brought to the notice of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., whose personal friendship he thenceforth enjoyed. In 1820 he took his B.D. and D.D. degrees, and was appointed Dean of Hereford. In 1824 he was consecrated Bishop of Chichester, holding at the same time a Canonry in St. Paul’s Cathedral. He was also appointed Clerk to the Closet, an office which he held until 1837. In 1831 he was translated to Worcester. Can any brother furnish particulars of his Masonic career?

W.J.S.

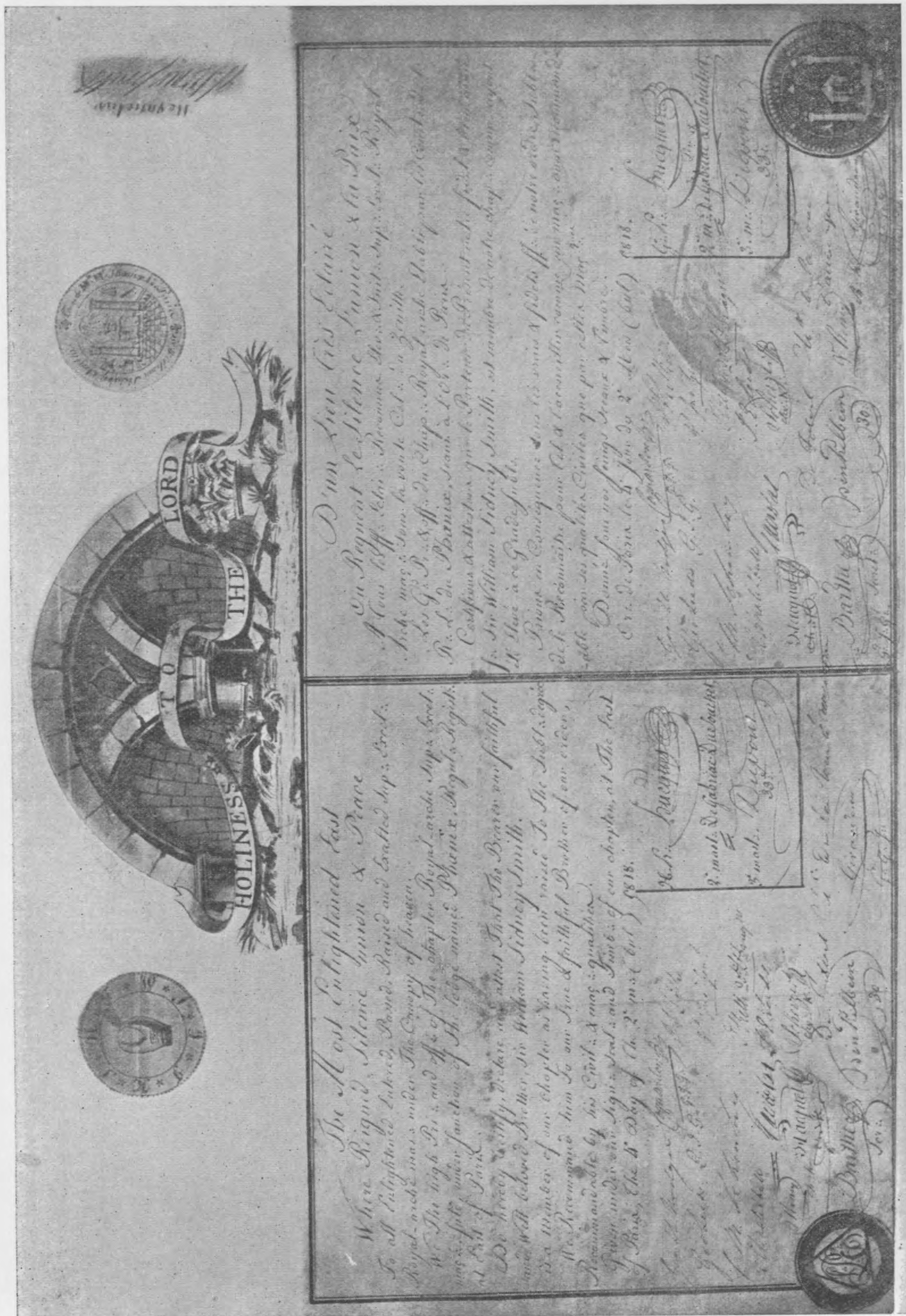
**The Royal Arch Certificate of Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.**—Most unexpectedly a Masonic Certificate has come to light, which was originally issued to a famous Englishman, viz., Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, the successful defender of Acre against Napoleon.

This interesting document was granted by a Paris R. A. Chapter in the year 1818. It is of parchment, 16½ inches by 11½ inches in size, and is made out in both French and English, some of the abbreviations in the latter language being curious.

The design is as follows:—

At the head of the Certificate is a large Arch in sepia, with a Square and Compasses and the words HOLINESS TO THE LORD. On the dexter side are the





R. A. Certificate issued to Sir Sidney Smith by the Phoenix Chapter, Paris.



following letters in a circle:—H.T.W.S.S.T.K.S. On the sinister side a Medal with a Masonic device, and the words “Temple M<sup>k</sup> M<sup>n</sup> Phœnix L. Paris.” Also *Ne Varietur*, with the signature *W. Sidney Smith*. The whole of the document is written by hand.

The English portion of the Certificate is as follows, *verbatim et literatim*:—

THE MOST ENLIGHTENED EAST.

WHERE REIGNED SILENCE, UNITY & PEACE.

To all Enlightened Entered, Passed, Raised and Exalted Sup.. Excel.. Royal-arche mas.. under the Canopy of heaven.

We The high Pri.. and off.. of The chapter Royal-arche Sup.. Excel.. maç.. held under sanction of The lodge named Phœnix, Regul.. Regist.. at East of Paris.

Do hereby Certify, declare and attest That The Bearer our faithful and well beloved Brother, *Sir William Sidney Smith* is a Member of our Chapter as having been raised To The Subl.. degree.

We Recommend him To our True & Faithful Brother of our order, Recommendable by his Civil & maç.. qualities.

Given under our Sign.. Seal.. and Timb.. of our chapter, at The East of Paris, the 4<sup>th</sup> day of the 2<sup>nd</sup> m.. (bul) 5818.

H. P.. *Hucquet*.

2 mast.. *De Gabriac Du Souchet*:

3 mast.. *Dupont*.



*Barthe*. Scr..

33<sup>e</sup>..

The French portion reads as follows:—

D'UN LIEU TRÈS ECLAIRÉ.

OU REGNENT LE SILENCE L'UNION & LA PAIX.

A Tous les ff.. Eclair.. Reconnus Elev.. & Init.. Sup.. Excel.. Royal Arche maç.. Sous la voute Cel.. du Zenith.

Les G<sup>d</sup>.. Pr.. & off.. du Chap.. Royal arche Etabli par les Const.. de la R.. L.. du Phœnix, seant à l'Or.. de Paris.

Certifions & attestons que le Porteur du Présent notre fidèle & bien aimé f.. *Sir William Sidney Smith* est membre de notre chap.. comme ayant été Elevé à ce Grade subl..

Prions en Conséquence tous les vrais & fidèles ff.. de notre ordre Subl.. de le Reconnaître pour Tel & l'accueillir comme un Maç.. aussi recommandables par ses qualités Civiles que par celles Mac<sup>ques</sup>..

Donné sous nos sinigs.. Sceaux & Timbre. Or.. de Paris le 4<sup>e</sup> Jour du 2<sup>e</sup> Mois (bul) 5818.

The Certificate is also signed by many officers and members of the Chapter. Among these appear the following English names, viz.:—Geo. Leeds, C. Knatchbull, J. E. Leeds, J. Kelly and J. S. Lillie.

Sir William Sidney Smith was born at Westminster in 1764, and having adopted the navy as his profession, he followed it with such success, that he was post-captain in the British Navy at the early age of nineteen.

Under Admiral Lord Hood he assisted at the destruction, in 1793, of French ships and stores at Toulon, but was subsequently taken prisoner at Havre.

After two years' confinement he succeeded in escaping to England, and was sent, in 1798, to the eastern Mediterranean in command of a small squadron. Here he undertook the defence of the Syrian fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, which was invested by Napoleon with 10,000 men. This place he held against repeated attacks, and Napoleon was compelled to raise the siege and retire to Egypt.

Smith was made rear-admiral in 1805, vice-admiral in 1810, and in 1821 was raised to the rank of full admiral.

He spent many years in France, being proficient in the French language and well introduced in French society. He resided in France from 1785 to 1787, accompanied the British Army to Paris in 1815, and died there in 1840, at his residence, No. 9, Rue d'Augesseau, aged 76.

Smith must have occupied a somewhat prominent position in the Craft in France, for the French correspondent of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, in announcing his death in 1840, says that his demise "had cast a gloom over Masonry in Paris." He also intimated his intention of contributing to the *Magazine* a biographical sketch of "this distinguished Mason," but which seems never to have appeared.<sup>1</sup>

It would be interesting if some details of the Masonic career of this sailor Brother could even now be collected, and placed on record.

J. T. THORP.

<sup>1</sup> *F.Q.R.*, 1840, pp. 240 and 388.

**Francis Commins.**—Bro. W. B. Hextall kindly calls attention to the fact that in the Churchyard of Breedon-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, a large slate slab covers the grave of Francis Commins. The inscription is as follows:—

Underneath this Tomb  
lyeth interred the body of  
MR. FRANCIS COMMINS  
Mason  
who was born in this parish  
Citizen and Liveryman  
of London  
Renter Warden of the Company of Masons  
Commissioner of His Majesty's Land Tax of the Parish  
of St. George's, Hanover Square  
who departed this life July 4<sup>th</sup>  
MDCCXXIV.  
Aged LVI. years.

The records of the Masons' Company of London shew that in 1724 Richard Lissiman was Renter Warden, and the name of Commins does not appear as such. Bro. Edward Conder suggests that he may have been appointed at the Midsummer Court, and so was *de jure* Renter Warden at the time of his death, which occurred on 4th July, just a few days after the appointment. At the September Court, when it is usual for the Wardens to be sworn in, the vacancy would be filled, and apparently Lissiman took office in his place.

The widow of Commins, who died 8th November, 1745, was buried in an adjoining grave, and her tombstone records that she, "in compliance with her husband's desire at his decease, gave three hundred pounds, and by her will bequeathed a further sum of £500 to the Parish of Breedon, the interest of which sums were appointed to pay a school-master for the education of the children of the poor of the said parish of Breedon."

W.J.S.

**Bro. Dring's List of Books containing References to Freemasonry.—**

To this list may be added the following:—

"THE MOTION OF FLUIDS, NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL. . . ." By M. Clare, A.M. London: Printed for EDWARD SYMON, over-against the *Royal-Exchange* in *Cornhill*: M.DCC.XXXV.

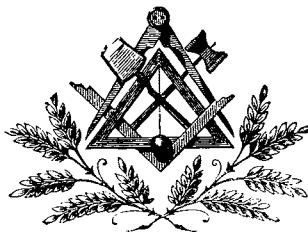
Dedicated to The Right Honourable THOMAS THYNNE, *Lord Viscount WEYMOUTH, Baron of WARMINSTER, Grand Master of the ANTIENT and HONOURABLE SOCIETY of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, &c., &c., &c.*

Martin Clare, the writer of this book, is the reputed author of the famous "Defence of Masonry," printed in 1730. He was Master of an Academy in Soho Square, London, as appears in his advertisement, at the end of the above book, of the third edition of his "Youth's Introduction to Trade and Business."

The only reference to Freemasonry I have traced in the book, is in the Dedication, where Clare refers to "your chearful Acceptance of the GRAND-MASTERSHIP of that most Antient and Reputable ORDER, over which your LORDSHIP was unanimously elected to preside."

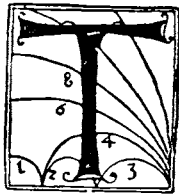
Also in the "Advertisement" is a reference to Dr. Desaguliers, who had favoured him with "free and friendly Conversations" on the subjects dealt with in this Treatise.

J. T. THORP.





## OBITUARY.



THE hand of Death has been heavy upon us, and the following valued members of our Correspondence Circle have passed away:—

**George Allen**, of 163, Ramsden Road, Balham, London, S.W., on 3rd April, 1914, at the advanced age of 88. He was initiated in St. Luke's Lodge No. 144 on 7th April, 1856, and was its senior Past Master. He was also a member of the Chapter of Industry No. 186. He joined our Correspondence Circle in September, 1887, being No. 109 on the Roll. The funeral took place at Norwood Cemetery.

**George Thomas Amphlett**, late of Cape Town, who died at Salisbury, Rhodesia, on 27th February, 1914, in his 63rd year. He was initiated in the Lodge De Goede Hoop No. 12 (D.C.) in 1891 and became its Presiding Master on St. John's Day, 1898; he received the "High Degrees" (Hooge Graden) recognized in the Netherlands (the Elu and Rose Croix) in the Chapter De Goede Hoop in 1892, and at a later date became an Officer of Provincial Grand Lodge as Junior Warden, serving the then usual term of three years in that capacity. He took an active part in the management of the Masonic Education Fund of South Africa, and was for many years a member of the small sub-committee which examines all petitions for assistance and enquires into the circumstances of each case. Bro. Amphlett had spent thirty-three years in the service of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., for the greater part of the time as Secretary to the General Managers, and while holding that position he had from time to time acted as Assistant General Manager. He was Chairman of the Council of the Institute of Bankers in South Africa from its inception: for one year he was its President, and as such delivered a valuable address to his fellow-members. He was a keen mountaineer and one of the most valued members of the Mountain Club of South Africa. He could pass on to others the enjoyment of climbing, for he often published vivid accounts of his experiences. A more serious excursion in a literary direction was the compilation of a history of the Bank in which he served. During the Boer War he was a Captain in the Capetown Town Guard. He retired from his banking duties at the beginning of February last, and had started on a tour round the World, which was cut short during its first stage—a visit to Rhodesia. His retirement was marked by presentations from the officers of the Bank and members of the Institute with which he was connected. Our Bro. C. Fred. Silberbauer sent the following verse to *South Africa*, in memory of his intimate friend and 'Masonic twin-brother':—

From many a mountain-top on earth hast thou  
Entranced beheld the earliest beams of light;  
But God's own radiance greets thy spirit now  
In realms which know nor weariness nor night.

Bro. Amphlett joined the Correspondence Circle in October 1891.

O.H.B.

**Raphael Benzecry**, 33, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London, W., of the Royal Lodge of Friendship No. 278, Gibraltar, Past District Grand Registrar of that District and a member of Calpean Chapter, attached to Lodge 278. He was in his 63rd year, and had spent the greater part of his life in Gibraltar. He was prominent in the Jewish community in London, and filled various positions in connection with Jewish charities. His death occurred on 19th March, 1914. He was a life member of our Correspondence Circle, which he joined in November, 1910.

**Arthur Carpenter**, of Elmsleigh, Staines, Middlesex, on 12th February, 1914, in his 53rd year. He was initiated in the Staines Lodge No. 2536, becoming Master in 1907. But it was perhaps with the Derwent Lodge No. 40, of Hastings, his birth-place, that he had the closest connection. His father had been Master in 1857, and Bro. Arthur Carpenter joined the Lodge, and became W.M. in the Centenary year, 1913. In this capacity he welcomed our members on their visit to Hastings in June last year. He prepared a very interesting account of the Derwent Lodge entitled "Landmarks in the Records of the Derwent Lodge No. 40, 1813-1913," which was printed as a souvenir of the Centenary meeting. Bro. Carpenter also belonged to many other Lodges. He was appointed Provincial Grand Secretary for Middlesex in 1908 and filled the office with conspicuous zeal. He was A.G.D.C. of Bucks in 1906, and A.G.D.C. in Grand Lodge in 1911. As a Royal Arch Mason, he was exalted in the Jerusalem Chapter No. 185 in 1896, was Prov. G.J. of Middlesex in 1908, and in 1909 took up the duties of Prov. G. Scribe E. In 1911 he was appointed Grand Standard Bearer of England (R.A.). Many other Masonic degrees claimed Bro. Carpenter's attention. By profession he was a solicitor, and he held several public offices, besides being much interested in rowing and yachting. He was a keen lover of the drama and a member of the Playgoers Club. His burial took place at Hastings. Bro. Carpenter joined our Correspondence Circle in June, 1900.

**George Coborn Caster**, of Peterborough, on 12th January, 1914. He was born on 2nd February, 1850, initiated in St. Peter's Lodge No. 442 in 1880, became W.M. in 1890, was appointed Prov. G. Sword Bearer in 1885 and Prov. Grand Warden in 1893. In the R.A. he was exalted in St. Peter's Chapter No. 442 in 1882, was Z. in 1893 and 1899, was appointed Prov. A.G. Sojourner in 1887, Prov. G.J. in 1894 and 1906, and also took many other degrees. He joined the Correspondence Circle of this Lodge in March, 1892.

**Dr. Christian David Ginsburg**, of Oakthorpe, Palmer's Green, London, N., on 7th March, 1914, a member of the Richard Eve Lodge No. 2772, and of our Correspondence Circle from January, 1910. Dr. Ginsburg was famous as a learned Orientalist and a great Hebrew scholar, and was one of the most indefatigable of the modern Hebraists. He was born at Warsaw on 25th December, 1831, and was educated at the Rabbinic College in that city. He published in 1862 a volume on the literature of the Karaite Jews, and wrote many other similar works, dealing with Jewish and Bible history. The great work of his life was the publication of the *Massorah*, an exposition of the Massoretic annotations to the Hebrew Bible by a learned mediæval scholar. Only two volumes of this important book had been

issued when Dr. Ginsburg died. He also contributed many articles to Dictionaries and Encyclopædias of Bible History, and was the possessor of a most interesting collection of old German printed Bibles. The interment took place at Southgate Cemetery.

**Hugh Marcus Hobbs**, Lloyds', London, E.C., in March, 1913. He was P.Prov. G.W., and P. Prov. G.J., Surrey, and joined our Correspondence Circle in January, 1890.

**James Hodson**, of Mill House, Robertsbridge, Sussex, on 17th January, 1914, a member of the Correspondence Circle since May, 1892, Past Master of the Abbey Lodge No. 1184, Battle, and P.Prov. Grand S.B., Sussex.

**Dr. Eugene Woodworth McCord**, 962, West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A., who became a member of our Correspondence Circle in June, 1908. He was born at Warrenham, Pennsylvania, on 16th January, 1854, and initiated in the Border Lodge No. 406, at Rock Rapids, Iowa, in 1881. He was Master of the Capital City Lodge No. 217 (Minnesota) for four years; and was exalted in the Summit Chapter No. 45 (Minnesota). Subsequently he became an Hon. 33°. His death occurred on 21st December, 1913, and he was accorded a Masonic funeral.

**Frank Maidment**, of 100, Glenferry Road, Kew, Victoria, Australia, a member of Inverell Lodge No. 48, New South Wales, on 15th January, 1914. He joined our Correspondence Circle in June, 1909.

**Charles Fitzgerald Matier**, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C., on 24th February, 1914. Bro. Matier, who had reached his 74th year, was initiated into Freemasonry under the Scottish Constitution in the St. Clair Lodge No. 349, Edinburgh, where he took the three Craft degrees on 15th April, 1863. He joined the English Constitution in the Derby Lodge No. 1055, at Cheetham, Manchester, in 1869, thus commencing a long and interesting career, which culminated in 1899 with his promotion as P. Dep. G.D.C. in Grand Lodge. He attained to equal eminence in the R.A., to which he was exalted in 1868 in the Edinburgh Chapter No. 1 (S.C.). In 1880 he joined the St. John Chapter No. 221, Bolton, Lancashire, and in 1887 was appointed P. Dep. G.D.C. (R.A.). It was his work in connection with the Mark degree that brought him prominently before the Masonic World. Through this and other 'side' degrees, having their headquarters at Mark Masons' Hall, he became known almost universally. In 1869 he became first Master of the St. Andrew's Mark Lodge No. 22, which was formed under the Scottish Constitution, but came under the English Constitution about 1872. In 1887 he was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary and Secretary of the Mark Benevolent Fund, and in 1889, when the office became vacant, he was made Grand Secretary of the Mark degree. Other degrees claimed his especial attention, and he was a member of the 33°, A. and A.R. He was also Grand Secretary of the Allied Degrees from 1884, and Grand Recorder of the Knights of the Red Cross

of Constantine from 1891. He joined the St. George's Preceptory, Knights Templar, in 1886, and subsequently wrote an interesting history of the Preceptory. In 1896 he became Grand Vice-Chancellor, K.T. He also held the office of Honorary Past Grand Warden of Greece. He had been associated with this Lodge for many years, joining the Correspondence Circle in June, 1888. The interment took place at Highgate Cemetery.

**James Stephen Norton**, of 8, Broad Street, Hereford, on 12th March, 1914. This brother, who was 64 years of age, was initiated in the Palladian Lodge No. 120 in October, 1881, becoming its W.M. in 1889. He was Secretary of the Lodge from 1901 to his death. In 1893 he was appointed Prov. G.D., and in 1908 Prov. G.W. He joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1900.

**Dr. T. Frederick Pearse**, for some years Librarian of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal, in which he took much interest. He retired from the position last year on account of ill-health, and his death took place at Torquay on 14th April, 1914.

**Reuben Henry Penney**, of 1, Mayrick Road, Sheerness, Kent, on 29th March, 1914. He was a member of the Constitutional Lodge No. 55, the Earl Strafford Lodge No. 3500, and the Upton Chapter No. 1227. He was elected a member of our Correspondence Circle in October, 1913.

**George Josiah Pinckard**, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A., an early member of the Correspondence Circle, which he joined in May, 1887, being No. 76 on the list. He was Representative of the Grand Lodge of England at the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and Past Grand High Priest in the R.A. Bro. Pinckard, who was 84 years of age, was burnt to death by a sad accident on 9th February, 1914.

**Martin Pulvermann**, of 10, Church Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E., of the Royal Athelstan Lodge No. 19, who joined our Correspondence Circle in October, 1895. His death occurred in November, 1910.

**Robert Clay Sudlow**, Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., on 17th February, 1914. Bro. Sudlow was born on 10th January, 1846, at Liverpool, and in 1879 became business Manager of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., in which capacity he attained distinction in the commercial life of the City of London. He was initiated in the Croydon Lodge of Concord No. 463 in 1877, and two years later became a Founder of the Clapham Lodge No. 1818. He was first Master of the Eastes Lodge No. 1965, Bromley, Kent. In that Province he was appointed Prov. G. Deacon, and was three times honoured with rank in Grand Lodge—in 1890 as Grand Standard Bearer, in 1901 as P.A.G.D.C., and in 1910 as Past Grand Deacon. In the R.A., he was exalted in the Royal Middlesex Chapter No. 1194, was P. Prov. G. Scribe N. of Middlesex, and P.A.G. Sojourner in Grand Chapter. It was as an exponent of the ritual of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement that Bro. Sudlow

was best known to his Masonic brethren. He was elected a member of the Committee of that body in 1883. and on Bro. Thomas Fenn's retirement became the leading member. Until the time of his death he was a most assiduous worker in the Lodge. He became a member of our Correspondence Circle in October, 1892. The funeral took place at Norwood.

**John Engelbert Wiberg,** 35, Old Bond Street, London. W., on 18th March, 1913, a Past Master of the Selwyn Lodge No. 1901 and J. of the Selwyn Chapter. He was a member of our Correspondence Circle from November, 1906.



PUBLICATIONS.

ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.

COMPLETE SETS OF THE TRANSACTIONS.—Very few complete sets of *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, Vols. I to XXVI. now remain unsold. Prices may be obtained on application to the Secretary. Each volume will be accompanied so far as possible, with the St. John's Card of the corresponding year; but the Cards for 1887 and 1892 are no longer available.

ODD VOLUMES.—Such copies of Volumes as remain over after completing sets, are on sale to members at 12s. 6d. per volume. Vols. I., III., VI., VII., VIII., and XIX. are, however, only sold in complete sets.

The principal contents of these volumes are as under, but many shorter articles, as well as reviews, notes and queries, biographic, and obituary notices, &c., will also be found in each volume.

Vol. I., 1886-1888 (*not sold separately*). On Some Old Scottish Customs, *R. F. Gould*; The Steinmetz Theory Critically Examined, *G. W. Speth*; An Early Version of the Hiramic Legend, *Prof. T. Hayter Lewis*; Freemasonry and Hermeticism, *Rev. A. F. A. Woodford*; On the Orientation of Temples, *Sir C. Warren*; Connecting Links between Ancient and Modern Freemasonry, *W. J. Hughan*; The Religion of Freemasonry illuminated by the Kabbalah, *Dr. W. Wynn Westcott*; English Freemasonry before the Era of Grand Lodges, *R. F. Gould*; Threefold Division of Temples, *W. Simpson*; The Unrecognised Lodges and Degrees of Freemasonry, *J. Yarker*; A Word on the Legends of the Compagnonnage, Part I., *W. H. Rylands*; Two New Versions of the Old Charges, *G. W. Speth*; Scottish Freemasonry before the Era of Grand Lodges, *G. W. Speth*; The Roman Legend of the Quatuor Coronati, *S. Russell Forbes*; An Attempt to Classify the Old Charges of the British Masons, *Dr. W. Begemann*; Masters' Lodges, *J. Lane*; "Quatuor Coronati" Abroad, *G. W. Speth*; Scottish Freemasonry in the Present Era, *E. Macbean*; Notes on the Relations between the Grand Lodges of England and Sweden in the last Century, *C. Kupferschmidt*; &c.

Vol. II., 1889. The Worship of Death, *W. Simpson*; The Compagnonnage, Part II.; Hogarth's Picture, "Night," *W. H. Rylands*; Foundation of Modern Freemasonry, *G. W. Speth*; Freemasonry in Rotterdam 120 years ago, *J. P. Vaillant*; Origin of Freemasonry, *B. Cramer*; Grand Lodge at York, *T. B. Whytehead*; Free and Freemason, *F. F. Schnitzer*; &c.

Vol. III., 1890 (*not sold separately*). The Antiquity of Masonic Symbolism, *R. F. Gould*; Evidence of the Steinmetz Esoterics, *F. F. Schnitzer*; A Symbolic Chart of 1789, *G. W. Speth*; Masonic Character of the Roman Villa at Morton, Isle of Wight, *Col. J. F. Crease, C.B.*; Masonry and Masons' Marks, *Prof. T. Hayter Lewis*; Masons' Marks, *Dr. W. Wynn Westcott*, *F. F. Schnitzer*; Mummies and Guisers, *W. Simpson*; Mosaics at Morton, *S. Russell Forbes*; Freemasonry in Holland, *F. J. W. Crowe*; The Grand Lodge of Hungary, *L. de Malcovich*; Brahminical Initiation, *W. Simpson*; A Masonic Curriculum, *G. W. Speth*; Freemasonry in America, *C. P. MacCalla*; A Forgotten Rival of Freemasonry—The Noble Order of Bucks, *W. H. Rylands*; Naymus Græcus, *Wyatt Papworth*; Formation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, *E. Macbean*; &c.

Vol. IV., 1891. The Druses and Freemasonry, *Rev. Haskett Smith*; Freemasonry in Austria and Hungary, (*continued in Vols. V. to IX.*) *L. de Malcovich*; Freemasonry in Holland, *Dr. H. W. Dieperink*, *J. P. Vaillant*, *F. J. W. Crowe*; The Svastika, *Mrs. Murray-Aynsley*; Martin Clare; Albert Pike, *R. F. Gould*; Masonic Landmarks among the Hindus, *Rev. P. J. Oliver Minos*; Unidentified MSS., *W. J. Hughan*; The Alban and Athelstan Legends; Naymus Græcus, *C. C. Howard*; Masonic Musicians, *Dr. W. A. Barrett*; A Masonic-built City, *Dr. S. Russell Forbes*; Old Lodge at Lincoln *W. Dixon*; The William Watson MS., *Dr. W. Begemann*; Legend of Sethos, *Sir B. W. Richardson*; Cobham Church, *W. M. Bywater*; Royal Arch Masonry, *W. J. Hughan*; An Early Home of Masonry, *W. F. Vernon*; &c.

Vol. V., 1892. The Noose Symbol, *W. Simpson*; Freemasonry in Holland, *J. P. Vaillant*, *Dr. Dieperink*, *J. D. Oortman-Gerlings*; Masonic Clothing, *F. J. W. Crowe*; The Craft Legend, *Dr. Begemann*; Masonic Genius of Robert Burns, *Sir B. W. Richardson*; Freemasons and the Laws of the Realm, *W. Fooks*; Thomas Manningham, *R. F. Gould*; The Proper Names of Masonic Tradition, *Rev. C. J. Ball*; Date of Origin of Grand Lodge (Antients) 1751, *John Lane*; The Masonic Apron, *W. H. Rylands*; The Assembly, *R. F. Gould*; &c.

Vol. VI., 1893 (*not sold separately*). *W. M. Williams*, *Sir B. W. Richardson*; The Tabernacle, *Rev. C. H. Malden*, *Dr. W. Wynn Westcott*; Sikh Initiation; Consecration of a Parsee Priest, *W. Simpson*; The Tracing Board in Oriental and Medieval Masonry, *C. Purdon Clarke*; Ancient Stirling Lodge; Old Charges, *W. J. Hughan*; *Rev. W. Stukeley*; *Dr. Robert Plot*, *R. F. Gould*; The Assembly, *G. W. Speth*, *Dr. Begemann*; Masonic Clothing, *F. J. W. Crowe*; &c.

Vol. VII., 1894 (*not sold separately*). From Labour to Refreshment, *W. F. Vernon*; Continental Jewels and Medals, *F. J. W. Crowe*; The Rosicrucians, *Dr. W. Wynn Westcott*; Masters' Lodge at Exeter, *W. J. Hughan*; Master Masons to Crown of Scotland, *E. Macbean*; The True Text of MS. Constitutions, *W. H. Upton*; Random Courses of Scottish Masonry, *J. McIntyre North*; Medical Profession and Freemasonry, *R. F. Gould*; &c.

Vol. VIII., 1895 (*not sold separately*). The Arch and Temple in Dundee, *Thomas A. Lindsay*; The Hon. Miss St. Leger, *E. Conder, jun.*; Notes on Irish Freemasonry, *Dr. Chetwode Crawley*; Some Masonic Symbols, *W. H. Rylands*; Duke of Wharton, and the Gormogons, *R. F. Gould*; The Cabeiri, *G. FitzGibbon*; Early Lodges and Warrants, *J. Lane*; The two Saints John Legend, *Dr. Chetwode Crawley*; Death and the Freemason, *E. J. Barron*; &c.

Vol. IX., 1896. Notes on Irish Freemasonry, *Dr. Chetwode Crawley*; The Masons' Company, *E. Conder, jun.*; German Freemasonry, *G. Greiner*, *C. Wiebe*, *C. Kupferschmidt*; Law of Dakhil, *S. T. Klein*; A Curious Historical Error, *Dr. W. Barlow*; Bibliography of the Old Charges, *W. J. Hughan*; &c.

Vol. X., 1897. *Sir B. W. Richardson*, *R. F. Gould*; Free and Freemasonry, *G. W. Speth*; Furniture of Shakespeare Lodge, *J. J. Rainey*; Lodge at Mons, *G. Jottrand*; Masonic Contract, *W. J. Hughan*; Masonic Symbolism, *J. W. Horsley*; The Great Symbol, *S. T. Klein*; The Three Degrees, *W. J. Hughan*; *J. H. Drummond*, *R. F. Gould*; Masonic Medals, *G. L. Shackles*; The Kirkwall Scroll, *Rev. J. B. Craven*; &c.

Vol. XI., 1898. Bodleian Masonic MSS., *Dr. Chetwode Crawley*; Hidden Mysteries, *S. T. Klein*; Two Degrees Theory, *G. W. Speth*; Order of the Temple, *J. Yarker*; Freemasonry in Greece, *N. Philon*; Charles II. and Masonry, *E. Conder, jun.*; Batty Langley on Geometry, *Henry Lovegrove*; Robert Samber, *E. Armitage*; Sussex Notes, *W. H. Rylands*; The John T. Thorp MS., *W. J. Hughan*; &c.

Vol. XII., 1899. T. Hayter Lewis, *C. Purdon Clarke*; English Lodge at Bordeaux, *G. W. Speth*; Intimations of Immortality, *J. W. Horsley*; West African Secret Societies, *H. E. Fitz Gerald Marriott*; Leicester Masonry, *G. W. Speth*; Descriptions of King Solomon's Temple, *S. P. Johnston*; Jacob Jehudah Leon, *Dr. Chetwode Crawley*; Establishment of Grand Lodge of Ireland, *Dr. W. Begemann*; *W. Simpson*, *E. Macbean*; Vestigia Quatuor Coronatorum, *C. Purdon Clarke*; &c.

Vol. XIII., 1900. The York Grand Lodge, John Lane, W. J. Hugan; The Chevalier Burnes, R. F. Gould; Prince Hall's Letter Book, W. H. Upton; The 31st Foot and Masonry in West Florida, R. F. Gould; Quator Coronati in Belgium, Count Goblet d'Alviella; Relics of the Grand Lodge at York, T. B. Whytehead; The Sackville Medal, Dr. Chetwode Crawley; Chivalric Freemasonry in the British Isles, Sir Charles A. Cameron; Inaugural Address, E. Conder, jun.; &c.

Vol. XIV., 1901. The Alnwick Lodge Minutes, W. H. Rylands; The 47th Proposition, T. Greene, W. H. Rylands; Military Masonry, R. F. Gould; The Miracle Play, E. Conder, jun.; The "Settegest" Grand Lodge of Germany, G. W. Speth; In Memoriam—G. W. Speth; Sir Walter Besant, W. H. Rylands; Nayms Grecus, G. W. Speth; Marcus Græcus Eversus, Dr. Chetwode Crawley; Leicestershire Masonry, E. Conder, jun.; Remarks on the "Sloane Family," Dr. W. Begemann; The "Testament of Solomon," Rev. W. E. Windle; Antony Sayer, A. F. Culvert; "Wheeler's Lodge," Dr. Chetwode Crawley; &c.

Vol. XV., 1902. Sir Peter Lewys, H. F. Berry; Sir John Doyle, Theodore Sutton Parvin, R. F. Gould; Building of Culham Bridge, W. H. Rylands; Solomon's Seal and the Shield of David, J. W. Horsley; The Gormogon Medal, G. L. Shackles; Coins of the Grand Masters of the Order of Malta, G. L. Shackles; Samuel Beltz, E. A. Elbhenchite; Two French Documents, W. H. Rylands; The Westleys and Irish Freemasonry, Dr. Chetwode Crawley; Summer Outing—Norwich, F. J. Rebman; Charter Incorporating the Trades of Gateshead, W. H. Rylands; The Reception (Initiation) of a Templar; Secret Societies, E. J. Castle; Early Irish Certificates, Dr. Chetwode Crawley; The Old Swallow Lodge, J. Yarker; Craft Guilds of Norwich, J. C. Tingey; &c.

Vol. XVI., 1903. Some Notes on the Legends of Masonry, W. H. Rylands; Masonic Certificates of the Netherlands, E. J. W. Crowe; The Degrees of Pure and Ancient Freemasonry, R. F. Gould; A Curious Old Illuminated Magic Roll, W. J. Hugan; Order of Masonic Merit, W. J. Hugan; Notes on Irish Freemasonry, No. VII., Dr. Chetwode Crawley; William of Wykeham, E. Conder, jun.; Three Great Masonic Lights, R. F. Gould; Philo Musica et Architectura Societas Apollini, R. F. Gould; A French Prisoners' Lodge, F. J. W. Crowe; The Magic Scroll (text and facsimile); Royal Templar Certificate of 1779, J. Yarker; The Patent of a Russian Grand Lodge, 1815, J. Yarker; A Curious Carbonari Certificate, F. J. W. Crowe; A "Pompe Funèbre," John T. Thorp; Order of St. John of Jerusalem, W. H. Rylands; Freemasonry in Gounod's Opera, Irene the Queen of Sheba, John T. Thorp; The Ionic Lodge, No. 227, London, W. John Songhurst; Knights Templars, F. H. Goldney; Speth Memorial Fund; Chichester Certificates, 18th century, John T. Thorp; Summer Outing—Lincoln, W. John Songhurst; The Chevalier D'Eon, Dr. Chetwode Crawley; The Magic Roll, Dr. W. Wynn Westcott; &c.

Vol. XVII., 1904. Colours in Freemasonry, F. J. W. Crowe; Dr. Robert Fludd, E. Armitage; Minutes of an Extinct Lodge, E. A. T. Breed; Budrum Castle, Admiral Sir A. H. Markham; The Very Ancient Clermont Chapter; The High Grades in Bristol and Bath, J. Yarker; The "Chetwode Crawley" MS., W. J. Hugan; Irish Certificates, S. O. Bingham, W. John Songhurst; Accounts of Re-building St. Paul's Cathedral, Canon J. W. Horsley, Andrew Oliver; Summer Outing—Worcester, W. John Songhurst; The Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Dr. Chetwode Crawley; A Glance at the Records of Two Extinct Hull Lodges, G. L. Shackles; Templaria et Hospitalaria, L. de Malczovich; The Government of the Lodge, Canon J. W. Horsley; Notes on Irish Freemasonry, No. VIII., Dr. Chetwode Crawley; &c.

Vol. XVIII., 1905. The Rev. James Anderson and the Earls of Buchan, J. T. Thorp; The "Marencourt" Cup and Ancient Square, H. F. Berry; The Rev. Dr. Anderson's Non-Masonic Writings, Dr. Chetwode Crawley; Speculative Members included in Bishop Cosin's Charter incorporating the Trades of Gateshead, 1671, St. Maur; The Kipperah, or Bora; An Unrecorded Grand Lodge, H. Sadler; Origin of Masonic Knight Templary in the United Kingdom, W. J. Hugan; Jean-Baptiste Marie Ragon, W. John Songhurst; Moses Mendez, Grand Steward, J. P. Simpson; Mock Masonry in the Eighteenth Century, Dr. Chetwode Crawley; Masonic Chivalry, J. Littleton; Some Fresh Light on the Old Bengal Lodges, Rev. W. K. Firminger; A Newly Discovered Version of the Old Charges, F. W. Levander; An Old York Templar Charter, J. Yarker; The Naimus Grecus Legend, I., E. H. Dring; Summer Outing—Chester, W. John Songhurst; Contemporary Comments on the Freemasonry of the Eighteenth Century, Dr. Chetwode Crawley; Rev. Fearon Fallows, M.A., W. F. Lamonby; A Forgotten Masonic Charity, F. J. W. Crowe; &c.

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Of these Masonic Reprints, consisting mainly of exquisite facsimiles, a few copies in each case of the following volumes are still in stock. Vols. I., II., III., IV., V. and VIII. are out of print.

### QUATUOR CORONATORUM ANTIGRAPHA.

Vol. I. (out of print) contains:—

- Facsimile and Transcript of the "Masonic Poem" MS.** Bib. Reg. 17 A. 1. (*British Museum*). This MS. is the earliest document (circa 1390) in existence, in any tongue, relating to Freemasonry. It was first published in 1841 by J. Orchard Halliwell with a facsimile of four lines, and again in 1844 with a facsimile of the first page. The MS. was at once translated into several languages, causing great interest throughout the Craft.
- Facsimile and Transcript of "Urbanitatis"** Cott. MS., Caligula A. II., fol. 88. (*British Museum*).
- Facsimile and Transcript from "Instructions for a Parish Priest,"** Cott. MS., Claudius A. II., fol. 127. (*British Museum*). These two old MSS. contain passages identical with some of those which appear in the "Poem."
- "The Plain Dealer,"** No. 51, Monday, September 14th. 1724. An article on the Freemasons, concluding with the celebrated letters on the "Gormogons." This is reproduced from the copy presented to the Lodge by Bro. Ramsden Riley. Portions of the article were printed in "The Grand Mystery," 2nd edition, 1725.
- "An Ode to the Grand Khaibar,"** 1726. This reproduction is also made from the copy in the Lodge Library presented by Bro. T. B. Whytehead, no other copy being known to exist. The Khaibarites were apparently a somewhat similar Society to the Gormogons, and were equally the rivals of the Freemasons.
- "A Defence of Masonry,"** The Free Mason's Pocket Companion, 2nd edition, 1738. (*Grand Lodge of England Library*).
- "Brother Euclid's Letter to the Author,"** The New Book of Constitutions, . . . by James Anderson, D.D. London, . . . 1738. (*Grand Lodge of England Library*).
- A Commentary** on the "Masonic Poem," "Urbanitatis," and "Instructions for a Parish Priest," by Bro. R. F. Gould.
- Maps and Glossary.**

In Vols. II. to VI. is reproduced a series of the MS. Constitutions or "Old Charges," which fully represents the various "families" into which all known copies of these interesting documents have been classified by Dr. Begemann.

Vol. II. (out of print) contains:—

- Facsimile and Transcript of the "Matthew Cooke MS."** Add. MS., 23198 (*British Museum*), with Commentary thereon by Bro. G. W. Speth. This MS. is believed to have been written about the beginning of the 15th century. It is next in point of date to the "Regius MS." (Masonic Poem) published in Vol. I. and is probably equal to it in interest.
- Facsimile and Transcript of the "Lansdowne MS."** No. 98, art. 48, f. 276 b. (*British Museum*). The late Mr. Bond estimated the date of this MS. at about 1600, but as it is believed to have formed part of the collection of Lord Burghley, who died A.D. 1598, its age is probably greater.
- Facsimile and Transcript of the "Harleian MS."** No. 1942. (*British Museum*). The question of the date of this MS. is all-important and has given rise to much discussion. Mr. Bond and others ascribe it to the beginning of the 17th century, though other commentators such as Bro. Gould believe that the contents are scarcely compatible with that theory.

Vol. III. (out of print) contains:—

- Facsimile of the "Harleian MS."** No. 2054, fo. 22. (*British Museum*). With Introduction and Transcript. This MS. is of the 17th century and contains, besides the usual legends and laws, a curious list of payments made "to be mason," also the Freemasons' oath in the handwriting of Randle Holme, the herald and antiquary.
- Facsimile of the "Sloane MS."** No. 3848. (*British Museum*). With Introduction and Transcript.
- Facsimile of the "Sloane MS."** No. 3323. (*British Museum*). With Introduction and Transcript. The dates of these two MSS. are 1646 and 1649 respectively.
- Facsimile of the "William Watson MS."** Roll. (*Masonic Library, Province of West Yorkshire, Leeds*). With Introduction, Transcript, and Commentary by Bro. C. C. Howard. For many reasons this is one of the most interesting and important in the series of "Old Charges" which has yet been discovered. It is dated 1637, and is the only one shewing signs of derivation from the celebrated "Matthew Cooke MS."
- Facsimile (one page) of the "Cama MS."** With Introduction and Transcript. This MS. is in the possession of the Lodge, and has not before been published in any form. It supplies a link long missing between the "Grand Lodge" and "Spencer" families of these old writings.

Vol. IV. (out of print) contains:—

- Facsimile of the "Grand Lodge No. 1, MS."** Roll. (*Grand Lodge Library*). With Introduction and Transcript. This Roll is dated 25th December, 1583, is the oldest one extant with a date attached, presumably the third or fourth oldest known, and its text is of especial value, inasmuch that in Dr. Begemann's classification it gives a name to the most important family of these documents and to the most important branch of that family.
- Facsimile of the "Grand Lodge No. 2, MS."** Roll. (*Grand Lodge Library*). With Introduction and Transcript. The great value of this MS. apart from its beauty, lies in the fact that it corroborates the text of the Harleian MS. (see Vol. II.), whose authority has been severely called in question by some students.
- Facsimile of the "Buchanan MS."** Roll. (*Grand Lodge Library*). With Introduction and Transcript. This has once before been printed (in Gould's "History.") Its date would presumably be about 1670.
- Facsimile of "The Beginning and First Foundation of the Most Worthy Craft of Masonry . . . Printed for Mrs. Dodd . . . 1739."** With Introduction. This print is so rare that in addition to the copy in the Library of Grand Lodge, from which our facsimile is taken, only two others are known to exist, and both of these are in the U.S.A.
- Facsimile (two pages) of the "Harris No. 2 MS."** (*Bound up with a copy of the "Freemasons' Calendar for 1739, in the British Museum, Ephemerides, pp. 2493, &c."*) With Introduction and Transcript. Although of so late a date the additions to the ordinary text presented by this version are of great interest and curiosity.

Vol. V. (*out of print*), contains:—

**Facsimile and Transcript of the Scarborough MS. Roll of the Constitutions.** This MS. dates previous to 1705, and bears a beautifully coloured coat of the Masons' Arms, besides a valuable endorsement of Makings in the year 1705. It is in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and was kindly entrusted to us by the Grand Master for the purpose of reproduction.

**Facsimile and Transcript of the Phillipp's No. 1 MS.** A beautiful MS. in two colours of the 17th century.

**Facsimile (partial) and Transcript of the Phillipp's No. II. MS.** Very similar to the above.

**Facsimile (partial) and Transcript of the Phillipp's No. III. MS.** Early 18th century, and has never been published in any form. The above three MSS. are now in the possession of the Rev. J. E. A. Fenwick, Cheltenham.

Vol. VI., price £1 1s., contains:—

**Facsimile of the so-called Inigo Jones MS.,** formerly in the library of our late Bro. Woodford, and now in the collection of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire. It is a specially beautiful MS., rubricated throughout, and has a curious frontispiece, signed Inigo Jones, and dated 1607.

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Vol. VII., (nearly exhausted), price £1 1s., contains:—

A photo-lithographic facsimile of "**The New Book of Constitutions,**" by Dr. Anderson, 1738, with an introduction by Bro. W. J. Hughan, P.G.D. This is one of the rarest, and to the student one of the most important books in the whole range of Masonic literature, giving as it does, the earliest account of the first twenty-one years of the Grand Lodge of England. Our facsimile is taken from the copy in the library of the late Bro. J. E. Le Feuvre, who kindly lent it for the purpose, and is an exact reproduction, and not a mere imitation in old-faced type.

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April, 1914.

# Quatuor Coronati Lodge,

NO. 2076, LONDON.



## SECRETARY:

W. JOHN SONGHURST, *F.C.I.S.*, P.A.G.D.C.

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## Quatuor Coronatorum

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



EDITED FOR THE COMMITTEE BY W. H. RYLANDS, F.S.A.,<sup>r</sup> P.A.G.D.C.,  
and W. J. SONGHURST, P.A.G.D.C.

VOLUME XXVII. PART 2.

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

1914.

## THE QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE No. 2076, LONDON,

*was warranted on the 28th November, 1884, in order*

- 1.—To provide a centre and bond of union for Masonic Students.
- 2.—To attract intelligent Masons to its meetings, in order to imbue them with a love for Masonic research.
- 3.—To submit the discoveries or conclusions of students to the judgment and criticism of their fellows by means of papers read in Lodge.
- 4.—To submit these communications and the discussions arising thereon to the general body of the Craft by publishing, at proper intervals, the Transactions of the Lodge in their entirety.
- 5.—To tabulate concisely, in the printed Transactions of the Lodge, the progress of the Craft throughout the World.
- 6.—To make the English-speaking Craft acquainted with the progress of Masonic study abroad, by translations (in whole or part) of foreign works.
- 7.—To reprint scarce and valuable works on Freemasonry, and to publish Manuscripts, &c.
- 8.—To form a Masonic Library and Museum.
- 9.—To acquire permanent London premises, and open a reading-room for the members.

The membership is limited to forty, in order to prevent the Lodge becoming unwieldy.

No members are admitted without a high literary, artistic, or scientific qualification.

The annual subscription is one guinea, and the fees for initiation and joining are twenty guineas and five guineas respectively.

The funds are wholly devoted to Lodge and literary purposes, and no portion is spent in refreshment. The members usually dine together after the meetings, but at their own individual cost. Visitors, who are cordially welcome, enjoy the option of partaking—on the same terms—of a meal at the common table.

The stated meetings are the first Friday in January, March, May, and October, St. John's Day (in Harvest), and the 8th November (Feast of the Quatuor Coronati).

At every meeting an original paper is read, which is followed by a discussion.

The Transactions of the Lodge, *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, are published towards the end of April, July, and December in each year. They contain a summary of the business of the Lodge, the full text of the papers read in Lodge together with the discussions, many essays communicated by the brethren but for which no time can be found at the meetings, biographies, historical notes, reviews of Masonic publications, notes and queries, obituary, and other matter. They are profusely illustrated and handsomely printed.

The Antiquarian Reprints of the Lodge, *Quatuor Coronatorum Antigrapha*, appear at undefined intervals, and consist of facsimiles of documents of Masonic interest with commentaries or introductions by brothers well informed on the subjects treated of.

The St. John's Card is a symbolic plate, conveying a greeting to the members, and is issued on or about the 27th December of each year. It forms the frontispiece to a list of the members of the Lodge and of the Correspondence Circle, with their Masonic rank and addresses, and is of uniform size with the Transactions with which it is usually bound up as an appendix.

The Library has now been arranged in the offices at No. 52, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, where Members of both Circles may consult the books on application to the Secretary.

To the Lodge is attached an outer or

### CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.

This was inaugurated in January, 1887, and now numbers about 3500 members, comprising many of the most distinguished brethren of the Craft, such as Masonic Students and Writers, Grand Masters, Grand Secretaries, and nearly 800 Grand Lodges, Supreme Councils, Private Lodges, Libraries and other corporate bodies.

The members of our Correspondence Circle are placed on the following footing:—

- 1.—The summonses convoking the meetings are posted to them regularly. They are entitled to attend all the meetings of the Lodge whenever convenient to themselves, but, unlike the members of the Inner Circle, their attendance is not even morally obligatory. When present they are entitled to take part in the discussions on the papers read before the Lodge, and to introduce their personal friends. They are not visitors at our Lodge meetings, but rather associates of the Lodge.
- 2.—The printed Transactions of the Lodge are posted to them as issued.
- 3.—The St. John's Card is sent to them annually.
- 4.—They are, equally with the full members, entitled to subscribe for the other publications of the Lodge, such as those mentioned under No. 7 above.

5.—Papers from Correspondence Members are gratefully accepted, and as far as possible, recorded in the Transactions.

6.—They are accorded free admittance to our Library and Reading Rooms.

A Candidate for Membership in the Correspondence Circle is subject to no qualification, literary, artistic, or scientific. His election takes place at the Lodge-meeting following the receipt of his application.

Brethren elected to the Correspondence Circle pay a joining fee of twenty-one shillings, which includes the subscription to the following 30th November.

The annual subscription is only half-a-guinea (10s. 6d.), and is renewable each December for the following year. Brethren joining us late in the year suffer no disadvantage, as they receive all the Transactions previously issued in the same year.

It will thus be seen that for only half the annual subscription, the members of the Correspondence Circle enjoy all the advantages of the full members, except the right of voting in Lodge matters and holding office.

Members of both Circles are requested to favour the Secretary with communications to be read in Lodge and subsequently printed. Members of foreign jurisdictions will, we trust, keep us posted from time to time in the current Masonic history of their districts. Foreign members can render still further assistance by furnishing us at intervals with the names of new Masonic Works published abroad, together with any printed reviews of such publications.

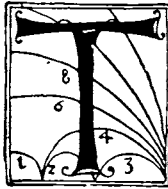
Members should also bear in mind that every additional member increases our power of doing good by publishing matter of interest to them. Those therefore, who have already experienced the advantage of association with us, are urged to advocate our cause to their personal friends, and to induce them to join us. Were each member annually to send us one new member, we should soon be in a position to offer them many more advantages than we already provide. Those who can help us in no other way, can do so in this.

Every Master Mason in good standing throughout the Universe, and all Lodges, Chapters, and Masonic Libraries or other corporate bodies are eligible as Members of the Correspondence Circle.

**LIFE MEMBERSHIP.**—By the payment in one sum of Twelve years' Subscription in advance, i.e., six guineas, individual Brethren may qualify as Life Members of the Correspondence Circle. Corporate Bodies may qualify as Life Members by a similar payment of Twenty-five years' Subscription. Expulsion from the Craft naturally entails a forfeiture of Membership in the Correspondence Circle, and the Lodge also reserves to itself the full power of excluding any Correspondence Member whom it may deem to be Masonically (or otherwise) unworthy of continued membership.

FRIDAY, 1st MAY, 1914.

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THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C., W.M.; E. H. Dring, I.P.M.; W. B. Hextall, S.W.; W. Wonnacott, J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M., Chap.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; F. W. Levander, J.D.; Edward Conder, L.R., P.M.; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; and J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Fred. H. Postans, A. C. Walter, Colonel J. Austin Carpenter, P.G.S.B., Rev. E. C. Tippetts, W. Young Hucks, J. W. A. Earle, A. H. Bowen, Percy H. Horley, J. Smith, A. C. Mead, F. A. Hazzledine, P.A.G.D.C., James Scott, Rev. Prebendary Arthur J. Ingram, P.G.Ch., Fred. Armitage, C. Nauwerck, Major Alic Sutherland, C. E. Turnbull, H. F. Raymond, Gordon P. G. Hills, H. Coote Lake, Col. D. Warliker, F. J. Asbury, R. H. Wood, Wm. Allen, Henry Huxley, S. J. Fenton, Col. Sir Howland Roberts, Bart., Mustapha Ben Yusuph, Sydney Tappenden, H. K. Baynes, G. H. Luetchford, A. J. Prewer, Osborne Pearston, Dr. William Hammond, P.G.D., H. M. Woodman, R. E. Landesmann, Dr. G. A. Greene, G. A. Turner, Walter H. Brown, P.G.Stew., W. E. Gilliland, F. B. Kempe, J. Sargeant Stacy, G. Fullbrook, Geo. T. Lawrence, D. Bock, H. G. Warren, O. H. Bate, P.Pr.G.M., South Africa (D.C.), F. W. Le Tall, L. A. Engel, Geo. C. Williams, G. Vogeler, A. C. Beal, F. E. Toye, T. E. Shuttleworth, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, Herbert Burrows, J. F. H. Gilbard, Col. M. J. G. Scobie, C.B., S.G.D., Rev. Dr. H. G. Rosedale, G.Ch., Leonard Danielsson, F. W. Green, and J. Procter Watson.

Also the following visitors:—Bros. P. Rockley, High Cross Lodge No. 754; P. Muddukrishnaiya, East Anglian Lodge No. 2920; C. Hudson, Hyde Park Lodge No. 1425; P. Peet, P.M., Oak Lodge No. 190; J. J. Pitcairn, P.M., St. George's Lodge No. 370; Geo. R. Allen, Lodge of Brotherly Love No. 329; P. G. Hodgson, Grecia Lodge No. 1105; J. M. Sconer and A. W. Norman, Beach Lodge No. 2622; E. K. Mead, Baltic Lodge No. 3006; J. Solomons, S.D., Covent Garden Lodge No. 1614; C. E. Aldom, S.W., Pe Ell Lodge No. 157 (Washington); Ernest Ingman, Lodge of Sympathy No. 483; A. W. Donne, D.C., Sanctuary Lodge No. 3051; Chas. E. Newling, S.D., Whitehall Lodge No. 3020; and D. Taylor, P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Herts.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Edward Macbean, P.M.; J. P. Rylands; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas., Ireland; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M.; Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; T. J. Westropp; H. F. Berry; L. A. de Malczovich; William Watson; R. F. Gould, P.G.W., P.M.; A. Cecil Powell; and F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M.

Four Lodges, one Masonic Association and forty-four Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Hearty congratulations were extended to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, M.W.G.M., upon his attaining to the age of 64 on this day.

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A Vote of Congratulation was accorded to members of the Lodge and Correspondence Circle who received Honours at the Festival of Grand Lodge held on 29th April.

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The SECRETARY drew attention to the following

#### EXHIBITS.

By Bro. F. W. LEVANDER, London.

Royal Arch JEWEL, Athol or Irish pattern, formerly belonging to Companion Wm. Weight, and made by N. Lewis, St. James Street, 1818.

SASH, belonging to same Companion.

R.A. JEWEL, dated 1827, of Companion Joshua Stanfield Hutchinson, made by Ly. Hatton, London Bridge. The hall-mark is of 1815.

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

PHOTOGRAPH of Silver Membership Jewel, issued in 1813 to Compn. Samuel M. Porter, of Fidelity Chapter No. 10, Woodbury, Connecticut. The Chapter was chartered in 1809 in a small country town, and in 1818 was obliged to surrender its warrant from lack of support. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. SEYMOUR BELL, Dep.Prov.G.M., Northumberland.

Masonic HALFPENNY TOKENS. These are struck from the same dies, but the inscriptions around the edges vary as follows:—

Halfpenny, payable at the Black Horse, Tower Hill.

Halfpenny, I. Schichley fecit, 1794.

Halfpenny, payable in Lancaster, London or Bristol.

Halfpenny Token, MDCCXCIV.

Halfpenny, payable at London.

Masonic Token, J. Sketcheley, Birmingham fecit.

Masonic Token, I. Schichley fecit 1794.

MASONIC SEAL.

JEWEL, Edinburgh St. Clair Lodge No. 349.

MEDAL, ditto. (See *Medals of British Freemasonry*. No. 99.)

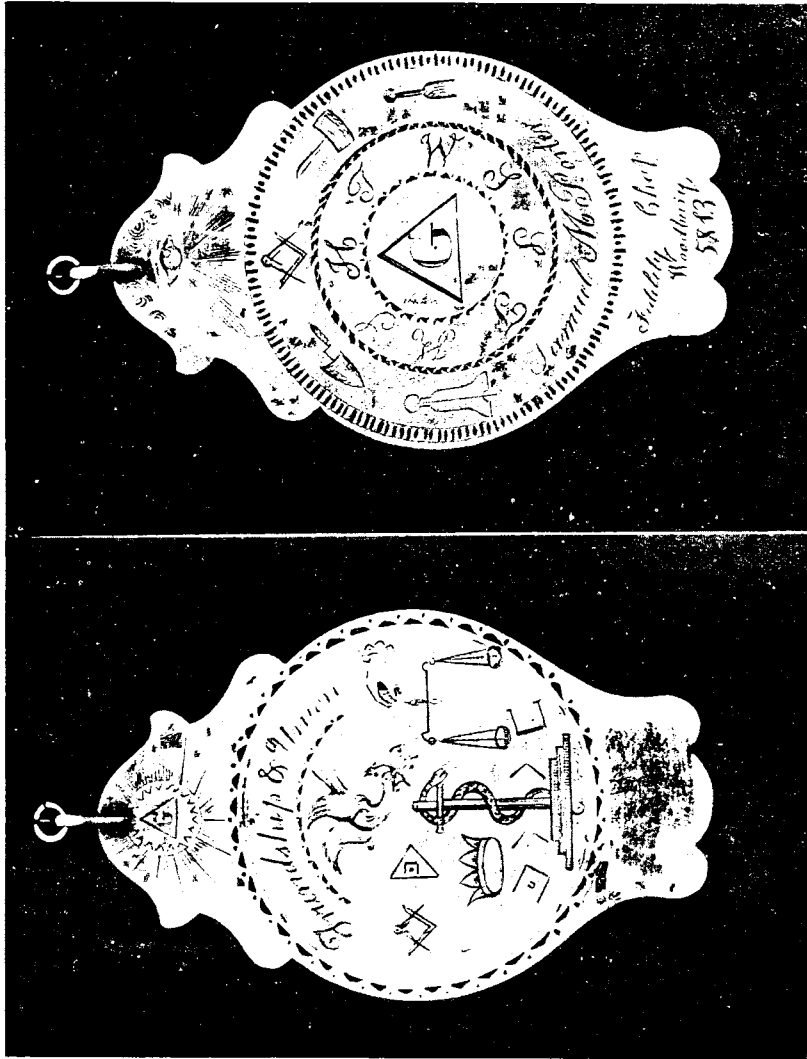
By Bro. JOHN T. THORP, Leicester.

CERTIFICATE (see *Ante*, p. 68) issued by the Royal Arch Chapter under the sanction of the Phoenix Lodge, Paris, to Sir William Sidney Smith, on the fourth day of the month Bul, 1818. The form of Certificate is precisely similar to that granted to Ragon in the same year. (See *A.Q.C.* xxi., 36.)

By Bro. A. G. MACEY, Torquay.

PHOTOGRAPH of a drawing in the possession of the Lodge of True Love & Unity No. 248, Brixham. This was presented to the Lodge by a Bro. Joseph Johnson, but it is not known how it came into his possession. The general design suggests Continental influence. At present no key to the cypher has been discovered.

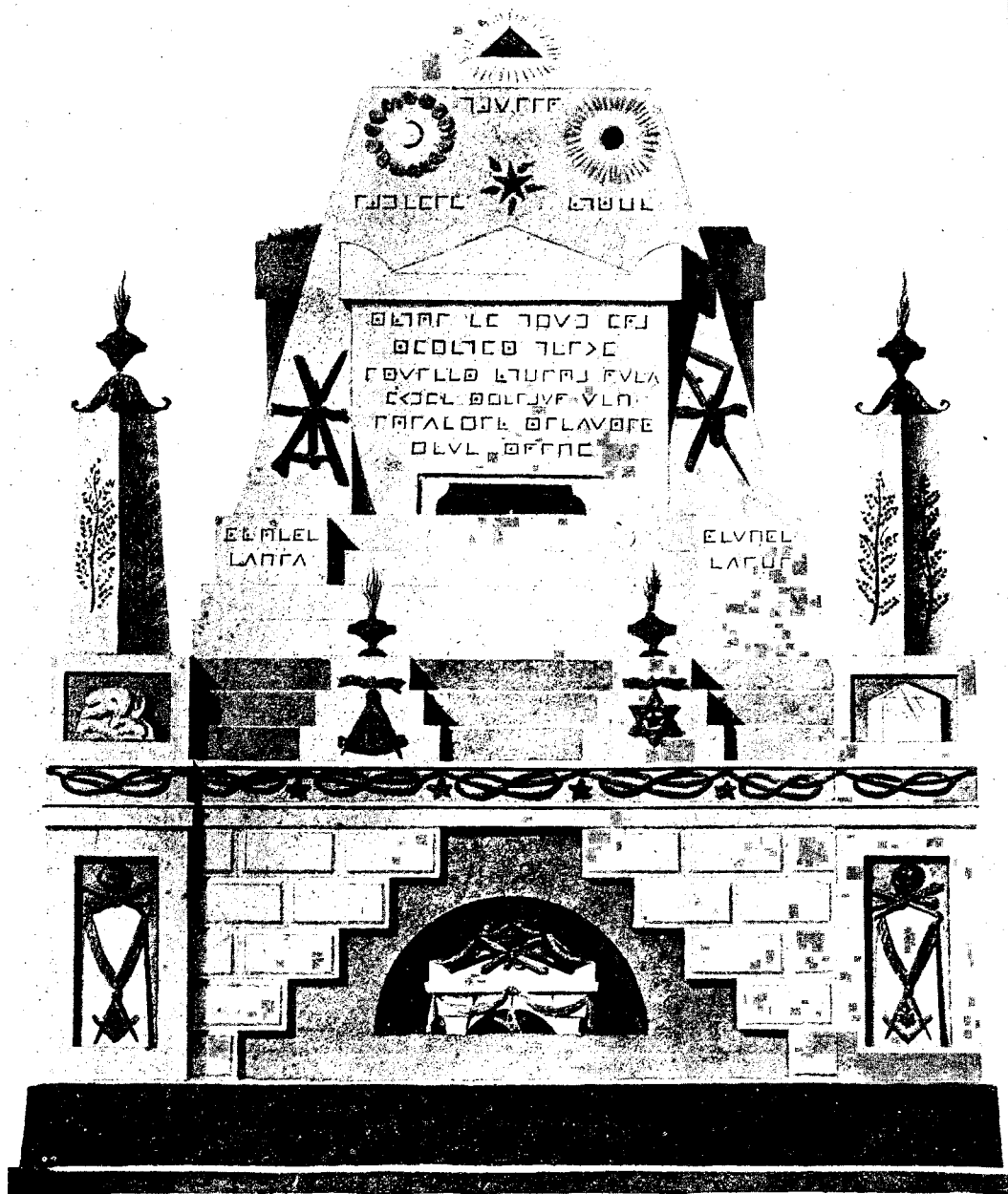
ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.



JEWEL of Samuel M. Porter, a member of Fidelity Chapter, Woodbury, Connecticut, 1813.



ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.



Photographic Reproduction of a Drawing in the possession of the Lodge of True Love and Unity, No. 248, Brixham.

By Bro. H. F. WHYMAN, Rochester.

R.A. JEWEL, Scotch type, 1827.

Masonic HALFPENNY TOKEN, "Scetchley fecit 1794."

By Bro. ALFRED GATES, Sherborne.

CERTIFICATE, Grand Lodge of England, issued 20th February, 1829, in favour of James Lucas.

R.A. CERTIFICATE, issued 12th May, 1815, by Royal Arch Chapter of Charity No. 9, Bristol, in favour of James Lucas, who was exalted on 14th January, 1814. This certificate is signed by Rob. Edw. Case, Z.; J. A. Stansbury, H.; W. H. Goldwyer, as J.; T. Howe, E.

Templar CERTIFICATE, dated 1821, and issued to the same Brother by the "Provincial Grand Conclave of Baldwyn" and signed:—

Henry Wills Shew	Gr: Com: of Elec: Masters.
Fra <sup>s</sup> . H. Grigg	Gr: Com: of Sco: Knights.
R. E. Case	Gr: Com: of Kni: of the East.
Henry Smith	Gr: Com: of Kni: Templars.
F. C. Husenbeth	Gr: Com: of Kni: Rosae Crucis.

James Lucas was initiated in the Moira Lodge of Bristol No. 613 (now the Moira Lodge of Honour No. 326) on the 27th April, 1813, by the R.W.M., Bro. William Dimmock Rolfe. He was passed and raised by Bro. F. C. Husenbeth, Dep.Pr.G.M., acting as R.W.M. *pro tem*, on September 24th, was elected Treasurer 11th December, and invested December 28th, 1813. He was installed R.W.M. December 30th, 1814, and was again elected Treasurer at the completion of his term of office. He was Prov. Grand Secretary from 1815 to 1821, and remained a loyal member of the Lodge during the difficult period 1822-1827, when its membership was reduced to four.

There are some references to Bro. Lucas in the Minutes of the extinct Lodge of Benevolence, Sherborne, as follows:—

April 5, 1819. Brother James Lucas of Lodge 613 & 314 Bristol having presented a handsom Pitcher to this Lodge it was unanimously resolved that the Secretary return him the thanks of the Brethren.

May 26, 1823. A letter was received from him, complaining of not having been paid for Masonic Glass and other articles. The Lodge had paid the Treasurer but he had not handed over the money to Lucas.

Aug. 13, 1819. Another application was made for a Bowl and other Articles, and three jugs had by the Treasurer and presented to the Lodge were ordered to be immediately broken as it seems the then Treasurer was a defaulter and many Masonic charges were made against him at this time.

Four Manuscript RITUALS, Craft and R.A.

One of the Books bears the name of Bro. Joseph Baker, who was initiated June 22nd, 1813, and passed and raised on the same date as Bro. Lucas. He was appointed Secretary of the Lodge in 1814, S.W. 1816, W.M. 1817 and Prov.S.G.D. in 1819.

Leather Apron, with groups of tools, hand-painted. An inscription under the flap states that this belonged to Brother Henry Beaton, who died on March 26th, 1819, and was buried in Colley Garden, Portsmouth, April 2nd, 1819.

By the SECRETARY.

GLASS GOBLET and DECANTER, engraved with Masonic emblems. The decanter has the name "J. A. Tressider" upon it.

IVORY SNUFF-BOX.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CHARITY, 1725.

The present Fund of Benevolence of the Grand Lodge of England may be said to have originated with the Earl of Dalkeith (Grand Master, 1723-4), who at the Quarterly Communication on 21st November, 1724, recommended to the brethren present a General Charity, and amongst other things proposed that "a Monthly Collecon be made in each Lodge according to the Quality and Number of the said Lodge and put into a Joynt Stock." At the next meeting, on 17th March, 1725, a Committee of thirteen was appointed to consider the proposals and submit a Report. The Report was presented to Grand Lodge on 27th November, 1725, and is copied in full in the Minutes of the meeting held on that day. The original Report, signed by nine members of the Committee, is preserved amongst the Rawlinson MSS. at the Bodleian Library.

The Report was printed and circulated amongst the Lodges present on 27th December, 1725, and at the next meeting (28th February, 1726) some small amendments were made. In June, 1727, and March, 1729, the Report was again circulated amongst the Lodges, and on 25th November, 1729, the first contributions were handed in.

The work of printing the Report was entrusted to John Pine, who in December, 1730, presented the Committee of Charity with £1 16s., the amount of his bill for printing. Hitherto it has been assumed that the Report was printed from type, but from the copy now exhibited (and no other has yet been found) it appears that it was etched on copper.

The accompanying illustrations are much reduced in size, the original pages being about 15" x 9½". It seems clear that this was one of the copies handed to the representatives of the Lodges in December, 1725, as it does not contain the amendments made by Grand Lodge in February of the following year.

ILLUMINATED ADDRESS OF THE CORONATI LODGE, TORONTO.

The fraternal Resolutions embodied in this Address are referred to *Ante*, p. 23; and a photographic reproduction of the document is now given.

By Bro. G. H. LUETCHFORD, Harold Wood, Essex.

Engraved JUG, Liverpool ware.

By Bro. OSBORNE PEARSTON, London.

JEWEL, struck to commemorate the Ter-jubilee in 1912 of Lodge Thistle No. 87, Glasgow, which was consecrated in 1762.

By Bro. A. C. WALTER, Walton-on-Thames.

JUG, with Masonic emblems.

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The Brethren who had kindly lent objects for exhibition, or who had made presentations to the Lodge Museum, received hearty thanks.

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Bro. EDWARD CONDER read the following paper:—

THE COMMITTEE, to whom it was referred to consider of Proper Methods to regulate the Generall Charity, after severall Meetings for that Purpose, came to the following resolutions, which they Submit to the Judgment of the Grand Lodge as conducive to the End proposed by the Reference.

I THAT it is the Opinion of the Committee, that the Contributions from the Severall Lodges be paid Quarterly and Voluntary.

II THAT No Brother be recommended by any Lodge, as an Object of this Charity, but who was a Member of Some regular Lodge, which shall Contribute to the same Charity on or before the 21<sup>st</sup> Day of November 1724, when the Generall Charity was first proposed in the Grand Lodge.

III THAT No Brother, who has been Admitted a Member of any such Lodge since that time, or shall hereafter be so Admitted, be recommended till three Years after such Admission: And as to the Methods or rules to be Observed by the Grand Lodge in relieving such Brethren who shall be Qualified as aforesaid; whom they shall think fitt, upon Application to themselves, to relieve; Viz. Those concerning the Circumstances of the Persons to be relieved; the sums to be paid; the times or terms of payment; the Continuance, Suspending or taking off such Allowance, with the reasons thereof, whether arising from the Circumstances of the Assisted Brother being better'd, or from his behaviour in any respect rendering him unfitt to have it Continued, and in Generall all other circumstances Attending the regular and Ordinary distribution of the Charity, where the Grand Lodge think fitt to put any One upon it, the Committee are of Opinion They are most decently and securely left to the Wisdom care and Discretion of the Grand Lodge, to do therein from time to time as cases shall happen, in a Manner most Agreeable to the Exigencies of them, Which as the Committee cannot foresee with any Certainty, so they are unable to Lay down any fixed proposalls concerning them; But as it may fall out that a Brother who is in all respects qualified for relief and in need of it, may by the pressure of his Circumstances be forced to Apply, perhaps a Good while before a Quarterly Communication may be had, or the Grand Lodge Assembled, for a present relief or subsistence till he can make his Case known to the Grand Lodge for their further favour: the Committee took that Case into their particular Consideration and as to that are humbly of Opinion.

IV THAT three pounds, and no more, may be given to any particular distressed Brother who shall be recommended by any Lodge as an Object of this Charity, without the Consent of the Grand Lodge.

V. THAT the above said Casual Charity, of three pounds or under, be disposed of as there shall be Occasion, by a Standing Committee of five, to Consist of the Grand Master, Deputy, and Senior Grand Warden for the time being, and Two other Members of the Grand Lodge, to be Named by the Grand Master, of which Committee three always to be a Quorum. And it being absolutely necessary that, for the Collecting and disbursing the sums which shall be given for so Charitable a purpose, there should be a Receiver or Treasurer publicly entrusted and known: the Committee were further of Opinion.

VI. THAT there be a Treasurer, to be Nominated by the Grand Master, and Approved by the Grand Lodge; and,

VII. THAT after the first Nomination, all future Treasurers be Nominated upon every Election of a Grand Master, by the New Elected Grand Master, and Approved as before.

VIII. THAT all recommendations of any Brother, as an Object of the Casual Charity of three pounds, or under, be made to the said Treasurer, who is to give Notice of the Application forthwith to the Committee of five for their directions in the matter.

THE Committee then proceeded to consider of a proposall made to them (viz.) That the Treasurer should from time to time give some Collaterall security for the due performance of his trust, which they found or Judged to be a Matter of some nicety in many respects, as well in regard that it is probable None will ever be Named to that Employment of trouble and no profit, but some Brother of distinction and sufficiency, and who therefore rather does, than receives a favour in it, as that for the same reason such Brother would not care to ask any others, Especially, not of the Craft, to be Collaterall security for him; Nor would any other, in all Likelyhood, in a Voluntary undertaking of this Nature, which induced the Committee to think that the requiring any such kind of security would render, it at least very difficult, if not impracticable to get any Treasurer at all; more Especially such a one in respect of Rank and Estimation; as the Committee believe every Brother would be Glad always to see in that Trust: and whose Acting in it would really prove highly for the Credit and service of the design it self, for which and many other reasons of the same tendency, the Committee concluded against requiring of the Treasurer any such collaterall security; or that he should find any other persons to be bound with or for him. Yet however unnecessary they think it may, and hope it always will be to require even any security whatsoever from one whose Rank Fortune, Probity and Honour might be alone sufficient in the Case; and acting Especially in a Matter of publick Charity to Masons, Himself a Mason, and under the High & Solemnity and Obligation of that Great Character: the Committee notwithstanding conceived that no Brother, who may be Nominated for this purpose, would probably decline giving the Grand Lodge the satisfaction if they require it, of his own single personall security; and therefore submit it as their humble Opinion.



IX THAT the Treasurer do give his personall security, by his own Bond, to the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and senior Grand Warden, and the Two Brothers of the afore said Committee of five, not Officers, in the penalty and with Condition to be Approved by the Grand Lodge hereafter, if they think fit to require it.

And as concerning the Treasurers Accounts, the Committee were further of Opinion.

X THAT the Treasurer do produce his Accounts of his receipts and Disbursements (either by Order of the Grand Lodge or Committee of five) fair, and Lay them before the Grand Lodge at every Quarterly Communication, with the Vouchers for the Disbursements, the Items of the Accounts to be then publickly read over, and if any Dispute or Difficulty shall Arise upon any of them, the Matter to be referred to such five Brethren present as the person then presiding shall Nominate, and the Grand Lodge Approve to Examine into the Grounds of the same against the next Quarterly Communication, when they are to report their proceedings in the Case, with the state of it for the final Judgment and direction of the Grand Lodge: and,

XI THAT the Treasurers Accounts be Allowed from time to time by the Grand Master signing them, as allowed in the Grand Lodge, and any seven Masters of Lodges present Attesting such signing in their presence, And Two Copys of such Accounts signed by the Treasurer to be forthwith delivered by him to the Two Brethren of the Committee of five, not Officers, Each One to be kept by them respectively. And the Secretary to Enter the Account so signed and Allowed in the Grand Masters Book, and,

The Committee foreseeing that such a person as it may be thought proper to Nominate from time to time to the Office of Treasurer upon this Occasion, Might from Many Causes not always be able to Attend the personall discharge of it: And Judging it reasonable that if he requires or wants the Assistance of an other, such Assistant, should have a suitable reward which as the Treasurer himself makes no profit) cannot be Expected he should be at the Charge of: therefore they do further submit it as their Opinion,

XII THAT if the Treasurer when Appointed shall find it Necessary to Employ Under him an Assistant or Clerk, he may be at Liberty so to do, such Clerk or Assistant to be a Brother, and to have such Allowance from time to time by way of poundage, as the afore said Committee of five shall think fitt, out of the Moneys passing through the Treasurers hands Not Exceeding twelve pence in the pound, without the particular Allowance and direction of the Grand Lodge, and this to be Charged and Allowed in the Treasurers Accounts.

XIII THE Committee think it Necessary that Every Treasurer upon his Appointment be desired to give the Earliest Generall Notice he can, where he may be Applied, to from time to time, for the purposes of this Charity as need shall require  
all



All which They submit to Your Judgement and Direction

Alex: Hardine

Dalkeith

Paifley

Tho: Edwards

W.<sup>m</sup> Petty

Dan: Houghton

G: Taylor

W: Richardson

J.T. Desaguliers

The Report of the  
Committee Appointed to  
Consider of the best  
Methods to Regulate the  
Generall Charity.

**To the Worshipful Master, Officers & Brethren  
of Quatuor Coronati Lodge,  
No. 2076, G. R. U.,  
London, England.**

**B**rethren:— **On** Friday evening, January 2nd, 1914, a  
Lodge to be known as **"CORONATI"**

was instituted in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, by the Grand Master of the  
Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario, Most Wor. Bro. Wm. David  
McPherson, R. A., M. P. P. Upon the conclusion of the Ceremony

**IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED** on motion of Wor. Bro. W. M. Miskelly,  
seconded by Bro. C. R. Sneath, SENIOR WARDEN,

**THAT** the one hundred and fifty Brethren assembled tender their **FRATERNAL  
GREETINGS** to **QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE** No. 2076 of London, England  
and that the Greetings be conveyed to the English Lodge by its local Secretary in  
Ontario, Rt. Wor. Bro. H. C. Smith.

**The** new Lodge in adopting the name **"CORONATI"** hopes that its members  
will become inspired with the best ideals of Freemasonry and that  
the work carried on by the Lodge will be as stimulating to its members  
as that carried on by **QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE**, which is known the  
world over as a Masonic Students Lodge.

**With** these **GREETINGS** the warmest Fraternal Wishes go forth to  
the Brethren of the Mother Land.

Signed on behalf of **CORONATI LODGE, G. R. U.** this third  
day of January, 1914.

*Amphersley* SECRETARY *Willies* WORSHIPFUL MASTER  
*Chas. Brumfield* SENIOR WARDEN  
*James A. Barry* JUNIOR WARDEN



## THE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE COMPANY OF MASONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON IN THE YEAR 1481 AND THE FEAST OF THE QUATUOR CORONATI.

BY BRO. EDWARD CONDER, F.S.A., P.M., L.R.



HERE is no city in the civilized world that can rival London in the possession of a collection of Archives so ancient and so complete as that which is preserved in the Record Room at Guildhall. A Sequence of Letter Books and Journals gives us an unbroken record of civic transactions and events, both social and political, with details of the greatest interest for a period of over six hundred years, beginning in the 4th year of Edward I. with the Letter Book A of 1275.

In my History of the Masons' Company of London<sup>1</sup> I endeavoured to trace the earliest record of the Craft, restricting my enquiries to the City of London alone. Although the Company was not then incorporated, yet so early as 1272 it was the custom of the city to appoint two Master Carpenters and two Master Masons to view and report on the erection of any new buildings within its boundaries.

From an early document at Guildhall there is preserved the "Othe of the Viewers, Maister and Wardens of Masons and Carpenters," thus indicating that at that date the Craft was properly organized and recognized as a Fellowship which ultimately became one of the Gilds.

With the assumption of Livery the corporate character of a Fellowship becomes evident, and although we have no documentary evidence, yet we may date the custom to at least as early as 1299, for, according to Stow's Survey, in that year, after the marriage of Edward I. with Margaret of France, his second wife, which was celebrated at Canterbury on September 8th, the citizens of London to the number of six hundred rode out to meet the Bridal procession in one livery of red and white with the cognizances of their Gilds or Mysteries embroidered on their sleeves.

The earliest notice of the Masons as one of the City Gilds may be found in Letter Book H, folio 46B. This is a list of those Companies entitled to send representatives to the Common Council and is dated August 1376 [1. Edward III.]

For particulars of a curious mistake on the part of the copyist who posted up Letter Book H in that year and entered the Masons Company as the "free-masons" and afterwards corrected it to "Masons," I must refer the reader to my Paper on the Masons Company and its Lodge in an earlier volume of our *Transactions*.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Records of the Hole Crafte and Fellowship of Masons.* London, 1894.

<sup>2</sup> *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, ix., 28.

In my endeavours to arrive at the earliest date when the Masons assumed a "clothing" I was fortunate in finding in the London Companies' MSS. at the Guildhall Library<sup>1</sup> a report written by the Clerk of the Company dated February 9th, 1724/5, in answer to certain enquiries concerning the antiquity of the Gild and its right to Livery. It is evident from this report that at the date of writing the Clerk had access to books belonging to the Company which no longer exist, and from those books he extracts from one entitled,—“Constitutions made and granted to the Fellowship of the Free Masons enfranchised within this Honourable City of London in the time of John Brown, Mayor of the City in the one and twentieth year of the reign of King Edward the fourth after the conquest 15<sup>th</sup> day of October 1481.”

He gives certain particulars of their right to a Livery, and that once in every Three years the persons of the Fellowship be “cladd in one clothing convenient to their powers and degrees, to be ordained for by the Wardens of the same Craft, Mistery or Science for the time being”: and further, if any one refuse to take the clothing and wear it, who is, by reason of his Craft entitled to it, he is “to forfeit as often as he doth so and be duly convict thereof, Six shillings and eight pence . . .”

This extract from the book of Constitutions of the Company is signed by Miles Man the Clerk.

From the above I was able to date the custom of wearing the livery from 21. Edw. IV. [1481], and the same year for the enfranchisement of the Company which was the next best thing to a charter of incorporation.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Company possess no books or documents earlier than 1620; consequently many details which doubtless were given in this book of Constitutions are lost to us.

Quite recently, however, Brother G. T. Lawrence, a member of our Correspondence Circle, drew my attention to the fact that Letter Book L<sup>2</sup> lately published by the Corporation of the City of London contained some interesting information concerning the Masons Company.

I find this Letter Book L begins with the year 1459 and includes the year 1481, when according to Miles Man, the ordinances and regulations of the Company were approved of by the Court of Aldermen.

On folios 165 to 167 are posted the particulars of the Masons' Application, and from the details given we are able not only to substantiate the statement made by the Clerk in 1725 but to add to our knowledge of the history of the Company many points of considerable importance, which the following copy of the entry will shew:—

#### EX LETTER BOOK L.

Fos. 165-167	“15 Oct., 21 Edward IV. [A.D. 1481], came good men of
Ordinacio	the Art or Mistery of Masons of the City of London into the
Lathamorum	Court of the lord the King in the Chamber of the Guildhall,
	before the Mayor and Aldermen, and prayed that certain
	Articles for the better regulation of the Mistery might be
	approved, which articles were of the following effect:—

<sup>1</sup>No. 108, vol. i., p. 38.

<sup>2</sup>*Calendar of Letter Books preserved among the Archives of the Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall.* Edited by Reginald R. Sharp. 1912. Letter Book L. (Temp. Edward IV.-Henry VII.) Pages 183 and 184.

[Election  
of  
Wardens]

That freemen of the said craft, mistery, or science shall, on the Feast of Holy Trinity or within ten days of the same, assemble together in some suitable place within the City and choose two of themselves, being householders, to be Wardens of the Craft for the two years next ensuing, the said new Wardens being presented by the old Wardens and 4 or 6 other honest persons of the Craft for approval and sworn in the Chamber of the Guildhall.

That all money, jewels, goods, and necessities belonging to the Fellowship be delivered to the new Wardens, and an account rendered.

[Fine]

That a Freeman who has been duly elected Warden and refuses to take office be brought before the Mayor or the Chamberlain as a rebel against his Fellowship and forfeit the sum of 40s., for his disobedience.

[The Livery]

That once in every three years the Members be clad in a livery at the discretion of 6 honest persons or more of the said Craft, such as the Wardens and Fellowship shall appoint thereto; and that every one admitted to the livery, and able to bear the charge thereof, refusing to take it or wear it, be liable to forfeit the sum of 6s. 8d.

[Mass at  
Christchurch  
Aldgate]

That once in every two years they attend Mass at Christchurch within Aldgate, clad in their livery, and each make offering of one penny; and afterwards go to their dinner or recreation at a place appointed, accompanied by their wives if they will. Each Member to pay 12 pence for his own dinner, and 8 pence for his wife's dinner if present. Any one absenting himself from the said Mass, offering, or dinner, without reasonable cause, to forfeit 3s. 4d.

[The Dinner]

Provided always that the dinner be kept the year of the election of the new Wardens, and the "clothyng" given the following year.

That every freeman of the Craft shall attend at Christchurch on the Feast of *Quatuor Coronati* [8. Nov.] to hear Mass, under the penalty of 12 pence.

That certain days be kept for payment of quarterages, viz., 3 pence a quarter, an extra payment of 2 pence being made towards any recreation provided on those days by the Wardens. Those absenting themselves without reasonable excuse to be liable to a forfeiture of 12 pence.

No one to be admitted into the freedom of the Craft by the Wardens until examined and proved "Connyng" therein under penalty of 40s. Servants and apprentices not to be enticed away from their masters. Brothers of the Craft not to rebuke or revile the Wardens or each other. Lastly, the

Wardens to have a right of search, and the oversight and correction of all manner of work appertaining to the science of Masons within the City and Suburbs, in conjunction with an officer of the Mayor assigned to them for the purpose.

Petition granted.

In reviewing the foregoing extract it must be remembered that the Company of Masons were a Fellowship by prescription, that is to say a voluntary unchartered Association. By applying for the approval of the Court of Aldermen of their Ordinances and regulations they were following the usual custom of all those City Gilds which were not in a position to obtain a Charter from the King. I may mention the following similar actions among others:—

The Armourers and Braziers obtained the assent of the Corporation to a set of Ordinances dated 1322 and their Charter was not applied for until 1453.

The Coopers had their Ordinances and Regulations passed in 1396 and their Charter is dated 1501.

The Cordwainers went before the Court of Aldermen with their Regulations in 1271, but did not apply for a Charter until 1439.

The Cutlers' Ordinances are dated 1344; their Charter 1415.

The Masons, however, before having their Ordinances passed and their right to a Livery accepted, had in the year 1472 a grant of Arms from Clarencieux, King of Arms, and this would not have been granted unless they held a fairly prominent position in the City.

Of this we have evidence in the fact that in 1469 their return was twenty men at arms for the Muster for the Watch, a proportion equal to the Salters, one of the great Companies who did not think it necessary to obtain a grant of Arms until 1530, although their Gild received a Patent of Liberties dated 37. Edw. III. and a grant of Livery from Richard II., together with the Confirmation of his grandfather's Patent of 1363. This fact disposes of the argument that until a grant of Arms was obtained a Livery could not be worn.

With regard to "The Court of the Lord the King in the Chamber of the Guildhall," Dr. Sharpe, the Editor, states that this form came in during the period of Letter Book K—1422-1459. It certainly has a style of greater importance than "The Court of Aldermen," yet it was the same. Just as The Court Leet of a country manor is "The Court of the King" for the time<sup>1</sup>, also the Leet is The King's Court held in his name, notwithstanding that another has the profits<sup>2</sup>.

It will be noted that the election of the Wardens shall be on or within ten days of the Feast of the Holy Trinity. This is rather remarkable as Trinity Sunday, the octave of Pentecost, is a moveable Feast and may occur at any date between the middle of May and the middle of June and with ten days grace might throw the election day either very early or very late in the Company's year.

I can only suggest that their connection with the Priory of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate was the reason of this singular fixture by the Company. In 1463 the Company obtained from the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, a lease of a plot of ground on which they afterwards erected their Hall. This was situate between Basinghall Street and Coleman Street within the Ward of Bassishaw—in a lane since known as Masons' Alley. That they looked upon the Holy Trinity in

<sup>1</sup> 10 Hen. VI., 7.

<sup>2</sup> 12 Hen. VII., 17.

place of a Patron Saint is quite possible, as we find so late as 1665 the streamer of the Holy Trinity was carried by the Company in its processions, and the inventories up to that date invariably mention it with the banners of the King's and the Company's Arms.

The fine of forty shillings for refusing office is a heavy one and can only be accounted for by assuming that only those Master Masons employing a number of workmen were eligible for the post, as otherwise it must have been a severe penalty for the ordinary Free Stone Mason whose wages at that date certainly would not average more than three shillings a week.

From the Parliamentary Rolls, 23 Hen. VI., we know that the wages of a Free Mason<sup>1</sup> (*i.e.*, a higher type of man than a rough Mason) were only 5½d. per day and only 4d. a day if meat and drink were included. In 1495 the fixed wages were for the best class of Masons and Carpenters only 6d. a day between Michaelmas and Easter and 5d. per day the rest of the year.

These wages must not be overlooked when we consider that the quarterage was only 3d. with an extra 2d. for the "recreation," so that this 5d. a quarter was equal to one day's work; nevertheless, it appears from the foregoing that the fine of 40s. was a heavy penalty excepting for the most prosperous.

The Livery or Clothing of the Company was left to the discretion of a Committee of the Members, and they appear to have had a free hand. It consisted of a tunic with a roll collar falling into a hood at the back, a pleated skirt held in at the waist by a belt, from which depended the purse; sleeves rather loose and turned up at the wrist. The colour most probably black and white, quarterly, with a red lining to the hood. Stow, speaking of the Liveries, says the colours were chosen by the Masters and Wardens from time to time. He mentions red, blue, purple, and murrey; as to the hoods, he says they were made up of one side the colour of the "gown" (in his day), the other side "red as of old time."

Once in every two years the Company attended Mass at Christchurch within Aldgate, clad in their Livery, and each member to make the offering of one penny. This church attendance was to be followed by the dinner to which their wives might be invited.

Christchurch, Aldgate, was the Church of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, founded by Matilda, wife of Henry I., in 1108; it was the first Austin Priory in England. It became in time one of the richest foundations in the city, and the Prior was Alderman of the Portsoken Ward. Stow speaks of having in his youth seen the Prior "riding among the Citizens in Livery like unto them saving that his habit was in shape of a spirituall person." It would be interesting to know if his Livery was that of one of the Companies of the city, and if so, which?

As for the dinner, the price of 12 pence for the men and 8 pence for the women was sufficient for what in those days would be considered "a feast." Supposing a company of only forty were present, something like thirty-five shillings would be spent, and from the prices of provisions<sup>2</sup> at that time, a great deal could be done for that sum. As for the *cuisine*, City feasts were usually equal to the

<sup>1</sup> Frank Mason—Maçon de Franch Pierre. etc.

<sup>2</sup> According to Thorold Rogers' *History of Agriculture and Prices*—In 1481 wheat was 6s. 3½d. per quarter; an ox 16s.; a sheep 2s. 4d.; butter, a dozen lbs. 1s.; and other things in proportion.

ordinary served in a nobleman's household. We read of Salmon, Turbot, boiled and fried Smelts, Beef and Mutton only in summer and autumn. Sweets were, of course, not overlooked; the most frequent at this date were Fritters, Custards, Tarts, Jellies, Blankmanges, Almond Cream, etc., etc. These dinners were served in "Messess," each mess being shared by four persons. Table manners were polite in the city, and the Masons would not be behind other citizens in this respect. They would, of course, be well acquainted with the lines in their own particular Gild poem, known to us as the Regius MS. or "*Constituciones Artis Gemetriæ Secundum Euclidum*," now in the British Museum,<sup>1</sup> as follows:—

"To the mete when thou art y-sette  
 "Fayre and onestelyche thou ete hytte  
 "Fyrst loke that thyn honden be clene  
 "And that thy knyfe be scharpe and kene  
 "Ny at the mete thy tothe thou pyke  
 "To depe yn Copp thou myght not synke  
 "Loke yn thy mowth there be no mete  
 "When thou begynnyst to drynke or speke," &c., &c.

The handing round of the water bowl or basin after the repast was not neglected.

Water drinking was, of course, unheard of. The wines were classed as red or white—either claret or gascoigne, with sometimes Malvoisey and Alicante. The loving cup was a mixture and generally spiced; in the winter it was served hot.

The company would provide themselves with their own knives; there were no forks in use, and the table service would only be wooden or perhaps pewter plates with cups for drinking. Nevertheless, a right merry afternoon was doubtlessly spent.

I will now consider the clause enacting that every Freeman of the Craft should attend at Christchurch on the Feast of the Quatuor Coronati to hear Mass under the penalty of 12 pence. It has been shewn that the close connection the Company had with the Priory of the Holy Trinity led them to fix that Feast, or near it, for their Election Day, and that the Streamer of the Holy Trinity was the Banner of the ecclesiastical or religious side of the Company, and that their ordinances required the Livery to attend Trinity Mass once in two years "cladd" in their clothing: Yet all the Freemen of the Craft, that is to say those Masons who were not on the Livery but who were subject to the regulations of the Company and worked within the City, are bound by this ordinance to attend the Festival of the Quatuor Coronati every year. This is an important fact and cannot be hastily passed over. It shews, I think, that although the London Company attached themselves to the Gild of the Holy Trinity and held it in the position of the Patron Saint for the Company, yet as members of the Craft at large they recognised the Patron Saints of the Masons' Fraternity, the Four Crowned Martyrs, and therefore required all the Masons within the City to attend together, whether Masters, Liverymen, or simple Freemen, and honour the memory of those martyred saints<sup>2</sup> at the Annual Festival on Nov. 8th.

<sup>1</sup> MS. No. 17. A. 1. Bibl. Reg. Brit. Mus.

<sup>2</sup> This Legend is found in Ar. MSS. 91, f. 2186. Brit. Mus. 12th cent. Also in Harl. MSS., No. 2802, f. 99. Brit. Mus.

The following lines from the Regius MS. before mentioned give the injunction to the Craft:—

“ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.

“Pray we now to God almyght,  
“And to hys swete Moder Mary bryght,  
“That we nowe keepe these Artyculus here,  
“And these poynts wel al-y-fere  
“As dede these holy Martyres fowre,  
“That yn thys Craft were of grete honoure;  
“They were as gode Masonus as on erthe schul go  
“Gravers and ymage-makers they were also.”

That this was the general custom of the Masons wherever they had a Gild or even a Lodge or Company we may rest assured.

In Germany the Constitutions passed at Strasburg in 1459 for the regulation of the Steinmetzen, the opening paragraph recites:—

“In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy  
“Ghost, and of our Gracious Mother Mary, and also of her blessed  
“Servants, the holy four Crowned Martyrs,” &c., &c.

Item:

“No Craftsman or Master shall be received in the Fraternity  
“who goes not yearly to the Holy Communion, or who keeps not  
“Christian discipline,” &c.

The Legend of the four Crowned Martyrs (*Quatuor Coronati*) is purely Italian in its inception and spread with the Craft into Germany, Gaul and Britain. There is evidence of the Legend in Manuscripts of the seventh century, A.D., and a church was built in their honour at Winchester in the eighth century<sup>1</sup>. The Festival was fixed for the 8th November in the Sarum Missal of the eleventh century and from that date to the Reformation in the sixteenth century the day was regularly honoured in the English Church.

For the Legend, transcript of the Arundel MS., and English version, I refer to a paper by our lamented Brother and Founder, the late Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, printed in the first volume of these *Transactions*, and to notes on the subject in the succeeding volumes by our late Brother Speth and others.

In the important clause with regard to the admittance of Journeymen into the freedom of the Company or Craft we see how the rough Mason or waller was ineligible. The words of the ordinance are clear, the petitioner must be “examined and proved connyng.” Although apprenticed to a member of the Company, it did not follow that admission to the Livery was a matter of course, and admittance to the freedom by a Mason coming to London was impossible unless he had been properly taught his trade in some country Lodge and was able to satisfy the examiners that he was a master of the Craft. Further, those working for employers outside the City as apprentices or “servants” could not be admitted until they were *free* of such servitude. Finally, there is the right of search, oversight, and correction of all manner of work appertaining to the Science of Masonry, and the right to constitute themselves the controllers of their trade within the City and its suburbs.

<sup>1</sup>The Rev. A. F. A. Woodford; *The Oration, A.Q.C.*, vol. i., p. 4.

BRO. EDWARD ARMITAGE, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Bro. Conder, said:—

I do not pretend to comment on the paper. Bro. Conder has made the study of the Fellowship of Masons peculiarly his own, and now that some fresh matter has been found bearing upon it, we are deeply indebted to him for having taken it up and given us the benefit of his knowledge.

His description of the six hundred citizens of London riding out in liveries of red and white to meet the Queen's bridal procession, gives us a vivid picture of the strength and importance of the old Guilds in the Middle Ages.

Bro. Conder states that the Clerk of the Masons' Company in 1724 had access to records of the Company which no longer exist. Unless we have direct evidence that those books were destroyed, I do not think we ought to conclude that such was necessarily the case, and we may hope that at some future time they may be found.

It is interesting to find that the *Quatuor Coronati* were the patron saints of the Craft in general as well of the livery in particular, and I have been wondering whether one may not find more references to their day, the 8th November.

Curiously enough, only recently one of the members of our Correspondence Circle, Bro. W. E. Moss, wrote mentioning the fact that Bodley, when founding his famous library, had intended that its patron saint should be the *Quatuor Coronati*.

The license to publish what is perhaps the most valuable and important book in the whole range of English literature, the first folio of Shakespeare, was granted on 8th November, 1603.

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BRO. W. B. HEXTALL, in seconding the vote of thanks, said:—

Brethren who remember when Bro. Conder's personal presence here was more frequent will be very pleased that he has found it practicable to attend to-night and read his paper.

There is little I can say by way of comment. The incidents of fines and penalties which appear in the Old Charges seem to me to be matters from which useful deductions are capable of being drawn. The Alnwick Lodge was known to be one of the few connecting links between the old Operative Masons and the Masonry promulgated soon after 1717, and in Strachan's *Northumbrian Masonry* (1898), 204-6, the penalties imposed on defaulting members of that body are set out at length. A careful collation of fines and penalties mentioned in the various versions of the old Manuscript Constitutions might yield a good deal of information, and throw some light upon the condition of the Craft in early days.

We are dependent almost entirely upon Anderson for the details of the Revival of 1717, and it is customary in these days to place but qualified reliance upon his statements. But, as the late Bro. Hughan more than once pointed out, if it were not for Anderson we should have practically nothing to go upon; and so we are bound to accept his 1723 and 1738 Constitutions for what they are worth. The relevance of this reference to the 1717 period lies in the circumstance that from the decline of Mediæval Operative Masonry, which took place not long after the time with which Bro. Conder has been dealing, until early in the eighteenth century, we possess no records at all.



Students of the Old Guilds owe much to the labours of Dr. Reginald R. Sharpe, until lately the able Records Clerk to the City of London, who superintended the production of the Letter Book from which Bro. Conder's extract is taken.

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Bro. FRED ARMITAGE said:—

The question of Charters for the Guilds has always been a most interesting one. One point which has to be settled is, why were the Masons' Regulations submitted to the Court of Aldermen? Was it because of any relationship which existed between the old-time Guilds and the Municipal Body, or was it because of some legislative Act? I believe the latter. I do not agree with Bro. Conder's opinion that in applying for the approval of the Court of Aldermen to their Regulations, etc., the Masons were following the usual custom of all those City Guilds which were not in a position to obtain a Charter from the King. One thing is very clearly marked in the history of the Merchant and Trade Guilds, and that is the diminution of their funds by the Acts imposed upon them by the Crown. The Trade Guilds being extremely thrifty, in time accumulated considerable savings, upon which the eye of the King might longingly rest. As no legal levy of a tax could be made, the idea always was to question the legality of the body, and to invite them to accept a Charter from the Crown which would relieve them from interference and would also replenish the coffers of the King. Edward II. declared several Companies illegal: Richard II., for fiscal ends, got an Act passed directing the Sheriff to enquire into the Companies and Guilds, and to send to the King copies of any Charters which they held. The difficulty was to find which of them had Charters. An Act of 1436 required the Guilds to record their Charters before the Justices of the Peace in counties and before the Mayor in cities. It may be taken that the main object of these Acts was to obtain money, by forcing Charters on the Guilds. There was generally no difficulty in getting a Charter, provided it was paid for. The Country Guilds returned their Ordinances yearly, and in London, such returns were made to the Court of Aldermen, as being the equivalent of the Mayor.

The Royal Historical Society, which publishes its Transactions every year, had in its last number a paper by Archdeacon Cunningham on Scottish Guilds. It contains particulars of many of these Guilds and details of their customs. In the paper, the Archdeacon states that the returns were made yearly, but in the copy of the Act which I have (in the Government edition of the Index to the Statutes), I do not find this. I do not understand whether the Guilds registered yearly, or whether Archdeacon Cunningham is referring to a special case.

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Bro. Rev. Dr. H. G. ROSEDALE said:—

Some here may have seen my book on the Horners' Company, which deals with many of the points raised.

The relationship between the Craft Guilds and the City of London at a very early period is somewhat confused. There were two classes of Guilds; those which

derived their right to exist from the Crown and those which existed by the authority of the Mayor and Aldermen.

The Charters which were obtained by some of these City Companies, so far from marking the date of their formation, often mark the decline of the Guild to which they relate. Most of the City Guilds were permitted to exist by the City Corporation, but those which had existed previous to the City Charter, that is to say, before the Conquest, claimed a prescriptive right from the King which would never be alienated. In the time of Henry VIII., however, there was an Act passed directing all the Guilds to become incorporated, and several took out Charters to prevent themselves from getting into trouble, though many more did not do so until much later. All the later Charters taken out by any Craft Guilds after their first formation were taken out to protect them from punishment; this, of course, with certain exceptions. There were cases in which the Craft Guilds, in order to guard themselves against the City authorities, would apply for a Charter from the Crown for their protection. This accounts for the two kinds of guild existence in the City. I feel sure that those who study the legal aspect of the question will find that this was the case. Dr. Williams, a great legal authority, says very clearly that incorporation was not necessary if the Guild could show earlier prescriptive right to exist from the Crown. Unfortunately, this could not always be done.

By a comparison of various Calendars, one sees that there was a constant change in the lists of the Saints, and one may almost date the period when any Regulations were published, by the names of the Saints who are introduced into the Calendars of that time. From time to time certain Saints were dropped out. The names of the *Quatuor Coronati* were included from the very earliest times. In the History of the Horners' Company, already referred to, this is emphasized. The *Quatuor Coronati* are included there in a Calendar dating back to a remote period. Each of the Craft Guilds was identified with a Saint or Saints, and those Saints' days had to be kept.

What has always been a puzzle is the relationship between the Masons and the Freemasons. I am not quite clear whether Bro. Conder holds the view that the Craft Guild held the relationship to our Society which it is commonly supposed to have held. Freemasons, I think, existed side by side with Masons; and there were certainly Freemasons employed in the repair of the Tower of London in the time of Elizabeth.

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Bro. E. H. DRING said:—

Bro. Conder refers to books dealing with the Company, which no longer exist: might not the Clerk have got his information from this very Letter Book L? I do not think it is right to assume that these books do not now exist.

Bro. Rosedale mentioned the Feast of the *Quatuor Coronati* in the Calendars. I never had any doubt whatever that the *Quatuor Coronati* were the patron saints of the Masons. If I remember rightly, from time immemorial, or certainly as far back as Calendars go, the eighth of November was the festival day of the Four Crowned Martyrs. The Feast of the *Quatuor Coronati* was honoured in the Church of England until the reign of Edward VI., the feast disappearing in his Prayer Book of 1549.

It seems to me that Bro. Conder intends to imply that the Rough Masons and the Wallers were one trade. Were they not quite distinct trades? I do not know if he has any evidence to show that they were the same, but I have always been under the impression that the Waller was more of a Plasterer or Dauber than a Mason.

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BRO. GORDON P. G. HILLS said:—

It is very interesting to learn from Bro. Conder's paper that there was some association of the Masons' Company with the Priory of Canons Regular founded by Queen Matilda. Stow tells us that "this church was given to Norman, first canon regular in all England," but I do not think this necessarily implies that thus was constituted the first Priory of the Order in this realm; that distinction must, I believe, be yielded to Henry I.'s foundation at Colchester. It would appear, from what Bro. Conder tells us, that by the tenure of the site on which the Hall of the Masons' Company was built, they became tenants and retainers of the Priory at Aldgate.

The passage which Bro. Conder quotes from Stow about the Prior "riding among the Citizens in Livery," occurs in the account of Aldgate Ward, and is, I think, further explained by the historian's statement under the description of Portsoken Ward, where he says that, as Alderman of that Ward, the Prior "rode with the mayor and his brethren the aldermen, as one of them in scarlet, or other livery as they used." The ordinary habit of an Austin Canon consisted of a long black cassock, over which was worn the white rochet; the face was not shaved, but a beard was worn and the head covered with a cap; there was nothing distinctively monastic in the dress of these clergy of the least secluded of the monastic orders. The black and white of this habit might possibly have some influence in choice of the Masons' black and white livery.

Bro. Conder quoted from Bro. Woodford's statement about the *Quatuor Coronati*, in his oration delivered at the consecration of the Lodge, which runs thus: "There is evidence of the legend in MSS. of the seventh century, and a Church was built to their honour at Winchester in the seventh or eighth century." I cannot find any reference to this Church at Winchester, but in his *Ecclesiastical History*, Venerable Bede mentions that when, in 619, the City of Canterbury experienced a disastrous fire it was stayed by the prayer of Archbishop Mellitus at "the Church of the four crowned Martyrs . . . where the fire raged most." This Church was within the City, but this is the only reference to it.

I think the fact of this dedication of a Church at the headquarters of the Roman Mission to the *Quatuor Coronati* is very interesting. The Martyrdom is said to have taken place in 304, and twelve years later a Church at Rome was dedicated to our Patrons. Their legend would be fresh in the minds of *Italians*—Masons, artisans, or others—in the train of the Missionaries, to whose devotion we may reasonably attribute the ascription at Canterbury.

With reference to the point which Bro. Conder raises as to the difficulty which might arise from regulating the business of the Company by a meeting depending on the movable Feast of Holy Trinity, I think it is interesting to note that this

festival is of Western origin and comparatively late date, whilst the Feast of *Quatuor Coronati* had its day appointed, on November 8th, as early as the fourth century and continued in observance from that time, appearing 200 years later in the Sacramentary of Pope Gregory, when as yet there was no appointed day for Holy Trinity. The earliest formal notice of the Festival of Holy Trinity occurs in England in 1162, under Archbishop Becket. The Synod of Arles in 1260 consecrated the octave of Whitsunday to this observance, and that day was ordered to be universally observed as Trinity Sunday by Pope John XXII. in 1334. The English Church, following the Sarum use, reckons the succeeding Sundays as "after Trinity," whereas in the Greek and Roman Communions they are designated as "after Pentecost." Thus we see that as regards observance by the Craft, the association with the *Quatuor Coronati* must have dated back very much further than could be the case with any meeting depending on the Feast of Holy Trinity, the importance of which in the case of the London Company no doubt arose from local considerations.

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Bro. CONDER writes in reply:—

Our Worshipful Master Bro. Edward Armitage suggests that it is possible some of the earlier books of the Company may still be in existence. Of course, this may be the case, but I consider it unlikely. There is nothing in the custody of the Clerk earlier than 1620. The Inventory of the deeds taken in 1859 refers to the one made in 1722, but, unfortunately, this last was not entered in the Court books; we have, therefore, only the present contents of our record chest to consider. It would appear that the loss of many documents occurred during the latter part of the eighteenth century. I refer the Brethren to my History of the Company for particulars of the Inventories of 1665, 1676, 1695, and 1722.

I agree with Bro. Hextall that the labours of Dr. Reginald R. Sharpe cannot be too highly praised, as they are a store-house for the students of early Guild life.

Bro. Fred. Armitage asks, why the Masons of London submitted their regulations to the Court of Aldermen? I can only reiterate what I say in my paper—the Fellowship could not possibly be a rich one at that date, and would accordingly follow the ordinary civic custom. It may have been an alternative to a Charter allowed by the Crown, but it is certain that it was an ordinary custom of the City, and one followed by many Guilds, as I have shown.

Bro. The Rev. H. G. Rosedale says, very truly, that "the relationship between the Craft Guilds and the City of London at a very early period is somewhat confused." It is only by the careful consideration of minor details that individual opinions can be formed. My views on the relationship between the Society and the Company may be read in the Introduction to my History of the Company.

Bro. E. H. Dring also questions the non-existence of early records of the Company. I refer him to my answer to the Worshipful Master. Of course, the Clerk writing in 1725 might possibly have seen the entry in Letter Book L at the Guildhall; but that he did *not* take his information from that source is certain, as he clearly states:—

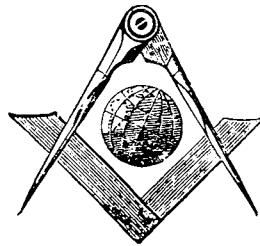
“That upon searching the Books of the said Company, I do find a book  
“intituled Constitutions made and Granted to the Fellowship of the  
“Freemasons enfranchised within this Honourable City of London in  
“the time of John Brown, Mayor of the City in the one and twentieth  
“year of the reign of King Edward the fourth after the Conquest.”

This Book of the Constitutions of 1481 is noted in the Inventories of 1665 and 1676. and is termed “The Book of The Ancient Constitutions and Orders,” to distinguish it from the other Book of the “Constitutions of the Accepted Masons.”

With regard to the Wallers and rough Masons, I do not wish to imply any difference, as I consider they were interchangeable terms. A Waller could not possibly be classed with a Dauber or Plasterer.

The remarks of Bro. Gordon P. G. Hills, concerning the dress of the Austin Friars, make it a happy co-incidence with the Black and White colours of the Company's Arms.

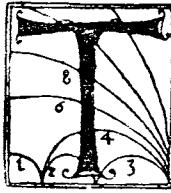
I think it quite possible that our late Bro. Woodford may have made a mistake and stated Winchester, instead of Canterbury, as the place of the Church of the *Quatuor Coronati*. I have looked the matter up and can only find evidence of the Church at Canterbury.



## St. John's Day in Harvest.

WEDNESDAY, 24th JUNE, 1914.

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THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C., W.M.; W. B. Hextall, S.W.; W. Wonnacott, J.W.; Rev. Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M., Chap.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M., Treas.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; F. W. Levander, J.D.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M., D.C.; Dr. Wm. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; Sydney T. Klein, L.R., P.M.; and J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Fred. H. Postans, G. D. Mowbray, John Holt, G. H. Bowden, John Church, Algernon Rose, John H. F. K. Scott, George Robson, G. H. Luetchford, E. N. Graham, Gordon P. G. Hills, W. J. Hodge, Rev. Vitruvius P. Wyatt, P.G.Ch., Dr. Andrew E. Wynter, Major A. Sutherland, J. M. Oakey, Walter Dewes, Hugh C. Knowles, Ernest Osborne, A. C. McCallum, P.G.W., Western Australia, Curt Nauwerck, Charles H. Scarlett, D. Bock, C. Fred. Silberbauer, J. G. Victor Sapp, John Bilbie, John J. Hands, H. F. Raymond, Fred. Armitage, C. Griffiths, Past Grand Master, New Zealand, G. A. Crocker, J. Walter Hobbs, S. V. Williams, Mustapha Ben Yusuph, R. H. Wood, G. Trevelyan Lee, C. Lewis Edwards, W. Young Hucks, H. S. Beaman, J. Smith, C. Gough, W. D. Smith, H. P. Edden, Henry Hyde, W. I. Hawkins, W. E. Gilliland, Col. Sir Howland Roberts, Bt., W. Howard-Flanders, F. Shipton, H. T. Wood, James Scott, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, Geo. C. Williams, S. J. Fenton, B. A. Bernstiel, J. C. Zabban, C. W. Mapleton, William A. Barker, Chas. S. Ayling, J. Powell, T. A. Bayliss, P.G.St.B., F. W. Green, Stanley W. Rodgers, E. Glaeser, Alfred Gates, F. W. Le Tall, W. Archbald, Rev. C. E. L. Wright, P.G.D., Max Infeld, Sydney Meymott, Col. R. S. Ellis, P.G.S.B., G. Fullbrook, Rev. H. G. Rosedale, G.Ch., and J. Procter Watson.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. F. C. Foster, City of London Lodge No. 901; Dr. Prönncke, Lodge Harpokrates (Magdeburg); Geo. R. Allen, Lodge of Brotherly Love No. 329; William A. Nelson, P.M., Cottesloe Lodge No. 39 (W.A.C.); C. M. Coxon, P.M., Kingswood Lodge No. 2278; W. D. Power, Manila Lodge; R. H. Fisher, Finsbury Park Lodge No. 1288; P. D. Beyts, P.M., British Kaffrarian Lodge No. 853; Albert W. Moore, Fortitude and Old Cumberland Lodge No. 12; A. E. Jones, Duchy of Cornwall Lodge No. 3038; R. Harrison Archbald, White Rose of York Lodge No. 2340; and W. J. Chichele Nourse, P.M., St. George's Lodge No. 370, L.R.

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Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. J. P. Rylands; Edward Macbean, P.M.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas., Ireland; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; T. J. Westropp; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, K.C.B., P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; General Sir Charles Warren, K.C.B., P.Dis.G.M., E.Arch., P.M.; H. F. Berry; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; R. F. Gould, P.G.W., P.M.; A. Cecil Powell; L. A. de Malczovich; William Watson; and E. H. Dring, I.P.M.

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Brothers Gordon Pettigrew Graham Hills and James Edward Shum Tuckett were proposed as Joining Members of the Lodge.

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One Lodge and twenty-six Brethren were elected to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

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The SECRETARY drew attention to the following

### EXHIBITS.

By Bro. GEORGE ROBSON, Clapham.

MOBEL in earthenware of the "Old Sarum Kettle," made by Doulton's for Messrs. Watson and Co., Salisbury.

By Bro. JOHN PALMER, Ludlow.

Circular JEWEL, in Locket form with Masonic designs hand-painted on paper. Beneath the Bible, square and compasses, in the design on the obverse side, is the name "M. Jonah," apparently that of the artist, while on the glass covering the reverse side has been scratched "T. Ratcliff P.M. L 298," surmounted by a square and compasses.

By Bro. A. CECIL POWELL, Weston-super-Mare.

Two JEWELS, one belonging to the Ark Mariners' degree: the other a circular plate of silver, engraved with a representation of a book, with square and compasses upon it; possibly the Collar jewel of a Chaplain.

By THE SECRETARY.

JEWEL of "French Prisoners'" work, with date "5802."

R.A. JEWEL, dated 1803. Both these items were purchased in Hereford recently.

JEWEL, precisely similar to that exhibited in May, 1912 (See *A.Q.C.*, xxv., 140). This has now been identified as a P.Z. Jewel of St. George's Chapter No. 5.

By Bro. G. VOGELER, London.

Breast JEWEL, of some Society unknown. An inscription which commences on the front and is continued on the back of the jewel, reads as follows:—"Br. W. Haynes Treasurer Oxley Lodge. Oxley Lodge O G O Presented by the Bros. to Tre<sup>ur</sup>. W. Haynes as a mark of respect for his Valuable Services as P.G.N. & Treasurer, Oct. 16 1871."

By Bro. JOHN HOLT, Yarm-on-Tees.

JUG, probably Liverpool ware. *Presented to the Lodge.*

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A very hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to those Brethren who had kindly lent objects for exhibition, or who had made presentations to the Museum.

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The SECRETARY read the following paper:—

## NAPOLEON I. AND FREEMASONRY.

BY BRO. J. E. S. TUCKETT, T.D., M.A. (Cantab.), F.C.S., P.Prov.G.Reg.,  
Wilts.



It is strange that the evidence in favour of the Great Napoleon's membership of the Masonic Brotherhood has never been examined in detail, for the matter is surely one of interest, and—seeing the remarkable part which that remarkable man played in the affairs of Europe, at a time when Continental Freemasonry was struggling out of chaos into regular order—it cannot be without an important bearing upon Masonic history. The story goes that Napoleon was made a Mason at Malta in 1798, and it is supposed to rest upon the unsupported word of various more or less irresponsible French Masonic authors, the earliest of them writing long after the fall of the Empire. The attitude of the modern critical Masonic historian towards this story is frankly one of reserve, if not scepticism. Bro. R. F. Gould in his *History* does not allude to it, but in his later *Concise History* he remarks—‘If we may credit Besuchet, Bonaparte was ‘initiated at Valetta in 1798’: in *Military Lodges* he adds—‘There is ground for ‘belief that Napoleon was himself a Freemason.’ Bro. J. G. Findel in a footnote to p. 443 of his *History*—‘If the Emperor Napoleon was a Mason (which is asserted, ‘etc., etc.).’ Bro. Woodford in *Kenning's Masonic Cyclopædia* informs us that—‘Napoleon I. . . . is said to have been made a Mason at Malta. . . . Be ‘this as it may, etc., etc.’ Bro. G. W. Speth—‘The question whether Bonaparte ‘was a Freemason or not has never been decided. Rumour says that he was made ‘at Malta.’ In 1908 the late Bro. Hector Fleischmann published at Paris a little book of 25 pages octavo, entitled, *Napoléon et la Franc-Maçonnerie*, but this only deals with the use that the Emperor made of the Craft and his influence upon it as Protector. Bro. Fleischmann does not attack the question of the alleged initiation of Bonaparte.

The object of this paper is to discuss this question and if possible to convince the members of this Lodge that the initiation really did take place. But before dealing with the direct evidence there are some preliminary considerations which have an important bearing upon what follows. Briefly these are:—i. It is antecedently probable that Craft Masonry would commend itself to Napoleon during his rise to power. ii. There is incontestable evidence that Napoleon was acquainted with the nature, aims, and organisation of Freemasonry: that he approved of and made use of it to further his own ends.

At one time it was usual to represent the ‘Corsican Upstart’ as an infidel monster fearing neither God nor Devil, and it is true that he rose to power in a society in which atheism and materialism were all but universal. Yet he himself was throughout his career influenced by a profound belief in and reliance upon T.G.A.O.T.U.—‘the Great Author of All’ is the expression he uses in his early correspondence—of whose Divine Will he believed himself to be the agent. ‘Il aimait beaucoup à parler de religion. . . . Il ne voulait pas entendre parler de matérialisme’ (*Mémoires de Bourrienne*). And we remember how, pointing up





*His name will be Renowned  
through all Europe, and Egypt;  
for his valour in combat, and  
yet more so for his wisdom  
in council.*

*Son nom sera célèbre dans  
toute l'Europe, et l'Égypte, par  
sa valeur dans les combats,  
et encore plus par sa sagesse  
dans le conseil.*

*Par A. R. F. ancien off. de M. Lieut. de Vaisc.*

*Remoimnet. M. A. Eschmeyer, Sous-Vice-Prés. N. 12.  
A. Paris*

*Déposé à la Bibliothèque*

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

(1800)

Engraved by Jean Massard after Joseph Point.  
From the original engraving in Bro. J. E. S. Tuckett's Collection.



into the midnight sky, he rebuked the scoffers on board *l'Orient* during the voyage to Egypt—'Vous avez beau dire, Messieurs, qui a fait tout cela.' 'Napoleon,' says Rose, 'felt the need of religion as the bulwark of morality and the cement of 'Society.' He was a firm believer in the life to come—'Oh! don't talk to me of a 'religion which only takes me for this life, without telling me whence I come or 'whither I go.' He was *tolerant* in matters of religion in the widest sense of the word, and his was a tolerance that made him not only sanction and protect but *reverence* the faith of others. 'Il avait pour les religions une tolérance entière, 'et ne concevait pas que l'on pût persécuter pour des croyances religieuses.' 'La 'tolérance religieuse de Bonaparté était la conséquence naturelle de son esprit 'philosophique' (*Mémoires de Bourrienne*). He was a Christian in the sense that he was convinced of the Divine Nature and Mission of Our Lord, but to him the religions of the Jew and Mohammedan were equally sacred. An *orthodox* Christian he certainly was not, and he was always bitterly opposed to the undue claims and pretensions of official churchmen. The same Emperor who earnestly and sincerely desired that the blessing of Heaven should be pronounced at his coronation by the Head of the Roman Church, whose overturned altars he restored, flatly refused to declare that Church 'the predominant religion' at the bidding of the Pope. His instinctive reverence for what is or should be regarded as sacred is shown by his refusal to take the Communion at his coronation, for being neither an orthodox believer in its efficacy, nor an infidel who regarded it as a *mere* outward ceremony, he shrank from what in him would have been an act of hypocrisy and blasphemy.

What was the meaning which Napoleon attached to those famous watchwords of the Revolution—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity? It has been excellently well expressed by a recent writer<sup>1</sup>:—

The whole gospel of his life was the right of the individual to reach the highest success the world can offer—"la carrière ouverte aux talents." That was his abiding faith, and he was unswerving in his devotion to this ideal. . . . His ideal of liberty therefore was not the levelling of men to one class but the breaking down of the old barriers which prevented a man from rising from one class to another. . . . Every man born into the world should have the opportunity and the inalienable right of passing by talent and force of personality out of the ranks to the highest places of command.

This he put into practice, alike in civil and military affairs; indeed, much of his success is due to the extraordinary genius he had for detecting ability in others and making the most of it. Napoleon's Army—that wonderful Army of France—has been described as 'equality on the march,' and everyone knows of the Marshal's bâton which each private soldier could find in his own knapsack.

Napoleon knew and valued the singular magnetic *influence* he exerted upon all men who came into contact with him, an influence which made itself felt even by those opposed to his plans and ambitions. He trusted much and owed much to this great gift, and left no stone unturned in his efforts to widen and extend its sphere of action so as to include men of *all classes*. 'Il voulait sans doute 'exercer une grande influence sur les hommes, mais seulement par des choses positives 'et temporelles, et non à l'aide d'opinions' (*Mémoires de Bourrienne*).

<sup>1</sup> Mr. J. T. Herbert Bailly.

Enough has been said to show that the teaching of the three Craft Degrees, if he was acquainted with it, must have received his cordial approval; and the first of the two propositions is established.

During the Reign of Terror Freemasonry practically ceased to exist throughout France, only three of the Lodges in Paris making any attempt to continue their labours. In 1798, however, work was resumed with the sanction of the Government. Napoleon was now beginning to be a great power, and in the following year, 1799, he was chosen First Consul. His rise was accompanied by a remarkable revival of the Craft and the Allied Orders, which increased and multiplied abundantly under his rule as Consul and later as Emperor. It is impossible to read the narrative of the negotiations which led to the establishment of the Empire without being struck by the prominent part which prominent Masons had therein, and it must be remembered that the Army, in which the Masonic element had become particularly powerful, was heart and soul with Napoleon. Wherever the French Arms prevailed there we find the Brotherhood taking a new lease of life and entering upon a career of prosperity which continued unchecked until the collapse of the Empire and the Restoration. Then there was a very decided set-back, the King and his supporters distrusting Freemasonry because of its supposed Bonapartist tendencies.

The new Emperor's brothers, the Imperial Princes Joseph, Lucien, Louis, and Jerome, were all Masons, as also his step-son, Eugène Beauharnais (at first regarded as the Imperial Heir apparent), his brother-in-law Murat, and his nephew Jerome<sup>1</sup>. The Empress Josephine is known to have been friendly to Masonry. She was initiated into the 'Maçonnerie d'Adoption' in the Lodge *Les Francs Chevaliers* in 1804-5 at Paris, together with several of the ladies of her court, and became an active member as well as patroness of that Rite.<sup>2</sup> Those who were

<sup>1</sup> Joseph (1768-1844). K. of Naples (1806-8). K. of Spain (1808-13). Nominated by the Emperor himself as G.M. of the G.O. of France (1804).

Louis (1778-1846). K. of Holland (1806-10). G.M. Adj. of the G.O. of France (1804).

Jerome (1784-1860). K. of Westphalia (1807-13). G.M. of the G.O. of Westphalia.

His son Jerome also was a Freemason.

Lucien (1775-1840). A member of the G.O. of France.

Eugène Beauharnais (1781-1824). Viceroy of Italy (1805-14). G.M. of Italy and G.M. of the G.O. 'de la Division Militaire' at Milan (1805).

Joachim Murat (1771-1815). K. of Naples (1808). S.G.W. of the G.O. of France (1803). G.M. of the G.L. of Naples (1808). G.M. of the Order of St. Joachim (1806).

<sup>2</sup> The following verse was recited in honour of the Empress on the occasion of her initiation by Bro. H. J. Brad, Orator of the Paris Lodge *Les Amis du Grand Napoléon*:—

Mais aujourd'hui qu'une ardente lumière  
Chez les maçons pour toujours vous éclaire  
A des devoirs, à des plaisirs nouveaux,  
Belle Vénus, vous êtes destinée;  
D'acacia la tête couronnée

Vous marcherez vers les jours les plus beaux.

(See Hector Fleischmann, *Napoléon et la Franc-Maçonnerie*. Paris. 1908. p. 11).

The Empress was in residence at Strasburg for some weeks in 1805 (she arrived with Napoleon on Sep. 26) and again in 1806. She "attended a 'Loge d'Adoption' " when the Lodge 'Des Francs Chevaliers,' Orient de Paris, united with the Lodges at "Strasburg for a fête. M<sup>me</sup> la Baronne de Detrich, wife of the Major, presided over "the Lodge, and the Empress witnessed the initiation of M<sup>me</sup> de Cunisy, proposed by "herself." So says Woodford, who gives the date 1845—a slip for 1805. No doubt the candidate was M<sup>lle</sup> de Cunisy, Dame d'Honneur to the Empress. Detrich should be Dietrich—the Baron was Town-Major of Strasburg. It is well to remember the great influence which the Empress Josephine exercised over Napoleon and the reliance he placed upon her judgment and advice. 'Bonaparte avouait un jour confidentiellement à l'un de ses premiers dignitaires (Cambacérès) qu'il était convaincu que tant qu'il 'conserverait Joséphine, il jouirait de la sécurité la plus parfaite.' (*Le Normand*) 'Joséphine était aimée de tout le monde: c'était même une croyance devenue populaire, 'que la bonne fortune de Napoléon tenait à la présence de Josephine auprès de lui.' (*Bourrienne*). 'Remarquez, Sire, le pouvoir de votre épouse sur l'esprit de certains généraux. La bonne Joséphine relève leur courage.' (*Gen. Rapp*).

chosen by Napoleon for high honour and office in the State were nearly all of them members of the Craft and Higher Degrees. Of the six who with the Emperor himself formed the Grand Council of the Empire, five were certainly Masons, at their head being the Arch-Chancellor Prince Jean Jacques Régis Cambacérès, the Emperor's right-hand man, and in his time the most active, enthusiastic and indefatigable Freemason in France. The sixth, the Arch-Treasurer Le Brun, formerly Third Consul, is also believed to have been of the Craft, but it is not certain. Of the nine lesser Imperial Officers of State, six at least were active Masons. Of Marshals of France who served under Napoleon at least 22 out of the first 30 were Masons, many of them Grand Officers of the Grand Orient.<sup>1</sup>

The union of all the separate and often mutually hostile 'Rites' under one governing body was from the first a pet project of Napoleon. Mercadier relates that during the Consulate he threatened to abolish Freemasonry altogether unless this was accomplished. Late in 1804, at the request of Cambacérès, he interested himself in the reorganisation of the Grand Orient, with the result that in 1805 the Grand Orient assumed control over the whole body of Freemasonry in the Empire, with the Emperor's brother Joseph as Grand Master, with Cambacérès and Murat as his G.M. Adjoints. Through Cambacérès the Emperor assured the Brethren of his Imperial protection, stating that he had instituted enquiry into the subject of Freemasonry, and that he perceived that their highly moral aim and

<sup>1</sup> 'Nous avons vu siéger parmi nous la plupart des Héros que le Monarque associe à ses périls, et plusieurs des Hommes d'Etat dont il interroge la sagesse dans ses 'Conseils.' (F... de Joly, in an Oration delivered at the Fête d'Hiver, 1808, of the G.O.) 'Bientôt on n' a plus entendu parler que de Mac... et depuis les grands de l'Empire jusqu'aux commis de Bureau, tout s'est précipité en masse dans les Loges.' (From a letter of d'Harmensen to Eques written in 1806).

# TABLEAU

## DES G.G. . OFFICIERS D'HONNEUR

NOMMÉS par le G. . O. . dans ses Séances :

30<sup>e</sup> jour du 7<sup>e</sup> mois } 5803  
20<sup>e</sup> jour du 10<sup>e</sup> mois }  
et 7<sup>e</sup> jour du 9<sup>e</sup> mois 5804

Grand-Maitre ... ..	S. . A. . I. . le PRINCE JOSEPH.
Grand-Maitre Adjoint ... ..	S. . A. . I. . le PRINCE LOUIS.
Grand-Administrateur ... ..	Le Maréchal MASSENA.
Grand-Conservateur ... ..	DE CHOISEUIL-PRASLIN, Sen. . .
1 <sup>er</sup> . Grand-Surveillant ... ..	Le Maréchal MURAT.
2 <sup>e</sup> . Grand-Surveillant ... ..	DE LACEPÈDE, G. . Ch. . de la Légion d'honneur.
Grand-Orateur ... ..	DE LALANDE, M. . de l'Institut.
Grand-Secrétaire ... ..	DE JAUCOURT, Sénateur.
Grand-Trésorier ... ..	MAGON-DE-MEDINE, Contre-Amiral
1 <sup>er</sup> . Grand-Expert ... ..	BEURNONVILLE, Ambassadeur.
2 <sup>e</sup> . Grand-Expert ... ..	MACDONALD, Général.
G. . Garde-des-Scieux ... ..	SEBASTIANI, Général.
G. . Garde-des-Archives ... ..	Le Maréchal KELLERMANN.
Grand-Architecte ... ..	DE LUYNES, Sénateur.
G. . M. . des Cérémonies ... ..	{ DURANTEAU, Législateur. GIRARDIN, (Stanisl), Tribun.
Grand-Hospitalier ... ..	Le Maréchal AUGEREAU.
Grand-Aumonier ... ..	Le Maréchal LEFÈVRE.

purpose were worthy of his favour<sup>1</sup>. Findel quotes (but without stating his authority) a remark made by Napoleon in answer to a proposal to accord to the Grand Orient a *legal* status:—‘No, no, if Freemasonry is protected, she is not to be feared; but if she is authorised she will become too powerful, and might be dangerous. As she now is, she is dependent upon me, I do not wish to be dependent upon her.’ So the Craft was ‘protected’ and as a natural result much frequented by the fashionable society of the time. More than 1,200 *new* Lodges were founded under this G.O., and many dormant Lodges and Chapters now resumed work. The names ‘Bonaparte,’ ‘Napoléon,’ ‘Saint-Napoléon,’ ‘Joséphine’ and ‘Sainte-Joséphine,’ and Imperial Emblems were adopted by Lodges, and there are traces even of a new grade ‘Les Chevaliers de St. Napoléon.’ ‘Eloges de Sa Majesté l’Empereur’ and of his victories became part of the business in open Lodge and were honoured by ‘le triple feu de Marengo, d’Austerlitz et d’Iena.’ In the *Rituel du G.O. de France*, 1805, it is ordered that all Lodges throughout the Empire are to open and close with the ‘triple cri de “Vive Napoléon le Grand et son auguste famille.”’ The Persian prince Askheri-Khan, brother (or uncle?) of the Shah and special Ambassador to the Emperor, during his stay in Paris in 1807-9 was initiated into the Craft, and received with special honour by the G.O. The birth of the King of Rome was the occasion of an outburst of Masonic enthusiasm with ‘séances extraordinaires,’ orations and the striking of medals<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> In 1811 the Emperor interested himself in a similar manner in the *Order of the Temple* at Paris. He summoned the G.M. Bernard Raymond Fabre Palaprat to his presence and made enquiry concerning the aims, statutes, etc. Learning that the anniversary of the Martyrdom of Jacques de Molai was about to be observed, he expressed a wish that the ceremony should be made the occasion of a public religious and military display, which was accordingly done. This is mentioned in an article on Fabre Palaprat in *Biographie des Hommes du Jour*, Paris, 1836, which is transcribed by Dr. James Burnes in the first edition (1837) of his *History of the Knights Templars*. The writer of the Article remarks:—‘tout port à croire que l’empereur se proposait de tirer bon parti de l’ordre du Temple et de son culte s’il ne pouvait parvenir à maîtriser la cour de Rome.’

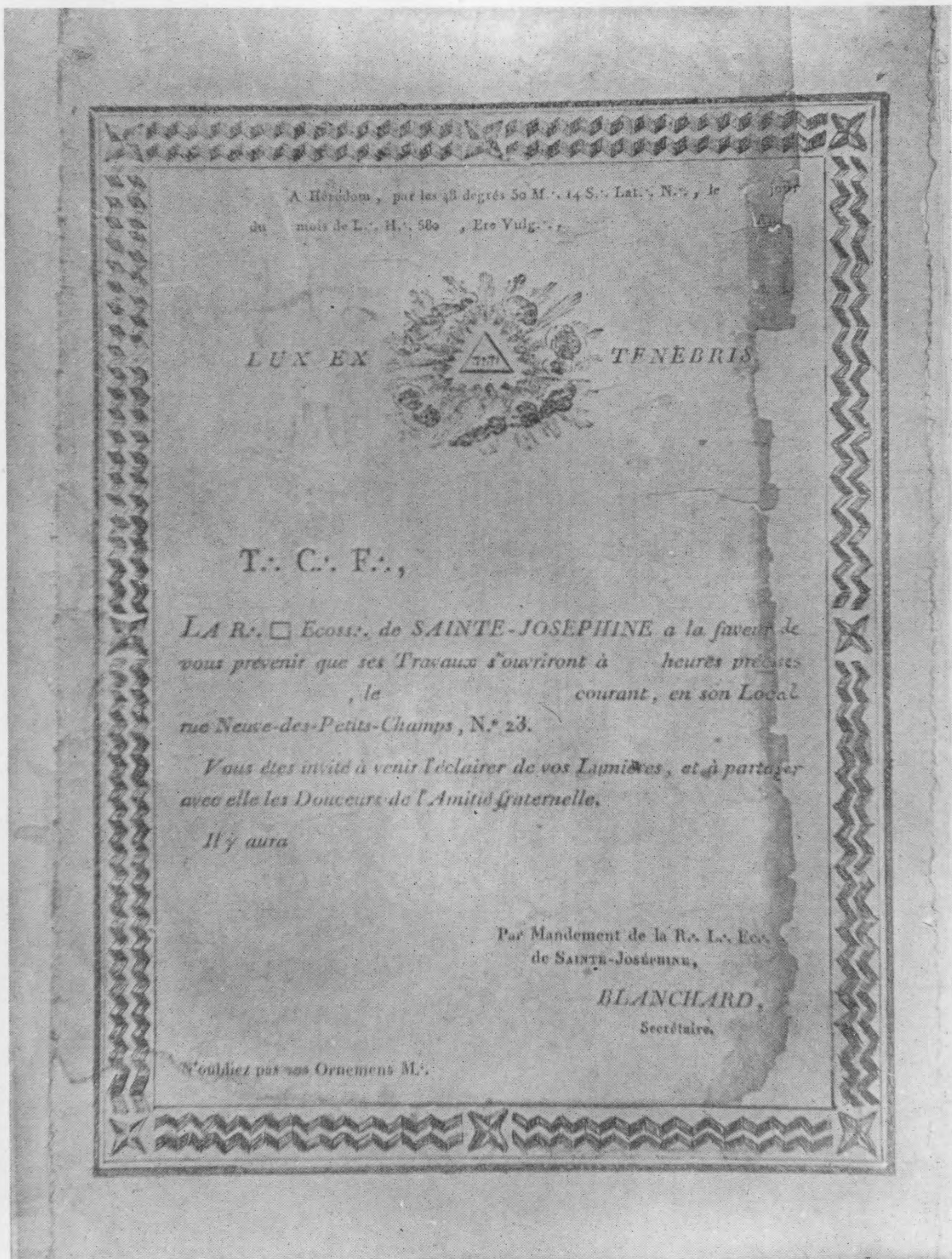
<sup>2</sup> ‘Whoever wished to be well thought of at court, joined the Lodges, while those most nearly allied to the throne of course filled the principal official posts of honour.’ (Findel). ‘From that time everyone who wished to please the Emperor became a Freemason, and the highest officials were soon made members and officers of the Grand Orient.’ (Gould). See also footnote <sup>1</sup> page 99, *Ante*.

The following are among the Lodges named after the Emperor and Empress:—*La L... La Bienfaisance*, founded at Paris in 1784, changed its name to *L... de Napoléon le Grand* (see illustration and description of medal on p. 120). *La R... L... Ecoss... de Saint-Napoléon* at Paris in 1805 had for W.M. the famous savant Lacépède, Grand-Chancelier de la Légion d’Honneur, and amongst its members Kellermann, Brune, Masséna, Murat, and Gantheaume. At Toulouse in 1805 General Chabron, commanding the Military Division of Toulouse, founded *La L... Napoléomagne*. In 1815 it changed its name to *La L... la Concorde*. At Leghorn in 1807 there was a *L... Ecoss... Napoléon*, and at Udine in 1808 a *L... Di Napoleone*. At Rome in 1806 or 1807 was founded, under the guidance of General Count Miollis, *La L... la Vertu Triomphante—Sa Majesté l’Empereur*. *La L... de Saint-Napoléon*, Corfu, Ionian Isles, was founded in 1811. There existed in 1812 a *L... de Saint-Jean dans La L... de Saint-Napoléon*. Another *L... de Saint-Napoléon* at Avignon in 1814 had for W.M. the Count de la Bourdonnaye, who is supposed to have concocted the grade ‘*Les Chevaliers de Saint-Napoléon*.’ There was also at Paris *La L... les Amis du Grand Napoléon* founded in 1804 or 1805. Two Lodges at least were founded in honour of the Empress. One at Milan was named *La R... L... Joséphine Reale* (i.e., the Royal Josephine, see *post* p. 107). The other at Paris held its meetings in the Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs and was called *La R... L... Ecoss... de Saint-Joséphine*. At p. 121 is an illustration of a Summons Form used by this Lodge.

For illustration of King of Rome Medal see p. 120.

Prince Askheri-Khan was initiated 24th November, 1808, at Paris in *La R... Mère L... Ecossaise de France, sous le dénomination distinctive de Saint-Alexandre d’Ecosse et le Contrat-Social Réunis*. He was received with great ceremony by the G.O. at the Fête d’Hiver, 1808, when Orations in his honour were pronounced by the VV.FF. de Joly and Comto Régnard de Saint-Jean-d’Angély, Ministre d’Etat. The treaty with Persia was signed 4th May, 1807. Most of the Lodges mentioned in this footnote—I think *all* of them—were connected with some one or other of the so-called ‘Ecossais’ Rites. It is to be noticed that Lodges and Chapters of this type were particularly profuse in their display of attachment to the Emperor’s cause.





FORM OF SUMMONS

used by the Lodge *Sainte-Joséphine* at Paris, circa 1805.  
From the original in Bro. J. E. S. Tuckett's Collection.



Bro. Gould in *Military Lodges* has recorded the progress of Masonry in the Army, and he states that the Regimental Lodges were always opened and closed with the cry 'Vive l'Empereur.' It is significant that more than 400 Army Lodges ceased work at the fall of the Empire and that very few were constituted afterwards—in 1820 only three survived. In 1816 some of the more zealous partizans of the fallen dynasty instituted the 'Maçonnerie Napoléonienne' with General Bertrand for its first G.M.—a quasi-Masonic system dedicated to its restoration.

It is generally admitted that the success of Napoleon's schemes was in no small degree due to his amazing capacity for knowing and grasping and *personally directing* the smallest details, at the same time keeping the closest watch upon the movements of his subordinates, a supervision from which not even the members of his own family were exempt. "Tout ce qui composait son service était soumis 'à la surveillance la plus rigoureuse.' 'Le consul aimait à être instruit de tout' (Le Normand). 'Napoleon not only ruled, but superintended personally all the details of a vast administration. He did not confine himself to giving orders, he watched over their execution, and called to account those of his officials who were responsible for it' writes the son of Jerome, Prince Napoléon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte, in the Final Report of the Commission superintending the publication of the *Correspondence de l'Empereur Napoleon I<sup>er</sup>*, 1869. We may rest assured that the Masonic activity briefly described above was not permitted without the sanction and approval of the great Master Mind then watching over the Fortunes of France and, it may be added, his own. But it is quite clear that, while astutely availing himself of the Lodges and Chapters to assist in the consolidation of his power, he himself carefully abstained from any *official* participation in their labours.

We have arrived, then, at the certainty that Napoleon was in possession of Masonic 'instruction,' and it is now our business to consider when *and how* he obtained it. There are some who hold that he was 'instructed historically' (i.e., entrusted with the secrets of Freemasonry without going through the regular form of initiation) at the time when Cambacérès approached him with a view to obtaining his patronage for the Grand Orient. Bro. Findel apparently favours this view, but he has no better reason for doing so than is disclosed in the following footnote to p. 443 of his *History*:—

If the Emperor Napoleon was a Mason (which is asserted by the French Masonic Authors of the period, and Kloss too considers it as very likely), before he became Emperor, he ought properly speaking to have been well acquainted with the Institution and its tendencies without making any special enquiries on the subject.

But there is a fallacy here which will be exposed fully later on. In *A.Q.C.*, vol. viii., (1895,) p. 188, Bro. G. W. Speth printed a translation of an important letter written by Thory in 1818 which *seemed* to him (Bro. Speth) to support the theory of 'historical instruction.' The genuineness of the letter is vouched for by one 'P. Morand, 33; 8<sup>th</sup> October, 1843,' who was then in possession of the original and who is described by Bro. Speth as a well known Paris Freemason and literateur. As this letter constitutes the chief, in fact the *only*, evidence in favour of *historical instruction* as opposed to *initiation* I cannot do better than reproduce the translation:—



Paris, 16<sup>th</sup> March, 1818.

You ask me Sir, why it was that in my work on Free Masonry I did not say a word as to the secret motives which led Bonaparte to protect this association, when, as you say, his aversion to secret societies was well known to the world, he regarding the members as being opposed to his government.

This is true Sir, but I did not believe it my duty then to make public the political intrigue which led to this result; if I had done so I would have compromised many persons, and might have endangered myself, but now when all or most of the parties to this affair with Bonaparte, are no more, I can give you the direct information; you may rely on the authenticity of the statement inasmuch as I was a confidential party to the whole affair.

The Freemasons having been without a Grand Master since the death of the Duke of Orleans, conceived the idea of proposing to the Prince Cambacérès to accept this dignity. He mentioned it to Bonaparte and represented to him that the association of Freemasons properly directed, instead of being prejudicial to his interest, might be made very useful to him politically.

Before deciding upon the matter, the Emperor required a memoir on the objects and principles of the association, especially as to what is called the Secret of the Freemasons. Cambacérès convoked the chiefs of the order at his hotel, and communicated to them the Emperor's answer. M. Pyron and some others were charged with the duty of preparing the memoir; they presented it a few days afterwards.

In their report, these gentlemen declared that the Free Masons were the successors of the Templars; that the ultimate object of the members was the restoration of the Order of the Temple, that all their allegories related to the death of Jacques de Molay, that the vengeance alluded to in the Elu degrees, and in Kadosh, was that which the Templars formerly swore to execute upon King Philip the Fair, the destroyer of the Order, and upon his successors, but this vengeance was accomplished by the accession of Napoleon to the imperial throne.

Bonaparte, upon reading this memoir, was enchanted with an explanation so re-assuring. He determined to protect the Freemasons, he gave them his brother, then King of Spain, for Grand Master, and Cambacérès was named Grand Master Adjunct. He directed his generals, the members of his court, and all public functionaries to enter the lodges. It was thus that Cromwell favoured all the coteries and societies of this kind.

M. Pyron showed me the memoir before presenting it to the Arch chancellor. I endeavoured to dissuade him from presenting it, by demonstrating to him its absurdity, and especially its falsehood and the atrocity of its conclusions; he would hear nothing.

After these details you can readily see, Sir, why I could not speak in my book of the causes which induced Bonaparte to favour



Portrait of  
EQUES A CAPITE GALEATO.

Reproduced from the Frontispiece to  
*Franciscus, Eques a Capite Galeato*,  
by Benjamin Fabre.

the Association with his protection, besides these matters are not good to be made public in the Lodges, and if some imprudent person should do so, all good Frenchmen would desert them.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.—THORY.

Now it may be remarked that this letter is at the most inconclusive—Napoleon may have had *previous* knowledge or not. Moreover it is dated *thirteen years after* the event, and the statement that Joseph Bonaparte was ‘King of ‘Spain then,’ *i.e.*, in the winter 1804-5, does not increase our confidence in its general accuracy.<sup>1</sup>

It is now time to turn our attention to the alternative view—that Napoleon was at some time ‘initiated.’ It is generally supposed that Besuchet (*Précis Historique de l’Ordre de la F.M.*, 1829) is the earliest authority for this statement, so often repeated but always with a doubt implied or expressed, but in reality there is a mass of evidence of various dates earlier than Besuchet’s time which shall now be considered in detail. Much of it would seem to have escaped the notice of Masonic historians hitherto.

For what is perhaps the most remarkable reference we are indebted to a work which has recently (July, 1913) been issued by the Paris Anti-Masonic Press, ‘*La Renaissance Française*,’ from the pen of M. Benjamin Fabre. It is entitled ‘*Franciscus, Eques a Capite Galeato*,’ and is especially interesting because of the very large number of documents, bearing upon the affairs of the Craft in France a century ago, which appear in print for the first time, many extracts being reproduced in facsimile. The documents constitute the remains of the Masonic correspondence of a Brother prominent in the Primitive Rite of Narbonne, and there can be no doubt of their authenticity. Included with them is a letter written by Pyron to this Brother Franciscus ‘*Eques a Capite Galeato*’ (whose identity is not disclosed but can be easily recognised)<sup>2</sup> written at the time of his (Pyron’s) well known dispute with the Grand Orient, that is in 1805,<sup>3</sup> less than a year after the negotiation with Bonaparte. Only an extract is necessary for our present purpose:

Le Grand-Orient chercha à sortir de sa léthargie, nomma un Grand-Maître, des grands officiers d’honneur; nous en fîmes autant. Il prit des nôtres; nous primes des siens. Et nos batteries étaient en présence, lorsque Sa Majesté l’Empereur et Roy, membre de notre Rit, désira la réunion de ces deux Rits en un seul corps Maçonique.

<sup>1</sup> ‘Thory . . . can be proved to have distorted historical facts, and misquoted ‘documents to suit his own views.’ (Gould, *History*, vol. iii., p. 137).

<sup>2</sup> *Eques a Capite Galeato*—Chevalier à la tête casquée—Knight with the helmeted head. The name he bore as a member of the *Strict Observance*. M. Fabre is so careful to withhold this Brother’s true name that I do the same, and refer to him throughout as *Eques*. But his identity must be obvious to all students of French Freemasonry. This is the description he gives of himself in the *Tableau* or Register of the Primitive Rite of Narbonne:—Le Marquis de C . . . d’A . . . (né en 1753), chevalier de MALTE, colonel de chasseurs au service de MALTE, ex-maître du GRAND-ORIENT, conseiller d’honneur du DIRECTOIRE ECOSSEIS DE SEPTIMANIE, et son député au CONVENT DE LYON en 1778; représentant de la 3<sup>e</sup> PROVINCE DE LA STRICTE-OBSERVANCE au Convent général de WILHELMSBAD, en 1782; de la 12<sup>e</sup> Classe des AMIS-REUNIS de Paris; commissaire aux Archives du REGIME DES PHILALETHES; membre du Convent de Paris en 1785, etc.

<sup>3</sup> The letter may have been written *early* in 1806. Pyron makes a vigorous defence against the charges of his opponents.

Translated into English:—

The Grand Orient sought to awake out of its lethargy, elected a Grand Master, Grand 'Officiers d'honneur'; we did the same. It took some of ours; we took some of theirs. And our batteries were drawn up in position, when His Majesty the Emperor and King, member of our Rite, desired the union of these two Rites into one single Masonic body.

Pyron is writing as an officer of the recently-formed Grande-Loge Générale de France du Rit Ecossais of whose rights and privileges he was always a most ardent upholder. Here we have, then, a clear, definite statement that the Emperor was, at the time of the Union of the Grand-Orient and the Grande-Loge, a member of some one or other of the 'Ecossais' Rites, of which type the Grande-Loge was entirely composed. This statement has never before been printed except in M. Fabre's book from whence I have taken it. It is a statement made in a private letter written by one eminent Mason, familiar with all the intricacies of the Masonic politics of the time, and addressed to another equally eminent and equally well informed. It is not mentioned as something new or surprising or something not likely to be known by the man to whom he was writing, but on the contrary as a fact which must have been known by him and which is only recalled to his memory as bearing upon the writer's account of the causes of the differences which subsequently arose between the two parties to the Union, namely, the Grande-Loge and the Grand Orient. It is also clear that Pyron wishes to strike a note of regretful *surprise* that the Emperor had chosen to champion the cause of the Grand Orient rather than that of the Grande Loge du Rit Ecossais. For these reasons this letter of Pyron's must be admitted as *good evidence* that Napoleon was, at some time or other prior to the consultation with Cambacérès, received into Freemasonry as worked in a Lodge of some one or other of the so-called 'Scotch' Rites. (Presently evidence will be produced which will help us to determine which one.) One other point to be insisted upon, as vital to the whole argument, is that if this admission took place prior to the assumption by Napoleon of the Imperial rank then the probability is greatly in favour of a regular *initiation* in open Lodge in the usual manner.

Here we take leave of M. Fabre's book and proceed to the consideration of a second piece of contemporary testimony. In 1806 there appeared at Paris the second of the three volumes of a Masonic publication entitled 'Miroir de la Vérité'—a collection of Masonic essays, poems, reports of meetings, and similar items of interest to the Craft and allied degrees, written by various authors and at various dates.<sup>1</sup> It was edited by a well-known Brother Abraham (who was himself one of the principal contributors), and is dedicated on the title-page and at the head of the preface 'A Tous Les Maçons Des Deux Hemisphères.' Anton Firmin Abraham was a very prominent Mason of the time, and a leading spirit in the propagation of the 'Ecossais' type of Freemasonry, and the 'Rit Ecossais' occupies its fair share of the space in the *Miroir*. In the '*Tableau Général des*

<sup>1</sup> Miroir de la Vérité, Dédié A Tous Les Maçons . . . Par le F.. Abraham, Membre du G.. O.. de France, premier *Fondateur* et V<sup>ble</sup>.. de la R<sup>ble</sup>.. L.. des *Elèves de la Nature* . . . A Paris, chez Collin, Libraire, porte du Coq au Louvre, et rue du Coq, No. 3. MDCCLVI., 383 pp. 8°. According to Brunet (1820 ed.) the other volumes appeared in 1800 and 1808.

*LL.. de la Correspondance du G.. O.. de France* for 1802 he is described as 'homme de lettres,' resident in Paris, a member of the G.O. Of three Paris Lodges he was 'First Founder'—*L'Océan-Français* (constituted 5th November, 1798), *Les Elèves de la Nature* (11th March, 1801), and *Les Elèves de Minerve* (3rd May, 1802). Of the first he was in 1799 'Corres.. General,' and he was the first W.M. of the other two. He was the Deputy at Paris for Lodges at Douai (*La Parfaite Union*), Geneva (*La Fraternité*), and Lyons (*La Parfaite Harmonie*). In 1804 he published '*L'Art du Tailleur*' and later a volume entitled '*Règlements Généraux de la Maçonnerie Ecossaise*,' the latter being founded on the Masonic collections of Peuvret, another ardent 'Ecossais' Mason, which passed into his hands at the latter's death in 1800.

At p. 55 of the *Miroir*, vol. II., 1806, there is an Article from Bro. Abraham's pen, headed '*Des LL.. D'Adoption*,' from which the following passage is extracted and translated:—

But to-day, when a general Peace, when days unclouded and serene have all of a sudden succeeded to the tempest of the Revolution; when Masonic Temples are again opening their doors in all parts (of the country), when the precious rays of the directing luminary cause the bright light of the regular lodges to shine forth, when the august Order swells with pride at counting among its members the Peacemaker of Europe, the immortal Bro. *Bonaparte*, the conqueror of the Rhine; the modest and virtuous Bro. *Moreau*, and those heroes worthy to follow in their steps. . . .

This reference to 'l'immortel F.. *Bonaparte*' first appears in print in 1806, but it is evident that it was *written* in 1801 soon after the preliminaries were signed (October 1st, 1801), which resulted in the Peace of Amiens. Napoleon did not become *Emperor* until May, 1804. Here, then, is a second independent statement of Napoleon's membership made quite naturally and casually as a matter of general knowledge in the *Masonic* world of France at the time, and made (as was Pyron's) by an eminent and well informed Brother. But there is more to follow. Turning to p. 89 of the *Miroir* we have an official report of a:—

Fête De La Paix Générale, Célébrée par la R.. L.. des  
Arts Réunis, à l'O.. de Dijon,

which was held on 'le huitième jour du neuvième mois de la V.. L.. 5801, 17 brumaire an 10, (*i.e.*, 8th November, 1801). In the course of the report we learn that:—

At the East was erected a triangle bearing the flags of the friendly powers surmounted by that of the French Republic over which hovered the Crown of Immortality; in the centre of the triangle was the inscription:—

à la Paix, à Buonaparte, à Moreau,

and further on:—

After having given way for a moment to the joy inspired by the welcome presence of these very dear Brethren (*i.e.*, the visitors) complete silence reigned along the Columns and the W.M. impro-



vised a Discourse in which he painted with the greatest vigour the precious advantages of the Peace and exalted the inestimable accomplishments of those heroes to whom we are indebted for it.

To the word *héros* there is appended the following in a footnote:—

Les DD.. et RR.. FF.. Buonaparte et Moreau.

A little lower in the same report we read:—

The first toast was that of the French Government, its prosperity and the glory of its Arms; with it was coupled that of the Consuls of the Republic and in particular that of the hero to whose bravery and genius France owed the General Peace; this toast, the chief of all, commanded by the W.M., was honoured *avec le feu le plus patriotique; la musique s'est aussitôt empressée de faire retenter l'At..*

The essentially *Masonic* character of this proceeding is to be noticed. Turning on to p. 104 (still the *Miroir*) we have another official report of a:—

Fête. A jamais célèbre dans les fastes de la M.. Donnée par la Respectable L.. de la Parfaite-Union, O.. de Montauban, département du Lot, à l'occasion de la Paix générale.

This took place on 'le 19<sup>e</sup>.. J.. du 9<sup>e</sup>.. M.. de l'an de la V.. L.. 5801' (*i.e.*, 19th November, 1801). Among the decorations of the Lodge was:—

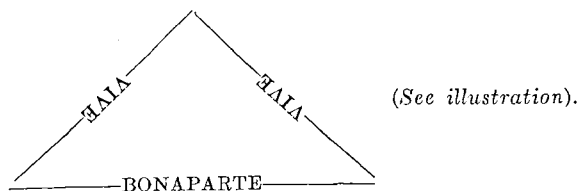
A Temple of Peace borne on two Columns. . . . On the façade of this temple brilliantly illuminated:—

A LA PAIX, AU HEROS PACIFICATEUR,

above which. . . . a bust of Bonaparte with these words:—

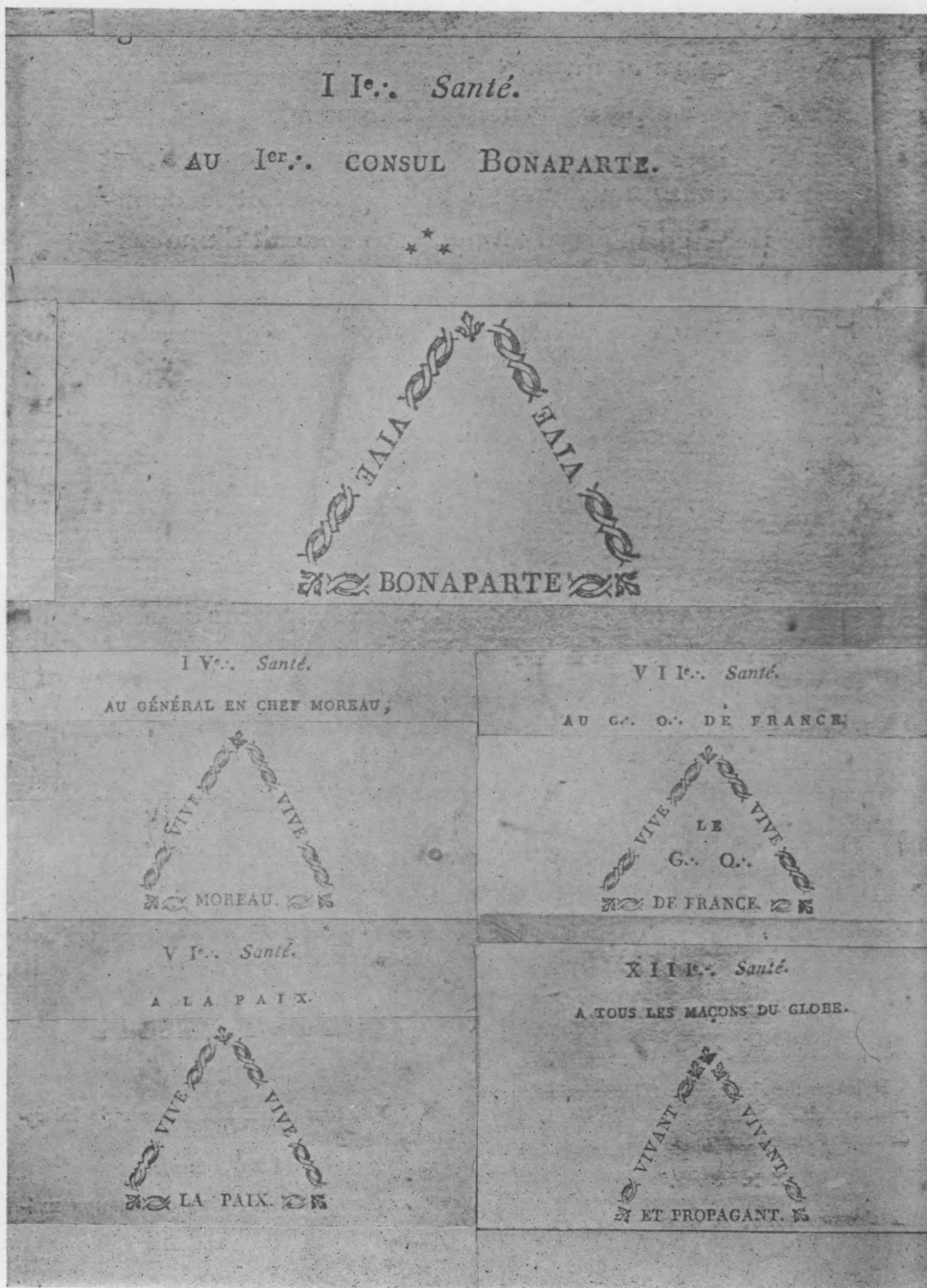
*He robs himself of rest that he may give it to us.*

The Toast List, which is given in full, proves conclusively that Napoleon was honoured *as a Brother Mason*. The first toast was 'A LA REPUBLIQUE,' the second was 'AU I<sup>er</sup>.. CONSUL BONAPARTE,' and the eulogy terminates with:—



It is hardly necessary to point out that this refers to the peculiar method of drinking a health *with Masonic honours* in use in French Lodges of the period. The details of this piece of ceremonial are well known and need not here be described. It is sufficient to remark that the compliment was paid to none but Brother Masons. Thus the *Miroir de la Vérité* provides us with three independent pieces of *contemporary* evidence that Napoleon Bonaparte was a Mason some two and a-half years before he assumed the title of 'Empereur des Français.'





PORTIONS OF THE TOAST LIST AT A FETE,  
Held by the Lodge *La Parfaite-Union*, Montauban,  
19th November, 1801.  
From *Miroir de la Vérité*, 1806.



Next in order comes the concluding passage of a '*Discours prononcé dans la L... St. Louis de la Martinique, le 22 janvier, 1806,*' by F... Valleteau de Chambrefy:—

At last Masonry, at the end of many centuries of persecution, is at rest under the auspices of a powerful Prince, His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon I., who has declared himself the Protector of the Masonic Order in France, after having himself shared in our labours (*après avoir lui-même participé à nos travaux*) and become acquainted with the purity of our principles and the wisdom of our mysteries.

This reference was given in the *Freemasons Magazine*, 5th April, 1862, p. 267, by Bro. Charles Purton Cooper (Q.C., P.G.M., Kent, 1853-1860). To this may be added some particulars concerning the Lodge *St. Louis de la Martinique*. This was a Paris Lodge constituted 11th January, 1761, and re-constituted by the Grande Loge in October of 1771, and again by the Grand Orient on 25th July, 1774, and it was one of the three Lodges which continued to work throughout the Reign of Terror. In 1802 it joined with another Paris Lodge *les Amis de la Liberté*, and the united Lodge was registered in the 'Tableau' of the G... O... for the year 1802 as:—*La R... L... du Point Parfait, ci-dev S. Louis de la Martinique*, with rank dating from 11th January, 1761. The W.M. in 1802 was the well known banker Fustier of the Rue S. André-des-Arts No. 41-2. Of the orator Bro. Valleteau de Chambrefy I know nothing except that in the note in the *Freemasons Magazine* he is described as 'sixty years since. . . . well known in the capital of the ancient Courts of Savoy,' which would be at the very time at which he delivered the 'Discours' in question.

For the next reference the scene shifts to Italy. In the *Freemasons Magazine* dated 13th December, 1862, Bro. Cooper has another note in which he draws attention to a Toast given at a banquet at Milan held by the Lodge Royal Josephine on the Feast of St. Joseph, 1807. The Toast is as follows:—

A Napoleone il Grande, Frate, Imperadore, e Re, Protettore.

(Translation)

To (the health of) Napoleon the Great, Brother, Emperor, and King, Protector (of the Craft).

The manuscript proceedings of the Lodge are stated to be then (1862) in the Masonic collection of a Brother at Chambrey, from whom Bro. Cooper derived his information. In connection with this it will be remembered that Napoleon crowned himself King of Italy in the Cathedral at Milan on 26th May, 1805, and on the 7th June following he appointed his step-son Eugène Beauharnais (son of the Empress Josephine) Viceroy of Italy, and at the same time Prince Eugène became 'Grand Master of Italy and of the G... O... de la Division Militaire' at Milan. The title of the Lodge was *La R... L... Josephine Reale* (i.e., The Royal Josephine), and it was, of course, so named in honour of the Empress-Mother of the Viceroy. There is nothing to shew that the Prince Eugène was present at the Banquet on March 19th (Feast of St. Joseph), 1807, but he was in Milan and could hardly fail to be aware of the compliment paid to his august step-father.

In the year 1816 there was published at Paris a work in two volumes, entitled, *Confessions de Napoléon*, written by one Dufay. The title-page proclaims that the book is furnished *Avec une Gravure représentant l'Initiation de Napoléon par les Illuminés*. These *soi-disant* 'Confessions' of Napoleon are in number legion, and as a rule are of little or no value from a historical point of view, still this must be passed as evidence that in 1816 there was a popular belief that the Emperor had at some time been connected with the Illuminati. We know, of course, that Illuminism and Freemasonry are essentially separate and distinct things, but it is impossible to deny that there was a considerable intercourse between the continental Masonic Lodges and the famous organisation of Weishaupt, so much, indeed, that in popular estimation the two became merged into one and the same body.

The next piece of evidence is to be found in the third volume of *Mémoires Historiques et Secrets de l'Impératrice Joséphine*. . . . par Mlle. M. A. Le Normand. . . . Paris, three volumes, 8vo., 1st edition 1820, 2nd edition 1827. The book is included in the Napoleonic bibliography at the end of the Napoleon volume (volume ix.) of the *Cambridge Modern History*, where it ranks fairly well from the point of view of its trustworthiness. At p. 313 there is a long 'Note Communiquée' relating to Napoleon's dealings with mystical and occult matters, but, unfortunately, the name of the author of this 'Note Communiquée' is not given. I extract and translate the portions which concern our present enquiry:—

It seems certain that Bonaparte received his first initiation, as a neophyte to the Universal Sect of the Francs-Juges, in 1795. He took the Oath before a general Assembly of the Brethren who were gathered together in the Forest of Fontainebleau:—'That never should a free man render obedience to a King.' He subjected himself to the most severe penalties if he violated his promise *aux amis invisibles*.

A second initiation took place at the time of his victories in Italy; Bonaparte admitted afterwards to his most intimate friends that he was not only astonished at the strange ceremony of which he was in a manner the sole recipient, but also to find himself in the midst of the greater part of the chiefs of his army who vied with each other in repeating on their weapons: "Death to tyrants " whatever may be their titles and even their qualifications."

It was at Cairo that the illustrious initiate met the chief of the philadelphes. It appears that he had several conversations with him in a celebrated mosque; there then took place a third and last initiation. Already the general of the army of Egypt perceived in the majority of the officers of his army an inclination to treat him with an insolent superiority; Kléber was of the number. He foresaw from this time a series of downfalls as startling as had been his rise. He consulted the supreme master of the great work (*le suprême maître du grand œuvre*). This Egyptian passed his life with the Beys, but the people in general regarded him as a divine personage and one who held mental intercourse with the angels.

The return of Bonaparte to France was the work of the philadelphes. Having become first consul of the republic he renewed his oath.

Bonaparte had a great number of philadelphes attached to his personal service (*autour de sa personne*).

The style of this 'Note communiquée' is not such as to encourage the serious student to rely upon the accuracy of its *details*, nevertheless it contains a distinct reiteration of the statement made by Pyron, Abraham, Valleteau, etc., and is additional evidence, which cannot be set aside, that the story of Napoleon's initiation was not an invention of late Masonic writers. It is not quite clear what is intended by the reference to the 'Universal Sect of the Francs-Juges.' The 'Francs-Juges' are generally supposed to have been the outcome and survival of the famous Secret Tribunals of Westphalia, the *Vehme* or *Fehme*, but it is much more probable that the body referred to in the Note was some French offshoot from the Illuminati of Weishaupt, and that this initiation was the same already recorded by Dufay in 1816. Napoleon was in Paris, more or less unemployed, from September, 1794, to March, 1796, except during the months of March, April and May of 1795, when he was absent on an unsuccessful attempt to recover Corsica from the English. The second and third initiations, however, point clearly to 'Eccossais' perversions of true Freemasonry. 'At the time of (*à l'époque de*) his victories 'in Italy' is vague and should mean the interval March, 1796—December, 1797, but it may, perhaps, be held to include the date of the capture of Malta (June, 1798).<sup>1</sup> It is certain that 'Eccossisme' was very prevalent in the French Army during the Italian campaign and later, and it is reasonable to suppose that it was no less so during the operations in Egypt. Now, one of the most important of the 'Eccossais' Rites was the 'Rit Primitif de Narbonne,' or 'Philadelphie de 'Narbonne,' founded at Narbonne in 1780 by a certain Vicomte C . . . d'A . . . and his six sons, of whom *Eques a Capite Galeato* was the eldest. Of this Rite the Society known as 'The Philadelphes of the Army' was a branch or offshoot which spread throughout the Army with extreme rapidity and quickly acquired very considerable power.<sup>2</sup> In its early years truly Masonic, this Society later developed into an association almost frankly political in its aims. We should naturally expect to find that the second initiation, if it took place while Napoleon was on active service, was carried out in some form of *Army Lodge*, and the description given by the writer of the 'Note Communiquée,' namely, that 'the 'greater part of the chiefs of his army' were present, fully bears this out. That it

<sup>1</sup> Bonaparte was appointed by the Directory to the command of the Army of Italy in Feb., 1796, and left Paris on 11th March. The Treaty of Campo Formio was concluded in Oct., 1797, and he returned to Paris on 5th Dec. In April, 1798, he was given the command of the Egyptian Expedition, and sailed from Toulon on 19th May. Malta was occupied on 12th June. Setting sail again on the 19th, Egypt was reached on 2nd July. Napoleon entered Cairo after the battle of the Pyramids on the 21st, and finally quitted Cairo on 10th February, 1799.

<sup>2</sup> Frost in his *Secret Societies of the European Revolution*, London, 1876, vol. i., p. 146, quotes Nodier's authority for the statement that 'the Emblem' of the Army Philadelphes was identical with that adopted for the Legion of Honour. The insignia chosen for the Legion consisted of a white enamelled five-rayed star bearing the portrait of Napoleon and a wreath of oak and laurel. Legend—*Napoleon Empereur des Français*. On the reverse—The French Eagle grasping a thunderbolt. Legend—*Honneur et Patrie*. The Ribbon was of scarlet watered silk. Presumably Frost and Nodier allude to the five-rayed star, derived from the Pentalpha, an emblem found in all Masonic and quasi-Masonic systems.



was a Lodge of Army *Philadelphes* is likely because of the importance and strength of that organisation in Army circles at the time, and it is confirmed by the reference to the 'chief of the philadelphes' in the next paragraph. But there is another and independent reason for coming to the same conclusion. We have seen that Bro. Abraham claims Napoleon and General Moreau as Masons in a manner which suggests that there was some connection between the entry of the one and of the other. Again, their names are found coupled together in each of the Peace Festival Reports. Now, in 1801 General Moreau succeeded Colonel Oudet as 'Absolute Chief,' or 'Censor,' of the Army *Philadelphes*. It is, therefore, a natural inference that both the second and third of the initiations referred to by the writer of the 'Note Communiquée' were ceremonies carried out in the body of an Army *Philadelphie* Lodge, and if so, then Napoleon received the first of the three symbolic Craft Degrees in Italy at some time between March, 1796, and December, 1797 (or possibly at Malta in June, 1798), and the second Degree at Cairo at some time between 24th July, 1798, and 10th February, 1799.

Concerning Colonel Jacques Joseph Oudet, Bro. Gould has given some particulars in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xiv., p. 43; while fuller accounts are to be found in books on *Secret Societies* such as the well known works by Nodier, Witt, Frost, Heckethorn, and others. In these Colonel Oudet and the Army *Philadelphes* are represented as hostile to Napoleon and engaged in plots against his government and attempts upon his life. The story of the connection of the *Philadelphes* as a Society with these nefarious schemes is now discredited, but it is quite possible that Oudet and a section of the members disapproved of Bonaparte's Imperial ambitions as inconsistent with the aims of the Order and a violation of the Oath of a *Philadelphie*. Such an attitude on their part in no way weakens, but on the contrary it strengthens, the evidence of Napoleon's membership. In the 'Note Communiquée' quoted above, the *Francs-Juges* and the *Philadelphes* are represented as hostile to Napoleon during the closing years of the Empire and, after repeated warnings, determined upon his removal.

Who was the personage described as 'the chief of the philadelphes' with whom Napoleon conferred in the mosque? Was it Col. Oudet, the Censor of the Army *Philadelphes*, or was it *Eques a Capite Galeato*, who continued to be at the head of the P.R. of Narbonne until his death, which took place in 1814? *Eques* is ruled out as it is certain that he did not serve in Egypt. That it was Oudet is very likely, for although I have exhausted time and patience in vain search for evidence that he was in Egypt with Napoleon, yet it is more than probable that he was, for he went through the Campaign of Italy, and the officers of the Army of Egypt were almost entirely recruited from those who had gained their experience under the future Emperor in his successful Italian venture. Thus the meeting described in the Note may quite well have been with this Colonel Oudet, who was certainly the head of the Army branch of the *Philadelphes*. And who was the other personage, mentioned a little later, the 'Egyptian'—*le suprême maître du grand œuvre*—and what was the nature of the 'grand œuvre'? From the context it is evident that the author of the Note did not mean 'the chief of the philadelphes' over again, and the Colonel does not answer to the description at all. There is, however, a reference in the 'Memoirs of Josephine,' vol. iii., p. 37, which may, perhaps, explain the meaning intended by the writer of the Note. The Empress,

in describing a painful interview with Napoleon on the eve of the divorce, makes the Emperor say:—

. . . des mouvemens continuels qui ne m'ont pas laissé une seule minute pour remplir mes devoirs d'*initié* à la secte des Egyptiens.

To which the editor of the Memoirs adds in a footnote:—

Bonaparte fut initié au Grand-Caire dans ces mystères dont l'Egypte a été le berceau, et dont un petit nombre d'adeptes ont conservé le souvenir.

A careful examination of the 'Note Communiquée' conveys the impression that its writer had no personal knowledge of the different secret organisations he refers to so easily and fluently, and that he is but reproducing, possibly with embellishments of his own, the current rumours of the time. The fact which stands out clearly is that *it was generally believed at the time when that note was written* that Napoleon had undergone a ceremony or ceremonies of 'initiation' and that The Philadelphie Rite, a recognised branch of French Freemasonry, was therein concerned.

Let us return for a moment to Pyron. Amongst many other Masonic advantages, he enjoyed that of membership of the Rit Primitif de Narbonne. M. Fabre's book contains a series of letters written by him to *Eques a Capite Galeato* commencing in January of 1807. In the first of these he makes a request apparently for *promotion* in the Rite; in the second (dated 8th May, 1807) he acknowledges the receipt of his 'Diplôme de membre du Rit Primitif' and thanks *Eques* for having enabled him to reach 'la troisième Division,' *i.e.*, the *most advanced* of the *ten* degrees which made up the Rite.<sup>1</sup> It is possible that Pyron's membership of the Narbonne Rite dated back to the time of the letter which contains the reference to Napoleon (the interval is little more than a year) and that when he claimed the Emperor as 'membre de *notre Rit*' he alluded to the Rit Primitif or Philadelphie which he (Pyron) and *Eques* had in common.<sup>2</sup> In any case the Philadelphie was of the 'Ecoissais' type and the 'Note Communiquée' is in agreement with Pyron's claim.

Some other references remain to be considered. These are:—

- (1) A vague story, which appeared in the *Abeille Maçonnique* in 1829 and is repeated by Clavel in *Revue Historique* in 1830, to the effect that the Emperor 'visited incognito Lodges in Paris' in order to assure himself that no treasonable practices had crept into the proceedings. The story is not improbable, for Napoleon was accustomed to make excursions incognito as we know from Bourrienne and Junot who usually accompanied him while so engaged.

<sup>1</sup> 'La troisième grande division, composée d'un seul échelon le dixième et le complément de tout le système. indique la haute importance de son objet, par le caractère même de son titre. En effet, c'est là le MODESTE CHAPITRE DES DISCIPLES DU GRAND ROSAIRE, AMATEURS de la VÉRITÉ, Frères Rose-Croix de la Table du Banquet des Sages, Mages, Théosophes.' (*Eques*.) (See Addendum on p. 123.)

<sup>2</sup> By the Treaty of Presburg, 26th Dec., 1805, Bavaria was raised to the status of a Kingdom. On 13th January, 1806, Prince Eugène Beauharnais was married at Munich to the eldest daughter of the new King and Queen. The bride was the grand-daughter of the Marquis de Lézay-Marnesia, one of the original members of the Primitive Rite of Narbonne, who figures as No. 33 on the *Tableau* of the Rite.

- (2) A legend, which has cropped up from time to time, that the Emperor Alexander of Russia was initiated at Erfürt in October, 1808, in the presence of Napoleon. That this is a fiction is, however, proved by a narrative in the *Memoirs of de Sanglen*. See an article by Bro. Speth in *A.Q.C.*, vol. x., p. 72.
- (3) In the *Freemasons Magazine* of 5th November, 1859, is a note signed E.D.C. which states that:—‘There was an old Frenchman in the State of Indiana, ‘some eighteen months since, that asserted he had sat in a Lodge with the ‘Emperor Napoleon.’ This must be taken for what it is worth—which, as evidence, is not very much.
- (4) The statement in *Kenning’s Cyclopædia (Woodford)*, 1878:—‘The Lodge *La Vraie Fraternité* at Strasburg, always gave as their first health, “Notre cher ‘frère Buonaparte, Chef de la Nation.”’ This is of considerable importance and it is most unfortunate that Bro. Woodford forgot to give his authority. The spelling of the name ‘Buonaparte’ and the expression ‘Chef de la Nation’ cannot possibly belong to the Empire and, therefore, must be earlier. If, then, this story is authentic it is additional evidence in favour of a regular initiation. One would like to know more of this Lodge *La Vraie Fraternité*. There was at Strasburg in 1806 a Lodge of the P.R. of Narbonne which had been in existence for some time but for how long I have not been able to determine; from references to it in correspondence which passed between *Eques* and the well-known Chevalier d’Harmensen in 1806 I think it likely that it was a Lodge of the *Army* branch of the *Philadelphes*. It may be that *La Vraie Fraternité* was this very Lodge, and that the toast was a commemoration of the fact that Bonaparte first saw the Light in a Lodge of their Rite. That *La Vraie Fraternité* was an ambulatory military *Philadelphie* Lodge is the more probable seeing that its name does not appear in the *Tableau Général* of the Lodges under the G.O. for the year 1802, at which time the Narbonne Rite had not been united with the G.O.
- (5) In 1910 there was published at Nancy a work by Bro. Charles Bernardin, entitled, *Notes pour Servir à l’Histoire de la Franc-Maçonnerie à Nancy*. At p. 81 of vol. ii., under the year 1797, there is a statement that General Bonaparte is said to have visited the Lodge *Saint-John-of-Jerusalem* in that town on 3rd December, 1797. In the *Collections Lorraines*, by Bro. Noel, who was a member of this Lodge from 5th March, 1810, it is definitely stated that Napoleon visited the Lodge on 3rd December, 1797, *by invitation*, and that ‘though only a M.M. he was received with all possible honours and asked ‘to assume the Chair.’ Unfortunately for this story, the Minutes of the Lodge shew that no meeting was held between 6th September and 9th December. Napoleon was at Nancy on December 3rd, but he was at Paris on December 9th. So that when Napoleon was at Nancy the Lodge did not meet, and when the Lodge did meet (the 9th) Napoleon was not at Nancy. This Lodge *Saint-John-of-Jerusalem* was Marshal Ney’s Lodge and a very large proportion of its members were men occupying prominent positions under the Empire.

We have now gathered together all the evidence down to the time when Besuchet published his *Précis Historique* in 1829, wherein Malta is first mentioned as the scene of Bonaparte’s entrance into Masonry. He arrived there in June of

1798, and set sail again for Egypt on the 19th, after a stay on the island of only *six days*. During that brief space of time he (to quote the *Encyclopædia Britannica*) 'displayed marvellous energy in endowing the city with modern institutions. He 'even arranged the course of studies to be followed in the University.' Also (according to Bourrienne) he 'provided with as much energy as talent for the 'administration and defence of the island.' It is not easy to see how, under these circumstances, he could have found very much time to devote to Freemasonry. Nevertheless, the Island of Malta has been constantly cited by later continental Masonic writers, who have seemingly been content to accept Besuchet's story without question.

To sum up the evidence:—In 1801 (that is fully two years before Napoleon became Emperor) a prominent 'Eccossais' Brother Abraham, writes of the Masonic Order as proud *now* to number the 'immortal Brother Bonaparte' and Moreau among its members.—The official report of a Masonic Festival at Dijon in November of the same year describes Masonic honours paid to Napoleon and refers to 'Les DD.. et RR.. FF.. Buonaparte et Moreau.'—Another official report of a similar Festival at Montauban eleven days later describes Masonic honours paid to Napoleon and Moreau, and in the Toast list their names occur with essentially Masonic embellishments.—Moreau becomes Head of the Army Philadelphes in 1801.—A Strasburg Lodge is said to have toasted Napoleon as a Mason.—The wording of the Toast shews that this was *before* Napoleon became Emperor.—At the same period a Philadelphie Lodge (probably of the Army branch) did exist at Strasburg.—In 1805 (or early 1806) an eminent Brother Pyron (then, or a few months later, a Philadelphie), writing to another eminent Brother *Eques* (Chief of the Philadelphes), claims Napoleon as 'member of our Rite.'—Rite referred to *possibly* Philadelphie, certainly an 'Eccossais' Rite.—In January, 1806, a Paris Lodge Orator, Valleteau de Chambrefy, declares that the Emperor had 'shared in our labours.'—In March, 1807, at Milan, in a Lodge named in honour of the Empress, the mother of the Viceroy (G.M. at Milan), Napoleon is toasted as 'Brother, Emperor and King, Protector.'—In 1816 appears a book of *Confessions de Napoléon* with an engraving representing the reception of Bonaparte by the Illuminati.—In 1820 (and again in 1827) an unknown writer says 'it is certain' that Napoleon underwent three 'initiations.'—The first, in 1795, a reception by the Francs-Juges (? Illuminati).—The second, from description evidently an 'Eccossais' initiation, is placed between March, 1796, and June, 1798.—The third a Philadelphie (more probably of the Army branch) initiation at Cairo.—In the same volume Napoleon is made to say that he had been initiated into the 'secte des 'Egyptiens.'—In 1829 the *Abeille Maçonnique*, and in 1830 Clavel, state that Napoleon visited Lodges in Paris incognito.—From 1829 onwards a number of writers repeat that Napoleon was *initiated* at Malta in 1798.—In 1859 a correspondent of the F.M. Magazine claims to have known a French Brother who professed to have met Napoleon as a Mason in open Lodge.

Against all this and in support of the view that Napoleon was never initiated there are apparently but two arguments:—*Firstly*. The fact that Thory, an eminent, well informed Mason, does *not* claim the Emperor as a Brother either in—(1) *Annales Originis*, 1812; (2) *Acta Latomorum*, 1815; or (3) his letter of 1818 dealing with Napoleon and the Grand Orient. *Secondly*. The objection

raised by Findel in his footnote, one which will probably be urged by some Brethren now, namely:—Why should Napoleon, if a Mason in 1804, require from Cambacérès enlightenment as to the Institution and its tendencies? But these two arguments can be quite satisfactorily met. Thory's silence can be accounted for in two ways. He may not have mentioned the fact because he was not aware of it. Thory was *not* a Philadelphie—in fact, there is good evidence that he was *rejected* as a candidate by the Rit Primitif<sup>1</sup>—nor was he particularly identified with *Ecossais* Masonry—so that it may be that information accessible to Pyron, *Eques*, Abraham and Valleteau was denied to him. But I do not believe this to be the true explanation. A far more satisfactory one is to be found in the fact that the Emperor did not wish to take any personal share in the labours of the G.O. he protected, and declined to be identified *publicly* with the Craft. While only First Consul he would not be able to prevent mention of his membership (and accordingly we do find occasional references to it, such as Abraham's and those in the Festival Reports of 1801), but when the Empire had been in existence long enough to ensure its stability he would be in a position to enforce his prohibition, and accordingly such references are extremely rare.<sup>2</sup> An author, publishing a book in Paris in 1812 (*Annales Originis*) or even as late as 1815 (*Acta Latomorum*), would not dare to allude to the fact of Napoleon's initiation, even if he were certain that it had taken place. As to the letter of 1818, I have already remarked that it neither states *nor denies* that such an initiation had taken place, and merely deals with the report furnished by Cambacérès. There is *nothing* in either of Thory's books, or in his letter, which casts any doubt upon the evidence on the other side. The letter has already been given, and in a footnote<sup>3</sup> are the necessary extracts from the books.

To those who with Bro. Findel find a difficulty in the Emperor's demand for information in 1804 it may be pointed out that it is abundantly clear that

<sup>1</sup> 'M Thory . . . est un furet maçonnique, qui tâche de chercher à amener à Saint-Alexandre toutes sortes de lumières, mais, seulement, par orgueil, et non par zèle . . . La délicatesse si connue de ce cher F... (Aigrefeuille) applaudit à la mienne, et de concert, quoique avec peine, nous déterminâmes le F... Thory, empêché par sa nullité, de poursuivre son désir d'affiliation à votre Rit.' (*From a letter of d'Harmensen to Eques dated Paris ce 28 . . . 1806*). Charles d'Aigrefeuille was cousin to *Eques*.

<sup>2</sup> No doubt it will be pointed out that the *Miroir* was published and Valleteau de Chambrey's 'Discours' pronounced in 1805-6 both after the establishment of the Empire (May, 1804). Also that the same may be said of Pyron's letter and the Milan Toast. True, but the Article and Reports in the *Miroir* were written in 1801, and the interval between May, 1804, and January, 1806, is but a short one, and time would be necessary for the Emperor's wishes to take effect. And the distance of Milan from Paris is quite sufficient to explain away the difficulty in that case. As for Pyron's letter, it was a private letter, and not published at all (until 1913).

<sup>3</sup> Thory. *Annales Originis Magni Galliorum Orientis*. 1812:—

P. 94. Bientôt il eut le bonheur de mériter la bienveillance du prince CAMBACERES. S.A.S. voulut bien accueillir le corps représentatif de la Maçonnerie Française et lui offrir l'honorable et flatteuse assurance que S.M.I. et R. s'étant fait rendre compte du but de l'association maçonnique, avait daigné lui accorder sa protection et lui donner pour grand-maître un prince de son sang; enfin, que le Monarque avait choisi, pour remplir cette fonction, S.M. le roi d'Espagne, son auguste frère.

P. 112. (Extract from Procès Verbale. 27th April, 1807.) Ce sont ces sentiments que nous vous prions de mettre aux pieds du trône de sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi; il a comblé de joie tous les Maçons en leur donnant pour chefs les membres de son auguste famille . . . Sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi s'étant fait rendre compte de l'objet de l'association Maçonnique, et ayant reconnu que son but moral était digne de sa protection, elle s'est déterminée à la lui accorder et à lui donner pour chef un prince de son sang; qu'il serait auprès de Sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi l'interprète des sentiments de fidélité de respect et d'attachement du G.O. pour sa personne.

Thory. *Acta Latomorum*. 1815:—P. 225. 1805. Cette année, le Prince Joseph est proclamé Grand-Maître de la Maçonnerie en France. Ce choix fut celui de la cour, et n'appartient pas aux Maçons Français, car on assure que le Prince Joseph n'était point initié dans l'Ordre; aussi n'a-t-il jamais paru aux travaux du G.O.



Napoleon was never an *active* Freemason, and that there is not a shadow of evidence that he did more than figure as a candidate at some two or three ceremonies. Remembering, then, the innumerable Rites, Systems, Grades, Observances and what not, which made up the sum total of French Freemasonry in 1804, remembering, too, the magnificently pretentious titles associated with some of the so-called 'High Degrees,' and especially remembering that as a candidate into an 'Eccossais' Rite the supreme importance of these advanced degrees would be forcibly impressed upon his mind from the very first—he may well be excused, in spite of his initiation (supposing it to have taken place), if he demanded from Cambacérès 'a memoir 'on the objects and principles of the association, especially as to what is called the 'Secret of the Freemasons.' Freemasonry as it appeared to him was not subject to the same limitations as is the Freemasonry of the G.L. of England. *It was not enlightenment concerning the Craft degrees which he wanted, but information about the 'higher' developments beyond them.* That this was what he sought is, indeed, shewn by the account contained in the Memoir as presented by Cambacérès and disclosed in Thory's letter. It was just such as we should expect, coming from men whose minds were obsessed by the 'Elu' perversions of genuine Masonry. To the objection that Napoleon could not possibly have believed in the explanation as a statement of fact, the answer is that whether the Emperor believed it or not, it would certainly very well suit his purpose to *seem* to do so. It is well known that nothing caused him greater uneasiness than the fear of a Royalist reaction and a return of the Bourbons. His patronage of the *Ordre du Temple* presided over by Fabre Palaprat, to which attention has been drawn in footnote (<sup>1</sup>), page 100, and the 'bon parti' he proposed to derive from that institution, without committing himself to actual membership, is to be accounted for in the same way and ascribed to the same motive—a desire to make use of any and every means of preventing a Royalist reaction.

At this point I may submit my conclusions to the judgment of the Lodge. They are:—

- (1) that the evidence in favour of a Masonic *initiation* previous to Napoleon's assumption of the Imperial Title is overwhelming;
- (2) that the initiations took place in the body of an Army Philadelphie Lodge of the (Eccossais) Primitive Rite of Narbonne, the third 'initiation' of the 'Note Communiquée' being an advancement in that Rite;
- (3) that these initiations took place between 1795 and 1798.

In coming to a decision upon these points we have had the benefit of several independent sources of information and the weight of evidence is cumulative. It is not so when trying to determine the places where the initiations were carried out. For reasons already stated, I reject Besuchet's Valetta (Malta). That Napoleon became an Illuminé at Fontainebleau and took the Second Masonic Degree at Cairo rests upon the authority of the 'Note Communiquée' alone.

In support of Milan's claim to be the scene of Napoleon's initiation there is nothing but the undoubted importance of that city as a military centre during the operations of the Italian Campaign. Roveredo has to rely upon the slight support afforded by the fact of the publication there in August, 1799, of an Anti-Masonic

caricature containing a *possible* reference to Bonaparte (*see post*, p. 118). Still, either Milan or Roveredo would be in agreement with the 'Note Communiquée.' The late Bro. Hector Fleischmann was of opinion that Napoleon went through the First Degree at Strasburg, which is to some extent supported by the proceedings of the Lodge *La Fraie Fraternité* there (*see Ante*, p. 112). As Bro. Hector Fleischmann's Masonic papers have now passed into Bro. Broadley's keeping it is possible that further light may be forthcoming upon this important point.

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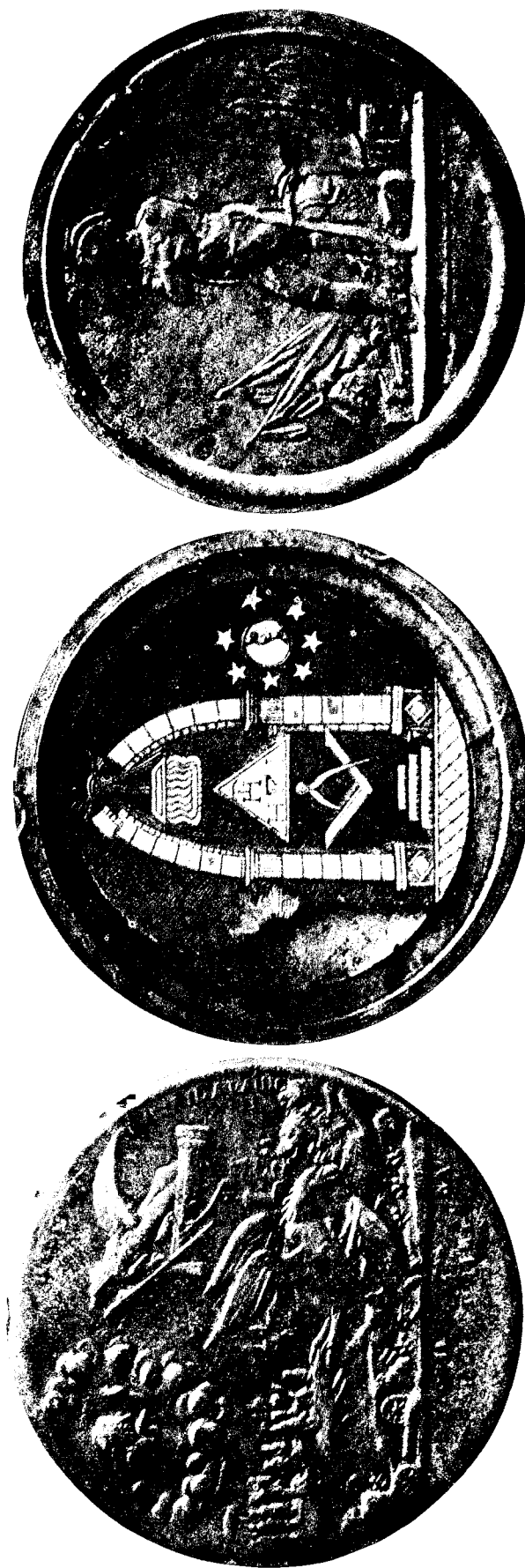
Of Masonic anecdotes in which Napoleon is directly concerned I have met with but one. It is to be found at p. 65 of Bro. R. F. Gould's 'Military Lodges,' where it is related how a certain Captain Akerman of Poole, a Mason, fell into the hands of the French, and for eleven years remained a prisoner on parole at the dépôt of Verdun.

While thus detained, Napoleon passed through Verdun, and, hearing that several Masons were among the prisoners, he inquired how they conducted themselves, and, on receiving a favourable report, ordered a dinner to be given them. They were invited accordingly, and, after a due examination by the proper officers, sat down (on Christmas Day) to an excellent repast, the Commandant presiding. At the close of the meeting each Englishman was presented with a five-franc piece in the Emperor's name, which they gratefully received, though from the hands of their national enemy.

This presentation of a five-franc piece to *Mason* prisoners seems to have been almost a custom, as there are several recorded instances at different dépôts. For example, Sergt. Nicol, in his very interesting *Diary of a British Prisoner in France*,<sup>1</sup> describes it as taking place at the dépôt at Tarbes, and he adds that in every town where there was a Lodge relief was given, more or less. 'A fine thing to be a Mason in France!' concludes the grateful Sergeant.

What may be described as Napoleonic Masonic relics are necessarily scarce and they do not always justify the claims which are put forward on their behalf. Our Bro. Secretary informs me that he was once invited to purchase for the trifling sum of £150 a Masonic Apron 'formerly the property of and worn by H.M. Joseph 'Bonaparte, G.M. of the G.O. of France.' The owner being asked to produce evidence of authenticity, pointed triumphantly to two pillars depicted upon the apron, one of them inscribed with the initial J and the other with its complement B. I think I am right in saying that this specimen was *not* added to Bro. Songhurst's collection. Thanks, however, to the kindness of Bro. Armand Alphonse Delalande of Marlborough, I am enabled to bring to the notice of the Brethren of this Lodge a most interesting and undoubtedly genuine Masonic relic which may very possibly have an association with the great Napoleon himself. Bro. Delalande is a descendant of the celebrated French astronomer Joseph Jerome Lefrançais Delalande or De Lalande—the name is sometimes so written, but he himself generally signed as

<sup>1</sup> See 'With Napoleon at Waterloo, and other unpublished documents of the 'Waterloo and Peninsular campaigns,' . . . edited . . . by Mackenzie MacBride. London. 1911. P. 215.



SNUFF BOX in possession of Bro. Delalande.  
The Lid; The Portrait of Napoleon and R.A. Emblems in Secret Compartment.

Delalande and the family has always kept to this form. This eminent savant was born at Bourg in the Dept. of L'Ain on 11th July, 1732. He was Professor of Astronomy in the Collège de France, Director of the Paris Observatory, and Member of most of the learned societies in the world, author of numerous and highly esteemed scientific works—and a zealous Freemason. He was one of the founders of the Grande Loge Nationale or Grand Orient of France, of which he was appointed Grand Orator on 14th June, 1773, and he delivered the Oration on the occasion of the inauguration of the New Temple of the G.O. on 12th August, 1774. His *Mémoire Sur l'Histoire de la F.. M..* (written in support of the views of the G.O. and in opposition to those of the *old* Grande Loge), appeared in the *Encyclopédie*, Yverdon, 1773, vol. iv., where it occupies five pages. At this time he was 'Vénérable de la Loge des Sciences, de l'O. de Paris.' In 1803 he was appointed 'Grand Officier Honoraire' of the G.O., and in 1805 the Lodges of Lyons united in a Masonic Festival in his honour. While in his prime he was a man of extraordinary activity of mind and body, incapable of deceit or concealment and accustomed to give utterance to his opinions with a bluntness and directness which sometimes caused pain where none was really intended. Yet his generosity and benevolence and love of truth were recognized by all. Napoleon treated him with great respect and consideration, and it may be that the ardour with which he supported the claims of the Grand Orient—the only Masonic governing body which received Imperial recognition—may have contributed to the amicable relations between them. He died 4th April, 1807, at Paris, and a Funeral Oration was pronounced by F.. De Joly at the Assembly of the G.O. at St. John-in-Summer of that year. In the course of his speech Bro. De Joly remarked:—

De Lalande que les Sciences regrettent autant que l'amitié; Si quelques nuages ont obscurci les derniers jours de cette belle vie, fort de sa propre conscience (et si l'expression peut nous être permise), pareil aux astres dont il mesurait si bien l'immensité, il ne répondit aux clameurs de l'envie qu'en versant des torrents de lumière, même sur ses plus obscurs détracteurs.

To explain this reference it is only necessary to say that during the last years of his life, when his powers of mind, as well as of body, were fast failing, he caused great offence by the publication of some rash and ill-considered sentiments, more especially as without authority he made use of the names of persons still living. The Emperor shewed his concern for the fame and reputation of his distinguished subject by sending a letter to the Institute (dated 18th January, 1806, at Schoenbrunn) deploring that M. Lalande, who had hitherto been identified with scientific labours of the very highest order, had of late fallen into a state of dotage, and recommending that nothing more be permitted to appear in print over his name.

The snuff-box now exhibited is regarded by the members of the family as a precious memento of their learned ancestor. It is made of some composition resembling papier-maché with a lining of tortoise-shell, and its diameter measures roughly  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The lid is decorated with an allegorical representation of the triumph of the French Arms over the ancient enemy Prussia. Frederic the Great, in an attitude of grief and distress, looks on while the Eagle of France bears away his sword, his insignia and the famous Column of Rossbach. In another part the same all-conquering bird is tearing the flesh from the bones of the Prussian Lion

with its beak, while the armed inhabitants of an island stand aghast. In the distance are smoking ruins—possibly Erfurt, Spandau or Leipsic. Legend—Above:—*Il est venu. Il a vu. Il a vaincu.* Below:—An inscription, all but illegible, which I take to be:—*A la Gloire Sur (?) le Champ d'Iena*, followed by a date, presumably that of Napoleon's great victory over the Prussians under Hohenlohe, 14th October, 1806. The victors marched across the battle-field of Rossbach and in Napoleon's presence overturned the Column (erected there to commemorate the defeat of the French by Frederic the Great in November of 1757) and despatched it in triumph to Paris. Napoleon, in a letter to the Empress from Potsdam, 26th October, says:—

J'ai rendu visite au tombeau du grand Frédéric; j'ai enlevé moi-même son épée, la ceinture et le cordon de l'Aigle noir qui avaient appartenu à ce grand capitaine; je veux les envoyer aux Invalides à Paris.

In another letter, written only a few weeks later (early in December) he tells Josephine of the flattering things said to him and about him:—

Aussi ne manquent-ils point de m'environner du tribut de leur adulation; l'un me dit: "Le grand Napoléon a paru comme un astre dans la France; il est venu, il a vu, il a vaincu l'univers."

The interior of the box is, of course, quite plain: there is, however, a secret compartment, or false bottom, and on opening this two very interesting pieces of work are to be seen. These are: (1) A very spirited full-length portrait of Napoleon, standing in the characteristic attitude with folded arms, near to a small pedestal or altar, round which are grouped four military standards. (2) A representation of the Royal Arch and other familiar emblems. These need no description here, but I may mention that the three initials which appear within the triangle are remarkable in a *continental* R.A. planche of this date. The workmanship throughout is very fine and the condition good, except that the left limb of the R.A. circle has been slightly damaged.

In the *Mémoires de Bourrienne* we read of Napoleon's *penchant* for snuff boxes, and it is known that he would sometimes, as a special mark of his favour, present a specimen from his own pocket to anyone who had the good fortune to attract his favourable notice. It is, therefore, by no means improbable that Bro. J. J. L. Delalande received this one from the hands of his Imperial master himself. But without pressing this conjecture, for, of course, it is no more than that, the Brethren will no doubt agree that the occurrence of the Emperor's portrait in conjunction with a purely Masonic emblem group like the Royal Arch is significant, and doubly so when both are contained in a secret compartment only to be disclosed at the will of the owner. To me it seems another link in the chain of evidence in favour of Napoleon's membership of the Masonic Brotherhood.

At p. 149 of the second volume of *Napoleon in Caricature*<sup>1</sup> will be found a full-page illustration of an Italian caricature, together with the following description:—

. . . the caricature to which the writer has given the title of "The Impious Lodge" from the first words of the twelve lines of

<sup>1</sup> *Napoleon in Caricature, 1795-1821*, by A. M. Broadley . . . 2 vols., octavo, London, John Lane, MCMXI.



verse below it . . . is anonymous, but bears the date "Roveredo, August, 1799." Dr. Achille Bertarelli says there are twelve of these Roveredo plates duly numbered, of which eight are in honour of the Allies and four against the Masonic Lodges . . . This caricature pays homage to the Allies, but at the same time (in the opinion of the writer) it was intended to attack the Freemasons and Bonaparte, whose already sufficiently familiar hat may be seen in the extreme lower right-hand corner . . . (Napoleon) is supposed to have been initiated . . . at Malta, but it is quite possible he may have joined at Milan or elsewhere in 1797. The vigour with which the Freemasons were attacked in these Italian caricatures of 1799, and the manner in which they seem to have been associated with the French in this curious series of prints, induce the writer to favour the latter supposition. To the left are drawn up a row of soldiers. In the centre is a pyramid composed of seven figures, the upper four resting on the shoulders of three Masonic dignitaries wearing their distinctive jewels of office. The two forming the second tier are bareheaded, and are dressed in French uniforms of blue faced with red. They alone carry swords, and may very possibly represent Bonaparte and Berthier. The hat of the former has already been alluded to. The sixth man supported by them appears to be a priest, and on his shoulders stands a female holding out the Cap of Liberty on a pole. The pyramid seems to be on the point of collapsing at the sight of a Fury advancing towards it in a threatening manner. The lines below may be rendered as follows:—

"From out their godless Lodge's foul retreat  
Freemasons loomed awhile; and on deceit  
Upreared a fabric whose far-bruited boast  
Served as a magnet for the Frankish host.

These vaunted champions of the struggling thrall  
Dispensed a 'Freedom' that was steeped in gall;  
Wherewith their leader, as he lost his sway,  
A crumbling Folk-rule vainly thought to stay.

And lo! the wrath of vengeful Heaven lowers  
To nerve the sword-arm of the banded Powers:  
Franks and Freemasons, wrecked and sore distressed,  
Are headlong hurled into Alecto's breast.

The author (in a footnote) says that:—'(Napoleon's) profile appears on Masonic 'aprons and other insignia . . . Portraits of both Napoleon and Josephine 'show them wearing the aprons and sashes of the Fraternity.' These latter being *contemporary* support the theory upheld in this paper.

In *Collectanea Napoleonica*, at p. 77, under the heading: — *Napoleon I. Allegorical and Satirical Representations*, occurs:—

On a cloud (Masonic) . . . Vol Ry. Page 3.

But no date or other details are given concerning this print.

The three Masonic Medals form part of the well-known Worcestershire collection. They are good examples of Medals with a Napoleonic association.

(1) Medal. Copper Gilt.

Worcester. Catal. 1891, p. 121. Ex 203

A Member's Medal, unknown to Marvin. The Lodge which struck this was founded 13th April, 1784, as *La Bienfaisance*, and later on took the name *Napoleon Le Grand*.

Obverse.—The letter N, with another reversed, forming a design in centre, a crown above, surrounded with branches of laurel, the sun to right, the moon to left, a plumb and level below. At foot a spread eagle.

Legend.—Loge De Napoléon Le Grand. Or.. De Fontainebleau.

Reverse.—The square and compasses, enclosing the letter G irradiated, a five-pointed star on the joint of the compasses, the whole enclosed by branches of laurel and oak, united at foot by a ribbon.

(2) Medal. Silver.

Worcester. Catal. 1891, p. 132. Ex 257

This Medal is Marvin 252 and Merzdorf 90. It is engraved in *Trésor de Numismatique, Napoléon*. Plate 47, Fig 12, where it is said to have been struck in Paris, probably about 1810.

Obverse.—The imperial eagle of France, with drooping wings, in a triangle, on the apex of which is a star in a wreath; around is a garland of flowers, entwined with olive and laurel branches.

Legend:—L..Imperiale des Francs Chevaliers.

Reverse.—A circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, within which is the Hebrew letter *jod* over a dart; above the circle is an imperial crown.

Legend.—Dieu. L'Empereur. Les dames.

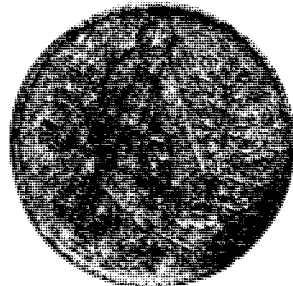
With all deference to the opinion as to the date (1810) expressed by the *Trésor de Numismatique, Napoléon*, I suggest that the medal was intended to commemorate the Loge d'Adoption held at Strasburg in 1805 or 1806 when the *Francs Chevaliers* united with the Lodges of Strasburg for a fête. The Empress Joséphine was present. (*See footnote 2, page 98*).

(3) Medal. Silver.

Worcester. Catal. 1891, p.134. Ex 269.

This Medal is Marvin 138 and Merzdorf 92. It is engraved in *Tresor de Numismatique, Napoléon*. Plate 50, Fig 11. It was struck by the Lodge *Des Cœurs Unis* at Paris in honour of the birth of the King of Rome, son of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Marie Louise, 20th March, 1811. The date of the Medal is 7th April, 1811.

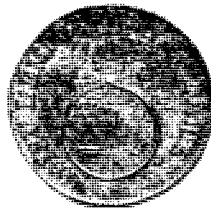
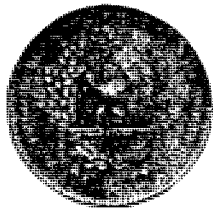
ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.



MEDAL of Lodge *Napoleon le Grand*, Fontainebleau.  
(Medaillenwerk, H.Z.C., No. 506.)



MEDAL of Lodge *Des Cœurs Unis*, Paris.  
(Medaillenwerk, H.Z.C., No. 589.)



MEDAL of Lodge *Imperiale des Francs Chevaliers*.  
(Medaillenwerk, H.Z.C., No. 1027.)

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From the originals in the Worcester Collection.

Obverse.—Between two olive branches the square and compasses, in the centre a five-pointed star with the letter G.

Legend.—[...] Des Cœurs Unis O.. De Paris. Below.—  
O.D.F.

Reverse.—In the field between two branches of laurel, in four lines.—A Napoleon Roi De Rome. Below.—7 Avril  
\* 5811 \*

The blank Summons-Form used by the Lodge at Paris founded in honour of and named after the Empress Josephine is a very interesting document and well repays the trouble of a careful study. The only point of interest now is that *Sainte-Joséphine* was a *R.. L.. Ecossaise* and headed its Summons *A Hérodome*. This document had been used, with its blank side uppermost, as an end-paper in the binding of my copy of *Miroir de la Vérité*. Traces of printing shewed through, and curiosity prompted the experiment of soaking it off for further examination. This was done, the happy result being a welcome addition to my Masonic collection and an interesting illustration to this Paper. In the binding the Summons has lost its right and lower margins, but, fortunately, without serious detriment to the letter-press.

The portrait of Napoleon selected to illustrate this article is from the rare original engraving in my own collection. It will be noticed that it was 'Déposé à la Bibliothèque,' and, thanks to the kindness and courtesy of M. François Courboin, Conservateur du Département des Estampes, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, I am able to give the extract from the Register:—

An. IX. 5. Ventôse.

Massard. 2 Epr d'un portrait de Bonaparte en médaillon;  
dess par Point.

The date An. IX. 5. Ventôse.=24th February, 1801. Thus the portrait shews Napoleon as he was in 1800 at about the time of his alleged initiation and shortly after his nomination as First Consul (December, 1799). Like all the early ones it is more pleasing than those which represent him as Emperor. The engraver Jean Baptiste Louis Massard and his brother Jean Baptiste Raphael Urbain (sons of the equally well-known Jean Massard) were amongst those selected by the Emperor himself to contribute to the famous *Book of the Consecration of their Imperial Majesties*. It would be very interesting to know the identity of the 'ancien offr de M<sup>e</sup>. Lieut. de Vaiss<sup>n</sup>.' who penned the prophetic inscription (*Query*—Does F<sup>a</sup>=feu=deceased, or does it mean that the *surname* was F . . . u?). The English translation of the inscription suggests that the picture, like the celebrated medal 'frappée à Londres,' was to prove useful *after* that invasion of our Island which, happily, never came to pass. The quotation from Virgil is exceedingly appropriate:—

At least do not prevent this young man from coming to the rescue of this overturned age.

Whatever opinion one may entertain of his personal character and ambition, it will not be denied that *Bro.* Napoleon Bonaparte it was who rescued France from the horrors of anarchy and mob-law and a brutal tyranny far worse than anything which preceded the Revolution.

## COUPLET.

Chanté le jour de la première Réunion  
 en Banquet des Elèves de Minerve  
 le 9<sup>e</sup>.. J.. du 2<sup>e</sup>.. M.. de l'an de la V.. L.. 5802  
 le 19 floréal. An X.

\*  
 \*                      \*

## A LA PATRIE.

*Air: d'Arlequin tout seul.*

Et toi, notre chère Patrie  
 Que ton ciel est pur et serein !  
 Veille sur les jours du Génie  
 A qui nous devons ce destin.  
 Que dans l'O.. de ce temple  
 En tout tems il soit répété :

“ BONAPARTE a donné l'exemple

“ Du courage et de l'équité ” *bis:*

This is the second of eleven couplets sung by the T.. C.. F.. Jourdan the first J.W. of the Lodge *Les Elèves de Minerve* on the occasion of the inauguration. The Lodge was constituted by the G.O. 3rd May, 1802, with seniority dating from 11th February, 1802. *Bro.* Abraham was its first W.M. *Bro.* Jourdan was the Deputy at Paris for the R.. L.. *des Amis constans de la Liberté*, at Bastia, Corsica.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to Mons. F. Claes, the Conservateur of the Musée Steen at Antwerp, to the Authorities at the Musée Carnavalet and at the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, (in particular to Mons. François Courboin, Conservateur du Département des Estampes), for their kind and courteous assistance. And to *Bro.* W. J. Songhurst for his most valuable and friendly suggestions.



## ADDENDUM.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE PRIMITIVE RITE OR PHILADELPHIE OF NARBONNE.

[The correspondence and papers of *Eques a Capite Galeato*, as published by M. Benjamin Fabre, contain a mass of information concerning this Rite, the greater part of which is new to Masonic students. I cannot do more than give a summary here, and I would refer those interested to M. Fabre's very interesting and valuable book from which the following narrative is derived.]

At the termination of the labours of the famous 'Convent des Gaules,' held at Lyons, November 25th to December 27th, 1778, *Eques* made a voyage into Spain, and then paid a visit to his father, Le Vicomte de C . . . d'A . . . at his ancestral home at Narbonne, where it chanced that he found his five younger brothers. The father and his six sons, being all of them Freemasons, determined to carry out a scheme which, M. Fabre considers, was really the conception of the eldest son, Le Marquis de C . . . d'A . . . , *i.e.*, *Eques* himself, though the credit of it is by him dutifully assigned to his father, the Vicomte. This scheme was the foundation of a new and independent 'Régime Maçonnique' to be composed of 'initiés tres surs,' to be selected with the greatest care and with regard to quality rather than numbers. Accordingly, on 19th April, 1780, was inaugurated with all becoming solemnity 'la Très Révérende Loge de Saint-Jean . . . Première Loge des Free and Accepted Masons du Rit Primitif en France.' In 1790 the new Rite put forth an account, written by *Eques* himself, of its history (in which is set up a bold claim to antiquity), its aims (which were of the loftiest), and its organisation into ten degrees arranged in three classes with four chapters. For convenience I group the degrees showing the division into classes and chapters, and giving the account of the chapters as supplied by *Eques*:—

## THE 10 DEGREES OF THE P.R. OF NARBONNE.

The First Class.	1st Degrée	} The 3 Symbolic Craft Degrees
	2nd „	
	3rd „	
	4th „	Maître Parfait, G.M. Architecte.
	5th „	Sublime Ecossais
	6th „	Chev. de l'épée et de l'Orient, Prince de Jerusalem.
	7th „	I <sup>st</sup> Chapter of Rose-Croix. Knight Sovereign Prince R.C. possède les connaissances qui, dans quelques Régimes, fixent le culte maçonnique, et la vénération d'une foule de respectables Frères.
The Second Class.	8th „	II <sup>nd</sup> Chapter of Rose-Croix. K.R.C. of the Round Table est dépositaire de documents historiques très curieux par leur espèce, leur rapprochement et leur variété.
	9th „	III <sup>rd</sup> Chapter of Rose-Croix. K.R.C. of the Emerald Table. S'occupe de toutes les connaissances maçonniques, physiques et philosophiques, dont les produits peuvent influencer sur le bonheur et le bien-être matériel et moral de l'homme temporel.

THE 10 DEGREES OF THE P.R. OF NARBONNE (*continued*).

The Third Class.	10th    ,,    IV <sup>th</sup> Chapter of Rose-Croix. K.R.C. of the Grand Rosary. The 4th and last Chapter of the Rose-Croix Brothers of the Grand Rosary:— fait son étude assidue de connaissances particulières d'ontologie, de psychologie, de pneumatologie: en un mot, de toutes les parties des sciences que l'on nomme occultes ou Secrètes, . . . leur objet spécial étant la Réhabilitation et reintegration de l'homme intellectuel, dans son Rang et ses Droits Primitifs.
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For the full title of the culminating 10th Degree see footnote <sup>1</sup> on p. 111.

Attached to this document is the 'Tableau' of the original or mother lodge of the Rite, that is the list of its Founders and members, arranged in order of seniority. The *seven* Founders are:—

- N° 1: Le Vicomte (François Anne) de C . . . d'A . . .  
Chevalier de Saint-Louis, chef de division des canoniers garde-  
côtes.  
Conservateur du Régime.
- N° 2: Le Marquis (François) de C . . . d'A . . . Chevalier  
de Malte, colonel de chasseurs au service de Malte.  
This is *Eques a Capite Galeato* himself.
- N° 3: Le Chevalier (Marie Paul) de C . . . d'A . . . Major  
en Amérique.
- N° 4: Le Baron (Paul Serge Anne) de C . . . d'A . . .  
chevalier de Malte, capitaine d'infanterie au régiment d'Anjou.
- N° 5: Noble François René de C . . . d'A . . . ancien page  
du Grand-Maître de Malte, prêtre gradué, chanoine de la  
cathédrale.
- N° 6: Noble François Guillaume de C . . . d'A . . . chevalier  
de Malte, lieutenant des vaisseaux du Roi.
- N° 7: Le Chevalier Gabriel de C . . . d'A . . . Chevalier  
de Malte, sous-lieutenant d'infanterie au régiment d'Anjou.

Amongst the names of the members of the Lodge one meets with many that are familiar, as:—

- N° 23 Savalette de Langes  
N° 27 Taillepie de Bondi  
N° 28 Dutrousset d'Héricourt  
N° 29 (The famous) Mesmer  
N° 49 Bacon de la Chevalerie

It is to be remarked that five of the founders (perhaps also Le 'Chev.' Marie Paul) were of the Order of Malta.

When, in 1805, the G.. O.. assumed control over the whole body of Masonry of all Rites in France, *Eques* addressed himself to Bros. Bacon de la Chevalerie and Roettiers de Montaleau with a view to securing the admission of the P.R. of Narbonne on favourable terms. Considerable difficulty was raised in consequence of the refusal by *Eques* to produce the 'Actes Constitutifs' of his Rite, which he alleged had been lost. During the lengthy negotiations which ensued *Eques* took umbrage at the action of the G.. O.. in taking possession of the *title* 'Rit Primitif' in its Calendar for 1806, which *title* did not appear in the previous Calendar of 1805. *Eques* then entered a protest addressed to Roettiers de Montaleau, in the course of which he furnished him with an account of the origin of his Rite, which I condense and translate:—

His father, Le Vicomte C . . . d'A . . . , having with him his numerous children, all of them Masons, was inspired with the idea of organising a 'Loge en famille.' He communicated his intentions to certain influential German Masons with whom he had always kept up a connection since the time when, wounded and made prisoner at Prague, he had been recommended to them by his brother, who had since fallen on the field of battle at Rossbach. These Brethren offered to receive his Lodge into communion with a Rite '*peu connu quoiqu'il fût répandu un peu partout, où l'on s'attachait plus au choix qu'au nombre de ses membres.*' This offer was gladly accepted, and, all preliminary arrangements having been satisfactorily made between the Chiefs of the Rite on the one hand and the Vicomte on the other, the provisional election and installation of the officers of the Lodge took place on the 27th November, 1779. The formal demand for admission followed in the succeeding month, and was forwarded to the Chiefs through a channel which had been previously indicated to Bro. No. 1 (*i.e.*, the Vicomte). While awaiting the reply the Lodge met from time to time, following those forms which were the most simple and the most generally in use. In March of 1780 the Lodge was informed that a 'Commissaire would shortly pay it a visit in order to present its Titles and carry out its Installation.' This 'Commissaire' arrived in due course and received a fraternal welcome. On the 19th April, 1780, was inaugurated 'la Révérende Loge, Première 'Loge de l'Orient des Free and Accepted Masons du Rit Primitif 'en France et de tous les Ateliers Collèges Chapitres selon les rites 'et les formes d'usage.' The 'Titre Constitutif,' the Rituals, and other documents, were entrusted to the R.. F.. No. 1 as 'Conservateur' and the proceedings terminated to the satisfaction of everybody. To the office of 'Conservateur' *Eques* had succeeded in due course, but he declared his inability to produce the documents for the inspection of the G.. O.. as all the Archives of the Regime had perished on a certain night of terror in the month of August, 1792. He concluded with his complaint as to use of the title 'Rit Primitif' by the Chapitre Métropolitain under the G.. O..

To this the G. . . O. . . replied, admitting the unauthorised use of the title and promising to remove it, but reiterating its demand for the production of the 'Actes Constitutifs,' Rituals, etc., or at least a résumé thereof. *Eques* now shifted his ground, declining to submit the required information, because to do so would be a violation of his obligation unless he obtained the consent of the Chiefs of the Rite, and these being *unknown* to him he could take no steps to procure their approval. But he reminded the G. . . O. . . that in 1784-1785 the 'Rit Primitif' and the 'Régime des Philalèthes' had made a solemn Concordat declaring that their aims and objects were one and the same. After a full-dress debate, at a special meeting, the G. . . O. . . decided to welcome the proposal for the admission of the Rit Primitif provided a *copy* of the 'Titre Constitutif' were forthcoming (the production of Rituals and Instructions being excused) and nominating a commission to enquire further into the matter. *Eques* was now faced with the alternative either to produce the 'Titre Constitutif' or abandon the project of Union with the G. . . O. . . By '*une providentielle rencontre*' the *original documents* were recovered just in the nick of time, and after some further parley a copy of the 'Titre' was submitted to d'Harmensen and others acting on behalf of the G. . . O. . . The 'Titre' gave complete satisfaction, but a new demand was now made for an interpretation of the 'Two Columns in Cipher' which formed part of it. *Eques* replied that these Columns afforded a means of recognition to certain grand officers. He stated (again I condense):—

No doubt the first 'Conservateur' (his father) was in possession of full information concerning the Rite. But he had perished, and the greater number of the Brethren had dispersed during the Revolution. Possibly he had destroyed his papers, possibly they had been stolen, at any rate none had been found.

and goes on to say:—

I must not neglect to inform you that the 'Commissaire Installateur' did not sign with a *nom de guerre*, but with the name of Pen, being of the family of the famous lawgiver of Pennsylvania. He was consequently English by birth, or at least origin. Although he spoke French excellently well, a slight accent would easily cause him to be taken for a German, the more so as he spoke much of German towns and never of England.

The G.O. now gave in, and in a letter to *Eques* Bro. Bacon de la Chevalerie announced that on 27th September, 1806, the 'Directoire des Rits' approved the application *unâ voce*, and that this was confirmed by the G.O.—'41 voix contre 21, majorité 15' (sic)—on the 10th (October?). [In Bro. Gould's History it is stated that the P.R. of Narbonne joined the G.O. on 29th January, 1807. This would no doubt be some formal act of reception].

The original of the 'Actes Constitutifs' is among the *Eques* papers, and M. Fabre prints it in full. This is his description of the document:—

The Actes Constitutifs are written upon a sheet of parchment 54 by 34·5 centimetres. It is divided into three parts or columns. That in the middle, nearly two and a half times broader than those at the sides, is reserved for the 'Patents' which are written in

plain (i.e. not in cipher). It is headed by the '*Timbre de la Révérende Première Loge et de ses Quatres Sublimes Chapitres.*' In a circle is represented a shield on which is engraven the radiant triangle accompanied by the sacred tetragrammaton. Above the shield, separated by a horizontal line, the mysterious Number of the Rite M.IV.16. Above the shield, on a wavy ribbon, the following letters:—I.P. I.P.R. O.P.H. The main heading (*titre général*) is made up in five lines distributed as follows:—The first line occupies the whole width of the central column and is over the *Timbre*. The four other lines enclose the *Timbre* which is symmetrically arranged in the middle.

M. Fabre then gives the text in full. As it has never been presented to English readers before I will copy it from M. Fabre's pages direct, and then give a translation:—

Sous l'espérance de la protection des Souverains respectifs, et sous les auspices de la Tolérance expresse, ou tacite des Magistrats locaux, Au Nom des Supérieurs généraux, majeurs et mineurs de l'O. des Free and accepted Masons du Rit Primitif, F. de la Lance d'Or, des M.P. et par la bienveillance de nos FF. généraux et majeurs, le premier d'entre les mineurs, du premier cercle de la première province du Saint Ordre et Rit Primitif.

A Tous qui verront les présentes, Salut, Ubi enim sunt duo vel tres congregati in nomine meo ibi sum in medio eorum. Vu la demande harmonique et régulière qui nous a été présentée au nom des frères, qui composent, subsperati. la juste et parfaite Loge de Saint-Jean, à l'Orient de N . . . , au royaume de France, ladite demande, en date du 27<sup>e</sup> jour du mois de décembre dernier, vu le tableau de ladite Loge, et vu le mémoire dont il y a lieu d'augurer la concordance de cette Loge avec celles de notre Rit et Régime, qui embrassent tous les rayons du grand cercle, depuis la circonférence jusqu'au centre. Voulant traiter favorablement lesdits frères dans leurs vues louables usant quant à ce, de notre puissance et autorité maçonnique, nous créons, érigeons, constituons, et, en conséquence, nous avons créé, érigé et constitué à présent et pour toujours, à l'Orient de N . . . , France, la Première Loge de Saint-Jean, réunie sous le Rit Primitif audit pays de France, pour, par ladite Loge, porter désormais la dénomination et titre distinctif des P . . . et prendre rang entre les Loges du Rit Primitif, notamment en ce qui concerne les deux bases fondamentales et primitives, qui sont reconnues, avouées et professées, comme constitutives de l'essence de l'Ordre et Rit Primitif.

A ces causes, il sera incessamment pourvu, par un commissaire par nous délégué à l'inauguration de la Loge des P. Orient de N . . . et à l'installation définitive de ses Officiers.

Et, pour dispenser cette Loge des P. et les Frères, qui la composent, de l'encombrement indéfini de chartes et diplômes, il est raisonnable, juste, et nous ordonnons que les présentes lettres patentes leur tiennent lieu de tous autres actes et titres d'autorisation que puisse être, notamment des Lettres de constitution des grades de Entered prentica (*sic*), fellow-craft and Master-Mason de la Grande-Loge de Londres, ou de la Grande et Parfaite Loge d'Ecosse; de titres capitulaires des Hauts-Grades, y compris les Maître-Parfait, Ecossais, Chevalier d'Orient,



C.S.P.D.R.C., et leurs analogues, les dits Titres datés de l'Orient de l'Univers et autres lieux respectifs, enfin des diplômes capitulaires de R.C. de la T.R., de R.C. de la T.d'E., et de R. + du G.R.s.r., émanés immédiatement ez chancelleries des Chefs d'Ordre de ces Chapitres.

Nous entendons de même que les présentes opèrent en remplacement, un remplacement pareil, quant aux titres et diplômes spéciaux des degrés et réunions d'Adoption, de Philanthropie et de Musique, invitant et en tant que de besoin, priant les chefs et les membres des Rits et Régimes Maçonniques, qui veulent bien favoriser le Rit Primitif de leur correspondance fraternelle, d'avoir pour agréables les dispositions ci-dessus, et en conséquence d'accueillir nos Frères, en raison des degrés auxquels ils auront été admis; leur offrant notre bienveillance fraternelle et toute réciprocité. Nous ne négligerons pas de rappeler à nos Frères que toute puissance établie vient de Dieu; que, conséquemment, ils sont sans qualité, pour s'ériger en juges des volontés de ceux à qui l'exercice de la puissance est déferé; et, s'il arrivait, ce qu' à Dieu ne plaise, que les dépositaires de l'autorité voulussent prohiber les assemblées et réunions de Maçons du Rit Primitif, nous enjoignons à nos Frères d'obéir, sans hésiter et sans murmurer: Aux grands jours, il leur sera tenu compte de leur adhésion passive, et même de leur silence. En attendant, ils cultiveront, individuellement, en paix et sans trouble, les deux bases fondamentales et primitives, comme font les profanes bien nés.

Ainsi prononcé et expédié; scellé du sceau de l'Ordre, signé par nous, et contresigné par le Chancelier: A. l'O concentré de tous les O. concentriques du p. c. d. l. p. p. de l'O. des Free and Accepted Masons, Rit Primitif, par les 20° et plus de longitude, et les 40° et plus de latitude septentrionale: dat. ap. Heb. primit., le soleil étant dans le quatrième degré du signe du Bélier, le seizième jour du mois Ve Adar, l'an 5540 de l'Ere Hébraïque, le 23 mars 1780 de l'Ere chrétienne.

Le Chevalier de la LANCE D'OR.

Le Chevalier de la CUIRASSE D'OR.

Le Chevalier PEN, G. O. de l'Ordre des Free and Accepted Masons du Rit Primitif, à tous les Frères présents et à venir: Salut. Savoir faisons que, en vertu de la commission qui nous a été conférée par son E. Monseigneur le Chevalier de la Lance d'Or, chef des Supérieurs Mineurs du présent circle Maçonnique, et en développement de nos instructions, Nous avons procédé aujourd'hui, 19 avril 1780, après-midi, à l'inauguration de la Révérende Loge de Saint-Jean, surnommée des P. Orient de N . . . , et à l'installation définitive de ses officiers, selon les us et coutumes du Rit, et, successivement de degré en degré nous avons inauguré de même les divers Chapitres, ateliers, sections, réunions, et installé les dignitaires et officiers respectifs.

Après quoi le F. Conservateur de la Révérende Première Loge, ayant préalablement prononcé en nos mains l'engagement en tel cas requis, Nous avons remis et confié à sa garde et vigilance, le Titre Constitutif, de la Révérende Loge des P. et des Chapitres y annexés, après avoir fait coucher au dos dudit Titre, notre présente lettre d'attache que nous avons signée de notre seing p. a., et fait contresigner par ledit Conservateur.

A l'Orient des Ph. de N . . . les jours, mois et an que dessus.

Le Chevalier PEN, Commissaire.

Le Vicomte de C. d'A. Conservateur.

The following is my translation of the above document:—

(Translation)

In the hope of the protection of the respective Sovereigns, and under the auspices of the sufferance expressed or implied of the local authorities, In the Name of the Superiors-general, major and minor of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons of the Primitive Rite, F of the Golden Lance, of the M.P. and by the good will of our FF general and major, the first among the minors, of the first circle of the first province of the Holy Order and Primitive Rite.

To all who shall see these presents; Greeting. Wheresoever two or three are gathered together in my name there I am in the midst of them. In view of the petition, regular and in perfect harmony, which has been presented to us in the name of the Brethren who, buoyed up with hope, compose the just and perfect Lodge of Saint-John, at the Orient of Narbonne, in the kingdom of France, the said petition bearing date the 27th day of the month of December last, in view of the register of the said Lodge, and in view of the fact that from the Memorandum (accompanying the petition) there is reason to predict a complete agreement between this Lodge and those of our Rite and Regime, which include all the radii of the great circle, from the circumference even to the centre. Being willing to deal favourably with the said Brethren in their laudable undertaking, and, to this end, exercising our Masonic powers and authority, we create, erect, constitute, and, in consequence, we have created, erected and constituted for the present and for all time, at the Orient of Narbonne, France, the First Lodge of Saint-John, united under the Primitive Rite in the said country of France, henceforth to bear, through the said Lodge, the distinctive denomination and title of The Philadelphes, and to take rank amongst the Lodges of the Primitive Rite, especially in that which concerns the two fundamental and primitive bases, which are recognised, acknowledged and practised as constituting the essence of the Order and Primitive Rite.

For these purposes provision will shortly be made by (the appointment of a) Commisary by us delegated to carry out the inauguration of the Lodge of The Philadelphes Orient of Narbonne and the final (confirmative) installation of its Officers.

And in order to relieve this Lodge of The Philadelphes and the Brethren, who compose it, from an unlimited multiplication of charters and diplomas, it is reasonable and right, and we order that these present Letters Patent shall be for them in place of all other Acts and Titles of Authorisation of whatever description they may be, especially as Letters of Constitution for the degrees of Entered Prentice, fellow-craft and Master-Mason of the Grand Lodge of London, or of the Grand and Perfect Lodge of Scotland; as Capitular Titles for the High Degrees, including therein, the Perfect-Master, Ecossais, Knight of the East, Knight Sovereign Prince of Rose-Croix, and their analogues, the said Titles dated from the Orient of the Universe and other places relating thereto, finally as Capitular diplomas of Rose-Croix of the Round Table, of Rose-Croix of the Emerald Table, and of Rose-Croix of the Grand-Rosary, issuing directly from the chancelleries of the Heads of these Chapters.

We intend also that these presents shall act instead of and as an equivalent to Titles and Diplomas peculiar to the Degrees and Reunions of Adoption, of Philanthropy and of Music, inviting and to whatever extent it is necessary

entreating the Heads and members of such Masonic Rites and Regimes as are graciously pleased to favour the Primitive Rite with their fraternal intercourse, to accept as fitting the arrangements described above, and in consequence to welcome our Brethren in accordance with the Degrees to which they shall have been admitted; and we offer to them our fraternal good will and every mutual obligation. We will not fail to remind our Brethren that all established power comes from God; that in consequence they have no right to constitute themselves judges of the will of those to whom the exercise of power is delegated; and that should it happen (which may God avert) that those who are vested with authority determine to prohibit the assemblies and reunions of Masons of the Primitive Rite, we impress upon our Brethren that they must obey, without hesitation and without murmuring: In brighter times credit will be given to them for their passive adherence and even for their silence. In the meantime they will cultivate, individually, in peace and without agitation, the two fundamental and primitive bases, as do non-masons of gentle birth.

Thus delivered and despatched; sealed with the Seal of the Order, signed by us, and countersigned by the Chancellor: At the Chief Orient of all the concentric Orients of the First Chapter of the First Province of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, Primitive Rite, 20 degrees and more longitude, and 40 degrees and more latitude North: dat. apud Hebræos primitiv, the Sun being in the fourth degree of the Sign of the Ram, the sixteenth day of the month Ve Adar, the year 5540 of the Jewish Era, the 23rd March, 1780 of the Christian Era.

The Knight of the Golden Lance.

The Knight of the Golden Cuirass.

The Knight PEN, Grand Officer of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons of the Primitive Rite, to all the Brethren present and future: Greeting. We make known that, by virtue of the commission which has been conferred upon us by his Eminence (Excellence ?) Monseigneur the Knight of the Golden Lance, Chief of the Superiors-Minor of the Existing Masonic Circle, and in pursuance of our instructions, We have this day, 19th April, 1780, in the afternoon, carried out the inauguration of the Reverend Lodge of Saint-John, surnamed of The Philadelphes Orient of Narbonne, and the final (confirmative—definitive) installation of its Officers, in accordance with the usages and customs of the Rite, and, in succession from degree to degree, we have in the same manner inaugurated the different Chapters, Lodges, Sections, Reunions, and installed the respective dignitaries and officers.

After which the Bro. Conservator of the Reverend First Lodge, having previously taken in our hands the obligation required in such case, We have handed over and confided to his keeping and vigilance, the Titre Constitutif of the Reverend Lodge of The Philadelphes and of the Chapters annexed to it, after having affixed to the back of the said Title, our present letter of endorsement which we have signed with our signature as attestation, and caused to be countersigned by the said Conservator.

At the Orient of The Philadelphes of Narbonne the days, month and year as above.

The Knight Pen, Commissary.

The Vicomte de C . . . d'A . . ., Conservator.

There are also the explanations given by *Eques* of the two columns in cipher, but I need not reproduce them in full. The first (a *letter* cipher) inculcates the duty of studying God first and ourselves next and then our relation to the Deity in order that the marvels of the Universe may without effort unfold themselves to the eyes of our intelligence. The second (a *number* cipher) bids us submit without murmur to the trials of this expiatory existence, never losing sight of our divine origin, and so to live that we may again claim to be Sons of God.

M. Fabre asserts his conviction that the 'Titre Constitutif' was fabricated, at some time between 1785 and 1789, by *Eques*, and that neither the 'Chev. de la Lance d'Or,' the 'Chev. de la Cuirasse d'Or' nor the 'Chev. Pen' are real personages at all, but simply other names for *Eques* himself. To support this opinion he draws attention to the fact that PEN is the first half of the Breton family name borne by the ancestors of *Eques* before they migrated from Brittany to France in the train of Queen Anne, the Consort of Charles VIII. M. Fabre supplies a facsimile of a portion of the Chev. PEN's 'Lettre d'attache' and a glance will shew that at any rate *Eques* did not write the document with his own hand. And in one of Pyron's letters there is a reference to Pen (or *Penn*, as he prefers it) which implies that the 'Commissaire Installateur' was a real personage.

It is not correct, as is sometimes asserted, that the P.R. of Narbonne ceased to be worked at its union with the Grand Orient in 1806.

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BRO. EDWARD ARMITAGE said:—

Bro. Tuckett seems to me to have settled once for all the question of Napoleon's initiation. The paper just read shows how thoroughly he has gleaned and how clearly he has marshalled his facts. Fresh matter has come to light in Fabre's book, published only last year, and this Bro. Tuckett has laid under contribution and well describes as "*good evidence.*" Now we have before us a cumulative mass of evidence in favour of Napoleon's initiation, together with the reasons which have led former Masonic students to doubt it. A case so strong has been built up by Bro. Tuckett that I do not think we shall see it shaken, while the reasons against it hardly carry conviction.

There is no suggestion that Napoleon ever attained or wished to attain any rank in the Order, and a neophyte, however distinguished otherwise, might naturally be expected to have little or no personal knowledge of the designs and aims of the Chiefs of an Order which at that time in France comprised so many of the higher degrees in addition to the three Craft ones.

The place of Napoleon's initiation and the question of what degrees were conferred on him still remain uncertain. The present paper has, however, so narrowed down the line of search that we may fairly hope to get further evidence on these two points.

The notes given to us on the Primitive Rite of Narbonne are most interesting. Bro. Tuckett has to-night been proposed as a Member of the Lodge. His previous papers, and especially the one read to-night, have taught us to expect much from him, and we look forward with confidence to fresh work in the future.

I have great pleasure in proposing a very hearty vote of thanks to Bro. Tuckett for his paper.

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Bro. W. B. HEXTALL said:—

I have great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Bro. Tuckett for his paper.

The "vague story" of Napoleon visiting Lodges in Paris *incognito* assumed a more substantial form in Clavel's later work, *Histoire Pittoresque de la Franc-Maçonnerie*, 1843, chap. vii., where there is a circumstantial narrative of Napoleon's having been admitted to a "Loge d'artisans," the title of which is given, together with the names of Napoleon's companions on the occasion, and of his having taken part in the proceedings, remaining unknown until after his departure. Plate 17 of the above work shows the outer door of the Lodge surmounted by Masonic emblems, and depicts Napoleon in the act of giving proof of his right to admission. I can say nothing as to the truth or otherwise of the story; but the observation suggests itself that to preserve an incognito under the circumstances must have presented much difficulty, and also that, though the visit is said to have taken place some years after 1805, Napoleon, then (as Clavel indeed describes him) "l'Empereur," could hardly have escaped recognition by the members assembled.

Brennan's American translation of Rebold's *General History of Free-Masonry in Europe* (Cincinnati, 1867) appears to have no mention of Napoleon in connection with French Freemasonry.

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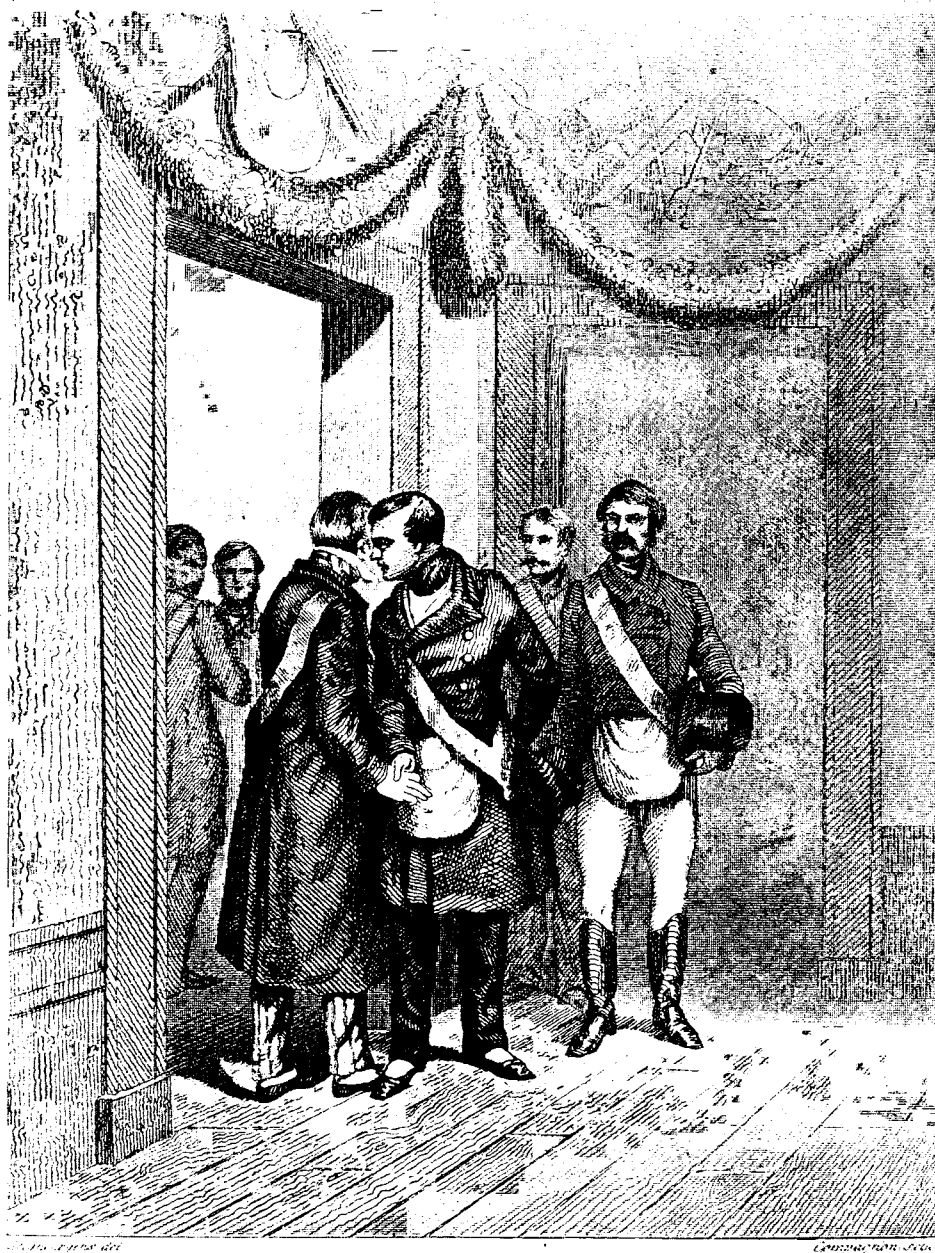
Bro. FRED. ARMITAGE said:—

We are much indebted to Bro. Tuckett for sweeping away so much of the rubbish which has always been found collected around the altars of the past. Those who have studied the subject of Napoleon's initiation even cursorily have met with the many arguments *pro* and *con*. Of course, we all knew the statement of Bro. Gould that Napoleon was believed to have been made a Mason at Malta, but it could not be proved hitherto, though Bro. Tuckett has cleared the ground to-day.

In a book of F. Schlegel, the philosopher, entitled "The Philosophy of History," you will find his expressed opinion that Napoleon was a Freemason. Schlegel wrote from the point of view of a Roman Catholic, and in one place he deals with the Masonic Fraternity, by no means a friendly subject to him. He infers that Napoleon was a Freemason by the statement that "the ruler of the world in the period just passed made use of this vehicle in all the countries he conquered, to delude and deceive the nations with false hopes." Schlegel could not have proved his own statements, but his shot at a venture has been found to-day to have been an accurate one.

It will be of interest to English Freemasons to remember that Napoleon was referred to in our Houses of Parliament in the year 1799 (the year in which he became First Consul). At that time secret societies were on the increase, especially in this country, and their political activities were so great that they had to be suppressed. Accordingly, the Unlawful Societies Act, 1799, was passed for the purpose, and it is in the preamble of this Act that those exercising the powers of government in France, including Napoleon, are degraded by being referred to as *persons*. This particular Act would have abolished Freemasonry, but for a clause





NAPOLEON A LA LOGE DU FAUCONNET ET MARCEL.

From Clavel's *Histoire Pittoresque de la Franc-Maçonnerie*,  
3rd Edition, 1844.

which was inserted preserving the rights and privileges of Lodges of Freemasons. Of course, the Act is still in force, and, indeed, it is under it to-day that the Craft claims its rights to exist as a Secret Society with oaths.

The preamble seems to infer that Napoleon was in some way mixed up with the Corresponding Societies against which the Act is directed, among whom were probably Freemasons, and thus the Act has some pointed relevance to the subject of the paper.

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Bro. W. WONNACOTT said:—

I consider that the paper has been so admirably drawn up that little is left on which one can express any difference with the author, but I am unable to understand Bro. Tuckett's attitude on one point. In dealing with the Primitive Rite of Narbonne he refers to an unknown personage under the title of the Marquis de C..... d'A..... This personage and his six sons formed the Rite, apparently as a private and family Lodge, and one of the sons went by the name of "Eques a Capite Galeato." In the body of the paper, Bro. Tuckett refers to Pyron's visit to this Brother, whose identity is not disclosed, but "who can easily be recognised." Then, in a foot-note to the paper, he refers more in detail to this particular "Eques," and says, "Monsieur Fabré is so careful to withhold this Brother's name *that I do the same.*" I cannot understand why this is done. Fabré's book was issued by the anti-Masonic Press, which may have had reasons for keeping back the name; but Bro. Tuckett is writing his paper as a Freemason for a lodge of research, and I think he should certainly state clearly who this individual was. I suspect who is referred to, but as we are not all so well informed as he is on French Masonry, and as one of the students thirsting for information, I should like this obvious lacuna filled in by Bro. Tuckett.

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Bro. Rev. Dr. H. G. ROSEDALE said:—

I was very much interested in the paper. Some years ago, when discussing Freemasonry with a French gentleman on the Continent, he expressed to me the opinion that French Freemasons were all atheists. Whilst reserving my own opinion on this point, I asked him whether he thought that this had always been the case, and his reply was that it had been so "ever since the time of Napoleon."

When in Milan quite recently I was conversing with a friend, and mentioned that I considered the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards Freemasonry very regrettable. He agreed with me, but said that the cause of it was to be found in the fact that Napoleon had tried to kill the Church of Rome, and in consequence that body had always been antagonistic to the Masonic Brotherhood.

Both these instances struck me as showing that there exists a strong tradition even in these days on the Continent indicating Napoleon's connection with Masonry.

Apart from that, and apart from the strong arguments brought forward by Bro. Tuckett, which are most convincing, it is probable that Freemasonry played an important part in the life of the people, both in the North of Italy and in the

South of France, some hundred or more years ago, and I therefore think that it might be worth while to investigate in those parts of Europe on the lines of the paper, in order to discover if possible further information regarding Napoleon's connection with the order.

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Bro. GORDON P. G. HILLS *writes*:—

On reading through the 'Actes Constitutifs' of the Philadelphes of Narbonne I am struck with the passage which states "Nous entendons de même que les présentes opèrent en remplacement, un remplacement pareil, quant aux titres et diplômes speciaux des degrés et réunions d'Adoption, de Philanthropie et de Musique." Now, Bro. Tuckett tells us that Mesmer was a member of this Rit<sup>3</sup>, whence arises a possibility that a reference is implied to the "Exégétique et Philanthropique Société" founded at Stockholm in 1787, which combined 'Magnetism' and 'Swedenborgianism' among its objects for research, and one is further inclined to speculate whether the title "Musique" may not be a slip for 'Harmonique' and really refer to Mesmer's own special "Rit de l'Harmonie Universelle" and "Société harmonique." One would not be surprised to find that this 'Titre Constitutif' was concocted even as late as 1805, when its production was required as a preliminary to recognition by the G. . . O. . ., and some delay occurred before it was found.

I think we should do well to keep an open mind about the *date* of Napoleon's initiation, and wait for further information. The initiation into 'the Universal Sect of the Franc-Juges' in 1795 certainly implies some other organisation than Freemasonry, perhaps the Order of the 'Fendeurs.' Again, with regard to the initiation by 'Illuminés,' I think it is very necessary to bear in mind the fundamental differences between 'Illuminés' in France and Germany, who may conveniently be distinguished by the French form of the word, and the 'Illuminati' of Bavaria. This latter organisation of political and revolutionary aims founded by Weishaupt was suppressed in 1784 by the Elector on account of its tendencies. The 'Illuminés,' such as those of Avignon, and those of whom the King of Prussia, Frederick-William II., was patron, however extraordinary their aims and methods, claimed to be Masonic and not political, although anti-Masonic writers have readily included both types in the same condemnation. It would certainly fit in with what we know of Napoleon's character, if it should prove to be the case that he made use of the existing organisations, and adapted them with a political bias for the support of his own pretensions, as one may gather from what Bro. Tuckett says about the Army Philadelphes; but I venture to think that those I distinguish as Illuminés would be more likely to be supporters of the old regime.

With regard to the apron exhibited as having belonged to Napoleon, having been found with his baggage after the Battle of Waterloo, as there are not actually any Masonic insignia on it, perhaps it is worth while suggesting whether it might belong to the Napoleonic Masonry which is mentioned as having been founded by supporters of that dynasty in 1816 with General Bertrand as Grand Master. May not this pseudo-Masonic Order have existed prior to 1816 as a bond of union between Napoleon and his most intimate supporters, which would account for the apron being found among his belongings?

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Bro. T. J. WESTROPP writes:—

The very interesting paper as to Napoleon belonging to the Masonic Order recalled to me a passage in Barry E. O'Meara's *Napoleon in exile, or a Voice from St. Helena, opinions and reflections of Napoleon on the most important events of his life and Government, in his own words* (4th edition, London, 1822; vol. i., p. 185):—

I asked some questions relative to the Freemasons and his opinions concerning them, "A set of imbeciles who meet *à faire bonne chère*, and perform some ridiculous fooleries. However," said he, "they do some good actions. They assisted in the Revolution and latterly to diminish the power of the Pope and the influence of the clergy. When the sentiments of a people are against the Government, every Society has a tendency to do mischief to it." I then asked if the Freemasons on the Continent had any connection with the Illuminati. He replied, "No, that is a Society altogether different, and in Germany is of a very dangerous nature." I asked if he had not encouraged the Freemasons. He said, "Rather so, for they fought against the Pope." I then asked if he ever would have permitted the re-establishment of the Jesuits in France. "Never," said he. "it is the most dangerous of societies and has done more mischief than all the others. Their doctrine is that their General is the sovereign of sovereigns and master of the world; that all orders from him, however contrary to the laws or however wicked, must be obeyed. Every act, however atrocious, committed by them, pursuant to orders from their General at Rome, becomes in their eyes meritorious. No, no, I would never have allowed a Society to exist in my dominions under the orders of a foreign General at Rome."

These strong views on secret societies in general and the contempt for Freemasonry might have been expected to have drawn some hint from Napoleon that his judgement of the latter was based on personal knowledge. This not being said seems a weighty fact against the supposition that the Emperor had ever belonged to our Order unless he chose to forget his youthful act as completely as did the other protagonist of Waterloo.

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Bro. W. J. SONGHURST writes:—

My attention has been drawn to a letter addressed by General Robt. H. Hall, of Washington, D.C., to the Grand Commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite (Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A.) and published in the *Transactions* of that body for the year 1903, page 172. The letter contains the following paragraph:—

The Secretary-General of the Supreme Council for England and Wales showed to me, amongst other treasures in his office in London, the aprons of the Third and of the Eighteenth Degrees, which had

belonged to Napoleon, and which were captured by the Prussians, with his other baggage, at Genappe [*sic*], on the evening of the Battle of Waterloo. It was to me a great surprise to learn not only that Napoleon was sufficiently interested in Free-Masonry to possess such aprons, but that he would have so prized them as to have them taken into the field when opening an active and arduous campaign.

I understand that some years later Bro. Henry Ridgely Evans commented upon this in an article, entitled "Napoleon I. and Freemasonry," written for the *New Age*, an illustrated monthly Magazine published at Washington, which I have not had an opportunity of perusing. The comments of Bro. Evans are to the following effect:—

What was Napoleon doing with such Masonic regalia, if he was not an initiate in the Fraternity? Evidently he expected to enter Brussels in triumph and wear his Masonic aprons at some of the functions of the Belgian Craft. Possibly there was a travelling lodge and chapter with the Grand Army.

The apron in question (I cannot find that there was more than one) was exhibited at our meeting by the kindness of the W.M. and other members of the Supreme Council of England. Its history is attested by an undated document signed by Bro. Benjn. L. Stable, and the following is a copy:—

This Apron was given a few days after the Battle of Waterloo, and the pillage of the Emperor Napoleon's carriage, to an English Soldier named Briggs, by a Prussian Soldier who said it was taken with other things from the carriage. Briggs was afterwards appointed an officer of the County Prison at Worcester, and he gave the Apron to Mr. John Nelson Lavender, the then Governor. Mr. Lavender gave it to me when I succeeded him in his office.

BENJN. L. STABLE

(152, Finborough Road, South Kensington, Late  
Governor Worcester County Jail, P.M. Worcester  
Lodge No. 349, and P.P.G.W. Worcestershire.)

The Worcester Lodge being mentioned as No. 349 indicates that Bro. Stable's membership was between the years 1832 and 1863. The style of the apron is not such as one might expect either for the 3° or the 18° of the period claimed for it. It has two small curved flaps side by side, with a single piece of ribbon falling from the centre between them. It bears no emblems whatever, and, in fact, nothing which distinctly marks it as being Masonic. Furthermore, the chain of evidence which connects it with Napoleon seems very slender, for if we accept without question the statement that it was taken from his carriage, we should yet need to ascertain if it actually came from his own personal luggage or from that of one of his officers or servants who travelled with him.

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G.  
FÊTE DE  
ET DES V

Le 27.<sup>e</sup> j.  
de l'an de  
580

A LA GLOIRE DU G.  
A.  
DE L'UNIV.  
AU NOM ET SOUS LES AUSPICES  
DE S. A. I. LE PRINCE JOSEPH, GRAND-MAITRE.  
LE G.  
O.  
DE FRANCE.

Le vingt-septième jour du dixième mois de l'an de la V.  
L.  
5805, le G.  
O.  
de France régulièrement convoqué, et  
fraternellement réuni sous le point géométrique connu des seuls  
vrais Frères, dans un lieu très-régulier, très-fort, et éclairé  
des 81 étoiles mystiques, où règnent le silence, la paix et  
l'équité, midi plein.

Les TT.  
RR.  
et TT.  
PP.  
FF.,  
Regnier, Grand-Juge;  
Fouché, Ministre de la Police-Générale;  
Lacépède, Grand-Chancelier de la Légion d'Honneur;  
Pérignon, Maréchal de l'Empire;



( 9 )

» la sublimité de notre enthousiasme, faisons retentir les voûtes  
 » de nos Temples, des témoignages de notre satisfaction.  
 » Toujours Maçons, toujours vrais, reportons à chacun de  
 » nos Frères le tribut honorable de notre profonde gratitude ;  
 » suivons sans interruption les chaînons innombrables qui viennent  
 » aujourd'hui cimenter pour jamais la plus sainte, la plus glorieuse  
 » de toutes les confédérations. Oui, mes Frères, chacun de nous  
 » a sa part de la gloire, du bonheur de cette touchante union.  
 » Mais, parmi nous, je trahirais ma pensée, et vos cœurs  
 » me désavoueraient, si je ne faisais remarquer au premier rang  
 » les chefs illustres que nous devons à la bienveillance, à la pro-  
 » tection de notre auguste Monarque.

» Suivez un moment avec moi ses soins affectueux et paternels.  
 » D'abord, sur un des points éloignés de l'Empire, au milieu  
 » des travaux glorieux qui l'occupent, il recherche lui-même,  
 » il découvre, et dans ces mêmes lieux où la Maçonnerie prit  
 » naissance (1), il reçoit la lumière qui bientôt devait le frapper  
 » d'un si brillant éclat.

» Rendu au continent qui le réclame, parvenu au faite du  
 » pouvoir, NAPOLEON connaît, il apprécie l'Ordre sublime auquel  
 » il appartient, *sur-tout* par ses vertus et par sa protection : il  
 » le souffre, et bientôt il permet les encouragemens.

» L'impulsion est donnée ; la pensée du Grand-Homme est  
 » connue ; le Concordat est signé : il a l'attache encourageante  
 » du pouvoir ; et presque au même instant nos Ateliers sont rou-  
 » verts, les Loges sont peuplées, la Franche-Maçonnerie est  
 » illustrée par le concours de ces hommes recommandables qui  
 » brillent si éminemment dans les conseils et à la tête des armées.

» Deux derniers traits manquaient à sa touchante bonté. Sa Ma-  
 » jesté la signale. NAPOLEON ne peut pas se trouver au milieu de  
 » vous..... Mais d'abord il fait choix du plus éminent en dignités,  
 » et nous recevons comme précurseur le Sérénissime Grand-  
 » Maître-Adjoint, l'illustre Frère Cambacérès.

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(1) En Égypte.



Bro. J. E. S. TUCKETT writes in reply:—

The favourable reception accorded to my Paper is very gratifying, and I wish to express my thanks to those Brethren who, by their comments upon it, have so greatly enhanced its interest.

Bro. Gordon Hills makes the suggestion (new to me) that the 'Maçonnerie Napoléonienne' was in existence earlier than 1816, and was, in fact, a bond between Napoleon and his most intimate adherents, and he thinks that the Apron from the Supreme Council Collection, exhibited by the kindness of the W.M., may have been part of the insignia of this Rite. But Bro. Songhurst's communication shews how weak is the evidence supporting its claim to be a Napoleonic Masonic relic.

Bro. W. B. Hextall's transcript of Clavel's *later* version of the story of Napoleon's visit to a Lodge *incognito* is very welcome, as also the reproduction of the well-known plate. I agree with him that the Emperor *must* have been recognised by some of the company present, but no doubt it was fully understood that the *incognito* was to be respected. The story is vague and of little value as evidence, but it is not necessarily untrue. After careful consideration I am unable to agree with Bro. T. J. Westropp that Napoleon's failure to claim a personal knowledge of Freemasonry in his conversation with Barry O'Meara, constitutes a weighty argument against the theory of the Emperor's initiation. O'Meara is at best a very unreliable witness, and, even supposing that the Emperor used the words as reported, he does not *disclaim* such personal knowledge.

The opinions quoted by Bro. Dr. H. G. Rosedale shew how widespread and how persistent is the popular belief on the Continent that the great Emperor was of our Order. My object was to gather together all those references to Napoleon as a Mason which are of earlier date than the Valetta (Malta) story in Besuchet's *l'écis Historique*, 1829. That the Roveredo caricature of 1799 contains a reference to Napoleon has been questioned, and I was careful to describe it as a *possible* reference; it must, however, be remembered that the caricature is Anti-French as well as Anti-Masonic, and hence it is highly probable that the two figures supported on the shoulders of the three Masonic dignitaries are intended to represent Napoleon, the French commander, and Berthier, his chief-of-staff. Our thanks are due to Bro. Vogeler for his trouble in exhibiting a collection of German Napoleonic caricatures, and it is a matter of regret that none of them contained any allusion to Freemasonry.

The Primitive Rite of Narbonne may receive further attention at some future time: for the present I will only pause to explain to Bro. W. Wonnacott that M. Benjamin Fabre withheld the true name of Bro. *Eques a Capite Galeato* out of consideration for the existing members of the family, who entrusted the papers of their distinguished ancestor to him on that condition. It appears that the Masonic honours of their predecessors are but lightly esteemed by the present representatives of the family. Bro. Gordon Hills, in his Notes on General Rainsford at *A.Q.C.*, xxv., p. 150, mentions *Eques* (under his true name) as one of the General's correspondents.

Bro. Gordon Hills supplies a notable omission in my paper by insisting upon the *Masonic* character of *French Illuminism*, thereby increasing the value of the evidence supplied by the 'Note communiquée' and by Dufay's *Confessions*.

Bro. Songhurst has pointed out to me a curious feature of the Montauban Toast List, namely, that the words 'Vive, Vive,' are to be read from the *outside* of the triangles in the case of Bonaparte, and from the *inside* in every other case. There does not appear to be any occult signification intended, because in every case the name of the toast is to be read from the *outside*.

Bro. Franz Svoboda, of Cairo, draws attention to a reference in *Sunto Storico sul Grande Oriente Nazionale d'Egitto, 6 Aprile, 1883*, by Bro. S. A. Zola. The passage concerns the origin of the Rite of Memphis, and I translate it thus:—

What is therefore quite positive is that in August, 1798, Napoleon, the Great and Kleber, although Masons already, received initiation and affiliation to Memphis at the hands of a venerable person, wise with learning and experience, who claimed to be descended from the old Egyptian sages. . . . Napoleon, Kleber, and various officers of his Army founded here the first Lodge 'Isis' of Memphis in 1798-1799.

It is worth remembering that the late Bro. John Yarker made the same claim on behalf of the Rite of Memphis in the same year, 1883:—

It was in 1798 that certain officers of Buonaparte's Army first founded our A. and P. Rite of Memphis in Egypt. (*Spec. Freemasonry. A Lecture . . . by John Yarker. 1883.*)

Unfortunately, neither Bro. Zola nor Bro. Yarker give any authority for their statements, and so add nothing to the present discussion. But it should be noticed that these statements are in close agreement with the 'Note communiquée' of which I made such frequent use in my paper.

To Bro. Fred. Armitage I am greatly indebted for two additional evidences *earlier* than the publication of Besuchet's book in 1829. These are the allusions to Napoleon in the *Preamble to the Unlawful Societies Act* of 1799, and in Schlegel's *Philosophie der Geschichte*, 1829, and I gladly add them to my 'Table of References.'

But if any Brother still harbours doubts concerning the *initiation* of Napoleon, I ask him to consider very carefully a new piece of evidence of a most convincing nature, which has come to hand through the kind courtesy of Bro. Louis Ghislain, of Mons, Belgium. On June 20th, Bro. Ghislain wrote stating that in the archives of the Lodge at Mons are preserved the originals of a number of communications sent by the Grand Orient of France to its Lodges at various times between 1798 and 1814, and that in one of these there is an allusion to Napoleon undergoing a ceremony of initiation in Egypt. A request for a copy of the passage produced, not a *copy*, but the loan of the *original document* itself, and I cannot express too warmly my gratitude to Bro. Ghislain and the authorities of the Lodge at Mons for this great favour.

The document is the official account of the:—FETE DES VICTOIRES *celebrée* AU G. . . O. . . DE FRANCE *le jour de la* ST. JEAN d'hiver, 5805 (December, 1805). It was issued from the Press of the Grand Orient 'AU LOCAL du CHATELET.' The part that concerns this discussion is contained in a:—

Discours

Du V. . . F. . . Dejoly, Orateur de G. . . L. . . d'Adm. . .

and occurs on page 9 of the document. This page is reproduced in facsimile, and the following is a free but faithful translation:—

Yes, my Brothers, each of us has his particular share in the glory and happiness of this affecting Union.

But, among ourselves, I should be betraying my own thoughts and your hearts would disavow me, if I did not take notice in the very foremost rank of the illustrious chiefs whom we owe to the benevolence and protection of our august Sovereign.

Consider, for an instant, with me, his loving and paternal exertions (on our behalf).

First, in one of the regions remote from the Empire,<sup>1</sup> in the midst of the glorious mission which occupies him, he himself seeks and finds, and there in that very land of Egypt, where Masonry first took its rise, he receives the light which was soon to environ him with such dazzling effulgence.

Having returned to the Continent which demanded his presence, and having arrived at the summit of his power, NAPOLEON recognises and, particularly by his own great qualities and by his patronage, causes to be esteemed the Sublime Order to which he himself belongs: (at first) he tolerates it, and soon he permits the encouragement of it.

The impulse is given: the intention of the Great Man is recognised: the Concordat is signed: it bears the encouraging impress of power: and, almost at the same instant, our Temples are re-opened, the Lodges become peopled, (and) Freemasonry has become glorious by the concourse of those notable men who shine with such distinction in the Council (of the Nation) and at the head of (its) Armies.

Two final proofs of his sympathetic goodwill were needed. His Majesty supplies them. NAPOLEON himself is not able to be with you in person . . . but, at the outset, he makes choice of one most eminent in rank, and we receive as a 'précurseur' the S.G.M.-Adj. the illustrious Bro. Cambacérès.

[The Orator goes on to rhapsodise upon the appointment as G.M. of the Emperor's own brother, Prince Joseph Bonaparte.]

To estimate the real value of this as evidence of Napoleon's membership of our Order, it must be remembered that the *original* document has been in my temporary possession, and that it was photographed in my presence. That it was ordered (p. 7) that the 'pièces d'Architecture,' *i.e.*, the Orations, delivered should be printed in full and circulated with the official account of the proceedings. That all the 'pièces d'Architecture' had been *previously seen and approved by* Cambacérès. (This is expressly stated on p. 24.) That Joseph Bonaparte was,

<sup>1</sup> 'sur un des points éloignés de l'Empire.' This phrase might be translated:— 'as to a matter apart from the Empire (or Imperial power).'



up to the very last moment, expected to preside in person, pressing affairs of State alone preventing his doing so. The Throne was actually occupied by Cambacérès, and, in the list of those present, occur the names of many of Napoleon's most intimate personal friends.

There is no need for me to point out the significance of the terms employed, but I may remark that 'receiving the light,' especially in a Continental effusion, is not necessarily a reference to an initiation into the *first* degree. The expression 'il recherche lui-même, il découvre' (= 'he himself seeks and finds') is a phrase well worthy of careful attention.

A note as to the Orator may not be out of place. Dejoly or De Joly was 'Avocat au Conseil d'Etat et en la Cour de Cassation' at Paris. He followed Danton at the Ministry of Justice, and he seems to have been a man universally esteemed and respected—Cambacérès had a high opinion of his qualities. He was 'Grand-Orateur du G. . . O. . . en sa G. . . L. . . d'Administration' as well as 'Représentant Particulier du S. . . G. . . M. . .'. He was a prominent Ecossais Mason and an active member of the Supreme Council. In 1807 he was W.M. of the R. . . L. . . d'Anacréon at Paris, and in the same year he was proposed by the well-known Bacon-de-la-Chevalerie as a candidate for the P.R. of Narbonne.

I will conclude by quoting, from the same Grand Orient document, the fourth of five verses of a 'Cantique' addressed:—'A SON ALTESSE IMPÉRIALE MONSEIGNEUR LE PRINCE JOSEPH, G. . . M. . . de l'Ordre, LE JOUR DE LA GRANDE FÊTE DES MACONS,' by V. . . F. . . DE BEAUMONT (*i.e.*, The Chevalier Godefroi de Bouillon de Beaumont, grandson of Charlotte Sobieska, Duchesse de Beaumont).

Sur les bords fameux du Jourdain  
Le Héros des deux hémisphères,  
Préludait à notre destin,  
Comme Saint-Jean à nos mystères!  
Honneur à l'illustre Patron  
Qui de Joseph a fait un Frère . . .  
Honneur au grand Napoléon,  
Que nous chérissons comme un Père.

(Translation)

On the banks renowned of Jordan,  
Hero of two hemispheres,  
He sounded the prelude of our destiny,  
Like as did St. John of our mysteries.  
All honour to our illustrious Patron  
Who has made of Joseph a Brother,  
All honour to the great Napoleon,  
Whom we cherish as a Father.

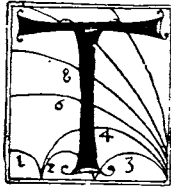
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## TABLE OF REFERENCES.

August	1799	Rovered <sup>o</sup> caricature containing possible representation of Napoleon	Broadley, <i>N. in Caricature</i> , 1911.
July	1799	Preamble to <i>Unlawful Soc. Act.</i>	39 Geo. III. c. 79.
—	1801	'l'immortel F. : Bonaparte'	Abraham 'Adoption' <i>Miroir</i> 1806.
November	1801	Masonic Honours 'Les DD .: et RR .: FF .: Buonaparte et Moreau'	Dijon Festival. <i>Miroir</i> 1806.
—	1801	Masonic Honours and Masonic Toast 'Bonaparte'	Montauban Festival. <i>Miroir</i> 1806.
before May	1804	'Notre cher frère, Buonaparte, chef de la Nation.'	Strasburg Lodge, Woodford, 1878.
December	1805	'il recherche lui-même, il découvre.' 'il reçoit la lumière.' 'l'Ordre sublime auquel il appartient.'	De Joly, <i>Discours</i> . G.O. 1805.
December	1805	'Comme Saint-Jean à nos Mystères'	De Beaumont, <i>Cantique</i> . G.O. 1805.
late or early	1805 1806	'Membre de notre Rit.'	Pyron <i>Letter to Eques</i> . Fabre 1913.
January	1806	'lui-même, participé à nos travaux.'	V. de Chambrefy <i>Discours</i> . F. M. Mag. 1862.
March	1807	'Frate, Imperadore e Re, Protettore.'	Milan Festival. F. M. Mag. 1862.
December	1809	'mes devoirs d'initié à la Secte des Egyptiens.'	Le Normand, 1820 and 1827.
—	1816	'l'initiation de Napoleon par les Illuminés.'	Dufay. <i>Confessions de N.</i> 1816.
—	1820 1827	Initiations (1) Francs-Juges (1795). (2) Ecossais Rite (1796-8). (3) Philadelphie (1798).	Le Normand, 1820 and 1827.
—	1829	Napoleon, by inference, a Freemason.	Schlegel <i>Phil. d.</i> <i>Geschichte</i> . 1829.
—	1829	Napoleon visited Paris Lodges incog.	Abeille <i>Maçonnique</i> . 1829.
—	1830	Napoleon visited Paris Lodges incog.	Clavel, <i>Rev. Hist.</i> 1830.
from	1829	Initiation at Malta in 1798.	Besuchet, <i>Précis Hist.</i> 1829, and many later writers.
—	1858	A French Brother claimed to have met Napoleon in open Lodge.	F. M. Mag. 1859.

## THE MASONIC CERTIFICATES OF ROBERT PARTRIDGE.

BY BRO. HAMON LE STRANGE, *Pr.G.M.*, NORFOLK.



THE Certificates accompanying these notes were presented to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk on the 11th June, 1914, by Bro. Peter E. Hansell, of Norwich. They belonged to his maternal grandfather, Bro. Robert Partridge, who was born on the 18th May, 1747, and was the second son of Henry Partridge, of Northwold in Norfolk. Robert Partridge was initiated at Brunswick in 1771; he returned to Norfolk in 1773 and joined Lodge No. 19, then held at the Thatched House Tavern in Norwich. He became Master of that Lodge in 1778, and filled the Chair again for three successive years, from 1782 to 1784; he served a fifth term as Master thereof in 1790. He was appointed D.P.G.M. for Norfolk in 1783 or 1784, and from that period until his death in 1817 he was for twenty-four years the actual working ruler of the Province, under five Provincial Grand Masters, who took little, if any, part in the administrative duties of their office.

The first of these documents in point of date is a travelling Certificate written in German, and dated at Brunswick on the 8th of February, 1771; it was issued, on the application of Bro. Robert Partridge, by the Lodge of Jonathan at the Pillar "now called the Lodge of the Scottish Order," and recites that he had been admitted to the lower degrees of the Order in the Lodge L.O. (? what is this) St. Charles de la Concorde in that place on the 4th of February, 1771. It conveys to him, on his travels through Germany, a brotherly recommendation to the Lodges of the Strict Observance, and requests the Masters thereof to give him their goodwill and assistance, as the above-named Lodge of St. Charles stands "hopeful combination" with the recommending Lodge. The Seal bears the Ducal Arms of Brunswick Luneburg, with the legend: BRAUNSCHW: SCHOTTISCH ORDENS LOGEN SIEGEL, 1770.

The second document is a Certificate, dated "en □ à l'orient de Brunsvic" 1:111:5771, and written within a printed border containing Masonic Emblems; it is issued by Charles Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, Protector, and his son Ferdinand, Grand Master and Protector, and signed by C. F. Liebeherr, as Master in the Chair of the Lodge, Charles de la Concorde, "déclarée Suprême □ des Etats de Brunsvic et de Lunebourg." It states that Robert Partridge, aged 24, native of Lynn Regis, and Merchant by profession, has regularly received in that Lodge the Degrees of Apprentice, Companion and Master, and requests all regular Lodges to recognize him as a good Mason. The Seal represents a flying female figure feeding the fire on an Altar, on the front of which are Escutcheons bearing the letters C and F; beneath is the date 5771, with the Square and Compasses between two Cherubim. The Legend, circumscribed, reads: FANUM CAROLI MYSTIS MURARIIS ET CONCORDIAE S.



Painted by M. B. Sharp.


Engraved by W. Say, Engraver to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.

ROBERT PARTRIDGE ESQ<sup>R</sup>

*Appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the Ancient & Honourable  
Order of Free Masons at the Installation of the late Sir Edward Ashley Bart.*

A.L. 5785 A.D. 1785

From the Engraving in the iv.CC. Museum.

Auf geziemendes Ansuchen des Erw. Bruders Robert  
 Partridge geboren zu Lin~~coln~~ in England, so in der regeln. Bigam consti-  
 tuirten □ L. O. St. Charles de la concorde gebildest d. 4. februar: a. c.  
 in den unten folgenden St. Träg mannes Ordent aufgenommen zu worden,  
 würdig erkannt worden, ihn auf seinen Trägen brief Einsegnend mit einer  
 brüderlichen Empfehlung an die □ der Str. Obs: zu ergelten; so sich  
 durch unterzeichneten in Abseht der allgemeinen Bräuderschaft dard. der  
 brüderhaft zu beschaffen, nicht zuzumengen sollen, denselben an allen Orten,  
 wo er mit □ von unsern Trägern andrucht, so weit brüderlich zu empfangen  
 und die resp. d. Erw. Meistern derselben ergebend zu empfehlen: ihm, als einem laien-  
 brüderigen Bruder allen gerechten und brüderlichen Willen und Wohlstand im so mase  
 zu erwirken, da sonderlich obenbenante □ St. Charles mit ihm in einer Zusammen-  
 = vollen Verbindung. *Manuscript in namlichen Stellen solches schicklich zu erwirken*  
 so brüderlich willig. Gegeben in der □ Jonathan <sup>zuerst</sup> *Willems*, jetzt aber der Bischoff  
 Ordent □ genannt. *Manuscript d. 8. Febr: 1771* In: *Off. Testament*  






It is interesting to recall to memory that this Lodge St. Charles of Concord was for some thirty-three years on our Register as an English Lodge; in fact, the Grand Lodge of Brunswick was nominally for a short time an English Provincial Grand Lodge, of which von Lestwitz, who signed the foregoing Certificate, was, in 1764, appointed Provincial Grand Master. Gould (iii., 280) tells us that whilst the Warrant was on the road, von Lestwitz and the Lodge had both deserted to the Strict Observance, so this Provincial Grand Lodge was never really constituted. Four years later, however, in consequence of quarrels between the Lodges at Brunswick, Duke Ferdinand closed them all, and, by virtue of a Provincial Patent granted to him from England, he founded two new Lodges, "St. Charles de la Concorde," constituted on the 10th October, 1770, and working in French as a Mother Lodge, and "Jonathan," working in German. Before the end of the year, however, Ferdinand himself signed the Act of Strict Observance, and the Lodge "St. Charles de la Concorde" became No. 400 on the Register of our Grand Lodge, and continued on the roll, with successive changes of number, until 1813, when it was erased. It is, as Gould says, one of the many proofs that the Grand Lodge of England knew little and cared less concerning foreign affairs.

No. 3 is a Certificate that Bro. Robert Partridge, who was made a Mason at a Grand Lodge of Masons of St. Charles of Concord at Brunswick, has been admitted a member of Lodge No. 19, held at the Thatched House Tavern, Norwich, on the 27th December, 5773. The Certificate is dated the 26th of February, 5774, and is signed by the Master, Wardens, Past Master, and Secretary of the Lodge. It reads as follows:—

CITY OF NORWICH IN ENGLAND.

THIS is to Certify whom it may concern That Mr: Robert Partridge of the City of Norwich Merchant was admitted a Member of the Lodge of Free and Accepted MASONS No: 19. held at the Thatch'd House Tavern in the said City of Norwich at a Lodge held on Monday the 27<sup>th</sup> Day of December 5773. he having before been made a Mason at a Grand Lodge of Masons of St. Charles of Concord at Brunswick in Germany, and having passed his Examination in due form.

IN WITNESS whereof We the Master, Past Master, Wardens and Secretary of the said Lodge have hereunto set our Hands this 26<sup>th</sup> Day of February 5774.

JOHN DAWSON Master  
ROB<sup>t</sup>. JOLLINS P:M  
JOHN ALDHAM S:W  
JOHN LODER J:W  
THOS. BASELEY Sec<sup>y</sup>.

The fourth document, dated at Norwich the 4th of March, 1778, certifies that Bro. Robert Partridge has been admitted an Honorary Member, as Master Mason in due form, in Lodge No. 19, held at the Thatched House Tavern in Norwich. Curiously enough, it is signed by Partridge himself as Master, and also by the Wardens and Secretary:—

THESE ARE TO CERTIFY

THAT BROTHER ROBERT PARTRIDGE has been regularly admitted an honorary Member, as Master Mason in due Form, in our Ancient Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. N<sup>o</sup>. 19, held at the Thatched-

ROBERT PARTRIDGE.

House Tavern, in Norwich, and has behaved, during his Stay with us as becomes a true and faithful Mason; and, as such, We recommend him to all regular Lodges and Brethren throughout the World, after due Trial and Examination.

GIVEN under our Hands and Seal at Norwich; this 4<sup>th</sup> Day of March, 1778, and of Masonry 5778.



JOHN ARHOW Secretary

{ ROBT. PARTRIDGE Master  
EDWARD LEEDS S W  
SIMON BROWNE J.W.

The wording of the next document shews that, at this period, a Grand Lodge Certificate could not be obtained until a Lodge Certificate, signed by the Master, Wardens, and Secretary, had been produced.

No. 5, dated the 9th of March, is a Certificate (of the form known as the *Three Graces*) from the Grand Lodge of England that Bro. Robert Partridge was made a Mason and admitted to the third degree, as appears by the Register of the Lodge meeting at the Thatched House Tavern at Norwich, *hereunto annexed*.

The sixth document bears date the 23rd of February, A.L. 5780, A.D. 1786, and is a Certificate of the exaltation of Companion Robert Partridge to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in the Royal George Chapter No. 61, held at the Castle and Lion at Norwich. It is issued by the Chapter, and is signed by the three Principals, and also by three Sojourners; it bears an impressed Seal of the Royal George Chapter. The full text of this Certificate is as follows:—

ROBT. COOKE Scribe.



To all the Enlighten'd Brethren of the several Degrees of the ROYAL CRAFT; but more especially those Citizens of the World and Servants of the OMNIPOTENT, who have been, or hereafter may be honor'd by Exaltation to our Sublime Degree, HEALTH. PEACE, and GOOD WILL.

THIS is to Certify that our Excellent Companion Robt. Partridge Esq<sup>r</sup>. was regularly exalted to the Sublime Degree of a Royal Arch Mason, in our Chapter of ROYAL GEORGE, No. 61, held at the Castle & Lion in the City of Norwich, on the 23 February A.L. 5780. A.D. 1786.

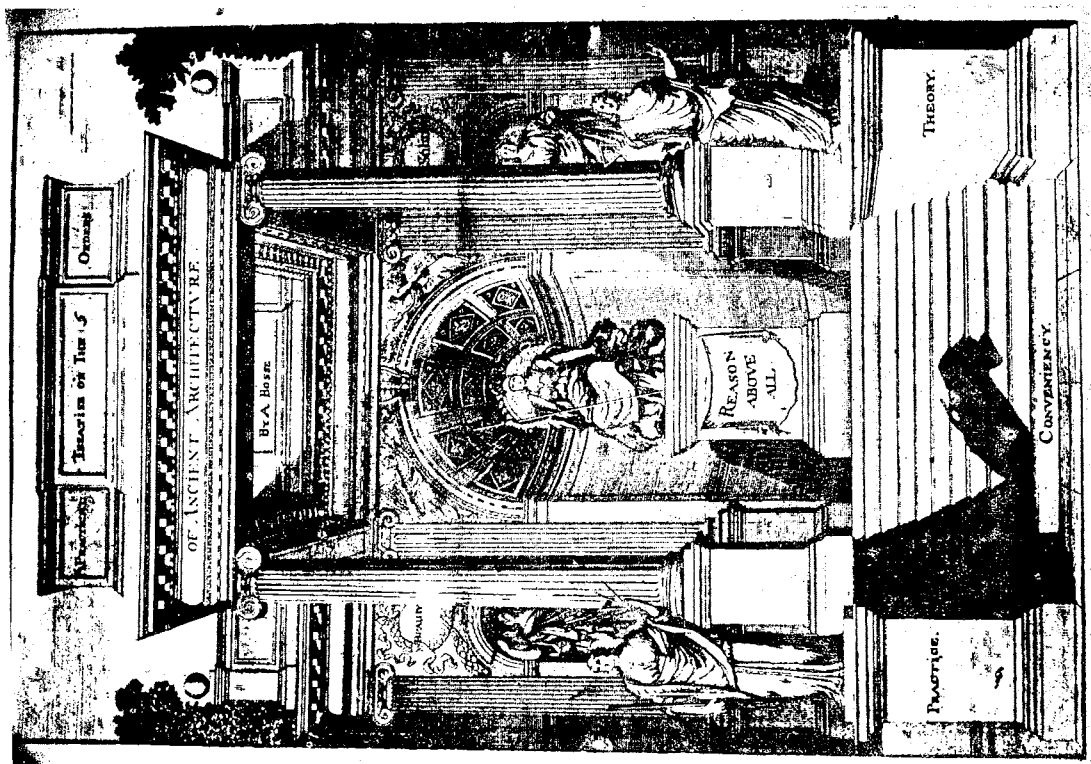
And we hereby recommend him as such to all those who are of that Sublime Degree.

Given under our Hands, and Seal of the Chapter,

JOSEPH STANNARD }  
MARTIN CROCKETT } Sojourners  
JOHN BORE }

THO. . MARKS Z  
JAS. BUTTIVANT Jun<sup>r</sup>. H. }  
ROBT. SUCKLING J }

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FRONTISPICE and TITLE-PAGE of Edward Oakley's *Magazine of Architecture*, 1730.

The Magazine of  
Architecture, PERSPECTIVE, Sculpture

[illegible]

*PART THE SECOND PLAIN & Easy Directions for the Construction of FIVE  
ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE, with their Capitals & Trunks; Plinths,  
Columns or Pedestals, Laurels by Scrolls, Niches, Caryatides, like new by the  
Instrumentary measure of Modules in Minutes) Frontispieces & Windows; Ornaments  
for Roofs, Capitals & Pedestals; Friezes & Dividers, enriched Pedestals for Letters  
& Emblements for Columns, Capitals & Pedestals; of the Proportion, and  
Building of Rooms; and Designs of Obelisks.*

ART the THIRD, in the *Expendium & Regularity of their Cases* send  
General Necessary Improvements whereto the Symmetry required is preserved in  
of Steps & Hallways, & the use of Hanging Balliards or Ornaments.

*PART* de FOURTH, I must say & Expressions, Method, to Elements in  
PERSPECTIVE, all Designs relating to ARCHITECTURE, after  
a New Manner, wholly free from y<sup>e</sup> Confusion of Vault-Lines.

*PART the FIFTH. The Facts of Human Body described, with a Natural Motion reduced to Geometrical Rules, to which is added, a Collection of the most Beautiful, Antique Statues, with their Parts described. Taken from the Originals.*

*Engraven on the Copper Plate by Beng. M. Cole.*

To which is Annex'd,

**Dr. Alphabetical Explanation of a Term made use of in ARCHITECTURE**

*Collected from the most approved Authors. Ancient & Modern. Particula-  
larly Scamozzi & Vignola & made a Book of General Use for Gentlemen  
Architects, Sculptors, Painters, Workmen &c. &c. General & in Particular  
of the Orders of Columns, Capitals, Cornices, Entablatures, &c. &c.*

*Edward Oakley, ARCHITECT, M.M.*

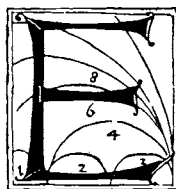
**WESTMINSTER.**

Atty. Gen.

Supplied by A. Campbell, for the Author, (over opposite Tom's Coffee House in St. Martin's Lane)



## NOTES AND QUERIES.



**EDWARD OAKLEY, Architect, M.M.**—To all who are familiar with the dainty little Constitution-books issued by Benjamin Cole early in the eighteenth century, the name of Edward Oakley will not be altogether unknown. In the printed portion of those books there is included a speech delivered by him at a Lodge held at the "*Carpenters Arms in Silver-Street, Golden-Square*, the 31st of *December*, 1728," which is well worth a little study. He was evidently a man of position in the Craft, having been "*Provincial Senior Grand Warden in Carmarthen, South Wales*."

Unfortunately, of his life, character, and work, as of so many of the early members of the Fraternity, very little is known, but it seems worth while to place on record what information is obtainable, in the hope that additional details will be discovered in the course of time.

Oakley is believed to have been a native of Carmarthen, as he assisted to found a Lodge in that town in 1724 or 1725. This Lodge appears in the 1725 list contained in the first minute-book of Grand Lodge as follows:—

Naggshead and Starr in Carmarthen South Wales 9 June 1726.

This date probably indicates the time of entry in the Grand Lodge books; it cannot mean the date of constitution, inasmuch as there is added to the entry this significant note:—

This Lodge was first Constituted by those five Gent [Emanuel Bowen, Edw<sup>d</sup>. Oakley, Rice Davis, Henry Wilson, William Lloyd] by Deputation given by his Grace the Duke of Richmond then Grand Ma<sup>r</sup> to the S<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup> Emanuel Bowen.<sup>1</sup>

The Duke of Richmond was Grand Master only from 24th June, 1724, until 27th December, 1725.

From the names of the members recorded in the Grand Lodge books, this Lodge must have occupied quite an important position in South Wales, for of the thirty-three members registered in the list referred to, three were "baronets"—one of whom was Sir Edward Mansell, the Prov. Grand Master—while seven were designated "Esq<sup>r</sup>." and six styled "Gent." Emanuel Bowen was Master, while Edward Oakley and Rice Davis were Senior and Junior Wardens respectively.<sup>2</sup> Bowen was the well-known engraver who engraved the Grand Lodge Lists of Lodges for 1723, 1724, and 1744. He engraved maps of many parts of England and Wales, including Carmarthenshire, upon which he was probably engaged in 1725.

The Lodge at the Carpenters' Arms, where Oakley delivered his speech, appeared in the early lists as meeting at the "*Three Compasses in Silver Street*."

<sup>1</sup> *Quatuor Coronatorum Antigrapha*, x., p. 44.

<sup>2</sup> A meeting of the Lodge held on St. John's Day, 24th June, 1726, was reported in the *Weekly Journal, or The British Gazeteer*, of 16th July in that year. See *Arts Quatuor Coronatorum*, xxv. (1912), 361.

According to Le Clerc's *Treatise of Architecture*, published in London in 1732, the Arms of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters of the City of London were

Argent a Chevron ingrayl'd between 3 Pair of Compass<sup>a</sup> (pointing  
towards the Base and a little extended) Sable

so there seems no doubt that this was the Lodge where Oakley delivered his speech. Of this Lodge he was Senior Warden in 1725 and Master in 1728, but the members being neglectful in attending the Quarterly Communications of the Grand Lodge, it was erased from the roll. On March 27th, 1729, the Brethren presented a Petition for reinstatement, which, after a reprimand for neglect and a promise of regular attendance for the future, was granted, but the Lodge does not appear again in the lists.<sup>1</sup>

Oakley was also a member in 1730 of the Lodge meeting at the Queen's Head in Knaves Acre—now Fortitude and Old Cumberland No. 12<sup>2</sup>—of which Lodge Anthony Sayer, the first Grand Master, was also a member.

From the foregoing details we may fairly assume that Oakley was in London, actively engaged in Masonic work, in 1725, 1728, and 1731, after which he seems to disappear entirely from participation in organized Freemasonry. That he was active in his profession of an architect for many years after this date is well-known, and it is a fair assumption that something occurred to interfere with his continued association with his Brethren in the Craft.

A copy of *The Magazine of Architecture, Perspective and Sculpture*, written by him, and published in 1730,<sup>3</sup> has recently come into my hands, and reproductions of the frontispiece and title-page accompany this Note. It is a folio volume of 120 pages, dedicated to Sir Robert Walpole, illustrated by 93 copper-plates,<sup>4</sup> 80 of which are inscribed "E. Oakley, Delin—B. Cole, Sculp," and the remainder "B. Cole, Sculp" alone. In the title-page of this volume he describes himself as "Edward Oakley, Architect. M.M." (presumably standing for Master Mason), which is precisely as he is described in Cole's Constitutions of 1728-29. Besides this there is no indication whatever in the book of his association with Freemasonry. He certainly refers in one place—page 30—to the "High Architect of the World," but this expression can scarcely be claimed as Masonic, for the idea it contains is by no means exclusively used by Masons. Benjamin Cole, who engraved all the plates for this volume, was a prominent member of the Fraternity, having engraved the official Lists of Lodges from 1745 to 1766, and the frontispiece of the 1756 and 1767 editions of the Book of Constitutions.

From the above-mentioned book, some further particulars of his life can be ascertained, for in the Preface—p. 28—he states, that "by the ever acknowledged Goodness of my most Dear and Gracious (*sic*) SOVEREIGN, and by his indulgent Toleration of my Defects, I have born Abroad some Part of his *Civil Service*," and "long contemplated a famous *Republick*." It is probable that this refers to a residence in Venice prior to the year 1725.

According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, a second edition of the "Magazine of Architecture" was published in parts in 1732.

<sup>1</sup> *Quatuor Coronatorum Antigrapha*, x., p. 101.

<sup>2</sup> *Quatuor Coronatorum Antigrapha*, x., p. 155.

<sup>3</sup> Some copies are dated 1731.

<sup>4</sup> The title-page states 96, which includes the frontispiece, title-page, and dedication.

Oakley also published another architectural work, entitled *Every Man a Competent Builder, or Easy Rules and Proportions for drawing and working the several Parts of Architecture*, London, 1738. Other editions appeared in 1766 (by which year he was no longer living) and in 1774. In 1756 he published designs for the contemplated Blackfriars Bridge, copies of which can still be found.<sup>1</sup>

It is not possible to refer to many specimens of his work still in existence. He was architect for some buildings—including greenhouses, hothouses, etc.—erected in the Botanic Garden at Chelsea, the first stone of which was laid by Sir Hans Sloane in 1732. Plans and elevation of these are included in the before-mentioned *Magazine of Architecture*.

This is, alas, all that can be at present ascertained relative to this interesting Mason, but, meagre as it is, it is fully deserving of being recorded.

J. T. THORP.

**Some Old-Time Clubs and Societies.**—Bro. Hextall's address (p. 25 *ante*) on this almost inexhaustible theme is full of information and interest; and I am tempted to add some facts on the subject that indicate how large a field for investigation yet remains. Its interest for Freemasons is mainly as far as it touches clubs and societies which, either in official nomenclature, form of admission to membership, or obvious possession of a ritual, were, in a sense, imitation Masonic bodies. A systematic search of the newspapers of the eighteenth century would be necessary for a complete enquiry, for in these even imperfect investigation has revealed much concerning clubs and societies of the kind indicated. I will append such as I have found which supplement the journalistic references that already have been given, not only by Bro. Hextall, but those brethren who took part in the discussion, and it seems convenient to place them in chronological order.

**BEEFSTEAK CLUB.**—There was an "Honourable Beefsteaks Club" in the reign of Anne, as is testified by the fact that, in *The Daily Courant* for Wednesday, February 8th, 1710, appeared a solitary paragraph of news, in these terms:—

Monday being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's happy Birth-day, the same was observ'd by the honourable Beef-steaks Club with the most distinguishing Marks of Honour and Zeal for her Majesty. From Dinner till Evening a curious Collection of Musick was perform'd, and at Night a Firework illuminated Covent-Garden. The Motto under the Feet of Her Majesty, viewing a Handful of Britains driving an Army of French, was, *Anna Regina Virorum*, etc.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIENT BRITONS.**—This seems to have come into existence with the Hanoverian succession to the throne, and to have been founded in honour of the first Princess of Wales of that line, afterwards the Queen Consort of George II.—and incidentally a benefactor of Dr. James Anderson, of the *Constitutions*. There was an advertisement in *The Daily Courant* of May 28th, 1717, which ran—

This Day is Published,

The Rise and Progress of the most Honourable and Loyal Society of Antient Britons, Establish'd in Honour of her Royal Highness's Birth Day, and the Principality of Wales, on St. David's Day. By Sir Tho. Jones, Treasurer and Secretary to the said Society. Sold by W. Taylor at the Ship in Pater-noster-Row.

<sup>1</sup> *Dictionary of National Biography*. Art. Oakley.

HUMS.—It was in the reign of George I., likewise, that the Hums came into being, for, in *The Daily Courant* for November 4th, 1726, it was advertised:—

To-morrow being Saturday, the 5th of this Instant, will be a General Meeting of the HUMS, at the King's-Head Tavern in St. John-Street, there to Dine, and chuse Officers for the ensuing Year. All Gentlemen of the Society are desired to take Notice thereof and to be there by Two a-Clock.

GREGORIANS.—There may be added to the instructive paper of Bro. W. H. Rylands, on the Society of Gregorians (*A.Q.C.*, xxi., 91), a copy of an advertisement which appeared in *The General Advertiser* for April 9th, 1750:—

The Brethren of the Antient and Honourable Order of Gregorians belonging to the Ship and Pilot Chapter in Wapping, are desired to attend their Chapter-Room To-morrow Evening at Six o'Clock on special Affairs.

*By Order of the Grand,  
W.C. Sec.*

N.B.—Supper will be on Table at Eight o'Clock precisely.

SOCIETY UNDER THE ROSE.—On April 28th, 1750, it was advertised in *The General Advertiser*—

St. Paul's Church-yard, April 28, 1750.

The Gentlemen, Members of the Society Under the Rose, at the Queen's Arms-Tavern, are desired to meet their Brethren at the said Queen's Arms-Tavern, on Wednesday the 2d of May next, in order to Dine there together, according to annual Custom.

*at* Dinner will be on Table exactly at Two o'Clock; and those Gentlemen who have not already subscribed, are desired to do so some Time by Tuesday Noon next, in order that proper Provision may be made.

LEECHES.—The following advertisement was published in *The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser* for January 5th, 1765:—

#### LÆTITIA ET AMICITIA.

By Command of the GRAND LEECH, The Antient Family of the LEECHES, are hereby requested to attend the Grand Leech, in Council assembled, on Monday Evening next, precisely at Seven; at the White-Horse and Half Moon, London Wall, near Coleman-Street, it being the quarterly Court Night; and, it likewise being the first Meeting in the Year, the Brethren will be entertained with the historical Account of the Family, from the Institution, to the present Anno Domini.

CROTCHET, Grand Secretary.

N.B.—Such Brethren as have proposed any Gentlemen as Candidates for Institution, are desired to bring them early. The Company of Visiting Brethren on that Night will be particularly agreeable. Court Nights on the first and third Mondays in the Month.

A special interest, from the Masonic point of view, attaches to this advertisement, because the Society possessed Grand Officers, and it invited the presence of "Visiting Brethren." It may be wondered whether "the historical Account" promised to be read at this particular meeting ever found its way into print.

BUCKS.—In 1765, there seem to have been two rival bodies of Bucks, one of them distinctly political, as was indicated later, indeed, by the election of



Wilkes as an honorary Brother while he was still in prison. On January 21st of that year *The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser* contained this news paragraph:

Friday last being the anniversary feast of the Grand Lodge of the most noble Order of Bucks, held at the Craven Arms, Carnaby-market, the same was observed by the worthy Members of the said Lodge, when a handsome entertainment was provided, and the evening concluded with the utmost harmony. The principal healths were their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, Mr. Pitt, and success to the Minority.—As it is usual on that day to nominate a person for their Most Noble Grand, and it appeared by the shew of hands, that the majority was in favour of a worthy member, the two minor candidates honourably resigned, and a gentleman, who undoubtedly will use the utmost of his abilities to discharge the duty of that important trust, was duly elected.

But ten days later, on January 31st, the subjoined advertisement appeared in the same journal:—

By ORDER of the GRAND.

The Gentlemen of the Ancient and Noble Order of BUCKS, belonging to the Lodge held at the Sun Tavern, Milk-Street, Cheapside, are desired to meet the Grand and Council THIS DAY at Six O'clock in the Evening, in order to pay a Visit to the Grand Lodge, at the Rose, in Monkwell-Street.  
T.S. Secretary.

As yet I have been unable to trace any report of the meeting of this rival Grand Lodge.

FREE AND EASY JOHNS.—*The Daily Advertiser* of Thursday, May 9th, 1776, had this advertisement, which indicates feminine association:—

FREE and EASY JOHNS.

Sister Wills having promised, in the Infancy of this Society, that when the Members should amount to 1,000, she would give a publick Dinner to all the Brethren who might think proper to accept of her Invitation; that Period being now arrived, she takes the Liberty of acquainting them that Tuesday next, the 14th Instant, is fixed for such Feast, when she will be extremely happy to see her Brother Johns, to express her Joy at having it in her Power to fulfil her Promise, and to testify her Gratitude to so numerous and respectable a Society

Brothers PENNY,	TURNER,	BRENNER	} Stewards.
CROFTS,	FLINDALL,	LOTEN	

Tickets at the Bar, or of the Stewards, on or before Saturday next, the 11th instant, as none can be delivered afterwards. Dinner on Table precisely at Two.

Hole in the Wall, Fleet Street, May 7, 1776.

SOCIETY OF COCKNEYS.—I can find no report of this fraternity, but, in the search, I came across the following paragraph in *The Morning Post and Daily Advertiser* of May 15th, 1776, which gives an account of yet another of these odd bodies:—

Yesterday, according to annual custom, the Society of Cockneys met at the Ship tavern, in Ratcliff-highway, from whence they went in procession, preceded by a fine band of music, and colours flying, to Stepney-church, where an excellent sermon was preached, after which they went in the same order, to the Assembly-room, at Mile-End, where an elegant entertainment was provided.

FREE AND EASY BRITONS.—This was another of the Free and Easy Societies; and a paragraph in *The Sunday Chronicle* of March 30th, 1788, recorded that

Thursday the Society of Free and Easy Britons, in the Queen's Arms, held their Anniversary Dinner at Mr. Elsworth's, the Queen's Arms Tavern, Newgate-Street. Upwards of one hundred members attended, and partook of a dinner, elegant and profuse; many excellent toasts were drank; and the day concluded with the utmost harmony and friendship.

ROYAL MODERN GRAND ORDER OF JERUSALEM SOLS.—To the large amount of information given by Bro. F. W. Levander on "The Jerusalem Sols and some other London Societies of the Eighteenth Century" (*A.Q.C.*, xxv., 9) can be added the following advertisement, which was published in *The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser* for January 17th, 1789:—

ROYAL GRAND MODERN ORDER OF JERUSALEM SOLS.

The BROTHERS of this Grand Lodge, and also the Brothers of the Royal Windsor and Corinthian Lodges, are requested to dine with the Grand Master, Past Master, Officers, and Past Officers, at the Queen of Bohemia Tavern, on Monday next, the 19th instant, being their Anniversary Dinner.

By Order of

W. PRIEST, Grand Master.

S. HAYNES, Grand Sec.

STEWARDS.

Br. MORRIS, P.G.M.

Br. DONELLY,

Br. HAYNES, G.S.

Br. LAYCOCK.

Dinner on Table at Three o'clock. Tickets 5s. each, to be had of the Stewards; and at the bar of the Bohemia Tavern, Wych-Street.

From the various papers which from time to time have been published in the *Transactions* of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, it should now be possible to compile a more complete account of these interesting and altogether vanished Societies than has yet been attempted. Every additional gleaning in the field, therefore, is to be welcomed.

A. F. ROBBINS.

**Some Old-Time Clubs and Societies.**—In Oliver Goldsmith's essay, entitled "A Description of various Clubs" (*The Busy Body* for October 13, 1759), he mentions the MUZZY CLUB and the HARMONICAL CLUB, which are not included in Bro. Hextall's valuable paper (*A.Q.C.* xxvii., 25-44). He also states that the HUMDRUM CLUB (*ib.*, 38, 57) met in Ivy Lane, and that of the CHOICE SPIRITS (*ib.*, 28, 57) "The Grand, with a mallet in his hand, presided at the head of the table." In *She stoops to Conquer*, by the same author, two clubs are alluded to, the LADIES' CLUB (Act III.) and the SHAKE-BAG CLUB (Act IV.). In the above-named essay Goldsmith says:—"I spent a whole season in the search [for Clubs, etc.]; during which time my name has been enrolled in societies, lodges, convocations and meetings without number." Bro. J. E. S. Tuckett mentions that he was a member of the FREE AND EASY WEDNESDAY and the LITERARY CLUBS and of the ROBIN HOOD SOCIETY (*A.Q.C.* xxvii., 52, 53). He also frequented the SHILLING WHIST CLUB, which met at the Devil Tavern (Timbs, *Clubs and Club Life in London*, 187). No doubt this list could be much extended.

F. W. LEVANDER.

**Masonic Cypher.**—Can any Brother furnish the Key to the inscription on this token? The original is of gold, about 3/16" less in diameter than the illustrations, being, in fact, only very slightly larger than an English sovereign. The



whole of the design is engraved. The figures 28—12—67 may perhaps be intended to indicate the date 28th December, 1867. If so, what event is the token intended to commemorate? In 1867 the 28th December fell on a Saturday, and no Craft Lodge or R.A. Chapter was due to meet in London on that day. But there is nothing to connect the token even with English Freemasonry, except that it was formerly in the possession of a brother who was prominent in the Craft in the West of England for many years prior to his death in 1910.

W.J.S.

**Club of Odd Fellows.**—One of the characters shewn in the print of this Club at page 56 *ante* (presumably the Secretary, as he has a pen in his mouth and a jewel consisting of crossed pens hanging from his collar) is represented as perusing a document on which are the words "Nottingham, Aug<sup>t</sup>, 1789."

In *The Georgian Era* (vol. iv., p. 28) some particulars are given of Major John Cartwright (1740-1824), who, in 1789, is said to have been "offered the government interest in his favour as candidate for the representation of East Retford, but his declaration that 'he had no political gratitude,' caused a withdrawal of the proffered patronage. As might be expected, the French revolution called forth a public expression of his sentiments in its favour, and subsequently led to his dismissal from his regiment [the Notts. Militia], on which occasion he addressed a letter of remonstrance to the Duke of Newcastle, the lord-lieutenant of the County [Notts.]. He also incurred some danger by taking an active part in the formation of some of the popular societies instituted at the period preceding Horne Tooke's trial, on which he gave evidence that went far to compromise his own safety."

His statue, described as "a disgrace to art," is in Burton Crescent, London: he died at his house there in 1824.

Cartwright is said to have been called the 'father' of the "Society for Constitutional Information," which was founded in April, 1780, but I have not come across any reference to his connection with the "Club of Odd Fellows." It seems probable, however, that the designer of the Engraving sought to imply that its members were interested in seditious propaganda.

## OBITUARY.



It is with great regret that we have to record the loss by death of the following Brethren:—

**William Rawson Borlase**, of 10, Wicksteed Place Wanganui, New Zealand, on 9th June, 1913. He was a P.M. of the Tongariro Lodge No. 705 (E.C.), and P.Z. of Chapter No. 25 (N.Z.C.). He joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1909.

**James Augustine Brandon**, Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay, India, who joined our Correspondence Circle in January, 1909. He was P.M. of the Lodge of Concord No. 757 (E.C.), and Perseverance Lodge 338 (S.C.); also P.Dis.G.D. of Bombay (E.C.), and P.Z. of Emulation Chapter No. 1100 (E.C.). He died in March, 1914.

The Rev. Chancellor **Henry Mahoney Davey**, Cawley Priory, Chichester, Past Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Sojourner, and a member of our Correspondence Circle since March, 1899.

**Fred. Cornish Frost**, F.S.A., of 5, Regent Street, Teignmouth, Devon, in May, 1914. He held the rank of P.Prov.G. Supt. of Works and P.Prov.G. Treasurer (R.A.) in his Province, and was a member of our Correspondence Circle, which he joined in June, 1891.

**A. Bassett Hopkins**, 6, Lydon Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W., on 9th July, 1914. He was a P.M. of the Empire Lodge No. 2108, and P.Z. of the Empire Chapter attached to that Lodge. He had been a member of our Correspondence Circle from May, 1901.

**George W. Millar**, 290, Lafayette Street, New York, U.S.A., on 28th March, 1914, P.M. of Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 271, and a member of the Triune Chapter No. 241. He was elected to our Correspondence Circle in May, 1897.

**John Beamish Saul**, of 10, St. John Street, Montreal, Canada, on 14th June, 1914, a member of our Correspondence Circle since March, 1911. He was about 74 years of age, and was born in England, but went to Canada forty years ago and became widely known in commercial circles at Montreal. He was initiated in the Antiquity Lodge No. 1, Quebec (originally the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues No. 227, I.C., attached to the 46th Regt. of Foot) of which Lodge he published a *Historical Sketch* in 1912. He was Master of the Lodge in 1895 and 1896. He was also P.Dist.Dep.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and Past Scribe E. of Montreal Chapter.

**David William Alban Saunders**, Fern Bank, Eaton Crescent, Swansea, W.M. of the Dr. James Griffith Hall Lodge No. 3161. Bro. Saunders, who was a mining engineer, joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1913. His death took place on 22nd July, 1914, and he was buried at Swansea three days afterwards with Masonic honours.

**Sibert Saunders**, 197, Amesbury Avenue, Streatham Hill, London, S.W., on 5th June, 1914. This brother was an early member of the Correspondence Circle, which he joined in November, 1887, his number on our roll being 135. He was initiated in August, 1881, in the Graystone Lodge No. 1915, Whitstable, became W.M. in 1888, and was Secretary of the Lodge for twelve years. He was exalted in the Bertha Chapter No. 31, Canterbury, in 1884, becoming First Principal in 1893, and holding that office again in 1905. He was Sc.E. of St. George's Chapter No. 2099 for about 13 years to 1906. He was appointed Prov.G. Registrar of Kent in 1892, and Prov. Third Grand Principal in the R.A. in the same Province. He also held rank in many other Masonic degrees.

**Ambrose Tucker**, of Hillcote, Manor Road, Salisbury, a member of the Elias de Derham Lodge No. 586; P.Pr.G.Reg. and P.Pr.G.J. of Wiltshire. He joined our Correspondence Circle in May, 1911; and his death occurred on 27th July, 1914.



PUBLICATIONS.

ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.

COMPLETE SETS OF THE TRANSACTIONS.—Very few complete sets of *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, Vols. I. to XXVI. now remain unsold. Prices may be obtained on application to the Secretary. Each volume will be accompanied so far as possible, with the St. John's Card of the corresponding year; but the Cards for 1887 and 1892 are no longer available.

ODD VOLUMES.—Such copies of Volumes as remain over after completing sets, are on sale to members at 12s. 6d. per volume. Vols. I., III., VI., VII., VIII., and XIX. are, however, only sold in complete sets.

The principal contents of these volumes are as under, but many shorter articles, as well as reviews, notes and queries, biographic, and obituary notices, &c., will also be found in each volume.

Vol. I., 1886-1888 (not sold separately). On Some Old Scottish Customs, *R. F. Gould*; The Steinmetz Theory Critically Examined, *G. W. Speth*; An Early Version of the Hiramic Legend, *Prof. T. Hayter Lewis*; Freemasonry and Hermeticism, *Rev. A. F. A. Woodford*; On the Orientation of Temples, *Sir C. Warren*; Connecting Links between Ancient and Modern Freemasonry, *W. J. Hughan*; The Religion of Freemasonry illuminated by the Kabbalah, *Dr. W. Wynn Westcott*; English Freemasonry before the Era of Grand Lodges, *R. F. Gould*; Threefold Division of Temples, *W. Simpson*; The Unrecognised Lodges and Degrees of Freemasonry, *J. Yarker*; A Word on the Legends of the Compagnonnage, Part I., *W. H. Rylands*; Two New Versions of the Old Charges, *G. W. Speth*; Scottish Freemasonry before the Era of Grand Lodges, *G. W. Speth*; The Roman Legend of the Quatuor Coronati, *S. Russell Forbes*; An Attempt to Classify the Old Charges of the British Masons, *Dr. W. Begemann*; Masters' Lodges, *J. Lane*; "Quatuor Coronati" Abroad, *G. W. Speth*; Scottish Freemasonry in the Present Era, *E. Macbean*; Notes on the Relations between the Grand Lodges of England and Sweden in the last Century, *C. Kupferschmidt*; &c.

Vol. II., 1889. The Worship of Death, *W. Simpson*; The Compagnonnage, Part II.; Hogarth's Picture, "Night," *W. H. Rylands*; Foundation of Modern Freemasonry, *G. W. Speth*; Freemasonry in Rotterdam 120 years ago, *J. P. Vaillant*; Origin of Freemasonry, *B. Cramer*; Grand Lodge at York, *T. B. Whytehead*; Free and Freemason, *F. F. Schnitger*; &c.

Vol. III., 1890 (not sold separately). The Antiquity of Masonic Symbolism, *R. F. Gould*; Evidence of the Steinmetz Esoterics, *F. F. Schnitger*; A Symbolic Chart of 1789, *G. W. Speth*; Masonic Character of the Roman Villa at Morton, Isle of Wight, *Col. J. F. Crease, C.B.*; Masonry and Masons' Marks, *Prof. T. Hayter Lewis*; Masons' Marks, *Dr. W. Wynn Westcott*; *F. F. Schnitger*; Mummies and Guisers, *W. Simpson*; Mosaics at Morton, *S. Russell Forbes*; Freemasonry in Holland, *F. J. W. Crowe*; The Grand Lodge of Hungary, *L. de Malczovich*; Esoteric Initiation, *W. Simpson*; A Masonic Curriculum, *G. W. Speth*; Freemasonry in America, *C. P. MacCalla*; A Forgotten Rival of Freemasonry—The Noble Order of Bucks, *W. H. Rylands*; Naymus Græcus, *Wyatt Papworth*; Formation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, *E. Macbean*; &c.

Vol. IV., 1891. The Druses and Freemasonry, *Rev. Haskett Smith*; Freemasonry in Austria and Hungary, (continued in Vols. V. to IX.) *L. de Malczovich*; Freemasonry in Holland, *Dr. H. W. Dieperink, J. P. Vaillant, F. J. W. Crowe*; The Svastika, *Mrs. Murray-Aynsley*; Martin Clare, *Albert Pike, R. F. Gould*; Masonic Landmarks among the Hindus, *Rev. P. J. Oliver Minos*; Unidentified MSS., *W. J. Hughan*; The Alban and Athelstan Legends; *Naymus Græcus, C. C. Howard*; Masonic Musicians, *Dr. W. A. Barrett*; A Masonic-built City, *Dr. S. Russell Forbes*; Old Lodge at Lincoln *W. Dixon*; The William Watson MS., *Dr. W. Begemann*; Legend of Sethos, *Sir B. W. Richardson*; Cobham Church, *W. M. Bywater*; Royal Arch Masonry, *W. J. Hughan*; An Early Home of Masonry, *W. F. Vernon*; &c.

Vol. V., 1892. The Noose Symbol, *W. Simpson*; Freemasonry in Holland, *J. P. Vaillant, Dr. Dieperink, J. D. Oortman-Gerlings*; Masonic Clothing, *F. J. W. Crowe*; The Craft Legend, *Dr. Begemann*; Masonic Genius of Robert Burns, *Sir B. W. Richardson*; Freemasons and the Laws of the Realm, *W. Fooks*; Thomas Manningham, *R. F. Gould*; The Proper Names of Masonic Tradition, *Rev. C. J. Ball*; Date of Origin of Grand Lodge (Antients) 1751, *John Lane*; The Masonic Apron, *W. H. Rylands*; The Assembly, *R. F. Gould*; &c.

Vol. VI., 1893 (not sold separately). *W. M. Williams, Sir B. W. Richardson*; The Tabernacle, *Rev. C. H. Malden*; *Dr. W. Wynn Westcott*; Sikh Initiation; Consecration of a Parsee Priest, *W. Simpson*; The Tracing Board in Oriental and Medieval Masonry, *C. Purdon Clarke*; Ancient Stirling Lodge; Old Charges, *W. J. Hughan*; *Rev. W. Stukeley*; *Dr. Robert Plot, R. F. Gould*; The Assembly, *G. W. Speth, Dr. Begemann*; Masonic Clothing, *F. J. W. Crowe*; &c.

Vol. VII., 1894 (not sold separately). From Labour to Refreshment, *W. F. Vernon*; Continental Jewels and Medals, *F. J. W. Crowe*; The Rosicrucians, *Dr. W. Wynn Westcott*; Masters' Lodge at Exeter, *W. J. Hughan*; Master Masons to Crown of Scotland, *E. Macbean*; The True Text of MS. Constitutions, *W. H. Upton*; Random Courses of Scottish Masonry, *J. McIntyre*; North; Medical Profession and Freemasonry, *R. F. Gould*; &c.

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- Facsimile and Transcript of "Urbanitatis"** Cott. MS., Caligula A. II., fol. 88. (*British Museum*).
- Facsimile and Transcript from "Instructions for a Parish Priest,"** Cott. MS., Claudius A. II., fol. 127. (*British Museum*). These two old MSS. contain passages identical with some of those which appear in the "Poem."
- "The Plain Dealer,"** No. 51, Monday, September 14th, 1724. An article on the Freemasons, concluding with the celebrated letters on the "Gormogons." This is reproduced from the copy presented to the Lodge by Bro. Ramsden Riley. Portions of the article were printed in "The Grand Mystery," 2nd edition, 1725.
- "An Ode to the Grand Khaibar,"** 1726. This reproduction is also made from the copy in the Lodge Library, presented by Bro. T. B. Whytehead, no other copy being known to exist. The Khaibarites were apparently a somewhat similar Society to the Gormogons, and were equally the rivals of the Freemasons.
- "A Defence of Masonry."** The Free Mason's Pocket Companion, 2nd edition, 1738. (*Grand Lodge of England Library*).
- "Brother Euclid's Letter to the Author."** The New Book of Constitutions, . . . by James Anderson, D.D., London, . . . 1738. (*Grand Lodge of England Library*).
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All the above are carriage paid, at the prices quoted, and to be obtained only by application to the Secretary.

## BINDING.

Members returning their parts of the *Transactions*, Vols. I. to XXV., to the Secretary can have them half-bound, dark blue Morocco, lettered gold, for 5s. per volume. The Secretary will supply cases, as above, at 2s. 6d. per volume. For subsequent Volumes the cases will be dark blue Buckram, with similar lettering, at the same price.

## MEMBERSHIP MEDAL.

Brethren of the Outer Circle are entitled to wear a Lodge Medal, to be procured of the Secretary. Price, with ring to attach to watch guard, in bronze 4s.; in silver 5s.; silver gilt 7s. 6d.; with bar, pin and ribbon, as a breast jewel, in bronze 6s. 6d.; in silver 7s. 6d.; in silver gilt 10s. 6d.; in gold, 22 ct., £5; 18 ct., £4 4s.; all carriage paid. Brethren of the Inner Circle are informed that a special Jewel is provided for their use, silver gilt, blue and red enamel, price 31s. 6d.

September, 1914.

# Quatuor Coronati Lodge,

NO. 2076, LONDON,



## *SECRETARY:*

W. JOHN SONGHURST, *F.C.I.S.*, *P.A.G.D.C.*

## *OFFICE, LIBRARY AND READING ROOM:*

52, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

# ≡ 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.

VOLUME XXVII. PART 3.

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W. J. PARRETT, LTD., PRINTERS, MARGATE.  
 1914.



## THE QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE No. 2076, LONDON,

was warranted on the 28th November, 1884, in order

- 1.—To provide a centre and bond of union for Masonic Students.
- 2.—To attract intelligent Masons to its meetings, in order to imbue them with a love for Masonic research.
- 3.—To submit the discoveries or conclusions of students to the judgment and criticism of their fellows by means of papers read in Lodge.
- 4.—To submit these communications and the discussions arising thereon to the general body of the Craft by publishing, at proper intervals, the Transactions of the Lodge in their entirety.
- 5.—To tabulate concisely, in the printed Transactions of the Lodge, the progress of the Craft throughout the World.
- 6.—To make the English-speaking Craft acquainted with the progress of Masonic study abroad, by translations (in whole or part) of foreign works.
- 7.—To reprint scarce and valuable works on Freemasonry, and to publish Manuscripts, &c.
- 8.—To form a Masonic Library and Museum.
- 9.—To acquire permanent London premises, and open a reading-room for the members.

The membership is limited to forty, in order to prevent the Lodge becoming unwieldy.

No members are admitted without a high literary, artistic, or scientific qualification.

The annual subscription is one guinea, and the fees for initiation and joining are twenty guineas and five guineas respectively.

The funds are wholly devoted to Lodge and literary purposes, and no portion is spent in refreshment. The members dine together after the meetings, but at their own individual cost. Visitors, who are cordially welcome, enjoy the pleasure of partaking—on the same terms—of a meal at the common table.

The stated meetings are the first Friday in January, March, May, and October, St. John's Day (in Harvest), and the 8th November (Feast of the Quatuor Coronati).

At every meeting an original paper is read, which is followed by a discussion.

The Transactions of the Lodge, *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, are published towards the end of April, July, and December in each year. They contain a summary of the business of the Lodge, the full text of the papers read in Lodge together with the discussions, many essays communicated by the brethren but for which no time can be found at the meetings, biographies, historical notes, reviews of Masonic publications, notes and queries, obituary, and other matter. They are profusely illustrated and handsomely printed.

The Antiquarian Reprints of the Lodge, *Quatuor Coronatorum Antigrapha*, appear at undefined intervals, and consist of facsimiles of documents of Masonic interest with commentaries or introductions by brothers well informed on the subjects treated of.

The St. John's Card is a symbolic plate, conveying a greeting to the members, and is issued on or about the 27th December of each year. It forms the frontispiece to a list of the members of the Lodge and of the Correspondence Circle, with their Masonic rank and addresses, and is of uniform size with the Transactions, with which it is usually bound up as an appendix.

The Library has now been arranged in the offices at No. 52, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, where Members of both Circles may consult the books on application to the Secretary.

To the Lodge is attached an outer or

### CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.

This was inaugurated in January, 1887, and now numbers about 3500 members, comprising many of the most distinguished brethren of the Craft, such as Masonic Students and Writers, Grand Masters, Grand Secretaries, and nearly 300 Grand Lodges, Supreme Councils, Private Lodges, Libraries and other corporate bodies.

The members of our Correspondence Circle are placed on the following footing:—

1.—The summonses convoking the meetings are posted to them regularly. They are entitled to attend all the meetings of the Lodge whenever convenient to themselves, but, unlike the members of the Inner Circle, their attendance is not even morally obligatory. When present they are entitled to take part in the discussions on the papers read before the Lodge, and to introduce their personal friends. They are not visitors at our Lodge meetings, but rather associates of the Lodge.

2.—The printed Transactions of the Lodge are posted to them as issued.

3.—The St. John's Card is sent to them annually.

4.—They are, equally with the full members, entitled to subscribe for the other publications of the Lodge, such as those mentioned under No. 7 above.

5.—Papers from Correspondence Members are gratefully accepted, and as far as possible, recorded in the Transactions.

6.—They are accorded free admittance to our Library and Reading Rooms.

A Candidate for Membership in the Correspondence Circle is subject to no qualification, literary, artistic, or scientific. His election takes place at the Lodge-meeting following the receipt of his application.

Brethren elected to the Correspondence Circle pay a joining fee of twenty-one shillings, which includes the subscription to the following 30th November.

The annual subscription is only half-a-guinea (10s. 6d.), and is renewable each December for the following year. Brethren joining us late in the year suffer no disadvantage, as they receive all the Transactions previously issued in the same year.

It will thus be seen that for only half the annual subscription, the members of the Correspondence Circle enjoy all the advantages of the full members, except the right of voting in Lodge matters and holding office.

Members of both Circles are requested to favour the Secretary with communications to be read in Lodge and subsequently printed. Members of foreign jurisdictions will, we trust, keep us posted from time to time in the current Masonic history of their districts. Foreign members can render still further assistance by furnishing us at intervals with the names of new Masonic Works published abroad, together with any printed reviews of such publications.

Members should also bear in mind that every additional member increases our power of doing good by publishing matter of interest to them. Those therefore, who have already experienced the advantage of association with us, are urged to advocate our cause to their personal friends, and to induce them to join us. Were each member annually to send us one new member, we should soon be in a position to offer them many more advantages than we already provide. Those who can help us in no other way, can do so in this.

Every Master Mason in good standing throughout the Universe, and all Lodges, Chapters, and Masonic Libraries or other corporate bodies are eligible as Members of the Correspondence Circle.

**LIFE MEMBERSHIP.**—By the payment in one sum of Twelve years' Subscription in advance, i.e., six guineas, individual Brethren may qualify as Life Members of the Correspondence Circle. Corporate Bodies may qualify as Life Members by a similar payment of Twenty-five years' Subscription. Expulsion from the Craft naturally entails a forfeiture of Membership in the Correspondence Circle, and the Lodge also reserves to itself the full power of excluding any Correspondence Member whom it may deem to be Masonically (or otherwise) unworthy of continued membership.



## SUMMER OUTING -- MONMOUTHSHIRE.

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*BY BRO. F. W. LE TALL, W.M., 2913.*

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LARGE number of Brethren assembled at Paddington Station on Thursday, 25th June, 1914, for the twenty-fifth annual outing of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge. The headquarters had been fixed at Newport, Mon., the well known seaport at the mouth of the River Usk, which rivals Cardiff in the volume of its trade. From the time of the Roman occupation of Britain and throughout the Middle Ages, Monmouthshire was the scene of innumerable raids from the native tribes which had been driven into the West, and it is rich in historical associations, evidenced by the ruins of ancient towns and castles with which the country is strewn.

An excellent programme of the excursion, with guide well illustrated with reproductions of some old engravings and plans, which was presented by the Monmouthshire Brethren to all members taking part, was produced under the auspices of the W.M. and Brethren of the Charles Lyne Lodge No. 2964, and it contains a considerable amount of useful and interesting information regarding the various places visited.

On reaching Newport about 2 p.m., the Brethren sought their various hotels, and at 4.30 were entertained at tea at the Masonic Hall by the W.M. and members of the Charles Lyne Lodge No. 2964, and at the subsequent Lodge meeting were warmly welcomed to Monmouthshire by the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master Bro. Frederick Phillips, on behalf of the Province; and by the W.M. Bro. D. F. Pritchard and Bro. Col. C. R. Lyne, P. Dep. Prov. G.M., on behalf of the Brethren of the Lodge.

Wor. Bro. H. J. Pillinger, P.A.G.D.C., Prov. G. Secy., who was elected Master of that Lodge for the ensuing year, in returning thanks for his election, took the opportunity of giving a short but interesting history of the Lodge, which was founded in 1903 as a Lodge of Research for Installed Masters of Monmouthshire, being named after the late Bro. Charles Lyne, who was Grand Master of the Province for many years until his death in 1901. In the absence of the Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, Bro. Hextall, the S.W., replied on behalf of the Brethren to the addresses of welcome.

The Brethren then adjourned to the Westgate Hotel for dinner, under the auspices of the Charles Lyne Lodge, the Prov. G.M., Col. Lyne, the W.M. of the Charles Lyne Lodge, Bro. the Rev. D. H. Griffiths, Vicar of Newport, and a number of local brethren being present. In the course of the speeches connected with the

Toasts, the Brethren were cordially invited by the Vicar of Newport to be present at the morning service on the following Sunday at the Church of St. Woolos, which is now undergoing a careful restoration.

FRIDAY, 26TH JUNE, 1914.

The Brethren assembled at the Newport Harbour Commissioners' landing stage, and embarked on the SS. "Horace," by special invitation of the Alexandra Docks and Railway Company, to inspect the River Usk. Passing down the river in charge of Bro. Captain W. Parfitt, the Dock Master, the party were saluted by detonators and sirens, from land and water, while the ships in the harbour were dressed in honour of the visitors; and after reaching the Bell Buoy, at the mouth of the river, the steamer turned and entered the Docks by the old South entrance. The new dock, which is 4,000 feet long and 600 feet wide, was traversed, and the party disembarked at the inner gate of the new lock. This lock is big enough to take the largest vessels built up to the present, being 1,000 feet long, 100 feet wide and 47 feet deep. It was formally opened a few weeks later by Rt. Worshipful Bro. Prince Arthur of Connaught, P.G.W. The pumping station was then inspected, and Capt. Parfitt informed us that the plant, which consists of two centrifugal pumps driven by triple expansion engines, is capable of pumping 12,000,000 gallons per hour. The electrical installation in the same building, and the boiler house, were also inspected.

Re-embarking, the steamer returned through the dock and thence through the North dock and the Town dock, at the upper end of which the party took leave of Capt. Parfitt and went ashore. The courtesy of the Dock Company in placing their vessel at our disposal, and the kindness of Capt. Parfitt in conducting the party, were recognised by a hearty vote of thanks from the Brethren.

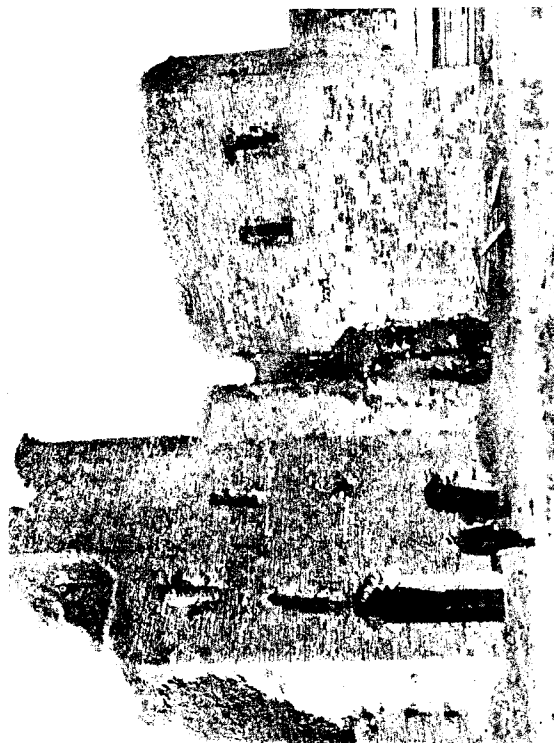
A number of the Brethren made a trip over the transporter bridge, which was opened in 1906.

In the afternoon the party went by train to Caerphilly and inspected the ruins of the castle there. This was probably one of the largest of mediæval fortresses and is an excellent example of what has been called the 'concentric' type. The principle underlying the design of these castles was to provide three lines of defence, one within the other, so arranged that if the outer line were taken, the inner lines could still be defended. The castle, of which the present ruins are the remains, was probably built towards the end of the reign of Henry III., or the early part of that of Edward I. It is suggested that it formed the scene of conflicts between the Royalists and Parliamentarians during the reign of Charles I., and that it was destroyed by the latter party through the agency of gunpowder. If this be the case, the strength of its walls was under-estimated, as appears from the interesting so-called Hanging tower, which apparently defied the explosive, though it leans very considerably out of the perpendicular.

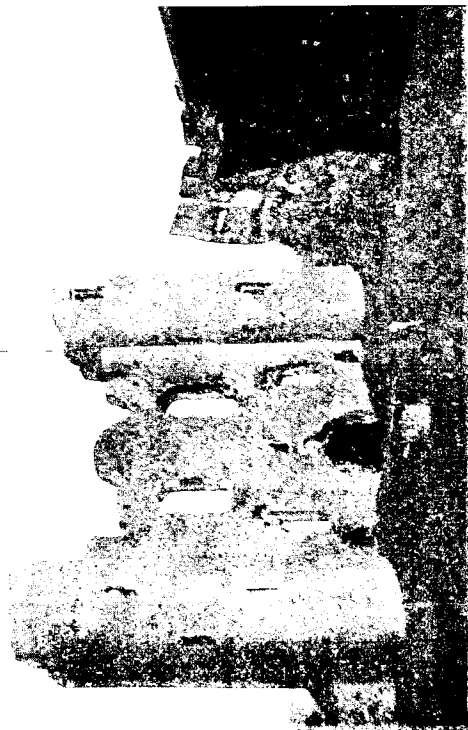
On Friday evening the visiting Brethren were entertained by the local Brethren at a smoking concert at the Westgate Hotel. The Provincial Grand Master, R.W. Bro. Fred. Phillips, was in the Chair. It was a most enjoyable evening, and some excellent musical items were given. Just before the concert the W.M. of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, Bro. Edward Armitage, arrived, and subsequently returned thanks to the Prov. Grand Master and local Brethren on behalf of the Lodge.



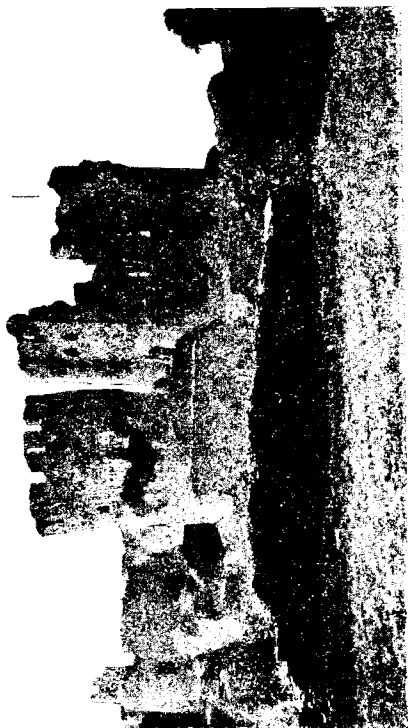
T. J. Westropp.



W. H. Brown.  
CAERPHILLY CASTLE.



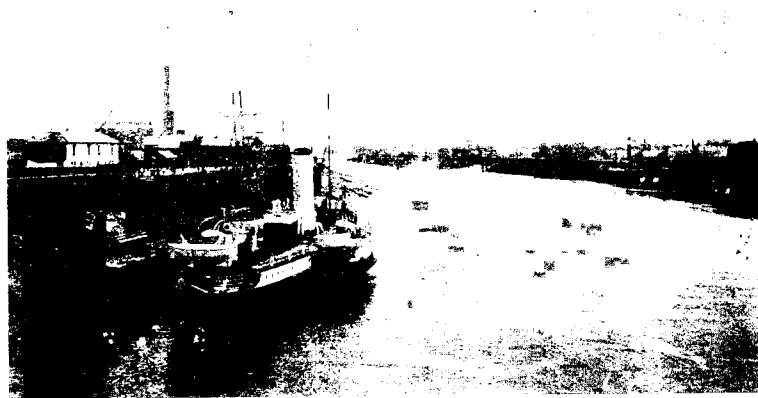
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T. J. Westropp.

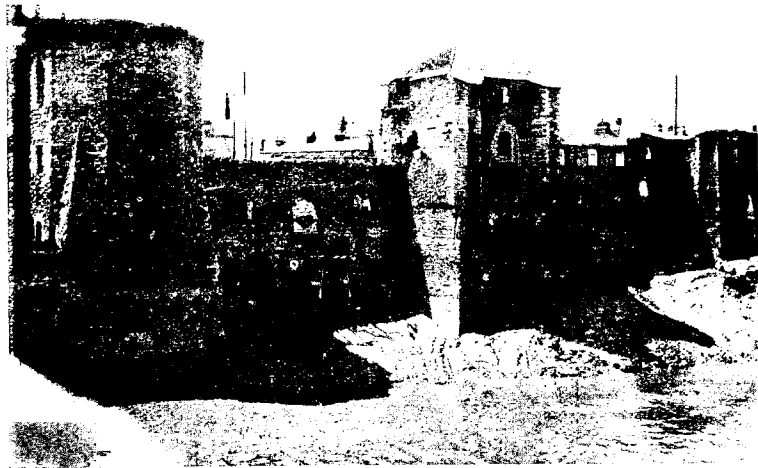
ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.

NEWPORT.



H. C. Knowles.

The Usk.



H. C. Knowles.

The Castle.



S. W. Owen.

St. Woolos. West Door.





T. J. Westropp.

The Temple.



T. J. Westropp.

Hypocaust of Bath.



T. J. Westropp.

The North Gate.



T. J. Westropp.

South Wall and Bastion.

CAERWENT.



T. J. Westropp.

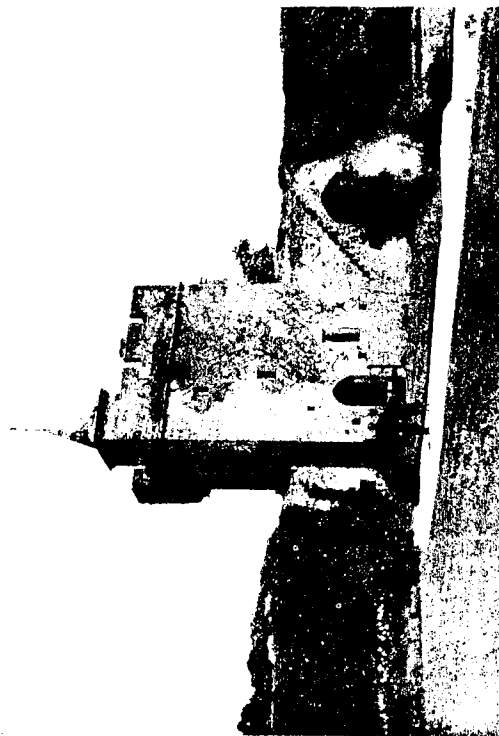


H. C. Knowles.

CALDICOT CASTLE.



T. J. Westropp.



W. H. Brown.

SATURDAY, 27<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 1914.

The party proceeded by motor coaches to Caerwent and inspected the excavations on the site of the Roman City of Venta Silurum. The Rev. W. Coleman Williams, M.A., Vicar of Caerwent, explained most carefully the various buildings and the general plan of the streets, and showed the very interesting local museum in which a small portion of the various articles found has been retained, the bulk being deposited in the museums at Newport and Caerleon. The town must have been very extensive and a station of considerable strength.

From Caerwent the party proceeded to Caldicot, where they were met by the owner, G. Wheatley Cobb, Esq., who very kindly acted as guide and explained various points of interest to the party. The castle is oblong in design and was originally surrounded by a moat. The Keep, which was erected about 1120, stands on its own moated mound at the N.W. corner. The lower parts of the walls are hidden by banks of earth, but whether this is due to natural causes or whether the banks were artificial and formed earthworks, is not definitely known. Mr. Cobb is making excavations to determine this question, if possible, and has demonstrated that parts, at any rate, of the banks are *made* ground, which points to the latter hypothesis being correct.

Lunch was taken at Chepstow, and then the Parish Church was visited under the able guidance of the Verger, who exhibited to the Brethren one of the ancient Registers, which commence in 1595 and are nearly perfect. The Church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was probably founded about the commencement of the twelfth century, but has undergone a considerable amount of 'restoration' from time to time, which has greatly altered its aspect. However, a final restoration and rebuilding is now being carried out which it is hoped will result in the Church resembling the ancient structure.

Chepstow Castle was next visited, and an excellent lecture was delivered to the party by James G. Wood, Esq., F.S.A., who pointed out the various objects of interest. This gentleman, who has spent many years in studying the architecture and archæology of this part of the country, most kindly made a special journey from London to meet the party. His kindness and generosity were further shewn by a present to this Lodge Library of two handsome volumes which he has published on the History of Chepstow and Tintern. The books were most gratefully received and acknowledged by the W.M., Bro. Armitage. Chepstow Castle extends along the bank of the Wye and comprises practically four courts, the Keep being between the second and third and the Hall and living rooms along the river bank in the first court. The foundation of the castle is ascribed to William FitzOsbern, Earl of Hereford, who built the first part, probably the third and fourth courts. After passing through various hands, on the death of Edward I., the Duke of Norfolk, who was then the owner, made an exchange with Sir Wm. Herbert, who died in 1469 and was buried at Tintern. Through Herbert's daughter, the Castle descended to the present Duke of Beaufort, who was the owner until a few weeks previous to our visit. The Brethren left by the Castle Dell, and, rejoining the coaches, were conveyed by the beautiful road along the bank of the Wye to Tintern Abbey, which is now, fortunately, under the charge of His Majesty's Commissioners for Woods and Forests. Mr. Wood

again delivered an excellent lecture on abbeys of the Cistercian Order of which Tintern is such a splendid example. After tea the party had a delightful run back to Newport through Usk and Caerleon.

On Saturday evening the Brethren were 'at home' to the local Brethren, and a programme of songs and music, with appropriate refreshment, was provided. At the close of the evening the Prov.G.M. expressed the view that the Monmouthshire Masons had been greatly complimented by the visit of the Lodge, and trusted that it had been enjoyable to the Brethren. The W.M., Bro. Edward Armitage, responded, and heartily thanked all those, from the highest to the lowest, who had assisted in making the sojourn so interesting and such a conspicuous success.

On Sunday, 28th June, the Brethren attended service at the Church of St. Woolos by invitation of the Vicar of Newport, Bro. the Rev. D. H. Griffiths, who preached a most excellent sermon, taking as his text the words "What mean ye by these stones?" (Joshua iv., 6). The first church built on the site was founded by Gwynlliw, anglicised into Woolos, who died about the year 500. The present church, which was built on to the east end of the old 'Saxon' church of St. Mary, is Norman and is now being very carefully renovated with a view to preserving its ancient features.

The general arrangements for the excursion were made by W.Bro. W. J. Songhurst, Secretary of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, and were carried out in the usual manner, to the great satisfaction and pleasure of all who attended; the weather was propitious; and the kindness of the local Brethren, which everyone experienced, was ample proof of the perpetuation and practice of Masonic principles in the province of Monmouthshire.

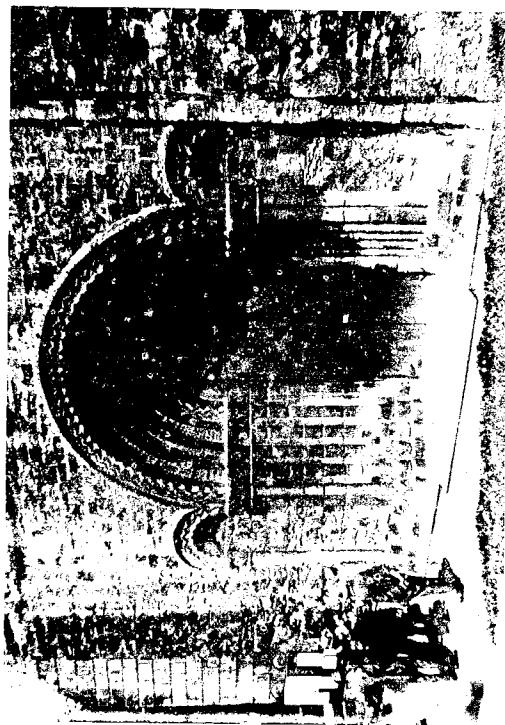
The following Brethren journeyed to Newport to take part in the excursion, in addition to many local Brethren, who, as members of the Correspondence Circle, were both Hosts and Guests:—

Bros. Edward Armitage, of Tilford, Surrey, P.Dep.G.D.C., W.M. 2076; F. J. Asbury, of London, P.M. 410; T. A. Bayliss, of Warwick, P.G.St.B.; P. D. Beyts, of King William's Town, P.M. 853; Walter H. Brown, of London, P.G.Stew.; W. Busbridge, of Plumstead, P.Pr.G.D., Kent; F. S. Cahill, of Hove, 393; F. Chatterton, of Madras, P.Dis.A.G.Pt.; R. Colsell, of London, P.A.G.Pt.; George Court, of Hereford, P.Pr.A.G.D.C.; Thomas Cowling, of Wisbech, P.Pr.G.O.; Dr. A. J. Cross, of Dalton-in-Furness, P.Pr.G.D., W. Lancs.; Charlie D. Eaton, of Birmingham, P.Pr.G.Treas., Worcester; L. A. Engel, of London, L.R.; W. A. Evens, of London, 2697; G. H. Fennell, of London, L.R.; J. H. Ganson, of London, J.D. 3071; The Rev. A. F. Gardiner, of Trichinopoly, Madras, P.Dis.G.Ch.; Alfred Gates, of Sherborne, P.Pr.G.D.; John W. Gieve, of Portsmouth, P.A.G.D.C.; G. J. Gissing, of Kingston-on-Thames, L.R.; Dr. Wm. Hammond, of London, P.G.D.; W. B. Hextall, of London, P.Pr.G.W., Derby, S.W. 2076; Gordon P. G. Hills, of Cookham Dean, L.R.; Hugh S. Holme, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, J.P.M. 2520; Richard H. Holme, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, P.Pr.G.W.; John Holt, of Yarm-on-Tees, P.Pr.G.D., Durham; Percy H. Horley, of South Norwood, P.M. 1139; R. J. Houlton, of Ealing, P.M. 733; Hubert W. Hunt, of Clifton, Bristol, 1404; Henry Hyde, of Leytonstone, P.M. 1227; George J. Hyslop, of Hereford, 120; Thomas Jones, of Woodford Green, L.R.; Hugh C. Kewles, of London, P.M. 1691; T. Leete, of London, P.M. 901; F. W. Le Tall, of Sydenham, W.M. 2913; A. C. McCallum, of Perth, Western Australia, P.G.W.; Bedford McNeill, of Claygate, Surrey, L.R.; Henry T. Manwaring, of Marden, Kent, S.D. 2660; W. L. Mildren, of Dalton-in-Furness, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., W. Lancs.; G. D. Mowbray, of Stockton-on-Tees, P.M. 509; C. A. Newman, of Oundle, Northants., 697; Dr. S. Walshe Owen, of London, L.R.; James





T. J. Westropp.  
The Castle. Gate at Keep.



T. J. Westropp.  
The Church. West Door.



T. J. Westropp.  
The Castle. Upper Gate.



T. J. Westropp.  
The Castle. Martin's Prison.

CHEPSTOW.



THE ENTRANCE TO CHIEFSTOW CASTLE.  
From a drawing by James Moore, 1787, published in *Monastic Remains and Ancient Castles in England and Wales*, 1792.



TINTERN ABBEY.

Enlarged from the Baxter Print of 1847,  
after W. S. Lacey.

Parsons, of London, P.M. 1446; Dr. W. H. Payne, of Brockley, P.M. 2700; Fred. H. Postans, of London, 2956; Henry Potter, of London, L.R.; A. Cecil Powell, of Weston-super-Mare, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Bristol, Stew. 2076; F. A. Powell, of London, P.G.St.B.; T. J. Ralling, of Colchester, P.A.G.D.C.; Major John Rose, of London, P.M. 2094; C. Fred. Silberbauer, of Montreux, Historical Commissioner in Europe for Pr.G.L., S. Africa (D.C.); W. John Songhurst, of London, P.A.G.D.C., Sec. 2076; J. William Stevens, of London, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Surrey; Major Alic Sutherland, of London, P.Dis.G.W., Egypt and Soudan; Edward Tappenden, of Leigh-on-Sea, J.D. 901; Sydney Tappenden, of Wood Green, I.G. 901; W. J. Tennant, of London, 2913; John Thompson, of London, L.R.; Col. J. Woodbury Thompson, of Whickham, Co. Durham, P.Pr.G.W.; John T. Thorp, of Leicester, P.A.G.D.C., P.M. 2076; Harry Tipper, of London, P.A.G.Pt.; G. Percy Turner, of London, J.W. 2765; Col. G. Walton Walker, of West Bromwich, P.G.D.; A. C. Walter, of Walton-on-Thames, J.W. 2473; J. Procter Watson, of Bombay, P.M. 3189; William Watson, of Ross, Hereford, P.Pr.G.Pt.; Dr. Charles Wells, of Maidenhead, P.G.D.; Thos. J. Westropp, of Dublin, P.M. 143, I.G. 2076; E. J. Whitley, of Penarth, P.Pr.G.W., Mon.; and Dr. A. E. Wynter, of Westbury-on-Trym, 1139.





## THE LEGEND OF THE SS. QUATUOR CORONATI.

BY W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D., D.C.L.



THE publication, in 1840, of the *Mediæval Poem on the Constitutions of Freemasonry* marks the beginning of the study of the real history of Freemasonry in the British Isles. Down to that date, the magical names of Cabiri and Chaldeans, of Egyptians and Eleusinians, of Druids and Dionysiacs, of Johannites and Pythagoreans, of what and whom you please, had been indiscriminately paraded as the direct progenitors of English Freemasons. The fabric of the English Craft stood obscured, for friend and foe alike, by a haze of assumption and assertion that served only to alienate the learned, to beguile the half-learned, and to set the unlearned agape.

The *Poem* was embodied in a slender pamphlet of forty-five pages by the distinguished antiquary, Mr. J. O. Halliwell (afterwards known as Halliwell-Phillips), who had discovered it among the Manuscripts in the *Bibliotheca Regis*, now forming part of the British Museum. Some of these pages, amounting to ten or twelve in all, are taken up with an Introduction and Comments by the learned Editor. Of these pages it has been elsewhere written:—

The notes on the *Early History of Freemasonry* that accompany the *Masonic Poem* contain more real information about the Craft in the Middle Ages than do all the stock *Masonic Histories* published up to that date.<sup>1</sup>

A striking feature of the *Masonic Poem* thus newly discovered was the presentation, or, rather, the revelation, to the Freemasons of the nineteenth century that their forefathers had sheltered themselves under the patronage of the *Sancti Quatuor Coronati*. These obscure Saints, said to have been martyred during the persecution by Diocletian in the closing years of the third century, had long dropped from the memory of the English Craft. Their obscurity was enhanced by the vagueness, not to say inconsistency, of the traditions associated with their martyrdom. Their names, their date, their number, their nationality, their occupation, even the scene of their martyrdom varied with each version, till the Legend formed a fitting prelude to the stock *History* of the Craft which they had served as Patrons.

The *Masonic Poem*, together with some cognate matter, was republished in facsimile by the *Quatuor Coronati* Lodge in 1889. It now stands in the forefront of Volume I. of our *Antigrapha*, or Reprints, under its latter-day title of *The Regius MS.*<sup>2</sup> This reproduction is memorable for two special reasons. First, the facsimile was due to our late eminent Brother, H. J. Whymper, C.I.E., who had originally planned only a limited private issue. When the Lodge undertook the publication, Bro. H. J. Whymper placed the materials he had collected at the

<sup>1</sup> *A.Q.C.*, vol. xi. (1890), p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Quatuor Coronatorum Antigrapha* (1889), Part I., *Facsimile and Transcript of the "Masonic Poem"*; Part III., *Commentary on the Masonic Poem, &c.*, by Robert Freke Gould, W.M.

disposal of the Lodge, and thus greatly facilitated the undertaking. Secondly, the text of the *Poem* is accompanied in our *Antigrapha* by a learned and exhaustive Commentary compiled by our eminent Bro. R. F. Gould, P.G.W., to whose further labours in this field we shall presently refer.

It may be premised here that Volume II. of the same series contains a facsimile of the *Matthew Cooke MS.* This document, as we shall presently see, must be taken as representative of a totally distinct line of legendary descent. The reproduction in the *Antigrapha* is accompanied by a Commentary from the pen of our late Secretary, George Wm. Speth. Verily, the incoming generation of Masonic students, who profit by the *Antigrapha*, hardly realise the obligation under which they lie to the brilliant Scholar who planned the Series, and to whom the ultimate success of the Lodge is mainly due.

When the early acceptance of the patronage of the *Quatuor Coronati* had been thus brought home to the English Craft the diversity between the forms of the Legend could not fail to attract attention. Copious information about the various families into which the story had ramified was brought together by Bro. Robert Freke Gould.<sup>1</sup> Our indefatigable Brother brought the story down to date by embodying in his work a translation of the current version, as it then stood, in the *Breviarium Romanum*, together with such miscellaneous sources of information as were then accessible.

Nevertheless, the obscurities, inconsistencies and incongruities of the Legend remained as they were, and, in the remainder of this Article it will be assumed that the reader is acquainted with the Status of the Legend as depicted in Bro. R. F. Gould's pages, as a starting-point for further research.

The adoption of the style *Quatuor Coronati* as the title of our Lodge, just thirty years ago, revived the interest in their Legend. One of the earnest Scholars who founded our Lodge, the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., P.G.C., contributed to Volume I. of our *Transactions* a most valuable paper dealing with the Crowned Martyrs. In this Essay our distinguished Brother supplied the Latin text, as well as an English translation of the famous *Arundel MS.* This Manuscript, one of the treasures of the British Museum, dates from the twelfth or thirteenth century, and shares with the *Petrus MS.* and the Greek text of Porphyry, the glory of heading the long list of time-worn Manuscripts that have gone to swell the Legend in the *Acta Sanctorum*.

As became a Founder, Bro. A. F. A. Woodford prefaced the Manuscript with a succinct Memoir which should explain to future Members whence the Lodge derived its title. This sympathetic summary runs as follows:—

“THE STORY OF THE QUATUOR CORONATI.”

“The Legend of the *Quatuor Coronati* is very interesting to Freemasons because in the Legend, as in the *Arundel MS.*, the *Quatuor* were originally four Craftsmen by name Claudius, Castorius, Simphorianus, and Nicostratus, “*mirificos in arte quadratoria*,” which though it is translated the “art of carving,” is literally “the stone-squarer’s art,” or the art of stone-squaring. They are distinctly called “*artifices*,” artificers, although, as the legend shows us, to the four artificers are joined four *milites*; whilst one Simplicius, converted to

<sup>1</sup> *History of Freemasonry*, by Robert Freke Gould (1886). vol. i., chapter 10.

Christianity by the four during the progress of events narrated by the legend, is added to the stone-squarers, making nine in all. They are declared to have been Christians, "*occulte*," secretly. Diocletian ordered an image of Æsculapius to be made, and after a contest and dialogue with "*quinque Philosophi*" Simphorianus, who appears to be the leader and spokesman, adds Simplicius to the number—now five—and refuses, on their behalf and with their consent, to make the image. They are brought before Lampadius the Tribune, who after reference to Diocletian orders them to be stripped and beaten with scorpions, "*scorpionibus mactari*," and then, by Diocletian's order, they were placed in "*loculi plumbei*," leaden coffins, and cast into the Tiber.

"A certain Nicodemus is said to have raised the coffins and taken them to his own house; *levavit*, says the legend.

"Two years afterwards Diocletian ordered the soldiers to pay homage to a Statue of Æsculapius, but four "*Cornicularii*," or wing-leaders of the city militia, refused. They were ordered to be put to death in front of the image of Æsculapius by strokes of the Plumbata, "*ictu plumbatarum*," and their bodies cast into the streets to the dogs, where they lay five days.

"Then Sebastianus, with Pope Melchiades, is said to have taken up the bodies and buried them in the cemetery on the road to Lavica. By the use of the word "*Arenaria*," allusion is made to the sandpits in which slaves and criminals were buried, but Christians never. But in order to conceal the catacombs from their persecutors, openings and entrances were made and used in the Arenaria to deposit the bodies of martyrs and the like in the catacombs. Here they seemed to have remained till the ninth century.

"For though Melchiades appointed the day, 8th November, in the fourth century, and it is recognized as such in the Sacramentary of Gregory 200 years later, and Pope Honorius in the seventh century built a Church to their especial honour, it was not until the ninth century apparently that Pope Leo translated the relics of the nine worthies to the restored and embellished church on the Coelian Hill, now called the Church of the "*Santi Quatro Incoronati*," — *Incoronati* in modern Italian being identical with *Coronati* in mediæval and classic Latin."

A shade of melancholy tinges Bro. A. F. A. Woodford's Essay in the eyes of Masonic Students. It was virtually the last literary effort of a Brother, whose claim to the title, and, indeed, to the signature, "*Masonic Student*," was indisputable in his day and generation.

Almost simultaneously with the appearance of Bro. A. F. A. Woodford's article in our *Transactions*, there came from Rome, the burial-place of the *Quattro Incoronati*, an echo of the interest called forth by the re-introduction of the Saints into the vocabulary of the Craft. In the same volume of our *Transactions* (1887), and closely following Bro. Woodford's paper, stands a valuable contribution by Dr. S. Russell Forbes, of Rome. The article is valuable not only for its local information but also for the artistic merit of its illustrations. By a fortunate coincidence, Dr. Russell Forbes has contributed a similarly illustrated article on the same subject to the current volume of our *Transactions* (1914). Brethren can thus

compare the pictorial illustrations of to-day with those of a quarter of a century ago, and find reason to congratulate both themselves and our esteemed contributor on the renewal of his learned aid.

In Germany, our colleague, Dr. W. Begemann, who has, from the first, taken an active part in the literary concerns of the Lodge, contributed to the *Zirkel-Correspondenz* of Berlin, an erudite paper dealing with the Legend. In this Essay, our learned Brother led the van in easing the critical hitch involved in limiting the generic term *Coronati* to the specific *Quatuor* of our Legend. Each individual in the vast host of martyrs is entitled to the Crown of Martyrdom. Each group of martyrs is entitled to the epithet *Coronati*. Why, then, should the title have been exclusively applied for centuries, to an indeterminate and otherwise undistinguished set of Four? Dr. Begemann astutely pointed out that both *Cornicularii* and *Coronati* were the official titles of Under-officers in the Roman Army, and that there was no such dissimilarity between the words or the grades as would prevent the one slipping into the other in the course of tradition. Thus *Cornicularii* of the Roman Army would be promoted into *Coronati* of the Roman Church. On the other hand, the irruption of the anonymous *milites* ousted the *artifices* from the post of honour, and rendered the *Quatuor* more or less unfit to rank as Patrons of a Handicraft.<sup>1</sup> Incidentally, Dr. Begemann drew attention to the recognition of the Patronage by Masons in countries other than England and Italy, as well as to its persistence down to the Reformation. Both the points are illustrated in the Ordinances of the Strasburg Fraternity of Stone masons, 1459. The Invocation that ushers in the ordinances is not content with the Trinity, or even with the Blessed Virign herself, but adds a clause in the name of "Her Blessed Servants, the Holy Crowned Four," etc., etc. Quite recently Bro. Edward Conder, F.S.A., has brought to the knowledge of the Lodge incontestable evidence of the recognition of the *Quatuor Coronati* by the London Masons at the very close of the fifteenth century. As late as 1481, the *Ordinatio Lathomorum*, preserved in the Guildhall Archives, provides that "every freeman of the Craft shall attend at Christ-Church (Aldgate) on the Feast of the *Quatuor Coronati*, to hear Mass, under a penalty of 12 pence." This brings us to the dawn of the English Reformation.

In 1895, our former Secretary, the late Bro. George Wm. Speth, drew up for the use of the Lodge an account of the *Quatuor Coronati* and of the devolution of their story. Our accomplished Brother, whose loss we still mourn, availed himself of all materials then accessible, and produced a narrative at once instructive and sympathetic. Bro. Speth's narrative was incorporated in the edition of the *By-Laws and Regulations* of our Lodge, and was supplied only to Brethren entitled to receive copies of the *By-Laws*. It deserved a wider circulation: if only to appease the curiosity of outsiders regarding the style and title of our Lodge.

Thus the *Masonic Poem* stands at the head of the long list of manuscript *Old Constitutions*, or *Old Charges* that reflect the ecclesiastical attitude of the Middle Ages. Its position cannot be adequately appreciated unless account is

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Livy*, Book X., chapter xlv. The transformation of *Cornicularii* into *Coronati* would come all the easier, because it coincided with their relative military rank. The *Cornicularii* were distinguished by trappings of silver, *armillis corniculisque argenteis*, while superior rank of the *Coronati* was denoted by gold ornaments, *Coronis armillisque aureis*.

taken of the contemporaneous existence of another type of our Craft Legend, which ignores the patronage of the *Quatuor Coronati*. This type finds its earliest extant example in the *Matthew Cooke MS.*, otherwise known as *ADD. MS.*, 23,198, *Brit. Mus.* This document was published in quasi-facsimile, in 1861, by Bro. Matthew Cooke, whose name it bears,<sup>1</sup> and was reproduced, with more accuracy, in our *Antigrapha* some thirty years later.

The crabbed contractions, so dear to mediæval scribes, which abound in the *Matthew Cooke MS.*, naturally led the pioneer decipherer into occasional misreadings and misinterpretations, which stand corrected in the revised edition published in our *Antigrapha*. One of these obscure contractions was held by Bro. Matthew Cooke to refer to Ralph Higden's *Polyconicon* in its printed form. Thus the Manuscript was necessarily subsequent in date to Caxton's Press, from which the *Polyconicon* was issued in 1482. When the possibility of the contraction having another meaning was substantiated, our commentators jumped to an opposite extreme, and claimed for the Manuscript an antiquity long anterior to the Caxton Press. However, the pendulum of recent expert criticism has swung back again, and to-day the Manuscript is held to belong to the latter half of the fifteenth century. This date takes no account of any particular misreading, and is based on general internal evidence. It rests especially on the difference in religious treatment that distinguishes the *Matthew Cooke MS.* from other versions of the old Constitutions of Freemasonry.

The difference is of the essence, not of the form only. It needs but to be indicated to be appreciated. Take, for instance, the Invocations, which in the ordinary versions are prefixed to the History of the Craft, or, as in the *Halliwell MS.*, to the Story of the *Quatuor Coronati*. These Invocations bristle with pious appeals to the Blessed Virgin and the Holy Saints. No such Invocation finds place in the *Matthew Cooke MS.* Instead, we find a monotheistic *Introduction* that might have been penned by a Neo-Platonic Philosopher of the second century, or by a Unitarian Divine of the twentieth century. The Manuscript is assumed, by common consent, to have lain before Dr. Anderson when he compiled his *Book of Constitutions*. If so, it is easy to see whence came the inspiration of Tolerance, so far in advance of the age, that marks the Old Charge "I. *Concerning God and Religion*" in that famous *Book of Constitutions*.

The revolt against ecclesiastical usage implied in the rejection of the customary *Invocation* is further marked by the repetition of quotations from the *English Bible*. These quotations are assigned to chapters designated by numerals as in our present Bible. These particulars enable us to affirm that the quotations are from the vernacular manuscript volumes which we somewhat loosely term Wicklyffe's Bible. This translation of the Scriptures into English had a wide circulation in manuscript, and was the only source available for such quotations before the invention of Printing. The tone and manner of the citations leave no doubt that the Manuscripts in question had been long and widely known among the persons to whom the *Matthew Cooke MS.* was addressed.

In order to appreciate the full force of such quotations, the student of Christian Ethics must recall that Old Testament history was completely ignored

<sup>1</sup> *Quatuor Coronatorum Antigrapha*, vol. ii., part i. (1890): *Facsimile and Transcript of the "Matthew Cooke Manuscript," with Commentary by George William Speth, Secretary.*



during the Dark Ages. The persistent malevolence with which the Jews were regarded had extended to their history. Abraham and Moses, David and Solomon, did not exist for Christians, or, if by chance they did exist, had no meaning for Christians, save that they were the names of Jews, laden with contumely and contempt. No contemporary of Charles Martel or of Charlemagne, other than an Alcuin or a Bede, would have bethought himself of likening either monarch to a Jew. If a luckless chronicler had chanced so to do, his shrift would have been short. The student has to wait till the dawn of the Reformation brings such knowledge of Old Testament history within the scope of the pastors of the people. Between the third and the thirteenth century, there are not in the whole range of Western Literature a score of references to Solomon or to his Temple, and such as are known to exist, are neither complimentary to the wisdom of the King, nor laudatory of the splendour of the edifice. In the *Gesta Romanorum*, the Handbook of the clergy of the Middle Ages, there is but a solitary and dubious allusion to Solomon, and even that exceptional instance is an interpolation of the fourteenth century. The *Matthew Cooke MS.* leads the van in associating King Solomon and his Temple with the Craft of Freemasonry.

Such being the attitude of the time towards Bible history, the introduction of King Solomon and his Temple into a Guild Legend is not less noteworthy than the disuse of Invocations to the Blessed Virgin and the Saints. Taken together, the coincidence betokens the development of religious thought which we call the English Reformation. Incidentally, the assured tone with which the episode is introduced, backed up by specific references to the Bible in the vulgar tongue, gives us a clue to the date before which the Manuscript cannot have been compiled. The New Learning had to spread widely before the compiler could count on his innovations being appreciated, his omissions being condoned, and his quotations being verified. In short, the members of the Guild for whom this Manuscript was written were Lollards. If the cumbrous title of the *Matthew Cooke MS.* should ever prove too much for the patience of the scholar or the antiquary, there is ready to his hand a fitting title, *The Lollard MS.*<sup>1</sup>

Not the least surprising fact in connection with the *Matthew Cooke MS.* is that its important bearing on the history of religious thought in England has been overlooked by us in our comments. The text of the Manuscript has been diligently searched for evidence of the status of the Cathedral Builders and the Guild Masons. The skill and erudition with which the search has been conducted cannot be gainsaid, but the minuteness of the investigation narrowed the survey. It is the quaint old story of the man "who could not see the wood for the trees."

<sup>1</sup>The citation by Chapters from an English Version of the Scriptures may have a wider significance than would appear at first sight. The division of the Bible into chapters has been commonly ascribed to Cardinal Hugo de Santo Charo. This eminent scholar constructed a sort of Concordance to the Vulgate between 1240 and 1250 A.D., and it was the accepted belief that the division into chapters was then made in order to facilitate reference. Quite recently, however, Dr. C. R. Gregory, the learned editor of Tischendorf's *Novum Testamentum* (Eighth Edition), has produced what seems to be conclusive evidence that the division into chapters was due to a still more eminent scholar and patriot, Cardinal Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1207-1228. Thus the division into chapters starts as an indigenous part of our English version, and its acceptance by the Lollards follows as a mere matter of course. Cf. *Novum Testamentum Græcum: ad antiquissimos testes denuo recensuit, apparatus criticum apposuit, commentationem isagogicam præteruit* CONSTANTINUS TISCHENDORF. *Prolegomena scripsit* CASPAR R. GREGORY: *additis curis* E. ABBOT, &c. LIPSIE, 1869-1894.

The reader, who sees in the Lollards' MS. the earliest authoritative identification of King Solomon with the Craft Legend, may recognise the long arm of coincidence in the fact that the first Book of the Lollards' Bible to see the light in print was the *Song of Solomon*. See Dr. Adam Clarke's *Commentary on the Holy Bible*; 1810.

THE FOREGOING SKETCH deals only with the *Legend* of the Patron Saints as recounted in the *Halliwell Poem*, otherwise called the *Regius MS.* The *Constitutions* embodied in the same Manuscript lie beyond our scope, though they add immensely to the value of the document.

Despite the undoubted antiquity of the Legend, or, perhaps, in consequence of that antiquity, the historical aspect of the Legend is far less satisfactory than the ecclesiastical. Wholesale alterations in the order and sequence of events and even in the personality of the actors, mark versions of equal credit. In the long course of centuries that have elapsed since the Martyrdom, the Church has not thought fit to stamp any one version with its authority to the exclusion of all others.

This remissness, or reluctance, on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities has not escaped the notice of our commentators. Bro. R. F. Gould, in the Chapter to which the reader has already been referred, thus sums up his review of the materials then at hand for the verification of the Legend:—

“ Lastly, we come to the vast compilation known by the name of the ‘ *Acta Sanctorum*; or, Lives of the Saints’ *par excellence*, or sometimes by that of the Bollandists, from Bollandus, the originator, a Jesuit of Liege in the seventeenth century, who had Henschenius and Papebrochius as his principal coadjutors. Probably no work has ever displayed greater learning, patient industry, and critical acumen. It is, perhaps, the most astonishing monument of human power that has ever appeared. The best and earliest lives, often several, are given, but it is the dissertations prefixed to the lives of the various saints, and which often constitute the lives themselves, no original documents being forthcoming, that constitute the especial merit of the work. Nothing in the power of skill, research, or candour is omitted, and when one never rises from the perusal of any one of them without feeling that if, according to the old saying, what Salmasius did not know, was beyond the power of human knowledge, so with much greater truth it may be observed that what, on their particular subject, is omitted by the Bollandists, is beyond the reach of human research. It may be remarked that English proper names are invariably given correctly, a thing most rarely to be found in works of Continental origin, and I have often been surprised to find descriptions of English localities, with which I am personally well acquainted, given with a clearness and accuracy which would seem to imply personal knowledge. This vast collection is still progressing in the edition of Palme, Paris, 1868 (date of the last volume), in 47 vols. folio, and it, unfortunately, stops short at the end of October, thus omitting the very names with which we are now most intimately concerned, an omission the more to be deplored, inasmuch as it is probable that more than one unedited MS. containing fuller accounts still exists on the subject.”

Since the foregoing paragraphs were published, the Bollandist Fathers have carried on their labours to 8th November, the day of the *Quatuor Coronati*. Some idea of the prodigious extent of the Bollandist *Acta Sanctorum* may be gathered from the simple instance that the section dealing with the fifth, sixth, seventh, and

eighth November—four days in all—occupies a huge volume of 999 pages, Atlas folio, closely printed in double columns, while pursuant *Analecta Bollandiana* contribute to the article under discussion an addition of half its own length.<sup>1</sup>

Archbishop Ussher obtained the awestruck admiration of the learned by accomplishing, and surviving, the perusal of the complete works of the Christian Fathers. No theologian has yet been able to found a similar reputation on the still incomplete *Acta Sanctorum* of the Bollandist Fathers.

Unfortunately, the learned labours of the Bollandist Fathers have not been blessed with the success which had been anticipated in the case of the *Quatuor Coronati*. There was no lack of materials. Manuscripts and traditions superabounded. Therein lay the difficulty. It is not too much to say that the incongruities and contradictions of the varying versions bid fair to remove the *Quatuor Coronati* from the plane of historical personages into the realm of pious edification.

The Bollandist Editor, Père Hippolyte Delehaye, to whom the task of disentangling the Legend of the *Quatuor Coronati* has been entrusted, is content to describe himself modestly on the title page as Priest of the Society of Jesus. His name, however, stands high among living Ecclesiologists and he is well known on the Continent as the author of a popular Guide-book to the Sacred Stories of the Saints.<sup>2</sup> Candid, discriminating, and learned, the Bollandist Editor has contributed to the *Acta Sanctorum* an Essay which seeks to apply the methods of Modern Rationalism to the theses of Mediæval Theology. Hence it follows that the Essay is inconclusive.

From the outset, the Bollandist Editor shows himself impressed by the complex difficulty of his task. The Section dealing with the Four Crowned Saints is headed in orthodox fashion *De Sanctis Quatuor Coronatis Romæ in Monte Calio*, but the Bollandist Editor begins by announcing that he makes use of this heading only after prolonged hesitation (*non sine longa dubitatione*). The grounds for this hesitation, he proceeds to explain, are to be found in the discrepancies that abound in the sources of his information. As has already been pointed out, the contradictions bear on such vital questions as the names, the number, the occupations, and the nationality of the Martyrs. Even the exact date and locality of the Martyrdom, and the sacred resting-place of their mortal remains are matters of doubt.

Taking these difficulties in order, the Bollandist Editor admits perplexity in assigning to the original Passion or Martyrdom a precise date, as fixed by reference to contemporary personages alleged to have been concerned in the event. The details of the Original Passion were overset in process of time by the complication of a second set of Four Martyrs. These latter were Roman soldiers of the rank styled *Cornicularii*, and are unnamed in the older Manuscripts. Their Martyrdom

<sup>1</sup> *Acta Sanctorum, Novembris, collecta digesta, illustrata a . . . Presbyteris Societatis Jesu. Tomus III., quo dies. quintus, sextus, Septimus et Octavus continentur* (999 pp.). Bruxelles, 1910.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Analecta Bollandiana: Tomus xxxii.* p. 63, et seq., Bruxelles, 1913, where the Bollandist Editor's handling of the Legend is under discussion. When the jettison of part of the cargo is necessary to keep the hull afloat, opinions will differ as to the handiest packages to be heaved overboard.

<sup>2</sup> *Les Legendes Hagiographiques*, par Hippolyte Delehaye. 2<sup>me</sup> edition. Bruxelles, 1906.

took place at Rome, whereas the other set of four (or five) Craftsmen were Pannonians, that is, natives of Hungary, and their Martyrdom took place in their native land. The names of the Pannonian Craftsmen are given as Claudius, Sempronianus, Nicostratus, and Castorius, with their new convert, Simplicius: all stone-squarers. The Roman *Cornicularii* are unnamed in all early versions, but in some late copies their names are given as Severus, Severinus, Carpophorus, and Victorinus: all Roman *Milites*. It is more than hinted that their names were supplied by a direct, though possibly tardy, revelation from Heaven.

In this connection, it may be observed that the Bollandist Editor shows himself aware of the existence of the *Quatuor Coronati* Lodge of English Freemasons. Dr. Begemann's astute suggestion, however, to the effect that the kindred military ranks of *Cornicularii* and *Coronati* may have been confused by monkish chroniclers in the days of the Later Empire, seems to have escaped notice. It would have been a Godsend to a sorely tried Editor.

Confronted with this double set of four (or five) Pannonian Craftsmen and four Roman soldiers, the Bollandist Editor goes so far as to suggest that the introduction of the second set may be due to intentional emendation of the earlier Manuscripts of our *Acta Sanctorum*. Such emendations, designed for instruction in righteousness, are not unknown in the annals of the Church, and he points out more than one instance in which the Legends of the Saints have been similarly improved, or corrupted.

How Pannonians, martyred in their own country, came to find a resting-place for their bones in Central Italy, is not fully explained. Disturbed times and ardent zeal in collecting relics are hinted at as possibly indicating the way out. The final deposit of the bones of both sets of Martyrs is ascribed to Pope Leo IV. (847-855, A.D.), who laid them to rest in the Caelimontane Church at Rome. For some reason, not easily understood, this edifice was already known as the Church of the *Quatuor Coronati*, though by whom, when, or how the Church had been dedicated to Four, is not clear. All that can be affirmed is that in the time of Pope Honorius I. (625-638, A.D.) there did exist on the Caelian Hill a Church that bore the name of the *Quatuor Coronati*, without a hint of any larger number of Saints being included under its name, or of their bones being sheltered under its roof.

When Pope Leo IV. lodged the bones of the Saints in the Caelimontane Church, he transferred them from a cemetery in which they had reposed for full five hundred years. That cemetery lay on the Lavican Way, a few miles from Rome. Notwithstanding the diligent search of antiquaries for full ten hundred years more, the site of that cemetery has not yet been discovered.

Who can wonder that the Bollandist Editor, amid the sea of anomalies thus briefly sketched, seems disinclined to pin his faith exclusively to any one Manuscript of the Legend? From the mass of mediæval Manuscripts, which are exceedingly numerous, he has selected *two* of the oldest, one in Greek, the other in Latin, and leaves the reader to make such use of them as may be.

The evidence is before the Court: the judgment is still unregistered.

The particular Manuscripts selected by the Bollandist Editor are believed by him to date in their form from the twelfth century, and to represent the oral traditions of a time within measureable distance of the actual Passion or Martyrdom.

This is especially true of the Greek Manuscript in the Editor's opinion. Neither text has ever before appeared in print. Consequently, the present translation may presumably claim to be the first for English readers.

However that may be, the Greek Manuscript is attributed to one Porphyry, or Porphyrius, of whom little or nothing is known, save in this connection. A similar confession of uncertainty must be made with regard to the shadowy Petrus, to whom is attributed the Latin version, which is held in greatest esteem by the Bollandist Editor.

When tidings of the discovery of a Greek Manuscript was first brought to the Learned World, correspondence of time engendered the hope that the document might be from the pen of Porphyry, the Neo-Platonic Philosopher. Great would have been the accession to our knowledge, if we possessed a narrative of the Passion or Martyrdom drawn up by so calm and competent an observer. The publication of the Greek text dissipated the hope. The narrative was in no way superior to the vulgar prejudices of the age, and the Greek was so atrocious as to make it a matter of discussion whether it was the original language of the document, or only a translation from a hypothetical Latin original. The Bollandist Editor does not conceal his opinion that whoever wrote out or copied the existing Document has proved himself to be a very poor scholar in either language — "*utriusque fere linguæ æque inscium se prodit.*" At the same time, he produces evidence to show that the copy had been made not later than the twelfth century in the monastery of Cryptæ Ferralæ. In effect, the only real information we possess about the personality of this Porphyry is to be found in the corresponding Latin version of Petrus. He is described in the closing paragraphs of that narrative (*q.v.*) as "*Porphyrius, quidam philosophus censualis.*" The particular duties of such an official during the Later Roman Empire have long since merged into the forgotten, but he seems to have belonged to what we call to-day the Professional classes. The title *Philosophus* in that age was applied to brainworkers as contrasted with handicraftsmen.<sup>1</sup>

Notwithstanding the sparseness of information, the Bollandist Editor is inclined to believe that the Porphyry who wrote the account of the Four (or Five) Pannonian Martyrs, had certain knowledge of the Pannonian country and the Pannonian Quarries. He is, further, of opinion that Porphyry, though not himself a Martyr nor involved in the contemporary Persecution, had undoubtedly got the story of the doings of the Four (or Five) Martyrs, on the spot, from eyewitnesses, and within a few years of the actual occurrence. The ordinary course of such oral information, however honestly supplied and carefully recorded, would account for embellishments and additions.

The second document, which has found favour in the eyes of the Bollandist Editor, is a Latin Manuscript also of the twelfth century, or earlier. It was compiled by one Petrus, whom the prefatory remarks show to have undertaken the task at the instance of another Petrus, Archbishop of Naples. The Bollandist Editor opines that Petrus, the compiler, was a Sub-deacon of the Diocese of Naples, but it is hard to see on what grounds the opinion rests. The only thing known for certain about the compiler would seem to be that he had written the Lives, or,

<sup>1</sup> If one may venture to put new wine into old bottles, the status of a *Philosophus censualis*, under the Roman Empire, may have been analogous to that of an Inspector under our recent National Insurance Act.



rather, had chronicled the deaths, of sundry other Martyrs. No authoritative information seems to be forthcoming about Petrus the Archbishop, who survives for us in the opening lines of the Manuscript.

The Petrus Latin Manuscript belongs to the same traditional Family, or School, as the Greek version of Porphyry, to which it apparently stands indebted for details. Indeed, all that is known for certain of Porphyry is derived from the incidental mention of him in the Petrus Manuscript, to which attention has been already directed. It is the trend of the narrative, not the personality of the narrators, that led the Bollandist Editor to select the Greek and Latin versions of the Passion of the Four Crowned Saints.

Following the rule laid down for our *Antigrapha*, no attempt has been made in the subjoined rendering to raise the standard common to the productions of the Dark Ages. If the result should try the good taste or good sense of the student too severely, let him collate the original texts: then compassionate pardon will be assured.

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I.

THE PASSION OF THE FOUR CROWNED SAINTS.

BY

PORPHYRIUS THE PHILOSOPHER.

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Μητὶ νοεμβρίῳ ἡ· μαρτύριον τῶν ἁγίων τετραστέρων μαρτύρων.

(On the 8th of November: testimony of the Four martyred Saints.)

1. AT THAT SEASON Diocletian went into the districts of Pannonia, to the various quarries, and there in person ordered samples of various kinds of stone to be cut from the mountains. After all the artists and miners had been gathered together, the greatest exhibition of skill was found in four great and distinguished men, by name Claudius, Castorius, Sempronianus and Nicostratus, of astonishing skill in the sculptor's art. Now, these were secretly Christians, keeping the commandments of God, and every work of art which they produced, they used to fashion in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Now, in the reign of Diocletian it was ordered one day that the Craftsmen should carve an image of the Sun with his team of four and his chariot, with all their skill, all out of a single stone. So on that occasion, all the most skilled Craftsmen, in conjunction with the Philosophers, began carefully to trace the stratification.

2. ON THAT DAY came together all the Craftsmen, six hundred and twenty-two in number, and five of the Philosophers, to see the stone, and they began to examine the veining thereof; the emulation between the Craftsmen and the Philosophers was amazing. On that occasion, Sempronianus, relying on his faith to which he owed his success, spoke to his fellow Craftsmen in these terms: "I adjure you all, give me leave and I shall proceed with my fellow disciples to investigate the veining of the stone." Then after some days he departed, and began to investigate, and having made the discovery, he set about the work of sculpturing, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the execution of the statue of the Sun, in height five and twenty feet, was completed.

3. When this was reported to Diocletian Augustus, he and all his Courtiers were delighted, and on that very hour order was given to restore a Temple in the Pannonian region, at a place which is called The Fat Mountain. There he deposited and set up the image of the Sun, and had it gilt, and on the spot he began to hold High Festival, accompanied by unguents, sweet odours, and sacrifices of animals. Furthermore, he gave very liberal gifts to the artists. At the same time, he delighted greatly in the skill and high performance of their aim and attainment, and gave them orders to sculpture out of porphyry stone columns, with their capitals, and he summoned before him Claudius, Sempronianus, Nicostratus, Asterius [*sic*], and Simplicius, and receiving them graciously said to them: "It is my desire to have capitals of columns hewn out of the Porphyry Mountain on account of the exceedingly great skill you have shown in your art."

4. In obedience to his command they departed with a large number of Craftsmen and Philosophers. Having reached the Porphyry Mountain, which has the name Fiery, they commenced hewing lengths of forty feet. Now Claudius used to do everything in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and his work went on smoothly, but nothing turned out properly for Simplicius, who was a heathen. So one day Nicostratus thus addressed him: "Brother, why does your iron tool get broken?" Simplicius replied: "I beg of you to temper it for me, so that it may not break." Claudius said: "Give it to me, nay, give me also your whole set of tools"; and when he gave him his whole set of sculptor's implements Claudius said: "In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, let this set of iron tools be effective and sound for the execution of their work," and from that hour Simplicius began to exercise all his sculptor's art with those iron tools, just like Sempronianus, in straight and beautiful lines. Then Simplicius with great desire and earnestness began to question Sempronianus as to what was the nature of the tempering whereby none of his iron tools were ever broken as before. Sempronianus and Claudius joined in replying: "Are you surprised at the good tempering of your iron tools? The Creator of all things bestowed power on His Creatures." "Was it not the God Jove?" replied Simplicius, "Who made all these things?" Claudius answered: "Brother, hold yourself in the wrong, for you have spoken blasphemy without being conscious of what you said. All things have been made by the God in whom we believe, and Jesus Christ His Son Our Lord, and the Holy Spirit; whereas what you call God, is the handiwork of men; you know perfectly well it was sculptured by our hands. You are not aware that even the Sun itself, of which we sculptured a representation, is as nothing."

5. Now on the very day on which they were conversing, Diocletian ordered vases of porphyry, with embossed ornaments, to be wrought. Then Sempronianus with Castorius, Claudius and Nicostratus, commenced in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ to elaborate the vases with ornamental figures and carvings, using the most extreme nicety of their art.

6. But wherever Simplicius in the exercise of his art put his hand to the work, again it used to come to pieces, so that he begged Sempronianus, adjuring him by the Sun God, to tell him who was this God who created all things, and in whose name they wrought so beautifully in their art. Claudius asked him whether the works he and his comrades produced pleased his sight and judgment. Simplicius replied that he had observed without understanding that by some secret supplication they made request to their God. "But," said he, "reveal to me this form of intercession that my affection for you may be joined to yours for me." Claudius replied: "Is the affection on one side only?" "On one side only," he replied, "for you yourselves know how I have been with you during fifteen years." Sempronianus said to him: "If you can believe what we tell you, you will follow your art with success, and inherit eternal life." Simplicius replied: "I have strongly desired to know your God, and when I have learned to know Him I shall join with you." Claudius says: "This is what we bid you, to believe firmly, that the Lord Jesus is the Son of God, and to receive baptism; then all things else shall be added unto you." "Then do not delay," said Simplicius "that I may continue to be of one mind with you in art and piety." They then proceeded to seek a priest, and they found a bishop held in custody named Cyril, from Antioch, in

bonds for the name of Christ, who had suffered many afflictions during a space of three years. Approaching him by night where he was, made fast in fetters, Claudius, Nicostratus, and Castorius along with Simplicius threw themselves at his feet and besought him to baptize Simplicius. And when the blessed Cyril heard this, being filled with joy, he said to Simplicius: "Son, see whether thou believest with thine whole heart and all shall be added to thee."

7. In answer, Claudius, Sempronianus, Nicostratus and Castorius told holy Cyril how they had succeeded in the matter of the tempering of the tools, and then holy Cyril after giving thanks to Almighty God said to Simplicius: "Son, thou hast seen power in the exercise of your art, all you have now to do is to believe faithfully." Simplicius replied with tears: "In what way do you bid me manifest my faith?" Cyril replied: "Believe that Christ was the maker of all things, and thrust from you and abominate all hand-made images." Simplicius answered: "I believe that Jesus Christ Himself is very good." So fulfilling the usual particulars accompanying baptism he baptized him in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, in the prison, and dismissed them; and they returned to their work.

8. Hereupon they began to chisel vases out of the Porphyry stone, as well as statuettes, and other devices, and ever as they applied their hands to the work, they wrought with the Sign of the Cross. One of the Philosophers, entering the workshop, and seeing how they made nothing without the Sign of Cross, and observing the perpetual Sign of the Cross on their work, became greatly annoyed, and being filled with wrath exclaimed: "This sort of thing is of the magic arts; and all turns out right for you somehow by means of a sign which entails legal penalties." Claudius answered: "You are not aware, Philosopher, that this sign which was intended for punishment, leads those who believe in it to everlasting life." The Philosopher replied: "The penalty of death cannot possibly call to life; only by long continued repentance can one attain to life." Claudius answered: "God, our Lord Jesus Christ Himself, hath said: He that findeth his life shall lose it, and he who loses it shall find it." The Philosopher replied: "Do ye then follow and worship Christ?" "Verily," said Claudius, "in His sign and power we produce all our handiwork, for so we are taught by our teacher, the Blessed Paul, who says: Whatsoever ye do, do in the name of the Lord." The Philosopher asked: "In what name of the Lord?" Sempronianus replied: "In the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ." Then the Philosopher objected: "But if He is God or Lord, how was He subjected to Death?" Sempronianus answered: "You have rightly said that he was subjected to death. Do you know that He died and do you not know that He also rose from the dead?"

9. While they were thus arguing, many of the Craftsmen believed in the words and teaching of Sempronianus, and said to one another: "It is a fine thing that we should be benefited in our art, and proved capable, through the name of Him who hath risen."

10. Now, at that time the Porphyry vase was finished, as ordered by Diocletian, along with numerous works and figures of Singing-boys and Girls by the hands of Claudius, Sempronianus, Nicostratus and Castorius; and when they were brought before Diocletian Augustus, they pleased him on all points, and he bestowed many gifts on each of the Four, and speaking to the same Four, he added: "I want columns with these capitals to be hewn out of the Porphyry Mountain."

11. The Philosophers were indignant when they heard this, and set themselves against Diocletian's assignment of the work. But the Four went to the Mountain, and outlined a piece of the stone, which they had to hew. Then they prayed and made the Sign of the Cross of Christ, testifying and hewing. Then the stone-cutters chiselled the stone into the form of columns, and after three months they produced one column, which was finished off with the utmost art at their command.

12. Then the Philosophers said to Claudius, Sempronianus, Castorius and Simplicius: "You that have been sated with gifts, set to work, and cut another column. Why do you desire to learn the art from us?" But these Five with one voice answered: "It is in the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ that we cut out this second column as we did the former," and setting to work with great zeal they cut out the second pillar, to match the first, in twenty days. The Philosophers then silenced on this point said: "These devices are merely magic arts." But they went on, zealously producing all kinds of work, and their art was the more successful from their resolve to make no use of the subtle devices of the Philosophers, but to do everything in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Observing this, the Philosophers thus counselled Diocletian: "Supreme King and Ornament of the World, by your order and clemency you have shown much wisdom in the organisation of the quarries in the mountain districts, causing valuable stone to be quarried for the wonderful and graceful productions inspired by your Excellency, and numerous embellishments have thus been executed on the columns of stone." "Verily," said Diocletian, "I am well pleased at the fine workmanship of those men." So he caused the Five to be set before him, and addressed them graciously as follows:-- "By the Powers above, I shall exalt you beyond measure in wealth and favours. Only cut out for me from this Porphyry Mountain some statues," ordering at the same time, trophies, vases and statuettes to be made; in particular of Asclepius.

13. So they made carved vases and trophies of victory, but they did not make the image of Asclepius, and after some days they brought their work, embellished with still more numerous carved ornaments, and Diocletian was in the same way delighted with the artistic services of the sculptors. He said to Claudius, Sempronianus, Nicostratus, Castorius and Simplicius: "I rejoice at the skill shown in your productions, but why did you not show a desire to carve, along with the rest, a statue of the God Asclepius in honour of the health he gives? However, go in peace, and see that in your next work you represent Lions disgorging water, and Eagles, and Stags and various other animals, in close imitation." And thereupon they proceeded after their usual manner, and made all the rest but omitted the image of Asclepius. But after four months, the Philosophers urgently requested Diocletian Augustus to inspect the works of the Craftsmen. So he ordered all to be brought down to the level ground, and when this was done, there was no Asclepius wrought as Augustus had ordered.

14. Then, very eagerly seeking Caesar, the Philosophers offered counsel as follows:-- "Most equitable Caesar, Immortal Augustus, Lover of all men and Friend of peace, be it known to your Clemency that these men, for whom you entertain such regard, are Christians, and that whatever tasks you have assigned them, they execute them all in the name of Christ." Diocletian Augustus replied: "If all their productions, made in the name of Christ, are acknowledged to be the greatest, there is no penalty for that, but very great credit." The Philosophers answered: "You are not aware, Most Equitable Lord, that they have not submitted to your gracious orders in their demented conscientiousness, because they were unwilling to use the resources of their art in the fashioning of likenesses of the Gods, or in sculpturing an image." "Let these men come to me," said Diocletian.

15. When Claudius, Sempronianus, Castorius and Simplicius had been summoned before him, he said: "Ye know that I have treated you with exceeding favour, and honoured you with sympathetic regard; why, then, were ye not the more obedient to my order, that you should carve out of Porphyry stone the God Asclepius?" Claudius gave answer: "Most equitable Monarch and Augustus, we have always been obedient to your gracious orders and servants to your Excellency, but we have never rested our faith on images of men, who are really powerless, for so it is written, 'May those who make them become like unto them, and likewise all who trust in them.'" Then the Philosophers were inflamed with anger against them, and said to Diocletian: "Ever most equitable Augustus, you see their arrogant insanity, how they have addressed your Equitableness in overweening language." Diocletian made reply: "The skill of these Craftsmen shall not be brought to nought, but shall be held in honour." "Let them be subject, then,"

cried the Philosophers, "to the orders of your Equitableness, or we shall find men who will act in obedience to the wishes of your Clemency." Diocletian Augustus replied: "Are there to be found more skilful Craftsmen than these in this art?" "We have secured," said the Philosophers, "men held in the highest estimation in this calling." Whereupon Diocletian said that if they guaranteed their making a graven image out of this stone, he would impose a penalty on these sacrilegious cavillers, and the others would stand highest in his grace

16. Then the Philosophers began to make inquisition about Claudius, Sempronianus, Castorius and Simplicius. "Why," said they, "did you not show obedience in your art to the command of the equitableness of Augustus, and carry out his wishes?" To whom Claudius replied: "We do not blaspheme our Creator, nor degrade ourselves so that we should be found wanting in His presence." The Philosophers said: "Ye are manifestly Christians." They then chose out other sculptors who carved the Asclepius out of Proconese stone, and presented it to the Philosophers in thirty-one days. They then reported to Diocletian the completion of the Asclepius, and he ordered it to be brought before him.

17. On seeing its image he wondered and said: "Is this masterpiece of art the work of those who delighted us in the art of sculpture?" The Philosophers answered: "Most excellent Monarch, these men to whom your Clemency has given celebrity in the art of sculpture, to wit, Claudius, Sempronianus, Castorius and Simplicius, as your Clemency may know, are sacrilegious Christians; and by repetition of magic spells they have brought under them all kinds of people." Diocletian Augustus said: "If they do not hearken to the ordinances of righteousness, and the words of your charge are true, let them refuse to sacrifice." And he ordered a certain tribune in the army, Lampadius by name, of very high character, to hear them, along with the Philosophers, in their answers to the charge, telling him to examine them in a just enquiry; and that if any charge of bearing false witness was proved, the guilty parties should be severely punished. Thereupon Lampadius ordered a tribunal to be set up in front of the temple of the Sun, and all the Craftsmen to be assembled, as well as Sempronianus, Claudius, Castorius and Simplicius, and the Philosophers. Then he addressed them in a loud and clear voice as follows:—"Our divine Monarch has given order for us to ascertain how the truth lies between you and the Four Craftsmen Sempronianus, Claudius, Castorius and Simplicius. Let that be clearly understood." Thereupon all the artisans, secretly suborned by the Philosophers, shouted out: "For the safety of the Clemency of Cæsar, away with the wizards!"

18. Lampadius, the tribune, perceiving that the artisans had thus shouted through insidious influences, asked of them, how could he make a formal report, as no inquiry had been held. The Philosophers replied: "If they are not magicians, let them sacrifice to Cæsar's God." Forthwith Lampadius ordered the Four to worship the Sun, in order to refute the charge of the Philosophers. But they said in reply: "We have never worshipped our own handiwork; we worship the Lord of Heaven and Earth who is King Eternal and God Everlasting, and the Lord Jesus Christ." The Philosophers said: "Lo! now you have discovered the truth. Report it to Cæsar." Then Lampadius, the tribune, ordered them to be confined in the public Prison, and after nine days, having obtained access to the presence, he reported the proceedings to Diocletian Augustus. On the same day, the Philosophers kept insidiously accusing them, telling the Monarch that if those men were allowed to live, all worship of the Gods would die out. Inflamed with wrath, he burst out: "By the Sun God, if they will not sacrifice to the Sun God according to ancient custom, and do not obey, after being cautioned, I shall punish them with divers tortures, and make an end of them."

19. Again Lampadius, the tribune, ordered them to appear on another day in the same place in front of the Temple of the Sun. "Let both parties," said he, "enter, the Philosophers and the Stone-cutters, and say what is the issue between them." So when the Philosophers came in, one, named Chrysolithos, on behalf of his companions, said to



Lampadius: "What does your intelligence tell you? What more do you seek to ascertain?" Lampadius, the tribune, said, addressing Claudius, Nicostratus, Sempronianus, Castorius and Simplicius: "Let the order which the Monarch has given be made known to you." The Five, all at the same time, answered: "We do not know it." Whereupon he told them they were to sacrifice to the Sun God and show reverence to those of olden times. Claudius replied: "We show reverence to Almighty God and to Jesus Christ His Son, and to His Holy Spirit, the author and giver of life, in whom we have always hoped and trusted to return out of Darkness into Light." Lampadius said: "Explain to us what is light, since there is a Sun God." Claudius answered: "Christ, who was born of the Holy Spirit and the Virgin Mary, who lighteneth the sun and the moon and every man that cometh into the world, the true Light in whom there is no darkness at all." Lampadius, the tribune, replied: "I exhort and warn you not to throw away the great affection and favour of the Monarch. Ye know very well that our most equitable Monarch is exceedingly gracious to all men in cases where they have recourse to his exceeding fairness, as is the disposition of a father towards a son, and especially towards the servants of the Gods." Sempronianus, jointly with the others, said: "The most equitable Monarch, by us regarded as a most potent source of evil, should have at least so much care for men as not to offend the God of Heaven, the actual Creator of all existing things, just as we have a care not to perish in the life to come, where the fire is not quenched." Lampadius, the tribune, mindful of the Imperial orders, again reported the refusal of the wretched men to Diocletian in person. Then Diocletian Augustus, not losing sight of their artistic skill, charged Lampadius, if, after that warning, they did not obey and sacrifice to the Sun God, to inflict the severest punishment, but if they recanted, to bring them again before his Clemency.

20. Accordingly, after five days Lampadius took his seat in the same place in front of the Temple of the Sun, and ordered them to enter, showed them the terrors of the divers instruments by torture, and addressed them as follows:—"Hearken to me, and escape these tortures, and ye shall be friends, beloved by the most eminent Monarch; sacrifice to the Sun God, for the language you hold is not couched in terms credible to us." Claudius, with his companions, buoyed up with the highest hopes, replied: "We are not afraid of your threats, nor do we, in deference to you, make any compromise; we fear rather eternal punishment. In short, let Diocletian Augustus know that we are Christians, and that we shall never turn aside from the faith and service of Christ." Then Lampadius, the tribune, was greatly angered, and bade them be stript and beaten with jagged clubs, proclaiming by voice of the public crier: "Desire not to evade the Imperial orders." But in that very hour, Lampadius, the tribune, as he sat on the tribunal, was gripped by a demon, and, rending himself asunder, he breathed his last. On hearing of this, Lampadius' consort, with all her household, ran to the Philosophers with loud lamentations, begging them to report to Diocletian what had happened. When he heard it, he was greatly incensed, and in a passion ordered leaden coffers to be prepared, the men to be enclosed alive in them, and then to be sunk in the river. Accordingly, Nikesius, an assessor of Lampadius, carrying out the Monarch's order, bade leaden coffers to be prepared, and all the men to be enclosed alive in them, and flung into the river. But the Holy Cyril, the bishop, on hearing of all this in his prison, was greatly saddened, and, after thanking God for the constancy and valour of his Saints, yielded up his soul to the Lord in peace. These Holy Champions of the Faith were martyred on the 8th of November, having won the Crown of Victory.

21. At that time the cruel Diocletian went into the vicinity of Lirmium, and, after forty-two days, a certain Christian, named Nicodemus, took up the coffers with the dead bodies, which had been embalmed, and he deposited them in his own house.

22. Diocletian, on his return from the country about Sirme, after the lapse of eleven months, entered Rome, and issued orders again for a Temple of Asclepius to be raised in the Baths of Trajan, with a statue graven of stone from Proconesus. When everything had been completed, he ordered all to give their attention, and suspended notices of cures, in the native dialects, on the bronze embellishments. He ordered the whole

army to assemble at the Temple of Asclepius to act as escort to the sacrifices and libations, especially those soldiers who were from the immediate neighbourhood and districts surrounding the city. When all were required to sacrifice, certain four *cornicularii* were at the first being forced to sacrifice. But when they struggled against it, and resisted, their conduct was reported to Diocletian Augustus, whereupon he commanded them to be beaten to death with leaden clubs. In the course of their punishment, they yielded up their spirits to the Lord, but their bodies were ordered to be flung into the streets as food for the dogs, and remained untouched for five days. The Blessed Sebastian, along with Bishop Miltiades, collected the bodies of the Holy Martyrs, and buried them by the road named Lavican, about three miles out of the city of Rome, in the sandy crypt there, along with other Saints. Two years later, but on the same day of the month, to wit, Nov. 8, in order that forgetfulness might not have them for its prey, Bishop Miltiades ordered the celebration of the anniversary of the Saints, Claudius, Nicostratus, Sempronianus and Castorius, to be held on the 8th day with them. Our King being the Lord Jesus Christ, to whom be the Glory and the Kingdom with the everlasting Father, and His Holy Spirit, author and giver of life, now and world without end.

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[Thus ends the story of the Passion of the Four Crowned Martyrs as told in Greek by Porphyrius, and thence rendered into English for the first time.]

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## II.

PASSIO SS. IV. CORONATORUM, AICTORE PETRO.

THE PASSION OF THE FOUR SAINTED CORONATI.

(By PETRUS).

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Here begins the Prologue to the Passion of the Four Sainted Coronati.

PETRUS to PETRUS, our eminent Lord and Father, and excellent Pastor of the Church of Naples: Your Beatitude urges me to do my endeavour to rescue from the turbid stream the PASSION OF THE QUATUOR CORONATI, and to set it forth in lucid and perspicuous narrative. I have, therefore, devoted myself to this task, encouraged by your urgent language, rather than because I feel equal to it in my own dull intelligence. I have added some items of useful information, with the design to bring the history into its true light. But as the grace of the Holy Spirit is not equally given to all, I pray that you, who are strong with a sanctified and admirable intellect, will condescend to amend anything in it you may judge to be unsuitable, and with the nectar from your own stores turn it into honey, to the end that, just as the before-mentioned Martyrs by their sanctified resistance have been exalted to Heaven with the triumph of victory, so they may be glorified in Holy Church by your diligence.

May the Almighty Lord ever sanctify and guide you, and associate you with the Martyrs in the seats of Heaven!

*Here the PROLOGUE ends, and the PASSION begins.*

1. Diocletian Cæsar, who exceeded all the Cæsars in severity against the Christian religion, desiring to give splendour to the worship of false Gods and their temples, not only bestowed thereon a wealth of gold and silver, but having search made through the various Provinces for quarries of different kinds of valuable stone, made therefrom, in astonishing fashion, images of different Gods, or, as I should rather call them, Demons. Having traversed Pannonia with this object, getting costly marbles quarried, and

having assembled thither various artists, after search for any who appeared to be more skilful than their fellows in the art of sculpture, he lighted on four, endowed beyond the rest with quite extraordinary talent. Their names were Claudius, Castorius, Sempronianus and Nicostratus. It is beyond doubt that they were in fact Christians, faithful believers in the Holy Trinity, but owing to the extreme cruelty of the Persecution, and the various punishments inflicted, their worship of Christ had been in secret, and all the proceeds of their art, exercised in the name of the Lord, they applied to the support of the destitute.

2. Now it happened one day that Cæsar, announcing his desire to erect a statue of the Sun, to be made of stone called Tazonian, having called together all the Craftsmen and Philosophers, addressed them in the following words:—"Although the Divinity of the Sacred Gods is one and the same, and they bestow their blessings on us in common, yet as we know that certain of them by their peculiar glory and dignity, like the Sun-God, have influence with the Omnipotence of Jupiter, we order you with all diligence to apply yourselves to the fashioning of an image of him, in a style of the utmost splendour, seated in his chariot. This we do, seeing that you are undoubtedly aware that he will deign to guide and cherish us with his support in presence of the King of the Celestial Gods, strictly in proportion as we are painstaking in diligent effort to do him reverence." With one consent, they promised to carry out his wishes with their most careful diligence. In this Sun-worship they were wont in their heathen folly to represent the Sun-God, as seated in a chariot, because they had read or heard how Elijah the Prophet, in days of old, had gone up to Heaven in a fiery chariot. However, when they had come together, and were doing their best to execute Cæsar's commission, the more pains they took the worse the figure was turning out, so that as they were already employing their faculties to the utmost, they were at a loss to know what more they could do, though they were six hundred in number, and over them presided five Philosophers. So, after there had been some dissention among them, one of the Four Worshippers of Christ above-mentioned, Sempronianus by name, trusting in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, said to them all: "I beg of you, brothers and fellow-workmen, though I seem amongst you ignorant and insignificant, to listen to my advice. For we know that it is written: *If any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him.* Since this is so, give me leave, and in conjunction with my partners, Claudius, Nicostratus and Castorius, I shall find the means of carrying Cæsar's wishes into effect." When he said these words, his fellow-workers, assenting to his plan, began in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ to design and fashion the outlines of the image, and as they had begun to do it in the name of the Master, who framed Heaven and Earth out of nothing, to whom the seas are subject and whom all the elements obey, they gloriously accomplished in an astonishing manner all that Cæsar's devotion had required, and an image was completed, five and twenty feet in length.

3. Accordingly, delighted with such a piece of workmanship, Cæsar ordered a Temple to be built at once, in the same spot, in the country of Pannonia, placed in it the image of Jupiter itself, and ordered sacrifice to be offered in a great Celebration. Then, recognising that such skill in the art above-mentioned was bestowed upon them in an astonishing degree, he summoned to his presence the aforesaid men, namely, Claudius and Sempronianus, Nicostratus and Castorius, and directed them to hew from the Porphyry Mountain, called the Mountain of Fire, columns and architraves for the embellishment of the aforesaid Temple. Carrying out his orders, they began to hew out a block of stone forty feet in length. The name of one of them was Claudius, and he, while the rest were busy sharpening the blunted edges of their tools, was doing nothing of the kind, but, constantly fortifying his work by the Sign of the Holy Cross, commenced all that he was miraculously producing, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, and was wont to complete it without making any distinction between one part and another; and this he did not undeservedly, inasmuch as he was invoking One to whom all things are possible, and whom all His creatures obey.

4. One of them, by name Nicostratus, observing his wonderful execution, said to a heathen, a Master in that art, Simplicius by name: "I pray you, beloved Brother, kindly explain what I am questioning in my mind, why is your tool constantly blunted, that of Claudius not at all?" Simplicius replied: "I would fain learn that from you, for it is very wonderful, and far the most useful thing to know." Interposing in their conversation, Claudius, the before-mentioned, said to Simplicius: "Bring me all the implements of your art, and, by the aid of my Master who taught me, I will temper them so that they will be neither blunted nor broken, no matter how long you may have worked with them." Delighted, he very quickly did as he was bid. Whereupon, Claudius, marking them with the Sign of the Holy Cross, used these words: "I beseech Thee, Lord Jesus Christ, that through Thy Holy Name, these implements be neither blunted nor broken, but continue always in their sound condition." *Mira Dei Virtus, miraque potentia Christi.* "Wonderful," says the poet, "are the kindness of God, and the power of Jesus Christ." From that time forward, Simplicius went on exercising his art, and his tools never failed him. Astonished at this, Simplicius began with much solicitation to entreat Sempronianus: "I appeal to your highly esteemed love, pray tell me what kind of tempering that is said to be by which such a miracle is wrought. Since as it is extremely valuable, I desire to know it, and to learn how to do it." Sempronianus and Claudius said, in reply: "Because the love of Christ fortifies all things and Holy Scripture says: 'Give to everyone that asketh thee.' Know, as a fact, that the Almighty Creator who created Heaven and Earth, the Lord Jesus Christ, whom we worship and adore, has Himself bestowed upon us this virtue to accomplish such a miracle, and He hath granted to His people that their garments should not wax old for forty years, and that manna should not fail for their subsistence." Simplicius, the heathen, replied: "Is not the God Jupiter, whom we all love, powerful enough to accomplish the like by his own virtue?" "Hush!" exclaimed the other, "say no more, for you do not know at all what you are saying. Do not you understand that Jupiter himself, and the Sun whom the fatuity of the heathen adores as gods, are sculptured and worked on daily by our hands. Far from the heart of his servants may the Lord Jesus Christ put such a thing as that!" To this Simplicius replied: "I have always earnestly desired to attain to the true worship of the true God; for I had in my heart a scruple of doubtful intention, which asked how we can worship and adore Gods, whom we industriously hew out of the Mountains, and whose shape and structure we fashion and transform by our art. Wherefore, I beseech you, show me the way of light, and deliver my soul from the darkness of ignorance." Claudius said to him: "Here is our faith: We believe in the Father, and in the Son and in the Holy Ghost, and we believe that these are three in persons and one in Godhead, substance, and dignity; and that the Lord Jesus Christ Himself was incarnate, crucified, dead and buried; that He rose again from the dead and ascended into Heaven; and that He will come again to judge the quick and the dead, and give His saints everlasting rewards. If you wish to embrace this religion, and if you purify yourself by Holy Baptism, you will be cleansed from every stain, and enjoy everlasting happiness." "Not a particle of doubt," replied Simplicius "has been left in my heart, only confirm by your acts what you offer me in words."

5. Then they commenced to look for a priest to administer the Holy Rite in the usual manner, and found in bonds in the prison a certain bishop named Cyril of Antioch, who for the name of Christ had suffered many stripes for three years past, in company with other Confessors of that Faith. They proceeded, accordingly, to beg him to baptize Simplicius. The Blessed Cyril was filled with joy, and said to him: "See, my son, whether you believe with your whole heart; for we gladly offer you all the Sacraments of the Lord Jesus Christ." Having instructed him in the whole course of his Holy Religion, said he: "Since you have learned the virtue of the Lord Jesus Christ in the art that you follow, in like manner, believe heartily the faith of the Holy Trinity, and be assured that you are at once purified from all the stains of sins committed." The other replied with tears: "Holy Father, how can I show my belief?" Cyril replied: "Believe that the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit are one God, Almighty, Creator of Heaven and Earth, of things visible and things invisible, who forgives the sins

of all that believe in Him, and bestows upon them everlasting joys." Simplicius cried out: "All that has issued from your mouth I faithfully believe and hold most devoutly. Only succour and deliver my soul." Then he baptized him in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit, in the same prison, and dismissed them with a blessing. They having returned to their work, all that they wrought in the name of the Lord and with the sign of the Holy Cross was executed wonderfully and splendidly, without a fault to find in it.

6. But one of the Philosophers, observing their productions with some attention, noticed that they made nothing without the sign of the Cross. Being greatly astonished, he said: "This is known to be a sample of the Magic Art, and for that reason was anciently set apart for the pains and penalties of evil-doers, and now it in some way bestows on your people a benefit rather than an injury; whence we are led to understand that this result cannot possibly be attained without the help of the Magic Art." Claudius replied: "In saying that this is a kind of penalty, you have spoken the truth, and that is why it was originally set apart; but from the time that a life hung on it, it ministers life, not death; yea, life to those who venerate it." The Philosopher in reply: "What was the life which hung upon it? How could this have been, since life is not a corporeal but a spiritual substance?" Claudius replied: "The life was that of the Lord Jesus Christ, who created Heaven and Earth, Whose substance, human and divine, is discerned to be twofold; but this you have not the power to understand unless you believe in Him truly." To this the Philosopher made answer: "You could justly persuade me to desire to believe in Him, if, as you assert, He was himself the Life who made Heaven and Earth, and in the actual penalty of the Cross did not die; for Life cannot possibly die, seeing that, as I said before, it is not a bodily, but a spiritual substance." In reply to this, Claudius began to state his reasons: "I have already stated that the Lord Jesus Christ consisted of two substances, a human and a divine; and, therefore, it is said in the Holy Catholic Creed: Perfect God and Perfect Man, of a reasonable soul and human flesh subsisting. Since this is so, do not imagine that He died as other mortal men do, who after death have no power to do or act; for it was only when He chose He laid down His life as He testified Himself saying: '*I have power to lay down My life and I have power to take it again.*' His flesh alone died, deceiving the Devil, who judged Him to be purely man, to the end that by His death He might destroy the power of the Devil, and, rising again, deliver from the powers of Hell those righteous people whom He retained in His own possession." On hearing this the Philosopher became silent, and was unable to bring forward any further argument. In consequence of this discussion, many of the Craftsmen believed in the Lord Jesus.

7. However, the aforesaid Philosophers, being moved with envy, and wishing to ruin the Saints of God, approached Diocletian with the suggestion: "As you have lighted on particularly good artists, and discovered precious minerals, do not let this artistic genius be lost, but order in your wisdom various elegant works to be made, and, above all, images of the great and venerable Asclepius." On hearing this, Cæsar was well pleased, and ordered the before-named Five Craftsmen, Claudius, Nicostratus, Castorius and Simplicius, to carve various vases, to design winged Victories, and to make a statue of Asclepius of wonderful perfection. They accordingly, in compliance with his orders, made everything amazingly perfect, and brought the articles to the Monarch, omitting the statue of Asclepius, because they understood him to intend building a Temple to that God, as he had done to the image of the Sun, in mockery of the worshippers of Christ. Mollified by all this, he favoured them with the following warning:—"I am well pleased with your zeal in your profession, and you are worthy to be highly remunerated, but since you have neglected to make what before all else you should have especially made, you have completely forfeited your reward."

8. The Philosophers, now seeing the Monarch's irritation, inflamed his temper by saying: "Let your Highness's Clemency be assured that they are evil-doing Christians, and that is why they have treated with contempt your order to make a statue of Asclepius." On



hearing this, Cæsar ordered those Saints of God to be summoned before him, and thus addressed them: "You know exceeding well how considerably, on account of your wonderful diligence in your art, we have manifested our indulgence towards you, why, then, have you treated our order with contempt in not making the statue of Asclepius?" In reply, the Blessed Claudius spoke: "We have it written, O Cæsar: '*Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's Sake.*' In accordance with this precept we have so far obeyed your authority as we could without showing disrespect to God; and it is for this reason we have not made the statue of Asclepius, whom you adore as a God, because he is not a God, as you imagine, but was a frail and mortal man and sentenced to everlasting punishment; and, again, another Scripture says: '*They that make them are like unto them; so is everyone that trusteth in them.*'" The Philosophers before-mentioned kept on vehemently inflaming Cæsar by asking: "Did we not foretell you the madness of these men? What more execrable utterance do you want to hear, O Cæsar?" "What we are doing," he replied, "is done through no obstinacy or want of understanding, but rather out of foresight, and for the credit of the Empire; we cannot get men like them for executing astonishing works of art." "Do not," said they, "have any anxiety on that score, since we shall find you even more accomplished artists, imbued with our own religion. For how can it profit us to have artists in sympathy with us, and yet to treat the divinities of the Gods with disrespect?" "If this can be done," said Cæsar, "let it be as you will."

9. Then the Philosophers found certain heathen artists, and they made a statue of Asclepius, and brought it to Cæsar after thirty days, saying: "There is your desire accomplished, O Cæsar, as regards the image of the Sacred God, and as regards the most expert Craftsmen who are of our religion willing to carry out your wishes; but those sacriligious men who disregarded your orders and refuse to adore the holiest gods, viz., Claudius, Nicostratus, Sempronianus and Castorius, and Simplicius also, let them be cast into prison, for the purpose of being put to the torture till they offer sacrifice to the Sacred Gods, lest possibly through the Magic of their Incantations, they turn the hearts of your people to their own form of worship." Then he ordered a certain Tribune, Lampadius by name, in conjunction with the Philosophers, to hold an inquiry on them without undue severity; but if it were true that the charge made against them was well founded and they were shown to be Worshippers of Christ, the utmost severity of the Law should follow. Accordingly, Lampadius ordered that preparation be made for a Council in the same place, in front of the Temple of the Sun, and that the aforesaid soldiers of Christ and the Philosophers should be there confronted with one another. When all were present he thus addressed them: "Every trial is justly conducted by four sets of persons, the judge, the witnesses, the accusers, and the accused, to the end that when the accusers lay their charge, the accused may defend themselves, the witnesses state what they have seen or heard, and the judge announce what he has come to think a fair decision between the two parties. Cæsar, retaining this fair process in all its fairness, proposes hereby that the charge made by those Philosophers against these five Craftsmen, should be stated with perfect definiteness." On this, the Philosophers and the before-mentioned heathen Craftsmen loudly declared: "It is because we faithfully believe and maintain the religion handed down to us by our fathers, a religion which the whole world and the Holy Empire hold in veneration, that we hold it a sin to cover with silence what we think of those men. We know for fact that they are worshippers of Christ; and that they scoff at our Gods, and, furthermore, we see they are misleading many by their nefarious teaching. What greater offence from them do you wait for?" Lampadius, the Tribune, replied: "You are the accusers; who are the witnesses in proof of such charges?" The other heathen Craftsmen made reply, having been maliciously instigated by the Philosophers. "We are witnesses to the charges laid, yet if you feel anxiety to ascertain the truth, command them to worship the Sun God; and they will very soon show what they intend to do." The Tribune approved of this plan, and, summoning into his immediate presence the Soldiers of Christ, said to them: "There is only one proof left by which the whole charge against you will be overthrown, that is, for you to pay homage to the resplendent Sun God."

The saintly men replied: "Before this, in obedience to Cæsar's order, we fashioned with our own hands, and produced an image of the Sun out of stone; therefore, we do not pay adoration to a figure of stone, which is known to be void of intelligence, but we adore that Almighty God who made Heavens and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, the Lord Jesus Christ." On hearing this, those Philosophers said to Lampadius: "Behold, now! You have heard with your own ears and understood with your own intelligence the whole course of the matter. If after that you display any further procrastination, your partisanship, or, rather, your confederacy, will be plainly seen, and you will be acting in opposition to the divine Cæsar." On hearing this, the Judge, greatly dreading Cæsar's ill-will, ordered the men to be put back in the State Prison, and caused a detailed report to be sent to Cæsar. Whereupon, he gave orders that if they refused to sacrifice, they should be subjected to various kinds of torture, and put to death.

10. Shortly afterwards, the aforesaid Judge, Lampadius, ordered them to appear on another day before the Temple of the Sun, and thus addressed them: "The order given by our most worshipful Emperor that you should offer sacrifices to the divine Deities, and especially to the Sun God, is very well known to you." To this the Saints replied: "Is it not written, '*The words of a whisperer are as dainty morsels, and they go down into the innermost chambers of the belly?*' Your words seem soft and salutary, but they are in themselves utterly pestilential, since they lead to hell, and to everlasting death. What more do you ask, O Judges, what do you wish to learn from us? Once for all, we have said that we firmly hold fast in our belief that no suffering will separate us from the love of Christ, who has called us out of darkness into His wonderful light." "And who," said the Judge, "is able to furnish so clear a light as the Sun God, who, rising in the East, quickly transfers himself to the West, and irradiates the whole world with his brightness?" The Saints, in reply: "If you think highly of the Sun and venerate it as a God, we regard it as our servant, for the God whom we worship Himself created it for the service of the whole world and of ourselves. For how can that be a God, which from the day it was made has been going away and returning without finding a single hour's rest, and is void of stability? So that it is written: '*The Sun ariseth and the sun goeth down and hasteth to his place where he ariseth.*'" "Through the twelve Constellations, it is the golden sun that rules the world," the Tribune replied. "What affection and what benevolence our very clement Emperor shows to all, and especially to the godfearing, and to worshippers in their Temples, are matters well known to you, and, therefore, since you are yourselves not unknown persons, and have also done him service by your talents, I am fain to urge you to feel an anxiety to enjoy to the full the fame which he can bestow, and not lose by neglect the blossom of such celestial youth." But the Martyrs of Christ replied: "Though Cæsar's clemency is gracious to all men, yet it ought to cause their Creator to destroy them, for he is able after death to destroy the soul in hell." Then the Tribune, seeing their constancy, and finding that he could not bend them by any argument, made a careful report of all to Cæsar. His reply was: "Because I am in every way anxious to gain over these men owing to their incomparable proficiency in their art, I order them to be punished with lashes and scorpions; perhaps, they will come to their senses, and conform to our wishes."

11. Then, five days later, he took his seat before the Temple of the Sun, and commanded them to be brought before him. In order to instil extreme terror, he showed them all kinds of instruments of torture, and told them that if they wished to be famous amongst the friends of the Holy Empire, they must, as he had said before, sacrifice to the Sun God, but, if not, every species of those instruments of torture would be tried upon their bodies. To this the reply of the Saints was: "We have already told you, as we were in duty bound, that neither blandishments nor terrors can separate us from the love of the Lord Jesus Christ." Then the Tribune, filled with rage, ordered them to be stript of their clothes and beaten with scorpions. But in order that the Lord might display his power, and the virtue of his Saints, Lampadius, in the same hour, was seized by a demon, and expired. On hearing this, his wife and household rushed to the Philosophers to get them to report to Cæsar what had happened. Cæsar,

in wrath, ordered leaden coffers to be made, in which they should be enclosed alive, and thrown into the river. Meantime, one Claudius, an assessor of the Tribune, a follower of Lampadius, acting according to Cæsar's order, enclosed the men in leaden coffers and cast them into the river, and thus, by the triumph of martyrdom, they became partakers of eternal joys. Bishop Cyril, mentioned above, on hearing this, gave thanks to Almighty God that they had remained faithful to the last, and in the same continued affliction of imprisonment passed from this world to God. However, one Nicodemus, a conscientious believer in Christ, secretly carried off the coffers, in which the bodies of the Saints had been enclosed, and deposited them in his own house.

12. Diocletian, eleven months later, having returned from Sirmium, entered Rome, and gave orders for a Temple of Asclepius to be built in the Baths of Trajan, and an image of the God, carved in stone from Proconesus; and he bade all his courtiers offer up an immense number of sacrifices. But certain four *Cornicularii* were found, who, disregarding the Monarch's order, because they were worshippers of Christ, disdained to sacrifice to idols. Recognising their determination, Cæsar ordered them to be done to death with blows of leaden clubs, and their bodies to be thrown to dogs in the street. As these remained for five days untouched, the blessed Sebastian, along with the Saintly Miltiades, pontiff of the See of Rome, collected them by night, and buried them on the Lavican Way, at the third milestone from the City, in a sand pit, along with other Saints. This incident of the Four *Cornicularii* Martyrs occurred about the same time as the Four Blessed *Ucronati*, but two years later. As their names could not be discovered, the Saintly Bishop Miltiades directed their anniversary to be kept on the same day as that of the above mentioned Martyrs. These Four *CORONATI*, Martyrs for Christ, along with Simplicius and the other Martyrs, suffered on the eighth of November. Whose holy Passion a Philosopher, Porphyrius by name, an official of the Census, took care to commit to writing, in full detail, to the praise and glory of our Lord Jesus Christ, who with the Father, and the Holy Spirit, liveth and reigneth, God world without end. Amen.

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[Thus ends the story of the Passion of the Four Crowned Martyrs, as told by Petrus, at the behest of the Archbishop of Naples, and now rendered for the first time into English.]

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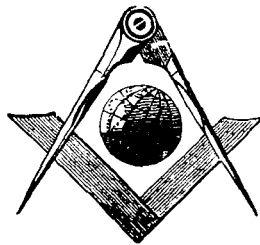
IN CONCLUSION, a word of warning will not be out of place with regard to the ecclesiastical status of the Bollandist edition of the *Acta Sanctorum*. The magnitude of the plan, and the ability with which it is being carried out, have induced a tacit assumption that the Bollandist edition is an authoritative utterance of the Church, promulgated *ex cathedra*, and binding on all the Faithful. From the first, the Bollandist Fathers have been at pains to guard against such a misconception. With this intention the following disclaimer is appended to the official *Imprimatur* of the General of the Society of Jesus:—

#### PROTESTATIO AUCTORUM.

“*Quod olim protestati sunt decessores nostri, in hoc de Actis Sanctorum opere se servatas velle Urbani papæ viii. constitutiones, neque suis aliorumve hic relatis commentariis aliud pondus tribui quam sit historiæ ab hominibus errori obnoxiiis scriptæ, idem nos etiamnum protestamur.*”

The *Imprimatur* of the Society of Jesus was obtained, in the first instance, for this great undertaking by Father John Bolland, a Flemish Jesuit, in January, 1643. The work was carried on under Jesuit auspices, till the occupation of the Low Countries by the French Revolutionary Armies in 1793. The gap then caused lasted till 1837, when the Bollandist Association of Jesuits resumed work. The publication has again come to an end, owing to the barbarous onslaught on Belgium by Germany in this Year of Grace, 1914, *Væ Victis*.

W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY.



FRIDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, 1914.

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THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C., W.M.; E. H. Dring, I.P.M.; W. B. Hextall, S.W.; W. Wonnacott, J.W.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; F. W. Levander, J.D.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M., D.C.; A. C. Powell, Stew.; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., P.M.; Edward Macbean, P.M.; and Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, K.C.B., P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Fred. H. Postans, A. H. Bowen, H. Woodman, Tom Jolly, W. Y. Hucks, A. S. Lewis, Geo. Glen, Bedford McNeill, Walter Dewes, Edward Tappenden, Dr. W. Hammond, P.G.D., L. A. Engel, G. H. Luetchford, A. M. Tracey Woodward, Fred. Armitage, Geo. C. Williams, G. A. Crocker, Thos. Cox, H. F. Bayliss, C. Nauwerek, L. Fischer, Mustapha Ben Yusuph, James Scott, Capt. J. B. Mansfield, J. Smith, A. Y. G. Campbell, Stanley W. Rodgers, J. Walter Hobbs, W. F. Keddell, R. E. Laudesmann, John Church, J. C. Zabban, C. Gough, Charles S. Burdon, Herbert Burrows, Fred. G. Palmer, H. Hyde, Chas. H. Bestow, J. F. H. Gilbard, W. E. Gilliland, Hy. Eaborn, W. Busbridge, Rev. H. C. de Lafontaine, P.G.D., John I. Moar, Algernon Rose, Leonard Danielsson, Rev. Dr. H. G. Rosedale, G.Ch., Dr. S. Walshe Owen, and Gordon P. G. Hills.

Also the following Visitor:—Bro. Harry Moreland, Southwark Lodge No. 879.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas., Ireland; J. P. Rylands; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M.; Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M.; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; H. F. Berry; R. F. Gould, P.G.W., P.M.; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; and William Watson.

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Bro. William Brown Hextall, P.Prov.G.Warden, Derbyshire, was elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year: Bro. Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M., was re-elected Treasurer: and Bro. J. H. McNaughton was re-elected Tyler.

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On ballot taken

BRO. GORFON PETTIGREW GRAHAM HILLS, A.R.I.B.A., Architect, Surveyor of Chichester Cathedral; Member of Council of British Archaeological Association; Member of Berks and Sussex Archaeological Societies. P.M. Hiram Lodge No. 2416; W.M. Dene Lodge No. 2228; Founder, Berkshire Masters Lodge No. 3684; L.R.: P.Z. Hiram Chapter No. 2416. Residing at Fircroft, Cookham Dean, Berkshire. Author of "Notes on Some Masonic Personalities at the end of the Eighteenth Century"; "Notes on the Rainsford Papers at the British Museum"; Archaeological Papers on "The Customs and Constitutions of the Cathedrals of the Old Foundation"; "Cookham Church"; "Chichester Cathedral"; &c.,

and

BRO. JAMES EDWARD SHUM TUCKETT, M.A. (Cantab.), F.C.S., Assistant Master and House Master at Marlborough College. P.M. Lodge of Loyalty No. 1533; P.Pr.G.R., Wilts.; P.Z. Methuen Chapter No. 1533; P.Pr.G.So., Wilts. Residing at B House, Marlborough College. Author of "Dr. Richard Rawlinson and the Masonic Entries in Elias Ashmole's Diary"; "An 'Apollonian' Summons"; "Some Further Light on J. Morgan of the 'Phoenix Britannicus'"; "Napoleon I. and Freemasonry"; "Freemasonry in Marlborough, 1768-1834"; &c.,

were elected Joining Members of the Lodge.

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Thirty-two Brethren were elected to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

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The SECRETARY called attention to the following

#### EXHIBITS.

By BRO. REV. H. POOLE, Canterbury.

Two Masonic Halfpenny TOKENS.

Membership JEWEL of a Lodge at Zurich, not identified.

Silver MEDAL, Grand Lodge of Hamburg Correspondence Circle.

*Presented to the Lodge.*

By BRO. SEYMOUR BELL, Dep.Prov.G.M., Northumberland.

Leather APRON, rounded at bottom: flap in two curves; around the whole two rows of light-blue ribbon. On the body of the apron is the all-seeing eye, the motto *Friendship, Love and Truth*, and below in the form of a crest a globe surmounted by an open hand with heart in the palm, surrounded by a wreath. It has been ascertained that this belonged to a branch of the Oddfellows Society.

Horn SNUFF-BOX, with Vulcanite lid, on which are emblems relating to the Rose-Croix and other degrees.

Membership JEWEL, of the Rifle Lodge No. 405, Edinburgh.

Bronze MEDAL, Lodge *du Point Parfait*, Paris, 1760. (Marvin, clxiv.)

Silver MEDAL, struck in memory of John Murray, Duke of Athol (1729-1774), who was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Antients, 1771-1774. An illustration of this medal is given, and the inscription upon it is as follows: — *Obverse*, IOHANNES. MURRAY. ATHOL. DUX: *Reverse*, QUIS. TEMPERET. A. LACHRYMIS. NAT. VI. MAIL. MDCCXXIX. OB. V. NOV. MDCCLXXIV. The name of the engraver, Kirk, also appears on the medal.

Bronze MEDAL, Lodge *Parfaite Union*, Douay, 1777. (Marvin, cxix.)

By Bro. T. H. WOOLLEN, London.

Bronze MEDAL, similar in design to that illustrated at A.Q.C., xxv. (1912), 7. In this instance the background has not been cut out. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. C. GOUGH, Woodford.

CERTIFICATE, dated 2 May, 1808, issued by the St. Andrew's Lodge No. 926, Belfast, to Thomas Henshaw, as a "Regular Registered Master Mason." It is signed by David Gilmore, Master; Thos. Whiteside, S.Warden; John Donald, J.Warden; William Irwin, Secretary.

CERTIFICATE, dated 16 May, 1808 granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to Thomas Henshaw. This Certificate being dated after 6 May, 1806, and signed by A. Seton as Deputy Grand Secretary, is an example of an unauthorized issue. (See Robinson's *Irish Masonic Certificates*, p. 43, and Plate III., Supplement to *Transactions of Lodge of Research*, 1902-3.) The Certificate is issued to Henshaw as of Lodge No. 926, and is signed by G. D. Irwin, G.Sec., in addition to Seton as D.G.Sec.

KNIGHT TEMPLAR CERTIFICATE, issued 2 May, 1808, to Thomas Henshaw by "the High Priest Capt. Genl. Grand Master of a Royl. Arch Superexcellt. Masons Encampmt. & Grand Assembly of Knights Templrs. Under the Sanction of St. Andrew's Lodge on the registry of Ireland." The Certificate is signed by Hugh Kinkead, High Priest; John Mitchell, Capt. Gen.; Willm. Graham, Grand Master; William Irwin, Secretary.

CERTIFICATE, dated 27 May, 1814, granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to Thomas Every, of Lodge 68 ("7th Battn. Royal Artillery.")

Brass Box, with the name T. Every on the side, and Masonic emblems, etc., on top and bottom. The last-mentioned Certificate was found in this box, with another certificate.

Black Velvet APRON, probably belonging to the Orange Society.

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

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Bro. FREDERICK ARMITAGE read the following paper:—

ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.



Silver Medal struck in Memory of the Third Duke of Atholl.  
Grand Master of the Antients, 1771-1774.

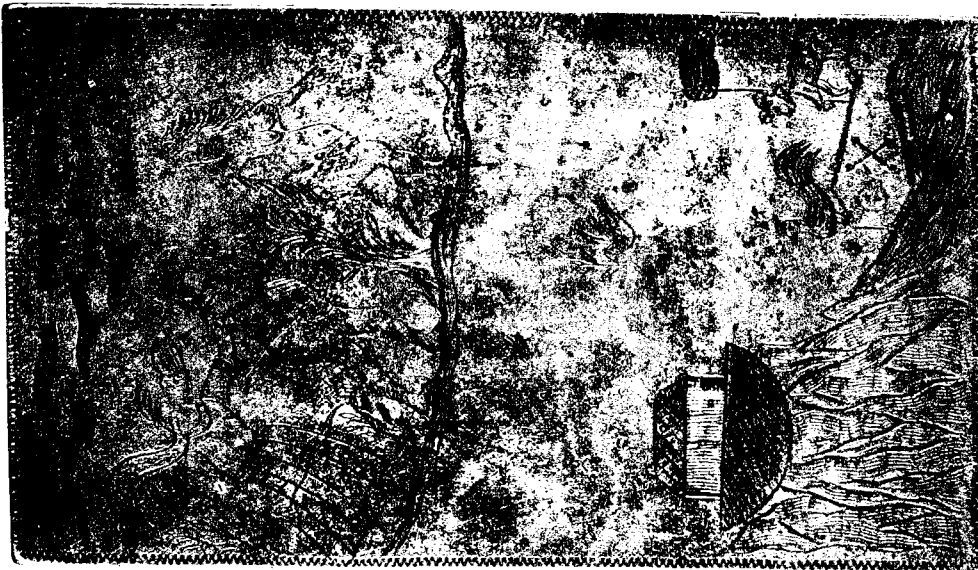
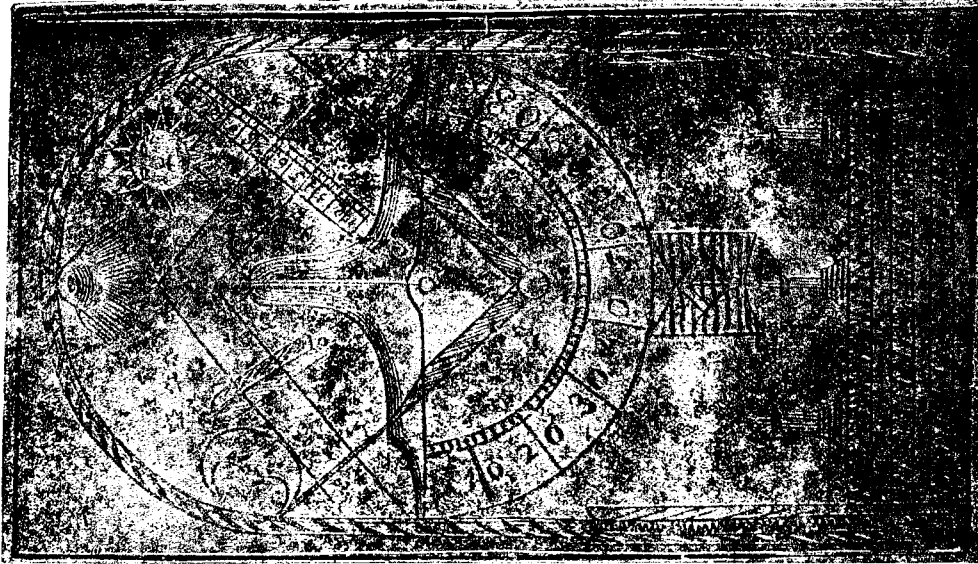


Bronze Medal presented to the Q.C. Lodge by Bro. T. H. Woollen.



Irish Knight Templar Certificate, 1808.

ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.



Top and Underside of Brass Box used by  
T. Every in 1808 as a receptacle for  
his Masonic Certificates.



## THE STORY OF THE CRAFT AS TOLD IN "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE," 1731 TO 1820.

BY BRO. FRED. ARMITAGE, P.M., 2278.



LITERARY taste in England was moulded in the time of George III., for we had passed through the age of Steele, Addison, Pope, and others of that school, and gentlemen of leisure had learnt to think and write. To this class Edward Cave, who carried on his printing business at the old St. John's Gate at Clerkenwell, appealed when he inaugurated his *Gentleman's Magazine*, the first number of which was brought out in January, 1731. The word 'Magazine' was new as applied to a periodical containing articles on miscellaneous subjects, and Cave described the contents of his new venture as "A monthly collection to treasure up as a magazine." It contained 48 pages each month,<sup>1</sup> which were sometimes increased, for the yearly volume ran to about 630 pages with three indices; one of names mentioned, one of books reviewed, and the third relating to general articles. Edward Cave died in 1754, aged 63, when his brother-in-law, David Henry, and his nephew, Richard Cave, continued the publication. When vol. liii. was reached, in 1783, the proprietor found he was enabled to double the size of the Journal to 96 pages, and the price was increased, so for that year and afterwards the yearly volume is in two parts. The title-page to the first volume reads thus:—

### THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

OR,

### MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER,

FOR THE YEAR 1731,

CONTAINING :

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>I.—Essays Controversial, humorous and satirical; Religious, Moral and political. Collected chiefly from the public papers.</p> <p>II.—Select pieces of poetry.</p> <p>III.—A succinct account of the most remarkable transactions and</p> | <p>events, Foreign and Domestick.</p> <p>IV.—Births, Marriages, Deaths, promotions and Bankrupts.</p> <p>V.—The prices of goods and stocks, and bill of mortality.</p> <p>VI.—A Register of Books.</p> <p>VII.—Observation in Gardening</p> |
| <p>With proper Indexes.</p>  |   |

By Sylvanus Urban, Gent.

Vol. I.

Prodesse & delectare.

E pluribus unum.

London :

Printed and sold at St. John's Gate, by F. Jefferies in Ludgate Street  
and most Booksellers.

<sup>1</sup> The Magazine, according to the custom of those days, appeared at the end, and not at the beginning of the month.

The contents of each number were varied to suit the tastes of all, for in addition to the prices on the Stock Exchange we get the price of wheat and other produce, a list of current newspapers then issued, beginning with the *London Gazette*, the list of bankrupts, beside those of fashionable births, marriages and deaths, which are headed "Marriages and deaths of eminent persons." In addition to this are longer biographies headed "Obituary of considerable persons with biographical anecdotes," and these lists are naturally of the greatest service to all genealogists. Besides these features there is poetry and parliamentary intelligence, but the latter caused Cave to be imprisoned, and up to 1782 the Editor only dared to give the names of the Speakers by mention as "Mr F—" or "Ld N—th," though after that year the names are given in full. Besides these features there is the "Historical Chronicle" of public events at home and abroad, and a large supply of correspondence from county gentlemen concerning literary and antiquarian matters. Dr. Johnson contributed occasionally from 1738 to 1748, but there is nothing in his articles concerning the Craft, as we know that he ignored the word 'Freemason' entirely in his Dictionary, brought out in 1755. Cave does not appear to have been a Mason, but he recognized that many of his readers would be interested in the subject, and accordingly he had many notes of the events of the Craft at home and on the Continent, and upon the archæology of the subject. As his Magazine started only 14 years after our fateful year 1717, we expect to find in it fresh notes on a new and interesting topic.

I have appended to this paper a list of the articles I have found in the volumes up to the year 1820, which I may classify under the following headings:—  
1. News Notes. 2. Old Masonic Documents. 3. Reviews. 4. Correspondence.  
5. General Articles.

In 1818 there was published in two volumes "An Index to the Essays in 46 vols. of the Gentleman's Magazine, 1731 to 1786. Compiled by Samuel Ayscough, Clerk, Assistant Librarian of the British Museum," while in 1821 appeared two more volumes continuing the work from 1787 to 1818, "with a preface descriptive of the rise and progress of the Magazine. With anecdotes of the projector and his early associates, by John Nichols, F.S.A. Lond. Edin. and Perth."

These indices are extremely useful, but the references in them to our subject matter are by no means complete, and in one or two instances it is found that the proof-reading was not too well taken in hand, and the student will sometimes find himself thrown completely off the scent.

## (I.) NEWS NOTES.

### (a) ENGLAND.

The Annual Feast or Festival was in early days, even more so if possible than now, an important function, being held on the Wednesday following St. George's Day, which falls on 23rd April, and on this day the Grand Master, nominated in the previous December and elected in the previous month of March, was installed. Such an event could not fail to be attended by a distinguished array of wealth and fashion, and the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, always open to the records of the Craft, duly reported the proceedings.

The first report of it is 1732 (vol. ii., 720), as follows:—"Wednesday, April 19th. At Merchant Taylor's Hall in Threadneedle Street was held the annual Grand Feast of the Free and Accepted Masons when the Ld. Viscount

Montague was chosen Grand Master, who appointed Thomas Batson Esq. his Deputy, George Rooke and James Smith Esqrs. his Grand Wardens for the year ensuing. There were present a great number of persons of quality, about 400 brethren." This report alone would teach us that at that time there were no other Grand Officers in existence than the Deputy Grand Master and the two Grand Wardens, if we had not got before us the "General Regulations compiled first by Mr. George Payne, anno 1720, when he was Grand Master," as set forth in Anderson's *Book of Constitutions* of 1723. No. 12 of these records that "the Grand Lodge consists of, and is formed by the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular Lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at their head, and his Deputy on his left hand, and the Grand Wardens in their proper places."

In later reports in the Magazine we get the names of additional officers of Grand Lodge, but obviously even so early as 1732 there was no lack of brethren to choose from, as no less than 400 were present at the festival of a body founded only fifteen years previously, and naturally this would only be a part of the complete number of members.

Again, in 1739 (vol. ix., 270) there is this note:—"Thursday, 3rd May. The same day was a grand procession of the Freemasons in 85 coaches through the City to Fishmonger's Hall, where a splendid entertainment was provided, at which were present the Marquis of Carnarvon, Grand Master, the Lord Raymond, Master Elect with several noblemen, and many persons of distinction."

Charity was not forgotten in those early days, nor the needs of brethren abroad, though funds were not sufficient to enable Masonic benefits to be distributed to outsiders. In the Magazine (vol. xxvi., 492) for 1766 we read, "The Right Hon. Lord Blaney, Grand Master of Masons, confirmed an order of the Grand Lodge for payment of £200 to such of the sufferers by fire at Barbadoes as are of that ancient and honourable order, their constitutions not permitting their public charity to be more general."

The plan of having a Tyler armed with a sword at the entrance of Lodges was obviously not unnecessary in the days of which we are talking, for we read in 1768 (vol. xxxviii., 92) as follows:—"Tuesday, 16th May. This day a trial came on before Lord Mansfield at Westminster all about a quarrel that happened to a stranger attempting to get into a lodge of Freemasons in which some very diverting descriptions of the proceedings of a lodge in making a brother were displayed."

In 1768 the idea of a Hall for the Craft exclusively found expression, and the voice which uttered it was that of the Deputy Grand Master, Hon. C. Dillon; while six years later, in 1774, the site for it in Great Queen Street, Holborn, was bought for £3,150. The next year saw the stone-laying, thus recorded in the Magazine (vol. xlv., 251):—"Monday, May 1, 1775. Lord Petre attended by all the great officers of the Fraternity laid the first stone of a new free mason's hall, now building in Great Queen Street, after which they proceeded to Leatherseller's Hall, where an elegant<sup>1</sup> entertainment was provided, which however was much interrupted by a quarrel that happened between a military officer and a clerk in office, which in the end produced a duel, wherein the latter (the aggressor) lost his life."

<sup>1</sup> The word "elegant" was often used at that time to describe a dinner, as well as a lady's dress, for, as Mr. Birrell remarks in his "Essays," "Elegant was one of the catch words of the eighteenth century."

The building was completed in a year, and in the pages of the Magazine for May, 1776 (vol. xlvii., 518), we get the full account of its dedication at which the famous, but unfortunate, Grand Chaplain, Dr. Dodd, was a central figure:—

“ Ceremony observed at the dedication of Free Masons Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, May 23rd, 1776.

---

LADIES introduced into the galleries.

Musick played in the Hall.

Mafters and Wardens of Lodges, and private Brethren, took places in the Hall.

Grand Officers & Stewards, Members of the Hall Committee, and their affiftants, affembled in the Committee Room.

Grand Secretary read the Order of Proceffion, Deputy Grand Mafter recommended folemnity of behaviour.

Proceffion formed in the Committee Room, confifting only of prefent and paff Grand Officers, Grand Stewards, Members of the Hall Committee, & the Mafters of the feven oldest Lodges prefent.

Affiftants to the Committee ftationed in different places to attend the ladies, examine ftrangers, & regulate proceffion.

Proceffion entered the Hall, preceded by the Grand Tyler, & four other Tylers, carrying the Lodge covered with fatten.

On the proceffion reaching the Grand Mafter's Chair, one of the Affiftants Proclaimed the Brethren who formed the Proceffion, according to their ranks, as they arrived at the ftation; and immediately the Musick played a grand piece, and the proceffion was continued three times round the Hall.

(The Lodge was placed in the center and the Grand Officers, &c. Repaired to their Places,

The three Lights, & one of Gold, & two of Silver Pitchers, containing Corn, Wine & Oil, placed on the Lodge, the Bible, Compaffes, Square, & a book of Constitutions, on a velvet cufhion, placed on the Pedeftal.)

Foundation-stone Anthem fung,

Exordium on Mafonry given by the Grand Secretary,

Ceremony of the Architect furrendering to the Grand Officers the implements intrusted to his care at laying the Foundation-Stone.

Old Ode on Mafonry fang, accompanied by the band.

Ladies then withdrew, and fuch of the Mufticians as were not Mafons.

---

Grand Master ordered the Lodge to be tiled,  
Lodge to be uncovered.  
Grand Secretary informed the Grand Master that it was the desire of  
the Society to have the Hall dedicated to Masonry,  
Grand Master commanded the Grand officers to assist in the ceremony,  
during which the organ kept playing solemn Music.  
Ceremony of Dedication,  
Lodge covered.

---

Ladies introduced,  
Grand Anthem composed for the occasion,  
Oration on Masonry delivered by the Grand Chaplain,  
Coronation Anthem,  
Donations proclaimed.  
New ode written by a member of the Royal Alfred Lodge at Oxford,  
and set to music by Mr. Fisher performed.  
Procession being formed went round the Hall three times, preceded  
by tylers carrying the lodge as at entrance, during which the  
Music continued playing a grand piece.  
Procession returned to the Committee room, and the Grand Lodge closed  
in ample form."

After that an anthem was sung, selected by Dr. Dodd, and the Magazine  
also sets out the words of the Masonic ode just referred to, the first lines of which  
were

"What solemn sounds on holy Sinai rung  
When heavenly lyres, by angel singers strung,  
Accorded to th' immortal lay  
That hymn'd creation's natal day."

The Lodge of Alfred at Oxford was warranted by the Moderns on 2nd  
December, 1769, and ministered to the Masonic wants of the members of that  
University, another lodge called the Constitution Lodge, admitting townsmen. The  
history of the Alfred Lodge was told by our late Bro. Hawkins in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxii.,  
p. 139.

The expression 'lodge,' which occurs three times in the report, of course,  
meant the tracing board, which had somewhat earlier replaced the former rough  
tracing by the Tyler in chalk on the floor of the lodge room, which was called  
"drawing a Lodge."

In May, 1772, the rule as to ladies did not apply, and they were admitted  
to see their lords in magnificent regalia, for we read (vol. xlii., 244): "At the  
Grand Feast of Free and Accepted Masons held at Merchant Taylor's Hall the  
Duke of Beaufort, Lord Petre, Lord Dudley and Ward, Hon. Charles Howard,  
heir to the Duke of Norfolk, with many other personages of distinction were present  
accompanied by near 700 of the brethren, when Lord Petre was invested with the  
ensigns of the office of Grand Master. A great number of ladies were present in  
the gallery to see the ceremony."

There is only one reference to the Antients in these pages, which will be  
found in 1775 (vol. xlv., 201): "March 25. His Grace the Duke of Atholl was



installed Grand Master of the most ancient and honourable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the old institution."

The journalistic picture thus drawn was intended by the writer to represent the Antients as a body whose date of origin coincided with their name, and it would have surprised him to be told that the body was only 24 years old when he wrote.

After the opening of the new Hall in 1776 it became unnecessary to accept the hospitality of the City Companies for the installation of the Grand Master and officers, and the proceedings took place at Freemasons' Hall. The first of these mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* was that for the year 1777, though the name of the place of meeting is omitted, but we may assume that had it been at another place than the abode of Grand Lodge it would have been mentioned. It reads thus (vol. xlvii., 243): "Thursday, May 1. Was held the anniversary great feast of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons when the Duke of Manchester was elected and installed Grand Master."

The next record of a similar event is in 1785, when the Hall and the names of the officers are expressly referred to (vol. lv., 398): "Monday, May 4th. The Society of Free and Accepted Masons held their anniversary grand feast at their hall in Great Queen Street, when his R.H. the D. of Cumberland was unanimously re-elected Grand Master, his Grace the Duke of Manchester, past G.M. and as proxy of his R.H. being installed with the usual solemnities was pleased to appoint the following brethren to be the Grand Officers for the year ensuing:—Rt. Hon. E. Effingham, Acting Grand Master. Rowland Hill Esq., Deputy Grand Master. James Haselton Esq., Senior Grand Warden. M. J. Levy Esq., Junior Grand Warden. Rowland Berkeley Esq., Grand Treasurer. Mr. William White, Grand Secretary. Rev. Mr. Eccles, Grand Chaplain. Thomas Sanby Esq., Grand Architect, and Mr. John Paiba, Grand Sword Bearer."

There are two officers in this list worthy of some mention as their posts as not now filled in Grand Lodge. The first is the Rt. Hon. E. Effingham, Acting Grand Master, who held this office from 1782 to 1789, but there is some mistake in the initial, unless, as is likely, "E. Effingham" means "Earl of Effingham." for he is described in our official lists as "Thomas, 3rd Earl of Effingham." After him came, acting in the same office from 1790 to the date of the union in 1813, Francis, Earl of Moira, afterwards 1st Marquis of Hastings, K.G. The post then lapsed as there was nothing in the Articles of Union concerning it, but it was the predecessor of our post of 'Pro Grand Master.' The present rule as to it is regulation 15 in the Book of Constitutions, which reads, "The Grand Master, if a Prince of the blood royal, may appoint a Pro-Grand Master, who shall be a peer of the realm." In 1834 the post was revived under its present name, and the first Peer to hold it was Lord Dundas, afterwards 1st Earl of Zetland.

The other office we note is that of Grand Architect, a rank which still exists in the Grand Lodge of Scotland. At the Union no such officer appears in the list of Grand Officers set out in the 7th Article, who are thus enumerated:—"The Grand Master, Past Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Master, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, Provincial Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, Past Provincial Grand Masters, Grand Chaplain, Grand Treasurer, Joint Grand Secretary, or Grand Secretary, if there be only one."

The present analogous office is that of Grand Superintendent of Works. Our forefathers of those days did not feel bound by the strict rule we now follow, and when, in 1783, they found that a Grand Officer was a celebrated portrait painter they forthwith appointed him to that post as a Grand Lodge officer, a post in which no one could succeed him. The wonder is that such a unique event was passed over by the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for no record appears in its pages of the appointment of Bro. Rev. William Peters, R.A., to this office.

The volume for 1777 (xlvi., 92, 116, 136, 172, 293, 339, 389) is full of reports of the trial, imprisonment and execution of the erring Grand Chaplain, Dr. Dodd, though there is no reference to the fact that he was a Freemason. On p. 187 there appears a street ballad on the subject, which has a reference to his position as Chaplain, the two first verses being as follow:—

“Come let us all pray for protection  
To our gracious heavenly God,  
Lest we have cause for deep reflection  
Like the unhappy Dr. Dodd;  
Who though so great, so fine a preacher,  
And once a Chaplain, as they tell,  
This reverend and learned teacher,  
How alas! alas! he has fell.

His yearly income, we are informed,  
Was five or six hundred so round,  
And if he could not live upon it  
How must a curate with forty pound?  
But pride and luxury bring ruin,  
And to the greatest misery,  
Now this was Dr. Dodd's undoing  
And set him upon forgery.”

The account in the Magazine for 1787 (vol. lvii., 542) is interesting because of the reference to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., who had only been initiated into the Craft three months before, in February, 1787, at an occasional Lodge held at the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall Mall. The reporter says: “The Annual Festival of the Society of Freemasons was held at Freemason's Hall in Great Queen Street. H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland presided as Grand Master. H.R.H. Prince of Wales was present, and seated on the right hand of the chair. His Highness entered the rooms at 4 o'clock and remained till near 8. He was welcomed with those honest and beneficent tokens of affection which characterise the true zeal and loyalty of the brotherhood.”

This loyal report is the last of the accounts of the Grand Festival chronicled in the pages of the Magazine.

It should be noted that there were three Dukes of Cumberland famous in history, the first of whom was William, the son of George II., a distinguished military officer, and well known as the leader of the forces against the Young Pretender in 1745, but he was not a Mason, though this has been attempted to be proved. The second Duke, Henry Frederick, the nephew of the first Duke, and brother of George III., was the Grand Master referred to, and held office from

1782 to 1790, being born in 1745, and was aged 42 at the time of the report in the Magazine. The third was Ernest, afterwards King of Hanover, and son of George III.

(b) SCOTLAND.

There appears to be no note as to Irish Masonry in the Magazine, but the following occurs (vol. xxiii., 441), under date 1753, as to Scottish Masonry:—"The foundation stone of the new Exchange at Edinburgh was laid by George Drummond Esq., Grand Master of the Society of Freemasons in Scotland. The procession was very grand and regular. Each lodge of Masons, of which there were 12 or 13, walked in procession by themselves, all uncovered, amounting to 672, most of whom were operative masons." There follows an account of the military, who also formed part of the procession, and a report of the speech of the Lord Provost in connection with the occasion.

There is another note as to Scottish Masonry (vol. xlvii., 346) for 1777, as follows:—"The foundation stone of the High School at Edinburgh was laid with great solemnity by Sir William Forbes, Bart., Master Mason of all Scotland," though it is to be observed that this official is now known as "The Grand Master Mason of Scotland."

In 1786 (vol. lvi., 1085) another item of Scotch news appears thus:—"November 30, being St. Andrew's day, the same was observed at Edinburgh as the Anniversary of the election of the grand officers of the antient and most honourable fraternity of Free Masons: when representatives from all the lodges in the city, and from a number of others situate in the most distant parts of the kingdom, assembled in the new church aile, where having made the election, the brethren of the respective lodges walked in procession to St. Andrew's church, New Town, escorted by a large detachment of the 56th regiment, and accompanied by their band of music, where they heard an excellent sermon preached by the rev. Mr. James Wright, minister of Maybole; and from thence proceeded to Dunn's assembly room, where an elegant entertainment was provided for the brethren. On this occasion the hon. Francis Chahun the younger, of Arncliffe, was chosen grand master; and the right hon. lord Torphichen, deputy grand master." In Scotland the public excitement as to processions caused in London in the eighteenth century never arose, and no regulations similar to those in rule 206 of our Book of Constitutions were ever made, and public processions of Craftmen still take place in Scotland.

(c) FRANCE.

There is a letter in vol. vii., 255, for 1737, concerning Freemasonry, which has at the head of it the words "From Paris," but the subject matter has nothing to do with France, and it looks as if the comments on the Craft had been written by a correspondent while away on a holiday at the French capital. In the same volume, at page 191, occurs another note which refers to our subject, as follows:—"From Paris. The sudden increase of the Society of Freemasons in France had given such offence that the King forbid their meeting at any of their lodges, nor would the States of Holland suffer them."

The next item of French news in vol. xlviii., 213, introduces a somewhat strange character as a Freemason. I refer to Voltaire, whose religious views,

though they would be in accord with the Grand Orient of France of to-day, would not commend him to some other bodies. For many years he had been away from France, for three years from 1750 he lived at Berlin in the close society of that eminent Freemason, Frederick the Great: but, in 1778, he returned to Paris to take charge of the production of one of his plays, and thus became the hero of the hour. In this spirit the local Freemasons induced him to be initiated; but he must have regarded it only as a spectacle, for he was 84 years old at the time, and suffering from an illness from which he died in three months. The report reads thus:—"As the different lodges of Free Masons had sent deputies from their bodies to compliment M. de V. on his arrival in Paris, and he had answered them that 'he was a *prophane* man, who had not as yet seen the light,' the Marq. de Villette who is himself a mason, prevailed on the *octogenarian* to consent to be initiated in the *arcana* of the profession: he has been accordingly received in the lodge of the *Nine Sisters*, where he was told there was an Apollo wanting. There were upwards of 100 members present, several of whom were celebrated poets and musicians. Among other verses addressed to him on the occasion, M. de la Dixmerie presented to him the following:—

Au seul nom de l'illustre frère  
Tout Maçon triomphe aujourd'hui;  
S'il reçoit de nous la lumière,  
Le monde la reçoit de lui.

The ceremony of his reception, during which M. de Lalande was president, concluded according to custom, with a splendid entertainment: but as M. de Voltaire is under a regimen, and that they might not be deprived of his company at table, the brothers permitted him to have his dinner brought from Villette-House. Those who take pleasure in observing the various revolutions of human affairs, will think it a curious circumstance, that the lodge of the *Nine Sisters* is held at a house which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and was destined for the reception of their novices." <sup>1</sup>

It appears that Benjamin Franklin was present at M. Voltaire's initiation, and took part in the questions to the candidate, and Franklin is recorded as saying that the Brethren learnt more from the initiate than they were able to teach him.

(d) GERMANY.

There are two most interesting notes in the Magazine for 1785, concerning Lodges in Germany. The first relates to Masonic matters in Bavaria, where we may note that as far back as 1741 the light of Masonry was seen, for then a Lodge was established in Bayreuth, which in 1744 became a Grand Lodge. It subsequently became somewhat sleepy, but matters must have revived in 1785, for the Masons then were of sufficient account to disturb the State. The note is as follows (vol. lv., 743):—"The Elector of Bavaria has lately published a severe edict against the meetings of the Freemasons, which he prohibits on pain of fine and imprisonment, at the same time enjoining all persons in any public employment to make confession, if of that fraternity, and to declare their resolution to renounce the same."

<sup>1</sup> Voltaire's visit to Paris at that time was to superintend the production of one of his plays, in one of which he himself performed when 70 years of age. On this Gibbon remarks: "Perhaps I was too much struck with the ridiculous figure of Voltaire at seventy, acting a Tartar Conqueror with a hollow, broken voice, and making love to a very ugly niece of about fifty."

The other note has a deep touch of pathos in it, and refers to the monarch, Frederick the Great, as a Freemason; who, it will be noted, was initiated in the year 1738, at Brunswick, and died in 1786, the year following the event recorded. It runs thus: — “A sergeant in the Prussian army at Berlin, on his deathbed requested to be buried as a Freemason, and his widow set on foot a subscription for that purpose, but not succeeding she kept him till the body became offensive, and the magistrate obliged her to bury it on the highway. This coming to the ears of the King, his Majesty sent the poor woman a purse of money for the exemplary discharge of her conjugal duty, his Majesty himself being a Freemason.” We may wonder to-day why the poor man’s Lodge did not interest itself in the matter, but it was probably a small one, and obviously it was composed of persons as poor as the deceased himself.

(e) ITALY.

There are several notes in the first hundred volumes as to the Craft in Italy, the first of which is dated 1737 (vol. vii., 453), and is as follows:—“From Rome, July 18. The Society of Freemasons, lately detected at Florence, makes a great noise. They pass there for Quietists, but here ’tis said they are of the Epicurean sect, and that there’s no laws too severe to deal with them. The Pope sent for the Father Inquisitor of that office post to Florence in order to persecute them at the request of the Great Duke of Tuscany, who was absolutely resolved to exterminate the whole sect. As His Highness is since dead, and the D. of Lorraine, who was made a Freemason in England is to succeed, this persecution may not go far.”

Francis, Duke of Lorraine, was initiated by Dr. Desaguliers at a Lodge held at the Hague in 1731, when he was 31 years of age, the ceremony having been performed by means of a dispensation from Lord Lovell, the Grand Master of England. Francis was the eldest son of Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and he married in 1736 Maria Theresa of Austria, and became Emperor of Germany in 1745, dying in 1765. In the year following his initiation, 1732, a French Lodge was founded in London, stated to have been “sous l’enseigne du Duc de Lorraine.”

The next note is dated 1739 (vol. ix., 219), and again was written from Rome:—“There was lately burnt here, with great solemnity, by order of the Inquisition, a piece in French wrote by the Chevalier Ramsay (Author of the Travels of Cyrus, &c.) entitled An apologetical and historical relation of the secret of the Freemasons, printed at Dublin by Patrick Odonoko. This was published at Paris in answer to a pretended catechism, printed there by order of the Lieutenant de Police (see vol. viii., p. 54) much like Pritchard’s in English.” Vol. viii. contains no catechism at all, but a descriptive account of an initiation as performed in those days, and is further referred to later on in this paper.

Ramsay, it will be remembered, died in 1743 at the age of 57 years, and his work, *Voyages de Cyrus*, referred to in the above note, appeared in 1727. The burnt book was printed at Dublin, in the French language, under the title of “Relation apologique et historique,” and though no existing copy has yet been traced, it is hoped that in time bibliophiles may find one. “Patrick Odonoko” is obviously not Irish, but if rendered as “Patrick O’Donoghue” we discern an Hibernian flavour about it.

Coming to vol. lx., 173, for February, 1790, we find another note as to a world-famous character, Cagliostro:—“The famous Count Cagliostro is said to be in the custody of the Inquisition, but as the crimes of which he is accused have



not yet transpired, we shall defer any further account of him till further lights are obtained concerning him." The next note is in vol. lxi., 483, for 1791, as follows:—"Cagliostro's trial terminated on the 7th ult. (April), when he received sentence of death; but His Holiness has mitigated it to perpetual imprisonment: his secretary is to be confined for 10 years, and his cloathes and books are to be burnt by the public executioner. His crimes are not particularly enumerated. By his own confession, they say he has been declared a heretic and heresiarch, a judiciary astrologer, a magician, and free-mason."

We now know the rest of the life story of Cagliostro, which was that his imprisonment lasted for over four years, when on August 28th, 1795, he died at the age of 52, and was buried in the grave-yard of the fortress of San Leone, near Urbino.

The last of these Italian notes is dated September, 1814 (vol. lxxxiv., 280), and is as follows:—"The Pope, determined to return to all the usages of the darker ages, has issued a decree prohibiting secret assemblies, particularly those of Freemasons, under severe and degrading penalties, attended with a confiscation of property, informers are to be rewarded, considered honorable, and friends to Church and State."

(f) AUSTRIA.

In 1743 (vol. xiii., 166) is a note from Vienna as follows:—"Vienna. March 13. The 17th inst.<sup>1</sup> at night a detachment of 30 Cuirassiers and 30 Grenadiers went to a private house, where a Freemason's Lodge was kept, and seized about 30 Free Masons, who were sitting round a table, which was covered with a black cloth or carpet, whereon were drawn divers odd Characters. On the Table stood two black Candles lighted, a Death's head, a large naked sabre and a Register, containing the names of 400 brethren. Among them were several persons of Distinction who were soon released."

The note is headed "Germany," for, until the year 1806, after the battle of Austerlitz, Austria did not exist as a separate monarchy, and formed part of the German, or Holy Roman, Empire.

(g) SWEDEN.

Freemasonry in Sweden must always be a welcome subject to English brethren, if only from the fact that our late Grand Master, Edward VII., was initiated there, but so far back as 1797 the *Gentleman's Magazine* had an interesting record to make of it (vol. lxvii., 1061):—"The Freemasons of Stockholm, in celebration of the marriage of the King, gave a dinner to 150 poor persons, who were served by the members of all ranks in the habiliments of their order. The Duke of Sudermania presided as Grand Master. The feast was further honoured by the King who presented the indigent guests with money, and 2000 rix-dollars to the Foundling House of the Order."

Royalty was always to the fore in connection with the Craft in Sweden, for in 1771 King Gustavus III. and his brothers were initiated, and the King referred to in the above note was his son Gustavus IV., who succeeded to the Crown in 1792, when he was only 14 years of age, and consequently was only 19 at the time of the Masonic feast recorded.

<sup>1</sup> This is so in the Magazine, but is obviously a misprint for "7th inst."

## (h) PORTUGAL.

The conditions of life on the Continent seem always to have varied widely from those existing in England, or we should not read of the stern steps taken against our brethren of the Craft while conditions in England were always peaceable, and the Craft honoured in all ranks of life. We can only conclude that there was just cause for foreign rulers to suspect that the secrecy of the lodge room would actually form a forcing house for political revolts and insurrections.

Portugal, as recently as 1818, felt the necessity of putting a curb on our brethren, thus recorded in vol. lxviii., part 2, 457:—"The *Rhenish Mercury* contains a dreadful decree issued by the King of Portugal against the Freemasons, dated from Santa Cruz. It declares that every Freemason, who shall be arrested, shall suffer death, and all his property to be confiscated to the State. This law extends to foreigners within the dominions of Portugal, as well as to native subjects."

The Editor felt so sore upon the sweeping nature of this edict that he found it necessary to add a note shewing the high character of the members of the Craft in England, which he did as follows:—"In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the Prince Regent is Grand Patron of the Order, the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master, and all the Royal Dukes (one only excepted) members of that Ancient and Honourable Fraternity, whose paramount principles form the strongest security that any Government can have for the safety and permanency of its dominion."

Some light is thrown on the nature of the edict when we remember that King John VI. was highly unpopular with his people, and, in fact, refused to reside in Portugal, conducting the Government from Brazil, where he lived, the real ruler of the country being a Viceroy, Marshal Beresford. There was seething unrest in the country at the time, which culminated two years later in a revolution, when the King was deposed, in 1820, after a reign of only four years.

## (II.) OLD MASONIC DOCUMENTS.

Under this heading we find two Manuscripts, both of great interest to us as students, and in regard to each of which we naturally look for their credentials, mainly as evidenced by their contents.

The first is found in vol. xxiii., 417, for 1753, and is generally known as the "Locke MS.," for it is prefaced by a letter dated May 6th, 1696, from Mr. John Locke to some Earl, whose name is not given. The writer is obviously intended to be the philosopher, author of the well known work, *On the Human Understanding*, who was born in 1632, and died in 1704. As in the case of the broadside in the Guildhall Library, dated about 30 years later, entitled "The puerile signs of a Free-mason," the Locke letter is stated to have been found "in the desk or scritour of a deceased brother." The MS. enclosed in the letter is stated to be a copy of one in the Bodleian Library (which is not now to be found there), the original of which appeared to Locke to be about 160 years old. This, if true, would make the date about 1530, in the reign of Henry VIII., and was itself said to be a copy of one dating back to about 1430, in the days of Henry VI., in whose handwriting it was said to be, but copied by "Johan Leylande, Antiquarius."

There are footnotes to the MS., and in one of them it is stated that Leland "was appointed by King Henry VIII. at the dissolution of Monasteries to search for and save such books and records as were valuable amongst them." Curiously enough, so little had the MS. interested Englishmen, that it was reserved to a foreign printer at Frankfort, in 1748, to print it in German in a small pamphlet consisting of 12 pages. Whether the text printed is supposed to be the translated work of 1696, or that of the supposed original of 1430, is not clear, but, in fact, it is obviously neither, but is a wilfully perverted rendering got up by an unskilful hand and obviously intended to mislead the reader into the assumption that he has before him an old English Manuscript.

Preston dealt with it in his "Illustrations of Masonry," in the edition which he brought out in 1795, and he cordially accepts it, and calls it "this authentic document of antiquity," winding up: "To conclude, Mr. Locke's observations on this curious MS. deserve a serious and careful examination; and though he was not at the time one of the brotherhood he seems pretty clearly to have comprehended the value and importance of the system it was intended to illustrate."

The other historical Manuscript is undoubtedly genuine, and of rare interest, being no less than a copy of one of the Old Charges of Operative Masons, and the first that was brought to the notice of the Craft. It is now known as the Dowland MS. from the name of the contributor who sent the copy of it to the Editor, accompanied by the following letter:—

MR. URBAN.

May 31 (1815).

For the gratification of your readers I send you a curious address respecting Free Masonry, which not long since came into my possession. It is written on a long roll of parchment, in a very clear hand, apparently early in the 17th century, and very probably is copied from a MS. of earlier date.

Yours, etc.,

JAMES DOWLAND.

It appeared in vol. lxxxv., 489, and is reprinted in my *Short Masonic History*, vol. i., p. 77. The document is one of those with the story of 'laterns,'<sup>1</sup> which could not be destroyed by fire or water, and our old friend "Naymus Graecus" becomes here "Maymus Graecus." It is regrettable that the present whereabouts of the original MS. is unknown, but it probably lies amidst some old papers, and will some day come to light for the edification of the Craft.

### (III.) REVIEWS.

In vol. i., 431, for 1731, we come across a review of the then eight-years-old Book of Constitutions, which is, however, treated as a new work. The article purports to be copied from another journal, and begins thus:— "Grubstreet Journal. October 21. No. 94. The Constitutions of the Free-Masons.

"Mr. Spondee, a member of their Society, gives some extracts from a book, entitled, The Constitutions of the Free-Masons, lately digested by the Revd. Mr. James Anderson, A.M., one of the Worshipful Masters.

<sup>1</sup>This word appears to be derived from the Latin—*Later*, a brick

"This work now ordained to be read as the only Constitutions of free and accepted Masons, consists of three grand parts; the history of Masonry, the charge of a Free Mason, and some general regulations, with three or four songs."

It then deals in two paragraphs with the history, followed by one as to the charges, quoting "A Mason is obliged by his tenure to obey the moral law: and that his relation to the lodge remains indefeasable, tho' he should prove a rebel against the state, and that an apprentice must be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of being a brother."

The next paragraph refers to the Regulation that "a new brother at his making is decently to cloath the lodge with white aprons and gloves (that is all the brethren then present) and to deposit something for indigent and decay'd Brethren. He is charged to be cautious in his Words and Carriage, that the most penetrating Stranger shall not be able to discover or find out, what is not proper to be intimated."

The habit of giving gloves by an initiate was not an unusual one, but he certainly did not give white leather aprons to his fellows, who already possessed them to wear in lodge, and Mr. Spondee must have misunderstood the practice of lodges in those days.

The review winds up with a quotation of Masonic verses, the first of which begins,

"Adam, the first of human kind, created, with Geometry," followed by "A health, by Mr. Birkhead," which turns out to be the first verse of our initiate's song.

In vol. ix., 52, for 1739, under the list of books received for review is the second edition of Anderson's book, published in the preceding year, and it is quoted as "The New Constitutions of the Free-Masons. By Dr. Anderson. Printed for Ward & Chandler. Pr. 10s. 6d. large 4to. and 5s. the small."

Vol. xxi., 96, for 1751, announces another book, entitled "A sermon before a society of free masons in Gloucester. Dec. 27. By a brother. 1s. Owen."

Vol. xxii., 145, for 1752, also announces "An antique history of the order of free-masons. 1s. W. Owen," and vol. xxiv., 50, for 1754, notes: "The Free mason examined. By Alexander Slade. 6d. Griffiths," while at p. 98 of the same vol. we read of "The pocket companion and history of Free Masons. 3s. Scott."

When Dermott, in 1756, published his well known book, he sent it to the Magazine for review, but neither the title nor the subject matter made any appeal to the reviewer, and in consequence all Dermott got was a bare announcement in vol. xxvi., 453, of the title, but misquoted, as follows:—"A Himan Rezon, or a book of constitutions for free-masons. 3s. sewed. Bedford."

In vol. xxviii., for 1758, is noticed "A collection of Free Masons' songs, odes, &c. By James Calendar. 1s. Wilson," while in xxix., 84, for 1759, we get "The secrets of the Free Masons, by a disgusted brother. 6d. Scott," and on p. 590 of the same vol. occurs a note of a well-known book, "Free-masonry dissected; being a description of all its branches, from the original to the present time. By Samuel Pritchard, late a member of a lodge. Griffiths."

<sup>1</sup> Three shillings was a popular price for new books at that time, and it is to be noted that this was the price at which Milton's "Paradise Lost" was published nearly 100 years before.

In vol. xxx., 95, for 1760, is the title "A key to free masonry. 1s. Burd," and in xxxii., 243, for 1762, we find "Jachin and Boas; or the secrets of free-masonry disclosed. Nicol," followed by "A free mason's answer to the above. 1s. Cooke."

Vol. xxxix., 406, for 1769, has a longer notice than any of the above concerning a book, entitled "The Free-Mason stripped naked: or the whole art and mystery of Freemasonry made plain and easy to all capacities, by a faithful account of every secret from the first making of a Mason till he is compleatly master of every branch of his profession. By Charles Warren, Esq.; late Grand Master of a regular lodge in the City of Cork. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Fell." The reviewer is rightly wroth with the renegade author who could leave the Craft, and then attempt to disclose its secrets, and we read: "This absurd performance is entirely taken from two pamphlets published a few years ago; the one entitled Jachin and Boaz, and the other, Three distinct knocks; in which a number of ridiculous customs are described as the secrets of Freemasonry."

Another review is to be found in vol. lxii., 258, for 1792, of a book, entitled "Freemasonry for the Ladies, or the Grand Secret discovered," which is extremely brief, being contained in one line—"A silly thing to say the least of it."

Vol. lxvii. for 1797 contains, at p. 1051, a notice of a pocket-book ruled for cash accounts, and with the usual information contained in such publications, under the title of "The Freemason's Pocket Book & Universal Daily Ledger for the year 1798." The title is the usual comprehensive one of those days, and enumerates the contents as including "A complete & correct list of all the regular Lodges & Royal Arch Chapters, as well as Lodges of Instruction in Town & Country," together with "A number of other articles peculiarly interesting to the Fraternity." The comment of the reviewer is simply that the work "is executed in a style deserving notice."

In vol. lxxxvii., pt. 1, 53, for 1817, is the review of a book, entitled "Free Masonry illustrated. A sermon preached before the Provincial Grand Lodge in the Cathedral of Hereford, Aug. 14, 1815, by the Rev. F. D. Fosbrooke, M.A., F.A.S."

The reviewer says: "This is an eloquent discourse, which, from the gratification it afforded, was published to benefit a worthy brother of the Society," and it concludes by a long extract beginning "The genius of Free-masonry prohibits wrath, bitterness, clamour and evil speaking."

#### (IV.) CORRESPONDENCE.

This was the strong feature of the Magazine, and letters on many different topics found admittance to the columns, several of them on Masonry, mostly in derogation of the Craft, with only one or two in its favour. The earliest is in vol. iii., 68, for 1733, being a letter from "A.H.," extracted from the *Grub Street Journal*, No. 163, the keynote of which is struck in the first sentence: "First, I suppose this F——y might as well be called a Society of Carpenters or Rat-catchers as Masons." The writer proceeds to prove "that the Masons are no Masons" by the assertion that "a great number of brethren are not quite Euclidical enough to comprehend an intricate Mathematical demonstration, or even a Geometrical Definition. Neither does it appear that they are taught in the Lodge to Hew, Square, Mould stone, lay a Level, or raise a Perpendicular. How then are they



Masons?" The writer adds: "They will scarce thank me for acknowledging that such a strange Society may be as old as Chaucer, in whose days the word *Mase* was used to signify a whim or fancy." He concludes, in a note which proves that in 1733 Masonry was composed of no one sect: "In Devonshire they still call a person whom they imagine to be mad, a *Mase* or *Maze* man or woman. Some wicked persons indeed would derive this name from the popish *Mass*, but this I disallow because so many zealous Protestants, nay even Jews, the constant enemies to Transubstantiation are accepted brethren."

In vol. vii., 226, for 1737, there is an article signed "Jachin," and headed "Freemasons, a dangerous society," which is quoted from a newspaper called *The Craftsman*. After referring to the recent suppression of the Order in France and Holland, the writer goes on to assert that our body was a military one, which he easily proved by the fact that an officer, with a drawn sword, stood sentry at the door of every Lodge. We need not trouble with it further here, as it has already been printed in full in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xviii., 203-5, and had a reference to the Porteous riots which had recently taken place.

Vol. x., 17, for 1740, contains what the author assumes to be a learned paper on the origin of the Craft in England, and upon which we can afford to smile in view of our wider acquaintance with the subject. It is dated from Edinburgh, signed "A.Z.," and begins: "Freemasonry now little regarded in your metropolis, like a worn out fashion, is now become the vogue here. I desire therefore you will, for the sake of your North British readers, insert the following true account of the antiquity and institution of Freemasons." The author finds that origin amongst the builders employed by Edward III. to rebuild and enlarge the Castle at Windsor, with the Church and Chapel of St. George, for whose employment writs were directed to the Sheriffs to send thither, under the penalty of £100, such a number of Masons by a day appointed. Orders were given that no one should entertain or shelter any of these Masons, if they should run away, under pain of forfeiture of their goods. "Hereupon," adds the writer, "the Masons entered into a combination not to work, unless at higher prices. They agreed upon tokens to know each other by, and to assist one another against being impressed, and not to work unless free, and on their own terms. Hence they called themselves Free Masons, and this combination continued during the carrying-on of these buildings for several years."

The author then refers to the well-known Act of 3 Henry VI. against combinations of Masons, and adds: "From such a reputable beginning has this worthy fraternity derived their boasted glories, and this will in some measure account for the reason of making and keeping the secret, since at first their necks were in danger by the discovering it."

The writer then goes on to refer to the Rosicrucians, "from whom," he says, "the English Freemasons (ashamed of their true origin as above) have copied a few ceremonies, and taken great pains to persuade the world that they are derived from them, and are the same with them." The Rosicrucians, it is pointed out, met "for better purposes than eating and drinking, or glaring like bats, those amphibious birds of night, in their wings of leather," obviously a side thrust at the leather aprons of the Freemasons. The latter are further reproached, "inso-much that it is only of late years (being better informed by some kind Rosicrucian)

that they knew John the Evangelist to be their right patron, having kept for his day that dedicated to John the Baptist, who we all know lived in a desert, and knew nothing of the Architecture and Mystery, which with so much plausibility, they impute to the author of the Revelation."

The *chef d'œuvre* of this learned author is in his conclusion: "Such, Sir, was the rise of the Freemasons in England, which will shew how vainly they boast of their origin from Solomon, from Hiram, from Nimrod, or from Noah's Ark; and even, according to a venerable bard, lately entered among them from Pandemonium, the Capital of the Infernal regions, in Milton; in which case we will leave it to his new brethren to judge who must be the first Grand Master."

This conclusion was deemed by the Editor to be so important that it is separately indexed, the note reading "Freemasons, their original, 17. The Devil the first Grand Master, 18."

In vol. liii., 41, for 1783, appeared a letter in answer to a question concerning Adam Anderson, the brother of Dr. James Anderson, in which occur some references to the latter. "Adam Anderson was a native of Scotland, he was brother to Rev. James Anderson, D.D., editor of the *Diplomata Scotae* 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. His brother Adam was for 40 years a clerk in the South Sea House, and at length arrived at his acme there, being appointed Chief Clerk of the Stock and New Annuities, which office he retained till his death in 1765. He was appointed one of the Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia in America, by charter dated June 9, 5 Geo. II. . . . Mr. Anderson died at his house in Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, I apprehend about the year 1764. He had a good library of books which were sold by his widow."

In 1794 the French Revolution was taking place, and Paris was astir. Such an event could not pass without much comment in the Magazine, and it is not surprising that a secret society, such as that of the Freemasons, should have their affairs brought under discussion in connection with it. We are therefore not surprised to find that in vol. lxiv., for 1794, occur three references to this subject.

The first is a letter, dated from Winchester, May 18, referring to the opinion expressed in France that the mysteries of Freemasonry had in a great measure contributed to the changes in sentiment and morality no less than in government of the French people. A book on Freemasonry is referred to, entitled "The Veil Withdrawn, or the Secret of the French Revolution explained by the Help of Freemasonry," by M. Le Franc, the late Superior of the Seminary of Eudists at Caen. The writer, who signs his letter "J.M.," takes no part in the discussion, but points out the difference between members of the Craft and those of the Scotch rite. He shows that the author of the book maintained that while the Apprentices, Companions, and ordinary Masters were amused with the emblematical insignia and ceremonies, only the Scotch Masters, and the Grand Architect, were in the real secret of Freemasonry. The introduction into France of the latter he dates from 1784, through Walterstorf, Chamberlain to the King of Denmark.

In answer to this came a fiery letter from "Rusticus," on p. 612 of the same volume, addressed from Malling, in which the author remarks, "I am, Mr. Urban, an old mason, and have been at a considerable number of lodges, but never once in my life heard the least discourse of parties or politics."

This was followed, on p. 697 of the same volume, by another letter also defending the Craft, signed "A P.M. of the Lodge of Antiquity," and which has now been proved to have come from the pen of William Preston. His arguments are the stock ones of the high teachings of Freemasonry, and possess no merit of originality.<sup>1</sup>

Another writer, "D.H.," in vol. lxxiii., 926, for 1803, in deprecating the use of "figures of skeletons in shrouds, so common in churches and cathedrals," takes occasion to make a strong animadversion against part of our ceremonies. He quotes from Hutchinson's *Durham*, vol. iii., p. 594, a statement as to the Order of the Knights of Jerusalem, in which occurs the following:—"In other religious orders, and especially that much-ridiculed Society, the Freemasons, the candidate is considered to be under the dominion of Death and Corruptions of Nature, from whence he is saved by the power of Revelation and Christian Faith. Nothing can be more awful than the ceremony. The Similarity is so very striking, that we are bold to deliver this conjecture." Having finished his quotation, the writer, "D.H.," puts the question, "What can be more ridiculous than to introduce such awful ceremonies among the mummery of Freemasonry?"

#### (V.) GENERAL ARTICLES.

Under this heading we get much of interest to us as a class, on the often quoted principle of Juvenal, "*Quicquid agunt homines nostri est farrago libelli.*" Thus in vol. vii., 256, under the heading of "Foreign Affairs," appears a note, dated March, 1737, purporting to have come from Paris. It states that "Copies of an apologising letter, wrote by a Freemason, were made public alledging that the views the Freemasons propose to themselves are the most pure and inoffensive, and tend only to promote such qualities in them as may form good citizens and zealous subjects, faithful to their Prince, their country, and their friends." It further goes on to express the flattering opinion, then quite necessary for the Craft, that the name of Freemason was far from being an insignificant title. It concluded with a favourite note of the time concerning the non-admission of ladies to the Craft, and it assures the fair that the whole brotherhood was full of respect and veneration for them, and that the fear of their admission obliged the Freemasons to exclude the sex from their assemblies.

In the volume for 1738 (viii., 54) is an account, with elaborate details, of an initiation as then practised, which is also dated from Paris. It is headed, "The secret of the Order of the Freemasons, and the ceremonies observed at the reception of members into it," and it goes on to give many details. I will give two extracts. "Then the Grand Master makes him stand by him, they give him the Freemason's apron which is a white skin, a pair of men's gloves for himself, and a pair of women's gloves for the person of that sex for whom he has the most esteem." This procedure was probably relevant only to the Lodge in question, for such gifts

<sup>1</sup>Bro. W. H. Rylands' *The Records of the Lodge of Antiquity*. See also Stephen Jones' *Masonic Miscellanies*, 1797, which gives the key and states that the P.M. in question was author of *Illustrations of Masonry*.

are not referred to in English Lodges, though we get in Scotch Lodges mention of a custom of the initiate giving such gloves to the Master and some of the brethren; and this is also the custom of German Lodges of to-day.

The account of the toasts at the end of the ceremony is also worth reading. "This ceremony being performed, the Recipiendary is called Brother, after which they sit down, and with the Grand Master's leave drink the new Brother's health. Everybody has his bottle. When they have a mind to drink they say, Give some powder, viz., Fill the glass. The Grand Master says Lay your hands to your firelocks. Then they drink ye Brothers health, and the glass is carried in three different motions to the mouth. . . . They clap their hands three times, and cry three times Vivat. They observe to have three wax candles disposed in a triangle on the table. If they perceive or suspect that some suspicious person has introduced himself amongst them, they declare it by saying It rains, which signifies that they must say nothing."

In the note dated 1739, which I have quoted under the heading of "Italy," there is stated to have been a "pretended catechism" printed at Paris, much like Prichard's spurious rituals in English, and this description of an initiation is referred to as if it were the catechism in question. We must not expect great accuracy in a note emanating from a non-Masonic source, and when we read that the catechism was printed "by order of the Lieutenant de Police," we can only come to the conclusion that there has been a misprint, and probably the words intended were "against the order of the Lieutenant of Police."

There is much of interest to us in vol. lxi., for 1791, for at page 316 is a somewhat long account of several Masonic matters, commencing with Pope's *Dunciad*, and his references there to the Gregorians and Gormorgons. The writer then quotes Samuel Prichard's *Masonry Dissected* and Dermott's *Ahiman Rezon*, the latter with regard to the songs contained in it. A song, dated 1758, and published in *The Freemason's Pocket Companion*, is also quoted, the first verse of which reads:—

"What tho' some of late, by their spleen plainly shew,  
They fain would deride what they gladly would know.  
Let ev'ry true brother these vermin despise,  
And the ancient grand secret keep back from their eyes."

Then we read of one D'Anvers, who was satirized in another song, because in *The Craftsman* he had said, "The rioters who hanged Porteous at Edinburgh were all Freemasons, for they kept their own secrets."

All the newspapers of the time made the Craft a target to fire at, such was the interest it then evoked, and there follows a query, "Was there any discovery of the Masonic mysteries pretended to be published in the *Postboy*? In their poetic effusions, the Masonic Laureates have preserved the memory of more than one sect of heretical apostates, who had distinguished themselves by opposition to the progress of the Craft, or pretending to disclose a full knowledge of the secret arcana."

A verse is quoted referring to "the horned Buck and Gallican," to which is added this note: "A certain club, who call themselves Antigallic Masons, are here meant, and not the laudable association of the Antigallicans,<sup>1</sup> whom the author

<sup>1</sup>A note on these will be found in *Miscellanea Latomorum*, vol. ii., 9-12.

esteems as an honourable and useful society, and worthy of imitation." There follows another query, "What is the history of this institution?" No answer appears to have been made to this, but obviously both derived their name from their patriotic opposition to Bonaparte, who was then making his influence felt in European politics. The article winds up with an account of the Order of the Bucks, and a song of theirs is also quoted.

There is a long essay in vol. lxvii., 960, for 1797, on the subject of the Illuminati, or "Secret Society of the Illuminated in Germany," on which doubt is expressed whether this sect be the same with those of the Freemasons, or the Jesuits. "The secret order of the Illuminated, it is stated, included, amongst its mysterious principles, the whole of the doctrines which the Jacobins of Paris had put into practice. The destruction of the Christian Religion, and the subversion of every throne and of all Governments, had been their aim since the year 1776."

The Order is described as having five degrees, in the lower of which the mysteries were not unveiled, and those only who were found worthy were initiated into the higher ranks. "The number of the affiliated members of the Society increased from day to day, chiefly by the assiduity of Baron de Knibbe, who in 1782 first suggested the idea, so fortunate for the increase of the Sect, of illuminating the Society of the Free Masons, and who succeeded in this object from Hanover to Copenhagen on the one hand, and to Naples on the other. In 1784 the brotherhood was however unmasked, and driven out of Bavaria. In 1788 their papers which had been seized, were printed at Munich, but if we may judge from what the Count de Mirabeau relates, all that was done against them was done in so slovenly a manner that they were not at all brought to discredit." There follows a long account of Dr. Zimmerman, whose works on the Jesuits and Illuminati are referred to.

Burns may fairly be called the Poet Laureate of Freemasonry, but apart from his few poems on the subject, the torch of genius has not illuminated the Poets who have come from our ranks. A distinctly higher flame we find lighted in vol. lxix., 152, for 1799, by Mr. G. Dyer, who contributes "A Freemason's Glee," appended to which is a note to the effect that "the music of this glee is just published." It starts thus:—

"Lightly o'er the village green  
Blue-eyed fairies sport unseen";

while the second verse is:—

"Come then brothers, lead along  
Social nights & mystic song;  
Though nor Madam, Miss or Bess  
Could our mysteries ever guess.  
Nor could ever learn'd divine  
Sacred Masonry define.  
Round our Order close we bind  
Laws of love to all mankind.  
Thus, like elves in mystic ring  
Merry Masons drink & sing."

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# CONCLUSION.

Such are the chief points of interest in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, during the reigns of George II. and George III., in connection with the subject of Freemasonry, but I should be sorry, in the interests of all of us as students of the subject, if it should be thought that I had entirely reaped the field, and left no valued ears of corn to be gleaned by those who will follow me. For their benefit I may point out that they will yet find much of interest, such as references to Ashmole as a Rosicrucian, though not as Freemason; to Desaguliers as a lecturer on scientific subjects; and above all many references in the obituary notices to deceased Freemasons, from which much instructive material may be gathered together, and fresh information obtained.

## APPENDIX.

### LIST OF REFERENCES TO FREEMASONRY IN *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, 1731—1820.

	VOL.	PAGE.	YEAR.
First Book of Constitutions ...	i. ...	431 ...	1731
Free Sawyers ... ..	ii. ...	585 ...	1732
Epilogue ... ..	ii. ...	717 ...	1732
Feast ... ..	ii. ...	720 ...	1732
Critical letter ... ..	iii. ...	68 ...	1733
Prologue ... ..	v. ...	272 ...	1735
Curbed in France ... ..	vii. ...	191 ...	1737
Dangerous Society ... ..	vii. ...	226 ...	1737
Apologized for ... ..	vii. ...	255 ...	1737
Detected at Florence ... ..	vii. ...	453 ...	1737
Customs of ... ..	viii. ...	54 ...	1738
Excommunicated ... ..	viii. ...	326 ...	1738
Second Book of Constitutions ...	ix. ...	52 ...	1739
History of, burnt at Rome ...	ix. ...	219 ...	1739
Procession ... ..	ix. ...	270 ...	1739
Origin of ... ..	x. ...	17 ...	1740
Devil their first G.M. ... ..	x. ...	18 ...	1740
Seized at Vienna ... ..	xiii. ...	166 ...	1743
Ramsay's Book ... ..	xiii. ...	219 ...	1743
Sermon at Gloucester ... ..	xxi. ...	96 ...	1751
Antique History ... ..	xxii. ...	145 ...	1752
Locke MS. ... ..	xxiii. ...	417 ...	1753
Edinburgh Exchange ... ..	xxiii. ...	441 ...	1753
Increased ... ..	xxiii. ...	518 ...	1753
Freemason examined ... ..	xxiv. ...	50 ...	1754
Pocket Companion and History for Freemasons ... ..	xxiv. ...	98 ...	1754

				VOL.		PAGE.		YEAR.
Ahiman Rezon	...	...	...	xxvi.	...	453	...	1756
Freemasons' Songs	...	...	...	xxviii.	...	233	...	1758
Secrets of Freemasons	...	...	...	xxix.	...	84	...	1759
Charities	...	...	...	xxx.	...	44	...	1760
A Key to Freemasonry	...	...	...	xxx.	...	95	...	1760
Jachin and Boaz	...	...	...	xxxii.	...	243	...	1762
Barbadoes	...	...	...	xxxvi	...	492	...	1766
Trial at Westminster	...	...	...	xxxviii.	...	92	...	1768
Freemason stripped	...	...	...	xxxix.	...	406	...	1769
New Grand Master	...	...	...	xlii.	...	244	...	1772
Duke of Atholl, G.M.	...	...	...	xliv.	...	201	...	1775
New Hall begun	...	...	...	xliv.	...	251	...	1775
„ dedicated	...	...	...	xlvi.	...	218	...	1776
Anniversary	...	...	...	xlvii.	...	243	...	1777
Voltaire initiated	...	...	...	xlviii.	...	212	...	1778
Procession	...	...	...	lii.	...	235	...	1782
Adam Anderson	...	...	...	liii.	...	41	...	1783
Annual meeting	...	...	...	liv.	...	380	...	1784
Feast	...	...	...	lv.	...	398	...	1785
Bavarian edict	...	...	...	lv.	...	743	...	1785
King of Prussia	...	...	...	lv.	...	743	...	1785
Edinburgh election	...	...	...	lvi.	...	1085	...	1786
Anniversary	...	...	...	lvii.	...	542	...	1787
Dr. Dodd	...	...	...	lvii.	92, 116, 136, 172, 187, 293, 339			1787
Cagliostro's arrest	...	...	...	lx.	...	173	...	1790
Bucks	...	...	...	lxi.	...	317	...	1791
Cagliostro's trial	...	...	...	lxi.	...	483	...	1791
Freemasonry for Ladies	...	...	...	lxii.	...	258	...	1792
Origin	...	...	...	lxiv.	...	491	...	1794
French Revolution	...	...	...	lxiv.	...	493, 612	...	1794
Preston's letter	...	...	...	lxiv.	...	697	...	1794
The Illuminati	...	...	...	lxvii.	...	960	...	1797
Freemason's pocket book	...	...	...	lxvii.	...	1051	...	1797
Stockholm	...	...	...	lxvii.	...	1061	...	1797
Freemason's Glee	...	...	...	lxix.	...	152	...	1799
Third Degree	...	...	...	lxxiii.	...	926	...	1803
Pope's prohibition	...	...	...	lxxxiv.	...	280	...	1814
Dowland MS.	...	...	...	lxxxv.	...	489	...	1815
Freemasonry illustrated	...	...	...	lxxxvii.	...	53	...	1817
Suppression in Portugal	...	...	...	lxxxviii.	...	457	...	1818

BRO. EDWARD ARMITAGE said:—

It has always seemed to me that the *Gentleman's Magazine* is nothing but a huge lucky bag. I myself have often drawn prizes from it, but have more often drawn blanks. Bro. Fred. Armitage seems to have used the indexes mainly. These indexes in themselves contain an enormous amount of matter, and necessarily it must have taken a great time to go through them. He seems to have skimmed the cream from the *Magazine* in this paper. But, after all, an index is an unsatisfactory affair at the best, and however good it be, it is but a makeshift. It is impossible to get a really first-class index that will appeal to everyone. One may make certain rules for compiling an index, and then find many items which do not fall under any of the heads which one has laid down. It would be a fine thing to deal with the *Gentleman's Magazine* without the indexes, but the contemplation of the task of toiling through some 30,000 pages in two columns of small print, is rather appalling.

Whatever else is found in the *Magazine*, after exhausting the indexes, will probably be found there by chance, and I think that much useful information from our point of view lies buried in the Obituary notices, if they could be tackled by some brother who knows what he is looking for.

For instance, it would appear that Dr. Dodd's membership of the Craft is not referred to in the account of the trial, and that the matter is only mentioned on account of its general interest.

Bro. F. Armitage mentions a notice of the Annual Feast, as being held on the Wednesday following St. George's Day, but he gives us many dates on which the Annual Feast was held, and, so far as I can see, only one of these was held on that day.

With regard to the mention of the Grand Master and Grand Wardens and four hundred brethren being present at a meeting of Grand Lodge and no other Grand Officers being referred to, I do not think that we are entitled to take this as proving that there were no other officers in those days, without further corroboration; any more than the notice in 1772 would entitle us to state that ladies were allowed to be present at the *whole* of the ceremony.

I fear I cannot agree with Bro. F. Armitage in his remark in commencing his paper, that literary taste in England was moulded in the time of King George III. Had literary taste no existence in Elizabethan times? He gives an explanatory note farther on, concerning the word 'elegant' used as a catch-word in the eighteenth century; and I fancy if he were to prefix the word 'elegant' in that sense to the first sentence in his paper, so that it read "*Elegant* literary taste was moulded in England in the time of George III.," it would be more strictly true.

Under the heading of "Reviews" we find an interesting note on *The Book of Constitutions*. The quotation of Masonic verse "Adam, the first of human kind, created, with Geometry," leaves us wondering what follows. I think the pith of it is best given in what the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1731 (vol. i., p. 432) calls "A song containing an abstract of the history"—

"Adam, the first of human kind,  
Created with Geometry  
Imprinted on his royal mind,  
Instructed soon his progeny

Cain and Seth, who then improv'd  
 The liberal science in the art  
 Of Architecture which they lov'd  
 And to their offspring did impart;  
 But Sampson's blot  
 Is ne'er forgot.  
 His secrets once to wife disclos'd  
 His strength was fled, his courage tam'd,  
 To cruel foes he was expos'd  
 And never was a Mason nam'd."

In 1732 (vol. ii., p. 717) I find a hearty appreciation of the Craft in an "Epilogue for the Freemasons spoken by Mrs. Younger at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields April 27th." It will suffice to quote a few lines:—

They're lovers of our sex as I can witness  
 Nor e'er act contrary to moral fitness:  
 If any of you doubt it try the Masons,  
 They'll not deceive your largest—expectations.  
 They're able workmen and compleatly skill'd in  
 The deepest Arts and Mysteries of Building:  
 They'll build up Families, and, as most fit is,  
 Not only will erect—but people cities:  
 They'll fill as well as fabricate your Houses  
 And found a lasting Race of strong built Spouses.

I have pleasure in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to Bro. Frederick Armitage for his paper.

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Bro. W. B. HEXTALL said:—

Bro. Frederick Armitage has favoured us with an essay which should prove of considerable utility.

The association of Edward Cave and Dr. Samuel Johnson with St. John's Gate is alluded to in the lines<sup>1</sup>—

Here Johnson and St. John's brave knights  
 Our wandering glances share;—  
 The badge won in Jerusalem,  
 The Doctor's elbow-chair.  
 Such are the shreds which destiny  
 Alone has cared to save;  
 St. John leaves but his gateway,  
 Johnson, the seat of Cave.

Although Dr. Johnson's *Dictionary* of 1755 did not contain 'Freemason,' or any cognate word, the earlier folio *Compleat English Dictionary*, of Nathaniel Bailey, 1730—an interleaved copy of which was used by Johnson in compiling his great work<sup>2</sup>—has,

<sup>1</sup> Attributed to Charles Mackay (1814-1889).

<sup>2</sup> *The Bookworm*, III., 50 (1890).

Free Masons        } A very antient Society or Body of men, so called,  
Accepted Masons } either for some extraordinary knowledge of Masonry  
which they are supposed to be Masters of; or because the first Founders  
of that Society were Persons of that Profession. These are now in all  
or most Nations of Europe; what the end of their Societies is, yet  
remains in some measure a Secret, unless that they tend to promote  
Friendship, Society, mutual Assistance and good Fellowship.

I am able to add something about the trial before Lord Mansfield in 1768, which took place on the 16th of February (not May), and was chronicled in *Lloyd's Evening Post and British Chronicle*, February 15th-17th, 1768, as given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, but ending "were displayed to the great entertainment of the Court and spectators." The same account appeared in *The Public Advertiser*, February 18th, and the *Westminster Journal*, February 20th. In *The St. James's Chronicle*, February 16th-18th, and *The Public Advertiser*, February 19th, is this paragraph—

At the Tryal at Westminster-Hall on Tuesday last, when some of the mysteries of Free Masonry were revealed to the Court, it appeared they were exactly the same with those contained in that curious and entertaining treatise, entitled *Jachin and Boaz*, or an authentic Key to the Door of Free-Masonry.

So far, so good. But more is to be found in *The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser*, February 18th—

Tuesday. A remarkable cause came on in the Court of King's Bench between a Purser of a man-of-war, Plaintiff, and a President of a Society of Free-Masons, Defendant, for being indecently admitted as a Brother into their Society, who claimed a refunding of the same money which he paid for his initiation. After a long hearing, the Plaintiff was nonsuited.

In *The Gazetteer* of February 20th was printed in full the paragraph before quoted, with its favourable mention of "that curious and entertaining treatise, entitled *Jachin and Boaz*," the sixth edition of which, "this day published," was advertised in *Lloyd's Evening Post* of February 17th-19th: and I have a suspicion that the entire business may have been bold advertisement for the publication in question—easily attainable in a law court, in those days, by the legal fiction, known as a "feigned issue." In any case, I think the word "indecently," as used in *The Gazetteer* version, meant no more than irregularly or improperly, in the sense that the ceremony was informal and invalid, and—quite apart from the *Jachin and Boaz* feature—that any dispute which may have happened was concerned with differences between the Antients and the Moderns. The Antient Grand Lodge was then very active, its earliest appointment of Deputy Grand Secretary being made in June, 1768; and it may be that a larger puzzle than at first appeared presents itself upon the "Tryal at Westminster Hall," in 1768.

In speaking of the solitary reference to Antient Masons in 1775, Bro. F. Armitage seems to imply that the words "according to the old institution," as applied to that body, were original to the writer in the *Magazine*: but as early as 1758 the style of "We the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Old



Institution " was formally assumed; whilst their warrants ran " We the Grand Lodge, *etc.* (according to the Old Constitutions granted by his Royal Highness Prince Edward at York, A.D., 926 ''),<sup>1</sup> so that the phrase was a familiar one in 1775.

I read the words " once a chaplain " in the verses on Dr. Dodd, in the 1777 volume, as referring, not to the office which had been conferred upon him in the Craft, but to his appointments as Chaplain to King George III. in 1763-64, from which he had been removed in 1774, three years before his final fall (*A.Q.C.* xix., 183). He became private chaplain to his patron the Earl of Chesterfield; but the appointment at Court, and especially the removal of his name from the list of Royal Chaplains seems to have supplied a *motif* for the ballad's " And once a chaplain, as they tell," words more applicable to an office he had sometime ceased to hold, than to one which he occupied until he was tried and convicted.

Turning to the (I.) NEWS NOTES, (*c*) Italy, and the burning in 1739 of " a piece in French, wrote by the Chevalier Ramsay," there is printed in full in *The Pocket Companion and History of Free-Masons, London, J. Scott, 1754*, " our Declaration, Damnation, Command, Prohibition, and Interdict " against the Craft and all having aught to do with it, of April 28th, 1738, being a translation of the Bull *In Eminenti* of Pope Clement XII.,<sup>2</sup> and also the decree of February 18th, 1739, for the burning of the book in question, there described as " a certain Book, written in French, small in its Size, but most Wicked in Regard to its bad Subject, intitled, The History of, and an Apology for the Society of Free-Masons, by J.G.D.M.F.M. Printed at Dublin, for Patrick Odoroko, 1739." This title differs from that in the *Magazine*, as well as from the one in Bro. E. H. Dring's *Tentative List*, Numbers 204 and 207. (*A.Q.C.* xxv., 378-9).

(II.) OLD MASONIC DOCUMENTS. I hope at an early date to say something about the Dowland MS.; but defer it for the immediate present.

(III.) REVIEWS. I am quite in accord in regretting the imperfect indexing of the *Gentleman's Magazine*; almost any volume taken at random will furnish matter for our subject and not directly traceable by such means. In vol. xxxvi., 39 (1766), is an interesting review of *An Address to the respective bodies of free and accepted masons, by Thomas Edmondson Esq.*, with an allusion by the reviewer to " Masonry, which ever since the mock procession some years ago, in ridicule of the society, is now beginning to revive." These mock processions, 1741-1746, were fully dealt with by Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley in *Mock Masonry in the Eighteenth Century*, *A.Q.C.* xviii., 129-146 (1905). The author of the "Address" would almost certainly be the " Thomas Edmonds, Jun.," included in the list of Grand Stewards for 1763-64. (Anderson's *Constitutions*, 1767, 293).

(IV.) CORRESPONDENCE. In addition to the three letters noted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1794, there is at page 810 an un-indexed further letter from " J.M." of Winchester, dated August 19th, replying to the previous one of " Rusticus," but making no mention of William Preston's letter on page 697, with the signature " A P.M. of the Lodge of Antiquity."

<sup>1</sup> Sadler's *Masonic Facts and Fictions* (1887); 86, 190.

<sup>2</sup> See *A.Q.C.*, xxiv., 62, where is another translation of this Bull, contributed by Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, who (page 108) describes the one in *The Pocket Companion* as " more fluent and less literal " than the first-named.

(V.) GENERAL ARTICLES. The narrative of an initiation in the volume for 1738 was printed as part of a 12mo. pamphlet of 38 pages, dated 1737, sometimes found bound up with *The Free Mason's Pocket Companion*. . . . By W. Smith, a Free-Mason. London; John Torbuck, 1738, and consisting of (i.) The Secrets of Masonry, Made known to all Men by S.P.; (ii.) Observations and Critical Remarks on [Anderson's *Constitutions*]; (iii.) The Secret of the Order of Free-Masons, with the Ceremonies observed at the Reception of Members into it; the last (iii.) being paged 35-38, and concluding with the words "Thus far the Paris Letter, Dated Jan. 13th, 1737." It contains the extracts given by Bro. F. Armitage, and is included in Bro. Dring's *Tentative List*, Number 177. (*A.Q.C.* xxv., 375).

One other item seems to invite mention. In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxxv., 211 (May, 1765), is "Some Account of the late Dr. William Stukeley, communicated by Mr. P. Collinson," somewhat amplifying the passage in Stukeley's *Autobiography*, cited by Bro. R. F. Gould at *A.Q.C.* vi., 130, 139 (1893), as to the "curiosity" which led the former to seek admission to the Craft. This account says "Conceiving there was some remains of Eleusinian mysteries in Free Masonry, he gratified his curiosity, and was constituted master of a lodge, to which he presented an account of a Roman amphitheatre at or near Dorchester."<sup>1</sup> The "Some Account" also appears verbatim in the *Annual Register* for 1765, page 29. Its compiler, Peter Collinson, F.R.S. (1694-1768), was a remarkable man, described elsewhere as "a highly respectable and ingenious tradesman of London, who for many years carried on a considerable business as a mercer in Gracechurch Street, devoting the whole of his leisure to the cultivation of the science of botany . . . he was the friend and correspondent of Dr. [Benjamin] Franklin and Linnaeus, the latter of whom paid him the compliment of calling one of the plants in his catalogue after his name." Collinson was contemporary with Stukeley; and apparently on friendly terms with him, for in the *Gentleman's Magazine* xxxvi., 118 (March, 1736), is a "Letter from the late Dr. Stukely to Mr. Peter Collinson, F.R.S., giving an account of some antiquities found in the Isle of Ely"; and I have conjectured whether it is possible that Peter Collinson may have been the "Mr. Collins" who was initiated with Stukeley on January 6th, 1721. At that time Stukeley was thirty-four, and Collinson twenty-seven, years of age, and the ceremony took place in London, where they both resided; whilst the surmise of Bro. Gould (*A.Q.C.* vi., 143), that "The Mr. Collins, initiated at the same time with Dr. Stukeley, would seem to have been R. Collins, the painter," rests upon the literal accuracy of the word "Collins" in Stukeley's Diary, and the existence of one Richard Collins, a local topographical draughtsman, who became a member of the Spalding Society in 1727, and afterwards worked on their publications, dying in 1732; the little that is known about him pointing to his having passed his life at Peterborough or its neighbourhood. I confess to being unconvinced that he, and not Peter Collinson, was Stukeley's fellow initiate in 1721, on what may be regarded as a historic occasion; and that it was Collinson is still more likely because his statement of Stukeley's presentation to the Lodge of his Dorchester essay (which we now know from Stukeley's *Memoirs*, first printed in

<sup>1</sup> See *Dorset Masters Lodge No. 3366. Transactions. 1913-14. 23-31.*

1880, took place in October, 1723) appears to have been made from Collinson's own personal recollection, and of itself raises a fair presumption that he was also a member of the Lodge.

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Bro. E. H. DRING said:—

I should like to support the vote of thanks and to express my gratitude to Bro. Fred. Armitage for the very interesting paper he has given us. I know what a great deal of trouble is entailed by copying out such references, and I appreciate the amount of time he has undoubtedly spent in preparing this paper.

As he is in the legal profession, it would be extremely interesting if he were to look up the proceedings of 1768, when we are told that a trial occasioned some very diverting descriptions of the transactions of a lodge in making a brother.

I was interested to notice, in the account of the proceedings at the Dedication of the Hall, that when the Grand Master performed the Consecration ceremony, he ordered the 'Lodge to be uncovered.' I understand that in some of the English Provinces to-day, "let the Lodge Board be uncovered" is more usual. But, in the account just referred to, instructions are given for the *Lodge* to be uncovered. As Bro. Armitage points out, the 'lodge' meant that symbolical board, which at the present time we generally call the Tracing Board.

I may say that I am collecting matter for a paper on the Tracing Board, and if any brother knows of any old board of a date earlier than, say, 1810, in the possession of any Lodge, particularly in the country, I shall be very much obliged if he will kindly inform me. I have already a collection of typical specimens of Lodge Boards and Floor-cloths, but it is possible that in some of the old boxes of private lodges, these old Tracing Boards may have been put away and forgotten.

The reference to the initiation of the Prince of Wales in 1787 bears upon this point, because that is the last occasion on which I have come across any mention of the lodge being "drawn." Our late Bro. Sadler had the tyler's bill for this event, in which there is an item "to drawing the lodge 2s. 6d."

Under the section "Correspondence," Bro. Armitage says that vol. x. of the *Magazine* for 1740 contains a letter on the origin of the Craft signed "A.Z." I may point out that this originally appeared in the *Daily Journal* of 5th September, 1730.

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Bro. W. J. SONGHURST said:—

In his comments on a review of the first *Book of Constitutions*, printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1731, Bro. Fred. Armitage says that the initiate "certainly did not give white leather aprons to his fellows," but I should like to know on what evidence he has formed this opinion. Anderson distinctly states, in that same *Book of Constitutions* (p. 60) that "Every new Brother at his making is decently to cloath the Lodge, that is all the Brethren present," and I see nothing to justify the suggestion that this clothing did not include aprons. A reference to the frontispiece of the 1723 *Constitutions* will show that aprons were in use at the

time. Furthermore it must be noted that 'Spondee,' the writer of the Review, is said to have been a member of the Society, and so he may perhaps be credited with a knowledge of the practice in his day. A few years later it seems to have been the custom for new Lodges to clothe the Grand Officers, present at their Constitution.

Dermott has a note<sup>1</sup> that "By cloathing is meant white aprons and gloves, not only for every member in the Lodge, but also for all their wives and sweet-hearts," a procedure which seems fairly to accord with that of the French Lodge as quoted by Bro. Armitage.

The note in the *Magazine* in reference to the Antigallicans and Antigallic Masons is taken direct from the first edition of Dermott's *Ahiman Rezon*, p. 150.

I do not think Bro. Armitage is right in saying that Freemasons' Hall was built *exclusively* for Freemasonry. In October, 1781, a question was raised in Grand Lodge as to letting the Hall for the purpose of a masquerade, and permission was granted "if it can be done without injuring the Hall." In November, 1783, it was "Resolved that as the coldness & dampness of the Hall in winter prevents the letting of it to several respectable Companies, that it would be for the Interest of the Society to have two fireplaces erected therein, on which it was Ordered that it be referred to the Hall Committee to have two fireplaces constructed in the Hall as soon as possible." To my mind, these resolutions clearly show that Grand Lodge had no intention of keeping the Hall exclusively for Masonic purposes.

Bro. Armitage says "The Annual Feast or Festival was in early days, even more so if possible than now, an important function, being held on the Wednesday following St. George's Day, which falls on 23rd April," but it will be remembered that in the 1723 *Constitutions* the Regulation reads (p. 65), "The Brethren of all the Lodges in and about London and Westminster shall meet at an Annual Communication and Feast, in some convenient place, 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," and I do not find a single reference to St. George's Day in any of the pre-Union Books of *Constitutions*. In No. XIV. of the *Articles of Union* of 1813, it is laid down that "There may also be a Masonic Festival, annually, on the Anniversary of the Feast of St. John the Baptist, or of St. George, or such other day as the Grand Master shall appoint"; and it was not until the 1815 *Constitutions* that we had the Regulation "There shall be a Masonic festival, annually, on the Wednesday next following the great national festival of St. George."

The action of the French Lieutenant of Police in 1736 was dealt with by Gould (*History*, iii., 90), who says that a translation of Prichard's *Masonry Dissected* drew the *Relation Apologique* as a reply; and that this was ordered to be burned in Rome by the Public Executioner in 1739. Gould refers to the article in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and concludes by saying "It could only be assumed that the correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* was possessed of certain private information."

The title of Grand Architect which was given to Thomas Sandby must not be taken as representing an office in Grand Lodge. This is distinctly shown in the *Constitutions* of 1784, p. 360, where it is stated in a foot-note, "At present there

<sup>1</sup> *Ahiman Rezon*, 1764, p. xviii.

is also a Grand Architect; but this is a personal compliment to Mr. Sandby, as designer of Freemasons' Hall, and no stated office."

The reference to a French Lodge founded in London "sous l'enseigne du Duc de Lorraine" seems to need some explanation, and for this purpose *two* Lodges must be mentioned. The first had been constituted at Richmond, Surrey, in 1728. In 1733 it was moved to London, and its representatives attended Grand Lodge on the 13th December of that year from the Tavern known as the Duke of Lorraine's Head, in Suffolk Street, Charing Cross. In 1734 the Lodge was again moved, this time to the Rummer Tavern, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. The second Lodge appears to have been constituted in 1732 at Prince Eugene's Coffee House, St. Alban's Street, Haymarket, but on the 29th May, 1733, its representatives attended Grand Lodge from the Duke of Lorraine's Head. This is its only recorded attendance from this house, but it may have remained there until 1736, when it appears from the King's Arms Tavern, Piccadilly. It is probable that this is the particular Lodge to which Bro. Armitage refers, as it was called the Union French Lodge in 1739, and so may have been one out of several which are believed to have worked in London in the French language. But the connection with the Duke of Lorraine rests merely upon the Tavern which used his name as its sign.

Some particulars of the duel between "a military officer and a clerk in office" are to be found in the *Evening Post*, 16th May, 1775, quoted by Bro. Alfred Lole, in a paper on *The Office of Grand Steward*, read by him last year at the Lodge of Research.<sup>1</sup> The parties to the quarrel were "Captain F——k, of the Guards, and Mr. Daw, one of the junior clerks in Lord Rochford's office, near Bayswater, in Hyde Park. The latter was shot in the groin and died in a few hours after. Capt. F——k immediately set out for France." Captain Charles Frederick was at the time Provincial Grand Master of Kent, and had been chosen President of the Board of Stewards for the Grand Festival. Fines of Five Pounds each were imposed upon him for non-attendance at two meetings of the Board, which drew from him a letter in which he expressed his opinion that these fines were "improper, as he had an affair of honour on his hands the day the first fine was ordered, and at the next meeting he was not in England."

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Bro. W. WONNACOTT said:—

Our W.M. has dealt very aptly by way of criticism with the Indexes to the *Magazine*. I think that if the whole of the Masonic information in the volumes were to be collated it would prove a really valuable record of the Craft.

With regard to the Obituary notices in the *Magazine*, Bro. Armitage seems to have been rather at a loss in dealing with these. It is only by having a list of Masons of the time that it is possible to probe for information in lists of this kind. If someone who has the requisite knowledge of the Freemasons of the various dates would undertake the search, what is probably the most valuable Masonic portion of the *Magazine* will be at our service.

<sup>1</sup>The *Lodge of Research*, No. 2429, Leicester. *Transactions*, 1912-13, p. 99.



I may say that I have been for some time listing names of all old Masons I have come across, and such information as I have is at the disposal of any brother who wishes to take the task of the Obituary lists in hand.

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BRO. GORDON HILLS *writes*:—

There are two points arising out of Bro. Armitage's paper on which perhaps it is worth while to send a note. Under "Correspondence" there is a reference to an anti-Masonic book by the Abbé Le Franc. Woodford tells us that the correct title of this work was "Le voile levé pour les curieux, ou le Secret des Révolutions, révélé à l'aide de la Franc-Maçonnerie." It was issued in 1791, and a second edition appeared in 1792. The unfortunate author was massacred at the Prison des Carines, and a generous Freemason, Bro. Ledhui, who attempted to save him, shared his fate.

Under "General Articles" there is a reference to the Illuminati, and a Baron de Knibbe. This looks like a confusion on the part of the writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* with the Freiherr A.F.F.L. von Knigge (1752-1796), who joined Weishaupt's Society in 1780. He was known by the name of Philo in that Order, but left it in 1784.

The reference to the unfortunate Dr. Dodd is clearly to his Royal Chaplaincy, which he forfeited in consequence of having offered a bribe of £3,000 to the Chancellor's lady for the presentation of the living of St. George's, Hanover Square, when it became vacant in 1774.

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BRO. FRED. ARMITAGE *writes* as follows, in reply:—

I should like to thank those brethren who have made comments and additions to my paper, which covers so much ground that I felt it impossible, without committing the great fault of being unduly prolix, to do justice to the whole of it in one paper.

Bro. Gordon Hills' point as to Dr. Dodd being a Royal Chaplain is, in my opinion, a good one, as the rhymester who framed the verses, would probably not be acquainted with the fact that Dr. Dodd was a Grand Chaplain in Masonry.

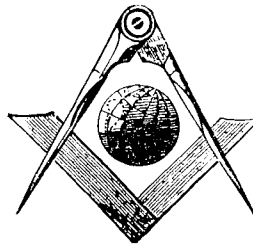
I am sorry I cannot agree with Bro. Songhurst as to aprons being given to members of the Lodge as well as gloves. I am well aware of Anderson's expression to "cloathe the lodge," which is, however, ambiguous; but as the aprons in his day were long leather ones they would not quickly wear out, and it would be a work of supererogation and great expense to constantly give the members new ones. The same reason does not apply to the cheaper, and more quickly worn out, gloves. I cannot help feeling that Dermott's note is inaccurate, for "wives and sweet-hearts" would not require Masonic aprons.

With regard to Bro. Dring's suggestion that I should try to find out more about the action tried before Lord Mansfield in 1768, I have followed that up as far as possible by searching the Court Rolls at the Record Office. The initial difficulty is that the name of the case is not given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*,

and when I found myself confronted with a book of 700 parchment *membranes*, about 24 inches long and 7 inches wide, most of them written on both sides, the further difficulty will be apparent. There is a docquet book for each of the law terms, with the defendants' names only indexed, but looking at that of the King's Bench Court, over which Lord Mansfield presided, for Easter term, 1768, I came across a note of an action heard then in which one Robert Board was plaintiff and the well-known name in Masonry of William Preston was defendant. The reference to this was "Roll 615," to which I attempted to refer, feeling that I had now got the required information, when, to my dismay, I found the page to be missing. I can get no further than this at present, but some studious brother may by chance light upon some further report of the case in the old newspapers of the day.

If I am right in assuming the name of the case to be Board *v.* Preston, this exhibits our well-known Masonic brother in a new light, for in the year 1764 his Lodge, No. 111, had transferred its allegiance from the Antients to the Moderns under the name of Caledonian No. 325, and the dispute was probably because some brother, formerly belonging to the Lodge when it was one of the Antients, tried to force his way into it after it had become a Modern one, and was ousted by Preston.

From the fact that the record of the Judgment is not now to be found, it must not be concluded that the *membrane* has been lost. It rather points to the surmise that the Judgment, although given the official number of 615, was not actually entered up, probably because after the fight the parties shook hands, and the winner did not claim the spoils of victory.





NICOLAS PERSEVAL.

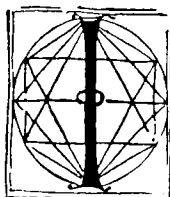
Reproduced by permission of Mons. H. Jadart,  
Musée de Reims.



LA TRIPLE UNION (Nicolas Perseval).  
Reproduced by permission of Mons. H. Jadart,  
Musée de Reims.

## NICOLAS PERSEVAL AND LA TRIPLE UNION.

BY BRO. J. E. S. TUCKETT, T.D., M.A. (Cantab.), F.C.S., P.Prov.  
Grand Reg., Wilts.



IN the *Musée de Reims* there is exhibited a picture by a Rhemish artist which merits the careful attention of any Masonic student who may chance to visit the collection. The artist's name is Perseval and the picture is *La Triple Union ou l'Union des Trois Ordres*. Thanks to the kindness of Monsieur Henri Jadart, the accomplished and courteous conservateur of the Musée, I am able to give a reproduction of the painting and a portrait of the artist, and some brief notes thereon may possibly interest readers of our *Transactions*.

Michel Nicolas Perseval was born on April 1st, 1745, in a house situated in the *Grande Place* of the little village of Chamery (Marne), a mile or two south-west of Rheims. He came of an artistic family, but his immediate parents were vine-growers, and to this pursuit his own early years were devoted, until in 1767 he betook himself to Rheims and there studied under Jean François Ganif, called Clermont (1717-1807), then head of the free school of drawing and painting in that city. Perseval soon distinguished himself among the other pupils for his taste and skill, and to him was awarded the first prize. In 1773 he moved to Liège, and, after a brief stay there, he entered as a student at the *Académie Royale* at Paris with the benefit of what we should call a Rheims scholarship or exhibition. He became the favourite pupil and life-long friend of the famous painters Gabriel François Doyen (1726-1806 *circa*) and Nicholas Bernard Lépicier (1735-1784), through whose influence he obtained, in 1778, the post of professor at the celebrated Royal Military College at Pont-le-Voy (Blois). But the work of a teacher in a school was not to his taste, and he soon quitted the College, greatly to the regret of its authorities, and for a short time lived in Paris before settling down in Rheims, where he sought to earn a name and a living by means of his brush. In this he was eminently successful, and acquired much more than a merely local reputation as a portrait painter and in the decoration of Churches,<sup>1</sup> Town-Halls, and similar work, as also in landscape, in which branch of the art he gave evidence of '*un plan de composition fort original dans le goût de son époque.*' In 1787 he married Marguerite Laval, step-daughter of another famous artist, Jacques Wilbault (1729-1816), but she died two years later, and the widower, in 1794, married Jeanne Marguerite Constant. In 1795 a daughter was born to them, Marie Marguerite Perseval, who became the wife of Etienne Nicolas Doyen, and, after his death, of Hubert Rève, both of them artists of merit and reputation. Nicolas Perseval lived at Rheims to a good old age, beloved and respected by his friends and fellow townsmen, who were proud of his talent and valued his works,

<sup>1</sup> 'Although he was not *dévôt*, this did not interfere with his friendly relations 'with the clergy' (*Notice de Rève*, p. 12).



as is evident from the great number which are treasured in the various collections, public and private, in the district. The troubles of the Revolution seem to have affected him but little beyond an interruption in his Church work, which, was, however, resumed during the Empire and continued to his death on May 10th, 1837. Perseval was one of the original organisers of the *Musée de Reims*, and with the help of another Rhemish artist, Senart, he laboured successfully to rescue from destruction works of art in and around Rheims during the stormy period of the Revolution. The *Annuaire de la Marne*, 1838, p. 332, records that the Emperor Napoleon, during his stay in the city, in 1814, expressed his admiration of works by Perseval.

In the *Bibliothèque de Reims* are preserved two manuscript biographical notices of Perseval and appreciations of his work. The first is by his son-in-law, Hubert Rève, and the second is contained in *Biographie rémoise*, by Lacotte-Joltrois. In 1908 Monsieur Henri Jadart published his *Nicolas Perseval, Peintre rémois*,<sup>1</sup> which has since become very scarce. M. Jadart generously presented me with a copy of his valuable work, and to it I am indebted for nearly all the information I possess concerning the artist.<sup>2</sup> He has, moreover, given me permission to reproduce in *A.Q.C.* the engraving of the picture which is the occasion of this note.

The list of works known to be by Perseval is a very long one—the *Musée de Reims* possesses twelve—but with one exception they are without interest for us as Masonic students. The exception is the picture entitled *La Triple Union ou l'Union des Trois Ordres*, which is to be found at the Musée in III. R., i.e., the *Salle des Monuments rémois*. (Exhibit No. 424.) There are careful descriptions of the picture in the official catalogue of the collection, in M. Jadart's book, and in an earlier catalogue of the Musée by M. Charles Loriquet.<sup>3</sup> These accounts I have fused into one with considerable additions of my own.

The original picture, painted in 1789, is on canvas and measures approximately 4ft. 1in. by 2ft. 7½in., the height of the three principal figures being 2ft. 3½in. It is enclosed in a contemporary, no doubt the original, frame: the colouring is slightly faded, but otherwise it is in a good state of preservation, and the general effect is most pleasing, the grouping excellent, and the colour scheme full of harmony. The intention of the artist can easily be understood, and, indeed,

<sup>1</sup> (1) *Notices manuscrites sur Perseval*, par Hubert Rève.

(2) *Biographie rémoise inédite*, par Lacotte-Joltrois, n.d.

(3) *L'Annuaire de la Marne*. 1838. Povillon-Piérard.

(4) *Nicolas Perseval, Peintre rémois, 1745-1837, sa vie, ses oeuvres, et celles de son gendre Hubert Rève*, par Henri Jadart, membre non résidant du Comité des Sociétés des beaux-arts. Conservateur du Musée de Reims. Paris, 1908. In octavo. 1 volume.

<sup>2</sup> Perseval belongs more especially to the eighteenth century. . . . His pictures, his portraits, his designs possess all the style of that period. The same merits and the same faults, colour warm and glowing, harmony superb, such is the truest impression that one can convey. (*Rève*, p. 13.)

Truly Perseval was no finicking (*méticuleux*) painter; his was an accommodating talent, his outlook on and comprehension of nature were on a grand scale, and full of faith in his art, he was master of all its secrets. He was a true colourist. (*Rève*, p. 17.)

Perseval, according to Rève, had the style of Boucher or Van Loo. Others have remarked in him a certain resemblance to Le Bassan on account of his broad and picturesque touch. (*Lacotte-Joltrois*.)

<sup>3</sup> (1) *Catalogue Historique et Descriptif du Musée de Reims* . . . par M. Sartor. Préface, par Henri Jadart, Conservateur du Musée. Notice historique, par J. Jacquemot, Prof-adjoint du Lycée de Reims. Paris, 1909. In octavo. 1 volume.

(2) *Catalogue du Musée de Reims*, par Ch Loriquet. Reims, 1881. In 12°. 1 volume.

is disclosed by the title, which explains itself. Three figures stand, grasping hands, in front of the open door of a Temple, and in the shade of the wide-spreading branches of a tree—the Tree of Liberty. The three figures represent the Three Orders, *i.e.*, The Nobility. The Clergy, and the Tiers-Etat or Commons. The first, that to the left, is an officer wearing the uniform of the aristocratic *Régiment de Champagne*. His face, turned full towards the spectator, is frank and obstinate, if perhaps just a little careless and shallow. His expression is rather one of good natured boredom. The second figure, standing in the background to the right, is that of an abbé, young and ruddy and of a cheerful, if weak, countenance. His attitude betokens a sense of confidence and security, and, seeing that his gaze is concentrated upon the face of the man of rank, it is easy to understand in which of his two companions the cleric's trust is more particularly placed. But M. l'Abbé is genuinely in earnest. The most interesting figure of the three, however, is the bourgeois—not by any means a downtrodden servile bourgeois, but a man prosperous and well-to-do, conscious of his own importance and power. He is habited in a red coat, white breeches and stockings, and buckled-shoes; on his head a black three cornered hat, and at his side, like the officer—a noteworthy detail—a sword. Like the officer, too, he looks towards the spectator, and the two faces invite comparison. The demeanour of the citizen, his expression, the left hand thrust into the bosom of his waistcoat, all are signs intended to shew that very weighty matters are occupying his mind. Notice also that his right hand *seizes*, one may almost say *clutches*, the other two, rather than *gives itself* in token of alliance. One perceives that the intellect and the power to do are here, and one feels that the alliance contracted between the *three* Orders is destined to turn out to the advantage of *one* only. The citizen evidently considers himself the predominant partner.

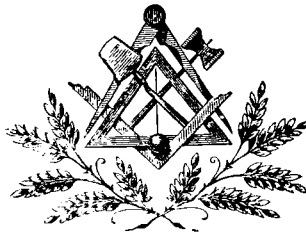
Above the open door of the Temple is displayed the familiar Square and Compass and within the spandrel of the pediment the irradiated All-Seeing-Eye. On the shaft of the right hand pillar at the entrance appears the letter B, while the pedestal is further adorned by a plaque containing three figures (very indistinct in the original and much more so in the reproduction) labelled with the letters V.P.S. To these letters no meaning has as yet been assigned: presumably they stand for French or Latin words having a reference to the Three Orders, and I suggest:—Virtus, Pietas, Sapientia. In the interior of the Temple is an Altar and on the steps there are traces of lettering, but unfortunately they are too indistinct to be legible.

The picture recalls the existence in Rheims of a Masonic Lodge with the title *La Triple Union*. This Lodge was constituted by the *Grande Loge de France* on 19th June, 1762, and reconstituted by the *Grand Orient* on 27th July, 1774, with seniority dating from 1762. It held its meetings in premises which are described as 'the tower on the ramparts nearest to the Convent of the Augustines.' The Temple in the picture, no doubt, is meant to represent figuratively the habitation of this Lodge in particular as well as a Masonic Lodge in general. The records of the City Council for 1779 shew that in that year the *Loge La Triple Union* offered for public competition a number of prizes or awards of merit. Whether the Lodge was able to continue its labours during the Reign of Terror, or was forced to close like so many others, I do not know, but it appears under its old title, and with the same seniority, in the official 'Tableau' of the Grand

Orient for 1802. Its 'Adresse' is then given as 'au citoyen Lemare-Bardon, 'directeur des postes, rue du cloître' and the name of its Vénérable as 'T. .C. .F. .Oudin, emp. à l'administ. forestière.' In 1804 there appears at Rheims a *Loge de la Sincérité* which I believe to be *La Triple Union* under a new name.

This picture was acquired for the *Musée* in 1868, from the Brissart-Binet collection. Its previous history is unknown, but we may be quite certain that it was painted for and intended to adorn the Temple of the *Loge La Triple Union*, and it almost follows that the artist was one of the members. It was my intention to follow up this enquiry, but circumstances have rendered this impossible, at any rate for the present.

The fact that the picture was painted in 1789, the very eve of the Revolution, invests it with a peculiar interest and importance, and no excuse is needed for bringing it and its painter, Bro. (?) Nicolas Perseval, to the notice of readers of the *Transactions* of this Lodge.



## Festival of the Four Crowned Martyrs.

SATURDAY, 7th NOVEMBER, 1914.



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C., W.M.; E. H. Dring, I.P.M.; W. B. Hextall, S.W.; W. Wonnacott, J.W.; Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M., Chap.; W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; F. W. Levander, J.D.; A. Cecil Powell, Steward; J. E. S. Tuckett; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., P.M.; Gordon P. G. Hills, L.R.; and Count Goblet d'Alviella.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Fred. H. Postans, J. C. Jacob, J. Heron Lepper, H. T. Manwaring, W. N. Bancroft, F. Fighiera, W. Maurice, Paul Duchaine, Walter Dewes, Henry Jenkins, H. Thornton Gurner, H. F. Whyman, George Bartlett, R. E. Landesmann, Dr. W. Hammond, P.G.D., H. G. Burrows, J. G. Parker, Fred. Armitage, Stanley W. Rodgers, Percy G. Mallory, H. Hyde, F. W. Le Tall, G. A. Crocker, Chas. H. Lovell, John Thompson, H. Chown, W. Howard-Flanders, Dr. S. Walshe Owen, F. Howkins, Col. Cyril Howkins, A. H. Bowen, W. Cornwall, Col. Sir Howland Roberts, Bart., F. Inskipp, D. Taylor, C. Gough, Henry Budd, J. Walter Hobbs, Reginald C. Watson, F. Brown, Percy H. Horley, F. J. Asbury, S. W. Heaton, J. Cooke, Frank E. Lemon, Rev. Dr. H. G. Rosedale, G.Ch., John White, P.G.D., F. Plummer, Chas. S. Ayling, C. G. Grunhold, Algernon L. Collins, G. E. Gregory, Algernon Rose, Octavius C. Beale, C. Isler, Leonard Danielsson, G. Fullbrook, Herbert Burrows, Dr. W. Jobson Horne, Rev. H. C. de Lafontaine, P.G.D., Arthur A. Coster, and W. Hammond.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. J. E. Dixon, Anglo-Argentine Lodge No. 3623; S. R. Gutteridge, Warrant Officers Lodge No. 2346; G. Smets Mondez, W.M., Lodge Pax et Concordia; T. G. Whyte, Robinson Lodge No. 2046, P.Pr.G.D., Kent; E. J. Aylward, S.W., Royal Edward Lodge No. 1489; P. F. Mumford, Undine Lodge No. 3394; E. C. Morgan, Westminsterian Lodge No. 3344; Edwin George, Royal Edward Lodge No. 1489, P.A.G.D.C.; E. E. Raby, P.M., D.C., Hartington Lodge No. 1085; E. Chown, P.M., Langthorne Lodge No. 1421; H. W. Bowlicker, Lister Lodge No. 3599; Rev. John D. McCready, P.M., Bedford Lodge No. 925, P.Pr.G.Ch., Warwick; W. Bowater, Howe Lodge No. 587; Wm. H. Hampstead, Warrant Officers' Lodge No. 2346; W. Shardlow, P.M., Hartington Lodge No. 1085; J. Greenfield, P.M., Bloomsbury Rifles Lodge No. 2362; Ramsden Walker, P.M., Sec.; and W. H. Bullock, P.M., L.R., United Northern Counties Lodge No. 2128.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M.; J. P. Rylands; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, G.Treas., Ireland; Edward Macbean, P.M.; T. J. Westropp; E. Conder, L.R., P.M.; H. F. Berry; Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M.; William Watson; Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, K.C.B., P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; and R. F. Gould, P.G.W., P.M.

Sixteen Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

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Bro. William Brown Hextall, P.Pr.G.W., Derbyshire, was regularly installed as Worshipful Master of the Lodge by Bro. Edward Armitage, assisted by Bros. J. P. Simpson and E. H. Dring.

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The W.M. appointed his Officers as follows:—

S.W.	Bro. W. Wonnacott.
J.W.	„ F. W. Levander.
Chaplain	„ Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch., P.M.
Treasurer	„ Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk. P.M.
Secretary	„ W. John Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C.
S.D.	„ H. F. Berry, I.S.O.
J.D.	„ T. J. Westropp.
I.G.	„ A. Cecil Powell.
Steward	„ Gordon P. G. Hills, L.R.
Steward	„ J. E. S. Tuckett.

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The W.M. proposed and the S.W. seconded “That Brother Edward Armitage, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, having completed his year of office as Worshipful Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, the Thanks of the Brethren 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.

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The SECRETARY called attention to the following

#### EXHIBITS.

By Bro. ANDREW HOPE, Exeter.

Bronze MEDAL (*H.Z.C.* 264: *Marrin* xlv.)

About the year 1867, a number of Belgian Volunteers came over to England for a shooting match with their British comrades at Wimbledon. Some two years afterwards, the English were invited to Liège for a return match, and during the visit it became known that many of the competitors, both Belgian and English, were members of the Craft. A Lodge of Emergency was formed, and the visitors were heartily welcomed. As a souvenir of the occasion, this medal was struck and was distributed amongst those who had taken part in the meeting.

By Bro. A. CECIL POWELL, Weston-super-Mare

Circular ORNAMENT, in brass, with Masonic emblems, which may possibly have formed part of a fire-place or mantel-piece.



By Bro. F. FIGUERA, London.

TWO MASONIC POSTAGE STAMPS, of the Argentine Republic. These were part of an issue in aid of a Masonic orphanage, and were sold for one day only by special permission of the authorities. *Presented to the Lodge.*

By Bro. J. E. S. TUCKETT, Marlborough.

CERTIFICATE, issued in May, 1800, to HENRY DISNEY by an Irish Lodge in the Royal South Lincoln Militia. Bro. Disney was afterwards in the 37th Hampshire Regiment, and fought through the Waterloo Campaign. The certificate is lent by his grandson, Bro. Henry Disney, Recorder of Grimsby. It reads as follows:—

ROYAL SOUTH LINCOLN MILITIA.

To all whom it may Concern, We do hereby Certify that Brother Henry Disney is a regular Registered Master Mason in Lodge No. 567 and has during his stay with us behaved himself as an Honest and Worthy Brother.

Given under our hands and Seal of our Lodge in Stamford the 11th day of May 1803 and of Masonry 5803.

Nath<sup>n</sup>. Linley Secy.

Hugh Fox	Master
Wm. Ryan	Senr. Warden
John Murray	Junr. Warden

Along the left side of the certificate is the following:—

Admitted on the 12th day of May 1800.

Declared off on the 11th day of May 1803.

Sold by Br. O'Connor No. 21, Essex Street, Dublin.

MEMBERSHIP JEWEL, St. Mark's Lodge, Glasgow, formerly the property of, and worn by, the fourth Duke of Athol. Grand Master of the Antients 1775-81, and of Scotland 1778-9.

JEWEL, silver-gilt, pierced, similar to the one illustrated at *A.Q.C.* xxiv., 149.

Small square BOX LID, with Craft and R.A. emblems, made of some composition, or perhaps Gavin Wilson's 'hardened and polished leather.' (See *A.Q.C.* xxv., 258.)

STEREOSCOPIC SLIDE, one of a set of three, coloured:—

Look before you leap. Lodge 9581.

No. 1. The Initiate! No. 2. The Ordeal!!

No. 3. The Obligation!!!

by A. SILVESTER, published by Chappuis, 69, Fleet Street, not dated. A humorous representation of the Hot Poker Legend

SILVER CROSS, Patriarchal, probably talismanic, as on one side are the letters found on the Magic Scroll (*A.Q.C.* xvi., 156). On the other side are the letters:—

C.C.S. S.N.D.S.M.D. M.L. V.R.S. N.S.M. IV.S.M. Q.L.I.V.B. B.

LARGE ROSE-CROIX breast JEWEL, probably French, of about the beginning of the last century, richly ornamented with garnets, sapphires, etc.

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

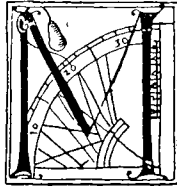
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The W.M. delivered the following Installation Address:—

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

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WORSHIPFUL PAST MASTERS AND BRETHREN,



Y first duty is to say how highly I appreciate the confidence shown in electing me to this Chair, where my best services will be at your disposal.

We meeet to-night in the shadow of a great strife, of which we hope and pray for a conclusion, so soon as it may be well.

The established custom of our Lodge calls for an address by its newly-installed Master, and, in selecting a subject upon which to speak to you, I have taken counsel from these words, which fell from one of my predecessors<sup>1</sup>: "It is natural to expect that the new W.M. should, in his opening address, urge the interest of those particular, we might almost say personal, subjects of research upon which his qualification and subsequent admission to the Lodge were based. Such a course must obviate any chance of our *Transactions* settling down into particular grooves." And I propose to tax your patience, and not despair of some measure of your approval, while I say something on the subject of MASONIC ACCOMPLISHMENT, using the latter word, not so much as signifying "something attempted, something done," but, rather, to indicate methods that may advantageously be attempted in the future, and substantial addition thereby made to what has been effected in the past.

In considering present-day Masonic research, a noticeable feature will necessarily be the diversity of thought and procedure that becomes apparent. To proceed mainly on lines of past and present contemporary History and Literature offers a course that commends itself to many; while others are attracted by studies to which the word Archæological is more applicable. Some members in high regard amongst us hold that to work rigidly in the paths mentioned affords inadequate expression to the hidden mysteries of nature and science; whilst a recent printed criticism of historical methods<sup>2</sup> loses effect because the author indicated no more profitable fields for exploration. Again, there are those who, by insisting that effort can be fruitful only in a single quarter, go far to court a reminder that Freemasonry and Egyptology are not synonymous terms. Bro. Robert Freke Gould has written: "All feet tread not in one shoe<sup>3</sup>"; and it is no doubt advantageous that

Different minds

Incline to different objects. . . . .

Such and so various are the tastes of men.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *A.Q.C.* x., 201.

<sup>2</sup> *Lodge of Research*, No. 2429, *Transactions*, 1912-13, 44-46.

<sup>3</sup> *Concise History of Freemasonry* (1903), 307.

<sup>4</sup> Akenside.

One of our Past Masters said from this chair<sup>1</sup>: "Sometimes we hear it implied that all is known that is worth learning, or that is likely to be discovered, bearing on Freemasonry. This, however, is quite a mistaken opinion"; and I would adopt and emphasize those words as my text. True it is that certain phases of Masonic research have been explored in direct fashion, perhaps so deeply as to promise little further result from such materials as we now possess; but the skilful miner does not confine his labours to sinking a vertical shaft, and then rest content with what he finds in such a limited area. By driving adits and running cross-cuts, he lays open new ground; and it is in these lateral workings that he proves the value of his mine. And I am much mistaken if there are not to be found, in what may be termed the 'side-lights' of our Masonic history, certainly since the revival of 1717 and not seldom in earlier days, and in the by-ways of English literature of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, stores of material which will throw light, at present unattained, upon the early days and history of the Craft.

For this work I would ask the assistance of every brother connected with this Lodge. I will quote further from the same Inaugural Address<sup>2</sup>: "In the Correspondence Circle we have a vast field, from which we should be able to draw unlimited supplies. To many of these, if not to all, must come opportunities of adding to our stores of information that only require seizing, recording, and passing on. All of us, whether of the 'Inner' or 'Outer' Circle, can aid in some way"; and let me earnestly commend to you the words I have just read. It may be that we are entitled to claim from the members of the Lodge itself that each mason shall lay his stone as though the walls cannot stand except through his skill; at the same time, it is a fallacy to suppose that information and knowledge are not of value unless they have been obtained by deliberate and systematic search. I think I may assert that no inconsiderable part of what the Craft as yet possesses has been owing to fortunate accident and a happy faculty of assimilation. Let us by no means despise the day of small beginnings: a Victorian poet<sup>3</sup> told us:

A man's best things are nearest him,  
Lie close about his feet;

and I would go so far as to say that it is virtually impossible for any of us, if he care to look, to fail in finding something—it may be a passage or a sentence in a book, or a paragraph in a newspaper—that will be worth remembering and preserving.

If the sum of information we individually reach by chance could be noted, passed on to a recognised centre, and there docketed and indexed, I am persuaded that a relatively short period would suffice to accumulate a storehouse of valuable material available for the Craft. To illustrate precisely what I mean, I may be permitted to give a few instances, as specimens only of fragments that are strewn in the path of most of us, none of them devoid of interest, and nearly all of them possessing some utility.

<sup>1</sup> *A.Q.C.* xiv., 200.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid* xiv., 201.

Richard Monckton Milnes, afterwards Lord Houghton.

### THREE. FIVE. SEVEN.

It is remarkable how these numbers are found in the Anglo-Saxon period, A.D. 449-1066. The burdens to which landed property was ordinarily subject were *three*, brycg-bote, burh-bote, and fyrd; but in time of war every *five* hydes of land was obliged to maintain one soldier. The minimum qualification for ranking as a Thane was possession of *five* hydes of land, though raised at a later period in some counties. King Athelstan, so prominent in the "Old Charges," in his reign from A.D. 925-940, ennobled commerce by ordaining that a merchant who made *three* voyages oversea with his own ship and cargo should rank as a Thane; whilst the same promotion in social rank could be gained by ownership of *five* hydes of land held by a family for *three* generations in direct line. There were *seven* orders of the Clergy; a father, if in poverty, might give up his son to slavery for *seven* years, with the latter's consent; whilst the circle of knowledge, derived from Latin authors whose books were prevalent in England down to the sixteenth century, was comprised in what are known to us as the *seven* liberal arts and sciences; the *three* which occur first in our Masonic relation being called the Trivium. Bro. R. F. Gould records<sup>1</sup> that, "according to the belief of the Middle Ages, the seven sciences were virtually a number of steps leading to virtue, and finally to heaven." I have seen collected close upon one hundred significances in each of which the number *seven* was prevalent. In most parts of mediæval Christendom, as there were but *three* great Landowners, so there were but *three* great Architects—the Sovereign, the Churchman, and the Noble.<sup>2</sup>

### A STONE OF TRUE DIE AND SQUARE.

You will recognise in these words a definition found in a Craft Lecture, and also known elsewhere. A rare work, *The First and Chief Groundes of Architecture*, by Ihon Shute, Paynter and Archytecte. London, 1563,<sup>3</sup> has, "Ye shall make a foure square stone like unto a dye," and narrates the origin, or rise, of the Orders in terms so nearly approaching those of our Lectures as to suggest a sixteenth century source for passages only known to us as of much later date.

### PROFIT AND PLEASURE.

These words form part of the titles of two separate works: *Profit and Pleasure United, or the Husbandman's Magazine*. . . . By J. S. [John Smith]; London, 1684; and also of *Pleasure with Profit; Consisting of Recreations of Divers Kinds, Numerical, Geometrical, Mechanical, Statical, Astronomical, Horometrical, Cryptographical, Magnetical, Automatical, Chymical, and Historical*, by William Leybourn, Philomathes. London, 1694. The last-named, after giving the numbers, etc., of workmen employed in building the Great Pyramid of Egypt as in Anderson's *Constitutions* of 1723, further informs the reader that, "in the building of the

<sup>1</sup> *Concise History*, 208.

<sup>2</sup> [Sir] Charles Newton, *On the study of Archaeology*, 1850.

<sup>3</sup> A reprint of 1912 states that only five copies were known.

Pyramids there was expended for the maintenance of the Labourers with Radish and Onions no less than 1,800 Talents, which is reckoned to be about £470,000 sterling"; a savoury detail which one may surmise Anderson would surely have transferred to his pages had he known of it.

## CENTRE.

The following is in *Farrago, or Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*; London, 1739: under the heading of "Moral, Political, Theological, Poetical Geometry":—

A Circle is an excellent emblem of a Monarchial State: The King is in the Center (for Royal Seats are commonly in the Center of their Dominions) and diffuses his Rays of Benevolence all around to every Point in the Circumference. If the Circle be moved round the Center, every Point in the Circumference must continue its tendency to the Center; otherwise it flies off in a Tangent. So Subjects, when they once lose reciprocal affection for their Sovereign, become Political Tangents to the State; that is, Rebels.

## PRIDE AND PREJUDICE.

It is within knowledge that not long after the Union of 1813 there was often included in the address after III<sup>o</sup> OB. the now probably obsolete phrase, "It enabled you to free the soul from the dominion of pride and prejudice; [and] to look beyond the narrow limits of particular institutions, whether civil or religious." The words, "Pride and Prejudice" occur no less than three times in a single passage near the conclusion of Miss Burney's once widely-read work of fiction, *Cecilia, or Memoirs of an Heiress*, first published 1782; and, thirty years later, the same words furnished the title for Miss Jane Austen's better-known novel, *Pride and Prejudice*, not published until 1813, though actually written not later than 1796.

## THE DOWLAND MS.

As is well-known, we have this, believed to date from A.D. 1550, and to be the senior of the "Old Charges" after the Regius and Cooke MSS., only in the form of a printed copy, which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in the form of a communication from one James Dowland, under date of May 31st, 1815.<sup>1</sup> Now, during 1812 and 1813, the *Magazine* contained letters dealing with certain phrases used in English literature and conversation, from a James Dowland, giving his address as "Cuckney, Notts." The letter of May 31st, 1815, which accompanied the copy of the MS., though signed with the same name, "James Dowland," unfortunately, either was without address, or the address was omitted in the printing, and we are left in doubt, as there were, in fact, two contemporary James Dowlands; one (the above-named), who lived at Cuckney when married in 1801, and apparently until his death, in August, 1823, when he was

<sup>1</sup> "March 31st," in *Gould*, I., 73<sup>n</sup>, is incorrect.



described as "many years Steward to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst<sup>1</sup>"; the other, described (*ibid*, April, 1825), upon his death in 1825, "In his 73rd year, the Revd. James Dowland, Rector of Winterborne, Clenston, near Blandford, to which he was presented in 1795 by G. M. Pleydell, Esq., and a Magistrate for that county." The circumstance of the Cuckney Dowland having been a previous contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine* seems to point to him as the owner in 1815 of the original "long roll of parchment . . . which not long since came into my possession," but hope of its discovery may well stimulate inquiry in each locality.

These unconnected memoranda are introduced solely as samples of matter, in no sense, of course, decisive, but still suggestive as to sources and appropriations, and as furnishing hints for further development: which, gathered, preserved, sorted out, and rendered accessible by an index, could hardly fail to be of permanent value. For this purpose it ought not to be beyond our power to set up something in the nature of an Exchange or Clearing House, where the fairly simple processes required could be carried out. To such a quarter application could be made by those requiring information or data, with constantly increasing certainty that they would be furnished to them in response.

I appeal to all who are present, and to those whose perusal these words may be privileged to gain hereafter, to accord their earnest and thoughtful help; bearing in mind that desultory as well as systematic work is productive of result; and that for practical purposes it matters nothing that fragments should have first come together by accident, so long as they find place and use in the intended structure. In the stately language of Sir Francis Bacon, "Out of Monuments, Names, Words, Proverbs, Traditions, Private Records and Evidences, Fragments of Stones, Passages of Books, and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the Deluge of Time."

One other word. Whilst taking a part, which may seem smaller and less important to ourselves than to our fellows, in the purpose for which this Association was formed, now exactly thirty years ago, and well defined by its Founders as "the study of the History, Symbols and Legends of Freemasonry," each one of us should surely experience a satisfaction akin to pride in affording his personal aid to the objects sought to be achieved by Quatuor Coronati Lodge—the acknowledged centre of intellectual activity in our Masonic Craft.

Brethren, I greet you well.

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At the subsequent banquet, Bro. EDWARD ARMITAGE, I.P.M., proposed "The Toast of the Worshipful Master":—

W.M. AND BRETHREN,

I esteem it a great privilege that it falls to my lot to propose to you the toast of our Worshipful Master. Frankly, I feel that I lack the words to do justice to it, but I will do my best.

<sup>1</sup> The obituary notice in *Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1823, has "James Dowling," but its context, and place as "Dowland" in list of names at end of the volume, leave no doubt as to identity.

Our Master comes of an old Leicestershire family and was born in Ashby de la Zouch on the 6th October, 1847: and educated at the Ashby Grammar School. In 1869 he was admitted a Solicitor, and, after some two years as Managing Clerk with the late Mr. Samuel Leech, of Derby, an exceedingly well-known practitioner, Bro. Hextall practised on his own account for the next ten years in Derby, where the skill and thoroughness of his work caused his services to be in great demand, more especially as an advocate.

The esteem in which Bro. Hextall was held in Derby is best shown by the fact that on the extension of the Borough in 1877 he was returned at the head of the poll at the General Municipal Election, and for a Ward, too, which had never returned a candidate of Bro. Hextall's political complexion before; and in the following year his place was felt to be so secure that his re-election was unopposed.

In 1882, at the age of 35, Bro. Hextall, seeking for fresh worlds to conquer, applied to be struck off the roll of Solicitors for the purpose of being called to the Bar. In January, 1884, he passed the final examination, incidentally winning a Common Law Lecturer's prize, and then joined the Midland Circuit, so that his Derby friends still saw him constantly among them for the next twenty years or so.

At the General Election in 1885 he was strongly pressed to offer himself as Parliamentary Candidate for the Borough of Derby. He did so, and increased the poll for his side by no less than 150 per cent., but this was not sufficient against two such doughty opponents as Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Sir (then Mr.) Thomas Roe. In 1892 local friends again persuaded him to stand, but, though once more increasing the poll for his party, it was not enough to win.

So we find him, very thorough, a glutton for work, winning the esteem of those with whom he came in touch, and having the pluck to fight a losing battle, and fight it well. Add to this a keen knowledge and love of books, due perhaps in measure to early surroundings, for his father was for thirty years a printer and bookseller in Ashby de la Zouch, and publisher during that time of many valuable Leicestershire topographical Works.

Now to turn to Masonry.

Bro. Hextall was initiated in 1873 in the Hartington Lodge No. 1085, Derby, and became Master of his Mother Lodge in 1880.

He joined the Lodge of Repose No. 802, Derby, in 1876, where he was an active worker for some years, though perhaps it may seem inappropriate to talk of active work in connection with a Lodge of Repose.

In 1881 he was appointed Senior Grand Warden of the Province of Derbyshire. In 1882, on his leaving Derby, his Masonic friends there presented him with a valuable P.P.S.G. Warden's jewel, and an illuminated address signed by some 100 of the Brethren.

In 1889 he joined the United Northern Counties Lodge No. 2128, in London, and after serving as Treasurer, Junior Warden and Senior Warden, became Master in 1896; while for the past sixteen years he has each year been re-appointed as Director of Ceremonies.

In 1904 he joined the Correspondence Circle of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge.

In 1907 he was elected Honorary Member of the Lodge of Research No. 2429, in Leicester.

In 1909 he was elected a Member of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge.

Bro. Hextall has served as Steward, and is Life Governor, of each of the three central Masonic Charities.

He took the Mark degree in 1882, in the Derby Lodge No. 302, just before he left Derby, but with this exception he has confined his energies to the Craft, and our *Transactions* are perhaps the richer for his singleness of aim.

Bro. Hextall's first contribution to Masonic Literature took the shape of an address on *Craft Ritual* to the United Northern Counties Lodge on October 7th, 1902; *Uniformity of Ritual and Practical points of Working* forming the text. Broad principles and minute detail alike find a place, and come with authority from one who had then seen nearly thirty years of active Masonic work. In 1910 Bro. Hextall gave a fresh address on *Uniformity of Craft Ritual* before the Essex Masters Lodge No. 3256, and this was reprinted for them in pamphlet form.

In 1904 Bro. Hextall's paper on *The Hiramic Legend and the Ashmolean Theory* was read before the Lodge of Research in Leicester. It deals at length with a Masonic theory that the Legend of the third degree may be attributed to "A political and historical reference to the violent death of King Charles I." It sounds romantic and far fetched, does it not? but there is more in it than meets the eye; and it may well be that further light will be thrown on it by a more complete examination of the enormous increase of Masonic degrees in France, coupled with an apparent stagnation of Craft Masonry in England during the stirring Jacobite times before the middle of the eighteenth century. In this connection I should mention the ingenious explanation attempted in Bro. Hextall's note in our *Transactions* for 1913 of the origin of the name "Lord Harnouester" as applied to Lord Derwentwater, Grand Master in France from 1736 to 1738, and a staunch adherent of the Stuarts.

In our *Transactions* for 1906 you will find Bro. Hextall's account of what is known of the curious little Welsh fraternity of *Sea Serjeants*.

Our *Transactions* for 1908 contain his paper on *A Masonic Pantomime and some other Plays*. It would be hard to do justice to the labour expended on this paper, or to the interest of the result.

Next I want to note three papers (1) *The Man of Taste, a Satire of 1733*, which appeared in our *Transactions* in 1908; (2) *William Hogarth and Freemasonry*, and (3) *A Masonic Triad—Preston-Hutchinson-Oliver*; the last two papers appearing in the *Transactions* of the Lodge of Research, Leicester, in 1909 and 1912 respectively. The eighteenth century would seem to have much the same charm for our W.M. that it has for Austin Dobson. The character sketches of Bramston, Hogarth, Preston, Hutchinson, Oliver, and a host more with whom one or other was associated, give that personal touch which introduces one to the man himself. The Masonic activities of one and all are deftly woven into the sketch.

In our *Transactions* for 1910 we find his most interesting paper on *The Special Lodge of Promulgation, 1809-1811*, giving us full particulars of its formation, its aims, and what it accomplished.

In 1912 Bro. Hextall gave us that masterpiece of close reasoning on *The Old Landmarks of the Craft*. Now I am not going to express any opinion on that much debated subject. I will only say that I think Bro. James Anderson, whose veracity and accuracy are beyond question—*dubious*, showed a profound knowledge of human nature in introducing the phrase into the *Book of Constitutions*. To me,

the Old Landmarks of the Craft are just as real as the Old Landmarks of the British Constitution, and just as impossible to set out in black and white.

This year we have had the paper on *Some Old Time Clubs and Societies*. Very little in its wording about actual Freemasons, but giving us a wonderful insight into the sort of folk our Brethren of the eighteenth century were. Bro. Hextall's hand has lost none of its cunning, and we are indeed his debtors. His face is well known at the Summer Outings of the Lodge, and the descriptions in our *Transactions* of the visit to Cambridge and Wisbech in 1909, and to Chichester in 1910, are from his pen.

Our W.M.'s Inaugural Address to-night has given us an insight into his method of making the wheels go round. We are not all skilful miners with a knowledge of where to drive adits and run cross-cuts to the best advantage. But skill comes with practice, and he has given us valuable practical hints. Collect and Note for Classification and future use. Those are the essentials. He might have told us, too, from his own experience, I am sure, of the keen sport there is in following up clues, however shadowy, even though in nine cases out of ten they lead you nowhere in the direction you want to go. That is where the so-called luck comes in! If unsuccessful, your candid friend will say, "My dear fellow, anyone with a grain of common sense could have told you you were wasting your time in looking there"; while if you chance to find a pocket of rich ore, you will hear, "What a lucky find! How on earth did you manage to drop across it?" It's all part of the game of "Masonic Accomplishment," as our W.M. calls it, and it's a game well worth playing for its own sake, without having undue regard to tangible results.

I must not forget to mention a paper, too, on *Some Fugitive Masonic Verse*, which appears in the *Transactions* of the Lodge of Research for 1907. Here we find a most interesting note on the Rev. Samuel Oliver, Head Master of Lutterworth School, and father of the Masonic writer, Dr. George Oliver, who was initiated in St. John's Lodge, Leicester, in 1797, and is said to have been a regular attendant, and to have walked the 13 miles each way on every Lodge night; also, that for a whole year he wrote an original song for every meeting of his Mother Lodge, and an additional one for the Installation Meeting. He appears to have wooed the Muse to some purpose during his 26 miles' tramp! Bro. Hextall's enthusiasm does not run riot in his appreciation of the quality of Masonic verse in general, but there are some lines by an unknown author which appealed to me, and which I should like to quote:—

"Build that these walls, to future generations,  
Your strength, your skill, your faithfulness may tell;  
That all may say, as storms and centuries test them,  
'The men of old built well! built well!'  
Thus ever speaks the Master Builder to us,  
Where'er our task, our journey-work may be,  
Whate'er the toil, the season, or the structure,  
'Build well! build well! build worthily!'<sup>1</sup>"

Appropriate words, Brethren, for the present occasion, are they not? But why say more? "Good wine needs no bush," and all lovers of old port are well aware that the vintage of 1847 has seldom been equalled and never excelled.

<sup>1</sup> Printed with *The Minerva Lodge, No. 250, Hull*, by Bro. M. C. Peck, 1884.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.



**SONS OF THE PHŒNIX.**—At the meeting in June, I exhibited (see *ante*, p. 95) a jewel of the “Oxley Lodge, O.G.O.,” which I was unable at that time to identify. I have now ascertained that the jewel belongs to the Original Order of Total Abstinent Sons of the Phœnix. This organisation had many Lodges, some of which formed independent branches of the Society. The Oxley Lodge is not now in existence, but the main organisation is still represented by the Amalgamated Order of Total Abstinent Sons of the Phœnix, a registered Friendly Society. The jewel which was exhibited had been presented to Wm. Haynes for his services as Treasurer and P.C.N. The last three letters indicate “Past Chief Noble.” The jewel was made by Collingridge, of Clerkenwell Road, London.

W.J.S.

**Masonic Cypher.**—On page 151 *ante*, I gave some particulars of a gold Token with an inscription in Cypher, and I asked if any brother could furnish a translation. Unfortunately the photographs from which the illustrations were made were very indistinct, and I have therefore had reproductions made of



hand drawings in which the detail is more clearly shewn.

W.J.S.

**High Excellent.**—The Minute Book of the Mount Moriah Lodge No. 34, constituted by the Grand Lodge of the Antients, contains references from 1788 onwards to “Excellent, high Excellent and Mark Masons.” To what extent these three degrees were necessary as preliminaries to the Royal Arch is not made clear, but it is evident that the Excellent and High Excellent were considered prerequisites for the Mark, as in a Minute of April, 1788, it is particularly explained that one candidate who was made a Mark Mason was “Ex. and high Ex. before.” There were twelve candidates at this meeting, but not one was a member of the Lodge. Their marks are registered. Similar entries have been found in the Minutes of other Antient Lodges at about the same period and it may perhaps be assumed that High Excellent was identical with the better known Super Excellent Degree. It has, however, been suggested that the High Excellent was one of Finch’s degrees. Was Finch working in London so early as 1788?

W.J.S.



**F.E.R.T.**—According to the statutes of the United Orders of the Temple and St. John of Jerusalem, &c., the standard of St. John is described as “Gules, on a Cross Argent, the Agnus Dei, with the letters F.E.R.T.”

These letters are the initials of the words of the motto *Fortitudine Ejus Rhodum tenuit*—By his courage he held Rhodes. I suppose it refers to the gallant defence by the Grand Master in 1522, when, however, the island was surrendered, although the garrison were permitted to depart with the honours of war.

I have a cutting from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 4th, 1901, which refers to this motto in connection with the Italian Order of the Annunziata. This reference to that Order reads: “Traditionally it dates from Charles III. of Savoy and 1518, when it replaced the Order of the Necklace, which had been instituted in 1355. Once it was essentially feudal, and a satisfactory number of quarterings were indispensable for a recipient. It is remarkable still for a legend which nobody can quite make out. It bears the letters F.E.R.T. These have been taken to mean: *Frappez, Entrez, Rompez Tout*, which, to the modern mind, is rather suggestive of a police raid on a West End club. Another interpretation is: *Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit*—an allusion to the exploits of Amadeus V. against the Turks at the siege of Rhodes. Unfortunately for this latter interpretation, the legend appears on the coinage of Louis of Savoy in 1301, and on that of Thomas in 1233.”

Another authority gives the credit of founding the Order of the Annunciation to Amadeus, Count of Savoy in 1392.

GORDON P. G. HILLS.

**The Early Grand Encampment of Ireland.**—The date of the extinction of the Early Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, the earliest body of Masonic Knights Templar of which we have accurate knowledge, is unknown. This is much to be regretted, so, also, but to a much greater extent, is the disappearance of their minute books. The following certificate would rather tend to show that it was not in existence in 1833—three years before the Irish Grand Encampment now in existence under another name was formed:—

We do hereby Certify that Brother Michael Molony is a Reg. M.M. in Lodge No. 245 and under the Sanction of E.G.En. No. 15.

In the City of Dublin this 31 day of July 1833.

(Sign<sup>d</sup>)

G. DAVIS, W.M.

W. JONES, S.W.

JOHN O'REILLY, J.W.

EDW. CARR, Sec<sup>y</sup>.

It is to be noted that the Lodge was not under the sanction of the E.G.En., but of the Early Grand Encampment No. 15. This Encampment was not one of the Encampments which met in 1836 to form the present supreme body. In 1833 Early Grand Encampment No. 25 proposed the formation of a general body of Knights Templar to be placed under a nobleman as Grand Master. This suggestion, although not at the time acted upon, would show that the influence of the Early Grand Encampment had ceased. It is highly probable that its moribund condition in 1826 was the reason why it resigned its jurisdiction over the Scottish Encampments. This was its last act of which any record is at present known.

CHARLES A. CAMERON,

Deputy Grand Master, Irish Knights Templar.

Dublin, 10th October, 1914.

**Catnach's Masonic Hymn.**—The above, consisting of thirteen four-line verses, was printed in full at *A.Q.C.* vii., 84-5 (1894), where the late Bro. Speth referred to it as to the best of his belief unknown to Masonic students. At page 191 of the same volume, the late Bro. John Yarker stated that he remembered purchasing a copy when about 15 years of age, that it was then (*circa* 1848) well-known to Freemasons, that he believed it was of Irish origin, and dated early on into the eighteenth century, and that O'Brien was in the habit of presenting a copy to his friends with the remark that it was the key which would unlock the Pyramids of Egypt. A marked similarity may be noticed between the substance of the two concluding verses as printed in *A.Q.C.* and those ending the song which commences—

We Brethren, Free Masons, let's mark the great Name.

and is included in the Irish *New Book of Constitutions*, published in Dublin in 1751 by Edward Spratt, Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Ireland; in Laurence Dermott's *Ahiman Rezon*, London, 1756; and in *The Complete Free Mason, or Multa Paucis for Lovers of Secrets*, London, no date, but attributed to 1764; as well as in some later works, its last appearance therein, so far as I am aware, being in 1828.

For purpose of comparison the verses are given:—

CATNACH'S MASONIC HYMN.

Often against the Turks and Infidels we fight,  
To let the wandering world know we're in the right,  
For in heaven there's a lodge, and St. Peter keeps the door,  
And none can enter in but those that are pure.

St. Peter he opened and we entered in,  
Into the holy rest secure which is free from all sin,  
St. Peter he opened and so we entered there,  
And the glory of the           <sup>1</sup> no man can compare.

SPRATT'S *New Book of Constitutions*, &c.

Let's lead a good Life whilst Power we have,  
And when our Bodies are laid in the Grave,  
We hope with good Conscience to Heav'n we climb,  
And give Peter the Pass-word, the Token, and Sign.  
Saint Peter he opens, and so we pass in  
To a Place that's prepar'd for all those free from Sin;  
To that heav'nly Lodge which is tyl'd most secure.  
A Place that's prepar'd for all Masons that's pure.

Bro. Yarker gave no reasons for his conclusions as to the origin and date of the song, but the above seems to point to their probable correctness. In his *Masonic Facts and Fictions* (1887), 97, the late Bro. Henry Sadler wrote of *Ahiman Rezon*: "This book bears a striking resemblance to Spratt's *Irish Constitutions*, 1751, from which the greater part of it is undoubtedly copied; the regulations being for the most part identical both in arrangement and substance, as are also the songs at the end of the book."

The "O'Brien" mentioned in Bro. Yarker's note was Henry O'Brien, the author of *The Round Towers of Ireland: or the Mysteries of Freemasonry, of Sabaism, and of Budhism, for the first time unveiled*, London, 1834, in which work two verses (not those quoted above) from the "Catnach Hymn" were introduced as a heading to the final chapter. Much about O'Brien and his *Round Towers* is in *The Maclise Portrait Gallery*, edited by William Bates, London (1883), 325-329.

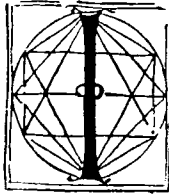
I have a street-ballad 'flimsy' containing eleven of the thirteen "Catnach" verses, apparently printed 1850-1860.

W. B. HEXTALL.

<sup>1</sup>The *A.Q.C.* copy was with all errors of the original, including the omission of a word in the last line.

## OBITUARY.

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It is with great regret that the death of the following Brethren is announced:—

**James Thomas Herbert Baily**, of 35-39, Maddox Street, London, W., on 19th November, 1914. For many years he had been the Editor of the *Connoisseur*. He belonged to the Urban Lodge No. 1196, and joined our Correspondence Circle in November, 1912.

**William Thomas Ball**, Harbledown, The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent, in July, 1914, P.M. of the Salisbury Lodge No. 435, L.R., and P.Z. of the John Hervey Chapter No. 1260. He joined the Correspondence Circle in November, 1893.

**Howard J. Collins**, of the General Hospital, Birmingham, on 17th October, 1914. Bro. Collins was a well known and highly respected Mason in his Province, holding the rank of P.Prov.G.W. in the Craft and P.Prov.G.J. in the R.A. He had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since January, 1894.

**John William Davies**, of The Raymonds, Canewdon, Rochford, Essex, a member of the Zetland Lodge No. 511, and of our Correspondence Circle from May, 1902.

**Robert P. Foreman**, of Moorside, Nuns Moor, Fenham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in September, 1914. P.M. Northern Counties Lodge No. 406 and also a member of De Sussex Chapter No. 406. He joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1913.

**Horatio Alfred King, M.P.S.**, 38, Exchange Street, Norwich, a Past Master of the Social Lodge No. 93, Prov.G.Treasurer of Norfolk and Companion of the Cabbell Chapter No. 807. He was elected a member of the Correspondence Circle in March, 1904.

**The Rev. John Thomas Lawrence, M.A.**, of St. Peter's Vicarage, Accrington, Lancashire, on 7th October, 1914, after four weeks' illness, following a very serious operation. Bro. Lawrence was born in Leeds on 24th March, 1859, was educated at Malvern and Merton (Oxford), whence he graduated M.A. in 1886, having in the meantime been ordained by the Bishop of Oxford. He served for two years as Curate of Stoke Newington and then received an appointment in India as Secretary of the S.P.C.K. and Chaplain of the Military Orphanage, at Madras. While there he was initiated into Freemasonry in the Pitt Macdonald Lodge No. 1198, in 1889. Later he joined the Lodge of Universal Charity No. 273, Madras, and became its Master in 1893. In 1897 he was appointed District Grand Warden. On his return to England he joined the Anchor and Hope Lodge No. 37, Bolton, and the Abbey Lodge No. 2529, Whalley. In 1902 he was Prov.G.Chaplain of East Lancashire, and in 1910 Assistant Grand Chaplain of England. He was exalted to the R.A. in Pitt Macdonald Chapter No. 1198, Madras, in 1891, was

installed Z. in 1896, and Dis.G.Soj. of Madras in 1897. Our brother also took an active interest in other Masonic degrees. He was popular as a Masonic writer, his first work of this nature being in connection with the *Indian Masonic Review*, of which he was editor from 1895 to 1899. He was a frequent contributor to the pages of the London *Freemason*, and among his best known writings in book form were *Masonic Jurisprudence*, 1908 (with a second edition in 1912); *Sidelights on Freemasonry*; *Byways of Freemasonry*; *The Perfect Ashlar*; *The Keystone*; as well as hand-books for the guidance of the various officers of a Lodge. Bro. Lawrence was originally elected to our Correspondence Circle in 1893, and was for a time our Local Secretary for India.

**Lieut. George Samuel Burlington Reid**, of Rocklands, Waverley, Cape Colony, in July, 1914. This brother was a member of the Rocky Park Lodge No. 2252 and the Apex Chapter No. 2252. He joined our Correspondence Circle in May, 1902.

**Thomas Rowbotham**, Netherton House, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield, on 13th October, 1914, at the age of 65. He was initiated in the Wentworth Lodge No. 1239 and became W.M. in 1896. He was also a member of the R.A. degree, having been exalted in Paradise Chapter No. 139. Bro. Rowbotham belonged to many other degrees in Sheffield. He took an active interest in antiquarian and educational matters; and was a liberal supporter of the Masonic charities. His election to our Correspondence Circle took place in November, 1901.

**J. R. D. Schoales**, 33, Catherine Street, Liverpool, P.M. St. George's Lodge of Harmony No. 32; P.Z. Jerusalem Chapter No. 32, and a member of our Correspondence Circle from November, 1908. He died in October, 1914.

**Charles Henry Watson**, 97, Hopton Road, Streatham, London, S.W., on 23rd August, 1914. He was a member of the Queen's Westminster Lodge No. 2021; and he joined the Correspondence Circle of this Lodge in October, 1907.

**Julius Adolph Witthaus**, 37, Lime Street, London, E.C., who joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1907. He belonged also to the Lodge of Tranquillity No. 185, the Jerusalem Chapter No. 185, and held the distinction of L.R.

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## ERRATA.

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My attention has been called to a singular misprint which occurs in the Address delivered by me at my Installation as W.M. of No. 2076, in 1887, and will be found in *A.Q.C.* i., 70, where a quotation from the *Tatler* is erroneously given under the date of May 2nd, 1760, instead of May 2nd, 1710. The same mistake occurs in my recently published *Collected Essays*, p. 120, in last paragraph. The correct date, however, is given in my *Concise History of Freemasonry*, p. 198.

R. F. GOULD.

*A.Q.C.* xxvii., page 31, line 10 from bottom: *For* Sir Walkin, *read* Sir Watkin.

# Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, London.

## PUBLICATIONS.

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Vol. XXIII., 1910. Dr. Anderson of the "Constitutions," *Alfred F. Robbins*; The Special Lodge of Promulgation, 1809-1811, *W. B. Hextall*; The Phoenix Lodge, No. 173, 1785-1909, A Review, *W. Wonnacott*; King Edward VII., *W. J. Hughan*; "Magister—Mathesios," *Sydney T. Klein*; A Chapter from the early History of the Royal Naval Lodge, No. 59, *Canon J. W. Horsley*; The Craft and its Orphans in the Eighteenth Century, *Dr. Chetwode Crawley*; "Ahiman Rezon," *Rev. M. Rosenbaum*; Summer Outing—Chichester, *W. B. Hextall*; Some Notes on the Tracing Boards of the Lodge of Union, No. 38, *O. N. Wyatt*; The Lodge of Reconciliation, 1813-1816, *W. Wonnacott*; The Engraved List of Lodges, 1747, *W. J. Hughan*; Masonic Blue, *Dr. Chetwode Crawley*; &c.

Vol. XXIV., 1911. Adoptive Masonry and the Order of the Mopses, *E. L. Hawkins*; Two Corner Stones Laid in the Olden Time, *Dr. Chetwode Crawley*; The Minute Book of the Aitchison's Haven Lodge, 1598-1764, *R. E. Wallace-James*; The Old Charges and The Papal Bulls, *Dr. Chetwode Crawley*; In Memoriam—W. M. Bywater, *W. B. Hextall*; The Good Samaritans or Ark Masons in Politics, with a Note on some of their Members, *J. C. Brookhouse*; In Memoriam—Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, *Edward Macbean*; Daniel O'Connell and Irish Freemasonry, *Dr. Chetwode Crawley*; Summer Outing—Wells and Glastonbury, *Francis R. Taylor*; In Memoriam—William James Hughan, *Henry Sadler*; The Landmarks, *Azel J. A. Poignant*; The "Charta Transmissionis" of Larmenius, *F. J. W. Crowe*; Some Notes on various Gnostic Sects, and their possible influence on Freemasonry, *Dr. D. F. de l' Hoste Ranking*; Andrew Bell, of the Encyclopædia Britannica, *A. M. Mackay*; "Ancient York Masons" in British America, *James Vroom*; The Earliest Baldwin K.T. Certificate, *J. E. S. Tuckett*; &c.

Vol. XXV., 1912. The Jerusalem Sols, and some other London Societies of the Eighteenth Century, *F. W. Lervander*; The English Provincial Grand Lodge of the Austrian Netherlands, and its Grand Master, the Marquis de Gages, *Count Goblet D'Alviella*; The Charter of Larmenius, *John Yarker*; The Papal Bulls and Freemasonry in Belgium, *Count Goblet D'Alviella*; The Old Landmarks of the Craft, *W. B. Hextall*; Notes on some Masonic Personalities at the end of the Eighteenth Century, *Gordon P. G. Hills*; The Lodge at the Goose and Gridiron, a Review, *W. Wonnacott*; Dr. Richard Rawlinson and the Masonic Entries in Elias Ashmole's Diary, *J. E. S. Tuckett*; Gavin Wilson, *A. M. Mackay*; The Real Personality, or Transcendental Ego, *S. T. Klein*; Summer Outing—Newcastle, Hexham and The Roman Wall, *F. R. Taylor*; &c.

Vol. XXVI., 1913. The Evolution of Masonic Ritual, *E. L. Hawkins*; 'The Lord Harnouester' of 1736-8, *W. B. Hextall*; An 'Apollonian' Summons, *J. E. S. Tuckett*; The Templar Legends in Freemasonry, *Dr. Chetwode Crawley*; Some Further Light on J. Morgan of the Phoenix Britannicus, *J. E. S. Tuckett*; In Memoriam—Edward Lovell Hawkins, *E. H. Dring*; Notes on the Rainsford Papers in the British Museum, *Gordon P. G. Hills*; A Short Sketch of the Rise and Progress of Irish Freemasonry, *J. H. Edge*; Summer Outing—East Sussex, *Francis R. Taylor*; Some Historical Episodes in Irish Freemasonry, 1790-1830, *Henry F. Berry*; Bro. Mozart and some of his Masonic Friends, *Herbert Bradley*; &c.

Vol. XXVII., 1914. The Free Carpenters, *Fred. J. W. Crowe*; Church of the Santi Quattro Coronati, Rome, *Dr. S. Russell Forbes*; Some Old-time Clubs and Societies, *W. B. Hextall*; The Order and Regulations for the Company of Masons of the City of London in the Year 1481 and the Feast of the Quatuor Coronati, *Edward Conder*; Napoleon I. and Freemasonry, *J. E. S. Tuckett*; The Masonic Certificates of Robert Partridge, *Hamon le Strange*; Summer Outing—Monmouthshire, *F. W. Le Tall*; The Legend of the SS. Quatuor Coronati, *Dr. Chetwode Crawley*; The Story of the Craft as told in "The Gentleman's Magazine," 1731 to 1820, *Fred. Armitage*; Nicolas Perseval and La Triple Union, *J. E. S. Tuckett*; &c.

## MASONIC REPRINTS.

Of these Masonic Reprints, consisting mainly of exquisite facsimiles, a few copies in each case of the following volumes are still in stock. Vols. I, II., III., IV., V. and VIII. are out of print.

### QUATUOR CORONATORUM ANTIGRAPHA.

Vol. I. (*out of print*) contains:—

- Facsimile and Transcript of the "Masonic Poem" MS.** Bib. Reg. 17 A. 1. (*British Museum*). This MS. is the earliest document (circa 1390) in existence, in any tongue, relating to Freemasonry. It was first published in 1840 by J. Orchard Halliwell with a facsimile of four lines, and again in 1844 with a facsimile of the first page. This was at once translated into several languages, causing great interest throughout the Craft.
- Facsimile and Transcript of "Urbanitatis"** Cott. MS., Caligula A. II., fol. 88. (*British Museum*).
- Facsimile and Transcript from "Instructions for a Parish Priest,"** Cott. MS., Claudius A. II., fol. 127. (*British Museum*). These two old MSS. contain passages identical with some of those which appear in the "Poem."
- "The Plain Dealer,"** No. 51, Monday, September 14th. 1724. An article on the Freemasons, concluding with the celebrated letters on the "Gormogons." This is reproduced from the copy presented to the Lodge by Bro. Ramsden Riley. Portions of the article were printed in "The Grand Mystery," 2nd edition, 1725.
- "An Ode to the Grand Khaibar,"** 1726. This reproduction is also made from the copy in the Lodge Library, presented by Bro. T. B. Whytehead, no other copy being known to exist. The Khaibarites were apparently a somewhat similar Society to the Gormogons, and were equally the rivals of the Freemasons.
- "A Defence of Masonry."** The Free Mason's Pocket Companion, 2nd edition, 1738. (*Grand Lodge of England Library*).
- "Brother Euclid's Letter to the Author."** The New Book of Constitutions, . . . by James Anderson, D.D., London, . . . 1738. (*Grand Lodge of England Library*).
- A Commentary** on the "Masonic Poem," "Urbanitatis," and "Instructions for a Parish Priest," by Bro. R. F. Gould.
- Maps and Glossary.**

In Vols. II. to VI. is reproduced a series of the MS. Constitutions or "Old Charges," which fully represents the various "families" into which all known copies of these interesting documents have been classified by Dr. Begemann.

Vol. II. (*out of print*) contains:—

- Facsimile and Transcript of the "Matthew Cooke MS."** Add. MS., 23198 (*British Museum*), with Commentary thereon by Bro. G. W. Speth. This MS. is believed to have been written about the beginning of the 15th century. It is next in point of date to the "Regius MS." (Masonic Poem) published in Vol. I. and is probably equal to it in interest.
- Facsimile and Transcript of the "Lansdowne MS."** No. 98, art. 48, f. 276 b. (*British Museum*). The late Mr. Bond estimated the date of this MS. at about 1600, but as it is believed to have formed part of the collection of Lord Burghley, who died A.D. 1598, its age is probably greater.
- Facsimile and Transcript of the "Harleian MS."** No. 1942. (*British Museum*). The question of the date of this MS. is all-important and has given rise to much discussion. Mr. Bond and others ascribe it to the beginning of the 17th century, though other commentators such as Bro. Gould believe that the contents are scarcely compatible with this theory.

Vol. III. (*out of print*) contains:—

- Facsimile of the "Harleian MS."** No. 2054, fo. 22. (*British Museum*). With Introduction and Transcript. This MS. is of the 17th century and contains, besides the usual legends and laws, a curious list of payments made "to be a mason," also the Freemasons' oath in the handwriting of Randle Holme, the herald and antiquary.
- Facsimile of the "Sloane MS."** No. 3848. (*British Museum*). With Introduction and Transcript.
- Facsimile of the "Sloane MS."** No. 3323. (*British Museum*). With Introduction and Transcript. The dates of these two MSS. are 1646 and 1649 respectively.
- Facsimile of the "William Watson MS."** Roll. (*Masonic Library, Province of West Yorkshire, Leeds*). With Transcript, and Commentary by Bro. C. O. Howard. For many reasons this is one of the most interesting and important in the series of "Old Charges" which has yet been discovered. It is dated 1687, and is the only one shewing signs of derivation from the celebrated "Matthew Cooke MS."
- Facsimile (one page) of the "Cama MS."** With Introduction and Transcript. This MS. is in the possession of the Lodge, and has not before been published in any form. It supplies a link long missing between the "Grand Lodge" and "Spencer" families of these old writings.

Vol. IV. (*out of print*) contains:—

- Facsimile of the "Grand Lodge No. 1, MS."** Roll. (*Grand Lodge Library*). With Introduction and Transcript. This Roll is dated 25th December, 1583, is the oldest one extant with a date attached, presumably the third or fourth oldest known, and its text is of especial value, inasmuch that in Dr. Begemann's classification it gives its name to the most important family of these documents and to the most important branch of that family.
- Facsimile of the "Grand Lodge No. 2, MS."** Roll. (*Grand Lodge Library*). With Introduction and Transcript. The great value of this MS. apart from its beauty, lies in the fact that it corroborates the text of the Harleian 1942 MS. (see Vol. II.), whose authority has been severely called in question by some students.
- Facsimile of the "Buchanan MS."** Roll. (*Grand Lodge Library*). With Introduction and Transcript. This MS. has once before been printed (in Gould's "History.") Its date would presumably be about 1670.
- Facsimile of "The Beginning and First Foundation of the Most Worthy Craft of Masonry . . . Printed for Mrs. Dodd . . . 1739."** With Introduction. This print is so rare that in addition to the copy in the Library of Grand Lodge, from which our facsimile is taken, only two others are known to exist, and both of these are in the U.S.A.
- Facsimile (two pages) of the "Harris No. 2 MS."** (*Bound up with a copy of the "Freemasons' Calendar for 1781," in the British Museum, Ephemerides, pp. 2493, ga.*) With Introduction and Transcript. Although of so late a date the additions to the ordinary text presented by this version are of great interest and curiosity.



Vol. V. (*out of print*), contains:—

**Facsimile and Transcript of the Scarborough MS. Roll of the Constitutions.** This MS. dates previous to 1705, and bears a beautifully coloured coat of the Masons' Arms, besides a valuable endorsement of Makings in the year 1705. It is in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and was kindly entrusted to us by the Grand Master for the purpose of reproduction.

**Facsimile and Transcript of the Phillippo No. 1 MS.** A beautiful MS. in two colours of the 17th century.

**Facsimile (partial) and Transcript of the Phillippo No. II. MS.** Very similar to the above.

**Facsimile (partial) and Transcript of the Phillippo No. III. MS.** Early 18th century, and has never been published in any form. The above three MSS. are now in the possession of the Rev. J. E. A. Fenwick, Cheltenham.

Vol. VI., price £1 1s., contains:—

**Facsimile of the so-called Inigo Jones MS.,** formerly in the library of our late Bro. Woodford, and now in the collection of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire. It is a specially beautiful MS., rubricated throughout, and has a curious frontispiece, signed Inigo Jones, and dated 1607.

**Facsimile of the Wood MS.** This is dated 1610, which is undoubtedly authentic. A beautifully written and rubricated MS. with marginal references, and a copious index, the latter being a unique feature in this class of documents "Newly Translated by J. Whytestones for John Sargensonne, 1610." It was formerly in the library of the late Bro. A. F. A. Woodford, and is now the property of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire.

**Facsimile and Transcript of the Lechmere MS.,** 17th century, undated, the property of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire.

Vol. VII., (nearly exhausted), price £1 1s., contains:—

A photo-lithographic facsimile of "**The New Book of Constitutions,**" by Dr. Anderson, 1738, with an introduction by Bro. W. J. Hughan, P.G.D. This is one of the rarest, and to the student one of the most important books in the whole range of Masonic literature, giving as it does, the earliest account of the first twenty-one years of the Grand Lodge of England. Our facsimile is taken from the copy in the library of the late Bro. J. E. Le Feuvre, who kindly lent it for the purpose, and is an exact reproduction, and not a mere imitation in old-faced type.

Vol. VIII. (*out of print*.) **Masonic Certificates,** being Notes and Illustrations (thirteen plates) descriptive of those Engraved Documents of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of England, from the Earliest to the Present Time, by J. Ramsden Riley, I.M., etc.

Vol. IX., price £1 1s. (nearly exhausted), contains the full text of a valuable and hitherto unedited MS. in the British Museum:—

"**The Book of the Fundamental Constitutions and Orders of the Philo Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas, London, 1725-1727,**" twenty-two pages of facsimile, and a treatise on the history and Masonic importance of this Society from the pen of Bro. W. H. Rylands, F.S.A., P.A.G.D.C., Past Master. A point of great importance is that we have in this MS. the first evidence of three separate degrees in Freemasonry, and a glimpse of the way in which Freemasonry was carried on only a few years after the foundation of the Grand Lodge by brethren imbued with the methods in vogue immediately before that event. The Society, as its name implies, was composed of musicians and lovers of music who were at the same time Freemasons, and although it was not a Lodge recognised by the Grand Lodge of England, it carried on Masonic work, apparently by the inherent right of its members, whenever they thought convenient so to do.

Vol. X., price £1 1s., contains the full text (hitherto unprinted) of the **Minutes of the Grand Lodge of England** from 1723 to 1739, together with the Lists of Lodge Members, and an Introduction and Notes by Bro. W. J. Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C. The Volume is illustrated by facsimiles of important entries, signatures of Grand Officers, etc. It is intended to continue this series by printing the Minutes of the two Grand Lodges—Moderns and Antients—down to the time of their union in 1813.

## FACSIMILES OF THE OLD CHARGES.

FOUR ROLLS, viz., Grand Lodge Nos. 1 and 2 MS., Scarborough MS., and the Buchanan MS., as above, are also published separately, without Transcript, in the original Roll form, lithographed on vegetable vellum, and stitched in exact imitation of the originals. They are enclosed in lettered leather cylinders. **Price One Guinea each.** The edition is strictly limited to 100 of each (only a few left), and each case and roll numbered and registered.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The Masonic Genius of Robert Burns, by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, drawing-room edition, extra illustrations	£0 5 0
Facsimile of the Regius MS. or Masonic Poem, circa 1390, bound in imitation of the original in the Brit. Museum	£0 12 6
Caementaria Hibernica, by Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, a collection of facsimiles of early Irish Masonic Documents, with commentaries, &c., Fasciculus I. and Fasciculus II. ( <i>out of print</i> ).	
Do., Fasciculus III., complete in itself but only a few copies available ... ..	£0 11 0
The Orientation of Temples, by Bro. W. Simpson, uniform in size to bind with the Transactions ... ..	£0 2 6
The MacNab Mas. MS., by Wm. Watson and W. J. Hughan, Reproduction and Commentary ... ..	£0 2 6
British Masonic Medals, with twelve plates of illustrations. This book is practically complete, and contains every British Masonic Medal of a commemorative character hitherto known. Each Medal is illustrated obverse and reverse, described and historically treated. The book is handsomely bound in blue cloth with gold lettering ... ..	£0 10 6
A Masonic Curriculum. A guide to a course of study in Freemasonry, by G. W. Speth ... ..	£0 1 6
Classified Catalogue of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge Library, Nos. 1 to 2247, bound up with original library slips ... ..	£0 10 6

All the above are carriage paid, at the prices quoted, and to be obtained only by application to the Secretary.

## BINDING.

Members returning their parts of the *Transactions*, Vols. I. to XXV., to the Secretary can have them half-bound, dark blue Morocco, lettered gold, for 5s. per volume. The Secretary will supply cases, as above, at 2s. 6d. per volume. For subsequent Volumes the cases will be dark blue Buckram, with similar lettering, at the same price.

## MEMBERSHIP MEDAL.

Brethren of the Outer Circle are entitled to wear a Lodge Medal, to be procured of the Secretary. Price, with ring to attach to watch guard, in bronze 4s.; in silver 5s.; silver gilt 7s. 6d.; with bar, pin and ribbon, as a breast jewel, in bronze 6s. 6d.; in silver 7s. 6d.; in silver gilt 10s. 6d.; in gold, 22 ct., £5; 18 ct., £4 4s.; all carriage paid. Brethren of the Inner Circle are informed that a special Jewel is provided for their use, silver gilt, blue and red enamel, price 31s. 6d.

December, 1914.

# Quatuor Coronati Lodge,

NO. 2076, LONDON.



## *SECRETARY:*

W. JOHN SONGHURST, *F.C.I.S.*, *P.A.G.D.C.*

## *OFFICE, LIBRARY AND READING ROOM:*

52, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

# ST. JOHN'S CARD

OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076,  
London.



**27th December, 1914.**

W. J. PARRETT, LTD., PRINTERS, MARGATE.  
1914.



## THE QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE No. 2076, LONDON,

*was warranted on the 28th November, 1884, in order*

- 1.—To provide a centre and bond of union for Masonic Students.
- 2.—To attract intelligent Masons to its meetings, in order to imbue them with a love for Masonic research.
- 3.—To submit the discoveries or conclusions of students to the judgment and criticism of their fellows by means of papers read in Lodge.
- 4.—To submit these communications and the discussions arising thereon to the general body of the Craft by publishing at proper intervals, the Transactions of the Lodge in their entirety.
- 5.—To tabulate concisely, in the printed Transactions of the Lodge, the progress of the Craft throughout the World.
- 6.—To make the English-speaking Craft acquainted with the progress of Masonic study abroad, by translations (in whole or part) of foreign works.
- 7.—To reprint scarce and valuable works on Freemasonry, and to publish Manuscripts, &c.
- 8.—To form a Masonic Library and Museum.
- 9.—To acquire permanent London premises, and open a reading-room for the members.

The membership is limited to forty, in order to prevent the Lodge becoming unwieldy.

No members are admitted without a high literary, artistic, or scientific qualification.

The annual subscription is one guinea, and the fees for initiation and joining are twenty guineas and five guineas respectively.

The funds are wholly devoted to Lodge and literary purposes, and no portion is spent in refreshment. The members usually dine together after the meetings, but at their own individual cost. Visitors, who are cordially welcome, enjoy the option of partaking—on the same terms—of a meal at the common table.

The stated meetings are the first Friday in January, March, May, and October, St. John's Day (in Harvest), and the 8th November (Feast of the Quatuor Coronati).

At every meeting an original paper is read, which is followed by a discussion.

The Transactions of the Lodge, *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, are published towards the end of April, July, and December in each year. They contain a summary of the business of the Lodge, the full text of the papers read in Lodge together with the discussions, many essays communicated by the brethren but for which no time can be found at the meetings, biographies, historical notes, reviews of Masonic publications, notes and queries, obituary, and other matter. They are profusely illustrated and handsomely printed.

The Antiquarian Reprints of the Lodge, *Quatuor Coronatorum Antigrapha*, appear at undefined intervals, and consist of facsimiles of documents of Masonic interest with commentaries or introductions by brothers well informed on the subjects treated of.

The St. John's Card is a symbolic plate, conveying a greeting to the members, and is issued on or about the 27th December of each year. It forms the frontispiece to a list of the members of the Lodge and of the Correspondence Circle with their Masonic rank and addresses, and is of uniform size with the Transactions, with which it is usually bound up as an appendix.

The Library has now been arranged in the offices at No. 52, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London where Members of both Circles may consult the books on application to the Secretary.

To the Lodge is attached an outer or

### CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.

This was inaugurated in January, 1887, and now numbers about 3500 members, comprising many of the most distinguished brethren of the Craft, such as Masonic Students and Writers, Grand Masters, Grand Secretaries, and nearly 300 Grand Lodges, Supreme Councils, Private Lodges, Libraries and other corporate bodies.

The members of our Correspondence Circle are placed on the following footing:—

- 1.—The summonses convoking the meetings are posted to them regularly. They are entitled to attend all the meetings of the Lodge whenever convenient to themselves, but, unlike the members of the Inner Circle, their attendance is not even morally obligatory. When present they are entitled to take part in the discussions on the papers read before the Lodge, and to introduce their personal friends. They are not visitors at our Lodge meetings, but rather associates of the Lodge.
- 2.—The printed Transactions of the Lodge are posted to them as issued.
- 3.—The St. John's Card is sent to them annually.
- 4.—They are, equally with the full members, entitled to subscribe for the other publications of the Lodge, such as those mentioned under No. 7 above.

5.—Papers from Correspondence Members are gratefully accepted, and as far as possible, recorded in the Transactions.

6.—They are accorded free admittance to our Library and Reading Rooms.

A Candidate for Membership in the Correspondence Circle is subject to no qualification, literary, artistic, or scientific. His election takes place at the Lodge-meeting following the receipt of his application.

Brethren elected to the Correspondence Circle pay a joining fee of twenty-one shillings, which includes the subscription to the following 30th November.

The annual subscription is only half-a-guinea (10s. 6d.), and is renewable each December for the following year. Brethren joining us late in the year suffer no disadvantage, as they receive all the Transactions previously issued in the same year.

It will thus be seen that for only half the annual subscription, the members of the Correspondence Circle enjoy all the advantages of the full members, except the right of voting in Lodge matters and holding office.

Members of both Circles are requested to favour the Secretary with communications to be read in Lodge and subsequently printed. Members of foreign jurisdictions will, we trust, keep us posted from time to time in the current Masonic history of their districts. Foreign members can render still further assistance by furnishing us at intervals with the names of new Masonic Works published abroad, together with any printed reviews of such publications.

Members should also bear in mind that every additional member increases our power of doing good by publishing matter of interest to them. Those therefore, who have already experienced the advantage of association with us, are urged to advocate our cause to their personal friends, and to induce them to join us. Were each member annually to send us one new member, we should soon be in a position to offer them many more advantages than we already provide. Those who can help us in no other way, can do so in this.

Every Master Mason in good standing throughout the Universe, and all Lodges, Chapters, and Masonic Libraries or other corporate bodies are eligible as Members of the Correspondence Circle.

**LIFE MEMBERSHIP.**—By the payment in one sum of Twelve years' Subscription in advance, i.e., six guineas individual Brethren may qualify as Life Members of the Correspondence Circle. Corporate Bodies may qualify as Life Members by a similar payment of Twenty-five years' Subscription. Expulsion from the Craft naturally entails a forfeiture of Membership in the Correspondence Circle, and the Lodge also reserves to itself the full power of excluding any Correspondence Member whom it may deem to be Masonically (or otherwise) unworthy of continued membership.

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. 1914.

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# ST. JOHN'S CARD

OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076,  
London.



**27th December, 1914.**

W. J. PARRETT, LTD., PRINTERS, MARGATE.  
1914.

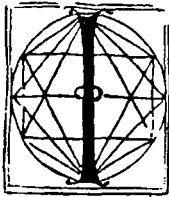


THE SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.  
From a print by Philipp Galle, of Haarlem (1537-1612).

ST. JOHN'S DAY IN WINTER,

DECEMBER 27TH, 1914.

BRETHREN,



REJOICE that there should now fall to my lot the pleasant duty of conveying to you, on behalf of the Officers of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, the message of fraternal regard, which is not the less hearty because its expression at this period of the year is customary.

In my address at the Anniversary Meeting on November 7th, which you will receive together with this, I endeavoured to emphasize the valuable assistance that might be rendered to the Craft in general, and to the work of this Lodge in particular, by our members of the Correspondence Circle. To many of these we are already indebted for material which has been most helpful and acceptable; and we greatly desire that the number of those to whom we are under such obligation should largely increase.

Looking onward with hope and confidence,

Till danger's troubled night be past,  
And the star of peace return;

I greet you all well.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

W. B. HEXTALL,

Master, No. 2076.

**NOTE.**

In consequence of the War, communication with many members has to be withheld for the present; and the following lists will require adjustment at a future date.



## Founders and Past Masters.

- \* SIR CHARLES WARREN, Lieut.-General, *G.O.M.G.*, 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.W., 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. (Died 20th May, 1911.)
- \* 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. (Died 1st March, 1911.)
- THOMAS HAYTER LEWIS, Professor, *F.S.A.*, *F.R.I.B.A.*, Past Master. (Died 10th December, 1893.)
- 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.Sec.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. (Died 29th March, 1911.)
- 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. (Died 27th April, 1912.)
- 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, *J.P.*, 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.A.G.D.C., Past Master.
- HENRY SADLER, P.A.G.D.C., Past Master. (Died 15th October, 1911.)
- JOHN PERCY SIMPSON, *B.A.*, P.A.G.R., Past Master.
- EDMUND HUNT DRING, Past Master.
- EDWARD ARMITAGE, *M.A.*, P.Dep.G.D.C., Past Master.

\* Founders.

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## Officers of the Lodge and Committee.

Worshipful Master	WILLIAM BROWN HEXTALL.
Senior Warden	WILLIAM WONNACOTT, <i>A.R.I.B.A.</i> , <i>F.S.I.</i>
Junior Warden	FREDERICK WILLIAM LEVANDER, <i>F.R.A.S.</i>
Chaplain	REV. CANON JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, <i>M.A.</i> , P.G.Ch.
Treasurer	HAMON LE STRANGE, <i>M.A.</i> , <i>F.S.A.</i> , Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.G.D.
Secretary	WILLIAM JOHN SONGHURST, <i>F.C.I.S.</i> , P.A.G.D.C.
Senior Deacon	HENRY FITZPATRICK BERRY, <i>I.S.O.</i> , Lit. Doc.
Junior Deacon	THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, <i>M.A.</i> , <i>M.R.I.A.</i>
Director of Ceremonies	FREDERICK HASTINGS GOLDNEY, <i>J.P.</i> , P.G.D.
Inner Guard	ARTHUR CECIL POWELL.
Steward	GORDON PETTIGREW GRAHAM HILLS, <i>A.R.I.B.A.</i>
Steward	JAMES EDWARD SHUM TUCKETT, <i>M.A.</i> , <i>F.C.S.</i>
	WILLIAM JOHN CHETWODE CRAWLEY, <i>LL.D.</i> , <i>D.C.L.</i> , G.Treas, Ireland.
	WILLIAM WATSON.

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## Clerk.

JOHN HECTOR McNAUGHTON, 1585, P.M. 32, Winchendon Road, Fulham, London, S.W.

# MEMBERS OF THE LODGE

## IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SENIORITY.

- 1a **Warren**, Lieut.-General Sir Charles, *G.C.V.G., K.C.B., F.R.S.* *The Oaks, Westbere, Canterbury.* 278, 1417, 1832, P.M. **Past Grand Deacon, Past District Grand Master, Eastern Archipelago; Past Grand Sojourner.** 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; Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** Founder. First Senior Warden. Past Master.
- 1c **Gould**, Robert Freke, late 31st Regt., Barrister-at-Law. *Fair View, Kingfield, Woking, Surrey.* 92, 153, 570, 743, 3464, P.M. **Past Grand Warden, England; Honorary Member, Grand Lodges of Iowa, Ohio, District of Columbia, Kansas, South Dakota, Maryland, British Columbia, and New Zealand; Past Assistant Grand Scribe N.** 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**, Lieut.-Colonel Sisson Cooper, *R.A.* *The Ferns, Charminster, Dorset.* 92. Founder. Past Master.
- 6 **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.
- 7 **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 G.L. of Instruction, & Past Registrar of G. Chap. of Instruction, Ireland. **Grand Treasurer, Ireland; Past Grand Warden, Iowa; Past Grand Warden, British Columbia.** Member of Permanent Committee. Joined 2nd June 1887.
- 8 **Macbean**, Edward, *F.R.G.S.* 23 *Kensington Gate, Glasgow, W.* 1 (S.C.); 2029, P.Z., 21. Past Master. (Joined C.C. May 1887.). Joined 4th May 1888.
- 9 **Goldney**, Frederick Hastings, *J.P.* *Prior Park, Camberley, Surrey.* 259, 335, 626, P.M., *Pr.G.Treas., P.Pr.G.W., Wilts.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Past Master. Director of Ceremonies. Joined 4th May 1888.
- 10 **Klein**, Sydney Turner, *F.L.S., F.R.A.S.* *Hatherlow, Raglan Road, Reigate, Surrey.* 404, L.R.; 21. Past Master. Joined 8th November 1889.
- 11 **Markham**, Admiral Sir Albert Hastings, *K.C.B., A.D.C., F.R.G.S.* 19 *Queen's Gate Place, London, S.W.* 257, 1593, P.M. **Past District Grand Master; Past Grand Superintendent, Malta.** Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1889.). Joined 24th June 1891.
- 12 **Ninnis**, Belgrave, *M.D.,* Inspector General, *R.N., C.V.O., 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 C.C. March 1890.). Joined 9th November 1891.
- 13 **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 C.C. January 1890.). Joined 5th January 1894.
- 14 **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 C.C. May 1893.). Joined 5th January 1894.
- 15 **Greiner**, Gotthelf. 33 *Warrior Square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 92, P.M., 1842. **Past Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (Craft & R.A.).** Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1888.). Joined 24th June 1896.
- 16 **Horsley**, Rev. Canon John William, *M.A.,* Oxon., Clerk in Holy Orders. *Detling Vicarage, near Maidstone, Kent.* 1973. **Past Grand Chaplain.** Past Master. Chaplain. (Joined C.C. June 1891.). Joined 24th June 1896.
- 17 **Shackles**, George Lawrence. *Wickersley, Brough, E. Yorks.* 57, 1511, 2494, P.M.; 1511, P.Z., *P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.), N. & E. Yorks.* Past Master. Local Secretary for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. (Joined C.C. May 1887.). Joined 7th May 1897.
- 18 **le Strange**, Hamon, *M.A., F.S.A.* *Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk.* 10, 16, 52, 2852, P.M., *P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas., P.Dep.Pr.G.M.* **Past Grand Deacon, Provincial Grand Master, Norfolk.** 10, 52, 2852, P.Z. **Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Past Master. Treasurer. (Joined C.C. June 1890.). Joined 1st October 1897.

- 19 **Armitage**, Edward, *M.A. The Green Hills, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.* 16, 859, 1074, 1492, 2851, P.M.; 859, 1074, 1 (S.C.), P.Z. **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). Past Master. (Joined C.C. October 1888.). Joined 7th October 1898.
- 20 **Crowe**, Frederick Joseph William, *F.R.A.S., F.R.Hist.S. St. Peter's House, Chichester.* 328, P.M., 1726, P.M.; 110, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Devon. Rep.G.L. Hungary. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Assistant Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). Past Master. (Joined C.C. November 1888.). Joined 8th November 1898.
- 21 **Thorp**, John Thomas, *F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.L., F.R.S.A.I. 54 Princess Road, Leicester.* 523, 2429, P.M.; 279, P.Z., P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Leicester & Rutland. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). **Past Grand Warden, Iowa.** Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1895.). Joined 8th November 1900.
- 22 **Robertson**, John Ross. 291 *Sherbourne Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 28, 369, P.M., Rep.G.L. England. **Past Grand Warden, England; Past Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Canada.** (Joined C.C. March 1888.). Joined 6th May 1904.
- 23 **Watson**, William. 105 *Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.* 61, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Librarian; P.Pr.G.So., W. Yorks. Member of Permanent Committee. (Joined C.C. February 1887.). Joined 3rd March 1905.
- 24 **Songhurst**, William John, *F.C.I.S. 52 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* 227, P.M., Treas., 3040, D.C.; 7, P.Z., 23, P.Z. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Secretary. (Joined C.C. January 1894.). Joined 2nd March 1906.
- 25 **Simpson**, John Percy, *B.A. 25 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 176, P.M.; 176, P.Z. **Past Assistant Grand Registrar; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1905.). Joined 26th June 1906.
- 26 **Dring**, Edmund Hunt. *Wentworth, The Ridgeway, Sutton, Surrey.* 1297, W.M., 3444; 1297. Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1899.). Joined 25th June 1906.
- 27 **Berry**, Henry FitzPatrick, *I.S.O., Lit. Doc. 51 Waterloo Road, Dublin.* 357 (I.C.), P.M.; 33 (I.C.), P.K. Senior Deacon. (Joined C.C. January 1895.). Joined 3rd May 1907.
- 28 **Hextall**, William Brown. 2 *Garden Court, Temple, London, E.C.* 1085, 2128, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Derbyshire. Worshipful Master. (Joined C.C. January 1904.). Joined 5th March 1909.
- 29 **Goblet d'Alviella**, le Comte Eugène Félicien Albert, Membre de l'Academie Royale. *Château de Court St. Etienne, Brabant, Belgium.* **Past Grand Master, Belgium.** (Joined C.C. February 1890.). Joined 5th March 1909.
- 30 **Wonnacott**, Ernest William Malpas, *A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. 6 Old Cavendish Street, London, W.* 2416, 2956, Sec., 3171, P.M., 3324, P.Pr.G.D., Herts.; 23, P.Z., 2416, P.Z., 2923, P.Z., 2956. Senior Warden. (Joined C.C. March 1904.). Joined 3rd March 1911.
- 31 **Levander**, Frederick William, *F.R.A.S., P.Pres.Brit.Astron.Assoc. 30 North Villas, Camden Square, London, N.W.* 1415, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Middlesex; 2048, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., Middlesex. Junior Warden. Local Secretary for Middlesex and North London. (Joined C.C. January 1890.). Joined 24th June 1912.
- 32 **Westropp**, Thomas Johnson, *M.A., M.R.I.A. 115 Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin.* 143 (I.C.), P.M. **Grand Chief Scribe, Ireland.** Junior Deacon. (Joined C.C. November 1897.). Joined 24th June 1912.
- 33 **Powell**, Arthur Cecil. *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.* 187, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Bristol; 187, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., Bristol. Inner Guard. (Joined C.C. November 1902.). Joined 24th June 1912.
- 34 **Hills**, Gordon Pettigrew Graham, *A.R.I.B.A. Fircroft, Cookham Dean, Berkshire.* 2416, P.M., L.R., 2228, W.M., 3684; 2416, P.Z. Steward. (Joined C.C. May 1897.). Joined 2nd October 1914.
- 35 **Tuckett**, James Edward Shum, *M.A. (Cantab.), F.C.S., T.D. B House, The College, Marlborough.* 1533, P.M., P.Pr.G.R.; 1533, P.Z., P.Pr.G.So. Steward. (Joined C.C. November 1910.). Joined 2nd October 1914.

### HONORARY MEMBERS.

- 36 **H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., &c. Grand Master; Grand Z.** Honorary Member. Joined 9th November 1908.
- 37 **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.
- 38 **Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A.** *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Deacon, Grand Secretary; Grand Scribe E.** Honorary Member. Joined 6th January 1911.



## MEMBERS of the CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.<sup>1</sup>

### GOVERNING BODIES.

		Joined
1 United Grand Lodge of England	London	September 1887.
2 Grand Lodge of Ireland	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	Leeds	October 1889.
8 District Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic	Buenos Aires	January 1891.
9 District Grand Lodge of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890.
10 District Grand Lodge of the Eastern Archipelago	Singapore	October 1890.
11 District Grand Lodge of Gibraltar	Gibraltar	March 1889.
12 District Grand Lodge of Madras	Madras	May 1894.
13 District Grand Lodge of Malta	Valetta	January 1890.
14 District Grand Lodge of Natal	Pietermaritzburg	June 1889.
15 District Grand Lodge of Northern China	Shanghai	May 1895.
16 District Grand Lodge of the Punjab	Lahore	May 1888.
17 District Grand Lodge of Queensland	Brisbane	June 1895.
18 District Grand Lodge of South Africa, Western Division	Cape Town	June 1899.
19 District Grand Lodge of the Transvaal	Johannesburg	May 1909.
20 Grand Lodge of Denmark	Copenhagen	May 1913.
21 "Grand Countries" Lodge of Germany	Berlin	May 1887.
22 National Grand Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Germany	Berlin	March 1898.
23 Grand Lodge of Bayreuth	Bayreuth	January 1909.
24 Grand Lodge of Hamburg	Hamburg	May 1895.
25 Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Saxony	Hamburg	January 1894.
26 Grand Lodge of the Netherlands	The Hague	October 1899.
27 Provincial Grand Lodge, Netherlands, South Africa	Cape Town	January 1899.
28 National Grand Lodge of Norway	Christiania	March 1904.
29 National Grand Lodge of Sweden	Stockholm	March 1910.
30 *Grand Lodge of British Columbia	Victoria	January 1903.
31 Grand Lodge of Canada	Hamilton, Ont.,	October 1903.
32 Grand Lodge of Manitoba	Winnipeg	September 1887.
33 Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan	Regina	June 1911.
34 Grand Lodge of Alabama	Montgomery	May 1904.

<sup>1</sup>Owing 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.

35	Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia	Washington, D.C.,	Joined October 1903.
36	*Grand Lodge of Florida	Jacksonville	January 1902.
37	Grand Lodge of Iowa	Cedar Rapids	October 1888.
38	*Grand Lodge of Kansas	Topeka	October 1903.
39	Grand Lodge of Kentucky	Louisville	May 1889.
40	Grand Lodge of Maine	Portland	January 1905.
41	Grand Lodge of Massachusetts	Boston	January 1890.
42	Grand Lodge of Montana	Helena	March 1898.
43	Grand Lodge of New Mexico	Albuquerque	March 1907.
44	Grand Lodge of North Dakota	Lisbon, N.D.,	November 1913.
45	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	May 1900.
46	Grand Lodge of Vermont	Burlington	November 1909.
47	Grand Lodge of Virginia	Richmond	January 1893.
48	Grand Lodge of Wisconsin	Milwaukee	October 1906.
49	Grand Lodge of the Republic of Costa Rica	San José	June 1902.
50	United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Sydney	June 1894.
51	Grand Lodge of New Zealand	Wellington	November 1891.
52	Grand Lodge of South Australia	Adelaide	January 1890.
53	Grand Lodge of Tasmania	Hobart	October 1907.
54	United Grand Lodge of Victoria	Melbourne	November 1890.
55	Provincial Grand Mark Lodge of West Yorkshire	Leeds	May 1912.
56	Supreme Council, A. & A.R., England	London	May 1888.
57	Supreme Council, A. & A.S.R., Belgium	Brussels	May 1887.
58	Supreme Council, A. & A.S.R., Canada	Hamilton, Ont.,	March 1896.
59	Supreme Council, A. & A.S.R., S. Jur., U.S.A.	Washington, D.C.,	March 1892.
60	Grand Council, Order of the Secret Monitor in England	London	June 1888.
61	Societas Rosicruciana in Scotia	Glasgow	March 1899.

### LODGES AND CHAPTERS ON THE ROLL OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

62	No. 19	Royal Athelstan Lodge	London	Joined January 1890.
63	„ 31	United Industrious Lodge	Canterbury	May 1912.
64	„ 39	St. John the Baptist Lodge	Exeter	October 1890.
65	„ 48	Lodge of Industry	Gateshead	June 1895.
66	„ 57	Humber Lodge	Hull	May 1889.
67	„ 61	Lodge of Probity	Halifax	November 1890.
68	„ 75	Lodge of Love and Honour	Falmouth	November 1901.
69	„ 107	Philanthropic Lodge	King's Lynn	October 1890.
70	„ 117	Salopian Lodge of Charity	Shrewsbury	January 1889.
71	„ 121	Mount Sinai Lodge	Penzance	January 1903.
72	„ 133	Lodge of Harmony	Faversham	November 1890.
73	„ 150	Lodge of Perfect Unanimity	Madras	October 1893.
74	„ 174	Lodge of Sincerity	London	March 1894.
75	„ 195	Lodge Hengist	Bournemouth	March 1891.
76	„ 227	Ionic Lodge	London	June 1895.
77	„ 236	York Lodge	York	October 1888.
78	„ 238	Pilgrim Lodge	London	November 1905.
79	„ 253	Tyrian Lodge	Derby	January 1888.
80	„ 260	Lodge Rock	Trichinopoly, Madras	October 1908.
81	„ 262	Salopian Lodge	Shrewsbury	January 1889.
82	„ 278	Royal Lodge of Friendship	Gibraltar	October 1888.
83	„ 297	Witham Lodge	Lincoln	March 1891.
84	„ 316	Lodge Unity Peace and Concord, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots	Edinburgh	October 1901.

			Joined
85	No. 345	Lodge Perseverance	Blackburn
86	„ 354	Sussex Lodge	Kingston, Jamaica
87	„ 356	Harmonic Lodge	St. Thomas, Danish West Indies
88	„ 374	St. Paul's Lodge	Montreal, Que.,
89	„ 391	Lodge Independence with Philanthropy	Allahabad, India
90	„ 393	St. David's Lodge	Berwick-on-Tweed
91	„ 422	Yarborough Lodge	Gainsborough, Lincolnshire
92	„ 431	Ogle Royal Arch Chapter	North Shields
93	„ 450	Cornubian Lodge, "Coombe" Library	Hayle, Cornwall
94	„ 465	Lodge Goodwill	Bellary, Madras
95	„ 508	Lodge Zetland in the East	Singapore
96	„ 510	St. Martin's Lodge	Liskeard, Cornwall
97	„ 546	Etruscan Lodge	Longton, Staffs.,
98	„ 551	Yarborough Lodge	Ventnor, I.W.,
99	„ 566	Lodge St. Germain	Selby
100	„ 588	St. Botolph's Lodge	Sleaford, Lincolnshire
101	„ 611	Lodge of the Marches	Ludlow, Shropshire
102	„ 614	Lodge Star of Burma	Rangoon
103	„ 617	Excelsior Lodge	Buenos Aires
104	„ 630	St. Cuthbert's Lodge	Howden, Yorkshire
105	„ 637	Portland Lodge	Stoke-on-Trent
106	„ 696	St. Bartholomew Lodge	Wednesbury
107	„ 711	Goodwill Lodge	Port Elizabeth, S. Africa
108	„ 726	Staffordshire Knot Lodge	Stafford
109	„ 738	Port Natal Lodge	Durban, Natal
110	„ 767	Union Lodge	Karachi, Sind, India
111	„ 792	Pelham Pillar Lodge	Grimsby
112	„ 804	Carnarvon Lodge	Havant, Hampshire
113	„ 809	Lodge of United Good Fellowship	Wisbech
114	„ 828	St. John's Lodge	Grahamstown, Cape Colony
115	„ 853	British Kaffrarian Lodge	King William's Town, Cape Colony
116	„ 859	Isaac Newton University Lodge	Cambridge
117	„ 876	Acacia Lodge	Monte Video, Uruguay
118	„ 877	Royal Alfred Lodge	Jersey, C.I.,
119	„ 882	Midland Lodge	Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony
120	„ 897	St. Helens Lodge of Loyalty	St. Helens, Lancashire
121	„ 904	Phoenix Lodge	Rotherham, Yorkshire
122	„ 976	Royal Clarence Lodge	Bruton, Somerset
123	„ 1007	*Howe and Charnwood Lodge	Loughborough
124	„ 1008	Royal St. Edmund Lodge	Bury St. Edmund's
125	„ 1010	Kingston Lodge	Hull
126	„ 1022	Rising Star Lodge	Bloemfontein
127	„ 1025	Lodge Star of the South	Buenos Aires
128	„ 1039	St. John's Lodge	Lichfield
129	„ 1046	St. Andrew's Lodge	Farnham, Surrey
130	„ 1092	Yokohama Lodge	Yokohama, Japan
131	„ 1152	Lodge St. George	Singapore
132	„ 1198	Lodge Pitt Macdonald	Madras
133	„ 1285	Lodge of Faith, Hope, and Charity	Ootacamund, Madras
134	„ 1301	Brighouse Lodge	Brighouse, Yorkshire
135	„ 1302	De Warren Lodge	Halifax
136	„ 1324	Okeover Lodge	Ripley, Derbyshire
137	„ 1402	Jordan Lodge	Torquay
138	„ 1415	Campbell Lodge	Hampton Court, Middlesex
139	„ 1422	Beauchamp Lodge	Roorkee, India
			May 1897.
			May 1906.
			May 1913.
			June 1888.
			January 1896.
			October 1896.
			March 1890.
			May 1909.
			November 1887.
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			October 1911.
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			March 1892.
			March 1895.
			January 1907.
			May 1891.
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			January 1897.
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			November 1888.
			January 1891.
			June 1909.
			May 1911.
			May 1902.
			November 1889.
			October 1900.
			June 1890.
			January 1890.
			May 1914.
			May 1912.
			October 1890.
			October 1893.
			January 1895.
			November 1902.
			June 1909.
			May 1905.
			January 1888.
			November 1891.
			June 1913.



140	No. 1462	Wharfedale Lodge	Penistone, Yorkshire	Joined 1888.
141	"	Meridian Lodge	Craddock, Cape Colony	March 1889.
142	"	Earl Shrewsbury Lodge	Cannock, Staffs.,	October 1912.
143	"	Wellington Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1887.
144	"	Mount Edgumbe Lodge	Camborne, Cornwall	March 1891.
145	"	Lodge Light of the South	Rosario de Santa Fé,	May 1898.
Argentina				
146	"	Maekay Lodge	Mackay, Queensland	May 1894.
147	"	Eboracum Lodge	York	May 1887.
148	"	Natalia Lodge	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	March 1889.
149	"	Comet Lodge	Barcaldine, Queensland	June 1892.
150	"	United Manawatu Lodge	Palmerston, New Zealand	March 1897.
151	"	Lullingstone Lodge	Wilmington, Kent	June 1911.
152	"	Tudor Lodge of Rifle Volunteers	Wolverhampton	January 1889.
153	"	Chine Lodge	Shanklin, I.W.,	March 1888.
154	"	Audley Lodge	Newport, Shropshire	January 1888.
155	"	Stewart Lodge	Rawal Pindi, Punjab	May 1889.
156	"	Agrioola Lodge	York	November 1887.
157	"	Prudence Lodge	Leeds	November 1887.
158	"	St. Clair Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889.
159	"	Frere Lodge	Alwal North, Cape Colony	May 1891.
160	"	Prince Edward Lodge	Heaton Moor, Lancashire	May 1891.
161	"	Makerfield Lodge	Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire	May 1889.
162	"	Boscombe Lodge	Boscombe, Hampshire	May 1899.
163	"	Lodge Kerala	Calicut, India	October 1900.
164	"	Horsa Lodge	Bournemouth	January 1888.
165	"	Lodge Perak Jubilee	Taiping, Malay States	October 1890.
166	"	Stella Lodge	Vryburg, Cape Colony	January 1914.
167	"	Lodge Laidley	Laidley, Queensland	October 1898.
168	"	St. Paul's Lodge	Limassol, Cyprus	May 1899.
169	"	Aorangi Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1891.
170	"	El Dorado Lodge	Zeerust, Transvaal	June 1892.
171	"	Read Lodge	Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	May 1895.
172	"	Lodge Pandyan	Madura, India	November 1896.
173	"	Minerva Lodge	Birkenhead	November 1892.
174	"	Quilmes Lodge	Quilmes, Buenos Aires	November 1906.
175	"	Hatherton Lodge	Walsall, Staffs.,	January 1912.
176	"	Gold Fields Lodge	Johannesburg, Transvaal	May 1895.
177	"	Rhodesia Lodge	Salisbury, Rhodesia	November 1904.
178	"	Humber Installed Masters Lodge	Hull	May 1898.
179	"	St. John's Lodge	Buenos Aires	June 1898.
180	"	Abbey Lodge	Walley, Lancashire	January 1909.
181	"	Metropolitan Lodge	Cape Town	January 1899.
182	"	*Rahere Lodge	London	October 1898.
183	"	Lodge Walthair	Vizagapatam, Madras	May 1898.
184	"	Manica Lodge	Umtali, Rhodesia	November 1900.
185	"	Foster Gough Lodge	Stafford	May 1899.
186	"	St. Audrey Lodge	Ely	January 1905.
187	"	Lodge United Service	Bangalore, Madras	March 1901.
188	"	Blyth Lodge	Butterworth, Cape Colony	May 1906.
189	"	Neptune Lodge	Wallsend-on-Tyne	October 1913.
190	"	Lodge St. Michael	Singapore	October 1904.
191	"	Camden Place Lodge	Chislehurst	January 1911.
192	"	Brand Lodge	Rouxville, Orange Free State	May 1906.
193	"	Lakhimpur Lodge	Dibrugarh, Assam, India	May 1913.

194	No. 3132	Outpost Lodge	Johannesburg, Transvaal	Joined October 1910.
195	„ 3135	St. George's Lodge	Nikosia, Cyprus	May 1906.
196	„ 3173	Mid-Kent Masters Lodge	Chatham	January 1907.
197	„ 3636	Murray Hammick Lodge	Chittoor, Madras	May 1914.

## LODGES, &c. NOT UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

198	Acacia Lodge, No. VII (I.C.)	Belfast	Joined May 1905.
199	Southern Cross Lodge, No. 398 (S.C.)	Cape Town	October 1889.
200	Lodge Dalhousie, No. 679 (S.C.)	Carnoustie, N.B.,	January 1908.
201	Golden Thistle Lodge, No. 744 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, Transvaal	March 1895.
202	Mount Morgan Lodge, No. 763 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland	June 1891.
203	Lodge Warrego, No. 835 (S.C.)	Cunnamulla, Queensland	June 1899.
204	Lodge Gympie, No. 863 (S.C.)	Gympie, Queensland	May 1898.
205	Lodge Heather, No. 928 (S.C.)	Munaar, S. India	January 1903.
206	Lodge Scotia, No. 1003 (S.C.)	Penang, Straits Settlements	January 1912.
207	Lomagundi Lodge, No. 1075 (S.C.)	Eldorado, Rhodesia	October 1911.
208	Anglo-Belge Lodge	Antwerp, Belgium	January 1897.
209	Lodge Les Amis du Commerce et la Persévérance Réunis	Antwerp, Belgium	June 1898.
210	Lodge Les Elèves de Thémis	Antwerp, Belgium	May 1909.
211	Lodge Archimedes zu den drei Reissbretern	Altenburg, Saxe-Altenburg	November 1890.
212	Lodge Carl zur Gekrönten Säule	Brunswick, Germany	May 1896.
213	Lodge Indissolubilis	Berlin, Germany	June 1889.
214	Lodge zu den drei Cedern	Stuttgart, Germany	January 1908.
215	Germania Lodge (G.L. Hamburg)	Mexico	May 1910.
216	Lodge de Goede Hoop, No. 12 (D.C.)	Cape Town	September 1887.
217	Lodge de Goede Trouw, No. 26 (D.C.)	Cape Town	January 1899.
218	Lodge de Ster in het Oosten (D.C.)	Batavia, Java	November 1899.
219	Lodge La Compagnie Durable (D.C.)	Middleburg, Holland	June 1905.
220	Lodge La Flamboyante (D.C.)	Dordrecht, Holland	June 1905.
221	Lodge Nos Vinxit Libertas (D.C.)	Amsterdam, Holland	March 1902.
222	Lodge Oranje (D.C.)	Paarl, Cape Colony	January 1899.
223	Star of the Rand Lodge, No. 71 (D.C.)	Johannesburg, Transvaal	June 1896.
224	Lodge Caledonian, No. 89 (D.C.)	Caledon, Cape Colony	October 1911.
225	Lodge Ultrajectina (D.C.)	Utrecht, Holland	March 1902.
226	Lodge Union Royale (D.C.)	The Hague, Holland	November 1906.
227	Lodge Nordlyset	Trondhjem, Norway	June 1913.
228	Lodge Olaf Kyrre til den gylde Kjaede	Christiania, Norway	June 1901.
229	Lodge Oscar til de Syv Bjerger	Bergen, Norway	May 1912.
230	Bow River Lodge, No. 1 (Alta. C.)	Calgary, Alta., Canada	October 1903.
231	Mountain Lodge, No. 11 (B.C.C.)	Golden, B.C., Canada	June 1907.
232	Lodge Kootenay, No. 15 (B.C.C.)	Revelstoke, B.C., Canada	May 1909.
233	United Service Lodge, No. 24 (B.C.C.)	Thoburn, B.C., Canada	November 1911.
234	Alta Lodge, No. 29 (B.C.C.)	Sandon, B.C., Canada	May 1910.
235	Battle Lodge, No. 19 (Sask. C.)	Battleford, Sask., Canada	May 1906.
236	Webb's Lodge, No. 166 (Ga. C.)	Augusta, Ga.,	June 1914.
237	Palestine Lodge, No. 357 (Mich. C.)	Detroit, Mich.,	October 1898.
238	Mankato Lodge, No. 12 (Minn. C.)	Mankato, Minn.,	May 1900.
239	Holbrook Lodge, No. 257 (Neb. C.)	Holbrook, Neb.,	May 1912.
240	Highland Lodge, No. 835 (N.Y.C.)	Buffalo, N.Y.,	May 1913.
241	Madison Lodge, No. 5 (Wis. C.)	Madison, Wis.,	October 1912.
242	La Luz Lodge, No. 3 (C.R.C.)	San José, Costa Rica	November 1901.
243	Macquarie Lodge, No. 53 (N.S.W.C.)	Dubbo, New South Wales	June 1910.
244	Cobar Lodge, No. 97 (N.S.W.C.)	Cobar, New South Wales	January 1909.

		Joined
245 Tweed Lodge, No. 136 (N.S.W.C.)	Murwillumbah, New South Wales	October 1913.
246 Lodge Scinde, No. 5 (N.Z.C.)	Napier, New Zealand	October 1913.
247 Lodge of Otago, No. 7 (N.Z.C.)	Dunedin, New Zealand	January 1894.
248 Lodge Hawera, No. 34 (N.Z.C.)	Hawera, New Zealand	May 1913.
249 Lodge Victory, No. 40 (N.Z.C.)	Nelson, New Zealand	January 1889.
250 Lodge Ponsonby, No. 54 (N.Z.C.)	Auckland, New Zealand	March 1908.
251 Lodge Taringatura, No. 100 (N.Z.C.)	Lumsden, New Zealand	May 1914.
252 Civic Lodge, No. 157 (N.Z.C.)	Christchurch, New Zealand	November 1912.
253 Duke of Leinster Lodge, No. 3 (Q.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1894.
254 Clare Lodge, No. 12 (S.A.C.)	Clare, South Australia	October 1906.
255 Lodge of St. John, No. 15 (S.A.C.)	Strathalbyn, South Australia	May 1892.
256 Emulation Lodge, No. 32 (S.A.C.)	Norwood, South Australia	January 1907.
257 Lodge St. Alban, No. 38 (S.A.C.)	Adelaide, South Australia	October 1890.
258 Naracoorte Lodge, No. 42 (S.A.C.)	Naracoorte, South Australia	October 1900.
259 Barunga Lodge, No. 43 (S.A.C.)	Snowtown, South Australia	March 1900.
260 Lodge of Hope, No. 4 (T.C.)	Launceston, Tasmania	January 1908.
261 Warriors Lodge, No. 83 (V.C.)	Colac, Victoria	October 1913.
262 Lowan Lodge, No. 107 (V.C.)	Nhill, Victoria	May 1914.
263 Golden Square Lodge, No. 31 (W.A.C.)	Kalgoorlie, Western Australia	January 1909.
264 Wagin Lodge, No. 74 (W.A.C.)	Wagin, Western Australia	June 1913.

## OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

		Joined
265 Bournemouth Lodge of Instruction (No. 195)	Bournemouth	October 1897.
266 Bideford Lodge of Instruction (No. 489)	Bideford	January 1913.
267 Holmesdale Lodge of Instruction (No. 874)	Tunbridge Wells	May 1899.
268 Staines Lodge of Instruction (No. 2536)	Staines	March 1911.
269 Cabul River Lodge of Instruction (No. 3225)	Nowshera, India	October 1912.
270 Germantown School of Instruction	Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 1906.
271 South-West Lodge of Instruction	Bunbury, Western Australia	November 1907.
272 Freemasons' Hall Library	Leicester	November 1887.
273 Reading Masonic Library	Reading	March 1911.
274 Warwickshire Masonic Library and Museum	Birmingham	January 1909.
275 West Yorkshire Knight Templar Library	Leeds	January 1913.
276 Quetta Masonic Library	Quetta, Baluchistan	October 1902.
277 United Masonic Library	Kimberley	March 1908.
278 Ottawa Masonic Library	Ottawa, Ont., Canada	May 1895.
279 Masonic Library Association	Cincinnati, O.,	May 1910.
280 Detroit Masonic Library	Detroit, Mich.,	March 1899.
281 Masonic Library and Historical Society	Duluth, Minn.,	June 1892.
282 Los Angeles Masonic Library	Los Angeles, Cal.,	March 1898.
283 Mansfield Masonic Library	Mansfield, O.,	March 1910.
284 Portland Masonic Library	Portland, Me.,	October 1891.
285 Masonic Library Board	Seattle, Wash.,	May 1906.
286 Tacoma Masonic Library Association	Tacoma, Wash.,	January 1894.
287 Manchester Association for Masonic Research	Manchester	January 1910.
288 Sussex Masonic Museum and Research Association	Brighton	January 1901.
289 Blackburn Masonic Club	Blackburn	January 1913.
290 Freimaurer-Kränzchen im Remstal	Schwabisch-Gmund, Germany	January 1908.
291 Masonic Study Club	Grand Forks, N.D.,	March 1914.
292 Masonic Temple Board of Management	Guernsey, C.I.,	March 1905.
293 Denver Association of Masonic Officers	Denver, Colo.,	May 1914.
294 Equity Home Association	Chicago, Ill.,	November 1911.
295 Invercargill Freemasons' Hall Committee	Invercargill, New Zealand	October 1903.

		Joined
296	Hallamshire Province and College of Rosicrucians	Sheffield
297	Newcastle College of Rosicrucians	Newcastle-upon-Tyne
298	York College of Rosicrucians	York
299	El Paso Consistory, No. 3 (A. & A.S.R.)	El Paso, Tex.,
300	Scottish Rite Cathedral Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles, Cal.,
301	Scottish Rite Lyceum of the Philippines	Manila, P.I.,
302	Latomia	Leipzig
303	South African Masonic Journal	Johannesburg
304	American Tyler-Keystone	Owasso, Mich.,
305	South Western Freemason	Los Angeles, Cal.,
306	Texas Freemason	San Antonio, Tex.,
307	Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland	London
308	Palestine Exploration Fund	London
309	Royal Institute of British Architects	London
310	Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute	Washington, D.C.,
		November 1907.
		October 1890.
		March 1890.
		October 1910.
		October 1910.
		January 1909.
		June 1905.
		June 1913.
		October 1899.
		March 1913.
		April 1902.
		June 1900.
		January 1890.
		January 1898.
		November 1889.

## 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.)

- 311 **Abbott**, Leon Martin. 934 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. **Past Grand Warden.** March 1914.
- 312 **Abbott**, Norris Greenleaf. 107 Providence Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A. 4, P.M., Rep.G.L. Florida; 1. June 1914.
- 313 **Abdul Rahman**, Raja the Hon. Dato Sri Amor, C.M.G. c/o J. A. Anderson, 25 Old Bond Street, London, W. 1152, S.W. November 1893.
- 314 **Abud**, Lient.-Col. Henry Mallaby, I.S.C. c/o Henry S. King & Co., 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 456; 90 (S.C.). June 1896.
- 315 \***Aburrow**, Charles. Box 534, Johannesburg, Transvaal. **Past Grand Deacon, District Grand Master; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.), England, Grand Superintendent.** October 1888.
- 316 **Acworth**, E. Cecil B. The Cairn, Anstey Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, India. 549, P.M.; 549. March 1900.
- 317 **Adair**, Ernest William. Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt. 1105, A.D.C., 43 (Egypt C.), P.M.; 43 (Egypt C.), P.Z. May 1914.
- 318 **Adams**, Alfred William. 3 Cricket Street, Kimberley, South Africa. 1574, P.M., Sec., P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, C. Div.; 1574, P.Z., Dis.G.Sc.E., S. Africa, C.Div. Local Secretary for Kimberley. March 1897.
- 319 **Adams**, Arthur Montgomery. Ashton House, Marlborough, Wilts. P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). June 1911.
- 320 **Adams**, Arthur W., M.A. Holmleigh, Westley Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham. P.Pr.G.W.; 739, P.Z. Local Secretary for Warwickshire. January 1892.
- 321 \***Adams**, Cecil Clare. R E. Mess, Aldershot. 1174; 1174. March 1913.
- 322 **Adams**, John William. Manor Cottage, Milstead, Kent. 2753, P.M.; 127, J. March 1911.
- 323 **Adamson**, Ebenezer. Lilburn, Dore, near Sheffield. 139, P.M. January 1903.
- 324 **Adcock**, William Henry. Herberton, N. Queensland. 685 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.St.B. October 1901.
- 325 **Adkins**, Sir William Ryland Dent, M.P. Milton Manor, Northampton. 1911, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., Northants. & Hunts.; 360, P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.), Northants. & Hunts. January 1894.
- 326 **Adler**, Elkan N. 15 Cophall Avenue, London, E.C. 1997. March 1895.
- 327 \***Adrianyi-Pontet**, Emile. c/o Schuckert & Co., Electrical Works, Landgraben Strasse, Nuremberg, Germany. 1726 (E.C.), Luginsland (G.I.L.); 38 (E.C.). Local Secretary for Bavaria. October 1893.
- 328 **Alderman**, Stanbery. Big Spring, Howard Co., Tex., U.S.A. 111 (O.C.); 182 (O.C.). January 1913.
- 329 **Aldom**, Geoffrey E. Chichagoff Mining Co, Chichagoff, Alaska, U.S.A. 157 (Wash. C.), S.W. May 1914.

- 330 **Aldrich**, Orlando Wesley, I.L.D., Ph.D., D.C.L. Room 10, Wesley Block, Columbus, O., U.S.A. 4, P.M. June 1911.
- 331 \***Allan**, Ebenezer, F.R.C.S. 55 East Mount, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire. O, P.M. May 1901.
- 332 \***Allan**, Francis John, M.D., F.R.S.E. 33 Cromwell Road, Teddington, Middlesex. 1768, P.M., L.R.; 2029, P.Z. January 1897.
- 333 **Allen**, Aldebert Beeman. 150 W. Sixty-fourth Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. 348, J.W.; 8, Captain of Host. June 1912.
- 334 **Allen**, Percy. *The Downs, Luton, Beds.* 475, P.M., 3654, Treas. January 1914.
- 335 **Allen**, Philip Spelman. *The Forehill, Ely, Cambs.* 2727. January 1904.
- 336 **Allen**, William. *The Tower House, Croham Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 2741; 2741. June 1907.
- 337 **Allsop**, Thomas W. 67 Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W. 2429. March 1899.
- 338 **Allworthy**, Samuel William, M.A., M.D. *Manor House, Antrim Road, Belfast.* 243; 109. May 1910.
- 339 **Alston**, Charles Frederick. 1101 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. 268. May 1909.
- 340 \***Amphthill**, The Right Hon. Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.L, J P. *Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford.* **Pro Grand Master, Past District Grand Master, Madras, Provincial Grand Master, Bedfordshire; Pro Grand Z.** May 1904.
- 341 **Anderson**, A. H. *Maphutsing, Mohales Hoek, Basutoland, S. Africa.* 2089. November 1897.
- 342 **Anderson**, Charles. *Winchester House, Singapore.* 1152; 1152. March 1914.
- 343 **Anderson**, Charles William, jun. 16 Shaftesbury Street, Stockton-on-Tees. 1418, P.M., Pr.G.Treas., Durham; 509, P.So. October 1910.
- 344 **Anderson**, James. Box 122, Kaslo, B.C., Canada. 25, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M.; 120, P.Z. May 1908.
- 345 **Anderson**, Dr. James. *Hastings Cottage, Seaton Delaval, Northumberland.* 2997, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; 2997, P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.). January 1913.
- 346 **Anderson**, J. L. Box 95, Witbank, Transvaal. 3150, P.M., 385 (S.C.), P.Dis.G.St.B. June 1912.
- 347 **Anderson**, Roderick W. 108 Wyatt Park Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W. 2918, P.M.; 174, A.So. March 1911.
- 348 \***Andrews**, Quarter-Master Sergeant Alan. *Depot, The Euffs, Canterbury.* 2195, J.W.; 508, Sc.E. May 1912.
- 349 **Anley**, John. 34 Colvestone Crescent, St. Mark's Square, London, N.E. 177, P.M. May 1904.
- 350 **Antons**, Anton Marius Mathias Christian. *Vester Voldgade 31, Copenhagen B., Denmark.* Christian. January 1914.
- 351 **Appleby**, Frederick Henry, M.D., J.P. *Barnby Gate, Newark-on-Trent.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. January 1900.
- 352 **Appleton**, Charles Frederick. *Portugal House, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Field's, London, W.C.* 2722. October 1903.
- 353 **Apps**, Frederick. 26 Raffles Place, Singapore. 508, P.M.; 508, P.Z., Dis.G.Treas. (Craft & R.A.), E.Arch. Local Secretary for Singapore. October 1908.
- 354 **Apps**, George Thomas. *Whymark, Spitalfields, Chichester.* 38, P.M. October 1910.
- 355 \***Apps**, Engineer-Capt. William Richard, R.N., M.V.O., M.I.N.A. *The Hawthorns, Bishop's Waltham, Hants.* 257, 960 (S.C.); 257. November 1910.
- 356 **Apsey**, John, R.C.N.C. 2 The Parade, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth. 349, 966 (S.C.), P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Hants. & I.W., P.Dis.G.S.B., Malta; 407, H., 325 (S.C.), H. May 1907.
- 357 **Archbald**, William. *c/o George Gillespie & Co., Ltd., Box 64, Rangoon, Burma.* 1268, P.M., Pres.Dis.B.G.P.; Dis G.O. (R.A.). January 1912.
- 358 **Arlen**, Charles Rufus. 40 Francis Street, Faneuil Station, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 2763; 1538. October 1906.
- 359 \***Armington**, Arthur Herbert, B. P. *City Hall, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* Rep. G.L. Louisiana, **Past Grand Master; Rep.G Chap. Colorado, Past Grand High Priest.** May 1893.
- 360 **Armitage**, Frederick. *Monument Station Buildings, King William Street, London, E.C.* 2278, P.M.; 2648. June 1908.
- 361 **Armitage**, William J., M.A. *Dore Moor House, near Sheffield.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** October 1896.
- 362 \***Armstrong**, Charles Hendrie Barrington, M.D. 38 East Street, Kingston, Jamaica. P.Dis.G D C.; P.Dis.G.So. October 1910.
- 363 **Armstrong**, Henry James. *Kyneton, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand H., Victoria.** January 1911.
- 364 **Armstrong**, N. G. *Wicksteed Place, Wanganui, New Zealand.* 79 (N.Z.C.), P.M. January 1914.
- 365 \***Armstrong**, Thomas John. 14 Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). February 1890.

- 366 **Armstrong**, William John. *Belturbet, Co. Cavan.* 63, P.M., 99, Sec. March 1914.
- 367 **Arnaud**, Lieut. John Macaulay, R.N. *R.N. Rifle Range, Ricasoli, Malta.* 349; 407. January 1912.
- 368 **Arnott**, James, M.D. *Brampton, Cumberland.* 3189, P.M., D.C., Pr.S.G.W., Cumberland & Westmorland; 310. January 1914.
- 369 **Arthur**, John. Box 176, *Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**; 3, P.So. January 1908.
- 370 **\*Asbury**, Frederick John, F.S.A.A., F.C.I.S. *Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.* 410, P.M., 3040, S.W.; 2191, J. March 1905.
- 371 **Ash**, Richard Green. Box 267, *St. John's, Newfoundland* 454 (S.C.), P.M.; 9 (N.S.). March 1910.
- 372 **Ashdown**, Charles John. 19 *Lombard Street, London, E.C.* 1427, P.M. June 1898.
- 373 **\*Aspland**, W. G. *Mau Stock Estate, Molo, British East Africa.* 1138. May 1899.
- 374 **Atkinson**, Frank P. 33 *Kenilworth Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 406, P.M.; 406, Sc.E. June 1913.
- 375 **Atkinson**, George, F.R.G.S., M.S.S.A. 5 *Victoria Buildings, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester.* 1458, P.M., P.Pr.Dep.G.S.B., E. Lancs.; 1458, H. March 1906.
- 376 **Atkinson**, Reginald Douglas. *Bangkok, Siam.* 1165, 1072 (S.C.), P.M.; 56 (S.C.). March 1914.
- 377 **Atkinson**, Samuel Ernest, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *Osgathorpe House, Loughborough.* 779, P.M.; 779. March 1914.
- 378 **Atthill**, Capt. Anthony William Maunsell, M.V.O. *Clement Court, Redwell Street, Norwich.* 943. March 1907.
- 379 **Attwood**, Jabez, M.I.M.E. *Hagley Road, Stourbridge, Worrestershire.* 564, P.M.; 1031, P.Z. January 1906.
- 380 **Atwell**, George Washington. *Lima, Livingstone Co., N.Y., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1897.
- 381 **Aultman**, Major Dwight E. *Field Artillery, U.S. Army, c/o War Dept., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.* 811 (Kan. C.). October 1913.
- 382 **Austen**, Arthur Elvey. *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., S. Africa, E Div., **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1887.
- 383 **Austen**, William Henry 58 *Broad Street, Ludlow, Salop.* 611, I.G.; 611. October 1908.
- 384 **Ayling**, Charles Stephen. 48 *Angell Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* 2128, P.M. May 1909.
- 385 **Ayling**, Harry. *Darcy Villa, Woolwich Road, Abbey Wood, London, S.E.* 3048, P.M., L.R.; 1973, P.Z. May 1913.
- 386 **Ayling**, Robert Stephen, F.R.I.B.A. 8 *Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W.* 2128, P.M. May 1894.
- 387 **Aylmore**, Herbert S. 36 *East Street, Chichester.* 38, P.M.; 38. October 1910.
- 388 **Aylsworth**, George M., M.D. *Collingwood, Ont., Canada.* 90, P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; **Past Grand Superintendent.** November 1911.
- 389 **Ayres**, Clarence Montague. *Ankerdale, Attleborough Road, Nuneaton.* 432. March 1910.
- 390 **Ayres**, George V. *Deadwood, S.D., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** October 1894.
- 391 **Ayres**, Rupert Stanley. *The Hermitage, Northrood, Middlesex.* 2893. May 1909.
- 392 **\*Bache**, T. Foley. *Churchill House, West Bromwich, Staffs.* 2784, P.M. March 1903.
- 393 **Bachert**, Augustus Ellsworth. 1458 *Logan Avenue, Tyrone, Blair Co., Pa., U.S.A.* 327; 201. May 1906.
- 394 **Bacon**, Col. Alexander S. 101 *Rugby Road, Prospect Park S., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 656. May 1897.
- 395 **Bacon**, Robert. *Waverley Terrace, Coleraine, Ireland.* 235, P.M.; 414, P.K. June 1904.
- 396 **Baddeley**, William. *Lautoka Hospital, Lautoka, Fiji.* 3354, P.M. October 1904.
- 397 **Badman**, Harry Alfred. 27 *Chandos Avenue, Oakleigh Park, London, N.* 1298, P.M., L.R. June 1906.
- 398 **Bagshaw**, Oscar Cathrall. 115 *West Bar, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M.; 1239, A.So. March 1908.
- 399 **Baildon**, James Owen. *Supreme Court House, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 13 (Q.C.), P.M., P.G.Stew. November 1900.
- 400 **Bailey**, Arthur Eugène. *c/o Straits Trading Co, Gopeng, Malay States.* 2337, Treas., 3552; 2337, Treas. January 1913.
- 401 **Bailey**, Major W. A. *Punjab Club, Lahore, Punjab, India.* P.Dis.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). June 1909.
- 402 **Baily**, James Thomas Herbert. 35-39 *Maddox Street, London, W.* 1196. November 1912.
- 403 **Bain**, George Washington. 10 *St. George's Square, Sunderland.* P.Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. Local Secretary for Province of Durham. March 1889.
- 404 **Bainbridge**, T. H. B. *Wavertree, Hurst Road, Eastbourne.* 2434, P.M. January 1906.



- 405 **Baird**, D. M. 35 *Henry Street*, *St. John's*, *Newfoundland*. 454 (S.C.), P.M.; 9 (N.S.). May 1907.
- 406 **Baird**, Rear-Admiral George Washington, U.S.N. 1505 *Rhode Island Avenue*, *Washington, D.C.*, U.S.A. **Past Grand Master**. January 1912.
- 407 **Baird**, Hugh. Box 191, *Bulawayo*, *Rhodesia*. 86 (D.C.), P.M. June 1906.
- 408 **Baird**, Robert Craig. c/o *Dookie Agricultural College*, *Dookie*, *Victoria*, *Australia*. **Past Grand Warden, Costa Rica**. May 1902.
- 409 **Baker**, George Thomas. *Bellerue*, *Modderfontein* near *Johannesburg*, *Transvaal*. P.Dis.G.D.; P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.), S. Africa, W.Div. October 1910.
- 410 **Baker**, Henry M. 91 *King's Road*, *Chelsea*, *London*, S.W. 1539. January 1906.
- 411 **Baker**, Samuel. 15 *Eastgate*, *Chichester*. 38, P.M.; 38, P.Z. October 1910.
- 412 **Balch**, Capt. Charles Augustus John Albert. c/o *Holt & Co.*, 3 *Whitehall Place*, *London*, S.W. 1960, Sec. May 1908.
- 413 \***Balfour**, Capt. Charles Barrington. *Newton Don*, *Kelso*, *N.B.* **Past Substitute Grand Master**. March 1892.
- 414 **Ball**, Harry. 30 *Mill Street*, *Bedford*. 540, P.M., Pr.G.Sup.W.; 540, P.Z., Sc.E. March 1910.
- 415 **Ballam**, Edward John Clark. *Mayle House*, *Woodbridge Road*, *Ipswich*, *Suffolk*. P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.So. May 1907.
- 416 **Ballantine**, Thomas J. 620 *Kittredge Building*, *Denver*, *Colo.*, U.S.A. March 1896.
- 417 **Ballantyne**, Henry Norman. *Caerlee*, *Innerleithen*, *N.B.* 856, P.M., Pr.Sub.G.M.. *Roxburgh*, *Peebles & Selkirks*; 56. March 1899.
- 418 **Bamford**, Charles Frederick. 6 *Goldington Avenue*, *Bedford*. 2108; 2108. May 1910.
- 419 **Bamford**, William Brokaw, M.Am.Soc.C.E. 614 *Tenth Avenue*, *Belmar*, *N.J.*, U.S.A. 5. November 1900.
- 420 **Bancroft**, Walter Newman. *Green Bank*, *Farley Road*, *Derby*. 731, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 731. October 1911.
- 421 **Banham**, Joseph. *Calle Belgrano* 650, *Buenos Aires*, *Argentina*. 2157, P.M., P.Dis.G.D.; 617, P.Z., P.Dis.A.G.So. May 1902.
- 422 **Bankart**, George P. *Baldwin's Gardens*, *Gray's Inn Road*, *London*, W.C. 2751, O. January 1910.
- 423 **Banker**, Stewart Melville. *He'vellyn*, *Brownlow Road*, *Founds Green*, *London*, N. 869, P.M., Sec. P.Pr.G.St.B., Herts. June 1894.
- 424 **Bankes**, Jerome N., F.S.A. 63 *Redcliffe Gardens*, *West Brompton*, *London*, S.W. 3121. May 1912.
- 425 **Barclay**, Lient-Col. George, V.D. *Sarawai Street*, *Parnell*, *Auckland*, *New Zealand*. P.Dis.G.Sec., *Otago*, Rep.G.L. *Alabama*. **Past Grand Warden, New Zealand, Past Grand Deacon, England: Hon. First Grand Sojourner (S.C.), Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.), New Zealand**. October 1906.
- 426 **Barclay**, John McGeorge. *King Street*, *Coolgardie*, *Western Australia*. 840 (S.C.), P.M.; 287, (S.C.). June 1914.
- 427 **Barker**, Claude. 37 *Westbourne Road*, *Sheffield*. 2558, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas., W. Yorks. January 1905.
- 428 **Barker**, Howard William. *Special Engineer's Office*, *Napier Park*, *Madras*, *India*. 150, 2878, J.D.; 150. March 1913.
- 429 **Barker**, Jacob. *High Stanners*, *Morpeth*, *Northumberland*. P.Pr.G.O., *Durham*; P.Pr.G.S.B., (R.A.), *Northumberland*. January 1895.
- 430 **Barker**, Major John. 12 *Waldegrave Park*, *Strawberry Hill*, *Middlesex*. 1715, P.M.; 995, P.Z. October 1904.
- 431 **Barker**, William Arthur. 48 *New Road*, *Whitechapel*, *London*, E. 133, P.M.; 933. January 1907.
- 432 **Barker**, William Boulton. 34 *King Street*, *Manchester*. 3550. June 1913.
- 433 **Barlet**, Stephane, B.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.S.A. 97 *St. Mark's Road*, *North Kensington*, *London*, W. **Grand Standard Bearer**. June 1904.
- 434 **Barlow**, William, LL.D. 48 *Lefevre Terrace*, *N. Adelaide*, *South Australia*. **Past Deputy Grand Master, South Australia**. January 1896.
- 435 **Barlow**, W. Tillott, A.R.I.B.A. *The Peaks*, *Victoria Drive*, *Bognor*, *Sussex*. 1464, P.M.; 829, P.Z. June 1903.
- 436 **Barnard**, The Right Hon. Lord, D.C.L. *Raby Castle*, *Darlington*, *Co. Durham*. **Past Grand Warden, Provincial Grand Master; Grand Superintendent**. June 1907.
- 437 **Barnard**, Ettwell Augustine Bracher, F.S.A. *The Lodge*, *Evesham*, *Worcestershire*. 3308. June 1911.
- 438 **Barnard**, George William Girling. 4 *Surrey Street*, *Norwich*. Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.)** June 1890.

- 439 **Barnes**, John Walter. 27 *Clements Lane, London, E.C.* 19. June 1895.
- 440 **Barnes**, William Chapman. 89 *Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* 19, P.M.; 19, P.Z. June 1895.
- 441 **Barnett**, Richard W. 3 *Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C.* 23, P.M., P.G.Stew. January 1911.
- 442 **Barratt**, Herbert. 79 *Main Street, Bingley, Yorkshire.* 1018; 1018. May 1911.
- 443 **Barrell**, William Henry. 114 *High Street, Portsmouth.* 309 P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Hants. & I.W. 309, P.Z. October 1907.
- 444 **Barren**, Henry England. 18 *Bouverie Street, London, E.C.* 813, 3303; 201. January 1910.
- 445 **Barrett**, Benjamin Charles. Box 544, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1747, S.W., 1006 (S.C.). November 1910.
- 446 **Barrett**, Danforth Kinney. 29 *Forest Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 37, P.M.; 1. June 1909.
- 447 **Barrett**, William Henry. *St. Faith's House, Chichester.* P.Pr.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.So. October 1910.
- 448 **Barron**, Edward Jackson, F.S.A. 10 *Endleigh Street, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1890.
- 449 **Barrow**, Henry. *Sheringham, Grosvenor Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 2291, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B.; 933, P.Z. October 1909.
- 450 **Barss**, John Edmund. *Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., U.S.A.* 13. October 1913.
- 451 **Bartlett**, George. *Duchy of Cornwall Office, 10 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.* 2030, P.M. January 1900.
- 452 **Barton**, H. J. 29 *High Street, Barnes, London, S.W.* 2722, P.M., L.R. October 1908.
- 453 **Barton**, Robert Harvey. *Dymchurch, Moreton Road, S. Croydon.* 2625, P.M., Sec., L.R. June 1911.
- 454 **Basch**, E. *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2792, P.M. June 1905.
- 455 **Basham**, Septimus, M.D. 3 *Higham Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 2995, P.M.; 2260, P.So. October 1906.
- 456 **Baskerville**, Lieut.-Col. Charles Herbert Lethbridge. 22 *Chatsworth Road, Croydon.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.) October 1907.
- 457 **Baskett**, Samuel Russell. *Evershot, Dorchester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. March 1887.
- 458 **Bass**, William Henry. 6 *Millicent Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.* 1179, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Pt., Derbyshire; 506, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Derbyshire. January 1906.
- 459 **Bassett**, Thomas Shipherd. *Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand.* 24 (N.Z.C.). January 1914.
- 460 **Bastone**, John Millard. *Goodrest, St. Botolph's Road, Sevenoaks.* 186, P.M.; 186, P.Z. March 1887.
- 461 **Bate**, Osborne Hambrook. *Rooi Dak, Baker Road, Kenilworth, Cape Town, S. Africa.* P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, E.Div., **Past Provincial Grand Master, South Africa** (D.C.); Dis.G.H., S. Africa, W.Div. June 1889.
- 462 **Battersby**, Charles. *Georgetown, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.St.B. October 1894.
- 463 **Bavin**, Rev. Francis. *Bavinton, Stony Hill Post Office, Jamaica.* 207, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.Ch.; 207, P.Z., P.Dis.G.St.B. (R.A.). June 1909.
- 464 **Bavin**, John, A.S.A.A., F.C.I.S. 24 *Yarrell Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.* 1598, P.M., L.R., 3396, S.D.; 186 Sc.N. May 1909.
- 465 **Baxter**, Frederick Alfred. *Radley, Clarendon Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 2500. May 1908.
- 466 **Baxter**, Frederick Peel, F.C.I.S. 13 *Sise Lane, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 1216, P.M., L.R.; 1706, P.Z. March 1911.
- 467 **Baxter**, Leonard Arthur. *South Bukera Tin Co., Ltd., Naraguta Post Office, Northern Nigeria.* 1228. January 1913.
- 468 **Baxter**, Roderick Hildegard. 97 *Milnrow Road, Rochdale, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; Pr.A.G.So. E. Lancs. Local Secretary for East Lancashire. October 1907.
- 469 **Bayley**, William Leonard, F.C.I.S. 6 *Queen Street Place London, E.C.* 890, P.M., 3040. May 1912.
- 470 **Bayliss**, Herbert Frederick. 5 *Monkham's Avenue, Woodford, London, N.E.* 1584. May 1911.
- 471 **Bayliss**, Thomas Abraham, J.P. *St. John's, Warwick.* P.Pr.G.Sec., Worcester, **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). November 1899.
- 472 **Bayne**, Rev. Ronald. 6 *The Terrace, Champion Hill, London, S.E.* 1297. November 1912.
- 473 **Baynes**, Henry Kennett. Box 304, *Cairo, Egypt.* 1105, J.W., 1731, Dis.G.Sec., Egypt & Soudan. Local Secretary for Egypt. March 1910.
- 474 **Bazell**, Rev. Prebendary Charles, M.A., A.K.C. *Eastover Vicarage, Bridgwater.* 135, P.M., Ch., P.Pr.G.Ch.; 291, P.Z. June 1912.

- 475 **Beal**, Alfred Charles. 159 *Tulse Hill, London, S.W.* 1719; 2913. March 1913.
- 476 **Beale**, Octavius Charles. *Trafalgar Street, Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.* 3456, 94 (N.S.W.C.), P.M. May 1914.
- 477 **Beaman**, Harris Samuel. 16 *The Terrace, Kennington Park, London, S.E.* 227, P.M. Oct. 1905.
- 478 **Beamish**, Robert Jeffreys. *Grove House, Parrock Street, Gravesend.* P.Pr.A.G D.C.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). November 1903.
- 479 **Beamish**, William H. *Cooleen, Glanmire, Co. Cork.* P.Dep.Pr.G.M., Munster. June 1898.
- 480 **Bean**, Harold. *Kelsey House, Burstwick, near Hull.* 2134. May 1899.
- 481 **Bearman**, Fred. Jacob. 6 *Dalgarno Gardens, North Kensington, London, W.* 227, P.M. May 1907.
- 482 **Beaver**, Sydney Ernest. *Court House, West Maitland, New South Wales.* 215 (N.S.W.C.). October 1909.
- 483 **Beavon**, W. H. Box 27, *Winburg, O.F.S., S. Africa.* 102 (D.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.Stew. (D.C.) October 1911.
- 484 **Bebbington**, George William. *Bexton Road, Knutsford, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.O. (Craft & R.A.). May 1902.
- 485 **Bech**, Hans Marius Frederik. *Parkvej 4, Klampenborg, Denmark.* Zorobabel og Frederik til det Kronede Haab. June 1914.
- 486 **Bech**, Harald. *Parkvej 22, Klampenborg, Denmark.* Zorobabel. March 1914.
- 487 **Beck**, Henry Martin, M.D. 827 *Phelan Building, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* 260. Nov. 1913.
- 488 **Becker**, Pitt. 18 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 238, P.M., L.R. January 1896.
- 489 **Bee**, Julian T. 53 *Derby Road, Heaton Moor, near Stockport.* 163, P.M. January 1907.
- 490 **Beer**, Percy. *Princes Hotel, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.W., Hants & I.W.; 195, P.Z. October 1911.
- 491 **Beeston**, W. J. 39 *Chepstow Road, Newport, Mon.* 1429, P.M. October 1914.
- 492 **Begemann**, Dr. Georg Emil Wilhelm. *Pallasstrasse 10-11, Berlin, W. 57, Germany.* Rep.G.L. England, **Past Provincial Grand Master, Mecklenberg.** February 1887.
- 493 **Belillos**, Raphael Emmanuel. *Dene Lodge, Ash Green, near Aldershot, Surrey.* 2108; 2108, P.So. June 1908.
- 494 **Bell**, Andrew, M.A. *Carradale, Erith Road, Belvedere, Kent.* 1973. May 1913.
- 495 **Bell**, Edward L. Box 1434, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* 327. June 1909.
- 496 **Bell**, Frederick William. Box 1803, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 3132, Sec. June 1910.
- 497 **Bell**, Seymour T. 7 *Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon**; Pr.G.H., **Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** June 1891.
- 498 **Bell**, Thomas Alfred. *The Orchard, Sherborne, Dorset.* 1168, S.D.; 1168, Treas. January 1911.
- 499 **Bellamy**, Major Charles Vincent, V.D. *Leigh Holt, Crapstone, S. Devon.* 2170, 3065, P.M.; 3065, P.Z. October 1906.
- 500 **Bellew**, Thomas Acheson. *Underwriters' Association, Liverpool.* 1380. May 1892.
- 501 **Bellis**, Amos G. Box 199, *Manila, P.I.* **Grand Secretary**; 1, P.H.P. January 1909.
- 502 **Bender**, Lewis Albert. *Mead, Wash., U.S.A.* 117, P.M.; 27, P.H.P. March 1906.
- 503 **Bennett**, George Eric Oliver. *Oakfield, Rondebosch, Cape Town, S. Africa.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., S. Africa, W.Div., **Past Grand Deacon, England.** January 1901.
- 504 **\*Bennett**, George J. *Temple Building, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 25, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; **Grand Scribe E.** June 1911.
- 505 **Bennett**, John Robert, M.H.A. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; 9 (N.S.). January 1909.
- 506 **Bennett**, John T. 22 *Church Street, Ipswich.* 959, P.M.; 959, P.Z. March 1913.
- 507 **Bennett**, Percy Horsley. 56 *Woodberry Avenue, Winchmore Hill, London, N.* 2942, 3575, P.M.; 22. May 1913.
- 508 **Bennett**, William Henry. *The Eyrie, Hilton Road, Natal.* 1665, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.A.G.So. Local Secretary for Natal. October 1897.
- 509 **\*Bennett**, Capt. William Pyt, R.G.A. *Mountain Artillery Mess, Rawal Pindi, India.* 1971, Stew. June 1913.
- 510 **\*Bennion**, Thomas. *Ophir Cottage, Croydon, N. Queenslund.* 768 (S.C.), P.M.; 768 (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Croydon. June 1892.
- 511 **Bentley**, Frederick Richard. *Lautoka, Fiji.* 1931. March 1907.
- 512 **Bergfeld**, Karl. 3 *Mönch Strasse, Eisenach, Germany.* Zur Krone der Elisabeth. October 1909.
- 513 **Berks**, Henry Woodside. *Champaign, Ill., U.S.A.* 240, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M.; 50, P.H.P. November 1906.
- 514 **\*Bernays**, Albert Evan, M.A. 3 *Priory Road, Kew, Surrey.* 2851. January 1905.

- 515 **Bernstiel**, Bruno Arthur. 5 *King's Gardens, West End Lane, Kilburn, London, N.W.* 2535, I.G.; 2535. May 1914.
- 516 **Berryman**, Stanley Hoskin. *Oakdale, Langley Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.* 1860, Stew.; 1860 October 1911.
- 517 **Bertram**, John. 16 *Belmont Road, Southampton.* 1461, P.M. October 1907.
- 518 **Bestow**, Charles Horton, F.R.M.S. 43 *Upper Clapton Road, London, N.E.* P.Pr.G.Pt.; P.Pr.G.S.B.(R.A.), Essex. March 1894.
- 519 **\*Bevington**, Richard George. Box 1091, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* Sub.Dis.G.M. (S.C.). October 1892.
- 520 **Bew**, James Albert Morris. 37 *South Street, Chichester.* 2068, P.M. June 1910.
- 521 **Bhawanidas Batra**, Rai Bahadur Lala, M.A. c/o *M. L. Batra, Barrister-at-Law, Lyallpur, Punjab, India.* 1485, P.S.W.; 782. May 1906.
- 522 **Biazzi**, Luigi. 3 *Fitzroy Square, London, W.* 2637, P.M. March 1913.
- 523 **Bice**, W. P. 415 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand H., Victoria.** May 1898.
- 524 **Biggs**, Albert Edward. *P.W.D., Soudan Government, Khartoum, Soudan.* 2954, S.D. May 1914.
- 525 **Biggs**, William Edward. *Middleton House, Kildwick, Keighley, Yorkshire.* 265, P.M.; 265. May 1912.
- 526 **Biggwither**, Hugh George. 2074. June 1911.
- 527 **Bilbie**, John. 106 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 9, P.M.; 9, P.Z. October 1911.
- 528 **Billingham**, Henry. 18-22 *Wigmore Street, London, W.* 2508, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Essex; 2508, P.Z. May 1901.
- 529 **Billson**, Frederick William, LL.B. *The Bungalow, Gotha Street, Leicester.* 1391, P.M., 2429, P.M., Treas., P.Pr.G.W., Leicester & Rutland; 279, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., Leicester & Rutland. Jan. 1902.
- 530 **Bindon**, George H., F.S.A.A. Box 226, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 12 (D.C.), P.M. Local Secretary for Pretoria. March 1907.
- 531 **Bingham**, Col. Sir John E., Bart., V.D., J.P. *West Lea, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.W., W. Yorks. June 1906.
- 532 **Bingham**, Sydney Clifton. 27 *Gracefield Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.* Rep. G.L. Maryland, **Past Assistant Grand Secretary, New Zealand, Past Provincial Grand Master, Canterbury;** Rep.G.Chap., Illinois, **Past Grand Z., New Zealand.** Local Secretary for Christchurch. October 1901.
- 533 **Binney**, Joseph. 45 *Bank Street, Sheffield.* 139, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., W. Yorks. Local Secretary for Sheffield. October 1890.
- 534 **Binzer**, Ludwig von. *Winzerstrasse 28, Nieder Lösenitz, bei Dresden, Germany.* Zum Füllhorn. January 1913.
- 535 **Bird**, James Herbert. *Heythrop Park, Chipping Norton, Oxon.* 567. January 1913.
- 536 **Birdseye**, Sidney George. 9 *Sherrard Gardens, Eltham, London, S.E.* 1275. June 1907.
- 537 **Bishop**, F. C. B. *Cranmer Square, Christchurch, New Zealand.* Pr.G.Sec., Canterbury, **Past Grand Director of Ceremonies, New Zealand;** 1 (N.Z.C.), P.Z. Nov. 1912.
- 538 **Bishop**, John Herbert. 117 *Mount Pleasant Lane, Clapton, London, N.E.* 2823. November 1900.
- 539 **Bishop**, R. Winsor. *Beech Lodge, Norwich.* 93, P.M. March 1907.
- 540 **Biss**, Noel Leslie Holm. 28 *Shortland Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, New Zealand;** 1338, Sc.E. January 1914.
- 541 **Bissell**, Ernest. 59 *Turney Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1339. October 1896.
- 542 **Bithell**, Walter. *Bickly Wood, Malpas, Cheshire.* 2992. May 1905.
- 543 **\*Bitterman**, Theodore. *Fort Bayard, N.M., U.S.A.* 14 (Fla.C.); 1. November 1910.
- 544 **Bixby**, Charles Sumner. *Oswatomie, Miami Co., Kan., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M.; Rep.G.Chap., New Zealand. June 1897.
- 545 **Black**, William. *Falkirk, N.B.* **Past Provincial Grand Master; Past Grand Superintendent, Stirlingshire, Past Depute Grand Z.** October 1888.
- 546 **Black**, W. P. M. 136 *Wellington Street, Glasgow.* 510, P.M.; 296, P.J. March 1905.
- 547 **Blackbeard**, C. A. *Kruispan, Vierfontein Post Office, O.F.S., S. Africa.* 1832, P.M.; 1832, P.Z. October 1890.
- 548 **Blackburn**, William. *The Bungalow, Broomfield, Herne Bay.* 1365, P.M., L.R.; 21, P.Z. May 1910.
- 549 **Bladon**, Harry. 16 *Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.* 2523, L.R.; 2501. October 1901.
- 550 **Blair**, George. 65 *Langside Road, Newlands, Glasgow.* 344. October 1906.
- 551 **Blair**, P. 10 *Prince Street, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* November 1911.

- 552 **Blair**, William Robert. *Weston Road, Meir, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.* **Past Grand Deacon ; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1899.
- 553 **Blake**, Alfred James. 106 *St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.* 1839, P.M. March 1912.
- 554 **Blake**, Col. Charles John, R.A. 6 *Greenhill Terrace, Weymouth.* P.Dis.G.W. ; P.Dis.G.R. (R.A.), Malta. March 1892.
- 555 **Blake**, Henry Daniel. *Blenheim, Court Lane, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 2729, P.M., L.R. ; 813, P.Z. November 1905.
- 556 **Blaker**, Dr. Walter C. 82 *Downton Avenue, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. October 1900.
- 557 **Blinkhorn**, Edward. 64 *Coleman Street, London, E.C.* 1471, P.M. October 1898.
- 558 **Blizard**, John H. *Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.* 394, P.M. May 1904.
- 559 **Blood**, John Neptune V.D., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon). *Huntley Court, near Gloucester.* 839, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. ; 839, P.Z., P.Pr.G.So. November 1899.
- 560 **Bloomer**, Frederick William, M.D. *Derby Road, Long Eaton, Derbyshire.* 2224, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B. ; 506, P.Z. June 1913.
- 561 **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.
- 562 **Board**, George. *Whalley Avenue, Sale, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.D., E.Lancs. March 1894.
- 563 **Bock**, Johann Daniel. *Houghton, Colney Hatch Lane, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 238. June 1903.
- 564 **\*Bodenham**, John. *Edgmond, Newport, Salop.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies ; Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). November 1887.
- 565 **Boddy**, John. 7 *Belle Vue Park, Sunderland.* 2039, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. ; 2039, P.Z. June 1912.
- 566 **Boffey**, Harry Sutton. *Royal Hotel, Wynberg, Cape Colony.* 26 (D.C.), P.M. ; 334. March 1901.
- 567 **Bold**, John Dean. *Commercial Travellers' Club, Sydney, New South Wales.* 182 (N.S.W.C.). May 1912.
- 568 **Bolton**, George Edward, Superintendent of Excise. *c/o Thomas Cook & Son, Rangoon, Lower Burma.* 542 ; 542. October 1904.
- 569 **Bomeisler**, Paltiel R. *East Orange, N.J., U.S.A.* 124. June 1898.
- 570 **Bonar**, William Macadam. *Herberton, N. Queensland.* 1978, P.M., P.Dis.G.D. October 1895.
- 571 **Bond**, Edgar E. 7 *Wood Lane, Highgate, London, N.* 1232, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., E. Lancs. March 1898.
- 572 **Bond**, William Robert Anstruther. *Oakhurst, Christchurch Road, Norwich.* 807, P.Pr.G.W. ; 807. May 1912.
- 573 **Boocock**, John Headon. 25 *Bennett Hill, Birmingham.* 43, P.M., Pr.G.Treas. ; 43, P.Z. May 1909.
- 574 **Booth**, Edward. *Beechmount, St. Bernards Road, Olton, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Staffs. ; 482, P.Z. January 1911.
- 575 **Booth**, Major John. *Hazel Bank, Turton, Bolton, Lancashire.* **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.). November 1839.
- 576 **Booth**, Wilkins. 1006 (S.C.), P.M. October 1910.
- 577 **Booth**, William. *Longshut Lane W., Stockport.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies ; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1912.
- 578 **Booyson**, I. J. *Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony.* 882. March 1902.
- 579 **Borglum**, John Gutzon de la Mothe. 166 *E. Thirty-eighth Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 35, P.M. March 1910.
- 580 **\*Bostock**, Archibald Thomas. *c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai, China.* 260 ; 260. November 1911.
- 581 **Boston**, Joseph. *Ashley House, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.* P.Pr.A.G.Pt ; P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.). June 1911.
- 582 **Boswell**, Arthur George. 31 *Tankerville Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1339, P.M. ; 1339, P.Z. May 1894.
- 583 **Bouch**, Percivale. 408 ; 408. January 1912.
- 584 **\*Bourne**, Robert William. 18 *Herrford Square, London, S.W.* 32, P.M. ; 32. June 1890.
- 585 **\*Boutell**, Francis Hepburn Chevallier. 645 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* **District Grand Master ; Grand Superintendent.** October 1901.
- 586 **Boutwood**, Robert Frederick. 1 *Cambridge Road, Hastings.* 1184. October 1910.
- 587 **Bowden**, George Frederick. Box 38, *San José, Costa Rica.* 3. May 1912.
- 588 **Bowden**, George Henry. 28 *London Road, Reigate, Surrey.* 2502, J.D. ; 1362, P.So. June 1910.
- 589 **Bowden**, John Edward. *Roath House, Cardiff.* 36, P.M. January 1913.

- 590 **Bowe**, William Fairbanks. 541 *Broad Street, Augusta, Ga., U.S.A.* 412; **Past Grand High Priest** Local Secretary for Georgia. October 1897.
- 591 \***Bowen**, Albert Henry. 26 *St. Malo Avenue, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 2921, Stew. October 1913.
- 592 **Bowen**, John Evan. *Appletons, Stoke Green, Slough, Bucks.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1905.
- 593 **Bowers**, Robert Woodger. 8 *Albert Square, London, S.W.* 15, 1321, P.M.; 2191, P.Z. May 1909.
- 594 **Bowley**, Joseph Plunkett. 36 *Argyll Mansions, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 957, P.M.; 2021, P.Z. January 1914.
- 595 **Brading**, George William. 26 *High Street, Deptford, London, S.E.* 171, P.M. January 1907.
- 596 \***Bradley**, Herbert, C.S.I. *Hill Croft, Broadstone, Dorset* **Past District Grand Master; Past Grand Superintendent, Madras.** October 1893.
- 597 **Bradley**, Thomas James. 826, 1054 (S.C.). May 1909.
- 598 **Braine**, Charles William. *Arondale, West Hill Road, Wandsworth, London, S.W.* 3040, J.W. March 1911.
- 599 **Braithwaite**, John, M.D. 2 *Hardwick Mount, Buxton, Derbyshire.* 1688, P.M.; 1233, A.So. November 1908.
- 600 \***Brand**, Koeniglicher Justizrath Alfred. *Herford, Westphalia, Germany.* Zur Rothen Erde, W.M. March 1903.
- 601 **Brandt**, Martin. *Cranachstrasse 17-18, Friedenau, Berlin, Germany.* Minerva zu den drei Palmen (Leipzig). November 1908.
- 602 **Braund**, Henry. 193 *London Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 2692. June 1907.
- 603 **Brayshaw**, John Lund. *Settle, Yorkshire.* 209; 263. January 1889.
- 604 **Brazil**, Frank W. 12 *High Street, Deptford, London, S.E.* 1924, P.M.; 140, P.Z. January 1905.
- 605 **Brennecke**, Friedrich August. 70 *Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.* 238. January 1912.
- 606 \***Brentnall**, Ernald James. 12 *Quarry Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 2513. March 1905.
- 607 **Brewer**, Charles Samuel, M.B., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 7 *Park Road E., Birkenhead.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1895.
- 608 **Bridge**, Robert. *Claverley, Rochdale, Lancashire.* 2320, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., E. Lanes; 298, H. June 1908.
- 609 **Bridgman**, John Henry. *Aron Cottage, Harpenden, Herts.* P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C., Essex; 1326. October 1903.
- 610 **Briegel**, Jess. 6014 *Jefferson Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* 789. November 1913.
- 611 **Briegel**, Joseph Albert. 6014 *Jefferson Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* 789, P.M. November 1913.
- 612 **Briers**, Frank Ellis. Box 17, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. November 1900.
- 613 **Briggs**, Herbert James. Box 101, *Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 1, Sec.; 1, P.H.P. November 1902.
- 614 **Briggs**, John, M.A., F.Z.S. 32 *Red Lion Square, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.). November 1906.
- 615 \***Briggs**, William, LL.D., D.C.L. *Owlbrigg, Chaucer Road, Cambridge.* **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.). October 1906.
- 616 **Bright**, John Henry Robert. 10a *Great Portland Street, London, W.* 194, P.M., L.R. October 1904.
- 617 **Brindley**, Charles Frederick. *Barrowby House, Worksop, Notts.* 2491, P.M. May 1898.
- 618 **Briscoe**, John Potter, F.R.S.L., F.R.Hist.S., F.L.A., M.S.A. 38 *Addison Street, Nottingham.* 47, 3219, P.M.; 47, P.Z. March 1909.
- 619 **Briscomb**, William Bertram. 32 *Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, London, W.* 1328. June 1911.
- 620 \***Brison**, Clifford Scarnell. *Gresham House, Singapore, Straits Settlements.* 1152, Treas.; 1152. November 1913.
- 621 **Bristol**, Edgar Hayward. *Salem, Ind., U.S.A.* 21; **Past Grand High Priest.** October 1912.
- 622 **Broad**, Herbert. *Netherstead, Welcombe Road, Stratford-on-Avon.* 2133, J.D.; 587. January 1913.
- 623 \***Broadbent**, Claud Davos. *Nicola Lake Post Office, B.C., Canada.* 10; 2738 (E.C.). June 1902.
- 624 **Broadbent**, Frederick W. 3 *Mawdsley Street, Bolton, Lancashire.* **Assistant Grand Registrar; Deputy Grand Registrar (R.A.).** November 1907.
- 625 **Broadbent**, Harry. *Ormonde House, Bainbrigge Road, Leeds.* 2922, P.M.; 504, H. October 1913.
- 626 **Brockaway**, Charles A. 691 *Park Place, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 719. November 1905.
- 627 **Brooke**, Surgeon Lieut-Col. J. Stuart, F.R.C.S. *Brooke House, Killybegs, Co. Donegal.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., Bengal. **Past Grand Deacon, England.** January 1914.
- 628 **Brooker**, Fitzhardinge Woodford. *c/o Samuel B. Hale & Co., Ltd., 101 Calle 25 de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, P.M.; 617. November 1909.



- 629 **Brookhouse**, John Charles. 8 & 9, *Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.* 2693, P.M.; 79. May 1905.
- 630 **Brooking**, William. *Cromden, Northlew, near Beaworthy, Devon.* 2486. October 1895.
- 631 **Brooking**, William Francis. *Brougham Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand.* P.Pr.G.W.(I.C.). October 1895.
- 632 **Brooks**, Arthur David. 15 *Waterloo Street, Birmingham.* 587, P.M.; 587, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). June 1899.
- 633 **Brooks**, Francis Augustus, M.D. *St. Felix, Felixstowe, Suffolk.* 2371, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 376. October 1895.
- 634 **Brooks**, Harry T. 60 *Baring Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 65, P.M.; 65. November 1907.
- 635 **Brough**, James R. 29 *Alexandra Villas, Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 2397, L.R. January 1899.
- 636 **Brower**, Charles Abel. *c/o Puget Sound State Bank, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104, J.W.; 4. October 1912.
- 637 **Brown**, Alexander Burnett, F.S.I. *Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Middlesex, **Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1901.
- 638 **Brown**, Alfred Loftus. 57 *Chatsworth Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.* 1050, P.M. March 1910.
- 639 **Brown**, Arthur Richard Dupuis. *Labu, Negri Sembilan, Malay States.* 3552, P.M., Dis.G.Pt.; 1157, P.Z. January 1913.
- 640 **Brown**, Bernard Hardesty. *Agrennan, Ulundi Road, Johnstone, N.B.* 1239 (E.C.). January 1914.
- 641 **Brown**, Charles Rhodes. *Marine Building, Galveston, Tex., U.S.A.* 16, P.M. June 1906.
- 642 **Brown**, Cony Thomas. *Socorro, Socorro Co., N.M., U.S.A.* 9; 8. October 1907.
- 643 **Brown**, Edward Douglas William. *Westwood, Ryde, I.W.* 175; 2523. January 1913.
- 644 **\*Brown**, Frederick. 28-30 *Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.* 1365, P.M. October 1899.
- 645 **Brown**, Capt. Gilbert Patten. 128 *West Brookline Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* King Solomon. November 1910.
- 646 **Brown**, James. *River Plate Meat Co., Camryana, Argentina.* 3364. January 1911.
- 647 **Brown**, James. *Gratwicks, Ashurst, Steyning, Sussex.* 1960, P.M. June 1888.
- 648 **Brown**, John Macdonald, M.D., F.R.C.S. 64 *Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, London, W.* 2408, P.M. January 1900.
- 649 **Brown**, Peter Boswell. *Lindrick, Sidcup, Kent.* 2263. January 1911.
- 650 **Brown**, Robert John. 27 *Thornsett Road, Sheffield.* 2268. May 1911.
- 651 **Brown**, Thomas. 48 *The Avenue, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.* 602. January 1901.
- 652 **Brown**, Thomas, Surgeon. 236 *Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.* 1597, P.M. June 1904.
- 653 **Brown**, Walter. 325 *Anlaby Road, Hull.* 3263, P.M.; 2494. March 1912.
- 654 **\*Brown**, Walter Herbert, F.R.G.S. 236 *Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.* 23, P.M., P.G.Stew.; 720, P.Z. June 1900.
- 655 **Brown**, Major William Henry. *Manager, Gresham Life Insurance Co., Box 1024, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 398 (S.C.). June 1902.
- 656 **\*Browne**, Bernard Frederick. *General Manager, The City of Santos Improvements Co., Ltd., Santos, Brazil.* 2329 (E.C.); 2329 (E.C.). May 1906.
- 657 **Browne**, John. 28 *Swinley Road, Wigan, Lancashire.* 1335, 2226, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., W. Lanes. June 1894.
- 658 **\*Bruce**, Alexander. *Clyne House, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Principal.** June 1894.
- 659 **Bruce**, J. McPhail. 83 *Osborne Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 481, P.M., P.Pr.G.Pt.; 481, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. October 1898.
- 660 **\*Brünnich**, Johannes Christian, F.I.C., J.P. *Duheim, Taringa, Queensland.* 2624, P.M., P.Dis.G.Sup.W. October 1893.
- 661 **Bruton**, James. *Wotton Hill Cottage, Gloucester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). June 1890.
- 662 **Bryant**, James. 48 *Osborne Road, Southsea.* 1069. June 1900.
- 663 **Buchanan**, Norman, J.P. *Osborne House, Yeovil, Somerset.* 329, P.M., Sec., P.Pr.G.W.; 329 P.Z., D.C., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). January 1914.
- 664 **Buchanan-Dunlop**, Capt. A. H. *St. Margaret's, Musselburgh, N.B.* 1022. October 1901.
- 665 **Buck**, Edward H. 505 *Commercial Road, Bournemouth.* 2153, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Hants. & I.W.; 309, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.), Hants. & I.W. October 1892.
- 666 **Buckland**, William Price. 8 *Loughborough Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.* 1623, 3314, Sec. January 1908.

- 667 \***Buckley**, Llewellyn Edison, I.C.S. c/o Walker & Co., 37 Second Line Beach, Madras, India. District Grand Master; 150. June 1896.
- 668 **Budd**, Charles Arthur. Mount Fletcher, East Griqualand, Cape Colony. 2537. November 1912.
- 669 **Budd**, Henry. Tisbury, Lime Grove, New Malden, Surrey. 1604. January 1909.
- 670 **Buglass**, Thomas Dixon. 129 Clapham Road, Lowestoft. 71; 71. October 1910.
- 671 **Bugler**, Thomas. 43 Morley Road, Lewisham, London, S.E. 171. March 1895.
- 672 **Bullen**, John Henry. 3 New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, India. P.Dis.G.R., Bengal. October 1905.
- 673 **Bullock**, Thomas Adolphus, F.R.G.S. 11 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. Past Grand Sword Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.). June 1911.
- 674 **Bunn**, John Henry. Box 166, Bloemfontein, O.F.S., S. Africa. 1022, S.D.; 1022, Se.E. June 1911.
- 675 **Burd**, Francis James. Box 426, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. Past Grand Warden; 98. November 1909.
- 676 **Burdon**, Charles Sambrook. Albuhera, 45 Derwent Road, Palmer's Green, London, N. 2738, P.M., L.R.; 2738, P.Z. October 1898.
- 677 **Burgdorff**, Hermann Ferdinand Friedrich Wilhelm Karl. Manse Place, Falkirk, N.B. 16. October 1911.
- 678 **Burgess**, Henry. Craigengillan, Layton Road, Hounslow, Middlesex. 1556, P.M. January 1900.
- 679 **Burgess**, Thomas. 12 Fumberts Place, Regent Street, London, W. 201, P.M., L.R.; 2346, P.Z. March 1906.
- 680 \***Burnand**, Alphonse A. 806 S. Bonnie Brae Street, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A. Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest. March 1891.
- 681 **Burne**, John Ford. Kelowna, B.C., Canada. 41, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1912.
- 682 **Burnet**, James Henry. Box 81, Wanganui, New Zealand. 705 (N.Z.C.), J.W. January 1913.
- 683 **Burnham**, Albert Francis. Anthony, Coventry, R.I., U.S.A. 12; 10. May 1911.
- 684 **Burree**, W. J. C. Box 857, Durban, Natal. November 1911.
- 685 **Burrell**, Lionel Cottingham, M.A., M.B., B.C. Arlarie, Kew, Surrey. 3012, P.M., L.R. January 1908.
- 686 **Burrell**, Walter C. 227 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. 42, P.M. October 1908.
- 687 **Burrows**, Herbert. 99 Sotheby Road, Highbury Park, London, N. 1777, P.M., 2920, P.M., 3420; 1227, J. January 1904.
- 688 **Burrows**, Horace Gifford, A.C.I.S. 10 Windermere Avenue, Brondesbury, London, N.W. 3040, P.M.; 1227, Z. January 1904.
- 689 **Burrows**, William, LL.B. Germania Life Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A. 163, P.M.; 45, P.H.P. January 1912.
- 690 **Burtchaell**, George Dames, M.A., LL.B., B.L., Deputy Ulster King of Arms. 44 Morehampton Road, Dublin. XXV., P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Wicklow & Wexford; 25, P.K. January 1895.
- 691 **Busbridge**, Walter. Grasmere, Herbert Road, Plumstead, London, S.E. 913, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.), Kent. October 1893.
- 692 **Busby**, William. Council School, Yoxford, Suffolk. 2810, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B. January 1910.
- 693 **Bush**, Robert John. 93 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 7, P.M. May 1910.
- 694 **Bush**, William Walton. Augusta, Ga., U.S.A. 166, J.W.; 2. May 1908.
- 695 **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.
- 696 **Butland**, R. J. Brighthelmstone, Stanley Road, Lower Edmonton, London, N. 2664. March 1907.
- 697 **Butler**, Charles. 7 Craven Park, Harlesden, London, N.W. 2489, P.M.; 2489, P.Z. March 1898.
- 698 **Butler**, J. Dixon. Danemead, Northolt, Middlesex. 34, P.M.; 34, P.Z. June 1904.
- 699 **Butterworth**, John. 14 Rochester Avenue, Sedgley Park, Prestwich, Lancashire. 2387, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., E. Lancs.; 204, P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), E. Lancs. May 1901.
- 700 **Buttery**, Dr. G. B. Kingston House, Oldbury, Worcestershire. P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. January 1907.
- 701 **Byatt**, John. Education Dept., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Past Grand Warden; Past Grand Scribe N., Victoria. November 1907.
- 702 **Byles**, Francis Wyman, F.C.I.S. 13 Glenton Road, Lee, London, S.E. 2005, P.M., 3040, Sec. March 1904.
- 703 **Cahill**, Frank Sitwell. 73 New Church Road, Hove, Sussex. 393. June 1911.
- 704 **Calberg**, Stanislaus Gustav Martin. Skindergade 22, Copenhagen K, Denmark. Christian til Palmtraet, P.Dep.M. May 1911.

- 705 **Callaghan**, Samuel William. 17th D.C.O. *Lancers, Meerut, India.* P.Dis.G.S.B., Punjab. October 1906.
- 706 **Callender**, George Dayrell. 27 *Sinclair Gardens, Kensington, London, W.* 1297, D.C.; 1297, P.So. March 1912.
- 707 **Cameron**, Sir Charles Alexander, C.B., M.D. 51 *Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Deputy Grand Master.** May 1896.
- 708 \***Campbell**, Archibald Young Gipps, I.C.S., C.I.E. *Madras, S. India.* 150, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; 150, P.Z., P.Dis.G.Sc.N. (R.A.). June 1906.
- 709 **Campbell**, Colin. Box 4, *Everett, Wash., U.S.A.* 95 P.M.; 24, P.H.P. January 1910.
- 710 **Campbell**, Charles Foster. 441 *Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 48, S.D. March 1913.
- 711 **Campbell**, Henry. *Home, Shankill, Co. Dublin.* XXV.; XXV. June 1907.
- 712 **Campbell**, John. 230 *Thirty-third Street, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.* 265, J.W.; 73, P.H.P. November 1907.
- 713 **Campbell**, John Lorne. 1524 *Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M. January 1899.
- 714 **Campbell**, John MacNaught, C.E., F.Z.S. 6 *Franklin Terrace, Glasgow.* Rep.G.L. N. Dakota, **Past Grand Bible Bearer**; Rep.G.Chap. Maryland, **Past Grand J.** March 1889.
- 715 **Campkin**, Harry Herbert. 2121 *Eleventh Avenue, Regina, Sask., Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M. March 1901.
- 716 **Camus**, Manuel. *Manila, P.I.* 1034 (S.C.). January 1909.
- 717 **Caney**, Stanley. 44 *Cheapside, London, E.C.* 1415; 720. October 1889.
- 718 **Canham**, George Masters. 19 *Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.* 2694, P.M.; 73, Sc.N. May 1902.
- 719 **Capel**, George William. 186 *Strand, London, W.C.* 19, P.M., L.R. May 1904.
- 720 **Carden**, Capt. Andrew. *Barnane, Templemore, Co. Tipperary.* XII., P.M. May 1914.
- 721 **Carless**, William, M.A., J.P. *White Cross, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 1842, P.M., P.Pr.G.R. March 1913.
- 722 **Carlyle**, Albert Edward. 5 *Culmington Road, Ealing, London, W.* 3012. March 1907.
- 723 **Carne**, Charles Herbert. Box 13, *Lautoka, Fiji.* 3354, P.M. January 1909.
- 724 **Carnell**, James. *Ormond, Volusia Co., Fla., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** May 1894.
- 725 **Carpenter**, Alfred J. 49 *Havelock Road, Brighton.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies**; Pr.G.Sc.E., **Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** January 1901.
- 726 **Carpenter**, Lieut.-Col. George Thomas. *Leigham House, Streatham, London, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer: Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.).** January 1906.
- 727 **Carpenter**, Col. John Austin. 15 *Belsize Crescent, South Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer (Craft & R.A.).** June 1900.
- 728 **Carr**, Buckley. 41 *Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** March 1906.
- 729 **Carr**, Riley. *Rowandene, Taxton House Road, Sheffield.* 1779, P.M. November 1907.
- 730 \***Carr**, Thomas, M.D. 9 *Carlton Terrace, Blackpool.* 2665, P.M., 2758, P.M.; 2758, H. Oct. 1910.
- 731 **Carrick**, William Lowthor. *Oaklands, Stokesley, R.S.O., Yorkshire.* 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.* Rep.G.L. Connecticut, **Past Grand Deacon**; Rep.G.Chap. N. Dakota, **Past Grand Sojourner.** May 1892.
- 734 **Carsberg**, George Risden. *Linlithgow, Lyonsdown Road, New Barnet.* 19. May 1893.
- 735 **Carson**, B. T. 2479, P.M. June 1903.
- 736 **Carter**, C. A. 36 *Clyde Street, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.H., S. Africa, E.Div. October 1888.
- 737 \***Carter**, Elmer Josiah. Box 93, *Missoula, Mon., U.S.A.* 40 (Wash.); 25 (Wash.). October 1899.
- 738 **Carter**, Frank Bird. *Forrest Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.* 39 (W.A.C.), S.W. October 1908.
- 739 **Carter**, George. *Raleigh House, Springfield Mount, Armley, Leeds.* 1211; 2069, Treas. May 1912.
- 740 **Carter**, William Allan. 51 *Queen Street, Edinburgh.* 1, W.M., 757, P.M.; 56, P.Z. June 1914.
- 741 **Cartmell**, Samuel. 73 *Willows Lane, Accrington.* 3306, P.M.; 462, A.So. June 1912.
- 742 **Cartwright**, Ernest H., M.D., B.Ch. (Oxon). *Myskyns, Ticehurst, Sussex.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1891.

- 743 **Cartwright**, Reuben Chatwin. *Fordenton, The Lickey, Bromsgrove.* 2724, J.W.; 3643, Sc.E. October 1913.
- 744 **Carus-Wilson**, Major Edward Willyams. *Penmount, near Truro, Cornwall.* 331, P.M. March 1889.
- 745 **Cary**, Frederick William. Box 231, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 851 (S.C.), S.W.; 2566. October 1909.
- 746 **Case**, Albert Havelock, M.Inst.C.E. *Coniston, Epping.* January 1908.
- 747 **Cashman**, Thomas. *c/o King, King & Co, Bombay, India.* 944, Sec.; 1100. October 1914.
- 748 **Casler**, C. C. 302 *Butler Street, Port Huron, Mich., U.S.A.* 58, P.M.; 27, P.H.P. May 1904.
- 749 **\*Caslon**, Harold Arthur. 42 *Woodberry Down, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 569, P.M., 1769, P.M., 1460, P.M., L.R.; 569, Z. June 1906.
- 750 **Cass**, Rev. Frederick Charles Guise. *Nethercourt, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.* 622. May 1888.
- 751 **Cassal**, Col. Charles Edward, V.D., F.I.C., F.C.S. 56 *Orford Gardens, Kensington, London, W.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). March 1891.
- 752 **Castello**, James. 23 *Orford Square, Hyde Park, London, W.* 227, P.M., L.R.; 7, P.Z., Treas. January 1891.
- 753 **Caster**, Frank. *Alcroft, Fletton Avenue, Peterborough* P.Pr.A.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.J., Northants. & Hunts. May 1898.
- 754 **\*Catto**, Alexander Ross. Box 296, *Yokohama, Japan.* 1092, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; 1092, H. Local Secretary for Japan. June 1909.
- 755 **Causton**, Charles Guy. *Namgaon Tea Estate, Thakubari, Assam, India.* 3419. June 1914.
- 756 **Cauthorne**, Edward Everett, A.B., A.M. (Harvard). 21 *Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 106; 76. March 1902.
- 757 **Cave**, George. *Desborough, Seaford Road, Dovercourt, Essex.* 650, I.G. November 1913.
- 758 **Cave-Browne**, William Charles. *Trichinopoly, S. India.* 260, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Madras; 260, P.Z., P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.), Madras. October 1906.
- 759 **Cavell**, Rev. Walter Theodore. Box 320, *Lake City, Fla., U.S.A.* 29; 3. May 1914.
- 760 **Cawley**, Richard. 172, P.M., L.R. May 1902.
- 761 **Cawood**, Horace. 68 *Eyre Street, Sheffield.* 2558, P.M.; 1239, P.Z. October 1907.
- 762 **Cawthorn**, John Elston. *Elmete House, Sherburn-in-Elmet, South Milford, Yorkshire.* 1221, P.M.; 289, P.Z., P.Pr.G.D.C. (Craft & R.A.). Local Secretary for Leeds. May 1897.
- 763 **Chabot**, Clement. 50 *Old Broad Street, London, E.C.* 11, P.M. June 1900.
- 764 **Chadder**, James. *St Petroc, Ilfracombe, Devon.* 1135, P.M.; 251, J. October 1909.
- 765 **Chaffer**, Guy Frederick. *Beacon Grange, The Boulevard, Petersham, New South Wales.* P.Dis.G.W. (S.C.); Pr.G.Sup.W. (R.A.) (S.C.). June 1911.
- 766 **Chaffer**, Paris Ernest. *May Street, Marrickville, New South Wales.* 91 (N.S.W.C.), P.M., D.C. November 1912.
- 767 **Challans**, Harry Fountain. *Black Lion Hotel, Stockton-on-Tees.* 561, J.W. January 1912.
- 768 **Chamberlin**, Dr. Jehiel Weston. 220 *Lowry Arcade, St. Peter Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163; 45. Local Secretary for Minnesota. March 1893.
- 769 **Chambers**, Charles George. *Rheinfels, The Avenue, London Road, S, Lowestoft.* 3291. May 1914.
- 770 **Chambers**, Paul Bell. 564 *Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2517, P.M., P.Dis.G.D.C.; 617. May 1902.
- 771 **Chant**, Thomas Whitmore. *Clarendon Lodge, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). June 1896.
- 772 **Chaplin**, Alexander. *The Firs, Crowhurst, Sussex.* 1842, I.G. May 1911.
- 773 **Chaplin**, Nugent. 19 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.* 108. November 1910.
- 774 **Chaplin**, W. J. 21 *Guildford Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.* 199. May 1906.
- 775 **Chapman**, Alfred Chaston, F.I.C., F.C.S. 38 *Primrose Hill Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 2327, P.M., L.R. November 1898.
- 776 **Chapman**, Arthur. *c/o Davis & Son, West Street, Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.Treas.: S. Africa, E. Div. October 1895.
- 777 **Chapman**, Arthur W. 11 *Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* 289, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., W. Yorks.; 2397, P.Z. November 1906.
- 778 **Chapman**, John. 376 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2724, 617. May 1914.
- 779 **Chapman**, John Midelton. 40 *Hutt Street, Springbank, Hull.* 907, P.M.; 907, P.Z. May 1898.
- 780 **Chapman**, Major Lawrence Joseph, R.A. *Maymyo, Burma.* 1789, 2998, 834 (S.C.); 2904, P.So. October 1914.
- 781 **Charlesworth**, Edwin. *Richmond Grove, Birkenshaw, Bradford.* 603, P.M. May 1906.

- 782 **Charlton**, Matthew Foster. *Waterloo, Sunny Bank, Chipping Norton, Oxon.* 1036, Pr.G.Pt. May 1893.
- 783 **Charlton**, William Franklin. *Manly Terrace, Colombo Street, Wellington, S., New Zealand.* 122 (N.Z.C.); 25 (N.Z.C.). October 1908.
- 784 **Charnock**, John A. 82 *Willows Road, Birmingham.* 1692, P.M. June 1907.
- 785 **Chatley**, Herbert, B.Sc. *Imperial College, T'Ang Shan, Chih-Li, N. China.* 3001, I.G. May 1911.
- 786 **Chatterton**, Francis. *c/o Best & Co., Madras, India.* 150, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.Pt.; 150, P.Z. June 1906.
- 787 **Chatterton**, William Lincoln. 10 *South Street, Pawtucket, R.I., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L., New Zealand, **Past Grand Master**; 4, Sec. June 1905.
- 788 **Cheesman**, William Henslowe. 60 *Patten Street, Avonside, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Deacon, New Zealand**; 1 (N.Z.C.). November 1907.
- 789 **Cheesman**, William Norwood, J.P., F.L.S. *The Crescent, Selby, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., N. & E. Yorks. January 1893.
- 790 **Chester**, Alfred. 2 *Dinham, Ludlow, Salop.* 611, P.M. October 1907.
- 791 **Chesterton**, Lewis Birch. Box 2210, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 72, P.Dis.G.Sec. October 1891.
- 792 **Chettle**, Henry Hulbert. *Walthamstow, Nungumbankam High Road, Madras, India.* 150; 150. June 1912.
- 793 **Chick**, Frank. 83 *Queen Street, Exeter.* 2659. June 1899.
- 794 **Childe**, Rev. Canon Christopher Venn, LL.D. 8 *York Gate, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Scribe N., Egypt.** January 1898.
- 795 **Childs**, Frederick John. 4 *Leathwaite Road, Battersea, London, S.W.* 1269, P.M. October 1908.
- 796 **Chillingworth**, George. *Foleshill, Beacontree Avenue, Forest Road, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 1228, P.M., L.R. May 1902.
- 797 **Chinn**, Thomas Morton. 75 *Sharia Emad El Din, Abdin, Cairo, Egypt.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Scribe N.** March 1902.
- 798 **Chipman**, Elon E. *Kaslo, B.C., Canada.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand Superintendent.** June 1907.
- 799 **Chippindale**, Harold. *Ivy Bank, Guiseley, Yorkshire.* 1108, P.M., P.Pr.G.Pt., W. Yorks; 1101, P.Z. November 1912.
- 800 **Chirgwin**, Percy Teague. *Market Place, Penzance, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). May 1890.
- 801 **Chivers**, George Charles. 12 *High Street, Poplar, London. E.* 65, P.M., L.R.; 65. Nov. 1907.
- 802 **Chown**, Harry. 47 *Ingleby Road, Ilford, Essex.* 1421, P.M.; 2549. June 1906.
- 803 **Christison**, James T. *Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163, P.M. October 1906.
- 804 **Church**, John. 17 *Winchendon Road, Teddington, Middlesex.* 317. May 1907.
- 805 **Claridge**, Dr. W. Walton. *West African Medical Staff, Kumasi, Ashantee, W. Africa.* 52. June 1913.
- 806 **Clark**, Beaumont. 1 *Boothroyd Lane, Devesbury.* 971. October 1913.
- 807 **Clark**, Charles Crabb. *Clark & Thistleton, Durban, Natal.* 731 (S.C.), P.M. June 1906.
- 808 **Clark**, David R., M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.). 8 *Park Drive, Glasgow, W.* 0, P.M. June 1890.
- 809 **Clark**, Frank R. *Fairbanks, Alaska, U.S.A.* March 1911.
- 810 **Clark**, George William, L.R.C.P. *Digbys, near Exeter.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1910.
- 811 **Clark**, James John. 4a *George Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Bible Bearer, New Zealand.** November 1909.
- 812 **Clark**, Owen Aly. 12 *Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmund's.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.O. October 1907.
- 813 **Clark**, William Hamilton, B.A. *Lumsden, Southland, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Deacon, New Zealand.** May 1909.
- 814 **Clark**, William Laird. *c/o The British Crown Assurance Corporation, 110 Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 1<sup>3</sup> (S.C.). May 1912.
- 815 **Clarke**, Charles. *Wardour Street, London, W.* 3365, Treas. March 1912.
- 816 **Clarke**, George Henry. 544 *Calle Venezuela, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* P.Dis.G.R.; P.Dis.G.J., Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.). October 1907.
- 817 **Clarke**, George James. Box 13, *Koffyfontein, O.F.S., S. Africa.* 3035; 813. May 1912.
- 818 **Clarke**, Matthew Herbert. *Kingsbury Road, Gravely Hill, Birmingham.* 739, P.M.; 739, J. June 1908.
- 819 **Clarke**, Thomas Henry. *Oficina del Ingeniero Constructor, Rosario Central F.C.C.A., Argentina.* 2960. January 1913.

- 820 **Clarke**, William. *Sidmouth, Holmdene Avenue, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* 190, P.M. March 1905.
- 821 **Clarke**, William Henry. *Hollin House, Far Headingley, Leeds.* 2608, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., W. Yorks.; 380. May 1911.
- 822 **Clavering**, Col. Charles Warren Napier. *Aswell Park, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Northumberland.* **Provincial Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.** May 1910.
- 823 **Clayton**, R. Verney. *2 Cooper Street, Manchester.* Pr.G.Sec., E. Lancs., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies**; Pr.G.Sc.E, E. Lancs., **Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** March 1911.
- 824 **Clegg**, James. *124 Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancashire.* 298, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., E. Lancs.; 298, P.Z. March 1910.
- 825 **Clegg**, Robert Ingram, M.A.S.M.E., A.M.I.M.E. *Caxton Building, Cleveland, O., U.S.A.* 370, P.M.; 118. October 1909.
- 826 **Clemens**, Percy Warwick. *The Treasury, Sierra Leone, W. Africa.* 156, 3403, S.W., 2798, J.W.; 156. October 1913.
- 827 **Clements**, James. *92 Grafton Street, Dublin.* 232, P.M., Rep.G.L., Tasmania; 93, P.K. May 1903.
- 828 **\*Clendinning**, James Hermon. *80 Hill Street, Lurgan, Ireland.* 184, P.M.; 602, P.K. May 1890.
- 829 **\*Clifford**, Henry John. *Morrinsville, New Zealand.* 52 (N.Z.C.). October 1898.
- 830 **Clift**, The Hon. James Augustus, Minister of Agriculture & Mines, K.C., M.H.A. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* **District Grand Master.** January 1909.
- 831 **Clifton**, Arthur Edward Tappenden Drew. *91 Maida Vale, London, W.* 1227. January 1913.
- 832 **Clinton**, George, jun. *808 Potomac Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.* 498, S.Stew.; 163. Oct. 1912.
- 833 **Clubb**, William John. *Roan House, Avondale Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1672, P.M.; 1706, 2611, P.Z. March 1909.
- 834 **Clutton**, Brian. *Wykeham, Milford, Surrey.* 1537, J.W.; 143, A.So. March 1911.
- 835 **Coates**, Arthur Robert. *Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 1931, P.M. October 1899.
- 836 **Cobbold**, Lieut.-Col. Ernest C. *York & Lancaster Regiment, New Barracks, Limerick.* 691 (S.C.). March 1908.
- 837 **Cochran**, Sam. P. *Box 119, Dallas, Tex., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand Scribe.** June 1899.
- 838 **Cochrane**, William Percy. *Rezzola, Prov. di Genova, Italy.* 1448; 602. November 1890.
- 839 **Cockburn**, Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G., M.D. *Deans Hill, Harrietsham, Kent.* Rep.G.L., South Australia, **Past Deputy Grand Master, South Australia, Past Grand Deacon, England; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner, England.** November 1900.
- 840 **Cockshott**, Capt. Arthur Maurice. *The Ramblers, Durrington, Salisbury.* 1971; 1971. Jan. 1914.
- 841 **Cohn**, Albert. *84 Canfield Gardens, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* May 1897.
- 842 **Cohn**, Charles C. *Manila, P.I.* 386. January 1909.
- 843 **Cohu**, Thomas. *56 Lansdowne Road, Bromley, Kent.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** November 1890.
- 844 **\*Coker**, Simeon Josephus. *26 Waterloo Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone, W. Africa.* 1955, P.M., 366 (S.C.); 1955, P.Z. March 1914.
- 845 **Cole**, Charles William. *62 Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (Craft & R.A.).** May 1899.
- 846 **Cole**, James Francis. *E. Ex. A. & C. Telegraph Co., Ltd., Singapore.* 508. June 1913.
- 847 **Cole**, George Marie Joseph. *Sea Lake, Victoria, Australia.* 215 (V.C.). March 1913.
- 848 **Cole**, Dr. Lynn Roscrear. *614 Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* 4; 52. June 1912.
- 849 **Cole**, Thomas Skelton. *Endcliffe Crescent, Sheffield.* 2491, P.M.; 2491, J. January 1914.
- 850 **Coles**, Charles, J.P. *Eddystone, Kenney Street, Port Elizabeth, South End, South Africa.* 2886, J.W.; 711. June 1909.
- 851 **Colley**, Francis Harold. *76 Arundel Street, Sheffield.* 1779, S.W. March 1910.
- 852 **Collins**, Algernon Lionel. *60 Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, London, W.* 1460. January 1902.
- 853 **Collins**, George Sherrington. *149 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.* 2192, P.M., L.R. 1471. January 1897.
- 854 **Collins**, Howard J. *General Hospital, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. January 1894.



- 855 **Collinson**, Jeffreys Lewis William. *Wason Chambers, 4 Harrington Street, Liverpool.* 1408, P.M. January 1912.
- 856 **Colman**, Thomas W. 19 *Bracondale, Norwich.* 93, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. October 1902.
- 857 **Colman**, Walter Stacy, M.D. 9 *Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.* 2870, P.M.; 2870, P.Z. March 1902.
- 858 **Colsell**, Robert. *Norfolk House, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, London, N.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant.** January 1905.
- 859 **Colton**, Charles Maxwell. *c/o Benguet Commercial Co., Ltd., Baguio, Benguet, P.I.* 342. January 1907.
- 860 **Comfort**, Newton C. *c/o Quarantine Service, Manila, P.I.* **Past Grand Master; 1,** P.H.P. January 1909.
- 861 **Condell**, Thomas de Renzy. *c/o Fletcher, Humphreys & Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dis.G.Sec., Canterbury. June 1899.
- 862 \***Conner**, William Tate, A.R.I.B.A. Box 5615, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 510 (S.C.); 50 (S.C.). January 1902.
- 863 **Conover**, Charles Arthur. 95 *Chicago Street, Coldwater, Mich., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary (R.A.), General Grand Secretary (R.A.),** U.S.A. October 1913.
- 864 **Conway**, Robert Russ. *Weymouth College, Weymouth.* 170, S.D.; 170, O., Pr.G.O. (R.A.). May 1909.
- 865 **Cook**, Ernest Henry, D.Sc. 27 *Berkeley Square, Bristol.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (Craft & R.A.).** October 1910.
- 866 **Cook**, Fred. *Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.* **Past Grand Warden.** June 1909.
- 867 **Cook**, John Oliver. *North End Villa, Wrotesley Road, Plumstead, London, S.E.* 913, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., 193, P.Z. May 1898.
- 868 **Cook**, Joseph. 12 *Millicent Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** March 1905.
- 869 **Cook**, R. J. 38 *High Street, Hadleigh, Suffolk.* 376, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 376, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. January 1908.
- 870 **Cooke**, John. 1 *Rannoch Road, Hammersmith, London, W.* 114, 3113; 1321. October 1907.
- 871 **Cooke**, Frank Krinks, F.C.I.S. 150 *Goldershaw Road, West Ealing, London, W.* 1140, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., E. Lancs.; 1375, P.Z. June 1906.
- 872 **Cooper**, Allan. 115 *Hill Lane, Southampton.* 1461. May 1912.
- 873 \***Cooper**, Rev. Charles E. *St. Botolph's Vicarage, Lincoln.* 24 (B.C.). October 1908.
- 874 **Cooper**, Edward Ernest. *Berrydown Court, Overton, Hants.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** May 1894.
- 875 **Cooper**, Frederick Ernest. *Kingfield House, Kingfield, near Woking, Surrey.* 1657, L.R.; 1657. March 1907.
- 876 **Cooper**, Raymond Willoughby. *Karachi, Sind, India.* 767, P.M. May 1906.
- 877 **Copeland**, Morris. 97 *College Road, Auckland, New Zealand.* 10 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 9 (N.Z.C.). January 1914.
- 878 **Copp**, Alfred Edward Guillaume. 31 *South Park Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2790. January 1909.
- 879 **Copus**, Frank Armitage. Box 353, *Stratford, Ont., Canada.* 144, P.M.; 24, P.So. March 1913.
- 880 **Corbett**, John W., M.D. *Camden, S.C., U.S.A.* 29, P.M.; 4. June 1896.
- 881 **Cordes**, Carl Hermann Theodor. *Fürstenufer 15, Magdeburg, Germany.* Harpokrates. Jan. 1913.
- 882 **Cornwall**, William. *Llanberis, New Road, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 1327. November 1909.
- 883 **Corsan**, Douglas. *Fernie, B.C., Canada.* 35, P.M.; 137. October 1911.
- 884 \***Cory-Wright**, Dudley, M.A., J.P. 52 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** October 1897.
- 885 **Cosgrave**, E. MacDowel, M.A., M.D. 5 *Gardiners Row, Dublin.* P.M.; P.K. October 1905.
- 886 **Costello**, Frederick. *Eversley, Hessle R.S.O, Hull.* 250. January 1907.
- 887 **Coster**, Arthur Augustus. 14 *Montpelier Villas, Brighton.* 143, P.M., L.R.; 143. Nov. 1908.
- 888 **Couch**, James. *Roe Hyde, Hatfield, Herts.* 1601, P.M., L.R.; 1293, P.Z. June 1907.
- 889 **Couldridge**, John William. 143 *Princes Street, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 863, P.M. November 1913.
- 890 **Coulson**, J. W. *Tower House, St. Peter's Hill, Stamford, Lincs.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). May 1911.
- 891 **Coulson**, T. 28 *Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.* 1297. May 1906.
- 892 **Court**, George. *Lyston Villa, near Hereford.* 120, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C. May 1914.

- 893 **Coveney**, Frank. *The Brents, Vicarage Road, Hoole, Chester.* 721, P.M. October 1906.
- 894 **Cowan**, Henry Earle. Box 603, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.), J.W. March 1909.
- 895 **Cowern**, Walter. 120 *Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.* 3300, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B. November 1907.
- 896 **Cowins**, Henry Somerfield. *Bound Brook, N.J., U.S.A.* 3; 27. October 1897.
- 897 **Cowling**, Thomas. *Glan Dyfi, Wisbech, Cambs.* 809, P.Pr.G.O.; 809, P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). November 1910.
- 898 **\*Cowlshaw**, William. 78 *Reconquista, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, J.W.; 617, O. Nov. 1913.
- 899 **Cowx**, William Fairfield. 93 *Westbourne Avenue, Hull.* 1511, P.M. November 1903.
- 900 **Cox**, Claude Collins. *Banco Anglo-Sud-Americano, Casilla 345, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, P.Dis.A.G.Pr.; 1553, H., P.Dis.G.O. (R.A.). May 1905.
- 901 **Cox**, Fred. J. *Lustleigh, Dorville Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 190, P.M. March 1898.
- 902 **Cox**, Thomas. *Brencliffe, Lichfield.* 1039, P.Pr.A.G.D.C.; 726. June 1914.
- 903 **\*Coxe**, The Hon. Justice Henry Reynell Holled. *c/o Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, India.* 3102, P.M. October 1908.
- 904 **Coxen**, William George. 21 *Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1899.
- 905 **Crabtree**, Herbert. 41 *Talbot Street, Cardiff.* 960, J.W.; 960, P.P.So. March 1913.
- 906 **Craig**, Charles Taylor. 67 *Watling Street, London, E.C.* 2562. October 1904.
- 907 **Craig**, William. *G.P.O., Singapore.* 508, P.M., P.Dis.G.Sec., E. Arch.; 508, P.Dis.G.Sc E., E. Arch. March 1902.
- 908 **Cramphorn**, Octavius Christian. *Warwick Lodge, Brentwood, Essex.* 276, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 276, P.Z. June 1907.
- 909 **Crang**, William Henry. 11 *Collingwood Villas, Devonport.* P Pr.G.D. January 1908.
- 910 **Cranstoun-Day**, Thomas N. *City Club, Cape Town, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.St.B., S. Africa, E.Div. October 1907.
- 911 **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.
- 912 **Crate**, Rev. Felix Eustace. *Salcott Virley Rectory, Witham, Essex.* 697, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch.; 2063, P.Z., P.Pr.G.So. June 1912.
- 913 **Craven**, Ven. Archdeacon James Brown, D.D. *St. Olaf's Episcopal Church, Kirkwall, Orkney.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Caithness, Orkney & Zetland. February 1887.
- 914 **Creake**, St. Arnaud. 39 *Crescent Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.* 1239, 2727, P.M. October 1907.
- 915 **Crerar**, John. *Melita Post Office, Mun., Canada.* **Grand Registrar.** January 1898.
- 916 **Cresswell**, Frank Pearson Skeffington, F.R.C.S. 24 *Windsor Place, Cardiff.* 2570 P.M.; 36. May 1905.
- 917 **Cresswell**, George John. *Watson Avenue, Rose Park, Adelaide, South Australia.* 74 (S.A.C.) S.W. May 1905.
- 918 **Crick**, William Clifton, B.Sc. *c/o E. Cox & Sons, 1 New Court, Carey Street, London, W.C.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Middlesex. October 1898.
- 919 **Crider**, Prof. George A., M.A. 1823 *Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* 543; 256. May 1897.
- 920 **Criswick**, George Strickland, F.R.A.S. 14 *The Paragon, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 1593, P.M., L.R.; 1593, P.Z. January 1891.
- 921 **Crocker**, G. A. 1 *Cromer Villas, West Hill, Wandsworth, London, S.W.* 857. January 1912.
- 922 **Crocker**, William Walter. 189 *Camdenwell Grove, London, S.E.* 3270, Sec. October 1911.
- 923 **Cross**, Rev. Arthur. *Hapton Vicarage, Norwich.* 52, P.Ch.; 52. March 1914.
- 924 **Cross**, Arthur James, M.B. *Dalton House, Dalton-in-Furness.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.Dep.G.S.B. (R.A.), W. Lancs. October 1912.
- 925 **Cross**, Edward William. 18 *Sea View, Fortuneswell, Portland, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Hants. March 1887.
- 926 **Crowe**, Frederick. *Highland Farm, Calistoga, Napa Co., Cal., U.S.A.* 6. March 1911.
- 927 **Cruesemann**, Gustav. 3315, J.W. March 1907.
- 928 **Crundall**, Arthur William. *Estancia Siempre Amigos, Vilela, F.C. Sud, Argentina.* 617; 617. October 1900.
- 929 **Crush**, Sam. T. *Westcombe, Southbrae Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow.* 3 bis; 79. November 1908.
- 930 **Cullen**, J. F. *Inverell, New South Wales.* 48 (N.S.W.C.), P.M. March 1895.
- 931 **Culley**, Alfred Benjamin, F.I.A. 34 *Central Exchange Buildings, 50 Grainger Street, Newcastle upon-Tyne.* 619, S.W. January 1910.
- 932 **Culley**, Samuel Widgery. 8 *Dyfrig Street, Cardiff.* 36, P.M., 3250, 3320; 36. November 1912.

- 933 Cully, James Russell. 22 Lorne Road, Forest Gate, London, E. 1816. January 1908.
- 934 Cumberland, Hugh. *The Lynchet, Luton, Beds.* Pr.G.Sec., **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1909.
- 35 Cumming, John Arthur, I.C.S. *Queenwood, Penn Hill Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset.* 2356. October 1901.
- 936 Cummings, Arthur Temple. *Abchurch House, Sherborn Lane, London, E.C.* 2881. Jan. 1910.
- 937 Cummings, Ernest Norman Travers. *S. Rinching Estate, Kajang, Selangor, Malay States.* 1146, 2337, 3552. J.W.; 2337. January 1913.
- 938 Cummings, Gus Skelton. *New Court, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.* 2700, P.M.; 2427. May 1914.
- 939 Cummings, William Hayman, Mus. Doc. *Sydcote, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* **Past Grand Organist** (Craft & R.A.). November 1900.
- 940 Cundill, Thomas Jordan. *Windsorton, Cape Colony.* 2486, P.M. November 1894.
- 941 Cunningham, Ven. Archdeacon William, D.D. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1896.
- 942 Curd, Charles. 6 Gay Street, Bath. 41, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 41, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. May 1909.
- 943 \*Cursetjee, Jehanglur Manodijee. 84 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, India. P.Dis.G.R. Oct. 1910.
- 944 Curtis, Edwin Charles. *Carey Hall, Neath, South Wales.* 364, P.M. May 1909.
- 945 Dakin, William. *Ferndale, Fearnhead, near Warrington.* 3597. June 1913.
- 946 Dalgleish, Henry J. 91 Walworth Road, London, S.E. 39, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Devon. May 1907.
- 947 Dance, Col. Charles E. 19 Northampton Square, London, E.C. 2006. January 1905.
- 948 Dangerfield, Frederick. *Westcott, Battlefield Road, St. Albans.* 1260, P.M.; 1260, P.Z. May 1894.
- 949 Danielsson, Leonard. 64 Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W. 1471; 1471. June 1897.
- 950 Dansie, Crown. *Durban, Natal.* 712 (S.C.), P.M. March 1897.
- 951 Danvers, Ernesto, M.Inst.E.E., F.R.G.S., F.S.S. 427 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Dep.Dis.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Dis.G.H., Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Local Secretary for Buenos Aires. October 1905.
- 952 Darling, Alexander. *Governor's House, Berwick-on-Tweed.* 393, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 393, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., Northumberland. October 1895.
- 953 Darrington, Thomas. *Penrhyn, The Chase, Enfield, Middlesex.* 2987. October 1908.
- 954 Daubney, Allenby. 33 Minford Gardens, London, W. 2346, P.M., L.R.; 2048, P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.So., Middlesex. October 1914.
- 955 Davey, Arnold E. *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* 38 (S.A.C.), P.M. June 1905.
- 956 David, William Morgan. *Carson City, Nev., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden.** October 1911.
- 957 Davidge, Cecil William. 5 Kitano Cho, 3 Chome, Kobe, Japan. 1401, P.M., Dis.S.G.W.; 1401, P.Z. March 1914.
- 958 Davidson, Alexander Gordon. *c/o Tarquah Mining & Exploration Co., Ltd., Tarquah, Gold Coast, W. Africa.* 3175, 3356. May 1911.
- 959 Davidson, Alfred Newall. 18 Manor House Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1863, P.M. October 1912.
- 960 Davidson, Corporal Duncan Edward, A.S.C. 1860, D.C.; 1860, A.So. May 1911.
- 961 Davies, Charles. *Ivy Den, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.* 467. March 1898.
- 962 Davies, Rev. Enoch Thomas, M.A. *Danygraig, Clive Crescent, Penarth, S. Wales.* 1754, Ch., 2570, I.G.; 1754. May 1911.
- 963 Davies, James John. 46 Hove Park, Hove, Sussex. 1215, P.M., P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab; 792, P.Z. October 1892.
- 964 Davies, Neander Warburton. *Portswood Estate, Kandapolla, Ceylon.* P.Dis.G.Sec.; 2656, P.Z. October 1905.
- 965 Davies, Rev. William Arthur. *Ponsonby Vicarage, Cumberland.* 289, Ch.; 289. May 1911.
- 966 Davies, William Reginald. *Kingsclear, Camberley, Surrey.* 63. March 1913.
- 967 Davis, Albert Victor. 17 Northolme Road, Highbury Park, London, N. 3089, P.M. October 1907.
- 968 Davis, Alfred. 41 St. Augustine's Avenue, S. Croydon, Surrey. 1693, P.M.; 1693, P.Z. May 1903.
- 969 Davis, George Ernest. 116 Castellain Mansions, Maida Vale, London, W. 15. November 1911.
- 970 Davis, John McNaught. *Farndon, Newark, Notts.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Derby; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Notts. October 1903.
- 971 Dawbarn, Oscar Saltonstall. *Lahat, Perak, Malay States.* 3212, Sec., 2337; 3212, Sc.N. March 1913.

- 972 **Dawkins**, Harry. 1st K.G.O. Sappers & Miners, Park Road, Roorkee, U.P., India. 1422, Sec.; 1422. November 1913.
- 973 **Dawson**, William. *The Bungalow*, Belford, Northumberland. 393, P.M. June 1904.
- 974 **Davy**, Frederick Downe. 18 St. James's Mansions, West Hampstead, London, N.W. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.So., Lincs. June 1896.
- 975 **Day**, Edward Harry. *Assiout*, Upper Egypt. 1982. October 1898.
- 976 **Day**, Edward P. Osborne, M.D. 1636, P.M., P.Pr.G.Pt., Sussex. June 1894.
- 977 **Day**, John C., C.E. *Sharia el Madabegh*, Cairo, Egypt. 1982. October 1896.
- 978 **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.
- 979 \***Day**, William Reginald, F.I.A. *Bishops Avenue*, Randwick, New South Wales. 57 (N.S.W.C.), W.M.; 9 (N.S.W.C.), P.So. October 1911.
- 980 **D'Amer-Drew**, J. 69 Park Street, W. S. Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Victoria.** May 1898.
- 981 **d'Artois**, Joseph Maurice. 33 Place de l'Industrie, Brussels, Belgium. 1541 (E.C.). May 1907.
- 982 **D'Cruz**, Capt. A. B. H. *British India Marine Service Club*, 12 Hastings Street, Calcutta, India. 1268; 1268. January 1909.
- 983 **de Lafontaine**, Rev. Henry Thomas Cart. 52 Albert Court, Kensington Gore, London, S.W. **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1900.
- 984 **de Lafontaine**, H. Philip L. Cart. 2 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C. 3111. March 1907.
- 985 **de Ridder**, Louis E. *Newbridge Towers*, Weston, Bath. 68, 152. January 1890.
- 986 **De Stein**, Joseph Nicholas. 2123 Retallack Street, Regina, Sask., Canada. 115; *Keystone.* May 1911.
- 987 \***De Wolf Smith**, Dr. William Andrew. *Pafraets Dael*, New Westminster, B.C., Canada. **Grand Secretary; Grand Historian** (R.A.). Local Secretary for British Columbia. June 1901.
- 988 **Deacon**, Charles William. 53 De Parys Avenue, Bedford. 1677, P.M. November 1905.
- 989 **Deacon**, Rev. Ernest W. *Sandringham*, Warwick Road, Olton, Birmingham. October 1900.
- 990 **Dean**, Dr. Marshall H. Room 39, Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A. Rep.G.L. England, **Past Grand Master.** October 1903.
- 991 **Dear**, Lawrence Hart. 51 Ermine Road, Ladywell, London, S.E. 49, S.W. June 1906.
- 992 **Dearing**, Edward Thomas. 52 Denton Road, Hornsey, London, N. 795, P.M., 3089, 3171, Sec. June 1907.
- 993 \***Dearing**, R. M. *Savannah, Ga., U.S.A.* 231, P.M. June 1912.
- 994 **Deats**, Hiram Edmund. *Flemington, N.J., U.S.A.* 37, P.M.; 37. Local Secretary for New Jersey. May 1897.
- 995 **Debenham**, Edward Percy. *Ennerdale*, Carlisle Avenue, St. Albans. **Senior Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1893.
- 996 **Delmege**, J. R., M.D. *Serembau, Negri Sembilan, Malay States.* 3552, W.M. November 1907.
- 997 **Denholm**, William Munro. 6 Charing Cross, Glasgow. Rep.G.L. Utah, **Past Grand Warden; Rep.G.Chap. Delaware, Past Grand J.** March 1891.
- 998 **Dennison**, Thomas Gilbert. c/o Adolph Mosenthal & Co., Port Elizabeth, S. Africa. 3166, 3450. May 1911.
- 999 **Denny**, Charles Hill. 18 Wood Street, London. E.C. 1671, P.M. May 1897.
- 1000 **Denny**, George E. 44 Hurlingham Road, Fulham, London, S.W. 144, 3144; 1489. June 1907.
- 1001 **Dent**, Thomas. 19 Wiverton Road, Nottingham. 1435, P.M., 3219, P.M. May 1909.
- 1002 **Dentith**, Arthur W. 57 Chestnut Road, West Norwood, London, S.E. 859. June 1898.
- 1003 **Denton**, John Burton. 160 Osbaldeston Road, Stoke Newington, London, N. 1601. May 1900.
- 1004 **Derrick**, George Alexander. c/o Derrick & Co., Gresham House, Battery Road, Singapore. P.Dep.Dis.G.M., E.Arch. October 1890.
- 1005 **Desprez**, Ernest Haynes. 31b St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol. 3663. May 1914.
- 1006 \***Dessen**, Hans Falck. 2 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C. 28, P.M. June 1903.
- 1007 **Deutsch**, Franz. 4 Whitehall Court, London, S.W. 2108, L.R. June 1897.
- 1008 **Devey**, William Starcke. 43 George Road, Erdington, Birmingham. 2724, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Worcester. Local Secretary for Worcestershire. May 1907.
- 1009 **Devonshire**, George Thomas. 28 Bedford Row, London, W.C. 95; 1677. October 1905.
- 1010 **Devonshire**, Robert Llewellyn. *Gresham House, Sharia Sobinar Pacha, Cairo, Egypt.* 4, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Egypt & Soudan; 4, P.Z. May 1914.
- 1011 **Dew**, Thomas George. *The Mount, Peterston-super-Ely, Cardiff.* 960, J., P.Pr.G.So., S. Wales, E.Div. October 1907.

- 1012 **Dewdney**, Francis Worthy Rigbye. 67-9, *Watling Street, London, E.C.* 2562. October 1905.
- 1013 **Dewes**, Walter. 4 *Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.* 1415. October 1910.
- 1014 **Dewhurst**, William. 7 *George Street, Prestwich, Lancashire.* 1458, P.M., P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C., E. Lancs.; 1458, H. October 1905.
- 1015 \***Dey**, Thomas Henry. 93 *Amhurst Park, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 2021; 2738. May 1902.
- 1016 **Deys**, Pieter. Box 2000, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 891 (S.C.), Sec.; 225 (S.C.). May 1910.
- 1017 **Diack**, Philip Wilberforce, L.D.S. 176 *Laygate, South Shields.* 3217. March 1913.
- 1018 **Dick**, George Paris. *Brail Lodge, Nagpur, C.P., India.* 1122, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Bombay; 1122, P.Z., P.Dis.G.J., Bombay. June 1909.
- 1019 **Dick**, William Frederick. 51 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 1718, P.M., 2318, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., Essex; 453, H. May 1913.
- 1020 **Dicken**, Charles Vernon. *Ministry of Finance, Cairo, Egypt.* 1105; 1355. November 1913.
- 1021 **Dickens**, John. 11 *The Drive, Northampton.* Pr.G.Sec., Northants. & Hunts., **Past Grand Standard Bearer**; Pr.G.Sc.E., Northants. & Hunts., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). November 1904.
- 1022 **Dickinson**, William. *Pinehurst, Pyrford, Surrey.* 1395, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; 1395. Oct. 1898.
- 1023 **Dicks**, Frank. 110 *Deansgate, Manchester.* 325, P.M.; 935, P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.So., E. Lancs. Oct. 1913.
- 1024 **Dickson**, Robert. *Slottsbacken 4, Stockholm, Sweden.* **Grand Secretary.** September 1887.
- 1025 **Diercks**, Dr. Gustav. *Splittgerbergasse, 3 Berlin S. 14, Germany.* **Grand Keeper of the Archives.** March 1898.
- 1026 **Dix**, Walter J. 23a *High Street, Newport, Mon.* P.Pr.G.W. October 1914.
- 1027 **Dixon**, Sergt. Ernest S. D. 2nd *Battalion, The Buffs, Wellington, Madras, India.* 1093, 2970; 508. October 1913.
- 1028 **Dixon**, Rev. Edward Young. *Mount Ayliff, East Griqualand, Natal.* 2113. November 1889.
- 1029 **Dixon**, Capt. Hubert Bradshaw. *Sherwood Foresters, Staff College, Quetta, Baluchistan.* 3325, P.M. May 1912.
- 1030 **Dobson**, Albert. 3 *Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, London, W.* 2105. May 1906.
- 1031 **Dobson**, Andrew Edward. *Electrical Engineer, Post Office, Waratah, Tasmania.* 25, P.M.; 179 (S.C.). October 1911.
- 1032 **Dobson**, William Norst. 4 *Tenth Avenue, W., Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 44, 98. November 1910.
- 1033 **Dodd**, Frank. 2 *Pump Court, Temple, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar; Past Deputy Grand Registrar** (R.A.). October 1910.
- 1034 **Dodd**, William Albert. 37 *Fleet Street, London, E.C.* 2956, Stew. January 1912.
- 1035 **Doe**, George Mark. *Enfield, Torrington, N. Devon.* P.Pr.G.R.; 251, Z., 489, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). October 1897.
- 1036 **Donald**, William. *Hawthorn Villa, Grattan Place, Fraserburgh, N.B.* 197, P.M., 1055, P.M.; 38, P.Z. November 1913.
- 1037 **Donaldson**, Eric. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.* 859. October 1911.
- 1038 **Donovan**, Capt. E. H., R.N. *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, St. James's London, S.W.* 2094; 2094. May 1911.
- 1039 **Donovan**, Edward Wynne, M.I.Mech.E. *Hilton House, Prestwich, Lancashire.* 62, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., E. Lancs. November 1906.
- 1040 **Doolittle**, John C., M.D. *The Retreat, Twenty-eighth Street & Woodland Avenue, Des Moines, Ia., U.S.A.* 87. May 1905.
- 1041 **Doré**, Harry Runchman. *Koffyfontein, O.F.S., South Africa.* 3450. June 1911.
- 1042 **Dorman**, Thomas Phipps. *Reniclyffe House, Cliftonville, Northampton.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1889.
- 1043 **Dörwaldt**, Hermann. *Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C.* Zu den drei Sternen (Rostock). May 1906.
- 1044 **Douglas**, Hugh. *Ardern, S. Dewar Street, Dunfermline, N.B.* 151, J.W., 250; 278. June 1914.
- 1045 **Douglas**, William. Box 2960, *Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1909.
- 1046 **Dove**, Henry Montagne, F.I.S.E. 126 *Bold Street, Liverpool.* P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Herts.; 1984, P.Z. March 1911.
- 1047 **Dowling**, Francis William. *Atlin, B.C., Canada.* 42, P.M. January 1909.
- 1048 **Down**, Hubert Vincent. 55 *Greyhound Lane, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1571. January 1911.
- 1049 **Drage**, Lieut.-Col. William Henry, D.S.O. 52 *Beckwith Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). March 1909.

- 1050 **Draper**, Alfred. *Milton House, Dore New Road, Dore, near Sheffield.* 1239; 1239. March 1911.
- 1051 **Draper**, William Nelson. Box 145, *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 9. May 1909.
- 1052 **Drapes**, Rev. Lambert. *Leinster House, Eglinton Terrace, Bray, Co. Wicklow.* 270. January 1906.
- 1053 \***Dressel**, Otto. *Ilmenau, Thuringen, Germany.* November 1904.
- 1054 **Drought**, James J. *Landiani, British East Africa.* 868 (S.C.), 3559, W.M. January 1914.
- 1055 \***Dru-Drury**, Edward Guy, M.D. *High Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 2546. May 1904.
- 1056 **Drummond**, Charles James. 21 *Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). January 1899.
- 1057 **Drury**, Ensor. 2 *Queen's Road, Sheffield.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1908.
- 1058 **Drysdale**, J. W. 101 *South Norwood Hill, South Norwood, London, S.E.* 263, P.M. June 1898.
- 1059 **Duchaine**, Paul Henri. 28 *Rue Capouillet, Brussels, Belgium.* Les Vrais Amis de l'Union et du Progrès Réunis; **Grand Secretary, Chapitre de l'Union et du Progrès.** January 1911.
- 1060 **Duder**, Charles R. Box 1114, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454, P.M., Dis.G.Sec. (S.C.). Jan. 1912.
- 1061 **Dudfield**, Reginald S. Orme, M.B. 19 *Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, London, W.* 1974. Oct. 1898.
- 1062 **Dudgeon**, Patrick James. 22 *Grand Avenue, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.* 3175, P.M. November 1906.
- 1063 **Duffield**, Albert John. Box 24, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 828, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, W.Div.; 711. June 1895.
- 1064 **Duka**, Albert Theophilus, M.A., D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 15 *Grand Avenue, Bournemouth, E.* 1554, P.M., 2158; 14 (N.S.W.C.), P.Z., 195, Sc.N. January 1911.
- 1065 **Duke**, John Reginald Hare. *Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.* 1105, W.M., 1355. November 1913.
- 1066 **Dumolo**, William. 435 *Great Western Road, Aberdeen, N.B.* P.Pr.G.I.G., Munster. Oct. 1888.
- 1067 \***Duncan**, George. *Caixa 571, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.* 3 (Brazil); 2738 (E.C.). June 1912.
- 1068 \***Duncan**, Harold Malcolm. 43-43a, *Fetter Lane, London, E.C.* 610 (Pa.C.). January 1913.
- 1069 **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.
- 1070 **Dunlop**, John Hickman. 644 *Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 16, P.M.; 77. October 1912.
- 1071 **Dunlop**, Capt. W. B. *S. & T. Corps, Ambala, Punjab, India.* 1068 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.D.C. (S.C.). Local Secretary for Punjab. January 1909.
- 1072 **Dunn**, Edwin T. 7 *Roding Street, Ilford, Essex.* 1421, P.M.; 2549, P.Z. June 1910.
- 1073 **Dunnett**, Lionel F. 3 *Ascott Avenue, Ealing, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). Jan. 1907.
- 1074 **Dunstan**, Kenneth J. 279 *Russell Hill Drive, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* **Past Grand Deacon.** January 1912.
- 1075 \***Durell**, Lieut-Col. A. J. V. *Army Pay Office, Aldershot.* 2537. October 1906.
- 1076 **Dutfield**, James Philip Pound. *The Oaklands, Ashleigh Road, Solihull, near Birmingham.* 1163, A.Sec.; 739. January 1908.
- 1077 **Dyer**, Dr. Edmund Eustace. *Gladstone House, Alloa, N.B.* **Provincial Grand Master;** Dep.Pr.G.Sup., Stirlingshire. May 1913.
- 1078 **Dyer**, William John. 26 *Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.* 14, P.M. November 1903
- 1079 **Dyett**, Richard Henry Kortright. 4 *Tanner Street, St. John's, Antigua, Leeward Islands.* 492, P.M., 2892, P.M.; 492, P.Z. October 1911.
- 1080 **Eaborn**, H. *Glen Helen, Woodwarde Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1539. November 1898.
- 1081 \***Eales**, C. L. M., I.C.S. *The Elms, Tiverton, Devon.* 836, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Bengal. October 1900.
- 1082 **Earle**, J. W. A. 54 *Brown Street, Manchester.* 62. October 1913.
- 1083 **East**, Fred. J. 69 *Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.* 11, P.M., Sec., L.R. June 1902.
- 1084 **Eastwood**, Edward Byrom. *Bangkok, Siam.* 2916, P.M.; 241, J. January 1912.
- 1085 **Eaton**, Alfred W. 8 *Linwood Avenue, Warren, Pa., U.S.A.* 560. May 1902.
- 1086 **Eaton**, Charlie D. 109 *Colmore Row, Birmingham.* 560, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas, Worcester; 377, P.Z., Pr.G.J., Worcester. May 1906.
- 1087 \***Ebblewhite**, Ernest Arthur, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A., J.P. 5 *Essex Court, Temple, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar.** January 1898.
- 1088 **Eddelbüttel**, Friedrich Louis. *Jungfernstieg, 1-2, Hamburg, Germany.* St. George (Hamburg), P.M. January 1912.



- 1089 **Edden**, Henry P. 102 *Harlesden Gardens, Harlesden, London, N.W.* 2707, J.W.; 2728, A.So. January 1912.
- 1090 **Edgar**, W. J. Box 1201, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579, P.M., Dis.G.Sec. Local Secretary for Newfoundland. March 1906.
- 1091 **Edge**, John Henry, K.C. 16 *Clyde Road, Dublin.* 143, P.M., 728, P.M., Rep.G.L., Iowa; 143, P.K. January 1913.
- 1092 **Edmonds**, Erskine. *Lydbury North, Salop.* 611. January 1907.
- 1093 **Edward**, Eric James. 11 *Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.* 2396, W.M. May 1914.
- 1094 **Edwards**, Arthur John. Box 638, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1006 (S.C.); 231 (S.C.), A.So. May 1912.
- 1095 **\*Edwards**, Charles Lewis, F.S.S. *Santa Caterina, Loudwater, Bucks.* 617, P.M.; P.Dis.A.G.Sec., Arg. Rep. October 1897.
- 1096 **Edwards**, Charles Lund Fry. *The Court, Axbridge, Somerset.* **Past Grand Deacon**; P.Pr.G.J. October 1888.
- 1097 **Edwards**, Henry Charles. *Neotsbury, Hastings.* 40, P.M.; 40, P.So. May 1912.
- 1098 **Edwards**, H. Passmore. 4 *Arkwright Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1907.
- 1099 **Edwards**, Percy G. 33 *Ardbeg Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.* 1627, P.M., L.R.; 1194, P.Z. January 1896.
- 1100 **Edwards**, W. G. A. 3 *Coleman Street, London, E.C.* 2500, L.R. January 1899.
- 1101 **Eedle**, F. J. 8 *Railway Approach, London Bridge, London, S.E.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex. June 1898.
- 1102 **Efford**, Charles Fursman. *Wodehouse Bridge Road, Fort, Bombay, India.* 944, P.M., P.Dis.G.O., Dis.G.Ch.; 1100, P.Z. June 1909.
- 1103 **Eisenmann**, J. 46 *Basinghall Street, London, E.C.* 185, P.M., L.R.; 185, P.Z. May 1899.
- 1104 **Elgee**, Richard Waddy. 2 *Farnogue Terrace, Wexford.* 935, P.M., Pr.G.Sup.W.; 935, P.K., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Wicklow & Wexford. March 1901.
- 1105 **Elin**, Major J. Edward. 25 *Chesham Place, London, S.W.* 2094, P.M., L.R. October 1908.
- 1106 **Elkington**, George, F.R.I.B.A. 7 *Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.* 2416, P.M., L.R.; 2416, P.Z. January 1893.
- 1107 **Ellington**, Charles Sampson. 11 *Cleveland Terrace, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.* 602, J.W. March 1905.
- 1108 **Elliot**, Major G. Ramsey. *Naval & Military Club, 94 Piccadilly, London, W.* 2094. June 1913.
- 1109 **Elliott**, Edward Christian. *Pedro Estate, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.* 2656. January 1908.
- 1110 **Elliott**, William Liddaman. *Merrion, Sutton Road, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 2458, J.W. May 1909.
- 1111 **Ellis**, Col. Richard Sidney. 8 *Marlborough Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). May 1896.
- 1112 **Ellis**, Major William Francis, R.A.M.C. *c/o Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 1307, P.M., P.Dis.G.D.C., Punjab; 1307, P.Z., P.Dis.A.G.Soc., Punjab. January 1910.
- 1113 **\*Ellis**, William Simons. *Sherwood, Nottingham.* 2553, P.M., 3219; 47, P.Z. May 1904.
- 1114 **Elliston**, R. J. *Maple Villa, Aylesbury, Bucks.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1911.
- 1115 **Ellor**, Andrew. *Oak Bank, Highfield, Gorton, Manchester.* 104, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas., Cheshire; 323, Z., Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). January 1898.
- 1116 **Elsom**, Albert. 43 *Louis Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.Treas., N. & E. Yorks. January 1911.
- 1117 **Emary**, F. H. *Barclay's Bank, Eastbourne.* 2434. January 1906.
- 1118 **Emerson**, Alonzo Emery. *Ellensburg, Wash., U.S.A.* **Grand Marshal**; 11, P.H.P. October 1913.
- 1119 **Emery**, George Edwin. *State Savings Bank, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Victoria.** January 1914.
- 1120 **Emmerson**, Philip Arthur. 10 *Upper Park Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 40. May 1913.
- 1121 **Engel**, Leon A. 33 *Boundary Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* 25, P.M., L.R. May 1907.
- 1122 **England**, Reginald Simson. *Cowley, Horncchurch Road, Romford, Essex.* 1024, J.W.; 1024, P.So. May 1907.
- 1123 **English**, Ernest Edward. *Eastern Telegraph Co., Bombay, India.* 3367, P.M.; 278, P.Dis.A.G.D.C. (R.A.), Gibraltar. November 1910.
- 1124 **Eriksson**, Charles Theodore. Box 318, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 851 (S.C.). November 1913.
- 1125 **Ernst**, Waldemar Frederick Carl. *c/o Manager, Mashonaland Railway, Umtali, S. Rhodesia.* 401 (S.C.). January 1902.

- 1126 **Eva**, George. 608 *Railway Camp, Pretoria, Transvaal*. 1006 (S.C.), S.D.; 231 (S.C.). January 1914.
- 1127 **Evans**, A. W. Charles. *Royal Chambers, Port Said, Egypt*. P.Dis.G.W., Egypt & Soudan, **Past Grand Deacon, Egypt**; 3003, J. June 1899.
- 1128 **Evans**, Edward Richard. *Carlton, Ockley Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 901. January 1911.
- 1129 **Evans**, George A. *Greenbank Council School, Bristol*. 68, P.M., Pr.G.Sup.W.; 68. January 1907.
- 1130 **Evans**, J. *Rosebank, Dolton, Devon*. 1885, P.M. May 1912.
- 1131 **Evans**, John. 321 *Fulwood Road, Sheffield*. 139; 139. May 1913.
- 1132 **Evans**, Thomas Dakin. 23 *Lincoln Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.* 2913. May 1912.
- 1133 **Evans**, William Joseph. *Dromore, Brent Garden Village, Church End, Finchley, London, N.* 150, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Madras; 465, P.Z. June 1905.
- 1134 **Evans-Vaughan**, Frederick James. *The Sycamores, Surrey Road, Bournemouth*. 2208, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Hants. & I.W.; 195, P.Z. November 1906.
- 1135 **Evans**, William Archibald. *Welsh Harp, Essex Street, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.* 2697, 3605; 2697. June 1913.
- 1136 **Evenson**, Carl S. *Madison, Wis., U.S.A.* 5. May 1912.
- 1137 **Everitt**, Rev. Claude Arthur. *The Vicarage, Prickwillow, Ely*. 2727, Ch. June 1910.
- 1138 **Everitt**, Rupert Edward. *King's School, Canterbury*. 187; 31. January 1911.
- 1139 **Eversley**, William Pinder, M.A., B.C.L. 9 *Upper King Street, Norwich*. Pr.G.Sec., **Past Grand Deacon; Grand Superintendent, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1893.
- 1140 **Ewbank**, Rev. Thomas Cranmer. *Sedgebrook Rectory, Grantham*. Pr.G.Ch.; 1094. January 1901.
- 1141 **Exham**, Francis R. 28 (Man.), P.M. October 1903.
- 1142 **Eyre**, John William Henry, M.D. *Guy's Hospital, London, S.E.* 2410, P.M.; 2410, P.Z. Nov. 1907.
- 1143 **Ezard**, Edward Henry, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.Hist.S. *Clare Cottage, Castle Street, Cambridge*. 2140, P.M., L.R.; 2410, P.Z. January 1891.
- 1144 **Fabb**, John Austin. *Brooklyn, Chesterton, Cambridge*. 441, P.M., Sec., P.Pr.A.G.D.C.; 441, J. October 1909.
- 1145 **Failing**, Wilson R. 388 *Welling Street, Richmond Hill, N.Y., U.S.A.* 892, S.W. October 1912.
- 1146 **Fairley**, Alfred. 314 *Birchfield Road, Birmingham*. 1782, P.M. June 1906.
- 1147 **Falshaw**, P. S. *Government Veterinary Surgeon, Singapore*. 2933, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.D.C., E.Arch. March 1904.
- 1148 **Farbrother**, Arthur Frederick. *Devon House, Fishponds, Bristol*. P.Pr.G.Pt.; 103, P.Sc.N. January 1911.
- 1149 **Farrant**, Cecil Robert. *Beechurst, Bemerton, Salisbury*. 472. January 1908.
- 1150 **Farrer**, William Edward. *St. Bride's, Littlemoor Hill, Smethwick, Birmingham*. 74, P.M. March 1910.
- 1151 **Faulding**, Alfred Joseph. 18 *Blomfield Road, Paddington, London, W.* 183. January 1907.
- 1152 **Faulkner**, Joseph William. 45 *High Street, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.* 865, J.D. January 1912.
- 1153 \***Fawcett**, John E., J.P. *Low Royd, Apperley Bridge, near Bradford, Yorkshire*. 974, P.M.; 974, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., W. Yorks. November 1900.
- 1154 **Fearnley**, James Banks. *Red Beck House, Shipley, Yorkshire*. 2331, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., W. Yorks. Local Secretary for West Yorkshire. January 1899.
- 1155 **Feather**, George. 100 *Cavendish Street, Keighley, Yorkshire*. 408; 408. October 1909.
- 1156 **Fegan**, William John. 9 *Furnham Street, Cavan*. 90, P.M.; XXV., P.K. March 1914.
- 1157 **Felch**, Lynn W. 109 *Ford Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 37, P.M.; 1. June 1908.
- 1158 **Fellowes**, Peregrine Paul. *Umzimkulu, East Griqualand, Natal*. 2113, P.M.; 711. Oct. 1909.
- 1159 **Fennell**, George H. 73 *Carnarvon Road, Stratford, London, E.* 1805, P.M., L.R. October 1899.
- 1160 **Fenton**, Sydney James. 15 *Southdean Gardens, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 3232. June 1909.
- 1161 **Ferguson**, James. 3 & 4 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 1693; 1693. March 1907.
- 1162 **Fergusson**, Thomas E. 112 *Fore Street, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* 192. May 1903.
- 1163 \***Ferrier**, Richard Frederick Ernest, F.S.A. *Ormesby House, Ormesby St. Michael, Norfolk*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). November 1901.
- 1164 **Ferrier**, William Best. 30 *Ninian Road, Cardiff*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. March 1907.
- 1165 **Festing**, John Edward Grindall. *c/o Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W.* 3340; 68 (S.C.). May 1906.

- 1166 **Field**, William Daniel Painter. *Brayton House, Whitehaven.* Pr.G.Sec., Cumberland & Westmorland, **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1911.
- 1167 **Fighiera**, Felix. *Arborfield, Wimbledon Park Road, London, S.W.* 3623, J.W., 3040. Oct. 1914.
- 1168 **Filson**, James Thomas Warnock. *c/o Parry, Murray & Co., Box 12, Madras, India.* 150, 1285, 150, 1285. May 1907.
- 1169 **Finlayson**, Judge Frank G. *County Court House, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.* October 1911.
- 1170 **Finlayson**, John George. *19 Westoe Parade, South Shields.* 240, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 240, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. October 1908.
- 1171 **Finley**, Dozier. *2725 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, Cal., U.S.A.* 268, P.M., 92, P.H.P. May 1911.
- 1172 **Firminger**, Ven. Archdeacon Walter Kelly, B.D., F.R.G.S. *St. John's House, Calcutta, India.* 229, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Bengal. March 1900.
- 1173 **Fischer**, Louis William Henry. *Rydal, Cumberland Road, Bromley, Kent.* 33, P.M., 3132, P.M.; 5, H., 33. June 1913.
- 1174 **Fischer**, Paul. *Landgerichtsrat, Gera-Untermhaus, Germany.* Archimedes zum ewigen Bunde, W.M. June 1905.
- 1175 **Fishel**, John. *Dispatch Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L., England, **Grand Secretary.** May 1905.
- 1176 **Fisher**, Arthur Edmund. *25 George Street, Luton, Beds.* 1470. March 1910.
- 1177 **Fisher**, Robert. *London & River Plate Bank, Ltd., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, Treas. October 1907.
- 1178 **Fisher**, Walter. *31 Abbey Road, West Ham, London, E.* 2411, P.M.; 192, P.Z. May 1906.
- 1179 **Fisher**, William. *124 Wellesley Road, Chiswick, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). October 1907.
- 1180 **Fisk**, Frank. *Steinmann's Hotel, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* March 1904.
- 1181 **Fisk**, William. *St. Osyth, London Road, St. Albans.* P.G.Stew. March 1914.
- 1182 **Fitch**, Stanley Fox. *99 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). January 1903.
- 1183 **Fitt**, Thomas M. *c/o Fitt Bros. & MacDonald, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M. October 1901.
- 1184 **FitzGibbon**, Gerald, B.A., B.L., K.C. *10 Merrion Square N., Dublin* Rep.G.L., Canada, **Grand Sword Bearer.** January 1895.
- 1185 **FitzHerbert**, Arthur Hugh Francis. *11 Fairlawn Court, Chiswick Park, London, W.* 1461, L.R.; 2425. March 1899.
- 1186 **Flather**, David. *Standard Steel Works, Tinsley, Sheffield.* 2268, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., W. Yorks; 139, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., W. Yorks. November 1903.
- 1187 **Flitcroft**, John. *Box 1025, Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1006, P.M. October 1910.
- 1188 **Fogg**, Sampson. *Normanhurst, Danes Road, Rusholme, Manchester.* 1633, J.W., 3264, P.M.; 204. October 1907.
- 1189 **Footer**, Thomas. *Cumberland, Md., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden.** October 1895.
- 1190 **Foppoli**, Leandro. *20 Finsbury Street, London, E.C.* **Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). January 1899.
- 1191 **Forbes**, Alexander Keith, M.A. *Glenyards, Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire.* 284; 2, Sc.N. May 1913.
- 1192 **Forbes**, Henry. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* Dis.Dep.G.M., S. Africa, E. Div., **Past Grand Deacon, England.** May 1895.
- 1193 **Forbes**, Samuel Russell, Ph.D. *74a Via della Croce, Rome, Italy.* Universo. November 1887.
- 1194 **Ford**, Alan Benson. *Box 729, Victoria, B.C., Canada.* 24. January 1913.
- 1195 **Ford**, Rev. George, M.A. *Whittington Rectory, Chesterfield.* 253, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. June 1910.
- 1196 **Ford**, James H. *11 South Parade, Leeds.* 1221, P.M., Pr.G.D.C., W. Yorks.; 289, P.Z., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), W. Yorks. January 1894.
- 1197 **Foreman**, Robert P. *Moorside, Nuns Moor, Fenham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 406, P.M.; 406, J. June 1913.
- 1198 **Formoy**, James Arthur, F.R.A.S., F.C.S. *Fairlight, Limpsfield, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D.; 410, P.Z. May 1911.
- 1199 **\*Forrester**, William. *Storrington, Pulborough, Sussex.* 2660; 599. October 1901.
- 1200 **Forsdike**, J. *White Hart Hotel, Saxmundham, Suffolk.* 936, P.M. November 1913.
- 1201 **Forsyth**, Lennard William. *35 Harley Street, London, W.* 905. June 1908.
- 1202 **Forsyth**, William Thomas. *Box 1625, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 1581; 2379. January 1906.

- 1203 **Fortescue**, George West. *c/o Fortescue & Co., 8 St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, London, S.W.* 2437, P.M.; 946. November 1898.
- 1204 **Fortmeyer**, George William. *East Orange, N.J., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1895.
- 1205 **Forward**, Frederick C. 31 *Underwood Street, Shepherdess Walk, City Road, London, E.C.* 1693, P.M. June 1907.
- 1206 **Foster**, Charles. 9 *Essex Street, Wellington, New Zealand.* 122 (N.Z.C.). October 1911.
- 1207 **Foster**, Wilbur Fisk. *Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** March 1892.
- 1208 **Foulds**, John. 36 *Royal Crescent, Holland Park, London W.* 0 (S.C.); 67 (S.C.), Rep.G.Chap., New Brunswick. May 1912.
- 1209 \***Fowler**, Thomas Benjamin Davis. 441 *Calle Piedad, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* P.Dis.G.D. October 1890.
- 1210 **Fowler**, William. 55 *Knightrider Street, London, E.C.* 1728. March 1902.
- 1211 **Fox**, Edwin. 14 *Pall Mall, London, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** June 1899.
- 1212 **Fox**, Eugene Charles William Emil. 139a *Yamate Cho, Yokohama, Japan.* 1092, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.Sec.; 1092, P.Z., Sc.E. May 1910.
- 1213 **Francis**, Percy James. Box 222, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. November 1907.
- 1214 **Francis**, Thomas. *Munro, Binstead, near Ryde, I.W.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1887.
- 1215 **Franke**, Julius. 132 W. 123rd *Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 271. March 1907.
- 1216 **Frankel**, Louis Rudolph. *National German-American Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163; 45, P.So. November 1908.
- 1217 **Fraser**, Alexander Orme, A.M.Inst.C.E. *Lautoka, Fiji.* 86, 1204, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., Worcester, 226 (S.C.). June 1905.
- 1218 **Fraser**, James. Box 1263, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2313, P.Dis.G.W. January 1903.
- 1219 **Fraser**, John Sutherland, M.B., C.M. *Manor Villa, Lee, London, S.E.* P.Dis.G.Pt. (S.C.), India. May 1905.
- 1220 **Fraser**, Thomas. *c/o London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Ltd., 34 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Treasurer (Craft & R.A.).** March 1904.
- 1221 **Fraser**, William Thomas. *Fores, Effingham Street, Mosman, New South Wales.* 172 (N.S.W.C.), P.M. March 1909.
- 1222 \***Freer**, Richard, M.D. *Church Street, Rugeley, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.Pt.; 1941, P.Z. March 1899.
- 1223 **Freer**, William J. *Stoneygate, Leicester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Leicester & Rutland. May 1903.
- 1224 **Frenkel**, Emil. 8 E. *Eighty-first Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 279, P.M. June 1903.
- 1225 **Frew**, Rev. Robert. *Constantinople, Turkey.* 687 (E.C.), P.M. May 1910.
- 1226 **Frewer**, Rev. G. Herbert. *Collingham, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Northants. & Hunts. January 1905.
- 1227 **Friend**, Capt. B. J. 454 *Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.* 1349. October 1905.
- 1228 **Frigout**, August A. P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Kent; 25, P.Z. March 1903.
- 1229 **Fullbrook**, George. 49 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 1471, P.M. March 1898.
- 1230 **Fuller**, Frank Baden. 11 *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 1494, P.M. October 1907.
- 1231 **Furby**, William Stafford, M.I.E.E. *Keenagh-Listu, Maunsell Road, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand.* 1838, P.M. November 1893.
- 1232 **Furnell**, John Thomas, F.C.S. 32 *Grosvenor Park Road, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 2956; 2956. March 1911.
- 1233 **Furze-Morrish**, Samuel William F., M.I.N.A. 1 *Auckland Road W., Southsea.* 1593, P.M., L.R.; 1593, P.Z. March 1898.
- 1234 **Gaccon**, J. A., F.R.C.O. *Clyro, Caerau Road, Newport, Mon.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1914.
- 1235 **Gairdner**, Edward James, F.S.I. *Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 1351. January 1904.
- 1236 **Galbraith**, James Francis Wallace. 2 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 1615, S.W. 176, A.So. October 1907.
- 1237 **Galloway**, Christian Francis John, B.Sc. Box 121, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 25. November 1910.
- 1238 **Gandy**, Louis Thomas Chamberlain. 9 *Kensington, Bath.* 41, I.G. January 1913.
- 1239 **Gane**, William James. *Sandhill House, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.* 874; 3015. March 1899.
- 1240 **Gange**, George. *Claremont, Hermon Hill, Snaresbrook, Essex.* 1237, P.M.; 1237 P.Z. March 1907.

- 1241 **Ganson**, John Herbert. 11 *Burford Road, Stratford, London, E.* 3071, J.D. March 1913.
- 1242 **Garbutt**, Matthew, A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.I.B.A. 3 *Staple Inn, London, W.C.* 2416. January 1898.
- 1243 **Gardiner**, Rev. Allan Frederick. *Trichinopoly, S. India.* 260, P.M., 859, 2298, P.Dis.G.Ch., Madras; 260, P.Z. October 1909.
- 1244 **Gardner**, Charles. *Holbrook, Barkly East, Cape Colony.* 2252. January 1906.
- 1245 **Gardner**, Frederick Leigh. 14 *Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, London, W.* 1017. March 1895.
- 1246 **Gardner**, James Cardwell, M.B. *The Firs, Amersham, Bucks.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1901.
- 1247 **Gardner**, Rev. Richard Titley. *Fluke Hall, near Garstang, Lancashire.* 2421, P.Pr.G.Ch., Bucks. June 1903.
- 1248 **Garrard**, Stanley Ricardo. *Brundish House, Sinoia, S. Rhodesia.* 2479, 1075 (S.C.), P.M. Local Secretary for Mashonaland. May 1905.
- 1249 **Garraway**, Major Charles William. 10 *Cornwall Road, Bedford.* P.Dis.A.G.D.C., Bombay. January 1897.
- 1250 **Garretson**, Ellia Lewis. 319 *Fidelity Building, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104, P.M.; 4, P.H.P. January 1909.
- 1251 **Garrison**, William Herbert, F.R.G.S. *Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 3356. October 1912.
- 1252 **Garsia**, H. R. C. 81 *Water Lane, Kingston, Jamaica.* 1933, P.M., Dis.G.Treas.; 1933, P.Z., P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.). October 1909.
- 1253 **Gates**, Alfred. *The Old Cottage, South Street, Sherborne, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.), Dorset, P.Pr.G.J., Somerset. January 1911.
- 1254 **Gatesman**, William A. 1227, P.M. June 1913.
- 1255 **Gaukrodger**, David William. *Alice Downs Station, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1901.
- 1256 **Gaunt**, John Thomas. *Eastbourne, Eaglescliffe, Co. Durham.* 1418, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; 509, P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). January 1910.
- 1257 **Gaunt**, The Hon. W. Freemantle. 4 *Lansdowne House, Lansdowne Road, Bayswater, London, W.* 10. October 1905.
- 1258 **Geary**, Percival Falle. *Stock Exchange, London, E.C.* 2744, P.M.; 1635, P.Z. January 1903.
- 1259 **Gebbie**, Alexander McLean. c/o P. Rettig, *Bayley Street, Coolgardie, Western Australia.* 840 (S.C.), P.M., D.C.; 287 (S.C.). October 1913.
- 1260 **Gedge**, Alfred Sidney. *Endsleigh, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1692, P.M.; 1314, P.Z., Pr.G.Sc.N. January 1901.
- 1261 **Gedge**, Dr. Donald McCulloch. 2924 *Steiner Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* 260. May 1904.
- 1262 **Gemmell**, James. *Ochiltree, Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.* 3222, P.M. January 1914.
- 1263 **Gemmell**, William Henry Miller. *Braiverd, Minn., U.S.A.* 190, J.W. June 1912.
- 1264 **Gensan**, A. von. Box 25, *Heidelberg, Transvaal.* 2345, P.M. June 1897.
- 1265 **George**, Frederick Brand. *Swan Hotel, Wells, Somerset.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). June 1911.
- 1266 **Ghislain**, Louis. 18 *Rue du Mont de Piété, Mons, Belgium.* Parfaite Union. October 1895.
- 1267 **Ghislain**, Raoul. 18 *Rue du Mont de Piété, Mons, Belgium.* Parfaite Union. May 1910.
- 1268 \***Gibb**, Alexander. *H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth, Fifeshire.* 1077; 36. October 1914.
- 1269 **Gibb**, Robert Ernest. *Post Office, Sinoia, Rhodesia.* 876 (S.C.). May 1913.
- 1270 **Gibson**, Rev. John George. *The Rectory, Ebchester R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2279, P.M.; 2929, Sc.E. January 1904.
- 1271 \***Gieve**, John William. 53 *Clarence Parade, Southsea.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). January 1889.
- 1272 **Gilbard**, John Francis Hutchins, F.I.C., F.C.S. 245 *Dalston Lane, Hackney, London, N.E.* 56. January 1907.
- 1273 **Gilbert**, Arthur. 4 *Walbrook, London, E.C.* 15. January 1900.
- 1274 **Gilchrist**, Alexander F. *Solicitors' Department, Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.* 263, P.M. March 1907.
- 1275 **Giles**, Frederick William. *Morning Post, 346 Strand, London, W.C.* 2397, I.G.; 2397. May 1908.
- 1276 **Gill**, Christopher Coleman. *Westcroft, Cleveland Walk, Bath.* 53, P.M., Pr.G.Sec.; 53, P.Z., Pr.G.R. (R.A.). May 1909.
- 1277 **Gill**, Herbert Ernest. 42 *Endymion Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* 1638, L.R. June 1905.
- 1278 **Gill**, Richard. *The Bungalow, Liversedge, Yorkshire.* 258, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., W. Yorks.; 258, P.Z. May 1906.

- 1279 **Gillespie**, Rev. Chancellor Henry John, D.D. *The Rectory, Clonlara, Co. Limerick.* P.Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.Ch.; **Past Grand Chief Scribe, Provincial Grand Superintendent, Midland Counties.** May 1900.
- 1280 **Gillespie**, Rev. Henry Richard Butler, M.A. *Aghancon Rectory, Roscrea, Ireland.* Pr.G.Ch., Midland Counties; 307, P.K. March 1907.
- 1281 **Gilliat**, F. *The Albany, Piccadilly, London, W.* 3094. January 1913.
- 1282 **Gilliland**, William Edward. 34 *Woodville Gardens, Ealing, London, W.* 1928, 1597, I.G.; 1928. March 1914.
- 1283 **Gillman**, Herbert. *Casilla de Correo 46, Cordoba, Argentina.* 1740, W.M.; 1553. October 1914.
- 1284 **Gillmor**, Rev. Fitzwilliam J. C., M.A. *St. Giles' Vicarage, Reading.* **Assistant Grand Chaplain; Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** October 1906.
- 1285 **Gillott**, Arthur G. M. Box 385, *San José, Costa Rica.* Rep.G.LL., England & New Jersey, **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Costa Rica. November 1901.
- 1286 **Giovanetti**, Constantine William. Box 781, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1747, P.M. October 1910.
- 1287 **Giraud**, Francis Frederick. 50 *Preston Street, Faversham, Kent.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.
- 1288 **Gissing**, George John. *Surrey Villa, Knight's Park, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1056, P.M., L.R. March 1907.
- 1289 **Giuseppi**, Montague Spenser, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S. 94 *Vineyard Hill Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2140, P.M. June 1910.
- 1290 **Glaeser**, Edward Nicholas. *Cairngorm, Ullathorne Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 1627. May 1893.
- 1291 **Glaeser**, F. A. c/o *Hans Beryfried, Rosselstrasse 6, Wiesbaden, Germany.* 238 (E.C.), P.M. May 1897.
- 1292 **Glasman**, Harry. c/o *Haberland & Glasman, Humber Street, Hull.* 57, P.M. January 1906.
- 1293 **Glass**, John, J.P. 450 *Seven Sisters' Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* P.Pr.G.W., Essex. May 1890.
- 1294 **Glen**, George. *Yoker Holm, Yoker, by Glasgow.* 426, P.M., 411 (I.C.), P.M.; 114, P.Z. January 1902.
- 1295 **Glen**, Robert Roger. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* 859. June 1913.
- 1296 **Glew**, Thomas Arthur. *Ardwick Villa, Louis Street, Hull.* 250, P.M.; 250. May 1909.
- 1297 **Goadby**, Kenneth Weldon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 46 *Harley Street, London, W.* 2410. Nov. 1912.
- 1298 **Godding**, J. W. S. 6 *Elliott Street, Plymouth.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Oxon., P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Devon. March 1890.
- 1299 **Godfray**, Arthur Walter. c/o *P. Le Maistre, 25 Hill Street, St. Helier's, Jersey.* P.Pr.G.D.C. March 1897.
- 1300 **Godward**, Henry Newman. *St. Margaret's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.* 162, P.M., L.R.; 162, P.Z. November 1911.
- 1301 **Godwin**, Sir John Arthur, J.P. *Emm Royd, Heaton, Bradford.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1907.
- 1302 **Goldstein**, Oscar. 4 *Whitehall Court, London, S.W.* 2108. June 1897.
- 1303 \***Goldsworth**, William Thomas. *Beaconsfield Street, Long Eaton, Derbyshire.* 2224, J.W.; 506, A.So. October 1908.
- 1304 **Goldup**, Thomas H. 6 *Aldermanbury Avenue, London, E.C.* 1056. November 1908.
- 1305 **Goodacre**, Francis Bebbington. *Central Masonic Club, Eberle Street, Liverpool.* 1070, P.M., Pr.A.G.Sec., W. Lancs.; 1070, P.Z., Pr.A.G.Sec. E., W. Lancs. October 1905.
- 1306 **Goodall**, Reginald. *Lindenhurst, Chobham, Surrey.* 2488. March 1913.
- 1307 **Goodman**, Percy Tranter. 75 *Brick Lane, Spitalfields, London, E.* 1900, L.R. May 1906.
- 1308 **Goodman**, William Henry. 37 *Wellmeadow Road, Hither Green, London, S.E.* 1326. October 1904.
- 1309 **Goodwin**, John Morris. 17 *South Mansions, Brondesbury, London, N.W.* 2361, P.M., 2698, P.M., L.R.; 1489, J. June 1910.
- 1310 **Gordon**, Alan Bell. Box 128, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.* **Past Grand Deacon, District Grand Master; Grand Superintendent, South Africa, Eastern Division.** October 1912.
- 1311 **Gordon**, George Stannard. 231 *Victoria Avenue, Wanganui, New Zealand.* 77 (N.Z.C.), P.M. 23 (N.Z.C.), P.Z. January 1907.



- 1312 **Gordon**, Gilbert Thomas. 22 *Grosvenor Street, Edinburgh*. 1, 454; 1. January 1914.
- 1313 **Gordon**, Henry Donald. 22 *Abingdon Villas, Kensington, London, W.* 255, P.M.; 255, P.Z. March 1914.
- 1314 **Gordon**, J. M. *Kobe, Japan*. 498 (S.C.), W.M. October 1913.
- 1315 **Gordon**, Thomas. *Post Office, Herberton, Queensland*. 635 (S.C.), P.M. January 1902.
- 1316 \***Gorgas**, George Albert. *Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., Pa., U.S.A.* 464, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M.; 21, P.H.P. October 1908.
- 1317 **Gorham**, Capt. Arthur. *c/o Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 1960, P.S.W., 234 (I.C.); P.Dis.G.Stew. (R.A.), Gibraltar. October 1910.
- 1318 **Gorham**, William Hills. 811 *First Avenue, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* **Grand Historian**; 3. January 1905.
- 1319 **Gosche**, Vesey Richard. *Bulletin Place, 24½ Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales*. 57 (N.S.W.C.), P.M. October 1908.
- 1320 **Gotthold**, Prof. Dr. Christian Christolph Karl. Editor of *Bauhütte, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany*. *Einigkeit*, P.M. January 1896.
- 1321 **Goudielock**, David Manwell. *Dunnottar, Eastwood Avenue, Giffnock, near Glasgow*. Editor, *Scottish Masonic Historical Directory*. 153; 67. November 1910.
- 1322 **Gough**, Charles. *Holmwood, Grove Hill, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 2508, P.M., L.R.; 2397, P.Z., Pr.G.H., Essex. January 1904.
- 1323 **Gould**, Albert J. *Cobourg, Ont., Canada*. 17, S.W.; 48, P.Z. May 1912.
- 1324 **Gould**, Hubert Arthur. *Bank of Victoria, Sea Lake, Victoria, Australia*. 215, P.M.; 25. March 1913.
- 1325 **Gould**, Joseph, J.P. 15 *High Street, Exeter*. 39, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 112, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). March 1899.
- 1326 **Gove**, Royal Amenzo, M.D. 1156 *Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**. Local Secretary for Washington. May 1906.
- 1327 **Gowan**, Hyde Clarendon, I.C.S. *Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, India*. 2323. March 1902.
- 1328 **Gowan**, Robert Anthony. *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 2029, P.Pr.G.St.B., Surrey. May 1888.
- 1329 **Gower**, William Erle. *Eldorado, S. Rhodesia*. 1075 (S.C.). October 1911.
- 1330 **Gowing**, Herbert Manley. 177 *Brixton Road, Stockwell, London, S.W.* 857. November 1906.
- 1331 **Gowlland**, Stephen L. 17 *Tunley Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.* 720. June 1907.
- 1332 **Grabner**, G. Max. 169 *Caerleon Road, Newport, Mon.* 683, P.M. October 1914.
- 1333 **Grace**, Henry Jinks. *Pen Craig, Enderby, near Leicester*. 2429, P.M., Sec., P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Leicester & Rutland. November 1908.
- 1334 **Graddage**, Stephen Albert. *The Wellington, Archway Road, Highgate, London, N.* 1708, P.M.; 1385. May 1896.
- 1335 **Graham**, E. N. *Army & Navy Club, Whitehall, London, S.W.* 3557, P.M. March 1914.
- 1336 **Graham**, Theophilus Malcolm. 95 *Forburg Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1365. March 1910.
- 1337 **Grahame**, W. F. *Prince of Wales's Hotel, Madras, S. India*. 2298, P.M. March 1910.
- 1338 **Grandy**, William John Vallance. *The Horse and Groom, Little Manor Street, Clapham, London, S.W.* 2589; 72. May 1908.
- 1339 **Grant**, Donald John. 4 *High Street, Shrewsbury*. 117, P.M., Pr.G.D.C.; 262, P.Z. January 1897.
- 1340 **Grasé**, Jan Carl Gysbert. 65 *Fr. v. Mierisstraat, Amsterdam, Holland*. Nos *Vinxit Libertas*, P.M. Local Secretary for Holland. January 1901.
- 1341 **Gray**, Capt. Joseph. *Singapore Pilot Association, Singapore*. P.Dis.G.W., E. Arch.; 508, P.Z., P.Dis.G.St.B. (R.A.), E. Arch. March 1901.
- 1342 **Gray**, Thomas. 885 *Raleigh Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**; 3. Jan. 1907.
- 1343 \***Gray**, Thomas Lowe, M.I.Mech.E., M.S.A. *Valverdé, Babbacombe Road, Torquay*. 1025; 617. October 1899.
- 1344 **Gray**, William Edwards. 2 *Rutland Road, Sheffield*. P.Pr.G.D., W.Yorks; 296, P.Z. June 1902.
- 1345 **Gray**, William Riddell. Box 46, *Springs, Transvaal*. 2653, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.D.C.; 3157, P.Z. Dis.A.G.D.C. (R.A.). November 1904.
- 1346 **Greatbatch**, D. W. *Gowie's Chambers, Kimberley, S. Africa*. P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, C. Div. May 1892.
- 1347 **Greaves**, A. R. 45 *Church Road, Homerton, London, N.E.* 2698. January 1905.
- 1348 **Green**, Edward William. *Dower House, North Cray, Kent*. P.Pr.G.W., Essex; 1159, A.So. January 1911.

- 1349 **Green**, Frederick William. 3 *Clifton Road, Norbiton*. 3038, J.D. ; 2738. November 1913.
- 1350 **Green**, George Augustus Bramble. *Capital & Counties Bank, High Wycombe, Bucks*. 2809 ; 1501. January 1907.
- 1351 **Green**, George Henry. 25 *Ouseley Road, Balham Park Road, London, S.W.* 2105, P.M. ; 720, P.Z. March 1912.
- 1352 **Green**, Harold Arthur. *Ryecroft Villas, Ryecroft Street, S. Ossett, Yorkshire*. 827 ; 827. October 1907.
- 1353 **Green**, Louis Lawrence. 60 *State Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* Amicable; Cambridge. May 1913.
- 1354 **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.
- 1355 **Green**, William. *Fountain Cottage, East Bergholt, Suffolk*. 2339, S.W. June 1907.
- 1356 **Green**, Dr. William. 96 *Kingston Crescent, Portsmouth*. 1903, P.M. ; 257. May 1910.
- 1357 **Greene**, George Arthur, Lit. Doc., F.R.Hist.S. 2 *Tanfield Court, Temple, London, E.C.* 2127, 3396, P.M. ; 1929, D.C. January 1910.
- 1358 **Greene**, John Herbert. 1163 *Calle Santa Fé, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina*. 2960, P.M., Dis.A.G.D.C. ; 1553, P.Z., Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.). March 1905.
- 1359 **Greenland**, Herbert William. *White Memorial Building, Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A.* 501, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M. ; 70, P.H.P., Rep.G.Chap., Nebraska. March 1910.
- 1360 **Greenleaf**, Lawrence N. *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* March 1899.
- 1361 **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., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Glos. January 1897.
- 1362 **Greenwood**, Charles. 26 *Akeds Road, Halifax, Yorkshire*. 448. Local Secretary for Halifax. November 1888.
- 1363 **Greenwood**, Thomas. *High Trees, Alderbury, Salisbury*. 26, P.M. ; 357, P.Z. March 1888.
- 1364 **Greever**, Charles O. 737 *Twenty-Seventh Street, Des Moines, Ia., U.S.A.* 110, P.M. ; 14, P.Z., Rep.G.Chap., Canada. March 1899.
- 1365 **Gregar**, William Barry. 2 *Cobham Road, Westcliff-on-Sea*. 1672, 2504, P.M. October 1909.
- 1366 **Gregory**, George Ernest. 9 *Stamford Street, London, S.E.* 1539. January 1900.
- 1367 **Greiner**, Ernst. 10-12, *Milton Street, London, E.C.* 92, P.M. November 1894.
- 1368 **Grenfell**, J. S. Granville, M.A. *Heath Mount, Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies (Craft & R.A.)**. March 1912.
- 1369 **Griffiths**, Arthur. Box 5834, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*. 2481, P.Dis.G.D. May 1898.
- 1370 **Griffiths**, Christopher James Whitney. *The Barton, Blenheim, New Zealand*. Rep G.L., N. Carolina, **Past Grand Master**; Rep.G.Chap., Western Australia, **Past Grand Z., New Zealand**. March 1899.
- 1371 **Griffiths**, Harold, A.R.I.B.A. *Dunelm, The Crescent, Croydon, Surrey*. 1347, P.M. May 1898.
- 1372 **Griffiths**, Thomas Leonard. *Stalheim, Olton, Birmingham*. 3643, S.W., 739, Stew. ; 739, Sc.E. March 1914.
- 1373 **Gross**, Louis Frederic Charles. 665 *Calle General Mitre, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina*. 2960, S.D. ; 1553. October 1909.
- 1374 **Grover**, Albert Charles. 102 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 2632. May 1907.
- 1375 **Grunhold**, Charles Gottlob. 5 *Queensberry Place, South Kensington, London, S.W.* 2032, P.M. November 1912.
- 1376 **Gundle**, Isaac. 13 *Heath Drive, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 71 (D.C.), P.M. October 1892.
- 1377 **Gunner**, William Anson. *Colyton, Devon*. 1538, P.M. ; 1056, P.Z. March 1903.
- 1378 \***Gunther**, Gustav Carl Hermann. 28 *Cleveland Road, Preston Park, Brighton*. 1198 ; 1198. March 1896.
- 1379 **Gurner**, Herbert Thornton. 114 *Wightman Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 2048, P.M., Sec., P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C., Middlesex ; 2048, P.Z., Sc.E., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. March 1906.
- 1380 **Guthrie**, Adam White. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa*. P.Dis.G.Sup.W., S. Africa, E.Div. June 1887.
- 1381 **Gwillim**, Edward Llewellyn. *Kingsbury Street, Marlborough*. 1533, J.W. ; 1533, P.So. June 1914.
- 1382 **Haarburger**, Ivan H. *Bloemfontein, O.F.S., S. Africa*. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England**. October 1895.

- 1383 **\*Haarhoff**, Daniel Johannes. *Markt Street, Kimberley, South Africa.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England, District Grand Master; Grand Superintendent, South Africa, Central Division.** January 1889.
- 1384 **Haes**, David. *28 Bassett Road, North Kensington, London, W.* 1056, L.R. June 1898.
- 1385 **Haig-Brown**, William Alban. *c/o King, King & Co., Bombay, India.* **District Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.** March 1901.
- 1386 **Haines**, Nigel Decimus. 839, P.M. January 1907.
- 1387 **Halcrow**, Isaac James Duncan. *Ballina, New South Wales.* 112 (N.S.W.C.). May 1912.
- 1388 **Hale**, Albert H. *3 York Street, Broadstairs, Kent.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. November 1892.
- 1389 **Halford**, Major Frederick Benjamin. *2 Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1. June 1904.
- 1390 **Hall**, Albert Ernest, F.E.S. *Cranfield House, Southwell, Notts.* 296; 296. May 1898.
- 1391 **Hall**, Edward, F.C.I.S. *The Hollies, Farnborough, Kent.* 1793, P.M., Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex. March 1899.
- 1392 **Hall**, Frank. *2 Trinity Street, Cambridge.* 441, P.M., Pr.G.Treas.; 441, P.Z. October 1909.
- 1393 **Hall**, Henry. *68 Cranwich Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.* 2795, 3144. June 1907.
- 1394 **Hall**, J. Francis E. *3 Anerley Park Mansions, Anerley, London, S.E.* 1982, P.M. May 1913.
- 1395 **Hall**, James J. *47 Adolphus Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 1278, P.M. November 1892.
- 1396 **Hall**, John William. *Minster Precincts, Peterborough.* 2533. October 1905.
- 1397 **Hall**, William. *Woodcroft, Woodborough Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 15, P.M.; 2697. November 1911.
- 1398 **Hall**, William Midworth Lane. *9 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.* 2926. March 1912.
- 1399 **Haller**, I. George. *52 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.* 65, P.M. January 1908.
- 1400 **Halley**, John, M.B. *Rarawai, Ba, Fiji.* 1902. June 1910.
- 1401 **Hallsworth**, William H. *Bellary, S. India.* 2735. November 1909.
- 1402 **Halsey**, The Right Hon. Thomas Frederick. *Giddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.* Rep.G.L. Colorado, **Provincial Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master; Grand Superintendent, Grand H.** May 1907.
- 1403 **\*Hamburg**, Alexander Louis. *230 Hamilton Street, Arcadia, Pretoria, Transvaal.* 770 (S.C.). March 1906.
- 1404 **Hamal**, Fergus Edward. *Chilterne, Eustbury Avenue, Northwood, Middlesex.* 2408. June 1897.
- 1405 **Hamilton**, Dr. Allen. *Fort Wayne, Ind., U.S.A.* 359. October 1914.
- 1406 **Hamilton**, George M. E. *Woodslea, Bexley, Kent.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** October 1900.
- 1407 **Hamilton**, Major W. G., I.M.S. *Superintendent, Presidency Jail, Calcutta, India.* 2546. June 1906.
- 1408 **Hamlyn**, John Frederick. *Rivermead, Bray, Berks.* 3347, P.M. June 1911.
- 1409 **Hamm**, Johannes M. *50 Mark Lane, London, E.C.* **Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** March 1891.
- 1410 **Hammerich**, Sophus Johannes August. *Box 161, Durban, Natal.* 2990, P.M.; 175 (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.
- 1411 **Hammett**, Darcy Heseltine. *46 Richmond Road, Cardiff.* 960. January 1913.
- 1412 **Hammond**, Joseph Samuel. *Hill House, Romford, Essex.* 1437, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; 1437, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). January 1904.
- 1413 **Hammond**, William, J.P. *Bolingbroke Lodge, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 209. October 1899.
- 1414 **Hammond**, Dr. William. *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* Librarian & Curator of Grand Lodge, **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** March 1888.
- 1415 **Hamsher**, William. *Holly Coombe, Downs Avenue, Epsom.* 1139, P.M.; 3006, L.R.; 180, P.Z. January 1898.
- 1416 **Hanbidge**, Robert. *Norfolk House, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M.; 139. March 1909.
- 1417 **Hanckel**, Robert Stuart. *Casilla 362, San José, Costa Rica.* Rep.G.L.L. Ireland & Utab, **Past Deputy Grand Master.** November 1901.
- 1418 **Hancock**, Alexis Redmore. *Western Telegraph Co., Ltd., Staff Quarters, St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.* 239 (Portugal), P.M. June 1908.

- 1419 **Hancock**, F. W. 6 *Newstead Road, Lee, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). March 1898.
- 1420 **Hancock**, Walter, M.I.E.E. 10 *Upper Chadwell Street, Myddleton Square, London, E.C.* 2191, P.M., L.R.; 91, P.Z. May 1898.
- 1421 **Hands**, John Joshua. *The Yollands, Woodcote Lane, Purley, Surrey.* 2488. March 1907.
- 1422 **Hands**, Joshua. 57 *Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, London, W.* 188. March 1899.
- 1423 **Hankin**, Herbert Ingle. *The Firs, St. Ives, Hunts.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Northants. & Hunts. January 1900.
- 1424 **Hann**, Herbert Frederick. 9 *Underhill Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1297. May 1905.
- 1425 **Hannah**, Robert. *The Hawthorns, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham* 1246, P.M.; 3239, H. March 1907.
- 1426 **Hannay**, George. *Heworth Hall, Felling, Gateshead.* 1664, P.M.; 406, P.Z. October 1912.
- 1427 **Hansen**, Johan Henrik. *Dusebergvej 11, Struer, Denmark.* June 1901.
- 1428 **Hansford**, Charles James. Box 159, *Durban, Natal.* 738, Treas. June 1911.
- 1429 **Hanson**, W. A. Box 316, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M. October 1908.
- 1430 **Happold**, Henry. *Unter den Linden 30, Berlin, Germany.* 2128 (E.C.). October 1910.
- 1431 **Harcke**, Carl F. 20 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 238. June 1904
- 1432 **Harcourt**, Frederick W., K.C. *Home Life Building, Toronto, Ont., Canada* 25, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; **Grand Z.** October 1911.
- 1433 **Harding**, Robert Stanley. 15 *Abberville Road, Clapham, London, S.W.* 15, P.M.; 2191, J. May 1913.
- 1434 **Harding**, James Cooper, M.I.Mech.E. *Cherryhurst, Knock, Belfast.* 2462, P.M.; 764. November 1898.
- 1435 **Harding**, Thomas James. *West Street, W. Durban, Natal.* 738, P.M. March 1902.
- 1436 \***Hardwich**, Rev. John Manisty. 4 *Hillmorton Road, Rugby.* 3497, Ch. May 1913.
- 1437 **Hardy**, Charles Albert Creery. *Rakaia, Canterbury, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, New Zealand.** June 1900.
- 1438 **Hare**, Sholto Henry, F.R.C.I., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.H.S. *Montebello, Weston-super-Mare.* 970, 1954, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Cornwall; 70, 970, P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Cornwall. January 1892.
- 1439 **Hargreaves**, C. L. 73 *St. James's Street, London, S.W.* 357. May 1908.
- 1440 **Harkema**, Eppo Roelfs. *Museumplein 12, Amsterdam, Holland.* *Nos Viuxit Libertas.* May 1910.
- 1441 **Harkness**, Edwin Carman. 1503 *Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.* 357; 357. January 1913.
- 1442 **Harmsworth**, George 148 *Drury Lane, London, W.C.* 2455. October 1907.
- 1443 **Harrington**, Frank. 36 *Ennismore Avenue, Chiswick, London, W.* 2771, 350. June 1914
- 1444 **Harrington**, William Wilfrid. 2416. March 1909.
- 1445 **Harris**, Alfred William. 15 *Surrey Street, Littlehampton.* 56, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C.; 56, P.Z, 3164, P.Z., 38, P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). October 1910.
- 1446 **Harris**, Francis W. Box 1023, *Renton, Wash., U.S.A.* 20. June 1907.
- 1447 **Harris**, G. A. 19 *Eastwood Road, Goodmayes, Essex.* 1306, P.M., L.R. October 1907.
- 1448 **Harris**, Rev. Harold Augustus. *Thorndon Rectory, Eye, Suffolk.* 1663, W.M., Pr.G.Ch. May 1912.
- 1449 **Harris**, Henry, J.P. 216 *Mile End Road, London, E.* 1349. March 1894.
- 1450 **Harris**, H. G. 32 *Commercial Road, Bournemouth.* 2208, P.M.; 195, P.So. June 1907.
- 1451 **Harris**, James. *Mosman Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 655 (S.C.); 206 (S.C.). November 1901.
- 1452 **Harris**, Richard. *Aliwal North, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, E.Div. May 1891.
- 1453 **Harrison**, G. A. *Merton, St. Cross, Winchester.* 85, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Norfolk; 807, P.Z. October 1902.
- 1454 **Harrison**, John. *Linskill House, Castleton, S.O., Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), N. & E. Yorks. June 1898.
- 1455 **Harrison**, John Ernest, M.R.S.A. Box 788, *Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.* 16, P.M., Sec.; 165, Sc.E. June 1910.
- 1456 **Harrison**, Percy, I.C.S. *Gorakhpur, U.P., India.* 391, P.M., P.Dis.G.R., Bengal; 391, P.Z., P.Dis.G.Sc.N., Bengal. March 1897.
- 1457 **Harriss**, William Richard. 17 *St. Stephen's Road, West Ealing, London, W.* 1642. June 1911.
- 1458 **Harrop**, George Harrison. *Serembau, Malay States.* 3552. January 1913.
- 1459 **Hartwell**, Alfred. *Rosedene, Park Hill, Clapham, London, S.W.* 1607. January 1907.
- 1460 **Harvest**, Lieut.-Col. William Sidney Smith, R.M. *United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 2721, P.M.; 1269. January 1901.
- 1461 **Harvey**, George. *Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* 753, S.W. March 1913.

- 1462 **Harvey**, Thomas Edwin, LL.D. *Tullyhue, Dollis Park, Church End, Finchley, London, N.* 153 (I.C.). October 1911.
- 1463 **Harwood**, Charles William. 56 *Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E.* 2744. March 1903.
- 1464 **Hascall**, Lee Claflin. 36 *Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* Mount Hermon. January 1891.
- 1465 **Haselden**, Horace. *Maesinle, King's Avenue, Rhyl, N. Wales.* 1674, P.M., P.Pr.G.O., N. Wales; 2569. May 1904.
- 1466 \***Haslop**, Charles Edwin. *Yalta, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.* 2170. October 1904.
- 1467 **Haswell**, John Frederick. *Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.* 425, 3003. March 1914.
- 1468 **Hatfield**, Robert James. 676 *Commercial Road, Poplar, London, E.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). June 1907.
- 1469 **Haviland**, John, M.A. *The Dutch House, Bognor.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1904.
- 1470 **Hawkins**, Arthur Alexander. 23 *Wellington Road, Wrexham, N. Wales.* 233. October 1905.
- 1471 **Hawkins**, Olive Augustine. *Richmond Trust & Savings Co., Cor. Main & Seventh Streets, Richmond, Va., U.S.A.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; 32. January 1908.
- 1472 **Hawkins**, William Isaac. *Bank House, Church Hill, Beckenham, Kent.* 31. March 1898.
- 1473 \***Haworth**, Wallace Ellwood, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. *Penhalonga, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M.; 2678, P.Z. June 1899.
- 1474 **Hayes**, George S. 1123 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 454. May 1902.
- 1475 **Hayward**, Arthur. 24 *Stretton Road, Addiscombe, Croydon.* 1068. March 1908.
- 1476 **Hazel**, Frank Gidley, F.C.I.S. *Secretary, Norfolk & Norwich Hospital, St. Stephen's, Norwich.* 93. May 1908.
- 1477 **Hazel**, Henry J. 2 *Caversham Road, Camden Town, London, N.W.* 1693, P.M.; 1693, P.Z. October 1901.
- 1478 **Hazzledine**, F. A., F.C.I.S. *Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). March 1899.
- 1479 **Headlam**, Brigadier-Gen. John Emmerson Wharton, C.B., D.S.O. *Hanwood, Salop.* 1789, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Punjab; 1789, P.Z. October 1897.
- 1480 \***Heap**, Herbert Ryder. *c/o W. Goodacre, 85 Lord Street, Liverpool.* P.Pr.G.D., N. Wales. March 1895.
- 1481 **Heard**, Henry Charles. *Newbury, Berks.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. May 1890.
- 1482 **Heath**, Meyrick William. *Mortimer House, Clifton, Bristol.* 686, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 103, P.Z. May 1893.
- 1483 **Heaton**, Simon Woodd. 25 *High Street, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.* 45, P.M., 2936, P.M.; 45, P.Z. March 1909.
- 1484 **Heemskerk**, Lodewijk Bysterus. *Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Bombay, India.* 828 (S.C.). March 1914.
- 1485 **Heilmann**, Hugo. *Oranienburgerstrasse 33, Berlin N. 24, Germany.* *Hammonia zur Treue, Dep.Pr.G.M., G.L. Hamburg.* June 1912.
- 1486 **Heinemann**, Königlicher Archivrat Dr. phil Otto. *Leipzigerstrasse 10a ii, Magdeburg, Germany.* Harpokrates, Dep.M. May 1913.
- 1487 **Hellins**, Rev. Edgar William James. *Marnhull Rectory, Dorset.* 859, P.M.; 859. January 1909.
- 1488 **Hemmam**, John Christian Theodore. *Banco Anglo, San José, Costa Rica.* 3. October 1903.
- 1489 **Henderson**, Charles Alfred. 7 *Beechwood Road, Ranelagh, Dublin.* 125, P.M.; 6, Captain of Host. October 1911.
- 1490 **Henderson**, John Robson. 34 *St. Alban's Terrace, Gateshead.* 2520. October 1899.
- 1491 **Henderson**, William. 14 *Cambridge Drive, Kelvinside N., Glasgow.* 510, P.M.; 296, P.Z. January 1906.
- 1492 **Hendrick**, Rev. Canon Samuel Purcell, M.A. *Cathedral Rectory, Spanish Town, Jamaica.* 1440, P.M., Dis.G.Ch. May 1910.
- 1493 **Hendry**, Major John Burke. *Lamb Building, Temple, London, E.C.* 396 (N.Y.C.); 173 (N.Y.C.). June 1889.
- 1494 **Henley**, John Francis. *The Cottage, Cholsey, near Wallingford, Berks.* 2647, P.M.; 2416, P.Z. January 1897.
- 1495 **Henning**, Albert. 92 *Harrow Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 2769, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Surrey. January 1898.
- 1496 **Henning**, Lloyd C. *Holbrook, Arizona, U.S.A.* 6, J.W. November 1913.
- 1497 **Hennings**, Richard John. 286 *Camberwell New Road, Camberwell, London, S.E.* 1706, P.M., L.R., P.Pr.G.D., Essex. March 1904.

- 1498 **Henry**, George. *Lyndhurst, Claremont Avenue, Woking, Surrey.* 1139, P.M.; 180, P.Z. January 1898.
- 1499 \***Henshall**, Louis. *Runnymede, Stockton Heath, Warrington.* 2651. March 1904.
- 1500 **Hepburn**, Alfred. *Holmwood, Hartley Wintney, Hants.* 1499, 3286, P.M. November 1913.
- 1501 **Hermann**, Fritz R. *Leiston, Suffolk.* 936. November 1913.
- 1502 **Hermann**, Rudolph. *59 Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 96. May 1904.
- 1503 **Hertslet**, Godfrey Edward Procter, F.R.G.S. *H.B.M. Consulate-General, Malaga, Spain.* October 1899.
- 1504 **Heupgen**, Georges. *12 Rue du Grand Quicrroy, Mons, Belgium.* La Parfaite Union. Oct. 1910.
- 1505 **Hewins**, H. P. *Central Economic Board, Khartoum, Soudan.* 2877, J.D. Local Secretary for the Soudan. May 1914.
- 1506 **Hewitt**, David Lythall, J.P. *2 Hough Green, Chester.* 721, P.M., 3447, P.Pr.G.W.; 721, P.Z. March 1905.
- 1507 **Hewitt**, George Frederick. *Fairfield Road, Chesterfield.* 1626. October 1912.
- 1508 **Hewkin**, Samuel. *Box 297, H.B.M.'s Post Office, Shanghai, China.* Shanghai (Mass. C.), P.M. May 1913.
- 1509 **Hewlett**, Ernest Frederick John Holcombe, M.I.E.E., M.Amer.I.E.E. *Vole Way, Mansfield, Notts.* 1852, 3648; 1852. June 1904.
- 1510 **Hewton**, John. *315 Ormeau Road, Belfast.* 188, P.M.; 188, P.K. Dis.G. Instructor (R.A.), Down. March 1912.
- 1511 **Hibberdine**, William. *8 Gordon Mansions, Gower Street, London, W.C.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Middlesex. June 1905.
- 1512 **Hicks**, Esdale. *Bindukuri Post Office, Assam, India.* 3419. March 1914.
- 1513 **Hicks**, Ira Willis. *805 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* 87, Sec.; 19. January 1912.
- 1514 **Hide**, George John. *c/o Hardy & Co., 682 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617. June 1901.
- 1515 **Higgins**, Dr. Alexander George. *Bury Bar House, Newent, Gloucestershire.* 751. October 1907.
- 1516 **Higgs**, Charles James. *Box 311, Mount Road, Madras, India.* Dep.Dis.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon**; P.Dis.G.J. October 1893.
- 1517 **Hildesley**, Rev. Walter S. *Colwick Rectory, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.Ch., W. Lanes. October 1904.
- 1518 **Hill**, Arthur John. *Helensville, Auckland, New Zealand.* 2073, P.M. January 1914.
- 1519 **Hill**, Arthur Robert. *Grata Quies, Guest Road, Mill Road, Cambridge.* 88, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; 88, P.Z. March 1904.
- 1520 **Hill**, George Henry. *255 Twelfth Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 2; 3. March 1904.
- 1521 **Hills**, Cecil D. *Villars, Kingshall Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 185, P.M., Sec. March 1914.
- 1522 **Hillyard**, Henry James. *Bangkok, Siam.* 49 (I.C.), 1072 (S.C.), S.W. June 1911.
- 1523 **Hilton**, Albertus A. *908 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* October 1913.
- 1524 **Hindle**, Lieut. Edward, R.E. *Quick Laboratory Cambridge.* 1492. June 1912.
- 1525 **Hinds**, Tom. *10 Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.* 1671, P.M. November 1905.
- 1526 **Hipwell**, Humphrey Hallam. *1159 Almirante Brown, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, 1740. November 1912.
- 1527 **Hobbs**, George John. *211 Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1163, J.W., 1021, A.So. March 1909.
- 1528 **Hobbs**, Joseph Walter. *38 Childebert Road, Balham, London, S.W.* 2550, P.M., 3661, P.M.; 2913, A.So. March 1907.
- 1529 **Hobbs**, Thomas H. *Thurston Cottage Park Road, Teddington, Middlesex.* L.R., P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Bucks. May 1899.
- 1530 \***Hobbs**, W. Cooper. *18 Larpent Avenue, Putney, London, S.W.* 901. November 1899.
- 1531 **Hobbs**, W. G. *Capital & Counties Bank, Cambridge.* 1911, P.M. June 1904.
- 1532 **Hobson**, Frederick William. *Queen's Terrace, Guiseley, Yorkshire.* 1108; 3255. October 1913.
- 1533 **Hodge**, William John. *46 Lee Park, Blackheath, London, S.E.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.J., Arg. Rep. June 1901.
- 1534 **Hodges**, Herbert William, B.A., B.Sc., F.S.A. *Underhill, Barnet, Herts.* 569, 1460, W.M. June 1914.
- 1535 **Hodgkin**, John. *97 Hamlett Gardens, Ravenscourt Park, London, W.* 142, P.M., 255; 255, Sc.E. May 1913.
- 1536 **Hodgson**, Alfred Edward. *Box 93, Germiston, Transvaal.* 887 (S.C.), Treas. June 1908.
- 1537 **Hodgson**, Charles W. *14 Prince's Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** October 1912.



- 1538 **Hoffman**, Gert Joel. Box 86, *Cape Town, S. Africa*. Oranje (D.C.), P.M.; 103, P.Z. Jan. 1899.
- 1539 **Hogg**, Godfrey James. 13 *Paternoster Row, London, E.C.* 2128. November 1909.
- 1540 **Hokanson**, Carl Gustav. 34 *Hans Road, Hans Place, London, S.W.* 1513. May 1894.
- 1541 **Holden**, Frederick Charles. *Provo, U., U.S.A.* 25 (E.C.), P.M. November 1908.
- 1542 **Holden**, Harry Cassie. 1 *Temple Gardens, London, E.C.* 2946, P.M. June 1911.
- 1543 **Hole**, Hugh Marshall, J.P. c/o *British South Africa Co., 2 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.* 2479, P.M.; 2566, P.Z. January 1898.
- 1544 **Holland**, George. 5 *Monton Road, Eccles, Lancashire* 1213; 1345. March 1909.
- 1545 **Holland**, Henry Norman. *Elmhurst, Hermon Hill, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 1578, 568 (S.C.); 186 (S.C.). May 1913.
- 1546 **Holland**, Job. *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C., W. Yorks. May 1898.
- 1547 **Holland**, William C. *Heathcote, Harefield Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* 140, P.M., L.R. Nov. 1907.
- 1548 **Hollingbery**, Charles William Paulet. 29 *Heygate Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.* 435. Nov. 1906.
- 1549 **Hollins**, N. C. *The Grange, Eastbourne.* 157 (I.C.). January 1911.
- 1550 **Holme**, Henry Edward. *Aligarh, U.P., India.* 391; 391. October 1896.
- 1551 **Holme**, Richard Hopper. 6 *Chester Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 2520, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Northumberland; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Durham. October 1890.
- 1552 **Holmes**, Andrew. 71 *London Street, Greenwich, London, S.E.* 548, P.M.; 548, P.Z. March 1895.
- 1553 **Holmes**, Herbert George Maxwell. *Pilot Bunder Road, Colaba, Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.S.B.; P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.). October 1911.
- 1554 **Holmes**, James Edmund. *Ripple, Whangarie, Auckland, New Zealand.* 78 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 9 (N.Z.C.), P.Z. October 1907.
- 1555 **Holmes**, William Henry. 69 *Haymarket, London, S.W.* 2978. November 1911.
- 1556 **Holmes**, William Josiah Hartley. 16 *Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C., Canada.* 25, P.M.; 120. October 1906.
- 1557 **Holt**, John. *Yarm-on-Tees, Yorkshire.* 509, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.H., Durham. June 1900.
- 1558 **Holt**, William Henry. P.Pr.G.W., Cheshire. November 1894.
- 1559 **Holzappel**, W. C. A. *Hawridge Court, Berkhamsted.* 48; 48. June 1907.
- 1560 **Hood**, Paul Henry. 11 *Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.* 1185. October 1912.
- 1561 **Hooper**, Arthur Henry. 46 *Coolhurst Road, Crouch End, London, N.* 2589; 72. March 1908.
- 1562 **Hooper**, C. F. c/o *Thacker, Spink & Co. 5 Government Place, Calcutta, India.* 232, 218, P.M. Local Secretary for Bengal. May 1906.
- 1563 **Hope**, Andrew. 38 *Prospect Park, Exeter.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.A.G.So. November 1889.
- 1564 **Horley**, Percy Herbert, F.C.I.S. 266 *Portland Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.* 1139, P.M., L.R. January 1898.
- 1565 **Hornblower**, George, F.R.I.B.A. *Strathavon, Hendon, London, N.W.* 2416. June 1906.
- 1566 **Hornby**, Louis Henry. *Eldon Chambers, Newport, Mon.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Junior Grand Deacon.** October 1914.
- 1567 **Horne**, Walter Jobson, M.A., M.D. 23 *Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.* 2546. January 1908.
- 1568 **Horrex**, James. 17 *Whittingstall Road, Fulham, London, S.W.* 2697. March 1912.
- 1569 **Hoseason**, William Sandford. *The Towers, Princes Dock, Bombay, India.* 540 (S.C.); 154, J. June 1913.
- 1570 **Hotchkin**, William Lambert. 20 *Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 1201. November 1907.
- 1571 **\*Hotson**, John Ernest Buttery, I.C.S. *Byculla Club, Bombay, India.* 2787, 1041 (S.C.); 549. October 1910.
- 1572 **\*Hough**, Thomas Frederick. *Cadzow, Magazine Gap, The Peak, Hong Kong, China.* **District Grand Master; Grand Superintendent, Hong Kong and South China.** October 1913.
- 1573 **Houghton**, Henry Charles. *Claremont, Vicars Cross, Chester.* 721; 721. October 1905.
- 1574 **Houlton**, Robert Joseph. 25 *St. Stephen's Avenue, Ealing, London, W.* 733, P.M.; 733, P.Z. January 1909.
- 1575 **Houndie**, Henry Charles Herman Hawker. 3 *Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. January 1890.
- 1576 **House**, Walter Bryant. 74 *Claremont Avenue, Malvern, Victoria, Australia.* 110 (V.C.), P.M. October 1913.
- 1577 **Howard**, Emmett. *Quincy, Ill., U.S.A.* 296, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M.; 5, P.H.P. May 1909.
- 1578 **Howard**, Joseph H. 99 *Mount Pleasant Road, Tottenham, London, N.* 1707, J.D. Nov. 1906.
- 1579 **Howard**, Percy William. 25 *de Mayo 582-4, Montevideo, Uruguay.* 617. 2956 (E.C.). March 1909.

- 1580 **Howard-Flanders**, William. *Tyle Hall, Latchingdon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B.; 1024, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). October 1906.
- 1581 **Howarth**, James Henry, J.P. *Holly Bank, Halifax, Yorkshire.* 974. October 1904.
- 1582 **Howe**, George Allaire. *Midfield, Cobourg, Ont., Canada.* 221, P.M.; 268 (Pa.C.), P.H.P. October 1904.
- 1583 **Howells**, James Owen. *Bridgeport, O., U.S.A.* 181, P.M. October 1911.
- 1584 **Howkins**, Lieut.-Col. Cyril Henry. 83<sup>a</sup>, *Edmund Street, Birmingham.* 938, S.D. March 1914.
- 1585 **Howkins**, Francis. *Grove Wood, Woodstock Avenue, Golders Green, London, N.W.* 34, J.D. January 1913.
- 1586 **Howlett**, Arthur G. 29 *Bracondale, Norwich.* 93, P.M. October 1902.
- 1587 **Howlett**, John Kitton. *East Dereham, Norfolk.* 996, S.W.; 996. October 1908.
- 1588 **Hubbard**, Frederick Joseph. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.Pr.G.D., W.Lancs., P.Pr.G.Treas., Bucks. March 1899.
- 1589 **Huckle**, Claud Hamilton. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 341, P.M. May 1907.
- 1590 **Hucks**, W. Young. *Westwood, Potters Bar, Middlesex.* 2519, W.M. March 1914.
- 1591 \***Hudson**, Alan Murray. *Casilla 18, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, S.W., Dis G.Stew.; 1553. November 1903.
- 1592 **Hudson**, Arthur. 8 *Broad Court Chambers, Bow Street, London, W.C.* 1425. October 1914.
- 1593 **Hudson**, Charles. *Parliament Chambers, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1425; 3051. May 1914.
- 1594 **Hudson**, Christopher William. *Grangeruhe, Idle, Yorkshire.* 3442, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., W. Yorks; 600, P.Z. November 1912.
- 1595 **Hudson**, Eric. *Oficina del Ingeniero in Jefe, F.C. Central, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 1740. March 1914.
- 1596 \***Hudson**, Gerard, M.I.Mech.E. *Chamberlain Buildings, 221 Smith Street, Durban, Natal.* 3450, P.M., P.Dis.G.St.B., S. Africa, C. Div. March 1909.
- 1597 **Hudson**, Rev. Herbert Kynaston. *Berden Vicarage, Stansted, Essex.* 2650, P.M. May 1910.
- 1598 **Hudson**, Nathan Cousen. 13 *Severn Street, Birmingham.* 2724, S.D. May 1907.
- 1599 **Hughes**, Arthur. *Langley Hill House, King's Langley, Herts.* 7, P.M., L.R. January 1911.
- 1600 \***Hughes**, Frank. *Handsworth, Staffs.* 2706, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. Local Secretary for Staffordshire. March 1898.
- 1601 **Hughes**, Harry. *Brendon, Jerningham Road, New Cross, London, S.E.* 3525, 1326. January 1914.
- 1602 **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.
- 1603 \***Hughes**, Thomas Cann, M.A. *Town Clerk, 78 Church Street, Lancaster.* 105, I.G. May 1910.
- 1604 **Hully**, Francis. 68 *Strada Fosse, Floriana, Malta.* 2755, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.Sec.; 407, P.Z., P.Dis.G.J., Dis.G.Sc.E. January 1902.
- 1605 **Humphreys**, Alfred W. 46 *Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.* 1677. June 1892.
- 1606 **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.
- 1607 **Hungerford**, Edward. 15 *Young Street, Sydney, New South Wales.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand Z., New South Wales.** May 1911.
- 1608 **Hunt**, Hubert W. 2 *Upper Byron Place, Clifton, Bristol.* 1404. May 1910.
- 1609 **Hunter**, Alexander Boddie. 195 *Hyde Park Road, Leeds.* 642 (I.C.). January 1910.
- 1610 **Hunter**, Andrew. *Royal Bank Buildings, 1 Newmarket Street, Falkirk, N.B.* 16, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Stirlings.; 210. October 1907.
- 1611 \***Hunter**, William Sutherland. *Kildonan, Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** March 1890.
- 1612 **Hurd**, George N. *Manila, P.I.* 342; 1. January 1909.
- 1613 **Hurlbatt**, Charles. *Eldorado Mines, Eldorado, S. Rhodesia.* 1075 (S.C.). March 1913.
- 1614 **Husbands**, Joseph. 7 *Little Britain, London, E.C.* 23, P.M., P.G.Stew. October 1902.
- 1615 **Hutchings**, Dudley Protheroe. *Woodhatch, Bexley, Kent.* 1837, S.D., 3113; 1837, Sc.N., 3525. March 1914.
- 1616 **Hutchins**, Alexander Constantine. 9 *Astley Avenue, Cricklewood, London, N.W.* 435, S.D. May 1912.
- 1617 **Hutchinson**, George Henry. 6 *Priory Place, Sharrow, Sheffield.* 2558, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas., W. Yorks. May 1912.
- 1618 **Huxley**, Henry. 50 *Bow Lane, London, E.C.* 1031, P.M. March 1913.
- 1619 **Huxtable**, E. V. *St. Lawrence House, 96 Cheapside, London, E.C.* 1687, P.M.; 2921. June 1909.

- 1620 **Huxtable**, William Charles. *Sanquhar Road, Forres, N.B.* 617. June 1903.
- 1621 **Hyde**, Henry. 67 *Mornington Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1227, P.M., L.R.; 1227, P.Z. November 1904.
- 1622 **Hyde**, Henry. *The Laurels, Knighton Rise, Leicester.* 523, P.M., 3431, P.Pr.G.D., Leicester & Rutland; 279, A.So. June 1908.
- 1623 **Iles**, Ernest Stanley. 38 *Fairlop Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 2416. March 1911.
- 1624 **Iles**, Lieut.-Col. Henry Wilson, R.G.A. *c/o Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W.* 2924, P.M., P.Dep.Dis.G.M., Burma; 1268, P.Z. June 1905.
- 1625 **Iliffe**, John William. *Oak Tower, Upperthorpe, Sheffield.* 296, Sec. May 1912.
- 1626 **Inches**, Right Hon. Robert Kirk, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. 2 *Strathearn Road, Edinburgh.*  
**Proxy District Grand Master, Natal (S.C.); Grand Chancellor (R.A.).**  
June 1900.
- 1627 **\*Inchley**, Orlando, M.D. *Babraham, near Cambridge.* 1492. January 1911.
- 1628 **Infeld**, Max. 20 *Gloucester Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 185. January 1911.
- 1629 **Inglefield**, George. 33 *Hurlingham Court, Hurlingham, London, S.W.* 194. January 1911.
- 1630 **Ingleton**, Alfred. 131 *Claremont Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** Oct. 1909.
- 1631 **Inglis**, Joseph. *Morwannah, Dartmouth Road, Paignton, S. Devon.* P.Dis.G.W., Egypt & Soudan; 44. November 1907.
- 1632 **Inglis**, Joseph, W.S. 110 *George Street, Edinburgh.* 2319 (E.C.), P.M., **Provincial Grand Master, Kincardineshire Past Grand Warden; 56, P.Z.** June 1899.
- 1633 **Inglis**, Thomas. 45 *Lordship Lane, Tottenham, London, N.* 1237, P.M. March 1910.
- 1634 **Inglis**, Dr. Tracy Russell. 232 *Ponsonby Road, Auckland, New Zealand.* 1 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 9 (N.Z.C.), H. March 1912.
- 1635 **Ingram**, Rev. Prebendary Arthur John. *The Rectory, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, London, E.C.*  
**Past Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Sojourner.** May 1908.
- 1636 **Ingram**, George S. *Téméraire, Silvertown Road, Fulham, London, S.W.* 879. January 1912.
- 1637 **Ingram**, Louis de Crespigny. *Indian Industrial School, Elkhorn, Man., Canada.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** October 1913.
- 1638 **Ingram**, William George. 4 *Verulam Buildings, London, W.C.* 1297. March 1912.
- 1639 **Innes**, John Albert. *Carylls, Glen Road, Boscombe, Hants.* 1842. January 1907.
- 1640 **Inskipp**, Frederick. 2 *Paternoster Square, London, E.C.* 1997, P.M., L.R.; 141, P.Z. Oct. 1904.
- 1641 **Irvine**, Thomas William. *East London, Cape Colony.* 1800, P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, E.Div. May 1898.
- 1642 **\*Irving**, William. 2 *Loreburn Park, Lovers Walk, Dumfries, N.B.* 63, P.M., Pr.G.Treas.; 174. November 1896.
- 1643 **Isebree-Moens**, Joost. *Villa Bloois, Rotterdam, Holland.* **Past Grand Secretary.** October 1890.
- 1644 **Isherwood**, Thomas Frederick. *Wold House, Upham, Hants.* 1446, 3097, P.M.; 820, P.Z. October 1907.
- 1645 **Isler**, Camille. *Artesian Works, Bear Lane, Southwark Street, London, S.E.* 1471, L.R. Oct. 1897.
- 1646 **Jack**, Major Evan M., R.E. 488. January 1903.
- 1647 **Jack**, Henry J. 357 *Clapham Road, Stockwell, London, S.W.* 3237, P.M., L.R. November 1909.
- 1648 **Jackson**, Frank Ernest, I.C.S. *Deputy Commissioner, Warrang, Tezpur, Assam, India.* 2866, P.M., 2726, P.M. June 1914.
- 1649 **Jackson**, George John. 41 *Park Row, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 454, P.M.; 8. May 1905.
- 1650 **\*Jackson**, Herbert W. 75 *Gainsborough Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* March 1905.
- 1651 **Jackson**, James T., M.A. 37 *York Road, Rathmines, Dublin.* 357; 33. June 1913.
- 1652 **Jackson**, Robert. 16 *Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow.* 313, P.M.; **Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1895.
- 1653 **Jackson**, Robert Lightfoot. *The Green, Guiseley, near Leeds.* 1108. November 1913.
- 1654 **Jackson**, Thomas John. *Chelston, Overbury Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.* 1839, P.M. June 1907.
- 1655 **\*Jackson-Jones**, Capt. William. *Flag Staff, Colombo, Ceylon.* 2940, 3358; 2940. March 1894.
- 1656 **Jacob**, John Christopher. *Morooroo, South Australia.* 49 (S.A.C.), P.M., P.G.Stew. May 1914.
- 1657 **Jacob**, Willoughby Ross Legraud. *Imperial Forest Service, Tezpur, Assam, India.* 3351, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Bengal. March 1914.

- 1658 **Jacobs**, Abraham. *Ba, Fiji*. 1931. May 1914.
- 1659 **Jacobs**, Benjamin Septimus. 2 *Westbourne Avenue, Hull*. 1010, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., N. & E. Yorks. March 1905.
- 1660 **Jacobsen**, W. 5 *Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.* 238, P.M. March 1902.
- 1661 **Jacobson**, Charles H. 39 *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary; Grand Scribe E.** November 1906.
- 1662 **Jagger**, Harold. *Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** October 1912.
- 1663 **James**, Cholton. 16 *Richmond Road, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.S.B., S. Wales, E.Div.; 960. March 1907.
- 1664 **James**, David Charles. *c/o Duncan, Fox & Co., Concepcion, Chili.* St. John's (Mass.). Oct. 1911.
- 1665 **James**, Frank. 49 *Priory Avenue, Hastings.* 40, I.G. June 1913.
- 1666 **James**, Frederick Hubert. *Bartestree, Fields Park Avenue, Newport, Mon.* 364, 471, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., S. Wales, E.Div.; 471, P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.So., S. Wales, E.Div. October 1908.
- 1667 **James**, Fred. Tom. *The Mitre, New Inn Lane, Gloucester.* 3171, 327 (I.C.); 258 (I.C.). March 1912.
- 1668 **James**, Henry J. *Ahaura, Grey Valley, West Coast, New Zealand.* 40 (N.Z.C.). October 1900.
- 1669 **James**, Henry Nelson. 124 *Bulfour Road, Ilford, Essex.* 3115, P.M.; 2749, J. March 1906.
- 1670 **James**, Herbert Thomas. 35 *Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* 764 (E.C.), P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Durham; 764 (E.C.), P.Z., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Durham. June 1906.
- 1671 **James**, Reginald William. *St. Mildred's, Cambridge Road, Bromley, Kent.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** May 1907.
- 1672 **Jameson**, Julian Veitch. *Bhelwah, Motihari Post Office, Behar, India.* 2704, P.M. Nov. 1911.
- 1673 **Jardine**, Capt. William. 18 *Norma Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.* 2459. October 1911.
- 1674 **Jardine**, Major William. Box 153, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* 398, I.G.; 86, D.C. October 1914.
- 1675 **Jardine**, W. E., I.C.S., C.I.E. *The Residency, Gwalior, India.* 3467, S.W. May 1912.
- 1676 **Jarrett**, Frank. *High Street, Rye, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.D.C. November 1907.
- 1677 **Jauncey**, John. 13 *Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E.* 1471. March 1898.
- 1678 **Jefferis**, Arthur Henry. 80 *Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., E. Lancs. September 1887.
- 1679 **Jeffrey**, John. *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Kimberley, South Africa.* 1832, P.M., Sec. March 1905.
- 1680 **Jeffreys**, Robert Hall. *Coquet House, Birtley, Co. Durham.* 1274, P.M., Sec., Pr.G.S.B.; 1274. October 1912.
- 1681 **Jellis**, John. 50 *Thurleigh Road, Balham, London, S.W.* 2416, S.W.; 2416, A.So. January 1909.
- 1682 **Jenkins**, Charles Herbert. *Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.W., Auckland 1338, P.Z. Local Secretary for Auckland. May 1907.
- 1683 **Jenkins**, Henry. 137 *Willesden Lane, London, N.W.* 2394, P.M., 332, P.M. June 1913.
- 1684 **Jennings**, Harry. *Burnside, Yeadon, near Leeds.* 1108. March 1914.
- 1685 **Jennings**, Thorp Buttolph. *Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* 152, P.M.; 5, P.H.P. March 1914.
- 1686 **Jennings**, Col. W. Ernest. *c/o King & Co., Bombay, India.* Dis.Dep.G.M. (S.C.). March 1903.
- 1687 **Jervis**, William Leedham. 75 *Harvist Road, Kilburn, London, N.W.* 2956. June 1912.
- 1688 **Jessel**, Albert Henry, K.C. 6 *Gloucester Square, London, W.* 10, 2456, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., Oxon. March 1911.
- 1689 \***John**, Reginald Marshall. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. October 1904.
- 1690 **Johns**, Frederick, F.J.I. *Houghton Lodge, Rose Park, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, South Australia.** Local Secretary for South Australia. November 1891.
- 1691 **Johns**, Philip. 6 *Worship Street, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.* 2262, P.M.; 2262, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Stew. (R.A.), Bucks. November 1913.
- 1692 **Johnson**, Bernard Marr. 5 *Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies (Craft & R.A.).** January 1911.
- 1693 **Johnson**, Frank H. 1572 *Story Avenue, Louisville, Ky., U.S.A.* 400, P.M.; **Grand Treasurer (R.A.).** March 1911.
- 1694 **Johnson**, H. T. C. 346 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.* 110 (V.C.). May 1898.
- 1695 **Johnson**, Hubert. *St. Botolph's, The Park, Hull.* 57, P.M.; 57. May 1907.
- 1696 **Johnson**, Melvin M. 89 *State Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** May 1914.
- 1697 **Johnson**, William George Tressler. *Bangkok, Siam.* 1072 (S.C.); 357. March 1914.

- 1698 **Johnston**, Edward Irvine. 6 *Belgrave Square E., Rathmines, Dublin*. 329, P.M. March 1914.
- 1699 **Johnston**, Guy Vyvyan Gordon. *Nausori, Suva, Fiji*. 2238. October 1913.
- 1700 **Johnstone**, Dr. James. *Tudor House, King's Road, Richmond, Surrey*. 2032, P.M.; 2190, P.Z. May 1906.
- 1701 **Johnstone**, Robert. *Nuhorrani Tea Estate, Thakubari Post Office, Assam, India*. 3419. June 1914.
- 1702 **Jolley**, Philip Henry. *Takapau Hotel, Takapau, Napier, New Zealand*. **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer, New Zealand**. May 1894.
- 1703 **Jolly**, Thomas Farquharson. *Brookton, Western Australia*. **Past Pro Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Western Australia**. October 1911.
- 1704 **Jolly**, Thomas James. 238 *Fore Street, Upper Edmonton, London, N.* 2921, S.W. October 1913.
- 1705 **Jones**, A. Ernest. 38 *Friars Road, Newport, Mon.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1914.
- 1706 **Jones**, Albert Barnett. *Old Customs House, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.* 150 (N.Y.C.). Nov. 1912.
- 1707 **Jones**, Arthur. *Babilonia Mine, La Libertad, Nicaragua*. 4 (Brazil C.), S.W. May 1909.
- 1708 **Jones**, Arthur Cadbury. 8 *Golden Square, London, W.* 2948; 1507, P.Z. January 1904.
- 1709 **Jones**, Arthur Edward. 48 *Narcissus Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 3038. Oct. 1914.
- 1710 **Jones**, Edward Francis. 37 *Edgware Road, London, W.* 3267, I G. June 1913.
- 1711 **Jones**, Frank Cameron. 201 *First National Bank Building, Houston, Tex., U.S.A.* **Junior Grand Warden; 2, P.H.P.** November 1911.
- 1712 **Jones**, Lieut.-Col. Frederick William C., R.A.M.C. 2307, P.M. May 1906.
- 1713 **Jones**, George William. *Monkbarns, Northwood, Middlesex*. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner**. May 1909.
- 1714 **Jones**, Herbert. 99 *Alma Street, Newport, Mon.* 471, P.M.; 471, P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.Sc.E. October 1914.
- 1715 **Jones**, John Archyll, B.Sc., F.C.S. *Reethville, Park Road, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham*. 1848, P.M.; 602. November 1895.
- 1716 \***Jones**, Paul Eugene. 52 *William Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 286. May 1910.
- 1717 **Jones**, Thomas. *Woodlands, Oak Hill Gardens, Woodford Green, Essex*. 1607, P.M., L.R.; 1185, P.Z. January 1890.
- 1718 **Jones**, W. E. 3 *Fournier Street, Spitalfields, London, E.* 206, P.M., L.R. March 1911.
- 1719 **Jones**, William Davies. *Bank House, Corn Street, Newport, Mon.* 1098, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; 2964, P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). March 1914.
- 1720 **Jones**, William Henry. *Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand*. 44 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 2 (N.Z.C), Sc.E. June 1908.
- 1721 **Jordan**, Andrew Jackson. 19 *Furnival Street, Sheffield*. 296, P.M. March 1905.
- 1722 **Jordan**, Bertram Ferneaux. *Granton, King's Norton, Worcestershire*. 2724, P.M.; 938. May 1907.
- 1723 **Joscelyne**, Alfred Bamford. *Tullymore, Christchurch Road, East Sheen, London, S.W.* 87. October 1910.
- 1724 **Jowett**, John Blackburn. 20 *Lyddon Terrace, Leeds*. 289, P.M.; 289, P.Z. June 1914.
- 1725 **Joyce**, Alfred. *Richborough Lodge, Alpha Road, Birchington, Kent*. 2356, P.M. October 1900.
- 1726 **Juckes**, Thomas. 29 *Monkwell Street, London, E.C.* 2883, P.M., L.R.; 141, P.Z. January 1909.
- 1727 **Justice**, Col. Charles le Gendre. *c/o Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1843, P.M.; 552. October 1902.
- 1728 **Justice**, Col. Howard Rudolph. 29 *Lancaster Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.* 444 (Pa.C.), P.M.; 183 (Pa.C.). January 1909.
- 1729 **Kahn**, F. W. 8 *Cleve Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 185. March 1909.
- 1730 **Kahn**, Jonas Max. *Jansenville, Cape Colony*. 100 (D.C.). January 1912.
- 1731 **Kalker**, E. 23 *Much Park Street, Coventry*. 2811, P.M. March 1906.
- 1732 **Kardos**, Emanuel. *London Electron Works Co., Ltd., Regent's Dock, Horseferry Road, Limehouse, London, E.* 238. October 1911.
- 1733 **Kayser**, Theodor. 15 *Coolhurst Road, Crouch End, London, N.* 238. May 1907.
- 1734 **Keating**, Edward William. *Beaconsfield, S. Africa*. 1574, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, C. Div. March 1905.
- 1735 **Keddell**, William Frederick. *Drayton House, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1185, P.M., L.R.; 1598, P.Z., 2648. June 1907.
- 1736 **Keith**, John Meiggs. *San José, Costa Rica*. Rep G.L., New York, **Past Grand Master**. November 1901.

- 1737 **Kekule von Stradonitz**, Dr. Stephan. 16 *Marienstrasse, Gross Lichterfelde, Berlin, Germany.* Drei Lichter in Felde, Or. January 1910.
- 1738 **Kekwick**, Alfred Allen. 47-48 *Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 2093. January 1907.
- 1739 **Kelf**, Joseph Willoughby. *Bangalow, New South Wales.* 248 (N.S.W.C.), P.M.; 373 (S.C.), P.Z. October 1910.
- 1740 **Kellett**, Arthur Chadwick. 98 *Oxford Road, Moseley, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.So. January 1905.
- 1741 **Kellett**, Percy Edgar. 193 *Kingsway, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* **Past Grand Warden.** October 1912.
- 1742 **Kelly**, John Robert. *Cairns, N. Queensland.* 2820. May 1901.
- 1743 **Kelly**, Penumbra. 919 *E. Franklin Street, Portland Or., U.S.A.* 46, P.M.; 18, P.H.P. May 1907.
- 1744 **Kelly**, W. Redfern, J.P., M.Inst.C.E. *Dalriada, Malone Park, Belfast.* P.Pr.G.W.; **Grand Superintendent, Antrim.** March 1904.
- 1745 **Kemmis**, Arthur Charles. *Pincher's Creek, Alta, Canada.* 6. March 1912.
- 1746 **Kemmis**, John Henry William Shore. *Cowley Post Office, Alta., Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M., Mau., **Past Grand Deacon, Alberta.** March 1901.
- 1747 **Kemp**, William David. *c/o Strother & Co., Inverness.* 339; 115. May 1894.
- 1748 **Kempe**, F. B. 2 *Corona Road, Lee, London, S.E.* 2741, P.M. March 1914.
- 1749 **Kennan**, Henry Laurens. *City Hall, Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1900.
- 1750 **Kennedy**, Alfred C. 209 *First National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb., U.S.A.* 3. June 1902.
- 1751 **Kennedy**, Charles Rann. 257 *W. Eighty-Sixth Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 35. January 1910.
- 1752 **Kennedy**, John. *Kookynie, Western Australia.* 932 (S.C.), P.M. November 1904.
- 1753 **Kenning**, Frank Reginald. 1 *Little Britain, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.* 192, 299; 192. March 1894.
- 1754 **Kent-Johnston**, Charles John. *Town Clerk, Foxton, New Zealand.* 19 (N.Z.C.), P.M., P.G Stew., New Zealand; 10 (N.Z.C.), P.Z. May 1904.
- 1755 **Kenworthy**, Robert Judson. 225 *Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1898.
- 1756 **Kenyon**, William John Charles. 754 *Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* 25 (Neb.C.); 45. January 1893.
- 1757 **Keown**, Thomas H. 8 *Donegall Square S., Belfast.* 188, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Down; **Past Grand High Priest.** March 1905.
- 1758 **Kerr**, Charles Goldie Clinton. *General Post Office, Kingston, Jamaica.* 1933, P.M. November 1911.
- 1759 **Kerr**, Harry John. *Okanogan, Wash., U.S.A.* 169; 22. May 1913.
- 1760 **Kerr**, Robert England, M.A., M.B. Box 2909, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 339. June 1895.
- 1761 **Kersey**, Harry Augustus. 39 *Grosvenor Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne* 24. May 1903.
- 1762 **Kershaw**, William Stott. *Sparth Lea, Princes Avenue, Great Crosby, Lancashire.* 1129, P.M. May 1910.
- 1763 **Kettlewell**, Dr. George Douglas. *Capstone Lodge, Ilfracombe.* 1266. October 1903.
- 1764 **Keys**, William Hall. *Lyndon House, West Bromwich, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). Oct. 1901.
- 1765 **Keyser**, Charles Edward, M.A., F.S.A. *Aldermaston Court, Reading.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.).** January 1893.
- 1766 **Khory**, Edalji Jamsedji. 7 *Astley Avenue, Cricklewood, London, N.W.* P.Dis.G.W., E.Arch. October 1890.
- 1767 **Kidd**, John Carson. *Houston, Tex., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Treasurer; Past Grand High Priest.** October 1911.
- 1768 **Kielland**, Dr. Kristian Semb. *Trondhjem, Norway.* St. Olaf til det gjenreiste Tempel. January 1904.
- 1769 **Kiesow**, Robert. 25 *Ecce Street Avenue, London, E.C.* 2020. June 1903.
- 1770 **Kilham**, John. *Boodua, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; 194 (S.C.), P.Z. May 1891.
- 1771 **Kimball**, Charles P. 412 *Pacific Avenue, Bremerton, Wash., U.S.A.* 117, P.M.; **Grand Scribe.** June 1913.
- 1772 **Kimmerling**, Charles. *Ravenscroft, Crane's Park, Surbiton, Surrey.* 176. October 1911.
- 1773 **Kindness**, William. *Rosella Post Office, Homebush, Mackay, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.). May 1902.
- 1774 **King**, Andrew. 62 *Market Place, Hull.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., N. & E. Yorks. March 1902.
- 1775 **King**, Arthur William. *Aysgarth, R.S.O., Yorkshire.* 345, P.M.; 345. January 1896.



- 1776 **King**, George Anthony, M.A. *Penn Road House, Croydon. Past Assistant Grand Registrar ; Past Deputy Grand Registrar (R.A.).* June 1908.
- 1777 **King**, Henry William. 84 *Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmund's.* 1008, W.M., Pr.G.Stew. October 1907.
- 1778 **King**, Herbert. *St. James's Schools, Upper Bangor, N. Wales.* 384, Pr.A.G Sec., N. Wales. March 1901.
- 1779 \***King**, Olenthus William. 7 *Fortescue Place, Higher Compton, Plymouth.* 552, P.M.; 552, P.H. October 1904.
- 1780 **King-Church**, Lieut. John Eyre. *1st West Indian Regiment, Mount Aureol Barracks, Sierra Leone, W. Africa.* 3175. October 1907.
- 1781 **Kipping**, Percival Philip. *Midland Bank Chambers, 71a Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 33, P.M., L.R.; 28, Sc.N. May 1911.
- 1782 **Kiralfy**, Imre. *Tower House, Cromwell Road, London, S.W. Past Grand Deacon ; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).* June 1906.
- 1783 **Kirkpatrick**, Samuel. *Nelson, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.So. May 1897.
- 1784 **Kirkwood**, R. A. *British India Engineer Club, Calcutta, India.* 834 (S.C.). January 1907.
- 1785 **Kitchener**, George Henry. 113 *High Street, East Ham, London, E.* 45, 2551, W.M. March 1910.
- 1786 **Kittel**, Theodore Bruno. *Vane House, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, London, N.W. Pelikan (Hamburg).* January 1911.
- 1787 **Klee**, Adolph. 327 *Central Park W., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 154, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M. March 1906.
- 1788 **Klein**, Valdemar, M.D. *Öster Søgade 32, Copenhagen, Denmark.* June 1901.
- 1789 **Klinck**, Jacob Charles. 85 *Argyle Road, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A. Past Grand Marshal.* Local Secretary for New York. June 1907.
- 1790 **Knaggs**, William Thomas. *Willow Lodge, Wolsingham, S.O., Co. Durham.* 2791, P.M. Sec.; 1121, H. May 1908.
- 1791 **Knaus**, Alexander. *Hemingford, Moss Hall Grove, North Finchley, London, N.* 238. May 1909.
- 1792 **Knight**, Arthur. *Grassdale, River Valley Road, Singapore.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; P.Dis.G.J., E.Arch. May 1896.
- 1793 **Knight**, Charles Neil. 36 *Kensington Park Road, London, W.* 1036. May 1895.
- 1794 **Knight**, Frank. 49 *Fairmount Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* 2395, P.M. June 1907.
- 1795 **Knight**, Herbert Edward. *c/o C. H. Walker & Co, Casilla Correo 796, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2459, P.M., Dis.G.St.B.; 2329, J. October 1912.
- 1796 **Knight**, Herbert Manning. 406 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Past Deputy Grand Master ; Past Grand H., Victoria.* Local Secretary for Victoria. June 1892.
- 1797 **Knight**, William Austin. *Beaconsfield, S. Africa.* 1574. January 1914.
- 1798 **Knipe**, Joseph William, Ph.D. *Wolsey Hall, Oxford.* 1703, I.G., 3456, O. October 1911.
- 1799 **Knocker**, George Stodart. 24 *Lyndhurst Road, Lowestoft.* 71, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; 71, P.Z., P.Pr.G.So. October 1910.
- 1800 \***Knowles**, Hugh Charles, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.). *Inverness Lodge, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* 1691, P.M.; 1691, P.Z. May 1912.
- 1801 **Knowles**, William, A.S.A.A. *Heath Dene, Alcester Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 944, P.Dis.G.W., Bombay; 944, P.Sc.E. October 1913.
- 1802 **Koester**, Carl. 22 *Kuesebek Strasse, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany.* Friedrich Wilhelm zur Morgenröthe. June 1903.
- 1803 **Kohlberg**, C. *Rouxville, O.F.S., S. Africa.* 2089. January 1907.
- 1804 **Kottmann**, Herman Philip. *Amboina, Dutch East Indies. De Ster in het Oosten (Batavia).* June 1907.
- 1805 **Krasa**, Ferdinand. 9 *Garlinge Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1504. January 1899.
- 1806 **Krüger**, Albert J. 45 *Leopold de Wael Straat, Antwerp, Belgium. Grand Director of Ceremonies.* November 1899.
- 1807 **Krupp**, William E. *Wheeling, W. Va., U.S.A.* 1, P.M.; 1, P.H.P. May 1911.
- 1808 **Kuehn**, M. *West Heath Lodge, Branch Hill, Hampstead Heath, London, N.W.* 238. March 1902.
- 1809 **Ladbrook**, Hubert George. *Owen Street, Innisfail, N. Queensland.* 2887, S.D.; 2139. October 1908.
- 1810 **Lake**, Harold Coote. *Heage House, Crouch Hill, London, N.* 1731. May 1912.

- 1811 **Lake, William.** *Kenwyn, Queen's Road, Beckenham, Kent.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** May 1887.
- 1812 **Laking, Cook.** *Eastbourne Road, Hornsea, near Hull.* 1511, P.Pr.G:Pt., N. & E. Yorks. March 1906.
- 1813 **Lambert, Charles Alexander.** *Bank of New South Wales, Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.), P.M.; 200 (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.
- 1814 **Lambert, Charles W.** *51 King Street, Manchester.* 1345, 3329, J.D. May 1906.
- 1815 **Lambert, Richard.** *Room 21, Masonic Temple, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary; Past Grand High Priest.** Local Secretary for Louisiana. May 1887.
- 1816 **Lambert, Thomas.** *Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Victoria.** October 1899.
- 1817 **Lamberton, James McCormick.** *216 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon; 21.** January 1897.
- 1818 **Lambton, John William.** *5 Front Street, Preston, North Shields.* P.Pr.G.St.B.; P.Pr.A.G.So. January 1897.
- 1819 **Lamley, Alfred John.** *17 Poplar Grove, Hammersmith, London, W.* 15; 2191. January 1914.
- 1820 **Lamonby, William Farquharson.** *The Place, Great Bardfield, Braintree, Essex.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Victoria, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.), England.** November 1889.
- 1821 **Lancaster, George Felton.** *St. John's Cottage, Forton, Gosport, Hants.* **Past Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** May 1887.
- 1822 **Lander, R. E. F.** *8 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.* 2545, P.M., L.R. November 1905.
- 1823 **Landesmann, Robert Ernest.** *12 Highbury Terrace, London, N.* 22, P.M.; 22, Z. March 1908.
- 1824 **Lane, Alvin Valentine.** *c/o American Exchange National Bank, Dallas, Tex., U.S.A.* 760, P.M.; 47, P.H.P. January 1913.
- 1825 **Lang, William.** *The School House, Laurencekirk, N.B.* 136, Pr.G.Sec., Kincardineshire; 265. January 1907.
- 1826 **Lange, Christian Suhr.** *Brolæggerstraede 2, Copenhagen, Denmark.* Christian. October 1906.
- 1827 **Lange, Paul.** *Box 3, Senekal, O.F.S., S. Africa.* Unity (D.C.). May 1893.
- 1828 **Langton, John Gordon.** *9 Hyde Park Mansions, Paddington, London, N.W.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies (Craft & R.A.).** October 1898.
- 1829 **Lansley, Arthur David.** *Thornhill, Tufley Avenue, Gloucester.* 1005, W.M. May 1914.
- 1830 **Lanyon, Henry Raby.** *Clydesdale, Dover Street, Bilston, Staffs.* 1838, P.M. November 1912.
- 1831 **\*Lapham, Thomas Uriah.** 2479. May 1902.
- 1832 **Larkam, Edward.** *Beechwood, Alcester Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.* 2654; 2034. November 1906.
- 1833 **Laskey, Francis Seward.** *London Rowing Club, Putney, London, S.W.* 357; 357. January 1911.
- 1834 **Last, Robert Samuel.** *St. Edmund's, Aylsham, Norfolk.* 213; 213. May 1908.
- 1835 **Latham, Frank.** *Public Buildings, Penzance.* 121, P.M., P.Pr.G.O.; 121, H. January 1907.
- 1836 **Lavery, Hugh.** *Assistant Surveyor General, Airlie, Lara Street, South Yarra, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand Scribe N., Victoria.** October 1892.
- 1837 **Law, Frank.** *63 Windham Road, Bournemouth, E.* 3026; 120. May 1909.
- 1838 **\*Lawrance, Walter, F.S.I.** *13 Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** October 1899.
- 1839 **Lawrence, Frederick Walter.** *110 Braybrook Road, Hastings.* 2692, S.W. June 1913.
- 1840 **Lawrence, George Thomas, F.C.I.S.** *Finsbury Lodge, Hatherley Road, Sidcup, Kent.* 2741 1446. March 1904.
- 1841 **Lawrence, J. E. G.** *The Cedars, Chepstow, Mon.* 2186, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C. March 1914.
- 1842 **\*Lawton, Reginald Frederick.** *164 Upperthorpe, Sheffield.* 2355, P.M.; 2355, J., 139, Sc.E. October 1913.
- 1843 **Lawton, William Arthur.** *1 Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.* 1928. June 1905.
- 1844 **Lax, George.** 2922. January 1905.
- 1845 **Laycock, William.** *Yeadon, Leeds.* P.Pr.St.B.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., W. Yorks. May 1911.
- 1846 **Lazenby, Joseph.** *62 Cromwell Road, Peterborough.* 2996, P.M.; 142. March 1905.
- 1847 **Le Feuvre, Dr. William Philip.** *Box 150, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 1603. January 1899.

- 1848 **Le Forestier**, Henri. 2 *Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.* 2060, P.M., L.R. May 1911.
- 1849 **Le Masurier**, Rev. Arthur George, M.A. *St. Matthew's Vicarage, Guernsey, C.I.* 590. May 1913.
- 1850 **Le Neve-Foster**, Ernest. 39 *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**; 29, P.H.P. November 1906.
- 1851 **Le Poidevin**, E. J. *Rocquaine, Jersey, C.I.* P.Pr.G.O. January 1914.
- 1852 **Le Tall**, F. W. 9 *Eliot Bank, Sydenham Hill, London, S.E.* 2913, W.M. November 1912.
- 1853 **Lea**, Edwin, J.P. *Wilderley, Heathfield Road, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. Oct. 1900.
- 1854 **Leach**, C. L. 33 *Belsize Avenue, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 1227. June 1913.
- 1855 **Leaf**, Herbert, M.A. *The Green, Marlborough, Wilts.* 1533, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 1533, P.Z., P.Pr.G.H. January 1912.
- 1856 **Lee**, Charles Herbert. *Glen Dhoon, Kingsfield Road, Watford, Herts.* 2956, Sec.; 2956. November 1910.
- 1857 **Lee**, George H. D. 22 *King Street, E., Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 25, P.M. January 1912.
- 1858 **Lee**, George Trevelyan. *Town Clerk, 15 Tenant Street, Derby.* 253, S.W.; 253, Sc.N. May 1910.
- 1859 **Lee**, James. 18 *Humbledon View, Sunderland.* 2039, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 97, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. May 1908.
- 1860 **Lee**, Thomas Stirling. *The Vale Studio, Vale Avenue, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 2233, P.M. January 1906.
- 1861 **Leete**, Thomas. 9 *Church Street, Kensington, London, W.* 901, P.M., 2765, P.M., L.R.; 2765, P.Z. January 1904.
- 1862 **Legge**, Percy Arthur. *Dunorlan, Tavistock Road, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 1607, P.M. 1364. May 1907.
- 1863 **Legge**, Robert Henry. *Civil Service, Singapore.* 901. June 1910.
- 1864 **Leggett**, John Chambers. *Ripley, O., U.S.A.* 71, P.M.; 71, P.H.P. October 1908.
- 1865 **Leigh**, George. 52 *George Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.St.B., N. & E. Yorks. May 1897.
- 1866 **Leighton**, Albert. 5 *West Harding Street, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.* 263, P.M., Sec., L.R., P.Pr.G.D., Middlesex; 1326, P.Z., 2381, Sc.E., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. May 1897.
- 1867 **Leman**, William Edgar. 125 *East Dulwich Grove, London, S.E.* 1572, P.M., L.R., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Kent; 127, P.Z., 1572, P.Z. January 1913.
- 1868 **Lemert**, Rae John. *Helena, Mon., U.S.A.* 9; 2. October 1905.
- 1869 **Lemon**, Frank E. *Hill Crest, Redhill, Surrey.* 2033, P.M., L.R. October 1905.
- 1870 **Lemon**, Rev. Thomas William, D.D. (Oxon). *Poughill Vicarage, Bude, N. Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Devon. September 1887.
- 1871 **Leonard**, Frederick Eugene. *Pawtucket, R.I., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L. Utah., **Past Grand Lecturer**; Rep.G.Chap. Louisiana, **Grand King.** May 1911.
- 1872 \***Lephard**, Percy Edwin. *Highfield, West Tarring, Worthing.* 851, P.M. January 1910.
- 1873 \***Lepper**, John Heron, B.A., B.L. *Rhanbuoy, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.* 7, P.M.; 253, P.K. January 1914.
- 1874 **Leversedge**, Robert Coram. *Oxford House, Evercreech, Bath.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.A.G.So., Middlesex. June 1900.
- 1875 \***Leveson**, Edward John. 26, P.M. January 1901.
- 1876 **Levin**, Julius Vernon. *Bredasdorp, Cape Colony.* 89 (D.C.). March 1912.
- 1877 **Levin**, Rev. Walter. 39 *Aberdeen Park, Highbury, London, N.* 1017. November 1913.
- 1878 **Levoy**, Lewis G. *Webster, S. D., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** Local Secretary for South Dakota. October 1893.
- 1879 **Levy**, Gustave Daniel. 219 *Hennen Building, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** May 1909.
- 1880 **Levy**, Lawrence, jun. 22 *Bracknell Gardens, London, N.W.* 185, P.M. May 1907.
- 1881 **Lewis**, Alfred Sydney. *Library, Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.* 2847. May 1910.
- 1882 **Lewis**, Elias St. Elmo. *Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N.Y., U.S.A.* 357 (Mich. C.). November 1906.
- 1883 **Lewis**, Frank B. 11 *Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.* 822. March 1907.
- 1884 **Lewis**, George. *Firholm, King Edward Road, Nuneaton.* 432, P.M. October 1913.
- 1885 \***Lewis**, Henry. 368 *London Road S., Lowestoft.* 2809. June 1911.
- 1886 **Lewis**, Dr. Lewis, Barrister-at-Law. *c/o F. A. Lewis, Bank of England, London, E.C.* 2410. March 1909.

- 1887 **Lewis, Peter.** 81 *Keith Street, Wanganui, New Zealand.* 705, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Wellington.  
Local Secretary for Wanganui. January 1910.
- 1888 **Ley, David.** *East Mailland, New South Wales.* 215 (N.S.W.C.), P.M. October 1909.
- 1889 **Leyshon, Robert Howe.** 29 *Corbett Road, Cardiff.* 2720; 960. January 1910.
- 1890 **Light, George Inglefield.** 27 *Mecklenburg Street, Leicester.* 3027; 3096. January 1908.
- 1891 **Lighbourn, John Nathaniel.** *St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.* 356, P.M. June 1911.
- 1892 **Lilsberg, H. C. Bering.** *Östervoldgade 4a, Copenhagen, Denmark.* Christian. October 1906.
- 1893 **Lincoln, W. S.** 2 *Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.* 2191, P.M. L.R.; 1201. October 1905.
- 1894 **Lindsay, R. H.** 11 *Southbrook Terrace, Horton Road, Bradford.* 1648, P.M.; 1018, A.So.  
January 1907.
- 1895 **Lindsay-Smith, F. A.** 18 *Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* 99. March 1914.
- 1896 **Lines, Stanley Llandaff Burnett.** *The Windermere, Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 50  
(N.S.W.C.). November 1910.
- 1897 **Lippincott, Charles Seward.** 145 *S. Main Street, Memphis, Tenn., U.S.A.* 507. October 1909.
- 1898 **Lipscomb, William Gull, M.A.** *Hopefield, Chorley New Road, Bolton, Lancs.* 1479. March 1901.
- 1899 **Lister, Edwin Hutchinson.** *Avondale, The Grove, Church End, Finchley, London, N.* 3376, W.M.  
January 1914.
- 1900 **Lister, John Henry, L.R.C.P.** *Newton House, Bradford.* 1648, P.M.; 1018, A.So. June 1907.
- 1901 **Littledale, Thomas Alfred Royds.** *Wiltendale, Ross, Herefordshire.* 155, P.M., 338, 651.  
November 1913.
- 1902 **Littleton, Joseph.** 52 *Archfield Road, Cotham, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1901.
- 1903 **Livesey, Charles Edwin Leonard.** 24 *Bootham Crescent, York.* 236; 236. May 1914.
- 1904 **Livingston, Donald McKenzie.** *Beira & Mashonaland Railway, Umtali, S. Rhodesia.* 2678.  
May 1902.
- 1905 **Llewellyn, W. Melville.** 82 *Regent Street, Weston-Super-Mare.* 2647. May 1902.
- 1906 **Lloyd, F.** 130 *Bellevue Road, Durban, Natal.* 2426. October 1902.
- 1907 **Lloyd, Francis William.** 85 *Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.* 2650, L.R. May 1905.
- 1908 **Lloyd, Frederick Charles.** 21 *Methuen Park, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 22, J.D. June 1911.
- 1909 **Lloyd, James John.** c/o *W. T. Lloyd, Post Office, Roodepoort, Transvaal.* 2486, P.M. January 1897.
- 1910 **Lloyd, Thomas.** 784 *Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, P.M.; 617. November 1909.
- 1911 **Lloyd, William Thomas.** *Post Office, Roodepoort, Transvaal.* 2539, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.Pt.  
October 1894.
- 1912 **Lobingier, Judge Charles Sumner.** *U.S. Court for China, Shanghai, China.* 25 (Neb.C.).  
May 1900.
- 1913 **Lockhart, Reginald R.** 36 *Dale Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 25, P.M. November 1911.
- 1914 **Lockwood, William.** 12 *Sherwood Street, London, W.* 795, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Berks.  
May 1903.
- 1915 **Loewy, Benno.** 206 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 209, P.M., Rep.G.L. Hamburg; 220,  
P.H.P. May 1894.
- 1916 **Lofthouse, George William.** 3 *Island Road, Garston, Liverpool.* 220, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., W.Lancs;  
220, P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.), W.Lancs. January 1906.
- 1917 **Lole, Alfred.** *Revelstoke, St. John's Road, Leicester.* 2811, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., Warwick; 279.  
November 1907.
- 1918 **\*Long, Geoffrey Rogers.** c/o *Thomas Cook & Sons, Rangoon, Burma.* 542; 542. November 1896.
- 1919 **Lonnon, Engineer-Capt. William, M.I.Mech.E.** 93 *London Road, Portsmouth.* 1593, 966 (S.C.);  
407. May 1903.
- 1920 **Lopez, Manly Thomas.** *Chapelton, Jamaica.* 1933. March 1905.
- 1921 **Lord, F. A. B.** 49 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 2087, P.M., L.R. November 1910.
- 1922 **Lord, Frederick Thomas.** 63 *All Saints Road, Peterborough.* 902; 879, A.So. October 1911.
- 1923 **Lovegrove, Henry, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A.** 18 *Fozgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent.* **Past Assistant  
Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).**  
November 1887.
- 1924 **Lovejoy, Ernest William.** 55 *Liberty Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 245; 8. October 1910.
- 1925 **Lovell, Alan Edward.** *Lloyd's Bank, Yeovil.* 329. October 1914.
- 1926 **Lovell, C. H.** *The Lozelles, Cavendish Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 857. June 1914.
- 1927 **Low, William Henry.** Box 695, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* 398, P.M., Sub.Dis.G.M., Cape Colony,  
W.Div. (D.C.); 86, P.Z. January 1911.
- 1928 **Lowe, William Edward.** *Cliftonville, Treforest, Glamorgan.* 960, P.M.; 960. March 1911.
- 1929 **Lowell, Russell Crosby, A.M.** 420 *Hope Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 37, P.M.; 1. June 1909

- 1930 \***Lowry**, Thomas Martin. *Red Lion Hotel, St. Columb, Cornwall.* 3356. November 1910.
- 1931 **Lowther**, Joseph A., B.A. 26 *Hessle Terrace, Brudenell Road, Leeds.* 1221, P.M. January 1912.
- 1932 \***Loxton**, C.A. *Cannock, Staffs.* 1520. May 1911.
- 1933 **Lucking**, John Samuel. *Gas Offices, Calcutta, India.* 1028; 1324. January 1911.
- 1934 **Luetchford**, George Harry. *The Limes, Athelstan Road, Harold Wood, Essex.* 1677. Jan. 1903.
- 1935 **Lukach**, Harry Charles, B.A. *Nikosia, Cyprus.* 357, 3135; 357. March 1907.
- 1936 **Luke**, S. A. 59 *Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M. May 1905.
- 1937 **Lund**, Thomas Boston. *Glenroyd, Park Grove, Frizinghall, Bradford.* 3442, P.M. October 1912.
- 1938 **Lunn**, Samuel Edward, F.R.G.S. 2192. June 1908.
- 1939 **Lyell**, J.C. 11 *Baskerville Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.* 2936, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., Essex; 749, P.Z. March 1902.
- 1940 **Lyons**, John Rose Cormack. *Ministry of Justice, Bangkok, Siam.* 623 (S.C.), 1072 (S.C.); 370 (S.C.). Local Secretary for Siam. January 1909.
- 1941 **McAllaster**, Ralph Clapp. 5001 *Eighth Avenue, N.E., Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**; 19. June 1904.
- 1942 **Macan**, Francis W. 26, 773, P.M. June 1906.
- 1943 \***Macartney**, Samuel Robert. *Meadowlands, Pelham Road, Gravesend.* Pr.G.Sec., Pr.G.Sc.E., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). June 1902.
- 1944 **McBeth**, John Donald Welford *Wanganui, New Zealand.* 79 (N.Z.C.). January 1913.
- 1945 **MacBride**, Andrew Summerville. *Carmonadh, Courthill Avenue, Cathcart, Glasgow.* P.Dep.Pr.G.M., Dumbarton. May 1893.
- 1946 **McCallum**, Alexander Cunningham. 96 *Murray Street, Perth, Western Australia.* **Past Grand Warden, Western Australia.** October 1910.
- 1947 \***McCandlish**, Capt. Patrick Dalmahoy. *Quarter House, Denny, Stirlingshire.* 415 (E.C.), P.M. November 1908.
- 1948 **McCarrison**, David Lawton. 2188. October 1909.
- 1949 **McCarroll**, Thomas. *Lautoka, Fiji.* 3354, S.W. May 1914.
- 1950 **McCauley**, James. 20 *Beech Avenue, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.* **Past Grand Superintendent.** October 1912.
- 1951 **McClure**, Charles Edward. *Empire Building, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* 87. January 1912.
- 1952 **McClymont**, Andrew Colville. *Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Canada.* 1449; 31. June 1910.
- 1953 **McCreary**, Lawson William. 8-10 *Mumford Court, Gresham Street, London, E.C.* 1572, P.M.; 2147, P.Z. November 1911.
- 1954 **McCormack**, James. 603 *North M Street, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 68, P.M.; 4. October 1910.
- 1955 **McCullagh**, John Charles. *Abbey House, Waterford.* 5, P.M., 935, P.M.; 935, P.K. May 1904.
- 1956 **Macdonald**, George, M.D. *Calgary, Alta., Canada.* **Grand Secretary**; 106, P.Z. Local Secretary for Alberta. May 1904.
- 1957 **MacDonald**, John. *Boys' State School, Longreach, Queensland.* 1175, P.M.; 127 (S.C.), P.Z. November 1896.
- 1958 **Macdonald**, John Thomas. *Calgary, Alta, Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** June 1910.
- 1959 **Macdonald**, Robert. 12 *Rowallan Gardens, Broomhill, Glasgow.* P.Pr.G.D.C. June 1891.
- 1960 **McDonald**, Ronald. Box 41, *Kroonstad, O.F.S., South Africa.* 837 (S.C.); 837 (S.C.). June 1913.
- 1961 **Macdonald**, Thomas Edmund. *Glendarmel, Spit Road, Mosman, New South Wales.* 228 (N.S.W.C.), P.M.; 9 (N.S.W.C.), P.Z. June 1912.
- 1962 **Mace**, Albert E. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036, P.M., P.Pr.G.R. March 1894.
- 1963 **McEwen**, Robert. *Bannockbrae, Port Talbot, S. Wales.* 833, P.M. May 1911.
- 1964 \***Macfarlane**, Duncan Arrol. *Moreno 351, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617; 617. October 1905.
- 1965 **MacGill**, James Henry. *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 12. January 1912.
- 1966 **M'Gown**, Jackson. *Coates Building, Castle Street, Belfast.* 154, P.M., Dis.G.Instructor (R.A.), Antrim. March 1914.
- 1967 \***Macgregor**, James. Box 230, *Invercargill, New Zealand.* 471 (S.C.), P.M.; 3 (N.Z.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Southland. November 1906.
- 1968 **Machin**, Harry. *Fircroft, Walton-on-Thames.* 231, P.M.; 2489, P.Z. March 1901.
- 1969 **MacInnes**, Dr. Angus. *Kempsey, Macleay River, New South Wales.* 203 (N.S.W.C.), P.M.; 1 (N.S.W.C.). May 1913.

- 1970 \*McIntyre, Alexander Gordon. *Dering Post Office, Natal*. 2299. October 1903.
- 1971 Mackay, Adam Muir. 13 *Cornwall Street, Edinburgh*. 36, P.M.; 56. October 1907.
- 1972 Mackay, Wallace. 36 *High Street, Exeter*. 1254. June 1899.
- 1973 Mackenzie, Alexander F. 15 *Union Street, Inverness, N.B.* 339, P.M.; 115, P.Z. Local Secretary for Inverness. November 1893.
- 1974 MacKenzie, Robert H. 2108. May 1909.
- 1975 Mackintosh, Rev. Canon Alexander, F.R.G.S. *The Vicarage, Holme-next-the-Sea, King's Lynn*. 21 (Cal.C.), P.M.; 1 (Cal.C.), P.H.P. January 1912.
- 1976 Mackintosh, Duncan. *River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.* 2952; 1446. June 1908.
- 1977 McLachlan, Hugh George, A.R.I.B.A. 23 *Clarendon Road, Lewisham, London, S.E.* 1607, P.M., L.R.; 1185 P.Z. October 1910.
- 1978 McLaren, Duncan B. Box 449, *Victoria, B.C., Canada*. 3055, 1 (B.C.), J.Stew; 120 (S.C.). January 1909.
- 1979 McLaren, Joseph Henry. Box 376, *Pretoria, Transvaal*. 887 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.Stew; 334 (S.C.), P.Z. May 1901.
- 1980 Maclean, A. J. *Mombasa, British East Africa*. 1146, 3084. January 1912.
- 1981 \*McLean, Archibald Wilson. *British Embassy, Tokio, Japan*. 1263, P.M., P.Dis.G.D.C. May 1910.
- 1982 Maclean, Capt. Lachlan Frederick Copland. *Chenies, Bucks*. 1593. May 1911.
- 1983 Maclean, William Haydon. Box 2, *Hunterville, New Zealand*. 71 (N.Z.C.), Sec. June 1911.
- 1984 MacLennan, Rev. George, B.A. *St. Andrew's Manse, Chateauguay Basin, Que., Canada*. 38, S.W.; 5, P.Z. March 1911.
- 1985 MacLennan, Hope Vere. *Post Office, Riverton Road, Kimberley, S. Africa*. 1574. Nov. 1907.
- 1986 McLeod, James Morrison, F.C.I.S. *Puerorum House, 26 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* Sec., R.M.I.B., **Past Grand Sword Bearer; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1890.
- 1987 McLoghlin, Francis James. *Murwillumbah, Tweed River, New South Wales*. 136 (N.S.W.C.), J.D. November 1912.
- 1988 McMahon, Col. Sir Arthur Henry, I.S.C., C.S.I., K.C.I.E. *Chief Commissioner, Quetta, Baluchistan*. **Past Grand Deacon, England**. May 1902.
- 1989 McMiken, Samuel Douglas. *Komata, Upper Thames, Auckland, New Zealand*. 107 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 17 (N.Z.C.), Sc.N. January 1906.
- 1990 McMillan, Ernest Alexander. *Primrose Club, 4 Park Place, St. James's, London, S.W.* 1198; 1198. March 1906.
- 1991 \*MacMillan, Major Frederick Douglas. **Past District Grand Master, Transvaal**; 1198, P.Z. November 1890.
- 1992 McNeill, Bedford. *Greenholme, Claygate, Surrey*. 2127, 2878, P.M., L.R. October 1903.
- 1993 Maccoomb, Albert. 44 *Richmond Street, W., Toronto, Ont., Canada*. **Assistant Grand Secretary**; 77. May 1911.
- 1994 Macpherson-Grant, Sir John, Bart. *Ballindalloch Castle, Ballindalloch, N.B.* **Past Provincial Grand Master, Inverness-shire, Past Substitute Grand Master**. May 1894.
- 1995 Macwatt, Judge Daniel F. *Sarnia, Ont., Canada*. **Past Grand Master; Grand Z**. June 1911.
- 1996 Maddocks, Alfred Henry. 97 *West Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 1987, 2893, P.M., L.R.; 1293, P.Z. October 1907.
- 1997 Mahony, Joseph Jackson. 313 *Fifth Street, New Westminster, B.C., Canada*. 17, J.W.; 124. June 1913.
- 1998 Maier, Samuel. 52 *Wilberforce Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 2432. June 1906.
- 1999 Main, Dr. George Agnew. 196 *Chapel Street, Salford, Manchester*. 1773, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., E. Lanes.; 325, P.Z. January 1914.
- 2000 Maish, Frank Thomas. 63 *Burford Gardens, Palmer's Green, London, N.* 3394, P.M. May 1918.
- 2001 Maitland, Andrew. 7 *Queensberry Avenue, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham*. 97; 97. June 1909.
- 2002 Malling, William. *Højbroplads 5, Copenhagen K., Denmark*. Nordstjernen, Dep.M. Local Secretary for Denmark. March 1910.
- 2003 Mallory, Percy George. 22 *Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 2319, P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Bucks. March 1910.
- 2004 Mandleberg, Joseph Harold. *Redclyffe, Victoria Park, Manchester*. 859; 859. March 1907.



- 2005 **Manfield**, Harry, M.P. *Moulton Grange, Northampton.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Northants. & Hunts., **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.). May 1889.
- 2006 **Mann**, Edgar Montague. 7 *Clifton Hill, Exeter.* 39, P.M., Pr.G.Treas.; 112, P.Z. March 1892.
- 2007 **Mann**, Hugh Edward. Box 885, *Alexandria, Egypt.* 1157, P.M., Dis.A.G.Pt., Egypt & Soudan; 1157, J. January 1911.
- 2008 **Mannering**, William Clarence. 3056, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Middlesex. May 1904.
- 2009 **Manning**, Richard Beattie. 20 *Chamberlain Street, Wells, Somerset.* 446, P.M. June 1911.
- 2010 **Mannion**, William Stewart. Box 261, *Bloemfontein, O.F.S., South Africa.* 1022, 3126. Local Secretary for Bloemfontein. June 1909.
- 2011 **Mansell**, Edward Anson. 21 *Warrior Square, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* 1842, P.M. October 1906.
- 2012 **Mansfield**, Capt. Joseph B. 51 *Vernon Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 871. November 1908.
- 2013 **Manton**, James Odom. *District Superintendent, Midland Railway, 12 Oxford Street, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Derbyshire. March 1892.
- 2014 **Manuel**, Robert. 5 *Essex Court, Temple, London, E.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar;** 1196, P.Z. March 1914.
- 2015 **Manwaring**, Henry T. *Spitzbrook, near Marden, Kent.* 2660, S.D. June 1914.
- 2016 **Mapleton**, Cuthbert Walter. 29 *Schubert Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 256, 2243, P.M., L.R.; 3, P.Z. June 1890.
- 2017 **March**, Arthur N. *West Bank, Oaklands Avenue, Shortlands, Kent.* 1321. May 1898.
- 2018 **Mardle**, George Benjamin. 21 *Forest Drive E., Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 901, P.M. Jan. 1913.
- 2019 **Mardon**, Percival John. 14 *Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.* 890; 1708. November 1912
- 2020 **Margerison**, James Bell. 47 *Cromwell Terrace, Shear Brow, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.D.C., E.Lancs. May 1897.
- 2021 **Margetson**, J. Flat 3, *Coventry House, Haymarket, London, S.W.* 702, S.W.; 702, P.So. May 1909.
- 2022 **Markham**, Christopher A., F.S.A. *The Garth, Dallington, Northampton.* P.Pr.G.W., Northants. & Hunts. May 1892.
- 2023 **Marples**, Robert Moffatt. 104 *High Holborn, London, W.C.* 754. June 1909.
- 2024 **Marrian**, Charles J. 8 *Heathfield Park, Willesden Lane, Cricklewood, London, N.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1895.
- 2025 \***Marriott**, Fleet-Surgeon Horace Bruce, R.N. *H.M.S. Egmont, Malta.* 2612; 358. October 1903.
- 2026 **Marrs**, Henry John. *Casilla 148, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* P.Dis.G.S.B.; 2329, Dis.G.Sc.E. June 1901.
- 2027 **Marrs**, John H. 28 *Highland Street, Concord Junction, Mass., U.S.A.* Corinthian, P.M.; *Walden, P.H.P.* October 1898.
- 2028 **Marsden**, William. *Bleak House, Honley, near Huddersfield.* 652, O. May 1912.
- 2029 **Marsh**, Dr. Blake. 20 *Glazbury Road, West Kensington, London, W.* 3231. November 1911.
- 2030 \***Marshall**, Arthur G. *Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C.* 2737. November 1909.
- 2031 \***Marson**, James Thomas. *Sandon Road, Stafford.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. November 1893.
- 2032 **Martin**, Albert Enerby. 420 *Calle Soler, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.
- 2033 **Martin**, Arthur Anderson, M.D. *Inverleith, Fitzherbert Street, Palmerston N., New Zealand.* 1721. March 1911.
- 2034 **Martin**, John. *Mornington Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1056. May 1899.
- 2035 **Martin**, Sir Richard Biddulph, Bart., M.A. 10 *Hill Street, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1902.
- 2036 \***Marty**, Francis Charles. *Casilla 32, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P.; P.Dis.G.J. Local Secretary for Rosario de Santa Fé. May 1898.
- 2037 **Mason**, Frederick William. c/o A. Bowen, 26 *St. Malo Avenue, Lower Edmonton, London, N.* 2921, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Herts.; 2372, P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.), Herts. March 1913.
- 2038 **Mason**, William Edward. Box 246, *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 701 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; 1665, P.Z., P.Dis.A.G.So. May 1910.
- 2039 **Massey**, Louis Conrad. *Orlando, Fla., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** March 1898.
- 2040 \***Massiah**, Rev. Henry, M.A. *Knuzden Vicarage, Blackburn.* 3393, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch., E. Lancs. 345. June 1912.
- 2041 **Massie**, Frank. *Kensington House, St. John's, Wakefield.* 1019, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., W.Yorks.; 1019, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), W. Yorks. May 1914.
- 2042 **Masson**, Sir David Parkes, K.C.I.E. P.Dis.Dep.G.M., Punjab. June 1888.

- 2043 **Matheson**, Duncan Royston, I.C.S. *Sub Collector, Tinnevely District, S. India.* 260; 260. October 1911.
- 2044 **Mathews**, Charles Pilleau. Box 415, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1747, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; 1747, P.Z., P.Dis.G.So. October 1910.
- 2045 \***Mathews**, Hamilton Bartlett, B.A. *Surveyor, Bega, New South Wales.* 215 (N.S.W.C.). October 1908.
- 2046 **Matthew**, John. Box 92, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* October 1896.
- 2047 **Matthews**, David. 82 *Plantation Street, Rhymney, Mon.* 2226. January 1907.
- 2048 **Matthews**, John Arthur Young. *Southwood, Swindon.* 355, P.M., 2888, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 355, P.Z., 2888, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. June 1909.
- 2049 **Maurice**, William, F.G.S., M.Inst.M.E., M.I.E.E. *The Lawn, Ridgeway, near Sheffield.* 2583. January 1905.
- 2050 **Maurice**, William. 159 *Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, London, N.* 2346. January 1914.
- 2051 \***Maxwell**, John M. 1432 *Gaylord Street, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1890.
- 2052 **May**, Albert Edward William. 40 *Forest Road, Nottingham.* 2594, J.W. June 1911.
- 2053 **May**, Dr. Charles Montagu Neale. *Park Road, Kimberley, S. Africa.* 1574. March 1905.
- 2054 **May**, Robert. 70 *Belgrave Road, Warwick Square, London, S.W.* 2853, P.M.; 2620. March 1910.
- 2055 **May**, Walter. *Brook House, Woodford Green, Essex.* 142, I.G. November 1910.
- 2056 **Maye**, William Bennett. *Abham, Buckfastleigh, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.H. January 1889.
- 2057 **Mayell**, Alfred Young, J.P. 124 *Westbourne Grove, London, W.* 227, P.M.; 201, P.Z. January 1904.
- 2058 **Mayell**, Herbert Young. 6 *Carey Lane, London, E.C.* 227, P.M., Sec.; 201, P.Z. January 1904.
- 2059 **Mayer**, Charles. 29 *W. Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.* 398; 6. Local Secretary for Indiana. October 1910.
- 2060 **Mayer**, Ernest Eugene. 6 *Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.* 1769, P.M.; 55. March 1907.
- 2061 **Mayers**, Moses. *Balm Road Mills, Hunslet Car, Leeds.* 454 (S.C.). January 1909.
- 2062 **Maynard**, John M. 10 *Mayfair Avenue, Cranbrook Park, Ilford, Essex.* 2795, P.M., L.R.; 1364, P.Z. May 1903.
- 2063 **Maynard**, Lewis H. *Bundaberg, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.). November 1907.
- 2064 **Mayne**, W. Harriot, M.B. *Castle House, Warrenpoint, Co. Down.* 697, P.M., Pr G.Ins.; 697, P.K. November 1913.
- 2065 **Meacock**, Stanley Alfred. *Carlton Chambers, Newport, Mon.* 471, P.M.; 471. May 1912.
- 2066 **Mead**, Arthur Charles. 9 *Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 2851, P.M. March 1900.
- 2067 **Meadows**, Benjamin Frederick. *Tywardreath, Bexhill-on-Sea.* P.Pr.G.W. January 1907.
- 2068 **Measor**, Frederick Ernest. *Holmhurst, Florence Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.* 2795; 1329. June 1907.
- 2069 **Meek**, James M. 6 *Nelson Terrace, Coatham, Redcar, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. Oct. 1898.
- 2070 **Meese**, Constant. 3007 *Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, Cal., U.S.A.* 61. March 1909.
- 2071 **Megraw**, Ainsley. *Hedley, B.C., Canada.* 43, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; 157. May 1913.
- 2072 \***Mehta**, Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoy, J.P., C.I.E. 9 *Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta, India.* P.Dis.G.D., Bengal. June 1891.
- 2073 \***Meikle**, John. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M.; 2566. November 1900.
- 2074 **Melotte**, P. J., F.R.A.S. 11 *Hyde Vale, Greenwich, London, S.E.* 1593; 1593. October 1914.
- 2075 **Mendelssohn**, Sidney. *Niddry Lodge, Holland Street, Campden Hill, Kensington, London, W.* 1409, P.M. January 1889.
- 2076 **Mercer**, Harry. 13 *Hartington Road, Ealing, London, W.* 382, P.M. November 1902.
- 2077 **Mercer**, William. *Midland Bank Chambers, Chequer Street, St. Albans.* 1677. May 1907.
- 2078 **Mercer**, William Hill. *Mercer Millinery Co, Wellesley Street W., Auckland, New Zealand.* 87 (N.Z.C.). January 1904.
- 2079 **Merredew**, George Edward. *The Laurels, Little Park Gardens, Enfield, Middlesex.* 2663. March 1912.
- 2080 **Merrick**, Robert Warren, M.D. 124 *Edith Road, West Kensington, London, W.* 694. March 1906.
- 2081 **Mertens**, Constant. 60 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.* 2686. May 1904.
- 2082 **Meserve**, Rev. Harry Chamberlain. *The Manse, Danbury, Conn., U.S.A.* Springfield (Mass.C.), P.Ch.; *Morning Star* (Mass.C.). May 1907.
- 2083 **Metcalfe-Morton**, John. 99a *St. James's Street, Brighton.* 315. June 1912.
- 2084 **Metz**, A. L. *Trelane University, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* 102. May 1910.
- 2085 **Mew**, Joseph Harris Parker. 37 *Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, London, W.* 151; 195. Nov. 1912.

- 2086 **Meyer**, Fritz. *Hohenzollernstrasse 12, Hanover, Germany.* 238 (E.C.). March 1912.
- 2087 **Meyer**, Oscar Barnett. *5 St. Stephen's Mansions, Bayswater, London, W.* 11, J.W. Nov. 1911.
- 2088 **Meymott**, Sydney. *London & South-Western Bank, Broadway, Ealing, London, W.* 847. November 1901.
- 2089 **Michael**, Dr. Gustave. *Bayham House, 135 West End Lane, Kilburn, London, N.W.* 185. March 1901.
- 2090 **Michell**, Theo. *37 Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.* 260, P.M., P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Madras. November 1903.
- 2091 **Michie**, James Leslie. *Darlington, S.C., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** November 1913.
- 2092 **Mickey**, O. E. *Osceola Bank, Osceola, Neb., U.S.A.* 65, P.M. October 1911.
- 2093 **Middenway**, Arthur. *c/o Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Rarawai, Ba, Fiji.* 3354. March 1911.
- 2094 **Middlebrook**, William. *31 & 32 Whitefriargate, Hull.* 250; 250. May 1907.
- 2095 **Middleton**, Harry Martin. *Lynwood, North Road, Gabalfa, Cardiff.* 960, W.M.; 960. Jan. 1913.
- 2096 **Middleton**, Keith John. *611 North C. Street, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104. October 1911.
- 2097 **Middleton**, Richard Stephenson. *Oakdene, Oaks West, Sunderland.* 2934, P.M.; 97. October 1908.
- 2098 **Middleton**, Thomas. *Vicar Street, Falkirk, N.B.* 16, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Stirlings.; Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Stirlings. October 1907.
- 2099 **Mildren**, W. L. *Bleak House, Dalton-in Furness, Lancashire.* 1398, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), W.Lanes. May 1905.
- 2100 **Miles**, Charles George. *c/o T. Birch & Co., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 711, P.Dis.G.D., S. Africa E.Div. March 1888.
- 2101 **Millar**, James. *Ketchikan, Alaska, U.S.A.* 155 (Canada), P.M., 1 (B.C.), P.M., 159 (Wash.C.), P.M. May 1909.
- 2102 **Miller**, Alexander Lawrence. *10 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen.* 1<sup>3</sup>; 309, P.H. January 1912.
- 2103 **Miller**, David William. *Bank House, Llandrindod Wells.* 3320. October 1913.
- 2104 **Miller**, Edward Holl. *81 Chardmore Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1395, P.M.; 1395. March 1908.
- 2105 **\*Miller**, James Cram. 654 (S.C.); 291 (S.C.). January 1904.
- 2106 **Miller**, John. P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.So., Arg. Rep. January 1901.
- 2107 **Miller**, William. *Mount Edgcombe, First Avenue, Denville, Havant.* P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C.; P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.). March 1904.
- 2108 **Millett**, Robert Percy. *22 Oakley Square, London, N.W.* 190. March 1907.
- 2109 **Millichamp**, George Henry. *544 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 1025, P.M., Pres.Dis.B.G.P.; 617, P.Z., Dis.G.Sc.E. November 1909.
- 2110 **Millington**, James. *Station Road, Horsforth, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.D.C. (Craft & R.A.), W. Yorks. May 1893.
- 2111 **Millward**, Alfred A. *6 St. George's Terrace, Primrose Hill, London, N.W.* 2168. May 1903.
- 2112 **Milne**, John Taylor. *Bridge Inn, Tarvin Road, Chester.* 667, P.M.; 721. May 1905.
- 2113 **Minden**, Henry. *860 E. One hundred and sixty first Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 233. January 1912.
- 2114 **Minifie**, Rev. William Charles, F.R.S.L., D.D. *Brentwood, East End Road, East Finchley, London, N.* 1429. January 1912.
- 2115 **Miskelly**, William Malcolm. *174 Victor Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 494, P.M.; 1857, P.Z. May 1914.
- 2116 **Mitchell**, Albert George. *Public School, Corrimal, New South Wales.* 59 (N S W.C.). June 1900.
- 2117 **Mitchell**, Frederick William. *Russell House, Russell Hill Road, Purley, Surrey.* 55, P.M., 1013; 172, P.So. January 1896.
- 2118 **Mitchell**, William Taylor. *c/o T. A. Taylor & Co., Armenian Street, Georgetown, Madros, India.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.H. October 1894.
- 2119 **Mitchell**, William Woods, J.P. *Maltravers House, Arundel, Sussex.* 3164, S.D.; 3164, P.So. May 1910.
- 2120 **\*Moar**, John Ingram. *6 Moor Street, Cambridge Circus, London, W.C.* 813, P.M., L.R. March 1898.
- 2121 **Moffatt**, Alexander. *Arnotdale, Falkirk, N.B.* 16, P.M., Pr.Sub.G.M., Stirlings.; **Grand Chancellor** (R.A.). October 1907.
- 2122 **\*Mogren**, Adolf Joseph Wilhelm Mauritz. *88 Thornhill Road, Handsworth, Staffs.* 2878, P.M.; 482, Sc.E. January 1905.
- 2123 **Mold**, Charles John. *69 Carter Street, Walworth, London, S.E.* 1381, P.M. October 1906.
- 2124 **Mold**, Reginald. *Calle Uruguay 643, Dept. 2, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, England**; P.Dis.G.P. June 1901.

- 2125 **Molesworth**, Rev. Hugh Thomas. *Cornwall Street, Thompson Estate, S. Brisbane, Queensland.* P.Pr.G.W. (I.C.), **Past Grand Warden, Queensland.** October 1899.
- 2126 **Moncrieff**, James, jun. *Carterton, Wairarapa, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Warden, New Zealand**; 10 (N.Z.C.), P.Z. November 1903.
- 2127 **Money**, Kyrle Eugene. 262 *Balmoral Street, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* Assiniboine. June 1910.
- 2128 **Montague**, George Vere. 63 *Croxsted Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* 2728. January 1908.
- 2129 **Montague**, John Henry. 69 *New Bond Street, London, W.* 2030, P.M. October 1896.
- 2130 **Montchal**, Charles. 2 *Place de la Metropole, Geneva, Switzerland.* L'Union des Coeurs. March 1911.
- 2131 **Monteith**, H. Campin. *Stanley House, Burlington Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. June 1898.
- 2132 **Monteith**, John. *Stanleigh, Headingley, Leeds.* 1311, P.M. January 1905.
- 2133 **Moor**, John Charlton, F.J.I. 28 *N. Azalea Terrace, Sunderland.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies**; Pr.G.Sc.E., **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1904.
- 2134 **Moore**, Robert Lee, M.D. 10 *Seacliffe Road, Bangor, Co. Down.* 170, P.M.; 746, P.K., P.Pr.G.Sup.Tabernacle (R.A.), Down. January 1914.
- 2135 **Morcombe**, Jos. E. Editor of *American Freemason, Storm Lake, Ia., U.S.A.* March 1910.
- 2136 **Mordaunt**, Francis George. 1a *St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.* 190, P.M. May 1905.
- 2137 **Morel**, Frederick. 13 *Belgrave Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 1626, P.M. January 1914.
- 2138 **Morgan**, John. 112 *High Street, Merthyr Tydvil, S. Wales.* 110, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., S. Wales, E.Div.; 110, P.Z. June 1906.
- 2139 **Morgan**, John Gordon. *McArthur Block, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* 3; 52. October 1912.
- 2140 **Morgan**, Thomas. *Hastings, New Zealand.* 73 (N.Z.C.), P.M., P.G.Stew., New Zealand; *Napier* (N.Z.C.), P.H. November 1910.
- 2141 **Morgan**, W. 93 *Newport Road, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Mon. March 1914.
- 2142 **Morison**, Donald Stuart. c/o *Cutler, Palmer & Co., Madras, India.* 150, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; 150, P.Z., Dis.G.Sc.E. January 1906.
- 2143 **Morland**, John Thornhill, M.A. *Bath Street, Abingdon, Berks.* **Past Grand Deacon, Provincial Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.** June 1896.
- 2144 **Morrison**, Lieut.-Col. Henry Walters. 42 *Beaufort Gardens, London, S.W.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). October 1908.
- 2145 **Morris**, Arthur William. 32 *Lebanon Park, Twickenham.* 1853, J.D. June 1914.
- 2146 **Morris**, Capel. *Leafield, Gibson's Hill, Norwood, London, S.E.* 175. October 1913.
- 2147 **Morris**, Ernest Alfred. 9 *Queen's Road, Hastings.* 2692, P.M.; 40. June 1913.
- 2148 **Morris**, Spencer William. 48 *Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). January 1894.
- 2149 **Morrison**, William Fingland. *Crown Inn, Stenhousemuir, N.B.* 16, 139, P.M.; 210, A.So. November 1910.
- 2150 **\*Morsbach**, Walter. *Avenida Central 636, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.Pt.; 1553, P.Z., P.Dis.A.G.Sc.E. January 1903.
- 2151 **Morton**, Francis William Watson. 39 *Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Grand Warden, Victoria.** June 1896.
- 2152 **Morton**, Joseph Hall, F.R.I.B.A. 50 *King Street, South Shields, Co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1907.
- 2153 **Moses**, Myer. 67 *Greencroft Gardens, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* 185; 185. May 1907.
- 2154 **\*Moss**, William Edward. c/o *Davies, Benachi & Co., 7 Rumsford Street, Liverpool.* 357. March 1899.
- 2155 **Moulder**, Victor J., F.R.Hist.S. 7 *Lower Downs Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 3362, P.M., L.R. March 1900.
- 2156 **Mounsey**, Kenneth William. *Tientsin, N. China.* 1026, 2931, P.M. October 1907.
- 2157 **Mowbray**, G. D. *Wool House, Spring Street, Stockton-on-Tees.* 509, P.M. June 1913.
- 2158 **Muddukrishnaiya**, Palem. *Cuddapah, Madras, India.* 2920. May 1914.
- 2159 **Muir**, A. G. *Ridgway Street, Wanganui, New Zealand.* 705, S.D. January 1914.
- 2160 **Muir**, Robert Home. 41 *Percy Park, Tynemouth.* 0 (S.C.); 53. October 1906.
- 2161 **Muirhead**, Alexander. 728 *Lovejoy Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 12, P.M.; 3, P.H.P. November 1907.

- 2162 **Mulchahey**, Edward Irving. 108 Narragansett Avenue, Providence, R.I., U.S.A. **Past Grand Lecturer**; 1. November 1902.
- 2163 **Muller**, Berthold Herman. 18 Gunnersbury Avenue, Ealing, London, W. 231, S.W. May 1910.
- 2164 **Müller**, Emil. *Rechnungs Direktor, Mainz, Germany.* Hohenzollern treu und beständig. November 1911.
- 2165 **Müller**, R. 121 Oxford Street, London, W. 238. March 1902.
- 2166 **Mulliner**, A. F. *Dallington, Northampton* 1911, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., Northants. & Hunts. ; 360. November 1904.
- 2167 **Mullins**, Arthur Ernest. 48 Peckham Road, Camberwell, London, S.E. 1446, P.M., L.R.; 23, P.Z. March 1893.
- 2168 **Mullins**, Rev. Joseph Dennis, M.A., D.D. 44 St. John's Wood Road, London, N.W. 3237, P.M., 3051, S.D.; 8, J. June 1914.
- 2169 **Mumby**, John. *Ashville, Kingsland Road, Birkenhead.* 3519, J.W. May 1914.
- 2170 **Murdock**, R. *Campbell Place, Wanganui, New Zealand.* 705, S.Stew. January 1914.
- 2171 **Murison**, John. 15 Church Crescent, Muswell Hill, London, N. 2168. March 1906.
- 2172 **Murphy**, Charles Edward. *Ivydene, Cootehill, Co. Cavan.* 795, I.G.; 795. January 1913.
- 2173 **Murray**, Alexander. *c/o A. G. M. Gillott, Box 385, San José, Costa Rica.* 3, P.M. October 1910.
- 2174 **Murray**, Alfred Alexander Arbuthnot, W.S., LL.B., F.R.S.E. 20 Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh. Rep.G.L. Norway, **Past Provincial Grand Master, Kincardineshire; Grand Scribe E.** Local Secretary for Edinburgh. March 1898.
- 2175 **Murray**, Lieut.-Col. George. *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, St. James's London, S.W.* 2094, 3225, P.M. June 1913.
- 2176 **Murray**, Dr. J. *Spean House, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness.* 1021, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., W.Laucs. May 1905.
- 2177 **Murray**, James. 271 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W. 2090. January 1907.
- 2178 **Murray**, Walter. *F.C.B.B. y N.O., Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.
- 2179 **Murrell-Wright**, Frederick. *Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Tintah, Egypt.* 3003, P.M., P.Dis.G.St.B., Egypt & Soudan ; 1355, H. March 1914.
- 2180 **Murrow**, Baron. 56 Springfield Road, St. Leonard's on Sea. 2189. March 1889.
- 2181 **Mustapha Ben Yusuph** (Henry Crane). 31 Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, London, N. 2278, P.M. November 1913.
- 2182 **Mutter**, William. 617, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Burma. March 1910.
- 2183 **Myers**, Dr. Charles S. *Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.* 1492, P.M. November 1908.
- 2184 **Myers**, Gabriel. *Ficksburg, O.F.S., S. Africa.* Star of the Border (D.C.). October 1895.
- 2185 **Myers**, John. 46 Coldra Road, Newport, Mon. 1429. October 1914.
- 2186 **Myles**, David. *Ellengowan, Preston Park, North Shields.* 2497, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; 685, Sc.E. March 1912.
- 2187 **Nadel**, Naley. *Napier Lodge, Napier Park, Mount Road, Madras, India.* 273, P.M., P.Dis.A.G.Sec 273, P.Z., P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.). March 1897.
- 2188 **Nailard**, E. H. 1 Bath Street, Brighton. 315, P.M. October 1912.
- 2189 **\*Nairne**, Perceval Alleyn. 3 Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1898.
- 2190 **Nalder**, Francis Henry. 104 Gleneldon Road, Streatham, London, S.W. 96, S.W.; 96. January 1906.
- 2191 **Nash**, George P. 2 Fitzgeorge Avenue, West Kensington, London, W. 2661, P.M.; 1426, A.So. May 1907.
- 2192 **Nauwerck**, Curt. *Winbrook, Canning Road, Croydon.* 238. January 1909.
- 2193 **Nead**, Daniel Wunderlich, M.D. Box 468, Reading, Pa., U.S.A. 631 P.M.; 631, P.H.P. May 1905.
- 2194 **Neads**, Francis John Lancaster. *Bank House, Barnstaple.* 251. November 1913.
- 2195 **Neale**, Francis. 20 Calle José Sisco, Ingeniero White, C.S., Argentina. 3196. October 1907.
- 2196 **Neall**, A. J. 6 Preston Park Avenue, Brighton. P.Pr.G.O.; 315, P.Z. May 1911.
- 2197 **Neild**, John Reginald Jewsbury. *c/o Neild, Ripley & Co., River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.* 2127. November 1909.
- 2193 **Nellis**, Luther McAfee. 314 W. Fifth Street, Topeka, Kan., U.S.A. 17, P.M.; 5. January 1904.
- 2199 **Nelson**, Horace, D.C.L., J.P. 2 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C. 1494, P.M. Pr.S.G.W., Middlesex; 176, P.Z. May 1907.
- 2200 **Nelson**, Dr. Louis Allan. 220 Lowry Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A. 5. June 1908.
- 2201 **Nelson**, Nels. Box 403, New Westminster, B.C., Canada. 17, P.M. June 1909.

- 2202 **Nelthorpe**, Alfred Edwin. *Lion Hotel, Latchingdon, Essex.* 2589. January 1906.
- 2203 \***Neser**, Cecil Vincent. Box 15, *Middelburg, Transvaal.* 794 (S.C.), P.M. October 1906.
- 2204 **Nethersole**, Major Alfred Ralph, I.S.C. *Court House, Egmore, Madras, India.* 150, P.M. 150. March 1897.
- 2205 **Newby**, Timothy. 35 *Boar Lane, Leeds.* 1042, P.M. January 1906.
- 2206 **Newby**, William George. *Bean Street, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1409, P.M., Dis.G.D.C., S. Africa, C.Div. October 1905.
- 2207 **Newcomb**, Reginald Sydney. *His Majesty's Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* 1710, S.D. October 1914.
- 2208 **Newman**, Charles Arnold. *Oundle, Northants.* 607; 360. March 1912.
- 2209 **Newman**, James Robert. *Graylingwell, Chichester.* 38, Sec.; 38, Sc.N. October 1910.
- 2210 **Newman**, Leslie Frank. *Downing College, Cambridge.* 1492, W.M. May 1914.
- 2211 **Newman**, William Edwin, M.I.Mech.E. *Lyngate, Sheringham, Norfolk.* 2602, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B.; 2602, P.Z. May 1908.
- 2212 **Newman**, Rev. W. J. Hermann. *East Dean Vicarage, Chichester.* 38, P.M., 175. March 1902.
- 2213 **Newport**, Howard Oliver, J.P., F.R.Hist.S. *Kamerunga, Cairns, N. Queensland.* 2139, P.M.; 2139, P.Z. October 1904.
- 2214 \***Newton**, Edwini B. B. 177 *Harrow Road, London, W.* 3218, P.M., L.R. November 1911.
- 2215 **Newton**, John Patrick. *Brook House, Long Eaton, Derbyshire.* 2224, P.M. June 1913.
- 2216 **Nicholl**, Cecil Hume. 1 *Mackenzie Road, Mill Road, Cambridge.* 88; 88. October 1909.
- 2217 **Nicholls**, Harry. *Rupert Cottage, Bedford Park, London, W.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** November 1903.
- 2218 **Nickel**, Dr. August Ferdinand Alexander. *Perleberg, Germany.* Zur Perle. October 1895.
- 2219 **Nicklin**, John Bailey. 601 *Market Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., U.S.A.* P.M. March 1892.
- 2220 **Nicol**, Jan Sinclair. *Western Telegraph Co., Cabo Submarino, St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.* 239 (Portugal C.). October 1909.
- 2221 **Nicoll**, Brydon Hayward. 658 *Chapman Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 55, P.M.; 3, P.H.P. November 1907.
- 2222 **Nienstaedt**, Carl Robert. *Nester Boulevard 20, Copenhagen B., Denmark.* Nordstjernen January 1914.
- 2223 **Nipper**, Charles E. *Highfield Cottage, Western Road, Lymington, Hants.* 319. November 1913.
- 2224 **Nixon**, Dr. Edward John. Box 57, *Heidelberg, Transvaal.* 2354, P.M., P.Dis.G.W. May 1898.
- 2225 **Nixon**, John Clarke. *Plympton House, Plympton, Devon.* 1522. October 1899.
- 2226 **Noakes**, J. Norman. *The Brewery, Bermondsey, London, S.E.* 92, P.M., L.R.; 92, P.Z. March 1901.
- 2227 **Noar**, Charles Percy. 50 *Murray Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.* 992, 3650, S.W.; 935. October 1913.
- 2228 **Nock**, George Arthur. *National Provincial Bank of England, Crediton, Devon* 1896, P.M.; 1010, P.Z. January 1889.
- 2229 **Nock**, Guy Henry. *Bradda, Shifnal, Salop.* 395. May 1901.
- 2230 **Nockolds**, Alfred George. *Trefiddian, Saffron Walden, Essex.* 1280, P.M., P.Pr.G.R.; 1280, P.Z., Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1907.
- 2231 **Noel**, William. *Agriculture & Mines Dept., St. John's, Newfoundland.* 776; 9 (N.S.), P.So. January 1910.
- 2232 **Norfolk**, Thomas. 77 *Athol Road, Bradford.* 600. January 1888.
- 2233 **Norman**, George, M.R.C.S. 12 *Brock Street, Bath.* 41, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 41, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. November 1895.
- 2234 \***Northall-Laurie**, Dudley. 34 *Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.* 1159. October 1906.
- 2235 **Northend**, John William. 8 *Norfolk Row, Sheffield.* 2558; 1239. October 1907.
- 2236 \***Norton**, Eardley. *Bar Library, Calcutta, India.* 1189, P.M. November 1895.
- 2237 **Notley**, Thomas Burston. *Maclean, Clarence River, New South Wales.* 71 (N.S.W.C.) S.W. November 1913.
- 2238 **Nowell**, Gilbert Henry. 20 *Whitecross Street, Barton-on-Humber, Lincs.* 1447, P.M. November 1909.
- 2239 **Nutt**, Ernest Smith, F.C.I.S. 17 *Grange Road, Sheffield.* 1239; 1239. November 1907.
- 2240 **Nutt**, Walter Frederick. *Kuala Lumpur, Malay States.* 2337, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., E. Arch. November 1910.
- 2241 **Nuttall**, John Robert, F.R.Hist.S. 13 *Thornfield, Lancaster.* 1051, P.M.; 1051, P.Z. Local Secretary for North Lancashire. May 1899.
- 2242 **Nye**, Frank. *Oxford House, Littlehampton.* 56, S.W.; 56, ScN. January 1910.



- 2243 **Oakey**, John Martin. *Caton Lodge, Streatham, London, S.W.* 859 ; 859. March 1914.
- 2244 **Oertel**, Dr. Theodore Eugene. *Augusta, Ga., U.S.A.* 166 ; 2. May 1908.
- 2245 **Ogden**, David. 56 *Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.* 25, P.M. ; 25, P.K. May 1911.
- 2246 **O'Grady**, Guillamore, M.A., *Dublin Herald of Arms.* 49 *Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.* 143 ; 143. May 1911.
- 2247 **Ohlerich**, Heinrich A. E. D. *British Vice-Consulate, Rostock, Germany.* Zu den drei Sternen, Dep.M. November 1907.
- 2248 **Oldroyd**, Henry J. 51 *Louis Street, Hull.* 57, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., N. & E. Yorks ; 57, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., N. & E. Yorks. March 1906.
- 2249 **Oliver**, Andrew. 5 *Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London, W.* 263 ; 2416 May 1900.
- 2250 **Oliver**, George Y. 859, P.Pr.G.St.B., Cambs. June 1912.
- 2251 **Oliver**, Rev. Henry Francis, M.A. 8 *Brunswick Road, Kingston-on-Thames.* 2086, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch., Bucks. ; P.Z. May 1903.
- 2252 **Oliver**, H. St. John. *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 143, P.M., L.R. Oct. 1906.
- 2253 **Oppenheim**, George Emil. *Goldschmidt Hahlo & Co., 100 Portland Street, Manchester.* 3333, P.M. March 1914.
- 2254 **Oram**, William Adams. 39 *Sackville Gardens, Hove, Sussex.* P.Dis.G.D., Japan. May 1897.
- 2255 **Orchard**, Frederick Edward. 133 *Waverley Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.* 587, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. March 1912.
- 2256 **Ormsbee**, James Jackson. Box 681, *El Paso, Tex., U.S.A.* 595, P.M. ; 157. October 1906.
- 2257 **Ormsby**, Horatio Nelson. *Brakpan Mines Ltd., Brakpan, Transvaal.* 3167, Sec. ; 3167, P.So. October 1910.
- 2258 **Ormsby**, Capt. Robert Daly, R.M. *Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth.* 2649, J.D. ; 2649, P.So. October 1909.
- 2259 **Orr**, Cyrus Pitman. Box 884, *Birmingham, Ala., U.S.A.* 460. January 1912.
- 2260 **Orr**, William Arthur Wellesley. *Mendip Cottage, Coombe Warren, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1375, P.M. ; 1387. May 1910.
- 2261 **Ortner**, Evan. *Felday, Westcombe Park Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 2140, P.M., L.R., 3279, P.M. ; 140, P.Z. October 1907.
- 2262 **Orton**, William Amor. *Walton Lodge, Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 3279, Stew. ; 140, A.So. March 1912.
- 2263 **Orttewell**, Richard. *Maldon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., P.Pr.G.Stew. ; 1024, P.Z. November 1894.
- 2264 **Osborne**, Ernest. 38 *Ashted Row, Birmingham.* 74, S.D., 3599, Sec. ; 74, Stew. May 1914.
- 2265 **Osborne**, H. J. 13 *Union Street, Ryde, I.W.* 175, P.M. ; 175, P.Z. October 1907.
- 2266 **Osgood**, Robert. *Calbourne, Thurlow Park, Torquay.* 1402, S.D. ; 1402, A.So. January 1914.
- 2267 **Osler**, Thomas Andrew. Box 49, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1905.
- 2268 **Ostheide**, Albert Wilhelm Heinrich. 91 *Harehills Avenue, Leeds.* 289, P.M. ; 289. Jan. 1913.
- 2269 **Otten**, Hermann John. 46 *Eastern Road, Plaistow, London, E.* 1306. June 1912.
- 2270 **Overton**, Frank. 4 *Oakwood Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.* 1556, L.R. January 1906.
- 2271 **Owen**, Samuel Walshe, L.R.C.P. 188 *Holland Road, Kensington, London, W.* 901, P.M., L.R., 227, W.M. ; 201, P.Z. October 1898.
- 2272 **Owen**, Walter Thomas, A.C.A., F.R.G.S. 58 *New Street, Birmingham.* 925 ; 1016. January 1903.
- 2273 **Owers**, Samuel John. 71 *Malmesbury Road, Bow, London, E.* 1816, P.M. ; 933, P.Z. Jan. 1912.
- 2274 **Oxbrow**, Alfred William. 7 *Old Haymarket, Norwich.* 807, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. ; 807, P.Z. October 1907.
- 2275 **Owst**, Capt. Arthur Robert, F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C.T. *Inverloch, Agincourt Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 3432, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Surrey. October 1910.
- 2276 **Page**, Alfred. 28 *King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.* 79, P.M. March 1899.
- 2277 **Page**, William S. *Oaklands, Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.* 186, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1894.
- 2278 **Page**, William Thomas. *Lynthorpe, Bromyard Road, Worcester.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies ; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** October 1896.
- 2279 **Paine**, Charles C. *Hillfield, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.* 2242, P.M. January 1900.
- 2280 **Pakes**, John James. 54 *Sunnyside Road, Teddington, Middlesex.* 871, P.M. ; 140, P.Z. January 1890.
- 2281 **Palmer**, Frank T. 12 *Montpelier Avenue, Cheltenham.* 246, P.M. January 1901.
- 2282 **Palmer**, Frederick Grove. 50 *Gresham Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* 1263, J.W., P.Dis.G.S.B., Japan ; 1263. June 1914.

- 2283 **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.
- 2284 **Palmer**, Henry. *Monks Holme, Corbridge, Northumberland*. P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.A.G.So. June 1899.
- 2285 **Palmer**, John. 17 *Brand Lane, Ludlow, Salop*. 611, P.M., Sec.; 262, P.Z., Pr.G.Sc.E. November 1906.
- 2286 **Palmer**, Philip Henry. *The Bungalow, Filsham Park, St. Leonard's-on-Sea*. P.Pr.G.Sup.W. January 1907.
- 2287 **Pandit**, Narayan Purushottam. *Anandashrama, Anand, India*. 215 (S.C.). June 1911.
- 2288 **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.
- 2289 **Parfect**, Sydney William. *Sawbridgeworth, Herts*. 2734, J.D., 3280, W.M.; 2734, A.So. March 1913.
- 2290 **Parker**, Arthur Fortune. *Artesian Works, Bear Lane, Southwark, London, S.E.* 11. Nov. 1912.
- 2291 **Parker**, The Hon. Justice Frederick H., M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.A. *Roseau, Dominica, Leeward Islands, West Indies*. 2277, P.M.; 2277, P.Z. November 1902.
- 2292 **Parker**, George Phillips. 3 *Ormonde Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Deputy Grand Registrar (R.A.)**. June 1898.
- 2293 **Parker**, Gerald Langley. Box 17, *Vernon, B.C., Canada*. 56, Dis.Dep.G.M. March 1899.
- 2294 **Parker**, James G. 82 *Chetwynd Road, Dartmouth Park, London, N.W.* 1929, P.M., 3525; 1624, A.So. October 1913.
- 2295 **Parker**, William. *Tynedale, Church Road, Low Fell, Gateshead, Co. Durham*. 3067, P.M. June 1907.
- 2296 **Parker**, William. 5 *Milk Street, London, E.C.* 1851, P.M.; 1851, P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Surrey. March 1908.
- 2297 **Parnall**, Robert Herbert Bond. *Glanmor, Newport, Mon.* 683, P.Pr.G.D.C.; 683. October 1914.
- 2298 **Parrett**, Frederick James, J.P. 12 *Avenue Road, Herne Bay, Kent*. 1273, P.M.; 1273. May 1909.
- 2299 **Parrott**, John William. 22 *Lansdowne Road, Handsworth, Staffs*. 1782. November 1910.
- 2300 **\*Parry**, Edward Hallmark. *Castle Lodge, Duffield, Derby*. 482, P.M.; 482, H., Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.), Staffs. January 1905.
- 2301 **Parry**, Edwin. 4 *Montpelier Terrace, Swansea, Glamorgan*. 377, P.Pr.G.R., Worcester. June 1906.
- 2302 **Parsell**, Henry van Arsdale. 458 *Penna Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.* 16. Oct. 1907.
- 2303 **Parslow**, William. 5 *Fountaine Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.* 1227. October 1909.
- 2304 **Parson**, Charles H. *Golden, B.C., Canada*. 11. May 1904.
- 2305 **Parsons**, Dudley St. Leger. *Kojang, Molay States*. 2337, P.M.; 2337, H. January 1908.
- 2306 **Parsons**, Henry David. *Lorne Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees*. 509, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas.; 509, P.Z., P.Pr.G.H. January 1912.
- 2307 **Parsons**, James. 346 *South Lambeth Road, London, S.E.* 1446, P.M.; 720, P.Z. January 1905.
- 2308 **Partridge**, Samuel Stead. 91 *De Montfort Square, Leicester*. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.)**. January 1889.
- 2309 **Passmore**, Herbert. *Furze Bank, Sunninghill, Berks*. 2545. January 1907.
- 2310 **Pastfield**, John Robinson. 7 *Victoria Terrace, Magdalen Road, Exeter*. 2659, P.M. March 1897.
- 2311 **Paton**, John. *London & River Plate Bank, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina*. 1553, P.M.; 1553, P.Z., P.Dis.G.R. (Craft & R.A.) November 1906.
- 2312 **Patt**, Ornam Leonard, jun. *c/o Dept. of Public Works, City Hall, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 21, P.M.; 1. June 1908.
- 2313 **\*Pattani**, Prabashankar Dalpatram, Diwan. *Bhavnagar, India*. 2787. October 1904.
- 2314 **Pattison**, John Charles. *Gaolers' Quarters, Penang Prison, Penang, Straits Settlements*. 508, 2970, P.M.; 508, P.Sc.N. May 1912.
- 2315 **Pawson**, James Henry. *Scawthorpe Hall, Doncaster*. 242, P.Pr.G.R., W. Yorks. May 1912.
- 2316 **Payne**, Earl Hamilton. *Rushville, Ind., U.S.A.* 62, P.M.; 24, P.H.P. October 1912.
- 2317 **\*Payne**, Edward Scott. *c/o Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Ras Barradli, Aden*. 738, P.M. June 1912.
- 2318 **Payne**, Dr. William Henry. 8 *Vesta Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* 2700, P.M. March 1914.
- 2319 **Paynter**, Rev. Francis Samuel, M.A. *Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex*. 3183, Pr.G.Ch.; 276. March 1910.
- 2320 **\*Paynter**, Henry Harold. *Budgetoppin, Woolundra, Western Australia*. 900 (S.C.), P.M.; 287 (S.C.), P.Z. November 1902.
- 2321 **Paynter**, Walter Abbott. *Silvermead, Knowle Green, Staines*. 2536, P.M. January 1911.

- 2322 **Peach**, Alfred Courtenay. 51 Tregunter Road, West Brompton, London, S.W. 12, P.M.; 1159, P.Z. January 1913.
- 2323 **Peacock**, Charles Russell, M.S.A. Misgrove, Overland Road, Mumbles, Glamorgan. 237, P.M.; 237, May 1912.
- 2324 **Pearce**, Christopher. 73 Commercial Road, Bournemouth. P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Hants. & I.W. (Craft & R.A.). Local Secretary for Bournemouth. March 1901.
- 2325 **Pearce**, Gilbert B. The Beeches, Hayle, Cornwall. P.Pr.G.W., Librarian, Coombe Masonic Library, Hayle; P.Pr.G.J. March 1887.
- 2326 **Pearce**, Lot Livermore. Salem, Or., U.S.A. **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** October 1907.
- 2327 **Pearse**, Major Albert. Junior Army & Navy Club, Horseguards Avenue, London, S.W. 165, P.M., L.R.; 63, A.So. May 1912.
- 2328 **Pearston**, Joseph Osborne. 4 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 2087, W.M., 3736, Sec.; 2353, P.So. October 1910.
- 2329 **Peck**, Andrew. 1345 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A. 719; 209. October 1891.
- 2330 **Peck**, Michael Charles. Park Villa, The Valley, Scarborough. **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1892.
- 2331 **Peebles**, Norman Gordon. 47 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. 110 (V.C.). October 1913.
- 2332 **\*Peek**, Rev. Richard. St Magnus the Martyr, Lower Thames Street, London, E.C. **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1888.
- 2333 **Peers**, William. Brookside Villa, Hoole, Chester. 721, P.M., P.Pr.G.Treas. May 1905.
- 2334 **Pegge**, William Thomas. Everley, Queen's Grove, Parkstone, Dorset. 2921, P.M.; 749, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sup.W. (R.A.), India (S.C.). June 1906.
- 2335 **Pegler**, Stephen Francis, J.P. Amcott House, Retford, Notts. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). March 1908.
- 2336 **Pellon**, José F. 20 Paseo Vedado, Havana, Cuba. **Past Grand Master.** May 1893.
- 2337 **Pennefather**, J. Francis H. 47 Marine Parade, Lowestoft. 1452, J.W.; 71, Sc.N. March 1910.
- 2338 **Pennington**, Miles Stuart, M.D. Calle General Paz, Quilmes, Buenos Aires, Argentina. 1025, 1047. January 1912.
- 2339 **Penny**, Major J., I.M.S. Grindlay & Co., Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. 1268, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Burma; 1268, P.Z., P.Dis.G.St.B. (R.A.), Burma. March 1901.
- 2340 **Perkins**, G. J. High Street, Staines, Middlesex. 2536, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; 2536, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). March 1905.
- 2341 **Perkins**, William Henry. Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt. 1355, P.M., Dis.G.Stew., Egypt & Soudan; 1355, J. November 1913.
- 2342 **Perram**, Charles Herbert. 55 Bromham Road, Bedford. 540, 2490, P.M., 2546, 3286. March 1909.
- 2343 **Perrin**, William Gordon. Clears Corner, Manor Road, Reigate, Surrey. 1593. May 1907.
- 2344 **Perry**, George Burdett. 19 King Street, W. Hamilton, Ont., Canada. 382, P.M. March 1914.
- 2345 **Peters**, Frederick William. Box 747, Johannesburg, Transvaal. P.Dis.G.W. January 1889.
- 2346 **Peters**, Herbert William. 12 New Main Street, Kimberley, South Africa. Dis.G.Sec., S. Africa, C.Div., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England.** June 1888.
- 2347 **Pettigrew**, George Atwood. Sioux Falls, S.D., U.S.A. **Grand Secretary.** October 1894.
- 2348 **Pettman**, Rev. Charles. The Parsonage, Queenstown, Cape Colony. Dis.G.Ch., S. Africa, E.Div. March 1906.
- 2349 **Pfeifer**, Arthur Otto Bruno. 144 Coombe Lane, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 1425. May 1906.
- 2350 **Pflug**, B. 31 Newstead Road, Lee, London, S.E. 238. March 1906.
- 2351 **Phelps**, Alfred. Drumasi Estate, Tavua, Fiji. 2850. October 1914.
- 2352 **Phelps**, W. E. The Cross Ways, Chevening, Sevenoaks. 1670, P.M.; 2595. January 1898.
- 2353 **Philipsen**, Christian F. St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. 356, S.W. November 1912.
- 2354 **Phillipson**, Ferdinand, Knight of Danebrog. Vester Boulevard 29, Copenhagen, Denmark. Ferdinande Caroline (Hamburg). May 1893.
- 2355 **Phillips**, Ebenezer S. 1120 Kosuth Street, Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A. 3; 13. March 1894.
- 2356 **Phillips**, Frederick. Nant Coch, Newport, Mon. **Past Grand Deacon, Provincial Grand Master; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **Grand Superintendent.** May 1906.
- 2357 **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.

- 2358 **Phillips, James Thomas.** 97 *Osborne Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* 2291. May 1907.
- 2359 **Phillips, Reginald S.** 84 *Palmerston Road, Dublin.* 2, P.M. June 1913.
- 2360 **Phillips, Thomas.** 1163. March 1906.
- 2361 **Phillipps, W. Herbert.** *Adelaide, South Australia.* 38 (S.A.C.), P.M. May 1898.
- 2362 **Phorson, Peter, M.I.N.A.** *Glen Lea, Roker, Sunderland.* 97, P.M., Pr.G.Treas.; 97, Sc.E. October 1908.
- 2363 **Pickering, George Alfred.** *Guildhall, London, E.C.* 29, P.M., P.G.Stew. March 1892.
- 2364 **Pickersgill, Charles Phillips.** 3 *Marlborough Terrace, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.), W. Yorks. October 1898.
- 2365 **Pickett, Jacob, M.D.** 26 *Woodstock Road, Croydon.* 766, P.M. January 1895.
- 2366 **Pickett, John J.** Box 264, *Thames, New Zealand.* **Grand Superintendent of Works, New Zealand.** May 1893.
- 2367 **Pickford, Joseph James.** *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* 1239; 139. October 1907.
- 2368 **Picton, Edwin.** 49 *Old Elvet, Durham.* 1334, W.M.; 124, A.So. May 1914.
- 2369 **Pike, Herbert Watson, I.C.S.** *Sitapur, India.* P.Dis.G.W., Madras; 391, P.H. October 1896.
- 2370 **Pike, Nelson Cook.** *Lake City, Minn., U.S.A.* 40; 12. May 1911.
- 2371 **Pilkington, Edward Fielden.** *Ingleside, Irlams o' th' Height, Manchester.* 859; 859. June 1907.
- 2372 **Pilkington, Herbert.** *Brierley House, Sheepbridge, Chesterfield.* 573, 681, P.M., Pr.G.R.; 681, P.Z., Pr.G.So. January 1914.
- 2373 **Pilkington, Rev. James Holme, M.A.** *The Rectory, Framlingham, Suffolk.* Def.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Chaplain; Grand Superintendent.** June 1903.
- 2374 **Pillinger, Henry James.** 7 & 8 *Carlton Chambers, Newport, Mon.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Pr.G.Sc.E., Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1911.
- 2375 **\*Pillinger, Major Roland.** 10th *Hussars, Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.* 1960, 1105, 3402, Treas., 389 (S.C.), P.M.; 139 (S.C.), P.H. March 1914.
- 2376 **Piper, Arthur W., K.C.** *Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* 38 (S.A.C.). January 1904.
- 2377 **Pirie-Gordon, Harry.** *Guernvale, Crickhowel, S. Wales.* 357, 1523; 357. October 1906.
- 2378 **Pitcher, Alfred Holman.** 49 *Glenfield Road, Leicester.* 2538; 2538. May 1906.
- 2379 **Pithie, Dr. Alexander Drimmie.** 68 *Clarendon Road, Southsea,* 319, 3099, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Hants. & I.W.; 319, Sc.N. June 1909.
- 2380 **Pitman, William Alfred John.** *Brook Heath, Woodside Green, South Norwood, London, S.E.* 3577, J.W., 1457, P.M. June 1914.
- 2381 **Pitts, Alva Grenelle.** 551-4 *Equity Building, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.* 357, Sec.; 133. Local Secretary for Michigan. March 1899.
- 2382 **Plenderleath, Capt. Claude W. M., R.N.** *Alphington, near Exeter.* 112, P.M., 2612, P.M., L.R., P.Pr.G.W.; 444, P.Z. October 1907.
- 2383 **Pleydell-Bouverie, The Hon. Stuart.** *High Barn, Godalming, Surrey.* 1591. June 1904.
- 2384 **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.
- 2385 **Plummer, F.** 34 *Finlay Street, Fulham Palace Road, London, S.W.* 144. October 1907.
- 2386 **Pocklington, W. H.** 10 *Woodside Park Road, North Finchley, London, N.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). May 1898.
- 2387 **Pocknell, John Edmund.** 55 *Croftdown Road, Highgate Road, London, N.W.* 183, S.W., 3267, P.M. March 1906.
- 2388 **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.
- 2389 **Poignant, Axel Jonas Alfred.** 13 *Park View, Harrogate.* 289; 289. March 1909.
- 2390 **Pollard, Joseph.** 51 *Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. October 1899.
- 2391 **Polynesia, The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of** (Thomas Clayton Twitchell, D.D.). *Bishop's Lodge, Suva, Fiji.* 1931. May 1913.
- 2392 **Ponton, Lieut.-Col. William Nisbet, M.A., K.C.** *Belleville, Ont., Canada.* 11, 123, Dis.Dep.G.M.; 72. October 1906.
- 2393 **Pook, Thomas.** 5 *Nelson Terrace, Barnstaple.* 251, S.W.; 251. November 1913.
- 2394 **Pool, Arthur G.** *North Parade, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C. January 1903.

- 2395 **Poole**, Clement Vaughan. 50 *Unthank Road, Norwich*. 93, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 52, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). October 1902.
- 2396 **Poole**, Edmund. 15 *Kensington Mansions, Earl's Court, London, S.W.* 7, P.M., P.G.Stew.; 534, P.Z. May 1907.
- 2397 **Poole**, Rev. Herbert. *King's School, Canterbury*. 31; 31. June 1911.
- 2398 **Poole**, William Richard. 17 *Bovill Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.* 65. March 1906.
- 2399 **Postans**, Frederick. *Fairview, Oakleigh Road, New Southgate, London, N.* 2956. Nov. 1911.
- 2400 **Postans**, Frederic Holmes. *Fairview, Oakleigh Road, New Southgate, London, N.* 2956. June 1910.
- 2401 **Potter**, Henry, J.P., F.S.S. 60-64 *Artillery Lane, London, E.* 1622, P.M., 2884, P.M., L.R. November 1909.
- 2402 **Potter**, Robert. *Rockleigh, Gledholt, Huddersfield*. 275, P.M.; 61, P.Z. June 1900.
- 2403 **Potter**, Sidney Paul. *Inglest, Woodside Grange Road, North Finchley, London, N.* 40, P.M.; 40. March 1909.
- 2404 **Pottruff**, John Allan. 235 *Kingsway, Winnipeg, Man., Canada*. 25, P.M. March 1914.
- 2405 **Potts**, James Rowland. 14 *Warwick Terrace, Plumstead, London, S.E.* 1472; 1472. Nov. 1906.
- 2406 **Potts**, William Henry. *Caulkwell House, Northallerton, Yorkshire*. 1211, 1337, P.M.; 1337, Sc.E. June 1911.
- 2407 **Pound**, Roscoe. *Harvard University School of Law, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.* 54 (111.). June 1902.
- 2408 **Pounder**, Festus Kelley. *St. John's Terrace, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford*. 270, P.M., Pr.G.I.G., Wicklow & Wexford; 935, P.K. May 1904.
- 2409 **Powell**, Arthur Marriott. *Whitefriars Glass Works, Tudor Street, London, E.C.* 2885, I.G.; 2885. January 1911.
- 2410 **Powell**, Frederick Atkinson, J.P., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. 344 *Kennington Road, London, S.E.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). November 1887.
- 2411 **Powell**, James. 34 *Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 2127, P.M., L.R.; 1929, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Surrey. June 1911.
- 2412 **Powell**, James William. *c/o Hammond & Co., Osborne Street, Hull*. 250. January 1906.
- 2413 **Powell**, John Henry. 44 *North Road, Ripon*. 2580, 837. October 1913.
- 2414 **Powell**, Stanley Langhorne. *Stockwell Green, London, S.W.* 2741, P.M.; 23. January 1906.
- 2415 **Powell**, William Howard, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.S.E. 5 *Harewood Hill, Darlington*. 2453. Jan. 1911.
- 2416 **Powis**, Charles William Keppel. *Tampin, Negri Sembilan, Malay States*. 3557, J.W.; 2337. January 1914.
- 2417 **Poznansky**, Alfred J. *Belle Fourche, S.D., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Secretary, Montana**; 41, P.H.P. October 1913.
- 2418 **\*Preedy**, William Frederick. 5 *Marchwood Crescent, Ealing, London, W.* 3051. January 1911.
- 2419 **Prewer**, Alfred John. 76 *Great Portland Street, London, W.* 2622. January 1913.
- 2420 **Prewer**, Percy John. 12 *Springfield Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 2622. January 1912.
- 2421 **Price**, Alfred Bryant. 53 *W. Ninetieth Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon**; 2, P.H.P. June 1906.
- 2422 **Price**, Arthur. *The Gate House, Chepstow, Mon.* 2186, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; 683, P.Z., P.Pr.G.So. October 1914.
- 2423 **Price**, James Henry. *Oxley's Hotel, Picton, New Zealand*. 156 (N.Z.C.), S.W.; 25 (N.Z.C.). March 1908.
- 2424 **Price**, Robert F. 55 *Whitehall, London, S.W.* 1669, P.M.; 1669, P.Z. May 1908.
- 2425 **Prillewitz**, Johannes Marius. *St. Jan (D.C.)*. January 1904.
- 2426 **\*Prime**, William C. *Rye, N.Y., U.S.A.* 736, P.M., Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1906.
- 2427 **Pringle**, Sir John, K.C.M.G. *Cape Clear, Clonmel Post Office, Jamaica*. **District Grand Master**. October 1910.
- 2428 **Pritchard**, David Francis. *Goytre House, Pontypool, Mon.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1914.
- 2429 **Probyn-Williams**, R. J., M.D. 13 *Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner**. November 1903.
- 2430 **Procter**, Arthur Howard. 18 *Mattock Lane, Ealing, London, W.* 1767, P.M. January 1914.
- 2431 **\*Proctor**, Frank Eastham. *Tarquah, Gold Coast, W. Africa*. 3356, J.D. January 1911.
- 2432 **Proctor**, Frederick Stephen. *Cupar, Sask., Canada*. P.Dis.Dep.G.M., Manitoba. Local Secretary for Saskatchewan. October 1906.
- 2433 **Proctor**, John Thomas. 5 *De Merley Road, Morpeth, Northumberland*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.A.G.Sc.E. June 1907.
- 2434 **Provart**, Alfred George William. *Springfield, Cheudle Heath, Stockport*. 2554. January 1913.

- 2435 **Pruen**, John Ashmead, M.A., F.R.G.S. *Merrow, Guildford*. 2858, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Surrey; 2858, P.Z. October 1912.
- 2436 \***Pryce**, Thomas Lawrence, F.S.A.A. Box 247, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*. 823; 2313. Local Secretary for Johannesburg. May 1890.
- 2437 **Pudsey**, Col. Harry Fawcett. *The Hall, Sutton-on-Hull, E. Yorkshire*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.H., N. & E. Yorks. June 1889.
- 2438 **Pursell**, W. T. 115 S. Dearborn Street, *Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* 878, S. Stew. November 1911.
- 2439 **Purser**, Brittain B. *Amite City, La., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden**. October 1912.
- 2440 **Purton**, John Frederick. 83 *Ex Lane, Palmer's Green, London, N.* 1541, P.M.; 1269. March 1901.
- 2441 **Quibell**, Rev. William. *The Vicarage, Hednesford, Staffs.* 1941, P.M., Pr.G.Ch.; 1941. January 1910.
- 2442 **Radnor**, The Right Hon. the Earl of. *Longford Castle, Salisbury*. **Past Grand Warden, Provincial Grand Master; Grand Superintendent**. June 1912.
- 2443 **Rainey**, James Jarvis *Spilsby, Lincolnshire*. 426; 721. March 1890.
- 2444 **Raitt**, William Charles Henry. 315 *Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., Canada*. 63 (E.C.). October 1913.
- 2445 **Ralling**, Thomas John. *Winnock Lodge, Colchester*. Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Pr.G.Sc.E., Past Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.)**. January 1890.
- 2446 **Randell**, A. J. *The Green, Devizes, Wilts*. 663, P.M., Pr.G.Sup.W. June 1913.
- 2447 **Ranking**, Drory Fearon de l'Hoste, M.A., LL.D. 9 *Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, London, S.W.* 555. June 1910.
- 2448 **Rasmussen**, P. S. Johannes. *Niels Juelsgade 7, Copenhagen, Denmark*. Christian. June 1906.
- 2449 **Ratcliffe**, Charles. *Marton, Queen's Drive, Mossley Hill, Liverpool*. 216, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., W.Lancs.; 216, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., W.Lancs. May 1892.
- 2450 **Ravenscroft**, William, F.S.A. *Briantcroft, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Berks. June 1907.
- 2451 **Rawlings**, Justly. *Dellcroft, Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, London, S.E.* 1671, P.M.; 1671. May 1906.
- 2452 **Rawlinson**, Cecil John. *Oakfield, Crescent Road, Enfield, Middlesex*. 1228, P.M., L.R. May 1907.
- 2453 **Ray**, Arthur Robert. *Portelet, Carlton Drive, Leigh-on-Sea*. 2442, P.M., P.Pr.G.Pt. Nov. 1909.
- 2454 **Raymond**, Henry Francis. 5 *Hamilton Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill*. P.Pr.G.D., Dorset. March 1888.
- 2455 **Rayner**, Charles Stanley. *Durban Club, Durban, Natal*. 2623, P.M.; 1937. June 1911.
- 2456 **Read**, Richard Charles. 10 *Finsbury Square, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.D., Middlesex. June 1902.
- 2457 **Read**, R. S. *Beaumont, St. Ives, Cornwall*. 1272, P.M. January 1895.
- 2458 **Readwin**, Herbert. *Junior Constitutional Club, London, S.W.* 1702, P.M., 2633, Treas.; 1540. March 1913.
- 2459 **Rebman**, Francis Joseph. *Rebman Co., 141-5 W. Thirty-Sixth Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 1768 (E.C.), P.M.; 2000 (E.C.). January 1897.
- 2460 **Reddish**, John Thomas. 2609; 721. March 1905.
- 2461 **Reece**, Richard James, M.A., M.D. 62 *Addison Gardens, West Kensington, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.)**. March 1911.
- 2462 **Reed**, John Hawkes. 115 *Harwood Road, Walham Green, London, S.W.* 108, P.M. March 1912.
- 2463 **Reep**, John Robertson. 43 *Twysford Avenue, Acton Hill, London, W.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer (Craft & R.A.)**. June 1890.
- 2464 **Reepmaker**, M. 19 *Groot Hertoginnelaan, The Hague, Holland*. Frédéric Royal. June 1905.
- 2465 **Rees**, E. C. 1 *West Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. 1664, P.M. June 1912.
- 2466 **Rees**, Herbert Percy Powell. 8 *Grange Park, Ealing, London, W.* 2012. March 1907.
- 2467 \***Rees**, Thomas Ernest. *Station Master, S.A. Railway, Kendal, Transvaal*. 654 (S.C.); 291 (S.C.). March 1898.
- 2468 **Rees**, William Joseph. *Auckland, New Zealand*. **Provincial Grand Master (I.C.)**. October 1912.
- 2469 **Reeves**, Alexander Stewart. Box 2, *Witbank, Transvaal*. 3150, P.M. June 1909.
- 2470 **Reeves**, John G. *Lancaster, Fairfield Co., O., U.S.A.* 57, P.M.; 11. November 1905.



- 2471 **Reid**, Edwin James. *Stanthorpe, Glynde Road, Bexley Heath, Kent.* 2087, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Middlesex. October 1910.
- 2472 **Reid**, Herbert Cartwright, M.Inst.C.E. *Castland House, H.M. Dockyard, Resyth, N.B.* 2913, P.M.; 2913, P.Z. March 1903
- 2473 **Reid**, James, J.P. Box 425, *Wellington, New Zealand.* 122 (N.Z.C.), W.M.; 25 (N.Z.C.). June 1908.
- 2474 **Reid**, John. Box 37, *Bloemfontein, O.F.S., S. Africa.* 1022. January 1899.
- 2475 **Reid**, Robert Raymond. *Amite City, La., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Grand Scribe.** November 1904.
- 2476 **Reid**, William Peter. *Borjuli Post Office, Assam, India.* 3419. June 1914.
- 2477 **Reizenstein**, Henry. Box 1716, *Cape Town, South Africa.* 2075. June 1903.
- 2478 **Rendle**, Rev. Alfred James, M.A. *Bledington Vicarage, Chipping Norton, Oxon.* P.Dis.G.Ch., S. Africa, W.Div. March 1899.
- 2479 **Rensch**, Lieut. Bankier George. *Zur Krone der Elisabeth.* March 1910.
- 2480 **Retallack-Moloney**, Joseph Henry. 199 *Romford Road, Forest Gate, London, E.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex; 1024, P.Z, P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.), Essex. November 1894.
- 2481 **Rettig**, Philip. *Bayley Street, Coolgardie, Western Australia.* 840 (S.C.), P.M., Sec.; 287 (S.C.). October 1913.
- 2482 **Reuter**, Rudolph Johannes. *Normannia, Weybridge, Surrey.* 2686 March 1906.
- 2483 **Reyner**, Robert Violet. *Abbeygate, Wymondham, Norfolk.* 1193, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C.; 996, H. March 1914.
- 2484 **Reynolds**, Alfred L. 2 *Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1906.
- 2485 **Rhodes**, Richard. 67 *St. Mary Street, Cardiff.* 1754; 1754. January 1910.
- 2486 **Riach**, Hugh Heugh. 198 *Cromwell Road, London, S.W.* P.Pr.G.Sec., Oxon. May 1911.
- 2487 **Ricards**, Robert Flack. 14 *Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tasmania.* **Past Grand Warden.** October 1907.
- 2488 **Rice**, Alfred Daniel Sleeman. 19 *Hambalt Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 59, 3525; 2191. January 1914.
- 2489 \***Rice**, David. *Hellesdon Asylum, Norwich.* 52, S.W.; 52. March 1914.
- 2490 **Rich**, Harry Nelson. *Lalner, B.C., Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1896.
- 2491 **Richards**, James Albert. 11 *Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.* 2030. November 1904.
- 2492 **Richards**, James Garfield. *Sydney-on-Vaal, South Africa.* 3450. March 1913.
- 2493 **Richards**, John. *Gergwenels, Colchester Road, Leyton, London, N.E.* 1227. March 1910.
- 2494 **Richards**, Thomas George. *Cajan Correo, La Paz, Bolivia.* 2459 (E.C.). October 1902.
- 2495 **Richards**, Thomas Newman. 17 *Watergate Row, Chester.* 721; 721. January 1906.
- 2496 **Richardson**, Arthur. *Park View, Ulleswater Road, Southgate, London, N.* 1415, P.M. June 1914.
- 2497 **Richardson**, Charles Lindsey. 81 *New Bond Street, London, W.* 960, P.M.; 960. May 1910.
- 2498 **Richardson**, Charles Willerton. 7 *Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* 944, P.M., P.Dis.G.Ch.; P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.), Bombay. May 1905.
- 2499 **Richardson**, George Henry. 1337, L.R. March 1906.
- 2500 **Richardson**, George T. 17 *Irving Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.* 3097, I.G.; 72. May 1913
- 2501 \***Richardson**, Harry, C.E. 5 *Somerset Road, Handsworth Wood, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.St B., Worcester.; P.Pr.A.G.So., Staffs. June 1900.
- 2502 **Richardson**, Lawford Moray. *c/o Royal Bank of Canada, New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 57, J.D.; 124, P.So. June 1912.
- 2503 **Richardson**, William. *Guisborough, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.W., N. & E. Yorks. January 1898.
- 2504 \***Richmond**, A. E. 3 *St. Peter's Road, Great Yarmouth.* 100, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C.; 100, P.Z. Pr G.J. January 1903.
- 2505 **Richmond**, Frank George. 197 (I.C.). March 1911.
- 2506 **Rickard**, F. A. *Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Rangoon, Burma.* 570, P.M.; 1152, P.Z, P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.), E. Arch. March 1906.
- 2507 **Rickard**, Capt. Frank Martyn, R.A. *Inspection Dept., Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.* 1789, L.R. October 1905.
- 2508 **Ridge**, Cecil Harold. *Hobart, Kendall Avenue, Sanderstead, Surrey.* 3051. January 1913.
- 2509 **Ridley**, Frank R. 10 *Russell Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.* 2956, Stew. May 1907.
- 2510 **Ridley**, Thomas Matthew. *Stanley, R.S.O, Co. Durham.* 2929, P.M.; 2929, A.So. March 1906.
- 2511 **Ridout**, George. 4 *Mount View Road, Crouch Hill, London, N.* 3121, P.M. May 1912.

- 2512 **Rietbergen**, Johannes Gerardus Maria. *Vimmelskafte 35, Copenhagen K., Denmark.* Christian. January 1914.
- 2513 **Riggs**, Dr. Lewis F. 205 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada. **Grand Director of Ceremonies**, October 1911.
- 2514 **Riisager**, Dr. Alfred. *Sölundsvej 1, Kjöbenhavnstr., Copenhagen, Denmark.* St. Andrew's, J.W. January 1913.
- 2515 **Rilliet**, Robert Frederick. *Campana, F.C.C.A., Argentina.* 3364, Ch. November 1910.
- 2516 **Riseley**, Harry Lorimer. *Westfield House, Westfield, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 2497; 2260, A.So. May 1911.
- 2517 **Ritson**, Joseph, F.C.I.S. 1 Riverview Gardens, Barnes London, S.W. 3040, Stew., 3302; 3027. June 1909.
- 2518 **Ritz**, Hermann Balthazar, M.A. *The University, Hobart, Tasmania.* **Past Grand Chaplain**; P.Dep.Pr.G.Sup. (S.C.). October 1907.
- 2519 **Roach**, Edward William. *The Hawthorns, Upper Walthamstow Road, Walthamstow, London, N.E.* 2396, P.M., L.R.; 145, P.Z. October 1910
- 2520 **Roach**, John Henry. 14 St. Andrew's Road, Portslade-by-Sea, Brighton. P.Pr.G.S.B., Middlesex; P.Pr.A.G.So., Herts. November 1907.
- 2521 **Robbins**, Alfred Farthing. *Dunheved, Villa Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* **President, Board of General Purposes; Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1899.
- 2522 **Roberts**, David E. 59 Queen Street, Cardiff. 36, S.W. January 1914.
- 2523 **Roberts**, Col. Sir Howland, Bart., V.D., D.L. 75a Leatham Gardens, Kensington, London, W. 2312, P.M.; 28, P.Z. May 1911.
- 2524 **Roberts**, John. *Church House, Bury Street, Cape Town, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis G.H., S.Africa, W.Div. June 1890.
- 2525 **Roberts**, John Lloyd. Box 577, Kimberley, S. Africa. 1832; 153 (S.C.). October 1908.
- 2526 **Roberts**, William James David. 36 Hartham Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. 2956; 2956. May 1911.
- 2527 **Roberts**, William Lee. *Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.* 3088, Sec. June 1912.
- 2528 **Robertson**, George. *Wellington, New Zealand.* Rep. G. Orient, Italy, **Past Grand Secretary, New Zealand.** Local Secretary for Wellington. May 1892.
- 2529 **Robertson**, Robert. 55 Moodie Street, Dunfermline, N.B. 415, P.M. June 1902.
- 2530 **Robeson**, John Granville. *Carlsruhe, Dickinson Road, Crouch End, London, N.* 192, P.M., L.R. October 1896.
- 2531 **Robin**, Rev. Leonard Philip. *The Vicarage, Melbourne, Derby.* 367; 1388 (N.Z.C.). Oct. 1900.
- 2532 **Robinson**, Alfred Ernest. *Ministry of Education, Cairo, Egypt.* 1105, P.M. May 1914.
- 2533 **Robinson**, Alfred Skirrow, M.A., M.B. *Dundas Villa, Redcar, Yorks.* 1244, P.M.; 1848. May 1914.
- 2534 **Robinson**, C. B. *c/o Thompson & Taylor, Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.W.; Dep.G. Sup. (S.C.). October 1907.
- 2535 **Robinson**, Frank. 29 Henry Street, Kilbirnie, Wellington, New Zealand. 122 (N.Z.C.), S.D. January 1909.
- 2536 **Robinson**, Fred. A. *Woodthorpe, Leigh Hill, Cobham, Surrey.* 3042, P.M. March 1909.
- 2537 **Robinson**, F. P. *Woodthorpe, Leigh Hill, Cobham, Surrey.* 859. March 1909.
- 2538 **Robinson**, H. W. *Goldsmiths' Hall, London, E.C.* 142, P.M. May 1906.
- 2539 **Robinson**, John. *Hillcrest, Baildon, Shipley, Yorkshire.* 1545, Sec.; 600. June 1912.
- 2540 \***Robinson**, John. *The Flow, Cattogs, Comber, Co. Down.* P.Pr.G.D., Antrim. October 1896.
- 2541 **Robinson**, Thomas, F.C.I.S. 8 Summerhill East, Sunderland. 97, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; 97, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. October 1908.
- 2542 \***Robinson**, Walter William. 10 King Street, Hereford. 120, P.M., Pr.S.G.W.; 120, P.Z. May 1914.
- 2543 **Robinson**, William. *Allington Lodge, Stafford Road, Eccles, Manchester.* 1773, P.M.; 1548, P.Z. March 1911.
- 2544 **Robinson**, William Henry. 50 Leraud Street, Berhampore, Wellington, New Zealand. 3 (N.Z.C.); 2 (N.Z.C.). May 1906.
- 2545 **Robson**, George. 56 Altenburg Gardens, North Side, Clopham Common, London, S.W. 1608, P.M.; 2030, P.Z. March 1905.
- 2546 **Robson**, John. *c/o Carson & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.* 2991, S.W.; 2656, Sc.E. October 1909.
- 2547 **Rod**, James. 43 Courtenay Place, Wellington, New Zealand. 32 (N.Z.C.), P.M. May 1909.

- 2548 **Rodd**, Richard Robinson. 52 *Union Street, East Stonehouse, Devon*. P.Pr.G.R. January 1908.
- 2549 **Rodger**, Stanley Harvey. *St. John's, Newfoundland*. 454 (S.C.). January 1909.
- 2550 **Rodgers**, Stanley Wallen. 4 *Walbrook, London, E.C.* 15, J.D., 2500, P.M.; 2191, Z. March 1907.
- 2551 **Rodriguez**, Francisco de Paula. 20 *Estrella, Havana, Cuba*. Chairman, Committee on Foreign Correspondence; **Grand Secretary, General Supreme Council**. May 1893.
- 2552 **Roffe-Silvester**, Rev. Charles Godfrey. *Chorcliffe House, Hindhead, Surrey*. 859; 859. March 1908.
- 2553 **Rogers**, Henry. 24a *Redland Road, Bristol*. 68, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. May 1913.
- 2554 **Rogers**, Joseph Whyte. 30 *Rusholme Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada*. 16, P.M.; 4, J. Oct. 1912.
- 2555 **Rogers**, William. 8 *New Court, Carey Street, London, W.C.* 1339, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Surrey; 435, P.Z., P.Pr.G.So., Surrey. March 1896.
- 2556 **Rolleston**, Samuel Vilett. *Saltford House, near Bristol*. 2094. November 1910.
- 2557 **Ronaldson**, Rev. W. 680 *Castle Street, Dunedin, New Zealand*. **Past Grand Secretary, New Zealand**. Local Secretary for Otago. May 1888.
- 2558 \***Roper**, John. *Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland*. 1074, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Cumberland & Westmorland; 1074, P.Z. March 1893.
- 2559 **Rose**, Alexander. *Samsen, Bangkok, Siam*. 1072 (S.C.). March 1912.
- 2560 **Rose**, Algernon. *Authors' Club, 2 Whitehall Court, London, S.W.* 3456, S.W.; 1766, P.So. October 1912.
- 2561 **Rose**, Dr. Edmund Frederick. *College Hill House, Attleborough, Norfolk*. 1193, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 996. June 1913.
- 2562 **Rose**, George Daniel. *c/o Beale & Co., Trafalgar Street, Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales*. 3 (N.S.W.C.). November 1911.
- 2563 **Rose**, Major John. 14 *Sloane Court, London, S.W.* 2094, P.M. March 1905.
- 2564 **Rosedale**, Rev. Honyel Gough, D.D., F.S.A., F.R.S.L. 7 *Gloucester Street, Victoria, London, S.W.* **Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Sojourner**. May 1906.
- 2565 \***Rosedale**, Rev. William Eliott, D.D. 18 *Gilston Road, West Brompton, London, S.W.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Staffs. (Craft & R.A.). June 1906.
- 2566 **Rosenbaum**, Rev. Morris. *Synagogue House, Heygate Street, Walworth, London, S.E.* 2557, 3173, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch., Northumberland. October 1903.
- 2567 **Ross**, John. *c/o Ayre & Son, Ltd., Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland*. 776; 9 (N.S.). October 1908.
- 2568 **Ross-Johnson**, Dennis. *Docks Office, Queen Square, Bristol*. 150, P.M., P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.), Madras. October 1893.
- 2569 **Round**, Reginald Thomas Sayer. 46 *Osmond Road, Hove, Sussex*. 1829, S.D.; 732. May 1908.
- 2570 **Rover**, Frederick James. 59 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, London, E.* 1227, P.M.; 1227, P.Z. January 1908.
- 2571 **Rowbotham**, Thomas. *Netherton House, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield*. 1239, P.M. Nov. 1901.
- 2572 **Rowbotham**, Thomas Lees. *New South Wales Masonic Club, 218 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales*. 219 (N.S.W.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.Ins.W.; **Past Grand H., New South Wales**. Local Secretary for New South Wales. October 1906.
- 2573 **Rowell**, Benjamin W. 206 *Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* May 1898.
- 2574 **Rowell**, Reginald Bertie, A.R.I.B.A., M.S.A. *Triangle Corner, East Sheen, Mortlake, London, S.W.* 2458, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., Bucks. January 1908.
- 2575 **Rowell**, Thomas. 28 *Courtenay Place, Wellington, New Zealand*. 156 (N.Z.C.), S.W.; 24 (N.Z.C.). November 1910.
- 2576 **Rowlands**, John. *Trefaldwyn, Coton Hill, Shrewsbury*. 3229, W.M. January 1912.
- 2577 **Rowley**, Major Walter, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S. *Alder Hill, Meanwood, Leeds*. 289. March 1888.
- 2578 **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.
- 2579 \***Roy**, Robert, B.A. 6M *Hyde Park Mansions, London, W.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Cambs. November 1888.
- 2580 **Royaards**, J. G. M. 9 *Binnen Amstel, Amsterdam, Holland*. *Concordia Vincit Animos*. June 1905.
- 2581 **Roynon**, John Rowe James. 50 *South Street, Romford, Essex*. 1437, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; 1437, P.Z. P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). March 1912.
- 2582 **Rudd**, H. Bulmer. 4 *Westgate, Ripon, Yorkshire*. 837, J.W. May 1911.
- 2583 **Rudd**, John MacIlveen. *Nanaimo, B.C., Canada*. **Grand Master**; 127, P.Z. March 1912.
- 2584 **Ruddle-Browne**, William. *Chisledon, near Swindon, Wilts*. 355, P.M.; 355, A.So. March 1913.

- 2585 **Runton**, Percy Thomas. *White House, Hessle, E. Yorkshire.* 250, P.M. May 1911.
- 2586 **Rush**, Capt. John Shipman. *Great Western Hotel, Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.D.C., Burma, P.Dis.G.S.B., Madras. January 1895.
- 2587 **Rush**, William Clay. *Coffs Harbour, New South Wales.* 248 (N.S.W.C.), S.W. March 1912.
- 2588 \***Rushton**, W. H. *Khara, Crawford Avenue, Exmouth, S. Devon.* 413. June 1895.
- 2589 **Russell**, Alexander. *57 Poppleton Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 1201, P.M. October 1907.
- 2590 **Russell**, Douglass. *Breamdown, Dudley.* 2724, S.W. October 1913.
- 2591 **Russell**, Douglas Ebor Nicol. *44 Honiton Road, Southend-on-Sea.* 0 (S.C.). November 1911.
- 2592 **Russell**, Ernest Howard. *Box 477, Victoria, B.C., Canada.* **Grand Organist.** January 1910.
- 2593 **Russell**, James Herbert Stallard. *69 Temple Chambers, London, E.C.* 72, P.M. May 1910.
- 2594 **Russell**, John. *Lexham Lodge, Denton Road, Eastbourne.* 33, P.M. May 1912.
- 2595 **Rust**, George Robert Dewey. *Post Office, Kingston, Jamaica.* P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P., P.Dis.G.S.B. Local Secretary for Jamaica. October 1900.
- 2596 **Rust**, Thomas. *25 Hanley Road, Holloway, London, N.* 3089. October 1907.
- 2597 \***Rustomjee**, Cursetjee, I.C.S. *c/o Henry S. King & Co., 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 2018. October 1898.
- 2598 **Rutherford**, George. *Caythorpe, Fortis Green Road, London, N.* 1531, P.M., 3021, P.M.; 79, P.Z. June 1903.
- 2599 **Rutt**, Pattisson Talfourd. *Launceston, Tasmania.* 20, P.M. October 1904.
- 2600 **Rylands**, Richard W. *Ashburn Lodge, Worsley, near Manchester.* 152, P.M., P.Pr.Dep.G.R., E.Lancs.; 152, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.), E. Lancs. November 1911.
- 2601 **Rymer**, Sir Joseph Sykes. *The Mount, York.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1888.
- 2602 **Sach**, Charles F. *76 Lebanon Gardens, Wandsworth, London, S.W.* 1541, P.M., L.R. Nov. 1906.
- 2603 **Sachse**, Dr. Julius Friedrich. *Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* **Librarian and Curator to Grand Lodge;** 52. November 1907.
- 2604 **Sadleir**, Richard Joseph. *Standon, Addiscombe Road, E. Croydon.* 2979, J.W.; 742, Treas. May 1911.
- 2605 **Sadler**, Herbert Edgar. *24 Penerley Road, Catford, London, S.E.* 2860; 1185, P.So. June 1913.
- 2606 **Sadler**, Joseph T. W., B.A. *Cuiza 47, Bello Horizonte, Minas Geraes, Brazil.* 8, Unity, P.M. October 1909.
- 2607 **St. Clair**, James Sidney. *Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.* 1105, Sec. May 1914.
- 2608 **Sakakini**, Joseph, Bey. *3 Rue de l'Allemagne, Alexandria, Egypt.* (Egypt C.). October 1906.
- 2609 **Salaman**, Clement Isaac. *Little Odell, Minehead, Somerset.* 2390. March 1913.
- 2610 **Salwey**, Theophilus John. *Guildhall, Ludlow, Salop.* P.Pr.G.W. November 1891.
- 2611 **Sampson**, Edward William. 913, P.M. March 1910.
- 2612 **Samuelson**, Frederick, C.E. *Mora, Clifton Road, Rugby.* 2562. January 1898.
- 2613 \***Sandeman**, Theophilus Caldwell. *12 Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1911.
- 2614 **Sanders**, Harold Bertram. *Carn Brea, Garrads Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 2729, I.G. January 1910.
- 2615 **Sanderson**, Francis Robert. *Union Club, Alexandria, Egypt.* 44 (S.C.), 1080 (S.C.), W.M.; 1355, H. March 1910.
- 2616 **Sanderson**, Sidney. *10 Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.* 1297; 916. October 1909.
- 2617 **Sandstrom**, Carl Johan. *Box 782, Pretoria, Transvaal.* 770 (S.C.). June 1908.
- 2618 \***Sapp**, J. G. Victor, M.B. *20 Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.* 2455, P.M. May 1912.
- 2619 **Sargeant**, Arthur. *2 Newton Villas, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 55. November 1907.
- 2620 **Satterthwaite**, G. W. *San José, Antigua Prov., P.I.* 242. May 1905.
- 2621 \***Saueracker**, Richard. *Magdeburg, Germany.* Ferdinand zur Glückseligkeit. May 1911.
- 2622 **Saunders**, Alfred. *Erin Villa, Burston Road, St. John's Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 144, P.M., L.R. January 1900.
- 2623 **Saunders**, Charles. *30 Fern Avenue, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 481. October 1912.
- 2624 **Saunders**, George Richard. *Heathside, Worcester Gardens, Sutton, Surrey.* 1347, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; 1347, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. June 1901.
- 2625 **Saunders**, Harris May. *Moirra, Stonhouse, Gloucestershire.* **Past Grand Inspector of Works, Western Australia.** June 1909.

- 2626 **Sawyer**, Charles L. 1916 *Columbus Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.* 19, P.M.; 9. June 1903.
- 2627 **Sawyer**, Samuel Nelson. *Palmyra, N.Y., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**; 79, P.H.P. October 1909.
- 2628 **Sayer**, Sydney. 31 *Savoy Chambers, Cairo, Egypt.* 1355; 1355. May 1914.
- 2629 **Scarlett**, Charles Herbert. *Prestone, Firle, Sussex.* 859. January 1912.
- 2630 **\*Schaufuss**, Camillo Festivus Christian. *Cölln-Elbe, Saxony, Germany.* Zur Akazie. Nov. 1899.
- 2631 **Schlächterer**, Otto. *Carl zum Brunnen des Heils.* May 1910.
- 2632 **Schmidt**, Adolf. *Steinhaus Brauerei, Burg, bei Magdeburg, Germany.* Adamas zur Heiligen Burg. June 1913.
- 2633 **Schmidten**, Marcus Godtfred. *Arendalsgade 1, Copenhagen Ö, Denmark.* Nordstjernen. January 1914.
- 2634 **Schoales**, J. R. D. 32, P.M.; 32, P.Z. November 1908.
- 2635 **Scholar**, James. 1 *Ashley Court Villas, Ashley Hill, Bristol.* 103, P.M., P.Pr.G.R. Nov. 1910.
- 2636 **Schofield**, James. *Green Villa, Marsden, near Huddersfield.* 1645, P.M.; 1645, P.Z. Jan. 1911.
- 2637 **Schooling**, Philip. 18 *Glenelden Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 65. March 1907.
- 2638 **Schreier**, Emil Franz. 23 *Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, London, E.C.* 1558, P.M.; 2048, P.Z. November 1912.
- 2639 **\*Schroeter**, Dr. Franz Leberecht. *Mommensen-strasse 5, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany.* Friedrich Wilhelm zur Morgenröthe. January 1908.
- 2640 **Schumann**, Detlef Carl Heinrich. *Eppendorferlandstrasse 79ii, Hamburg 20, Germany.* Zu den drei Rosen. May 1913.
- 2641 **Schurr**, Otto. *c/o Stahlwerks-Verband's British Agency Ltd., Norfolk House, 7 Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.* 238. May 1911.
- 2642 **Scobie**, Col. Mackay John Graham, C.B. *Hereford.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Senior Grand Deacon.** May 1913.
- 2643 **\*Scott**, Dr. William. 15 *Claremont Crescent, Edinburgh.* 1581, P.M., P.Dis.G.Stew., S. Africa, E.Div. (E.C.). October 1907.
- 2644 **Scott**, Charles William. 183 *Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.* 2694, P.M., L.R.; 1835, P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Herts. June 1908.
- 2645 **Scott**, James. 98 *Barons Court Road, West Kensington, London, W.* 370, J.W.; 370, A.So. March 1914.
- 2646 **Scott**, James Alfred Speirs. 23 *Grosvenor Place, West Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.G.So. November 1889.
- 2647 **Scott of Gala**, John Henry Francis Kinnaird. *Gala House, Galashiels, N.B.* 262, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; **Provincial Grand Superintendent, Roxburgh, Peebles & Selkirkshire.** March 1902.
- 2648 **Scott**, Mark, J.P. *Micklegate, Selby, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.W.; Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). N. & E. Yorks. May 1892.
- 2649 **Scott**, Milton Asbury. 1411 *W. Tenth Street, Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* 225; 5. June 1913.
- 2650 **Scott**, Thomas. Box 1, *Murray Bridge, South Australia.* 44 (S.A.C.). January 1911.
- 2651 **Scott**, William. *Westfield, Forfar, N.B.* 90. May 1911.
- 2652 **Scott**, William Henry, A.M., C.P.A. 357 *Westminster Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L., Ohio, **Past Grand Master**; Rep.G.Chap., Maryland, **Past Grand High Priest.** Local Secretary for Rhode Island. June 1889.
- 2653 **Scriven**, George, M.D. 33 *St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Nov. 1905.
- 2654 **Scrivener**, John Charles. *Mistleigh, Caterham Valley, Surrey.* 2920. May 1905.
- 2655 **\*Seamon**, William Henry. Box 97, *El Paso, Tex., U.S.A.* **Past Deputy Grand Lecturer, Virginia & Missouri; Grand Master, Mexico; Past Grand High Priest, New Mexico.** May 1890.
- 2656 **Sebastian**, Robert Lee. *Aberdeen, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden.** October 1913.
- 2657 **Seeligson**, Louis. *Colonial Mutual Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.* **Past Grand Treasurer; Deputy Grand Z., Western Australia.** Nov. 1903.
- 2658 **Seeman**, Lester Warren. *Steilacoom, Wash., U.S.A.* 2, P.M., Rep. G.L. Cuba. June 1913.
- 2659 **Selwyn**, Rev. Sydney A. *The Vicarage, Sherborne, Dorset.* 1168. October 1911.
- 2660 **Semans**, Dr. William M. *Delaware, O., U.S.A.* 18. October 1899.
- 2661 **Senior**, George Edward. *Ellerslie, Dore, near Sheffield.* 139, Sec.; 139. June 1909.
- 2662 **Serjeant**, Rev. Justus Stephen. *The Rectory, Warboys, Hunts.* 859, P.M., 2684, S.D., Pr.G.Ch., Northants. & Hunts.; 373. March 1910.

- 2663 **Sexton**, Henry. *Town Close Road, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1902.
- 2664 **Seymore**, William Byron. *Charleston, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1904.
- 2665 **Sharratt**, Albert Varey. *22 Parsonage Road, Heaton Moor, near Stockport.* 1375, P.M. March 1899.
- 2666 **Shaver**, William Mitchell. *Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1903.
- 2667 **Shaw**, Gilbert Shuldhham. *26 Ormonde Gate, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 859. October 1908.
- 2668 **Shaw**, J., M.D. *32 High Street, Aylesbury, Bucks.* 591, P.Pr.G.W. May 1911.
- 2669 **Shaw**, John. *Drawer 51, Nanaimo, B.C., Canada.* 3, P.M., P.Dis Dep.G.M.; 127. June 1912.
- 2670 **Sheard**, Herbert. *57 Park Road, Bingley, Yorkshire.* 439, P.M.; 387, P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.), W. Yorks. May 1912.
- 2671 **Shears**, Thomas Edward. *378 Lafayette Street, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* 117, P.M., Treas., Rep.G.L. New Brunswick; 9 (Ia.), P.H.P., Rep.G.Chap. Scotland. November 1906.
- 2672 **Sheffield**, Col. Frank. *Palaspai, Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 2029, P.M. June 1894.
- 2673 **Shephard**, George Werterman. *29 Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.* 65, L.R. June 1906.
- 2674 **Shephard**, Silas Henry. *Hartland, Wis., U.S.A.* 122, P.M.; 42. June 1914.
- 2675 **Shepherd**, Edward L. *Basildon, Abingdon, Berks.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.H. November 1893.
- 2676 **Shepherd**, John Edward. *Opposite Race Course, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613. Oct. 1907.
- 2677 **Sherratt**, J. *c/o Sherratt & Hughes, Cross Street, Manchester.* March 1907.
- 2678 **Sherron**, John Angel. *Helmsley, Penn Hill Avenue, Parkstone, Dorset.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1907.
- 2679 **Sherrington**, William Staunton. *10 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 198. June 1906.
- 2680 **\*Shields**, Isaac Mann. *122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). May 1900.
- 2681 **Shiers**, Geoffrey Cecil. *Rockland, Ilfracombe.* 1135. November 1908.
- 2682 **Shipman**, James Henry. *5 Jewin Street, London, E.C.* 1365, P.M., L.R.; 1056. October 1914.
- 2683 **Shipton**, Francis H. *15 Norfolk Road, London, S.W.* 1681, P.M., 3456, L.R.; 19, P.Z. May 1912.
- 2684 **Shirk**, George H. *Hanover, Pa., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1891.
- 2685 **Short**, William Henry. *Hardy Street, Nelson, New Zealand.* 40 (N.Z.C.), P.M. October 1892.
- 2686 **Shove**, Ralph S. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* 859, P.Pr.G.Stew. November 1913.
- 2687 **Shove**, William Frederick Ounsted. *14 Carlton Mansions, Portsdown Road, London, W.* 2580. June 1911.
- 2688 **Shryock**, Gen. Thomas J. *Masonic Temple, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L. England, **Grand Master.** May 1890.
- 2689 **Shuttleworth**, Thomas Ernest, B.A. *5 Park Avenue, Riverdale Road, Sheffield.* 2268. March 1904.
- 2690 **\*Siau**, Raymond Louis, F.G.S. *15 Merridale Lane, Wolverhampton.* 1838, J.D. June 1907.
- 2691 **Sibthorpe**, John. *33 Molesworth Street, Dublin.* **Grand Sword Bearer.** March 1900.
- 2692 **Side**, Arthur Orsini. *14 Claverdale Road, Upper Tulse Hill, London, S.W.* 183, P.M.; 23, P.Z. May 1893.
- 2693 **Siggs**, Herbert Augustus. *Kenwyn, Knollys Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* 2729. January 1911.
- 2694 **Silberbauer**, Conrad Christian. *Box 921, Cape Town, S. Africa.* **Deputy Grand Master** (D.C.). March 1889.
- 2695 **Silberbauer**, Charles Frederick. *Box 921, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 828, 12 (D.C.), Historical Commissioner in Europe for Pr.G.L., S. Africa (D.C.). October 1891.
- 2696 **Silberbauer**, Harold Lewis. *Box 921, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 81 (D.C.), A.Sec., 12 (D.C.). October 1912.
- 2697 **Silberbauer**, Ivan Christian. *Box 921, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 51 (D.C.), 12 (D.C.). Oct. 1912.
- 2698 **Silberbauer**, Dr. Stanley Frederick, M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. *Box 921, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 2 (S.C.), 12 (D.C.). June 1912.
- 2699 **Silley**, Alfred Charles. *c/o Khedivial Mail Steamship & Graving Dock Co., Ltd., Constantinople, Turkey.* 687, P.M., 1049 (S.C.), P.M. October 1903.
- 2700 **\*Sim**, Harry Alexander, I.C.S., C.I.E. *c/o Henry S. King & Co., 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W.* P.Dis.G.W., Madras. June 1896.
- 2701 **Simcox**, A. H. A., I.C.S. *c/o Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.W.; 757, P.Z., P.Dis.G.J. March 1904.



- 2702 **Simkin**, Lingard. *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales*. 2207. October 1889.
- 2703 **Simmonds**, James. 69 *Priority Avenue, Hastings*. 2692, P.M.; 40. October 1913.
- 2704 **Simner**, Lieut. Percy Reginald Owen Abel, M.A. 10 *Little Stanhope Street, Hertford Street, London, W.* 357. June 1905.
- 2705 **Simon**, Ludwig. 11 *Charterhouse Street, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.* 1693, P.M., L.R.; 1693, P.Z. May 1898.
- 2706 **Simon**, Sigismund. 91 *Milton Street, London, E.C.* 27, P.M. November 1910.
- 2707 **Simons**, Henry. 26 *Montpelier Terrace, Swansea*. 237, P.M., Treas., P.Pr.G.W., S. Wales, E.Div.; 237, P.Z., Treas., P.Pr.G.H., S. Wales, E.Div. May 1913.
- 2708 **Simpson**, George. 265 *Victoria Park Road, S. Hackney, London, N.E.* 2944, S.W.; 1471. June 1913.
- 2709 \***Simpson**, James Kidd, M.D. 418 *Helmeken Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada*. 63; 116. Jan. 1909.
- 2710 **Simpson**, John. *Greenwood, B.C., Canada*. 25, J.W.; 120, Sc.E. March 1913.
- 2711 **Simpson**, Lieut.-Col. William George. *Dover House, Chertsey*. 2612, P.M. November 1908.
- 2712 **Sinai**, Joseph. 1109 *Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* 72, P.M.; 1, P.H.P. May 1911.
- 2713 **Sinclair**, Alexander Duncan. 26 *Marshalsea Road, Southwark, London, S.E.* 1297. Jan. 1907.
- 2714 **Sinclair**, Donald. *Wrangle, Alaska, U.S.A.* 159 (Wash.C.). June 1913.
- 2715 **Sinclair**, Richard Mason. *Glenmoor, Oaklands, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. 481, P.M.; 481, A.So. October 1912.
- 2716 **Sington**, Harold Sigismund, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 167 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* 2870, P.M., L.R.; 2870, P.Z. May 1908.
- 2717 **Sitwell**, Capt. Norman Sisson Hurt, R.A. *Dum Dum, Bengal, India*. 1374, P.M., P.Dis.G.D.C. October 1910.
- 2718 **Skaggs**, Thomas Edward. 1112 *Franklin Street, Olympia, Wash., U.S.A.* 25, P.M.; 24. June 1913.
- 2719 **Skey**, Arthur Henry. *Bank of Hamilton, Kamloops, B.C., Canada*. 10, P.Dis.Dep.G.M. May 1909.
- 2720 **Skinner**, Robert Clark. *Iloender Kop Farm, Winburg, O.F.S., S. Africa*. 102 (D.C.). Oct. 1912.
- 2721 **Skipwith**, F. P. 82 *Gayton Road, Harrow*. 10. January 1913.
- 2722 **Skirving**, J. B. *Resident Magistrate's Office, Nylstroom, Transvaal*. 2354, P.M., P.Dis.G.W. June 1897.
- 2723 **Slack**, Charles Henry. 115 *Chapeltown Road, Leeds*. 971, J.D. October 1907.
- 2724 **Slator**, Thomas, jun., B.A. *Royal Naval College, Greenwich, London, S.E.* 838; 272. Jan. 1908.
- 2725 **Slaughter**, Mihill. 25 *Crediton Hill, Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). March 1906.
- 2726 **Slotegraaf**, Pieter George. *Jansenville, Cape Colony*. 1590. May 1906.
- 2727 **Small**, Henry Gordon. *Lea Hurst, Broughton Park, near Manchester*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.H., Cheshire. November 1897.
- 2728 **Smiles**, James Thomas. *Department of Mines, Sydney, New South Wales*. P.M. June 1897.
- 2729 **Smith**, Alfred. *Superintendent, Pacific Cable Board, Fanning Island, Mid Pacific*. 78 (N.Z.C.), P.M. June 1909.
- 2730 **Smith**, Alfred Ernest. *Negheriting Post Office, Assam, India*. 2441, P.M.; 64 (S.C.), P.Z. May 1905.
- 2731 **Smith**, Arthur. 4 *Highfield Place, Manningham, Bradford*. 3442, J.W. January 1910.
- 2732 **Smith**, Arthur William. 34 *Garlies Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.* June 1907.
- 2733 \***Smith**, Major Benjamin Edwin. *Helene Lodge, Simla, W.C., Punjab, 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.
- 2734 **Smith**, Charles. 65 *Birdhurst Rise, S. Croydon, Surrey*. 19. October 1895.
- 2735 **Smith**, Cornwell. 57 *Manor House Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. 481, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C.; 481, P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.). Local Secretary for Northumberland. November 1903.
- 2736 **Smith**, David Marshall. *The Coity, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne*. 2676, P.M. January 1906.
- 2737 **Smith**, Edward. 15 *Horton Grange Road, Bradford*. 3442, I.G.; 600, Sc.N. October 1912.
- 2738 **Smith**, E. D. 116 *Gladstone Road, Gisborne, New Zealand*. 1480, P.M., Dis.G.Stew., Auckland; 197 (S.C.), J. October 1911.
- 2739 **Smith**, Rev. Evelyn Bucknall L., M.A. 3 *Gray's Inn Place, London, W.C.* 1533; 1533. March 1912.
- 2740 **Smith**, George Frederick. *Seabourne, Bonham Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Organist** (Craft & R.A.). June 1899.
- 2741 **Smith**, George Henry. 219 *Balmoral Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada*. 326, P.M. October 1912.

- 2742 **Smith**, Rev. G. Knowles. 21 Hankey Street, Wellington, New Zealand. **Past Grand Chaplain, New Zealand.** October 1914.
- 2743 **Smith**, Henry Squire. Box 9, King William's Town, Cape Colony. Dis.G.Sec., S. Africa, E. Div., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England; 853.** Local Secretary for South Africa, Eastern Division. November 1898.
- 2744 **Smith**, Henry Thomas. 204 Montrose Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada. **Past Grand Registrar; Past Grand Superintendent.** Local Secretary for Ontario. October 1909.
- 2745 **Smith**, Herbert. 75 Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham. 2890, P.M. January 1908.
- 2746 **Smith**, Rev. Hubert Saumarez. Central Board of Missions, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. **Past Grand Chaplain, New South Wales; 9 (N.S.W.C.).** May 1913.
- 2747 **Smith**, James R. Faribault, Minn., U.S.A. 9, P.M. June 1908.
- 2748 **Smith**, James Thomas. 333 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A. 37; 1. October 1906.
- 2749 **Smith**, John. 9 Dermody Gardens, Lewisham, London, S.E. 1257, P.M., 1183, P.M. March 1911.
- 2750 **Smith**, Rev. John Robert Pawley. The Vicarage, Ramsey, Hunts. 2684. May 1911.
- 2751 **Smith**, Joseph Collett. Holmwood, Cumberland Park, Acton, London, W. 1965. May 1898.
- 2752 **Smith**, Joseph Walter. 6 Newington, Liverpool. 1675, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., W. Lancs. October 1905.
- 2753 **Smith**, Kirkman. 75 Kitto Road, St. Catherine's Park, London, S.E. 1982. January 1906.
- 2754 **Smith**, Mark. 122 (N.Z.C.). March 1911.
- 2755 **Smith**, Philip Henry Waddell. Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A. 576. Nov. 1905.
- 2756 **Smith**, Rev. Samuel George, D.D., LL.D. 125 College Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A. 3. March 1900.
- 2757 **Smith**, Capt. Thomas Gabriel Lumley. 21st Lancers, Cavalry Club, London, S.W. 1971, 1355, P.M.; 1355, P.So. January 1910.
- 2758 **Smith**, William Dimond. Meads, Winchester Road, Walton-on-Thames. 2473, S.D., 227. June 1907.
- 2759 **Smith**, William Henry, B.A. Inspector of Schools, Hillside, Broughton Estate, Toowong, Brisbane, Queensland. 775 (S.C.), P.M.; 194 (S.C.). May 1891.
- 2760 **Smith**, William Henry. Dunns, Weston-under-Penyard, near Ross, Herefordshire. 338, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; 120, P.Z. March 1911.
- 2761 **Smith**, William Leonard. 189 Shrewsbury Road, East Ham, London, E. 1638. March 1905.
- 2762 **Smith**, William Richard Albert. 1139 E. Seventh Street, Long Beach, Cal., U.S.A. 1511 (E.C.). May 1906.
- 2763 **Smyth**, Godfrey. Box 32, Denver, Transvaal. 3167; 3167, P.So. November 1910.
- 2764 **Smyth**, Charles Glastonburg. Everett, Wash., U.S.A. 95; 24, P.H.P. January 1908.
- 2765 **Smyth**, John Henry. 798 High Road, Tottenham, London, N. 704, P.M., 1707, P.M.; 704, P.Z. October 1913.
- 2766 **Smyth**, Dr. Robert Milner. Government Hospital, Durban, Natal. 738, J.D., 365 (I.C.), P.M., 768, Sc.N. October 1911.
- 2767 **Smyth**, Thomas Jones, LL.B. 30 Goldsmith Street, Dublin. 296, P.M.; 25, P.K. May 1911.
- 2768 **Snelling**, William Walton. 14 Semley Road, Brighton. 1541, P.M., L.R.; 1269, P.Z. March 1898.
- 2769 **Snowball**, Fitzgerald. Stanwise, St. Aubin's Avenue, Caulfield, Victoria, Australia. 752. June 1893.
- 2770 **Snowball**, Oswald Robinson. 19 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. P.M. June 1892.
- 2771 **Soddy**, Robert James. 42 Jewin Street, London, E.C. 92, 2434; 916. March 1911.
- 2772 **Solomon**, Albert Joseph. 12 Ninian Road, Roath Park, Cardiff. 960, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., S. Wales, E.Div.; 960. October 1906.
- 2773 **Solomons**, Alfred. 16 Willowbridge Road, Canonbury, London, N. 3163, P.M., L.R. May 1910.
- 2774 **Solomons**, Israel. 74 Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, London, W. 1349. November 1907.
- 2775 **Solomons**, J. 55A, High Street, Harlesden, London, N.W. 1614, S.D. May 1914.
- 2776 **Solomons**, Maurice E., J.P. 26 Waterloo Road, Dublin. **Past Grand Deacon; P.R., R.A. Instruction.** March 1901.
- 2777 **Soltau**, William Edward. Authors' Club, 2 Whitehall Court, London, S.W. 257, P.M.; 257, P.Z. May 1903.
- 2778 **Sonnet**, Georg. 83 am Dobben, Bremen, Germany. Herder. June 1914.
- 2779 **Sorrell**, John Edward, R.D., R.N.R. Lal Ghar, Engayne Gardens, Upminster, Essex. 19. May 1900.
- 2780 **\*Soveral**, Dr. Antonio Maria de. Rua Augusta 214, Lisbon, Portugal. Pureza; Pureza. May 1913.

- 2781 **Sowden**, Henry. 6 *Strand, Bideford, N. Devon.* 489, Stew.; 251. November 1909.
- 2782 **Spafford**, Dr. Frederick Angier. *Flandreau, S.D., U.S.A.* 11, P.M.; 19. May 1895.
- 2783 **Spalding**, Frank Wilby. 47 *Newmarket Terrace, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213, P.M. P.Pr.G.W.; 213, P.Z. October 1902.
- 2784 **Spalding**, John Tricks, J.P. 22 *Villa Road, Nottingham.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). May 1894.
- 2785 **Speedy**, James. 94 *Southville, Wandsworth Road, London, S.W.* 1987. June 1912.
- 2786 \***Speirs**, Alexander Archibald. *Houston House, Renfrewshire.* **Substitute Grand Master**; 189, P.J. March 1909.
- 2787 **Spencer**, George Ross, L.D.S. *Public Library, King William's Town, Cape Colony.* 853, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, E.Div.; 853, P.Z., P.Dis.G.Sc.N., S. Africa, E.Div. June 1911.
- 2788 **Spencer**, Thomas. 39 *The Square, Fairfield, near Manchester.* 1774, P.M. January 1900.
- 2789 **Spong**, Thomas. 193 *Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.* 1677. January 1908.
- 2790 **Spooner**, Howard. *Foundry House, Hednesford, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.Treas.; P.Pr.A.G.So. January 1907.
- 2791 **Sprague**, Anthony Grafton. *The Bank, Llandrindod Wells.* 2240, P.M., 3320, S.W. October 1909.
- 2792 **Squire**, Charles. *Glenwood, Mortehoe, N. Devon.* 1135, Stew.; 251. November 1909.
- 2793 **Squires**, Richard Anderson, LL.B., M.H.A. Box 243, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579, Stew.; 9 (N.S.). March 1909.
- 2794 **Staben**, Albert. Box 1032, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 958, P.M. January 1907.
- 2795 **Stacy**, Jonathan Sargeant. 152 *Shoreditch, London, E.C.* 1572, P.M. March 1904.
- 2796 **Stafford**, Frank Ernest. 54 *Victoria Road, Surbiton, Surrey.* 2622, P.M. March 1912.
- 2797 **Stafford**, G. c/o *Waddell, McLeod & Weir, City Sawmills, Wellington, New Zealand.* 132 (N.Z.C.). May 1905.
- 2798 **Staffurth**, Ernest H. *Ryde House, Petworth, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. November 1907.
- 2799 **Staines**, W. Leonard. 142 *Stapleton Hall Road, Stroud Green, London, N.* 1982, O. May 1911.
- 2800 **Starkey**, John W. *Gas Office, Valetta, Malta.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; P.Dis G.H. Local Secretary for Malta. January 1888.
- 2801 **Stauffer**, William Ferdinand. *Barnsbury Works, Barnsbury Street, London, N.* 19. May 1893.
- 2802 **Staynes**, William Henry. *The Ferns, Belgrave, Leicester,* P.Pr.G.St.B.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Leicester & Rutland. March 1902.
- 2803 **Stead**, Lieut.Col. J. Walter. *Ridgeway, Headingley, Leeds.* 2608, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., W Yorks. May 1905.
- 2804 **Stean**, Louis N. 2 *Drayton Park, Holloway, London, N.* 3089, S.W. October 1907.
- 2805 **Stearns**, Arthur Edmund. 99 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** March 1908.
- 2806 **Stecker**, Ernest. Box 49, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M. November 1900.
- 2807 **Steedman**, Henry Percy Gormanston. 1 *Grand Parade, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 10; 10. May 1910.
- 2808 **Steeg**, Aaron. 938 *Lafayette Street, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon.** November 1911.
- 2809 **Steele**, William Frederick, M.B., B.Sc. *Tockwith, near York.* 381, P.M.; 381, P.Z. March 1898.
- 2810 **Steer**, Rev. Charles. c/o *J. Steer, South Cross, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey.* 1437, Ch. June 1909.
- 2811 **Steggles**, William Henry. 125 *Queen's Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.* 2121, P.M., P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C., Surrey; 777, P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.), Surrey. June 1902.
- 2812 **Steinacker**, Arthur. *British Vice-Consul, Fiume, Hungary.* Sirius, W.M. March 1910.
- 2813 **Steinthal**, Anton Ernest. 28 *Netherhall Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.* 99, P.M., P.G.Stew. January 1909.
- 2814 **Sternberg**, Samuel Herman. 309 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 447, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; 213. January 1910.
- 2815 \***Stevens**, Daniel Collette, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I. 1409. May 1889.
- 2816 **Stevens**, John William, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. 181 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.* 2234, P.M., L.R., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Surrey; 23, P.Z. June 1891.
- 2817 **Stevenson**, Ernest Percy. *Cia. de Gas, Milan, Italy.* 1025 (E.C.); 1025 (E.C.). January 1907.
- 2818 **Stevenson**, John Dunlop. *Freemasons' Hall, Hay Street, Perth, Western Australia.* **Grand Secretary, Western Australia.** October 1900.
- 2819 **Stevenson**, Thomas. *Sheriff's Residence, Joliet, Ill., U.S.A.* 42, P.M. January 1909.
- 2820 **Stewart**, Charles H. *Melbourne, Fla., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon**; 5. March 1899.

- 2821 **Stewart**, D. M. *Aurungabad, Deccan, India.* 3127. March 1914.
- 2822 **Stewart**, Captain Philip S., R.A.M.C. *c/o Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.* 349 (S.C.) J.W.; 407 (S.C.). May 1912.
- 2823 **Stewart**, R. Halley. 11 *North Road, Brighton,* 732. May 1911.
- 2824 **Stewart**, Dr. Thomas Milton. 605 *Traction Building, Cincinnati, O., U.S.A.* 542, P.M.; 97. March 1910.
- 2825 **Stiffin**, W. E. 31 *St. John Square, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.* 1237, P.M. May 1911.
- 2826 **Stirling**, James Heron. *Ardanreagh, Windsor Avenue, Belfast.* 36, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Antrim; 36, P.K. March 1908.
- 2827 **Stitt**, Rev. Samuel Stewart, M.A. *Stretham Rectory, Ely.* 3133, P.M., L.R., P.Pr.G.Ch., Hants. & I. W.; 2621, P.Z. March 1896.
- 2828 **Stockings**, William F. 22 *Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 943, P.M. October 1902.
- 2829 **Stockley**, Walter T. 1702, J.W. January 1910.
- 2880 **Stocks**, William Henry. *Seaforth, Largs, Ayrshire.* **Past Grand Organist, England** (Craft & R.A.). March 1902.
- 2831 **Stohwasser**, Lieut.-Col. Francis Joseph. 103 *Priory Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1903.
- 2832 **Stokes**, Capt. Aleyn W., R.E. *Manor Cottage, Kempston, Bedford.* 2877. March 1910.
- 2833 \***Stokes**, John, M.A., M.D. 340 *Glossop Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., W. Yorks.; 249, P.Z. March 1910.
- 2834 **Stone**, Harley Alvin. 8 *Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.* 2763; 1538. May 1910.
- 2835 **Storm**, William Thorburn. *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.* 1862, 3065; 764, 3065. October 1913.
- 2836 **Stow**, Ernest Charles Sergeant. *Thornton House, Hull Road, Hessle, near Hull.* 250, P.M. January 1906.
- 2837 **Stowe**, George Marshall. *Wadena, Minn., U.S.A.* 156, P.M.; 66, P.H.P. June 1912.
- 2838 \***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.
- 2839 **Stratford**, Henry Augustus. *Ravine Lodge, Hoads Wood, Hastings.* 40, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. June 1913.
- 2840 **Stratton**, William Joseph. 13 *Clarence Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Bucks. March 1899.
- 2841 **Street**, Oliver Day. *Guntersville, Marshall Co., Ala., U.S.A.* 209, P.M.; 120, P.H.P. October 1908.
- 2842 **Stritch**, Charles Russell. *Church Street, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.* 99. March 1914.
- 2843 **Stritch**, J. Russell, J.P. 4 *Eustace Street, Dublin.* 171, P.M.; 4, P.K. June 1913.
- 2844 \***Strong**, James Norman. 23 *Tsukiji, Tokio, Japan.* 2015, P.M., Dis.J.G.W.; 1092, J. Nov. 1911.
- 2845 **Stubbs**, Dr. Percy Belford Travers, J.P. *Durban Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.* 2577, P.M. March 1897.
- 2846 **Studd**, John Edward Kynaston. 67 *Harley Street, London, W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1909.
- 2847 **Stumm**, Charles. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 908, P.M. May 1907.
- 2848 **Sturrock**, Major G. C., R.A. *Cordite Factory, Wellington, India.* 2885. October 1903.
- 2849 **Sturton**, John Gilbert. *Broad Bridge Street, Peterborough.* 2996; 442. May 1905.
- 2850 **Sturton**, Walter Harold. *Cumbergate, Peterborough.* 2533, P.M.; 442, P.So. June 1907.
- 2851 **Stuttaford**, Richard. Box 591, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 81 (D.C.), P.M. October 1907.
- 2852 **Sullivan**, John. 152 *Drury Lane, London, W.C.* 2956, P.M., L.R.; 2956. November 1907.
- 2853 **Summers**, Herbert Dixon. *Postal Commissioner's Office, Chinese Post Office, Peking, China.* 1951, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., N. China; 2931. October 1907.
- 2854 **Summers**, Capt. J. Seymour. 7 *Grant's Buildings, Arthur Bandar Road, Colaba, Bombay, India.* 757, P.M. January 1909.
- 2855 **Summers**, Rev. William Edgar, M.A. *Spencer House, Petersfield, Hants.* 694, P.M., Pr.G.Ch., Hants. & I.W.; 694, Sc.E. May 1910.
- 2856 **Sumner**, Reginald Philip. *Westfield House, Gloucester.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** January 1895.
- 2857 **Sundstrom**, Carl Alfred. 4444 *Main Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* 444, P.M.; **Past Grand High Priest.** October 1904.
- 2858 **Sutcliffe**, Oscar. *Glynwood, Fields Park Road, Newport, Mon.* 471. October 1914.
- 2859 **Sutherland**, Major Alic. 19 *Fitzgeorge Avenue, Kensington, London, W.* P.Dis.G.W., Egypt & Soudan; P.Dis.G.So., Punjab. January 1908.

- 2860 **Sutherland**, Charles James. *Dacre House, Laygate, South Shields.* 2418. May 1912.
- 2861 **Sutherland**, George. 40 *Elms Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 1965, S.D., 2729, 3601. March 1913.
- 2862 **Sutherland**, Herbert S. *Morton Tinmouth, Co. Durham.* 1121; 1121. October 1914.
- 2863 **Sutton**, J. F. *Friog, West Barnes Lane, New Malden, Surrey.* 3155. March 1912.
- 2864\* **Svoboda**, Franz. Box 977, *Cairo, Egypt.* 37 (Egypt C.), J.D. May 1912.
- 2865 **Swabey**, Charles Vernon. *Otatei Rail, Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer, New Zealand.** November 1911.
- 2866 **Swift**, Frank. 6 *Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.* 2024. June 1906.
- 2867 **Swinden**, Francis George. 36 *Westfield Road, Birmingham.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** January 1893.
- 2868 **Swinn**, Charles. 125 *Upper Moss Lane, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), E.Lancs. June 1894.
- 2869 **Sykes**, Charles Frederick. 21 *Springwell Avenue, Harlesden, London, N.W.* 2157, 2218, J.W. March 1911.
- 2870 \***Symms**, Robert Corser Montfort, I.C.S. *Glenshee Lodge, Maori Road, Guildford.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.J., Burma. March 1901.
- 2871 **Symons**, William Wallace. 7 *Farcliffe Terrace, Bradford,* 2321; 302. January 1906.
- 2872 **Taber**, George Hathaway. *Frick Building, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 51; 91. January 1906.
- 2873 **Tait**, William. *Iniskeen, Marlborough Park N., Belfast.* 34; 36. May 1910.
- 2874 \***Tangye**, Edgar. *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Staffs.* 1369, P.M. March 1907.
- 2875 **Tappenden**, Edward. *Cliff Brow, Uplands Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.* 901, J.D.; 901, Sc.N. June 1913.
- 2876 **Tappenden**, Sydney. 64 *Woodside Road, Wood Green, London, N.* 901, I.G.; 901. June 1913.
- 2877 **Tapper**, Ambrose Henry. 1 *Rosebery Place, Penarth, S. Wales.* 2202. January 1910.
- 2878 **Tapper**, William Court Parsons, A.M.I.E.E. 10 *The Common, Upper Clapton, London, N.E.* 2884. January 1907.
- 2879 **Tarnay**, Henri. 1 *Zelinkagasse 13, Vienna, Austria.* Schiller. October 1899.
- 2880 **Tarrant**, Herbert. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. March 1899.
- 2881 **Tarrant**, William H. 36 *Market Place, Witney, Oxon.* 1703, P.M., P.Pr.G.O. January 1897.
- 2882 **Tate**, John. *Rantalard, Belfast.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., Bombay, **Past Grand Deacon.** Oct. 1893.
- 2883 **Tate**, Leonard George. 20 *Bucklersbury, London, E.C.* 1351, P.M., L.R.; 19. March 1904.
- 2884 **Tatsch**, Jacob Hugo. *Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash, U.S.A.* **Junior Grand Deacon.** March 1912.
- 2885 **Taubman**, Edward Teare. *Aberdeen, Brown Co., S.D., U.S.A.* 38, P.M.; 14. May 1895.
- 2886 **Taylor**, Alexander. *Edieville, Windmill Road, Kirkcaldy, N.B.* 468; 97. January 1914.
- 2887 **Taylor**, Arthur. *Waverley, Westbury Road, Woodside Park, London, N.* 2430. May 1911.
- 2888 **Taylor**, Arthur Alexander. *Riondel, Kootenay Lake, B.C., Canada.* 25, S.W.; 120, P.So. Oct. 1914.
- 2889 **Taylor**, David. 59 *Chalsey Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* 2278, P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Herts. May 1914.
- 2890 \***Taylor**, Edward Reginald. *Medomsley, Sidcup, Kent.* 190. March 1900.
- 2891 \***Taylor**, Francis Robert. 12 *Pleydell Avenue, Stamford Brook, London, W.* 2416, W.M.; 2913, Sc.E. January 1905.
- 2892 **Taylor**, Major George Arthur Campbell. 2526, P.M., P.Dis.G.S.B., Burma; 486, P.Z. Jan. 1911.
- 2893 \***Taylor**, George Frederick. Box 2908, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2480; 2678. May 1905.
- 2894 \***Taylor**, George William, A.I.N.A. 61 *St. Mary Are, London, E.C.* 171; 140. October 1889.
- 2895 **Taylor**, Glenmore Evans. 9 *St. Mary Street, Swansea.* 237, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., S. Wales, E. Div.; 237, P.Z. May 1913.
- 2896 **Taylor**, Hugh Taylor. 9 *Wood Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.* 2000, P.M. October 1911.
- 2897 **Taylor**, James Norman. *Golden, B.C., Canada.* 11, P.M. May 1907.
- 2898 **Taylor**, John, J.P., F.L.S., F.C.S. 15 *Lucius Street, Torquay.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. January 1888.
- 2899 \***Taylor**, John Arnold. *Cliff Lodge, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.* 1056. January 1905.
- 2900 **Taylor**, Roland James. 31 *Northampton Street, Birmingham.* 739, S.D.; 739, A.So. June 1906.
- 2901 **Taylor**, Thomas. *Rosendale, The Brampton, Newcastle, Staffs.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.).** May 1900.
- 2902 **Taylor**, William Campbell. 1 *Horseguards Avenue, London, S.W.* 913, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Kent; 913, P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Kent. March 1898.

- 2903 **Taylor-Brown**, Dr. J. *Carlsruith, Main Street, Jeppesstown, Transvaal.* 265 (I.C.), P.M., 3215, P.M., P.Dis.G.Stew. June 1898.
- 2904 **Tazewell**, Charles J. *Maesyrhaf, Neath, S. Wales.* 1573, P.M., Sec., P.Pr.G.W., S. Wales, E. Div.; 1323, Z., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), S. Wales, E. Div. January 1913.
- 2905 **Tearoe**, James, M.Inst.C.E., J.P. *The Coppice, Purley Beeches, Surrey.* 198, S.W., 23; 23, 214, Sc.N. October 1914.
- 2906 **Ternent**, Alfred George. 84 *Soseana Colentina, Bucharest, Roumania.* Sapientia (G.L. Royal York, Berlin), D.C. May 1913.
- 2907 **Terry**, Major-General Astley. 48 *Coombe Park, Bath.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). October 1897.
- 2908 **Terry**, Col. Astley Herbert. *St. James's, Lower Gordon Road, Camberley, Surrey.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer; Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). March 1899.
- 2909 **Terry**, Dudley Willett. *Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Klerksdorp, Transvaal.* 762 (S.C.), S.W. January 1914.
- 2910 **Terry**, John Albert. *Melrose House, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 975. March 1902.
- 2911 **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.
- 2912 **Tharp**, Henry Walter. *Ettington, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicester.* 49. May 1895.
- 2913 **Tharp**, John Alfred. 9 *Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.* 1228, P.M.; 55, P.Z. November 1895.
- 2914 **Tharp**, William Anthony. 86 *Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). May 1895.
- 2915 **Thibaut**, John Stanley. *Donaldsonville, La., U.S.A.* 251; 2. June 1896.
- 2916 **Thielsen**, Henry Bune. 227 *Capitol Street, Salem, Or., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** October 1907.
- 2917 **Thomas**, Alfred James. 14 *Conduit Street, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). March 1900.
- 2918 **Thomas**, Edmund Landers. *Willowmere, Park View, Swansea.* 1573, 3161, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., S. Wales, E. Div.; 1323. March 1913.
- 2919 **Thomas**, Francis Henry Hale. 30 *Vernon Road, Leytonstone, London, N.E.* 3269, W.M.; 2458. November 1911.
- 2920 **Thomas**, Major G. T. Harley, F.S.A. *Woodstock, Bromley, Kent.* **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer; Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). June 1914.
- 2921 **Thomas**, Hugh James Protheroe. *Tugwyn, Haverfordwest.* 464. May 1906.
- 2922 **Thomas**, James Harvey. 34 *McDougall Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579, P.M. March 1909.
- 2923 **Thomas**, Lieut.-Col. James Reginald, M.A., LL.B., V.D. 86 *Breakspears Road, Brockley, London, S.E.* 1982, P.M., L.R., 2578, P.M., Sec.; 1928, P.Z. March 1907.
- 2924 **Thomas**, John Lloyd. 161 *W. Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 28. P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; 8. June 1903.
- 2925 **Thomas**, Lieut.-Col. William Frederick, M.D., I.M.S. *Dunmore, Eaton Road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.* 260 P.M., P.Dis.A.G.D.C., Madras March 1900.
- 2926 **Thomas**, William Kingdon. *Elmsleigh, Hillside, Cotham, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Somerset & Bristol; P.Pr.G.O. (R.A.), Somerset, P.Pr.G.Sc.E., P.Pr.G.J., Bristol. June 1891.
- 2927 **Thompson**, Arthur. *Westwood, Arkwright Road, Marple, Stockport.* 2529, P.M. May 1912.
- 2928 **Thompson**, Charles James. *Kirkdale, Brockley Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 2348, P.M., L.R. October 1908.
- 2929 **Thompson**, Charles William. 4 *Lansdowne Grove, Devizes, Wilts.* 663; 663 January 1912.
- 2930 **Thompson**, Edward James. *Katandra Station, Starford, Queensland.* 2207 March 1896.
- 2931 **Thompson**, George. *Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore.* 508, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., E.Arch.; 508. January 1908.
- 2932 **Thompson**, Col James Woodbury. *Whickham Park, Whickham R.S.O., near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 3616, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Durham. May 1914.
- 2933 **\*Thompson**, John. *Albion Brewery, Mile End, London, E.* 2242, P.M., L.R. November 1892.
- 2934 **Thompson**, John Campbell, J.P. *Perth House, Anlaby Road, Hull.* 1010, P.M. May 1906.
- 2935 **Thompson**, John George. 16 *Gilesgate, Durham.* 1334, S.Stew.; 124. January 1913.
- 2936 **Thompson**, William. *Clermont, Ryde, New South Wales.* 256 (N.S.W.C.), P.Dis.G.Ins.W.; 9 (N.S.W.C.), H. May 1911.



- 2937 **Thompson, W. J., jun.** *Parkhurst, Church Street, Epsom.* 10, P.M. May 1910.
- 2938 **\*Thomson, Andrew.** *Cathkin, Middle Crescent, Middle Brighton, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). **Victoria.** June 1892
- 2939 **Thomson, Kenneth Roberts.** *Burnham County Club, Burnham, Somerset.* 291, I.G.; 291. May 1914.
- 2940 **Thomson, Matthew.** 34 *Poplar Grove, West Kensington Park, London, W.* 2795, 3144, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Berks. October 1906.
- 2941 **Thomson, Octavius Leopold.** 47 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.* 1624, L.R. Nov. 1903
- 2942 **Thomson, William Brown, M.D.** 50 *Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.* 0 (S.C.). November 1911.
- 2943 **Thorne, Sir William.** *Thorne, Stuttaford & Co., Adderley Street, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 398 (S.C.). June 1894.
- 2944 **Thornton, Robert Gidley.** *Hill Brow, Meads, Eastbourne.* 2233, P.M.; 1750. June 1907.
- 2945 **Thornton, Robert S., M.B.** *Deloraine, Man., Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Manitoba. May 1897.
- 2946 **\*Thornton, William Eber.** *Deynecourt, Frodsham, Warrington.* 2651, P.M.; 148. June 1897.
- 2947 **\*Thorpe, C. H.** 2 *Pump Court, Temple, London, E.C.* 176, P.M. March 1912.
- 2948 **Thorpe, Samuel.** 97 *Montgomery Road, Sheffield.* 2491. March 1914.
- 2949 **Thorpe, Thomas Harrison.** 23 *St. James's Street, Derby.* 802, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; 253, P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). January 1914.
- 2950 **Thudichum, Louis Mader.** *The Kraal, Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey.* 3136. March 1913.
- 2951 **Thurston, John Woodhouse.** 28 *Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, India.* 67, P.M.; 67, J. Jan. 1910.
- 2952 **Thwaites, Charles.** 22 *Chancery Lane, London, W.C.* 2319, P.M., L.R.; 2202, P.Z. March 1899.
- 2953 **Tidman, Charles W.** *Hursley, Tunstall Avenue, West Hartlepool.* 940, P.M. January 1899.
- 2954 **Tidy, Gerard Ernest.** *Horning, Westminster Road, Hale, Cheshire.* 2601. May 1909.
- 2955 **Tiffany, William Henry.** Box 387, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* 12 (D.C.), Sec. Masonic Education Fund of S. Africa. Local Secretary for South Africa, Western Division. May 1897.
- 2956 **Tijou, Charles J. R.** *County Court, Bow Road, Bow, London, E.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1898.
- 2957 **Tipper, Harry.** 35 *The Grove, Hammersmith, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). June 1889.
- 2958 **Tippetts, Rev. Edwin C.** *Harriett Villa, Hastings Road, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.* 626; 837. May 1911.
- 2959 **Tisdall, Rev. Canon Alfred Oliver.** *Deane Rectory, Basingstoke.* 3466, P.Dis.G.Ch., Arg.Rep. October 1911.
- 2960 **Todd, George A.** 1132 *Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104; 4. October 1910.
- 2961 **Toepfer, Robert Edward Thomas.** 15 *Vernon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1163. March 1913.
- 2962 **Tomlin, William.** 35 *Richmond Terrace, Clapham Road, London, S.W.* 1695, P.M. March 1912.
- 2963 **Tomlinson, Edward Theodore.** 8 *St. George's Square, London, S.W.* 2265. November 1908.
- 2964 **Tonkin, Alfred James.** 19 *Redland Park, Bristol.* 1755, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Somerset; 68, P.Z., 935. November 1892.
- 2965 **Toomey, Mark Anthony.** *Rubyville, Church Street, Chatswood, New South Wales.* **Past Deputy Grand Secretary, New South Wales.** October 1906.
- 2966 **Toon, Joseph.** 89 *Grandison Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W.* 2484, P.M., L.R.; 2048, 2346, 2484, P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.So., Middlesex. October 1912.
- 2967 **Topping, John William.** *Calle Tucuman 1355, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 1533, S.W.; 1553, A.So. June 1909.
- 2968 **Tostevin, Peter.** *Hermia, Gosport, Hants.* 903; 903. June 1913.
- 2969 **Townsend, Thomas.** 2 *Ashfield Road, Rochdale, Lancashire.* 298, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., E. Lanes.; 298, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), E. Lanes. March 1910.
- 2970 **Towning, James.** 22 *Sackville Street, London, W.* 2857, J.D. May 1907.
- 2971 **Townley, Frederick M.** *Sayreville, Middlesex Co., N.J., U.S.A.* 63; 4. March 1904.
- 2972 **Toye, Frederick Ernest.** 32 *St. Mark's Road, Kensington, London, W.* 3096. November 1912.
- 2973 **Travers, Major R. E.** 4th *Gurkhas, Bakloh, Punjab, India.* 1308, P.M., Dis.G.O. October 1911.
- 2974 **Traylen, George Dodson.** 33 *Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, India.* 944, P.M., Sec., Dis.G.Ch.; 1100, P.Z., Dis.G.So. May 1907.
- 2975 **Trebilcock, Richard Ernest.** *Kerang, Victoria, Australia.* 100 (V.C.), P.M.; 23 (V.C.), P.Z. January 1914.

- 2976 **Tregilgas**, Marshall. 20 *Eatonville Road, Upper Tooting Park, London, S.W.* 1420, P.M., 3232, P.M., Sec.; 766, J. March 1911.
- 2977 \***Trentham**, George. *Cowhayes, Solihull, Warwickshire.* 1246; 482. October 1900.
- 2978 **Trentham**, G. Percy. *Winchester House, Victoria Square, Birmingham.* October 1910.
- 2979 **Trotman**, Arthur Howard. *Kenilworth, Canons Park, Edgware, Middlesex.* 1586, 2771. June 1913.
- 2980 **Truelove**, Arthur. 24 *Wostenholm Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M.; 1329, P.So. October 1907.
- 2981 **Trumper**, William Frederick. 5 *Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1537, P.M.; 143, P.So. March 1911.
- 2982 **Trustam**, William James. 32 *Kingsley Road, Bedford.* 2343. March 1911.
- 2983 **Tuck**, Douglas Campbell. *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* Lewis. November 1909.
- 2984 **Tuck**, William John. *Bowraville, Nambucca River, New South Wales.* 271 (N.S.W.C.), D.C. November 1912.
- 2985 **Tucker**, Alfred. *Sunny Moor, Alexandra Road, Parkstone, Dorset.* 1733, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex; 21, P.Z. May 1910.
- 2986 **Tuckey**, Henry Phelps. *Sydney-on-Vaal, Cape Colony.* 3142, P.M. May 1907.
- 2987 **Turnbull**, Charles E. *Oaklands, Lovelace Gardens, Surbiton, Surrey.* 190, P.M., L.R. May 1907.
- 2988 **Turnbull**, David Lowe, M.A. *Denesyde, Duddingston Crescent, near Portobello, N.B.* 2, 226, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Midlothian; **Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1909.
- 2989 **Turner**, Augustus. *Brook House, 10 & 11 Walbrook, London, E.C.* 416, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., Surrey. November 1906.
- 2990 **Turner**, George. *The Square, Biggleswade, Beds.* 803, P.M. March 1914.
- 2991 **Turner**, George Austin. 25 *Station Road, Harlesden, London, N.W.* 2309, W.M. March 1914.
- 2992 **Turner**, George Edward. *Purbeck, Blandford, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1892.
- 2993 **Turner**, George Percy. 12 *Eccleston Street, London, S.W.* 2765, J.W. March 1910.
- 2994 **Turner**, James. 42 *London Road, N., Lowestoft.* 71, Stew; 71. January 1911.
- 2995 **Turton**, Robert. *Queen Hotel, Harrogate.* 1211, 2965. May 1911.
- 2996 **Tweed**, John. *Wangaratta, Victoria, Australia.* 66 (V.C.); 66 (V.C.). March 1913.
- 2997 **Tylden-Pattenson**, Lieut.-Col. Edwin Cooke, R.E. 1st *P.W.O Sappers & Miners, Roorkee, U.P., India.* 1422, P.M., Dis.G.S.B., Bengal. March 1912.
- 2998 **Tyler**, Horace Walter. *Masonic Temple, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary; Grand Treasurer (R.A.).** March 1907.
- 2999 **Tyler**, J. C. S. *Wai-na-voci, Nadarivatu, Fiji.* 58 (N.S.W.C.). March 1913.
- 3000 **Uhlig**, Curt Oscar. *Broad Street Place, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.* 1969. October 1897.
- 3001 **Unwin**, Arthur Harry. *Manager, Rosario Electric Co., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 1553, 2960, P.M., Dis.G.Stew. January 1906.
- 3002 **Urwin**, Thomas H. 1 *Shafto Leazes, Hexham, Northumberland.* 1626, P.M. October 1906.
- 3003 **Uttley**, Edwin A., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Govt. Electrical Engineer. Box 48, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* **Past Grand Deacon, England.** Local Secretary for Matabeleland. June 1906.
- 3004 **van der Gon**, Dr. W. H. Denier. 83 *Gulvanistraat, The Hague, Holland.* October 1906.
- 3005 **van der Heyden**, Alexander Frederik. 3 *St. John's Terrace, Middlesbrough.* 2391; 602. January 1907.
- 3006 **Vanderlieth**, Edward D. *Carson City, Nev., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** October 1911.
- 3007 **van Duzer**, Frederick Conkling. 114 *Southampton Row, London, W.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** June 1906.
- 3008 **van Oppen**, Gerrit Jansz. *Casilla 169, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* P.Dis.A.G.Pt.; 1553, P.Z. January 1907.
- 3009 **van Patten**, Dr. Edwin Hugh. *Dayton, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; 5.** Oct. 1914.
- 3010 **Vane-Stow**, Major Harry. 1 *Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, E.C.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer (Craft & R.A.).** June 1902.
- 3011 \***Vassar-Smith**, Richard Vassar. *Charlton Park, Cheltenham.* Dep Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1888.
- 3012 **Vasse**, Herbert Alfred. *Lloya's Bank House, Dover.* 2753, Sec. March 1910.
- 3013 **Vaughan**, Lieut.-Col. T. T., R.A. *c/o Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.* May 1889.

- 3014 **Veazie**, Winchester. *Hyannis, Mass., U.S.A.* Fraternal; *Orient*. June 1914.
- 3015 **Venables**, Harry Goward Philip, F.R.S.A. 19 *Plasturton Gardens, Canton, Cardiff*. 2547, P.M., P.Pr.G.R., S. Wales, E. Div.; 1992, P.Z., Pr.G.R. (R.A.), S. Wales, E. Div. June 1908.
- 3016 **Venables**, Rowland George. *Oakhurst, Oswestry, Salop.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner, Grand Superintendent**. January 1889.
- 3017 **Vermont**, Leon. 24 *Northolme Road, Highbury, London, N.* 907. May 1911.
- 3018 \***Vernon**, Sir William, Bart. *Teanhurst, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent*. P.Pr.G.S.B. May 1899.
- 3019 **Vernon-Inkpen**, George Charles, F.S.I. 14 *Taswell Road, Southsea*. 38, P.M., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Sussex; P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Hants. & I.W. October 1910.
- 3020 **Vibert**, Arthur Lionel, I.C.S. *Bank of Madras, Madras, India*. P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.J. Local Secretary for Madras, Bombay, United Provinces & Oudh. January 1895.
- 3021 **Vickers**, John Renwick. *Inland Revenue, 26 York Place, Edinburgh*. 2; 56. May 1914.
- 3022 **Vigeon**, Edward C. 218 (Mich.). November 1911.
- 3023 **Vigo**, James George. 10 *Carlton Hill, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.* 1671, P.M. October 1898.
- 3024 \***Vince**, Quarter-Master Sergt. A. H. 1st *West India Regt., Mount Aureol, Sierra Leone, W. Africa*. 2519, P.M., 390 (I.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Jamaica; 207, P.Z., 1955, P.Z., 390 (I.C.), P.K., P.Dis.A.G.So., Jamaica. October 1908.
- 3025 **Vincent**, Richard Baxter. 40 *City Road, London, E.C.* 2278, P.M.; 179, P.Z. October 1911.
- 3026 **Vincent**, Richard W. 321 *S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.* 392. May 1912.
- 3027 **Vogel**, C. 53 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.* 238. March 1902.
- 3028 **Vogeler**, Gustav Adolph Werner. 17 *Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.* 238, P.M., Sec. June 1903.
- 3029 **Vroom**, James, M.A. *St. Stephen, N.B., Canada*. **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand King**. June 1907.
- 3030 **Waddell**, John. *c/o Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Shanghai*. 1152, Dis.G.O., N. China; 1152, June 1908.
- 3031 **Wade**, Henry Logan. *Victoria Arcade Buildings, Auckland, New Zealand*. 689. March 1901.
- 3032 **Waite**, Arthur Edward. *Sidmouth Lodge, South Ealing, London, W.* 2430. March 1902.
- 3033 **Wakeford**, George William. *Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada*. **Past Grand Secretary, Past Deputy Grand Master, Prince Edward Island; Past Grand King, Nova Scotia**. March 1888.
- 3034 **Walden**, Robert Woolley, J.P., F.R.G.S. *Bella Vista, Upper Warlingham, Surrey*. 2882. March 1903.
- 3035 **Waldron**, Hubert J. T. K. 476 *Calle Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina*. 617. October 1913.
- 3036 \***Walker**, Alexander, J.P., F.S.I. *City Assessor, City Chambers, 219 George Street, Glasgow*. 873, P.M.; 122, P.Z. October 1901.
- 3037 **Walker**, Edward Maxwell. *Dead Letter Office, Winnipeg, Man., Canada*. **Past Grand Master**. June 1912.
- 3038 \***Walker**, Col. George Walton, V.D., J.P. *The Firs, Birmingham Road, West Bromwich*. Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Pr.G.Sc.E., Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). November 1904.
- 3039 **Walker**, William. 96 *Pinstone Street, Sheffield*. 1239, Sec.; 1239, A.So. October 1907.
- 3040 **Walker**, William Henry. 53 *Arbuthnot Road, New Cross, London, S.E.* 2272, P.M. January 1906.
- 3041 **Walker-Arnott**, Charles. 20 *Montalt Road, Woodford Green, Essex*. 1056, S.W. May 1909.
- 3042 **Wallbach**, Capt. David Augustus. *N. N. Regiment, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria*. 1056, P.M. November 1898.
- 3043 **Wallis**, Edwin A. *Sunnyside, Upper Lewes Road, Brighton*. 732, P.M., P.Pr.G.W. May 1911.
- 3044 **Wallis**, John George. 33 *Albion Street, Hull*. **Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). October 1906.
- 3045 **Wallis**, R. F. *Sarisbury House, Titchfield, Hants*. 2643, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Transvaal. May 1898.
- 3046 **Walsh**, Albert. *Brackley, Kenilworth, Cape Town, S. Africa*. P.Dis.G.W., S. Africa, E.Div. June 1887.
- 3047 **Walsh**, Charles Herbert. *North View, Guiseley, Yorkshire*. 1108, P.M. November 1912.

- 3048 **Walter**, Arthur Christopher. *Nethercliffe, Walton-on-Thames*. 2473, J.W.; 2120, P So. January 1910.
- 3049 **Ward**, Frank. *Finham Lodge, Stoneleigh, Kenilworth*. 254, S.D.; 254, O. March 1912.
- 3450 **Ward**, Frank W. *Kent Villa, Tavistock Road, Snaresbrook, Essex*. 2508, P.M., Sec., P.Pr.A.G.Sec.; 2182, P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.). June 1907.
- 3051 **Ward**, John Sebastian Marlow, B.A., F.R.Hist.S. 859; 859. March 1907.
- 3052 **Warliker**, Lieut.-Col. Damodar, I.M.S. *Warley House, Woodstock Avenue, Golder's Green, London, N.W.* P.M. October 1896.
- 3053 **Warne**, George William. 190 *High Street, Homerton, London, N.E.* 65. May 1907.
- 3054 **Warne**, Henry. *Ferndale, West Parade, Norwich*. 1500, P.M., P.Pr.G.R.; 807, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. March 1907.
- 3055 **Warneford-Thomson**, Hugh Robert. *English Club, 478 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina*. 327, 617; 617. November 1909.
- 3056 **Warren**, Herbert George. *Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.* 1719. June 1904.
- 3057 **Warren**, James Syer. *Brook Street, Neston, Chester*. 979, P.M.; 321, P.Z. January 1894.
- 3058 **Warren**, John Willing. *Hamilton, Waikato, New Zealand*. Rep.G.L. Florida, **Past Grand Deacon, New Zealand**. January 1908.
- 3059 **Warrington**, Thomas. *Vauvaton Maison, All Saints' Avenue, Margate*. 619, P.M., 2262, W.M.; 619. October 1907.
- 3030 **Warvelle**, George W. 1901 *Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* P.M.; **Grand Secretary** (R.A.). March 1894.
- 3061 **Warwick**, William Arthur. *Balderton Hall, Newark*. 3441. January 1914.
- 3062 **Washbourn**, T. A., jun. *Bell Lane, Gloucester*. 839, P.M.; 839, P.Z., Pr.G.Sc.N. June 1900.
- 3063 **Washington**, Thomas Lowndes. *Marsa, Malta*. Dep.Dis.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon**; 515, P.Z., Dis.G.H. March 1900.
- 3064 **Waterlow**, Paul Langbourne. *Fuzze Freese, Bembridge, I.W.* 2545, P.M. May 1902.
- 3065 **Waters**, A. F. *Union House, Wordsley, near Stourbridge*. 121. June 1912.
- 3036 **Watson**, Lieut. Edward Clifford. *H.M.S. Africa, 3rd Battle Squadron, Home Fleet, c/o General Post Office, London, E.C.* 2612; 1629. May 1909.
- 3067 **Watson**, Edward Wilkie. 23 *Caroline Street, Wellington, New Zealand*. 156 (N.Z.C.), Stew. May 1911.
- 3068 **Watson**, Harold Bernard. 2096. June 1905.
- 3069 **Watson**, James Colvin. *Dominion Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff*. 1712, 1754; 1754, A So. October 1909.
- 3070 \***Watson**, James Procter, J.P. *Garth Marr, Castle Carrcock, Cumberland, and 1 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, India*. 944, 3189, P.M. May 1897.
- 3071 **Watson**, John. 11 *Faraday Road, Acton, London, W.* 1839. October 1907.
- 3072 **Watson**, Reginald Cyrus. 30 *Bedford Row, London, W.C.* 2427. March 1902.
- 3073 **Watson**, William. *St. Mary's House, Ross, Herefordshire*. 120, 338, P.M., Pr.G.Pt. June 1911.
- 3074 **Watts**, Charles John. 49 *Hornsey Rise Gardens, London, N.* 1491, I.G. March 1908.
- 3075 **Watts**, Edward Henry. *Westgate Hotel, Newport, Mon.* 683, 1607; 179. October 1914.
- 3076 **Watts**, Joshua Dawson. 1237. January 1907.
- 3077 **Wavell**, George H. 20 *Versailles Road, Anerley, London, S.E.* 862, P.M., Sec., L.R.; 862, Sc.E. January 1906.
- 3078 **Way**, Sir Samuel James, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Chief Justice. *Freemasons' Hall, Flinders Street, Adelaide, South Australia*. Rep.G.L. England, **Grand Master; Grand Z., South Australia**. January 1891.
- 3079 **Weare**, Reginald V. *Bromley Villa, Terminus Road, Chichester*. 38. October 1910.
- 3080 **Weatherilt**, Henry Charles. *Palapye Road, British Bechuanaland*. 1417. Oct. 1889.
- 3081 **Weatherby**, Arthur Andrew Henry Wynne. *Christian Street, Kimberley, S. Africa*. 1574, P.M., Dis.G.Treas., S. Africa, C.Div. March 1905.
- 3082 **Weaver**, Alfred Ernest Remmett, M.D. 6 *South Street, Yeovil*. 329. May 1914.
- 3083 **Webb**, Percy Conrade. 6 *Crescent Road, Crouch End, London, N.* 2580, P.M. January 1911.
- 3084 **Webb**, Reginald Acheson, P.A.S.I. Box 166, *Lagos, Nigeria*. 3538, 3065, J.W.; 3065. Oct. 1914.
- 3085 **Webb**, W. Howard. 17 *High Street, Kingston-on-Thames*. 1973. June 1905.
- 3086 **Webb**, William. 24 *Woodstock Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 1310. October 1907.
- 3087 **Weber**, Ervin G. *Klaus Groth Strasse 13, Lubeck, Germany*. 269 (Mich.); 4 (Wis.). May 1911
- 3088 **Webster**, W. Rains. *World's Buildings, White Lion Street, Bishopsgate, London, E.* 2663, P.M. Treas. January 1906.

- 3089 **Weeden**, Sydney A. 135 *Green Lanes, Clissold Park, London, N.* 2956. March 1900.
- 3090 **Wegg**, William Henry Jervis. 15 *Herford Street, London, W.* 176, P.M., L.R. October 1911.
- 3091 **Weir**, John. *Dunbritton, Malford Grove, South Woodford, London, N.E.* 1693. March 1907.
- 3092 \***Welby**, Davis, A.A.I. 3 *Park Parade, Harrogate.* 2692; 40. January 1911.
- 3093 **Welch**, Frederick John. *Christ Church School, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 2157. January 1907.
- 3094 **Weldhen**, Willie. 151 *Church Street, Paddington Green, London, W.* 2847, 3171, P.M. November 1908.
- 3095 **Wellcome**, Henry Solomon. *Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.* 3, P.M. January 1904.
- 3096 **Weller-Poley**, Thomas. *West Broyle, Chichester.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** October 1906.
- 3097 **Wells**, Charles, M.D. *Lamesley House, High Town Road, Maidenhead, Berks.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1895.
- 3098 **Wells**, Charles Frederick. *Suffolk Terrace, Hornsea, near Hull.* 1511, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B., N. & E. Yorks. January 1911.
- 3099 **Wells**, Lieut. William Thomas James. *King's Dragoon Guards, Lucknow, India.* 563, P.M.; 563, P.Z. March 1913.
- 3100 **Wellstood**, Frederick Christian, M.A. *Shakespeare's Birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon.* 2133. May 1914.
- 3101 **Welsford**, William Oakley. 19-21 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* **Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** October 1900.
- 3102 \***Welsh**, William Henry. *Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire.* 2188. June 1899.
- 3103 **Wemyss**, John. *Neepawa, Man., Canada.* **Deputy Grand Master.** May 1901.
- 3104 **Wendelaar**, W. C. *Nieuwe Uitleg 22, The Hague, Holland.* Hiram Abiff. January 1910.
- 3105 **Weston**, Rev. Cecil Edward, M.A. *Pension R  thlig, Urbanstrasse 31a, Stuttgart, Germany.* 442 (E.C.). October 1908.
- 3106 **Weston**, Fred. 15 *Crofton Park, Yeovil.* 1637, P.M., P.Pr.G.O.; 329, P.Z. January 1914.
- 3107 **Westwood**, William F. T. *May Court, Alexandra Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, Surrey.* 1790, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; 1790, P.Z., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). January 1904.
- 3108 **Wetherell**, Charles, F.C.I.S. 5 *Clifton Road, Littlehampton.* 3040. May 1905.
- 3109 **Whadcoat**, John Henry, J.P., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.S.A., F.C.A. *Drumstincholl, Dalkeattie, N.B.* **Past Grand Deacon, England.** March 1894.
- 3110 **Wheeler**, Stanley James. 1 *Yaesucho Itchome, Kojimachi Ku, Tokio, Japan.* 2015, D.C., P.Dis.G.S.B.; 1092. May 1912.
- 3111 **Whewell**, Major Arthur. 60 *Moynes Road, Palmerston Park, Dublin.* XXV.; XXV. March 1912.
- 3112 **Whiley**, Edwin. Box 25, *Zeerust, Transvaal.* 1146, P.M., P.Dis.G.D. October 1893.
- 3113 **Whitaker**, Lucas. *The Doone, Wetherby Road, Roundhay, Leeds.* 3047, P.M.; 306, H. March 1914.
- 3114 **Whitaker**, Walter S. 229 *Barry Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** March 1898.
- 3115 **Whitaker**, William Martin, A.M., K.C., Barrister at-Law. 9 *Herbert Place, Dublin.* 620, P.M., Rep.G.L. Louisiana; **Captain of Blue Vail.** June 1912.
- 3116 **White**, Harry French. *Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* 51, P.M.; 5, P.H.P. May 1908.
- 3117 **White**, Dr. Henry Francis La Touche. *Caxton, Cambs.* 2883, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., Northants. & Hunts.; 442, H. May 1908.
- 3118 **White**, Henry Pearson. 34 *New Bridge Street, London, E.C.* 1541, P.M., L.R.; 1901. Jan. 1905.
- 3119 **White**, John. 28 *Budge Row, Cannon Street, London, E.C.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** June 1898.
- 3120 **White**, Joseph Walwyn. *Strathdene, Woolton, near Liverpool.* 1908, P.M. June 1894.
- 3121 **White**, Patrick Kingston. 2 *Melrose, Ranelagh Road, Dublin.* 25; 25. May 1911.
- 3122 **White**, Theodore Henry, B.A. *Beaconsfield House, Reading.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** March 1911.
- 3123 **White**, Thomas Edwin Spragge. *Killing Valley Tea Co., Nakhola Post Office, Assam, India.* 3419. June 1914.
- 3124 **White**, Thomas Jeston. 33 *Burns Street, Edgware Road, London, N.W.* 860, P.M., L.R.; 860, P.Z. May 1898.

- 3125 **White**, Thomas Killingworth. *Tynedale Terrace, Long Benton, Northumberland.* 24, P.M., P.Pr.A.G.Sec.; 24. October 1912.
- 3126 **White**, Walter Michael. 18 *Edward Road, Canterbury.* 1449; 31. January 1907.
- 3127 **White**, William John. *Cootehill, Co. Cavan.* 795, J.W.; 795, Captain of Host. June 1912.
- 3128 **Whited**, Jesse Meigs. 30 *Belvedere Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* 1, S.D.; 5. October 1913.
- 3129 **Whitehead**, A. H. *Hillside, Birr, King's County.* 163. May 1914.
- 3130 **Whitehead**, J. Fred. *Kilmany South Post Office, Gippsland, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.* 247 (I.C.), P.M.; 159 (I.C.). June 1895.
- 3131 **Whitehead**, Joseph T. 62 *Lucey Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.* 1441, P.M., 2184, Sec.; 2184, P.Z. May 1907.
- 3132 **Whiteley**, Percival Edgar Thomas. Box 1268, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2731. June 1910.
- 3133 **Whitley**, Edwin John. *Hill Brow, Penarth, Glamorganshire.* 471, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Mon.; 471, P.Z. October 1908.
- 3134 **Whitney**, Frank Irving. 826 *Dayton Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163; 45. June 1908.
- 3135 **Whitney**, Harry Edward. *Faribault, Minn., U.S.A.* 9, P.M. June 1908.
- 3136 **Whitney**, William John. *The Quadrant, St. Ives, Hunts.* 2684, P.M., P.Pr.G.Pt., Northants. & Hunts. March 1909.
- 3137 **Whittington**, George. *The Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds.* 1042, P.M., Pr.G.R., W.Yorks.; 1042, P.Z. May 1912.
- 3138 **Whitty**, Francis Bernard. 27 *Pilcher Gate, Nottingham.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). March 1911.
- 3139 **\*Whitwell**, James Richard. *District Asylum, Melton, Suffolk.* 2974. January 1912.
- 3140 **Whyman**, Herbert Francis, J.P. *Hill Crest, Maidstone Road, Chatham.* 20, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; 20, P.Z., P.Pr.A.G.So. May 1907.
- 3141 **Whyte**, William Henry. Box 3207, *Montreal, Que., Canada.* **Grand Secretary; Past Grand Principal, Grand Scribe E.** May 1909.
- 3142 **Wickert**, W. Box 459, *Bloemfontein, O.F.S., S. Africa.* 1022, J.W. October 1914.
- 3143 **Widdows**, George H. *Duffield, Derby.* 2425, S.D.; 2425, Stew. May 1911.
- 3144 **Wieselgren**, Ragnar. *Karlstad, Sweden.* Wärländska Provinsial-Logen. May 1914.
- 3145 **Wigginton**, Edward John Doherty. 40 *Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1820, P.M. March 1903.
- 3146 **Wightman**, Edwin Herbert. *Leys Avenue, Letchworth, Herts.* 1333, P.Pr.G.St.B., Warwickshire. June 1913.
- 3147 **Wightman**, Frederick Robert. *Norfolk House, Bungay, Suffolk.* 929, P.M. November 1909.
- 3148 **Wilbur**, Newell Lee, A.A.G.O. 509 *Butler Exchange, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* **Grand Musical Director** (Craft & R.A.). June 1889.
- 3149 **Wilcox**, Henry. *High Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.* P.Pr.G.D.; 573, P.Z. October 1907.
- 3150 **Wild**, Lewis. 21 *Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 813. January 1899.
- 3151 **Wilding**, Longworth. 32 *Castle Street, Shrewsbury.* 74, J.D.; 74, A.So. January 1908.
- 3152 **Wildy**, Commander Edmund, R.N.V.R. 6a *Montagu Mansions, Portman Square, London, W.* 2243, P.M., 2739, P.M.; 59, A.So., 3031. January 1909.
- 3153 **Wilke**, Georg. *Gr. Junkerstrasse 1, Magdeburg, Germany.* Zur Goldenen Krone. Nov. 1898.
- 3154 **Wilkes**, Martin Walker. 29 *Ranelagh Avenue, Fulham, London, S.W.* 1608, P.M. October 1909.
- 3155 **Wilkinson**, Charles David. *Hong Kong, China.* 1026. October 1908.
- 3156 **Wilkinson**, Cuthbert. 4 *Ashbrooke Crescent, Sunderland.* 1389, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 97, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. May 1908.
- 3157 **Wilkinson**, Francis James Robert. 50-52 *Southampton Row, London, W.C.* 11, P.M., 2741, P.M., L.R., 11, P.Z. June 1906.
- 3158 **Wilkinson**, Samuel Blaze. 69 *Billing Road, Northampton.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). Local Secretary for Northamptonshire & Huntingdonshire. November 1888.
- 3159 **Wilkinson**, Major William. *Albion Cottage, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.* 1121, P.M., Pr.G.R. March 1902.
- 3160 **Wilkinson-Pimbury**, Charles James. 60 *Marmora Road, Honor Oak, London, S.E.* 1997, P.M. 1260, P.Z. March 1887.
- 3161 **\*Wilks**, E. T., F.R.G.S. *Ashlyns, Watford, Herts.* 18, P.M., L.R. October 1896.
- 3162 **Williams**, Alexander. Box 95, *Dayton, Tex., U.S.A.* 119, P.M.; 33. November 1904.
- 3163 **Williams**, Rev. Edmund Nelson Goddard. *Tangmere Vicarage, Chichester.* 1724, P.M. November 1894.
- 3164 **Williams**, Edward Lloyd. *Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Northern Nigeria.* 1369. May 1904.



- 3165 **Williams**, Frederick John. 46 *Hopton Road, Streatham, London, S.W.* 2899. June 1905.
- 3166 **Williams**, George Blackstone. *Resident Magistrate's Office, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 1832. January 1892.
- 3167 **Williams**, George C. 7 *Hills Place, Oxford Circus, London, W.* 25, P.M.; 7. May 1907.
- 3168 **Williams**, Henry Montague. *Lee House, Dyke Road, Brighton.* 271, P.M.; 271, P.Z., P.Pr.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). May 1895.
- 3169 **Williams**, Herbert James. Box 8, *Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Grand Scribe E., New Zealand.** January 1908.
- 3170 **Williams**, Herbert Paul. 26 *Vanbrugh Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.* 2128, P.M. May 1909.
- 3171 **Williams**, James. *Emberton Lodge, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer; 1501, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N.** January 1889.
- 3172 **Williams**, Jestyn. *Brynderwen, Newport, Mon* 683. May 1906.
- 3173 **Williams**, Percy Edwin. *The Croft, Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, London, N.E.* 11. Nov. 1911.
- 3174 **Williams**, Richard Wheatley. 68 *Lombard Street, London, E.C.* 1321. June 1907.
- 3175 **Williams**, Stanley Victor. 23 *Loughborough Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* 1306. June 1912.
- 3176 \***Williamson**, Alexander Smart. 42c *Sagarimatsu, Nagasaki, Japan.* 1092, P.M., 710 (S.C.), P.Dis.G.W.; 1092. May 1910.
- 3177 **Williamson**, Douglas Edward. *York House, Royal Parade, Eastbourne.* 3069, S.W., 2676; 916. March 1908.
- 3178 **Williamson**, Capt. James Morrison. *Edenvale, Loughborough Road, Kirkcaldy, N.B.* 611. March 1906.
- 3179 **Williamson**, Malcolm. *Bank of England, London, E.C.* 263, S.D. October 1905.
- 3180 **Williamson**, Walter Lehman. *Lisbon, N.D., U.S.A.* **Grand Master; 7, P.H.P.** Oct. 1904.
- 3181 **Willis**, Fred. W. *Khopoli, G.I.P., Bombay, India* 1090 (S.C.), P.M. October 1911.
- 3182 **Willis**, Dr. William Frederick. *Kimbolton Road, Fielding, New Zealand.* 41 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 19 (N.Z.C.). November 1910.
- 3183 **Willman**, H. G. S. *O'Okiep, Namaqualand, S. Africa.* 2082, P.M., Treas., P.Dis.G.Pt., S. Africa, W.Div. June 1912.
- 3184 **Wilcox**, William Carl. 616 *Forest Street, Bellingham, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon; 12, P.H.P.** October 1894.
- 3185 **Wilmot**, Henry. *Leeming Bar, Bedale, Yorkshire.* 2610, P.M., P.Pr.G.S.B., N. & E. Yorks. June 1904.
- 3186 **Wilson**, Alexander. *Beechwood, Rubislaw Den South, Aberdeen.* **Provincial Grand Master; 155.** November 1888.
- 3187 **Wilson**, Charles Henry, J.P. 5 *Park Row, Leeds.* 306, P.M., P.Pr.G.D., W. Yorks; 306, P.Z. January 1906.
- 3188 **Wilson**, James Richard. *Union Street, Plymouth.* **Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** March 1900.
- 3189 **Wilson**, John Macfarlane. Box 282, *Durban, Natal.* 2623. May 1901.
- 3190 **Wilson**, John Strode. *Woolbrook, Coonoor, Nilgiris, S. India.* 260, P.M. October 1908.
- 3191 **Wilson**, Reginald William, M.R.C.S. *Croydon Infirmary, Mayday Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. November 1899.
- 3192 **Wilson**, Richard. *Westfield House, Armley, Leeds.* **Provincial Grand Master, West Yorkshire, Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1893.
- 3193 **Wilson**, Thomas. *Rossendale, Lymm, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.St.B. June 1907.
- 3194 **Wilson**, William Mortimer, M.A. *The Firs, Alfreton, Derbyshire.* 1028, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 1324, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J. May 1905.
- 3195 **Wilson**, William Murray, jun. *London & River Plate Bank, Ltd, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, I.G. October 1907.
- 3196 \***Winby**, Ivor Scott. 68 *Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 617; 617. October 1912.
- 3197 **Wing**, James Edward. *Bonnyrigg, Lawson Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M. May 1912.
- 3198 **Wing**, John Clifford. 43 *Downleaze, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.* 1135. May 1906.
- 3199 **Winkley**, George. *West Maitland, New South Wales.* 4 (N.S.W.C.), S.W.; 11 (N.S.W.C.). June 1910.
- 3200 **Winning**, John Gray. *Branzholme Knowe, Hawick, N.B.* 111, P.M.; 89, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.E., Roxburgh, Peebles & Selkirk. March 1898.
- 3201 **Winter**, Robert Pearson. *Hazelwood, Akenside Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 1427, Pr.G.R.; 2260. May 1914.

- 3202 **Winterflood**, Joseph. 22 *Alexandra Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* 9, J.W. May 1911.
- 3203 **Wise**, Arthur W. S. 11 *Iiamum Street, Fort, Bombay, India.* G.Sec., India (S.C.). January 1914.
- 3204 **Wiseman**, James Wilson. *c/o J. Wiseman & Sons, Ltd., Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* 1710, P.M., Dis.J.G.W., Auckland. January 1914.
- 3205 **Wise**, William C. *Byron House, Fleet Street, London, E.C.* **Grand Pursuivant; Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** May 1910.
- 3206 **Witcover**, Hyman Wallace. *Savannah, Ga., U.S.A.* 231, P.M.; 3, P.H.P. May 1908.
- 3207 **Witney**, Harold. 32 *Eatonville Road, Upper Tooting Park, London, S.W.* 3097, J.W. Nov. 1913.
- 3208 **Wolde**, Bernhard. Box 52, *Serembau, Negri Sembilan, Malay States.* 2656, P.M. October 1907.
- 3209 **Wolf**, Georg. 1072 (S.C.) October 1911.
- 3210 **Woife**, Edward H. *Rushville, Ind., U.S.A.* **Grand Inspector of Lodges.** March 1912.
- 3211 **Wolff**, Arno. 4 *Arndtstrasse 4ii, Wiesbaden, Germany.* Plato. May 1910.
- 3212 **Wolff**, Paul Ferdinand. *Marthastrasse 7, Berlin Lichterfelde, Germany.* Friedrich Leopold zum Friedensbund. March 1910.
- 3213 **Wolfskeil**, William Daniel. 225 *Broad Street, Elizabeth, N.J., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1898.
- 3214 **Wollheim**, E. 17 *Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.* 2488. November 1913.
- 3215 **Wolsey**, William Henry. 78a *Bedford Road, Clapham Road, London, S.W.* 1381, P.M., L.R.; 1381, P.Z. March 1906.
- 3216 **Wood**, Charles William. *c/o Parry, Murray & Co, 70 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.* 150, P.M., P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Madras. March 1911.
- 3217 **Wood**, Frank. 9 *Sun Street, Canterbury.* 1449, P.M. November 1907.
- 3218 **Wood**, Henry Thomas. 29 *Olice Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.* 3097. May 1912.
- 3219 **Wood**, Herbert, B.A. 6 *Clarinda Park, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.* Grand Master's. May 1911.
- 3220 **Wood**, James Rodney, jun. 61 *Court Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* Mount Horeb; Woburn. March 1914.
- 3221 **Wood**, John William. 10160 *119th Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.* 2929 (S.C.); 83. March 1906.
- 3222 **Wood**, R. E. J. *Ar tea Roa, Hanks & Queen Streets, Ashfield, New South Wales.* 97 (N.S.W.C.). October 1904.
- 3223 **Wood**, Robert Henry. *c/o Smith, Wood & Co, 3 & 4, Lime Street Square, London, E.C.* 44 (S.C.). March 1911.
- 3224 **Wood**, Thomas Megam. *Oak Lodge, Downview Road, W. Worthing.* 186, P.M., 2822, P.M., L.R. June 1907.
- 3225 **Woodcock**, T. J. *Westgate, Guisborough, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Pt., N. & E. Yorks.; 543, P.Z., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.), N. & E. Yorks. March 1902.
- 3226 **Woodhead**, Harper. 34-38 *Provost Street, London, N.* 2840, S.W. June 1911.
- 3227 **Woodhead**, Thomas Mansley. *Fairfield, Baildon, Yorkshire.* 2669, P.Pr.G.W., W. Yorks; 600. October 1901.
- 3228 **Woodhouse**, Prof. F. Randall. *Savage Club, 6 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London, W.C.* 6 (I.C.), J.W.; XXI (I.C.). May 1912.
- 3229 **Woodland**, Lieut. Alton Richard. *The Barracks, Shrewsbury.* 3229, P.M.; 262. January 1908.
- 3230 **Woodley**, George Latimer. 127 *Mostyn Street, Llandudno, N. Wales.* 755, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., N. Wales; 606, P.Z., P.Pr.G.P., N. Wales. May 1910.
- 3231 **Woodman**, Herbert Musgrave. 58 *Boundary Road, Chatham.* 3252. November 1908.
- 3232 **Woodman**, Dr. William J. *Assistant Medical Officer, Belize, British Honduras.* 1174, P.M. March 1906.
- 3233 **Woods**, Lieut.-Col. Albert Edward. *Inspector-General of Police, Shillong, Assam, India.* 2866. January 1914.
- 3234 **Woods**, Herbert. *Polefield, Stockton Heath, near Warrington.* 148; 148, Treas. Local Secretary for West Lancashire. October 1906.
- 3235 **Woods**, William A. G. 8 *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.* 2456, P.M. Jan. 1913.
- 3236 **Woods**, William Fountain. 18 *St. Loo Mansions, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 858, P.M., L.R.; 92, P.Z. October 1900.
- 3237 **Woodside**, Nevin G. *c/o H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 318. January 1899.
- 3238 **Woodthorpe**, John William, F.C.A. 43 *Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells.* 4, P.M., 1679, P.M., 3162, P.M., L.R., P.G.Stew.; 4, P.Z. January 1895.
- 3239 **Woodward**, Alphonse Marie Tracey. 11 *Fath Street, London Road, London, S.E.* 1092; 1092. October 1911.
- 3240 **Woodward**, Edward R. 61 *Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.* 213, P.M., 2625, P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Norfolk. June 1909.

- 3241 **Woollen**, T. H., M.I.M.E. 56 *St. Mark's Road, N. Kensington, London, W.* **Past Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1901.
- 3242 **Woolley**, Victor James, M.A. 15 *Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.* 859; 859. October 1906.
- 3243 **Wormal**, George. 19 *Greengate Street, Stafford.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. June 1895.
- 3244 **Worsfold**, James, F.C.I.S. *Glengale, Romford, Essex.* 3046. March 1907.
- 3245 **Wrede**, Dr. jur. Richard. *Hermannstrasse 11, Südende, Berlin, Germany.* Am Berge der Schönheit, Or. March 1912.
- 3246 **Wrench**, John Robert. *Childers, Queensland.* 2573, P.M., Sec. October 1898.
- 3247 **Wright**, Albert P. *Mancayan Post Office, Mountain Province, P.I.* 342. October 1912.
- 3248 **Wright**, Rev. Charles Edward Leigh, B.A. *Eamont Dale, Julian Road, Folkestone.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1889.
- 3249 **Wright**, Francis William. 4 *Rocky Hill Terrace, Maidstone, Kent.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). May 1891.
- 3250 **Wright**, Frederick. 323 *Seven Sisters Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). January 1906.
- 3251 **Wright**, Joseph Pretty. Box 546, *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 7; 98. March 1905.
- 3252 **Wright**, Olin S., A.M., M.D. *Plant City, Fla., U.S.A.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; **Past Grand High Priest.** June 1900.
- 3253 **Wyatt**, Oliver Newman, F.S.I. 10 *West Pallant, Chichester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. Jan 1893.
- 3254 **\*Wyatt**, Rev. Vitruvius Partridge. *Pallion, East Molesey, Surrey.* **Past Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Sojourner.** May 1895.
- 3255 **Wyndham-Quin**, Major Charles Frederick Talbot. *Wandle House, Mitcham, Surrey.* 3245. May 1909.
- 3256 **\*Wynter**, Andrew Ellis, M.D. 17 *Eastfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire.* 1139; 180. January 1898.
- 3257 **Yeo**, William. *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* **Grand Tyler; Grand Janitor.** January 1911.
- 3258 **York**, Francis Colin. 617. October 1890.
- 3259 **Yorke**, Rev. Harry Walter. *Laverstoke Rectory, Whitchurch, Hants.* 1373, P.Pr.G.Ch., Jersey. October 1904.
- 3260 **Yorston**, John C. 1024 *Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa, U.S.A.* 610. October 1904.
- 3261 **Young**, Ernest Benjamin. 11 *Tankerville Road, Streatham Common, London, S W.* 1227; 1227. March 1909.
- 3262 **Young**, F. E. 1147-8 *Lencke Annexe, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, York Grand Lodge of Mexico.** May 1908.
- 3263 **Young**, George Lewis. *Birkenhead Wharf Co., Ltd., Port Adelaide, South Australia.* 2 (S.A.C.), P.M.; 2 (S.A.C.), P.Z. May 1889.
- 3264 **Young**, Henry James. 28 *Methuen Park, Muswell Hill, London, N.* 183. March 1906.
- 3265 **Young**, James. *Princes Dock, Belfast.* P.Pr.G.W., Antrim. January 1904.
- 3266 **Young**, James Augustus. 401 *Third Avenue, New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 9, P.M. Oct. 1903.
- 3267 **Young**, James Charles Kirsop. *c/o Station Master, South African Railways, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 447; 323. November 1909.
- 3268 **Youngman**, Charles H. 63 *High Street, Saffron Walden, Essex.* 305, P.M., P.Pr.G.O., Suffolk; 305, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., Suffolk. November 1898.
- 3269 **Zabban**, Julius C. 6 *Arthur Street East, London, E.C.* 2551, P.M. May 1910.
- 3270 **Zanchi**, Ventura Blayner Murray. 20 *St. George's Square, London, N.W.* 91, P.M., P.G.Stew.; 176, P.Z. January 1906.
- 3271 **Zollner**, Edgar Herbert. *Bunbury, Western Australia.* 70 (W.A.C.), S.W. November 1907.

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

*Members admitted on the 7th November, 1914.*

- 3272 **Allen**, Alfred, jun. 41 Woodland Road, Northfield, Worcestershire. 2654, 3391, P.Pr.G.W.; 2034.  
 3273 **Audley**, Robert. Windycote, Longsdon, Stoke-on-Trent. 2214, 2706, P.Pr.G.D.; 418, 98, P.Pr.G.J.  
 3274 **Barry**, John W. Cedar Rapids, Ia., U.S.A.  
 3275 **Bernhard**, John H. Denegre Building, New Orleans, La., U.S.A. 2102.  
 3276 **Burrows**, Sidney Edward. 1 Arnold Gardens, Palmer's Green, London, N. 2087.  
 3277 **Derry**, John Kingston. Post Office, Meadows, O.F.S., S. Africa. Pr.G.Stew. (D.C.).  
 3278 **Hall**, Henry Layton. Elmwood, Harlesden, London, N.W. 2705, D.C., 3111, P.M.; 2705, P.Z.  
 3279 **Halley**, James Mitchell White, F.R.I.B.A. The Slip, Midway Close, Golders Green, London, N.W. 3051.  
 3280 **Jacobs**, S. 110 Strand, London, W.C. 1614.  
 3281 **Lancaster**, Stephen Handel. 17 Melville Street, Falkirk, N.B. 588; 210.  
 3282 **Lucie-Smith**, Evan Francis. Nicosia, Cyprus. 3135, P.M.  
 3283 **Middleton**, Lieut. William Joseph. 189 Lygon Street, E. Brunswick, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. 52 (V.C.).  
 3284 **Newton**, J. F. Cedar Rapids, Ia., U.S.A.  
 3285 **O'Grady**, Rev. Carew James Standish, B.A. 11 Needwood Street, Burton-on-Trent. 131 (I.C.), P.M.; 131 (I.C.), P.K.  
 3286 **Schoonover**, George L. Anamosa, Ia., U.S.A.  
 3287 **Scott**, Walter. 25 College Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 3451, S.W., 3722, Sec.





## LOCAL SECRETARIES.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Bournemouth	Christopher Pearce	73, Commercial Road.
Edinburgh	Alfred A. A. Murray	20, Warriston Crescent.
Inverness	A. F. Mackenzie	15, Union Street.
Lancashire, East	R. H. Baxter	97, Milnrow Road, Rochdale.
„ North	J. R. Nuttall	13, Thornfield, Lancaster.
„ West	Herbert Woods	Polefield, Stockton Heath, near Warrington.
Middlesex & North London	F. W. Levander	30, North Villas, Camden Square, London, N.W.
Northamptonshire & Hunting- donshire	S. B. Wilkinson	69, Billing Road, Northampton.
Northumberland	Cornwell Smith	57, Manor House Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Oxfordshire & Gloucestershire	E. Conder	The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire.
Staffordshire	Frank Hughes	Handsworth.
Warwickshire	Arthur W. Adams	Holmleigh, Westley Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham.
Worcestershire	W. S. Devey	43, George Road, Erdington, Birmingham.
Yorkshire, North & East Ridings	Geo. L. Shackles	Wickersley, Brough, E. Yorks.
„ West Riding	J. Banks Fearnley	Red Beck House, Shipley.
„ Leeds	J. Elston Cawthorn	Elmete House, Sherburn-in-Elmet, South Milford.
„ Sheffield	J. Binney	45, Bank Street.

### EUROPE.

Bavaria	E. Adrianyi-Pontet	c/o Schuckert and Co., Electrical Works, Landgrabenstrasse, Nuremberg.
Denmark	William Malling	Højbroplads 5, Copenhagen, K.
Holland	J. C. G. Grasé	65, Fr. v. Mierisstraat, Amsterdam.
Hungary	L. A. de Malczovich	Belügyministerium, Budapest.
Malta	J. W. Starkey	Gas Office, Valetta.

### ASIA.

Cyprus	H. Cope	Masonic Rooms, Limassol.
India, Bengal	C. F. Hooper	c/o Thacker, Spink, & Co., 5 Government Place, Calcutta.
„ Bombay, Madras, United Provinces & Oudh	A. L. Vibert	Bank of Madras, Madras.
„ Punjab	Capt. W. B. Dunlop	S. & T. Corps, Ambala.
Japan	A. R. Catto	Box 296, Yokohama.
Siam	John R. C. Lyons	Ministry of Justice, Bangkok.
Singapore	Frederick Apps	26, Raffles Place.

**AFRICA.**

Bloemfontein	W. S. Mannion	Box 261.
Egypt	H. K. Baynes	Box 304, Cairo.
Kimberley	Alfred W. Adams	3, Cricket Street.
Natal	W. H. Bennett	The Eyrie, Hilton Road.
Rhoderia, Mashonaland	S. R. Garrard	Brundish House, Sinoia.
„ Matabeleland	E. A. Uttley	Box 48, Bulawayo.
South Africa, E. Division	H. Squire Smith	Box 9, King William's Town.
„ „ W. Division	W. H. Tiffany	Box 387, Cape Town.
Soudan	H. P. Hewins	Central Economic Board, Khartoum.
Transvaal, Johannesburg	T. L. Pryce	Box 247, Johannesburg.
„ Pretoria	G. H. Bindon	Box 226, Pretoria.

**CANADA.**

Alberta	G. Macdonald, M.D.	Calgary.
British Columbia	Dr. W. A. De Wolf Smith	Pafracts Dael, New Westminster.
Manitoba	R. S. Thornton, M.B.	Deloraine.
Newfoundland	W. J. Edgar	Box 1201, St. John's.
Ontario	Henry T. Smith	204, Montrose Avenue, Toronto.
Saskatchewan	F. S. Proctor	Cupar.

**U.S.A.**

Georgia	W. F. Bowe	541, Broad Street, Augusta.
Indiana	C. Mayer	29, W. Washington Street, Indianapolis.
Louisiana	R. Lambert	Room 21, Masonic Temple, New Orleans.
Michigan	A. G. Pitts	551-4, Equity Building, Detroit.
Minnesota	Dr. J. W. Chamberlin	220, Lowry Arcade, St. Peter Street, St. Paul.
New Jersey	H. E. Deats	Flemington.
New York	J. C. Clinck	85, Argyle Road, Brooklyn.
Rhode Island	William H. Scott	357, Westminster Street, Providence.
South Dakota	L. G. Levoy	Webster.
Washington	R. A. Gove, M.D.	1156, Pacific Avenue, Tacoma.

**CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.**

Argentina, Buenos Aires	E. Danvers	427, Bartolomé Mitre.
„ Rosario de Santa Fé	F. C. Marty	Casilla 32.
Costa Rica	A. G. M. Gillott	Box 385, San José.

**WEST INDIES.**

Jamaica	G. R. D. Rust	Post Office, Kingston.
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**AUSTRALASIA.**

New South Wales	T. L. Rowbotham	Masonic Club, 218, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand, Auckland	C. H. Jenkins	107, Albert Street
„ „ Christchurch	S. C. Bingham	27, Gracefield Street.
„ „ Otago	Rev. W. Ronaldson	680, Castle Street, Dunedin.
„ „ Southland	J. Macgregor	Box 230, Invercargill.
„ „ Wanganui	Peter Lewis	81, Keith Street.
„ „ Wellington	G. Robertson	Wellington.
Queensland, Croydon	T. Bennion	Ophir Cottage.
South Australia	Fred. Johns	Houghton Lodge, Rose Park, Adelaide.
Victoria	Herbert M. Knight	406, Collins Street, Melbourne.



## DECEASED.

<u>Allen, George</u>	Late of	Balham, S.W.	3rd April, 1914.
<u>Amphlett, George Thomas</u>	„	Cape Town	27th February, 1914.
<u>Baily, James Thomas Herbert</u>	„	London	19th November, 1914.
<u>Ball, William Thomas</u>	„	Beckenham	July, 1914.
<u>Benzecry, Raphael</u>	„	Bayswater, W.	19th March, 1914.
<u>Borlase, William Rawson</u>	„	Wanganui, New Zealand	9th June, 1913.
<u>Brandon, James Augustine</u>	„	Bombay	March, 1914.
<u>Carpenter, Arthur</u>	„	Staines	12th February, 1914.
<u>Caster, George Coborn</u>	„	Peterborough	12th January, 1914.
<u>Collins, Howard J.</u>	„	Birmingham	17th October, 1914.
<u>Davey, Rev. Chancellor Henry</u> Mahoney	„	Chichester.	
<u>Davies, John William</u>	„	Rockford, Essex.	
<u>Day, Robert, F.S.A.,</u> V.P.R.S.A., J.P.	„	Cork	10th July, 1914.
<u>Ellis, Col. Richard Sidney</u>	„	London	2nd December, 1914.
<u>Foreman, Robert P.</u>	„	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	September, 1914.
<u>Frost, Fred. Cornish, F.S.A.</u>	„	Teignmouth	May, 1914.
<u>Ginsburg, Dr. Christian David</u>	„	Palmer's Green, N.	7th March, 1914.
<u>Greenwood, Charles</u>	„	Halifax	18th December, 1914.
<u>Halford, Major Fredk. Benjamin</u>	„	West Hampstead, N.W.	15th October, 1914.
<u>Hobbs, Hugh Marcus</u>	„	London	March, 1913.
<u>Hodson, James</u>	„	Robertsbridge	17th January, 1914.
<u>Hopkins, A. Bassett</u>	„	Clapham, S.W.	9th July, 1914.
<u>King, Horatio Alfred, M.P.S.</u>	„	Norwich.	
<u>Lawrence, Rev. John Thos., M.A.</u>	„	Accrington	7th October, 1914.
<u>McCord, Dr. Eugene Woodworth</u>	„	St. Paul, Minnesota	21st December, 1913.
<u>Maidment, Frank</u>	„	Kew, Victoria	15th January, 1914.
<u>Matier, Charles Fitzgerald</u>	„	London	24th February, 1914.
<u>Millar, George W.</u>	„	New York	28th March, 1914.
<u>Morris, Spencer William</u>	„	Streatham Hill, S.W.	2nd December, 1914.
<u>Norton, James Stephen</u>	„	Hereford	12th March, 1914.
<u>Pearse, Dr. T. Frederick</u>	„	Calcutta	14th April, 1914.
<u>Penney, Reuben Henry</u>	„	Sheerness	29th March, 1914.
<u>Pinckard, George Josiah</u>	„	New Orleans, Louisiana	9th February, 1914.
<u>Pulvermann, Martin</u>	„	Forest Hill, S.E.	November, 1910.
<u>Reid, Lieut. George Samuel</u> Burlington	„	Rocklands, Cape Colony	July, 1914.
<u>Rowbotham, Thomas</u>	„	Sheffield	13th October, 1914.
<u>Russell, Douglas Ebor Nicol</u>	„	Southend-on-Sea	23rd December, 1914.
<u>Saul, John Bramish</u>	„	Montreal	14th June, 1914.
<u>Saunders, David William Albau</u>	„	Swansea	22nd July, 1914.
<u>Saunders, Sibert</u>	„	Streatham Hill, S.W.	5th June, 1914.
<u>Schoales, J. R. D.</u>	„	Liverpool	October, 1914.
<u>Sudlow, Robert Clay</u>	„	London	17th February, 1914.
<u>Tucker, Ambrose</u>	„	Salisbury	27th July, 1914.
<u>Watson, Charles Henry</u>	„	Streatham, S.W.	23rd August, 1914.
<u>Wiberg, John Engelbert</u>	„	London	18th March, 1914.
<u>Witthaus, Julius Adolph</u>	„	London.	

# DIRECTORY.

*The figures refer to the enumeration in the main Lists.*

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

**Bedfordshire.** Bedford, 414, 418, 988, 1249, 2342, 2982; Biggleswade, 2990; Kempston, 2832; Luton, 334, 934, 1176; Milton Ernest, 340.

**Berkshire.** Abingdon, 2143, 2675; Aldermaston, 1765; Bray, 1408; Burghfield Common, 1361; Cholesey, 1494; Cookham Dean, 34; Maidenhead, 3097; Newbury, 1481; Reading, 273, 1284, 3122; Sunninghill, 2309.

**Bristol.** 865, 1129, 1902, 2553, 2568, 2635, 2926, 2964, 3198.

**Buckinghamshire.** Amersham, 1246; Aylesbury, 1114, 2668; Chenies, 1982; Emberton, 3171; Hawridge, 1559; High Wycombe, 1350; Loudwater, 1095; Slough, 592.

**Cambridgeshire.** Babraham, 1627; Cambridge, 116, 615, 941, 1143, 1144, 1295, 1392, 1519, 1524, 1531, 2210, 2216, 2288, 2578, 2686; Caxton, 3117; Ely, 186, 335; Great Shelford, 2183; Prickwillow, 1137; Stretham, 2827; Wisbech, 113, 897.

**Channel Islands.** Guernsey, 292, 1849; Jersey, 118, 1299, 1851.

**Cheshire.** Alderley Edge, 961; Birkenhead, 1d, 173, 607, 2169; Chester, 893, 1506, 1573, 2112, 2333, 2495; Hale, 2954; Knutsford, 484; Lymm, 3193; Malpas, 542; Marple, 2927; Neston, 3057; Sale, 562; Stockport, 577, 2434.

**Cornwall.** Cambourne, 144; Falmouth, 68; Hayle, 93, 2325; Liskeard, 96; Penzance, 71, 800, 1835, 2394; Poughill, 1870; St. Columb, 1930; St. Ives, 2457; Truro, 744.

**Cumberland.** Brampton, 368; Castle Carrock, 3070; Ponsonby, 965; Whitehaven, 1166.

**Derbyshire.** Alfreton, 3194; Buxton, 599; Chesterfield, 1507; Derby, 79, 420, 1858, 2949; Dore, 323, 361, 1050, 2661; Duffield, 2300, 3143; Long Eaton, 560, 1303, 2215; Melbourne, 2531; Ripley, 136; Sheepbridge, 2372; Whittington, 1195.

**Devonshire.** Alphington, 2382; Barnstaple, 2194, 2393; Bideford, 266, 2781; Buckfastleigh, 2056; Colyton, 1377; Crapstone, 499; Crediton, 2228; Devonport, 909; Dolton, 1130; East Stonehouse, 2548; Exeter, 64, 793, 810, 1325, 1563, 1972, 2006, 2310; Exmouth, 2588; Ilfracombe, 764, 1763, 2681; Mortehoe, 2792; Northlew, 630; Paignton, 1631; Plymouth, 1298, 1779, 2258, 3188; Plympton, 2225; Tiverton, 1081; Torquay, 137, 1343, 2266, 2898; Torrington, 1035.

**Dorsetshire.** Blandford, 2992; Broadstone, 596; Charminster, 1e, Evershot, 457; Marnhull, 1487; Parkstone, 935, 2334, 2678, 2985; Portland, 925; Sherborne, 498, 1253, 2659; Weymouth, 554, 864.

**Durham.** Birtley, 1680; Bishop Auckland, 3159; Darlington, 436, 2415; Durham, 2368, 2935; Eaglescliffe, 1256; Ebchester, 1270; Gateshead, 65, 1490, 2295; Heworth, 1426; Morton Tilmouth, 2862; South Shields, 1017, 1170, 2152, 2860; Stanley, 2510; Stockton-on-Tees, 343, 767, 2157, 2306; Sunderland, 403, 565, 1859, 2097, 2133, 2362, 2541, 3156; West Hartlepool, 1715, 2001, 2953; Whickham, 2932; Wolsingham, 1790.

**Essex.** Berden, 1597; Brentwood, 908; Chelmsford, 2319; Colchester, 2445; Dovercourt, 757; Epping, 746; Goodmayes, 1447; Great Bardfield, 1820; Harold Wood, 1934; Hutton, 2277; Ilford, 802, 1072, 1669, 2062; Latchingdon, 1580, 2202; Leigh-on-Sea, 2453, 2875, 2899; Maldon, 2263; Romford, 1122, 1412, 2581, 3244; Saffron Walden, 2230, 3268; Salcott Virley, 912; Snarebrook, 1240, 3050; Southend-on-Sea, 1548, 2591; Upminster, 2779; Westcliff-on-Sea, 449, 1365, 2910; Woodford Green, 1717, 2055, 3041.

**Gloucestershire.** Cheltenham, 2281, 3011; Chipping Campden, 3102; Clifton, 1005, 1482, 1608; Fishponds, 1148; Gloucester, 661, 1667, 1829, 1853, 2856, 3062; Huntley, 559; Newent, 14, 1515; Saltford, 2556; Stonehouse, 2625; Westbury-on-Trym, 3256.

**Hampshire.** Aldershot, 321, 1075; Basingstoke, 2959; Bishop's Waltham, 355; Bournemouth, 75, 164, 265, 490, 665, 750, 1062, 1064, 1134, 1450, 1837, 2090, 2324, 2925; Boscombe, 162, 1639; Gosport, 1821, 2968; Hartley Wintney, 1500; Havant, 112, 2107; Landport, 158; Lymington, 2223; Milford-on-Sea, 2450; Overton, 874; Petersfield, 2855; Portsmouth, 356, 443, 1356, 1919; Southampton, 517, 558, 872; Southsea, 662, 1233, 1271, 2379, 3019; Titchfield, 3045; Upham, 1644; Whitechurch, 3259; Winchester, 1453.

**Herefordshire.** Hereford, 892, 2542, 2642; Ross, 1901, 3073; Weston-under-Penyard, 2760.

**Hertfordshire.** Barnet, 1534; Halton, 1588; Harpenden, 609; Hatfield, 888; Hemel Hempstead, 1402; King's Langley, 1599; Letchworth, 3146; New Barnet, 734; St. Albans, 948, 995, 1181, 2077; Sawbridge-worth, 2289; Watford, 771, 1856, 3161.

**Huntingdonshire.** Ramsey, 2750; St. Ives, 1423, 3136; Warboys, 2662.

**Isle of Man.**

**Isle of Wight.** Bembridge, 3064; Binstead, 1214; Ryde, 643, 2265; Shanklin, 153; Ventnor, 98.

**Kent.** Beckenham, 1472, 1521, 1654, 1811, 1923, 2270, 2928; Belvedere, 494; Bexley, 1406, 1615; Bexley Heath, 2471; Birchington, 1725; Broadstairs, 1388; Bromley, 833, 843, 1173, 1260, 1671, 2920, 3145; Canterbury, 1a, 63, 348, 1138, 2397, 3126, 3217; Chatham, 196, 3140, 3231; Chevening, 2352; Chislehurst, 191, 3242; Detling, 16; Dover, 3012; Farnborough, 1391; Faversham, 72, 1287; Folkestone, 3248; Gravesend, 478, 1943; Harrietsham, 839; Herne Bay, 548, 2298; Maidstone, 3249; Marden, 2015; Margate, 3059; Milstead, 322; North Cray, 1348; Pembury, 1239, 2958; Sevenoaks, 460; Shortlands, 2017; Sidcup, 649, 1840, 2890; Tunbridge Wells, 267, 3238; Wilmington, 151.

**Lancashire, Eastern Division.** Accrington, 741; Blackburn, 85, 289, 2020; Bolton, 624, 1898; Fairfield, 2788; Gorton, 1115; Knuzden, 2040; Manchester, 287, 375, 432, 728, 823, 1023, 1082, 1188, 1814, 2004, 2013, 2227, 2253, 2371, 2677, 2727, 2868; Prestwich, 699, 1014, 1039; Rochdale, 468, 608, 824, 2969; Salford, 1999; West Didsbury, 1678; Whalley, 180; Worsley, 2600.

**Lancashire, Western Division.** Barrow-in-Furness, 331; Blackpool, 730; Dalton-in-Furness, 924, 2099, 2176; Eccles, 1544, 2543; Fearnhead, 945; Frodsham, 2946; Garstang, 1247; Great Crosby, 1762; Heaton Moor, 160, 489, 2665; Lancaster, 1603, 2241; Liverpool, 500, 855, 1046, 1305, 1480, 1673, 1916, 2154, 2449, 2752; Newton-le-Willows, 161; St. Helens, 120; Turton, 575; Warrington, 1499, 3234; Wigan, 657; Woolton, 3120.

**Leicestershire.** Enderby, 1333; Kibworth Beauchamp, 2912; Leicester, 21, 272, 529, 1223, 1622, 1890, 1917, 2308, 2378, 2802; Loughborough, 123, 377.

**Lincolnshire.** Barton-on-Humber, 2238; Gainsborough, 91; Grimsby, 111; Lincoln, 83, 873; Sedgebrook, 1140; Sleaford, 100; Spilsby, 2443; Stamford, 890.

**London, N.** 2801, 3226; Canonbury, 2773; Crouch End, 1561, 1733, 2530; Crouch Hill, 1810, 2511, 3083; Edmonton, Lower, 591, 696, 882, 2037; Edmonton, Upper, 1162, 1704; Finchley, 1133, 1462; Finchley, East, 1899, 2114, 2598; Finchley, North, 1791, 2386, 2403, 2887; Finsbury Park, 635, 749, 1293, 1379, 1395, 1628, 1998, 2619, 3086, 3202, 3250; Highbury, 687, 967, 1823, 1877, 3017; Highgate, 571, 1334; Holloway, 6, 2596, 2804, 3074; Hornsey, 992; Muswell Hill, 563, 1110, 1908, 2003, 2171, 2420, 3150, 3264; New Southgate, 423, 2399, 2400; Oakleigh Park, 397; Palmer's Green, 676, 2000, 2440, 3276; Southgate, 2496; Stamford Hill, 858, 1083, 1393; Stoke Newington, 1003, 1015, 1336, 2104, 2303, 3089; Stroud Green, 2799; Tottenham, 1578, 1633, 2050, 2181, 2765; Winchmore Hill, 507; Wood Green, 2876.

**London, N.E.** Clapton, 518, 538, 2878; Dalston, 349; Hackney, 1272, 2708; Homerton, 1347, 3053; Leyton, 2493; Leytonstone, 1495, 1621, 1623, 1735, 2012, 2018, 2034, 2589, 2919; Walthamstow, 796, 1232, 2519; Wanstead, 3173; Woodford, 470, 1322; Woodford, South, 1545, 1862, 3091.

**London, N.W.** 1828, 1880, 2108, 2111, 3124; Brondesbury, 688, 1309, 2840; Camden Town, 31, 1477; Cricklewood, 1616, 1766, 2024, 3218; Golder's Green, 1585, 3052, 3279; Hampstead, 775, 1098, 1368, 1376, 1786, 1854, 2275, 2672, 2725, 2813; Hampstead Heath, 1808; Hampstead, South, 727; Hampstead, West, 841, 974, 1389, 1709, 1729, 1805, 2153, 2831; Harlesden, 697, 1089, 2775, 2869, 2991, 3278; Haverstock Hill, 949, 2279; Hendon, 1565; Kentish Town, 2294, 2387; Kilburn, 515, 1683, 1687, 2089; Regent's Park, 337, 777, 794, 1895, 2292, 3270; St. John's Wood, 1111, 1121, 2168, 3023.

**London, S.E.** 1101, 1103, 1142, 1366, 2307, 3239; Abbey Wood, 385; Anerley, 1394, 3077; Bermondsey, 2226, 3131; Blackheath, 920, 1533, 2261, 2262, 3170; Brockley, 60, 1547, 2318, 2889, 2923; Camberwell, 472, 922, 1497, 2167; Catford, 2605; Deptford, 595, 604; Dulwich, 541, 555, 1080; Dulwich, East, 1424, 1867, 3114; Dulwich, West, 939, 1056, 2128, 2451; Eltham, 536; Forest Hill, 2732; Greenwich, 1552, 2074, 2724; Herne Hill, 820, 1049, 1099; Hither Green, 1308; Honor Oak, 2398, 3160; Kennington, 2410; Kennington Park, 477, 652, 654; Ladywell, 991; Lee, 634, 702, 901, 1219, 1419, 1748, 2350; Lewisham, 671, 1977, 2749; New Cross, 1601, 3040; Norwood, 2146; Norwood, South, 1058, 1132, 1564, 2380; Norwood, West, 638, 1002, 1728; Nunhead, 2753; Plumstead, 691, 867, 2405; St. John's, 695; Southwark, 1645, 2290, 2713; Sydenham, 1463, 1677, 1852; Walworth, 946, 2123, 2566; Woolwich, 2507.

**London, S.W.** 56, 314, 412, 451, 584, 593, 911, 1007, 1038, 1105, 1112, 1165, 1211, 1274, 1302, 1317, 1328, 1335, 1439, 1460, 1478, 1540, 1555, 1624, 1782, 1990, 2021, 2054, 2144, 2175, 2252, 2327, 2396, 2424, 2458, 2486, 2560, 2563, 2564, 2597, 2683, 2700, 2757, 2777, 2785, 2822, 2825, 2902, 2962, 2963, 2993, 3196; Balham, 1351, 1528, 1681; Barnes, 452, 2517; Battersea, 795, 2447; Brixton, 384, 1277, 1794, 2282, 2521, 2740, 3175; Chelsea, 410, 594, 1860, 2066, 2667, 3093, 3236; Clapham, 1203, 1338, 1433, 1459, 1996, 2488, 2545, 3215; Clapham Common, 2361, 2966; East Sheen, 1602, 1723, 2574; Fulham, 1000, 1568, 1629, 1636, 2385, 2462, 3154; Kensington, South, 11, 983, 1375; Putney, 1397, 1530, 1833, 2016, 2622; Stockwell, 1330, 1647, 2414; Streatham, 12, 582, 726, 1048, 1128, 1290, 2190, 2243, 2614, 2637, 3165; Streatham Common, 3261; Streatham Hill, 347, 556, 2148, 2498, 2693; Tooting, Upper, 845, 1331, 2976, 3207; Tulse Hill, 475, 2692; Wandsworth, 598, 606, 921, 1413, 1939, 2602; West Brompton, 424, 2322, 2565; Westminster, 386, 1300, 1560, 1593, 1692, 1727, 2339, 2746, 2866, 2981, 3013, 3056; Wimbledon, 878, 1160, 1167, 1289, 2155, 2349, 2807, 2811.

**London, E.** 431, 1307, 1449, 1718, 1732, 2401, 2933, 3088; Bow, 2273, 2956; East Ham, 1785, 2761; Forest Gate, 933, 1630, 2358, 2480, 2570; Plaistow, 2269; Poplar, 801, 1468; Stratford, 1159, 1241; West Ham, 1178.

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**Monmouthshire.** Chepstow, 1841, 2422; Newport, 491, 1026, 1234, 1332, 1566, 1666, 1705, 1714, 1719, 2065, 2185, 2297, 2356, 2374, 2858, 3075, 3172; Pontypool, 2428; Rhymney, 2047.

**Norfolk.** Attleborough, 2561; Aylsham, 1834; East Dereham, 1587; Great Yarmouth, 2504; Hapton, 923; Holme-next-the-Sea, 1975; Hunstanton, 18; King's Lynn, 69; Norwich, 4, 378, 438, 539, 572, 856, 1139, 1476, 1586, 2274, 2395, 2489, 2663, 2783, 2828, 3054; Ormesby St. Michael, 1163; Sheringham, 2211; Wymondham, 2483.

**Northamptonshire.** Dallington, 2022, 2166; Milton, 325; Moulton, 2005; Northampton, 1021, 1042, 3158; Oundle, 2208; Peterborough, 753, 1396, 1846, 1922, 2849, 2850.

**Northumberland.** Belford, 973; Berwick-on-Tweed, 90, 952; Blaydon-on-Tyne, 822; Corbridge, 2284; Hexham, 3002; Long Benton, 3125; Morpeth, 429, 2433; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 297, 365, 374, 455, 497, 659, 931, 959, 1197, 1537, 1551, 1761, 2137, 2465, 2516, 2623, 2646, 2715, 2735, 3201; North Shields, 92, 1818, 2186; Seaton Delaval, 345; Tynemouth, 2160; Wallsend-on-Tyne, 189.

**Nottinghamshire.** Balderton, 3061; Colwick, 1517; Farndon, 970, Mansfield, 1509; Newark-on-Trent, 351; Nottingham, 618, 1001, 1113, 2052, 2784, 3138; Retford, 2335; Southwell, 1390; West Bridgford, 458, 666, 868, 895, 2745; Worksop, 617.

**Oxfordshire.** Bledington, 2478; Chipping Norton, 535, 782, 1962; Oxford, 1798; Witney, 2881.

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**Shropshire.** Edgmond, 564; Hanwood, 1479; Ludlow, 101, 383, 790, 2285, 2610; Lydbury North, 1092; Newport, 154; Oswestry, 3016; Shifnal, 2229; Shrewsbury, 70, 81, 1339, 2576, 3151, 3229.

**Somerset.** Axbridge, 1096; Bath, 942, 985, 1238, 1276, 1606, 2233, 2907; Bruton, 122; Burnham, 2939; Eastover, 474; Evercreech, 1874; Minehead, 2609; Wells, 1265, 2009; Weston-super-Mare, 33, 1438, 1905; Yeovil, 663, 1925, 3082, 3106.

**Staffordshire.** Bilston, 1830; Burton-on-Trent, 3285; Cannock, 142, 1932; Handsworth, 581, 1600, 2122, 2299, 2501, 2874; Hednesford, 2441, 2790; Lichfield, 128, 902; Longsdon, 3273; Longton, 97; Newcastle-under-Lyme, 2901; Rugeley, 1222; Smethwick, 1150; Stafford, 5, 6, 108, 185, 2031, 3243; Stoke-on-Trent, 105, 552; Tean, 3018; Wallsall, 175; Wednesbury, 106; West Bromwich, 392, 1764, 3038; Wolverhampton, 152, 2690.

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**Surrey.** Ash Green, 493; Camberley, 9, 966, 2908; Caterham Valley, 2654; Chertsey, 2711; Chobham, 1306; Claygate, 1992; Cobham, 2536, 2537; Croydon, 336, 453, 456, 968, 1371, 1475, 1776, 2192, 2365, 2604, 2734, 3107; East Molesey, 3254; Epsom, 1415, 2937; Farnham, 129; Godalming, 2383; Guildford, 2870; Hindhead, 2552; Kew, 514, 685; Kingston-on-Thames, 1288, 2251, 2260, 3085; Limpsfield, 1198; Mewow, 2435; Milford, 834; Mitcham, 3255; New Malden, 669, 2863; Norbiton, 1349; Purley, 1262, 1421, 2117, 2950; Purley Beeches, 2905; Pyrford, 1022; Redhill, 1869; Reigate, 10, 588, 2343; Richmond, 1700; Sanderstead, 2068, 2508; Surbiton, 774, 1772, 2796, 2987; Sutton, 26, 1570, 1926, 2624; Thornton Heath, 440, 3191; Tilford, 19; Upper Warlingham, 3034; Wallington, 465, 1801; Walton-on-the-Hill, 2810; Walton-on-Thames, 1968, 2758, 3048; Weybridge, 2482; Woking, 1c, 875, 1498.

**Sussex.** Arundel, 2119; Bexhill-on-Sea, 2067; Bognor, 435, 1469; Brighton, 288, 725, 732, 887, 1078, 1378, 2083, 2188, 2196, 2768, 2823, 3043, 3168; Chichester, 20, 354, 387, 411, 447, 520, 2209, 2212, 3079, 3096, 3163, 3253; Crowhurst, 772; Eastbourne, 404, 1117, 1549, 2594, 2616, 2736, 2944, 3177; Firle, 2629; Hastings, 586, 1097, 1665, 1839, 2147, 2703, 2839; Hove, 703, 963, 2254, 2569; Littlehampton, 1445, 2242, 3108; Petworth, 2798; Portslade, 2520; Rye, 1676; St. Leonard's-on-Sea, 15, 602, 721, 1120, 2011, 2180, 2286; Steyning, 647; Storrington, 1199; Ticehurst, 742; Worthing, 1872, 3224.

**Warwickshire.** Birmingham, 274, 573, 632, 784, 818, 854, 1086, 1146, 1527, 1584, 1598, 2255, 2264, 2272, 2867, 2900, 2961, 2978; Coventry, 1731; Erdington, 1008; Moseley, 1740; Nuneaton, 389, 1884; Olton, 574, 989, 1372; Rugby, 1436, 2612; Solihull, 1076, 2977; Stoneleigh, 3049; Stratford-on-Avon, 622, 3100; Sutton Coldfield, 1425; Warwick, 471.

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**Wiltshire.** Alderbury, 1363; Bemerton, 1149; Chiseldon, 2584; Devizes, 2446, 2929; Durrington, 840; Marlborough, 35, 319, 1381, 1855; Salisbury, 2442; Swindon, 2048.

**Worcestershire.** Acock's Green, 320; Bromsgrove, 743; Dudley, 2590; Evesham, 437; King's Heath, 1832; King's Norton, 1722; Northfield, 3272; Oldbury, 700; Stourbridge, 379, 3065, 3149; Worcester, 2278.

**Yorkshire, North and East Ridings.** Aysgarth, 1775; Brough, 17; Burstwick, 480; Castleton, 1454; Guisborough, 2503, 3225; Hessle, 2585, 2836; Hornsea, 1812, 3098; Howden, 104; Hull, 66, 125, 178, 653, 779, 886, 899, 1116, 1292, 1296, 1659, 1695, 1774, 1865, 2094, 2248, 2412, 2934, 3044; Leeming, 3185; Middlesbrough, 651, 1107, 3005; Northallerton, 2406; Redcar, 2069, 2533; Scarborough, 2330; Selby, 99, 789, 2648; Stokesley, 731; Sutton-on-Hull, 2437; Tockwith, 2809; Yarm-on-Tees, 1557; York, 77, 147, 156, 298, 1903, 2601.

**Yorkshire, West Riding.** Apperley Bridge, 1153; Baildon, 2539, 3227; Bingley, 442, 2670; Birkenshaw, 781; Bradford, 1301, 1894, 1900, 1937, 2232, 2737, 2871; Brighouse, 134; Collingham, 1226; Dewsbury, 806, 2364; Doncaster, 2315; Guiseley, 799, 1532, 1653, 3047; Halifax, 67, 135, 1362, 1581; Harrogate, 2389, 2995, 3092; Headingley, 23, 821, 2132, 2803; Honley, 2028; Horsforth, 2110; Huddersfield, 2402; Idle, 1594; Keighley, 1155; Kildwick, 525; Leeds, 7, 55, 157, 275, 625, 739, 1196, 1609, 1724, 1931, 2061, 2205, 2268, 2577, 2723, 3187, 3192; Liversedge, 1278; Manningham, 2731; Marsden, 2636; Ossett, 1352; Penistone, 140; Rotherham, 121; Ripon, 2413, 2582; Roundhay, 3113, 3137; Settle, 603; Sheffield, 296, 398, 427, 531, 533, 650, 729, 761, 849, 851, 914, 1057, 1131, 1344, 1416, 1546, 1617, 1625, 1721, 1842, 2049, 2235, 2239, 2367, 2571, 2689, 2833, 2948, 2980, 3039, 3197; Sherburn-in-Elmet, 762; Shipley, 1154; Tinsley, 1186; Wakefield, 2041; Yeadon, 1684, 1845.

## WALES.

**Wales, North.** Bangor, 1778; Llandudno, 3230; Rhyl, 1465; Wrexham, 1470.

**Wales, South.** Cardiff, 589, 905, 916, 932, 1164, 1411, 1663, 1889, 2095, 2141, 2485, 2522, 2772, 3015, 3069; Crickhowel, 2377; Haverfordwest, 2921; Llandrindod Wells, 2103, 2791; Merthyr Tydvil, 2138; Mumbles, 2323; Neath, 944, 2904; Penarth, 962, 2877, 3133; Peterston-super-Ely, 1011; Port Talbot, 1963; Swansea, 2301, 2707, 2895, 2918; Treforest, 1928.

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**Belgium.** Antwerp, 208, 209, 210, 1806; Brussels, 57, 981, 1059; Court St. Etienne, 29; Mons, 1266, 1267, 1504.

**Denmark.** Copenhagen, 20, 350, 704, 1788, 1826, 1892, 2002, 2222, 2354, 2448, 2512, 2514, 2633; Klampenborg, 485, 486; Struer, 1427.

**Germany.** Altenburg, 211; Bayreuth, 23; Berlin, 37, 21, 22, 213, 492, 601, 1025, 1430, 1485, 1737, 1802, 2639, 3212, 3245; Bremen, 2778; Brunswick, 212; Cölln-Elbe, 2630; Dresden, 534; Eisenach, 512; Frankfurt-on-Main, 1320; Gera, 1174; Hamburg, 24, 25, 1088, 2640; Hanover, 2086; Herford, Westphalia, 600; Ilmenau, 1053; Leipzig, 302; Lubeck, 3087; Magdeburg, 881, 1486, 2621, 2632, 3153; Mainz, 2164; Nuremberg, 327; Perleberg, 2218; Rostock, 2247; Swabisch-Gmund, 290; Stuttgart, 214, 3105; Wiesbaden, 1291, 3211.

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**Italy.** Milan, 2817; Rezzola, 838; Rome, 1193.

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**Spain.** Malaga, 1503.

**Sweden.** Karlstad, 3144; Stockholm, 29, 1024.

**Switzerland.** Geneva, 2130.

**Turkey.** Constantinople, 1225, 2699.

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**Arabia.** Aden, 2317.

**Baluchistan.** Quetta, 276, 1029, 1988.

**Burma.** Maymyo, 780; Rangoon, 9, 102, 357, 568, 1918, 2506.

**Ceylon.** Colombo, 1655, 1689, 2546, 2880; Kandapolla, 961; Nuwara Eliya, 1109, 1466.

**China.** Chih-Li, 785; Hong Kong, 1572, 3155; Peking, 2853; Shanghai, 15, 580, 1508, 1912, 3030; Tientsin, 2156.

**Dutch East Indies.** Amboina, 1804.

**Eastern Archipelago.** Gopeng, 400; Kajang, 937, 2305; Kuala Lumpur, 171, 2240; Lahat, 971; Negri Sembilan, 639, 2416; Penang, 206, 2314; Serembau, 996, 1458, 3208; Singapore, 10, 95, 131, 190, 342, 353, 320, 846, 907, 1004, 1147, 1341, 1792, 1863, 2931; Taiping, 165.

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**Bombay.** Anand, 2287; Bombay, 316, 747, 943, 1102, 1123, 1385, 1484, 1553, 1569, 1571, 1686, 2534, 2586, 2701, 2854, 2974, 3070, 3203; Bhavnagar, 2313; Karachi, 110, 876; Khopoli, 3181; Nagpur, 1018, 1327.

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**Japan.** Kobe, 957, 1314; Nagasaki, 3176; Tokio, 1981, 2844, 3110; Yokohama, 130, 754, 1212.

**Java.** Batavia, 218.

**Philippine Islands.** Benguet, 859; Manila, 301, 501, 716, 842, 860, 1612; Mancayan, 3247; San José, 2620.

**Siam.** Bangkok, 376, 1084, 1522, 1697, 1940, 2559.

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**Basutoland.** Maphutsing, 341.

**British East Africa.** Landiani, 1054; Molo, 373; Mombasa, 1980.

**Cape Verde Islands.** St. Vincent, 1418, 2220.

**Egypt.** Alexandria, 2007, 2608, 2615; Assiout, 975; Cairo, 317, 473, 797, 977, 1010, 1020, 1065, 1467, 2341, 2375, 2532, 2607, 2628, 2861; Port Said, 1127; Tantah, 2179.

**Nigeria.** 3161; Lagos, 2835, 3084; Naraguta, 467; Zungeru, 3042.



**Soudan.** Khartoum, 524, 1505.

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**Natal.** Dering, 1970; Durban, 109, 684, 776, 807, 950, 1410, 1428, 1435, 1596, 1906, 2455, 2766, 3189; Hilton Road, 508; Mount Ayliff, 1028; Mount Fletcher, 668; Pietermaritzburg, 14, 148, 551, 2038, 3267; Umzimkulu, 1158.

**Orange Free State.** Bloemfontein, 126, 674, 1382, 2010, 2474, 3142; Ficksburg, 2184; Koffyfontein, 817, 1041; Kroonstad, 1960; Meadows, 3277; Rouxville, 192, 1803; Senekal, 1827; Vierfontein, 547; Winburg, 483, 2720.

**Rhodesia.** Bulawayo, 407, 454, 745, 1124, 1847, 2851, 3003; Eldorado, 207, 1329, 1613; Penhalonga, 1473; Salisbury, 177, 612, 1183, 1429, 2267, 2806; Sinoia, 1248, 1269; Umtali, 184, 1125, 1904, 2073.

**South Africa, Central Division.** Beaconsfield, 1734, 1797; Kimberley, 277, 318, 1346, 1383, 1679, 2053, 2206, 2346, 2525, 3081; Palapye, 3080; Riverton Road, 1985; Sydney, 2492, 2986; Vryburg, 166; Windsorton, 940.

**South Africa, Eastern Division.** Aliwal North, 159, 1452; Barkly East, 1244; Butterworth, 188; Cradock, 141; East London, 1641; Graaff Reinet, 119, 578; Grahamstown, 114, 1055, 1063, 1180, 2100; Jansenville, 1730, 2726; King William's Town, 115, 1310, 2743, 2787; Port Elizabeth, 107, 736, 850, 889, 998, 1192, 1213, 1380; Queenstown, 2348.

**South Africa, Western Division.** Bredasdorp, 1876; Caledon, 224; Cape Town, 18, 27, 181, 199, 216, 217, 495, 503, 655, 910, 1202, 1538, 1674, 1927, 2477, 2524, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2943, 2955, 3166; Kenilworth, 461, 3046; Mossel Bay, 1589; O'Okiep, 3183; Paarl, 222; Wynberg, 516, 566, 2845.

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**Ashantee.** Kumasi, 805.

**Gold Coast.** Tarquah, 958, 2431.

**Sierra Leone.** 826; Freetown, 844; Mount Aureol, 1780, 3024.

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**Antigua.** St. John's, 1079.

**Cuba.** Havana, 2336, 2551.

**Danish West Indies.** St. Thomas, 87, 1891, 2353.

**Dominica.** Roseau, 2291.

**Jamaica.** Chapelton, 1920; Clonmel, 2427; Kingston, 86, 362, 1252, 1758, 2595; Spanish Town, 1492; Stony Hill, 463.

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### CANADA.

**Alberta.** Calgary, 230, 1956, 1958; Cowley, 1746; Edmonton, 2444, 3221; Pincher's Creek, 1745.

**British Columbia.** Atlin, 1047; Fernie, 883; Golden, 231, 2304, 2897; Greenwood, 2710; Hedley, 2071; Kamloops, 2719; Kaslo, 344, 798; Kelowna, 681; Ladner, 2490; Nanaimo, 2583, 2669; New Westminster, 987, 1051, 1997, 2201, 2502, 2983, 3266; Nicola Lake, 623; Revelstoke, 232; Riondel, 2888; Sandon, 234; Thoburn, 233; Vancouver, 339, 675, 710, 1032, 1237, 1965, 3251; Vernon, 2293; Victoria, 30, 1194, 1556, 1978, 2592, 2709.

**Manitoba.** Deloraine, 2945; Elkhorn, 1637; Melita, 915; Neepawa, 3103; Winnipeg, 32, 848, 1045, 1741, 2127, 2139, 2404, 3037.

**New Brunswick.** St. Stephen, 3029.

**Ontario.** Belleville, 2392; Cobourg, 1323, 1582; Collingwood, 388; Guelph, 1952; Hamilton, 31, 58, 2344; Ottawa, 36, 278, 866, 1936; Sarnia, 1995; Stratford, 879; Toronto, 22, 504, 713, 1070, 1074, 1432, 1857, 1896, 1913, 1993, 2115, 2513, 2554, 2741, 2744.

**Prince Edward Island.** Charlottetown, 3033.

**Quebec.** Chateauguay Basin, 1984; Montreal, 88, 3141.

**Saskatchewan.** Battleford, 235; Cupar, 2432; Moose Jaw, 1662, 1950; Regina, 33, 715, 986; Saskatoon, 1455.

**Newfoundland.** St. John's, 371, 405, 505, 830, 894, 1060, 1090, 2231, 2549, 2567, 2793, 2911, 2922.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

**Alabama.** Birmingham, 2259; Guntersville, 2841; Montgomery, 34.

**Alaska.** Chichagoff, 329; Fairbanks, 809; Ketchikan, 2101; Wrangle, 2714.

**Arizona.** Holbrook, 1496.

**Arkansas.**

**California.** Berkeley, 1171; Calistoga, 926; Long Beach, 2762; Los Angeles, 282, 300, 305, 680, 1169, 3026; Oakland, 2070; San Francisco, 487, 1261, 3128.

**Colorado.** Denver, 293, 416, 990, 1360, 1661, 1850, 2051, 2671.

**Connecticut.** Bridgeport, 2355; Danbury, 2082; Lakeville, 450.

**Delaware.**

**District of Columbia.** Washington. 35, 59, 310, 381, 406, 2302.

**Florida.** Jacksonville, 36; Lake City, 759; Melbourne, 2820; Orlando, 2039; Ormond, 724; Plant City, 3252.

**Georgia.** Augusta, 236, 590, 694, 2244; Savannah, 993, 3206.

**Hawaii.****Idaho.**

**Illinois.** Champaign, 513; Chicago, 294, 610, 611, 1756, 2438, 3060; Joliet, 2819; Quincy, 1577.

**Indiana.** Fort Wayne, 1405; Indianapolis, 2059, 3262; Rushville, 2316, 3210; Salem, 621.

**Indian Territory.**

**Iowa.** Anamosa, 3286; Cedar Rapids, 37, 3274, 3284; Des Moines, 1040, 1364; Storm Lake, 2135.

**Kansas.** Osawatimie, 544; Topeka, 38, 1685, 2198, 2649, 2666, 3116.

**Kentucky.** Louisville, 39, 1693.

**Louisiana.** Amite City, 2439, 2475; Donaldsonville, 2915; New Orleans, 1815, 1879, 2084, 2712, 2808, 3275.

**Maine.** Portland, 40, 284.

**Maryland.** Baltimore, 2638; Cumberland, 1189.

**Massachusetts.** Boston, 41, 311, 358, 645, 1353, 1464, 1650, 1696, 2573, 3220; Cambridge, 2407; Concord, 2027; Hyannis, 3014.

**Michigan.** Coldwater, 863; Detroit, 237, 280, 1441, 1706, 2381; Owasso, 304; Port Huron, 748.

**Minnesota.** Braiverd, 1263; Duluth, 281; Faribault, 2747, 3135; Lake City, 2370; Mankato, 238; Minneapolis, 2626; St. Paul, 639, 763, 803, 1175, 1216, 2200, 2756, 3134; Wadena, 2837.

**Mississippi.****Missouri.**

**Montana.** Helena, 42, 1868; Missoula, 737.

**Nebraska.** Holbrook, 239; Omaha, 1750; Osceola, 2092.

**Nevada.** Carson City, 956, 3006.

**New Hampshire.**

**New Jersey.** Belmar, 419; Bound Brook, 896; East Orange, 569, 1204; Elizabeth, 3213; Flemington, 994; Sayreville, 2971.

**New Mexico.** Albuquerque, 43; Fort Bayard, 543; Socorro, 642.

**New York.** Brooklyn, 394, 626, 756, 1789, 2329; Buffalo, 240, 832; Jamestown, 1882; Lima, 330; New York, 333, 579, 686, 1215, 1224, 1474, 1649, 1716, 1751, 1755, 1787, 1915, 1924, 2113, 2421, 2459, 2814, 2924; Palmyra, 2627; Richmond Hill, 1145; Syracuse, 1359; Rye, 2426.

**North Carolina.**

**North Dakota.** Grand Forks, 291; Lisbon, 44, 3180.

**Ohio.** Bridgeport, 1583; Cincinnati, 279, 2824; Cleveland, 825; Columbus, 330; Delaware, 2660; Lancaster, 2470; Mansfield, 283; Ripley, 1864.

**Oklahoma.**

**Oregon.** Portland, 1342, 1520, 1743, 2161, 2221; Salem, 2326, 2916.

**Pennsylvania.** Hanover, 2684; Harrisburg, 1316, 1817; Philadelphia, 45, 270, 919, 2603, 2857, 3260; Pittsburg, 2755, 2872, 3237; Reading, 2193; Tyrone, 393; Warren, 1085.

**Rhode Island.** Coventry, 633; Pawtucket, 1871; Providence, 312, 359, 446, 613, 787, 1157, 1929, 2162, 2312, 2652, 2748, 3148.

**South Carolina.** Camden, 880; Darlington, 2091.

**South Dakota.** Aberdeen, 2885; Belle Fourche, 2417; Deadwood, 399; Flandreau, 2782; Sioux Falls, 2344; Webster, 1878.

**Tennessee.** Chattanooga, 2219; Memphis, 1897; Nashville, 1207.

**Texas.** Big Spring, 328; Dallas, 837, 1824; Dayton, 3162; El Paso, 299, 2256, 2655; Galveston, 641; Houston, 1711, 1767; San Antonio, 306.

**Utah.** Provo, 1541.

**Vermont.** Burlington, 46.

**Virginia.** Richmond, 47, 1471.

**Washington.** Aberdeen, 2656; Bellingham, 3184; Bremerton, 1771; Charleston, 2664; Dayton, 3009; Ellensburg, 1118; Everett, 709, 2764; Mead, 502; Okanogan, 1759; Olympia, 2718; Renton, 1446; Seattle, 285, 369, 1318, 1513, 1523, 1941, 1951; Spokane, 1749, 2884; Steilacoom, 2658; Tacoma, 286, 636, 1250, 1326, 1954, 2096, 2960, 2998.

**West Virginia.** Wheeling, 1807.

**Wisconsin.** Hartland, 2674; Madison, 241, 1136; Milwaukee, 48, 712.

**Wyoming.****CENTRAL AMERICA.**

**British Honduras.** Belize, 3232.

**Costa Rica.** San José, 49, 242, 587, 1285, 1417, 1488, 1736, 2173.

**Mexico.** Mexico, 215.

**Nicaragua.** La Libertad, 1707.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**Argentina.** Bahia Blanca, 2032, 2178; Buenos Ayres, 8, 103, 127, 179, 421, 585, 628, 770, 778, 816, 898, 951, 1209, 1514, 1526, 1595, 1795, 1910, 1964, 2026, 2109, 2124, 3035, 3055; Campana, 616, 2515; Cordoba, 1283; Ingeniero White, 2195; Rosario de Santa Fé, 145, 819, 900, 1177, 1358, 1373, 1591, 2036, 2150, 2311, 2967, 3001, 3008, 3195; Quilmes, 174, 2338; Vilela, 928.

**Bolivia.** La Paz, 2494.

**Brazil.** Minas Geraes, 2696; Rio de Janeiro, 1067; Santos, 656.

**Chili.** Concepcion, 1664.

**Uruguay.** Monte Video, 117, 1579.

## AUSTRALASIA.

### AUSTRALIA.

**New South Wales.** Ashfield, 3222; Ballina, 1387; Bangalow, 1739; Bega, 2045; Bowraville, 2984; Chatswood, 2965; Cobar, 244; Coffs Harbour, 2587; Corrimall, 2116; Dubbo, 243; East Maitland, 1888; Inverell, 930; Kempsey, 1969; Maclean, 2237; Marrickville, 766; Mosman, 1221, 1961; Murwillumbah, 245, 1987; Petersham, 765; Randwick, 979; Ryde, 2936; Sydney, 50, 476, 567, 1319, 1607, 2562, 2572, 2728; Wagga Wagga, 2702; West Maitland, 482, 3199.

**Queensland.** Barcaldine, 149; Blackall, 1255; Brisbane, 17, 253, 2125, 2759, 2847; Bundaberg, 2063; Cairns, 1742; Charters Towers, 1451, 2676; Childers, 3246; Croydon, 510; Cunnamulla, 203; Georgetown, 462; Gympie, 204; Herberton, 324, 570, 1315; Innisfail, 1809; Kamerunga, 2213; Katandra, 2930; Laidley, 167; Longreach, 1957; Mackay, 146, 1773; Mount Morgan, 202; Rockhampton, 399; Taringa, 660; Toowoomba, 1770; Warwick, 1813.

**South Australia.** Adelaide, 52, 257, 434, 917, 955, 1690, 2361, 2376, 3078; Clare, 254; Morrooro, 1656; Murray Bridge, 2650; Naracoorte, 258; Norwood, 256; Port Adelaide, 3263; Snowtown, 259; Strathalbyn, 255.

**Tasmania.** Hobart, 53, 2487, 2518; Launceston, 260, 2599; Waratah, 1031.

**Victoria.** Caulfield, 2769; Colac, 261; Dookie, 498; Fitzroy, 2151; Gippsland, 3130; Kerang, 2975; Kyneton, 363; Malvern, 1576; Melbourne, 54, 523, 701, 980, 1119, 1694, 1796, 1816, 2331, 2770, 3283; Middle Brighton, 2938; Nhill, 262; Sea Lake, 847, 1324; South Yarra, 1836; Wangaratta, 2996.

**Western Australia.** Brookton, 1703; Bunbury, 271, 3271; Coolgardie, 426, 1259, 2481; Kalgoorlie, 263; Kookynie, 1752; Perth, 738, 1946, 2657, 2818; Wagin, 264; Woolundra, 2320.

**Fanning Island.** 2729.

**Fiji.** Ba, 1658; Lautoka, 396, 511, 723, 1217, 1949; Nadarivatu, 2999; Rarawai, 1400, 2093; Suva, 1699, 2391; Tavua, 2351.

## NEW ZEALAND.

**North Island.** Auckland, 250, 425, 540, 877, 1634, 1682, 2078, 2207, 2468, 3031, 3204; Berhampore, 2544; Carterton, 2126; Fielding, 3182; Foxton, 1754; Gisborne, 2738; Hamilton, 3058; Hastings, 2140; Hawera, 248; Helensville, 1518; Hunterville, 1983; Kilbirnie, 2535; Komata, 1989; Morrinsville, 829; Napier, 246; New Plymouth, 631; Onehunga, 459; Parnell, 1231; Takapau, 1702; Thames, 2366; Wanganui, 364, 682, 1311, 1887, 1944, 2159, 2170, 2283; Wellington, 51, 143, 169, 783, 1206, 1720, 2173, 2528, 2547, 2575, 2742, 2797, 2865, 3067, 3169; Whangarei, 1554.

**South Island.** Ahaura, 1668; Blenheim, 1370; Christchurch, 252, 532, 537, 788, 861; Dunedin, 247, 811, 2557; Invercargill, 295, 1967; Lumsden, 251, 813; Nelson, 249, 1783, 2685; Palmerston, 150, 2033; Picton, 2423; Rakaia, 1437.

**STATED MEETINGS OF THE LODGE IN 1915.**

Friday, 8th January.

Friday, 5th March.

Friday, 7th May.

Thursday, 24th June.

Friday, 1st October.

Monday, 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.
		M.E.	Most Excellent.
		M.W.	Most Worshipful.
C.	Central, Ceremonies, Constitution.	N.	Nehemiah.
Ch.	Chaplain.	(N.S.).	Nova Scotia.
Chap.	Chapter.		
Com.	Committee.		
		O.	Organist.
		Or.	Orator.
D.	Deacon, Director, Dutch.	P.	Past, Principal, Priest
D.C.	Director of Ceremonies.		( <i>American &amp; Irish 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.
Div.	Division.		( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).
E.	English, Excellent, Ezra.	P. J.	Past Joshua.
(E.C.).	English Constitution.	P. K.	Past King ( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).
		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	P. Z.	Past Zerubbabel.
	( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).		
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.).		
G. Pt.	Grand Pursuivant.	S.	Scottish, Senior, Sword.
G. R.	Grand Registrar.	S. B.	Sword Bearer.
G. S. B.	Grand Sword Bearer.	(S.C.).	Scottish Constitution.
G. Sc. E.	Grand Scribe Ezra.	Sc.	Scribe.
G. Sec.	Grand Secretary.	Sc. E.	Scribe Ezra.
G. St. B.	Grand Standard Bearer.	Sc. N.	Scribe Nehemiah.
G. Stew.	Grand Steward.	S. D.	Senior Deacon.
G. So.	Grand Sojourner.	Sec.	Secretary.
G. Sup.	Grand Superintendent (R.A.).	So.	Sojourner.
G. Sup. W.	Grand Superintendent of Works.	Stew.	Steward.
G. Treas.	Grand Treasurer.	St.	Standard.
G. W.	Grand Warden.	Sub.	Substitute ( <i>Scottish</i> ).
G. Z.	Grand Zerubbabel.	Sup.	Superintendent.
		Sup. W.	Superintendent of Works.
H.	Haggai.	S. W.	Senior Warden.
H. P.	High Priest ( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).		
		Treas.	Treasurer.
I.	Inner, Irish.	V.	Very.
(I.C.).	Irish Constitution.	V. W.	Very Worshipful.
I. G.	Inner Guard.		
Ins. W.	Inspector of Works.	W.	Warden, Works, Worshipful.
		W. M.	Worshipful Master.
J.	Joshua, Junior.	Z.	Zerubbabel.
J. D.	Junior Deacon.		
J. W.	Junior Warden.		
K.	King ( <i>American &amp; 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 (Newfoundland).
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. (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.C.I.	Royal Colonial Institute.
D.L.	Deputy Lieutenant.	R.D.	Reserve Distinction.
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order.	R.E.	Royal Engineers.
Hon.	Honorary, Honourable.	R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery.
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service.	R.G.A.	Royal Garrison Artillery.
I.M.	Indian Marine.	R.H.A.	Royal Horse Artillery.
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service.	R.M.	Royal Marines.
I.S.C.	Indian Staff Corps.	R.M.A.	Royal Marine Artillery.
I.S.O.	Imperial Service Order.	R.N.	Royal Navy.
		R.N.R.	Royal Naval Reserve.
		R.N.V.R.	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
		T.	Territorial Force.
		T.D.	Territorial Distinction.
		V.D.	Volunteer Distinction.
		V.O.	Victorian Order.

## PROFESSIONAL.

A.G.O.	American Guild of Organists.	L.D.S.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
A.I.	Auctioneers' Institute.	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.
Am.Soc.C.E.	American Society of Civil Engineers.	L.S.	Linnæan Society.
Amer.I.E.E.	American Institute of Electrical Engineers.	M.A.	Master of Arts.
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts.	M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine.
B.C.L.	„ of Civil Law.	M.D.	Doctor of Medicine.
B.Ch.	„ of Surgery.	Mus.Doc.	„ of Music.
B.D.	„ of Divinity.	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy.
B.P.	„ of Philosophy ( <i>U.S.A.</i> ).	Pres.	President.
B.Sc.	„ of Science.	Prof.	Professor.
C.A.	Chartered Accountant.	P.W.D.	Public Works Department.
C.E.	Civil Engineer.	R.A.	Royal Academy.
C.I.S.	Chartered Institute of Secretaries.	R.A.S.	„ Asiatic Society ( <i>Members</i> ).
C.P.A.	Certified Public Accountant ( <i>Rhode Island</i> ).	R.A.S.	„ Astronomical Society ( <i>Fellows</i> ).
C.S.	Chemical Society.	R.C.I.	„ Colonial Institute.
C.M.	Master in Surgery.	R.C.P.	„ College of Physicians.
Dr.	Doctor.	R.C.S.	„ „ of Surgeons.
D.C.L.	„ of Civil Law.	R.C.V.S.	„ „ of Veterinary Surgeons.
D.D.	„ of Divinity.	R.G.S.	„ Geographical Society.
D.Lit.	„ of Literature.	R.Hi-t.S.	„ Historical Society ( <i>Fellows</i> ).
D.Sc.	„ of Science.	R.H.S.	„ Horticultural Society ( <i>Fellows</i> ).
E.S.	Entomological Society.	R.I.	„ Institute of Painters in Water Colours
G.S.	Geological Society.	R.I.A.	„ Irish Academy.
I.A.	Institute of Actuaries.	R.I.B.A.	„ Institute of British Architects.
I.C.	„ of Chemists.	R.M.S.	„ Microscopical Society.
Inst.C.E.	„ of Civil Engineers.	R.S.	„ Society.
I.E.E.	„ of Electrical Engineers.	R.S.A.	„ Society of Arts ( <i>Fellows</i> ).
I.M.E.	„ of Mining Engineers.	R.S.A.	„ Scottish Academy.
I.Mech.E.	„ of Mechanical Engineers.	R.S.E.	„ Society, Edinburgh.
I.N.A.	„ of Naval Architects.	R.S.L.	„ Society of Literature.
I.S.E.	„ of Sanitary Engineers.	S.A.	Society of Antiquaries ( <i>Fellows</i> ).
I.I.	Imperial Institute.	S.A.A.	„ of Accountants and Auditors (Incorporated)
J.I.	Institute of Journalists.	S.C.L.	Student of Civil Law.
K.C.	King's Counsel.	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.



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### QUATUOR CORONATORUM ANTIGRAPHA.

Vol. I. (*out of print*) contains:—

**Facsimile and Transcript of the "Masonic Poem" MS.** Bib. Reg. 17 A. 1. (*British Museum*). This MS. is the earliest document (circa 1390) in existence, in any tongue, relating to Freemasonry. It was first published in 1840 by J. Orchard Halliwell with a facsimile of four lines, and again in 1844 with a facsimile of the first page. This was at once translated into several languages, causing great interest throughout the Craft.

**Facsimile and Transcript of "Urbanitatis"** Cott. MS., Caligula A. II., fol. 88. (*British Museum*).

**Facsimile and Transcript from "Instructions for a Parish Priest,"** Cott. MS., Clandius A. II., fol. 127. (*British Museum*). These two old MSS. contain passages identical with some of those which appear in the "Poem."

**"The Plain Dealer,"** No. 51, Monday, September 14th, 1724. An article on the Freemasons, concluding with the celebrated letters on the "Gormogons." This is reproduced from the copy presented to the Lodge by Bro. Ramsden Riley. Portions of the article were printed in "The Grand Mystery," 2nd edition, 1725.

**"An Ode to the Grand Khaibar,"** 1726. This reproduction is also made from the copy in the Lodge Library, presented by Bro. T. B. Whytehead, no other copy being known to exist. The Khaibarites were apparently a somewhat similar Society to the Gormogons, and were equally the rivals of the Freemasons.

**"A Defence of Masonry,"** The Free Mason's Pocket Companion, 2nd edition, 1738. (*Grand Lodge of England Library*).

**"Brother Euclid's Letter to the Author,"** The New Book of Constitutions, . . . by James Anderson, D.D., London, . . . 1738. (*Grand Lodge of England Library*).

**A Commentary** on the "Masonic Poem," "Urbanitatis," and "Instructions for a Parish Priest," by Bro. R. F. Gould.

**Maps and Glossary.**

In Vols. II. to VI. is reproduced a series of the MS. Constitutions or "Old Charges," which fully represents the various "families" into which all known copies of these interesting documents have been classified by Dr. Begemann.

Vol. II. (*out of print*) contains:—

**Facsimile and Transcript of the "Matthew Cooke MS."** Add. MS., 23198 (*British Museum*), with Commentary thereon by Bro. G. W. Speth. This MS. is believed to have been written about the beginning of the 15th century. It is next in point of date to the "Regius MS." (Masonic Poem) published in Vol. I. and is probably equal to it in interest.

**Facsimile and Transcript of the "Lansdowne MS."** No. 98, art. 48, f. 276 b. (*British Museum*). The late Mr. Bond estimated the date of this MS. at about 1600, but as it is believed to have formed part of the collection of Lord Burghley, who died A.D. 1598, its age is probably greater.

**Facsimile and Transcript of the "Harleian MS."** No. 1942. (*British Museum*). The question of the date of this MS. is all-important and has given rise to much discussion. Mr. Bond and others ascribe it to the beginning of the 17th century, though other commentators such as Bro. Gould believe that the contents are scarcely compatible with this theory.

Vol. III. (*out of print*) contains:—

**Facsimile of the "Harleian MS."** No. 2054, fo. 22. (*British Museum*). With Introduction and Transcript. This MS. is of the 17th century and contains, besides the usual legends and laws, a curious list of payments made "to be a mason," also the Freemasons' oath in the handwriting of Randle Holme, the herald and antiquary.

**Facsimile of the "Sloane MS."** No. 3848. (*British Museum*). With Introduction and Transcript.

**Facsimile of the "Sloane MS."** No. 3823. (*British Museum*). With Introduction and Transcript. The dates of these two MSS. are 1646 and 1649 respectively.

**Facsimile of the "William Watson MS."** Roll. (*Masonic Library, Province of West Yorkshire, Leeds*). With Transcript, and Commentary by Bro. C. C. Howard. For many reasons this is one of the most interesting and important in the series of "Old Charges" which has yet been discovered. It is dated 1687, and is the only one shewing signs of derivation from the celebrated "Matthew Cooke MS."

**Facsimile (one page) of the "Cama MS."** With Introduction and Transcript. This MS. is in the possession of the Lodge, and has not before been published in any form. It supplies a link long missing between the "Grand Lodge" and "Spencer" families of these old writings.

Vol. IV. (*out of print*) contains:—

**Facsimile of the "Grand Lodge No. 1, MS."** Roll. (*Grand Lodge Library*). With Introduction and Transcript. This Roll is dated 25th December, 1583, is the oldest one extant with a date attached, presumably the third or fourth oldest known, and its text is of especial value, inasmuch that in Dr. Begemann's classification it gives its name to the most important family of these documents and to the most important branch of that family.

**Facsimile of the "Grand Lodge No. 2, MS."** Roll. (*Grand Lodge Library*). With Introduction and Transcript. The great value of this MS. apart from its beauty, lies in the fact that it corroborates the text of the Harleian 1942 MS. (see Vol. II.), whose authority has been severely called in question by some students.

**Facsimile of the "Buchanan MS."** Roll. (*Grand Lodge Library*). With Introduction and Transcript. This MS. has once before been printed (in Gould's "History.") Its date would presumably be about 1670.

**Facsimile of "The Beginning and First Foundation of the Most Worthy Craft of Masonry . . . Printed for Mrs. Dodd . . . 1739."** With Introduction. This print is so rare that in addition to the copy in the Library of Grand Lodge, from which our facsimile is taken, only two others are known to exist, and both of these are in the U.S.A.

**Facsimile (two pages) of the "Harris No. 2 MS."** (*Bound up with a copy of the "Freemasons' Calendar for 1781," in the British Museum, Ephemerides, pp. 2493, gaa.*) With Introduction and Transcript. Although of so late a date the additions to the ordinary text presented by this version are of great interest and curiosity.

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**Facsimile and Transcript of the Scarborough MS. Roll of the Constitutions.** This MS. dates previous to 1705, and bears a beautifully coloured coat of the Masons' Arms, besides a valuable endorsement of Makings in the year 1705. It is in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and was kindly entrusted to us by the Grand Master for the purpose of reproduction.

**Facsimile and Transcript of the Phillipps No. 1 MS.** A beautiful MS. in two colours of the 17th century.

**Facsimile (partial) and Transcript of the Phillipps No. II. MS.** Very similar to the above.

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December, 1914.

# Quatuor Coronati Lodge,

NO. 2076, LONDON.



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