

—\*— 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.G.D.*

—  
VOLUME XXX.  
—

W. J. PARRETT, LTD., PRINTERS, MARGATE.  
1917.

# 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 at No. 27, 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.

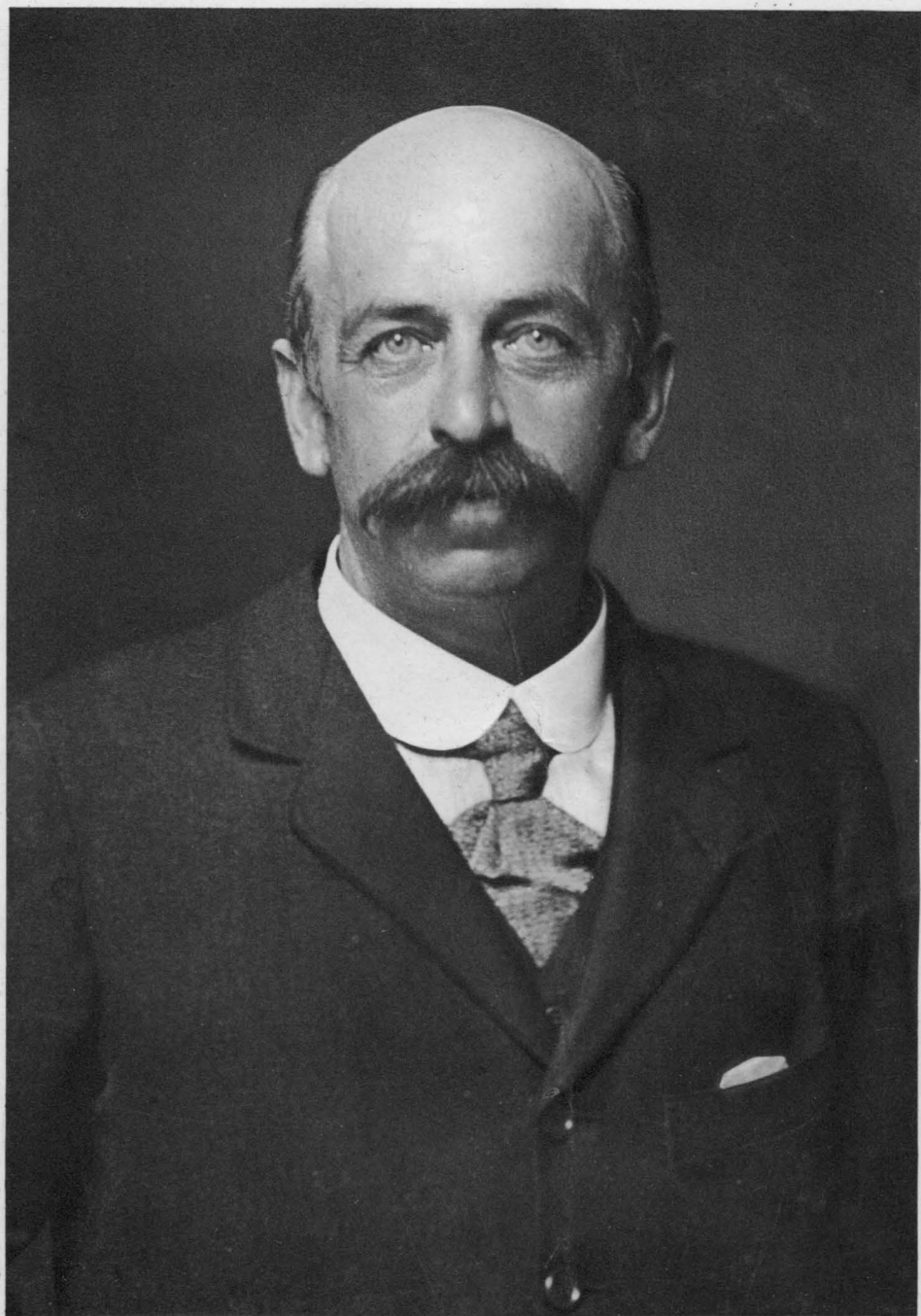
Members should also bear in mind that every additional member increases our power of doing good by publishing matter of interest to them. Those, therefore, who have already experienced the advantage of association with us, are urged to advocate our cause to their personal friends, and to induce them 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.

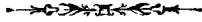






*Cecil Powell*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.



	PAGE.
<b>LODGE PROCEEDINGS.</b>	
Friday, 5th January, 1917	1
Friday, 2nd March, 1917	93
Friday, 4th May, 1917	129
Monday, 25th June, 1917, St. John's Day in Harvest	174
Friday, 5th October, 1917	221
Thursday, 8th November, 1917, Festival of the Four Crowned Martyrs	245

<b>NOTES AND QUERIES.</b>	
An old Steinmetz-Spruch	120
Uniforms in Lodges	121
Your Taa	123
Thomas Dunckerley	125
Grand Lodge Bi-Centenary Celebration	173
The Lodge of Hengist, No. 195	256
Oliver Cromwell and the Craft	256
Two Unidentified Lodges	256
George Payne, 2nd Grand Master	258
John Byrom and Martin Folkes	262

<b>OBITUARY.</b>	
Adams, Arthur Montgomery	127
Appleton, Charles Frederick	127
Armstrong, Henry James	219
Baxter, Leonard Arthur	127
Carnell, James	219
Clegg, James	127
Clements, James	127
Court, George	219
Crick, William Clifton	219
Dixon, Albert Edward	127
Emary, F. H.	127
Everitt, Rupert Edward	219
Foulds, John	127
Fowler, William	127
Glen, George	127
Graddage, Stephen Albert	127
Greame, Douglas	219
Haarhoff, Daniel Johannes	219
Hancock, Walter	127
Hobbs, Thomas H.	219
Irvine, Thomas William	219
Jackson-Jones, <i>Captain</i> William	128
Jackell, John	263
Jessel, Albert Henry	128
Khory, Edalji Jamsedji	263
Knight, Arthur	128
Leggett, John Chambers	263
Letchworth, <i>Sir</i> Edward	263
Levander, Frederick William	2
Luetchford, G. H.	128
Macartney, Samuel Robert	128
Marsh, <i>Dr.</i> William G. H. Blake	128
Mendelssohn, Sidney	219
Mitchell, William Taylor	264
Morgan, John Gordon	128
Morison, Donald Stuart	220



**OBITUARY.**—*Continued.*

	PAGE.
Pakes, John James	220
Paynter, Walter Abbot	220
Roberts, <i>Sir</i> Howland	264
Scott, Charles William	264
Stearns, Arthur Edmund	264
White, Patrick Kingston	128
White, Theodore Henry	220
White, William John	220
Whyte, William Henry	220
Young, James	128

**PAPERS AND ESSAYS.**

<b>The Advent of Royal Arch Masonry.</b> By W. Redfern Kelly	7
<p>Prefatory remarks, 7; The Introduction of the Royal Arch in or about 1740; Oliver's ascription of the degree to the Chevalier Ramsey, and to the Antients, 8; The Royal Arch as a part of the Third Degree, 9; Opinions of Woodford, 10; Hughan and Crawley; The references by Dassigny, 11; The Royal Arch probably introduced from the Continent by those who promoted the Rite of Perfection, 12; The quarrels between Antients and Moderns, 15; The latter charged with mutilation of the Third Degree, 16; A one-degree ritual before 1717 converted by the Moderns into three degrees, 18; The eight grades or degrees of the English Rite, 20; Additional degrees worked elsewhere as preludes to the Royal Arch 21; The degrees of Mark and Excellent Master probably invented by Dunckerley, 22; The retention of the Royal Arch at the Union in 1813 due to the Antients, 25. Comments by W. Wonnacott, 27; Henry Lovegrove, 28; J. Littleton, 29; Gordon Hills, 32; W. B. Hextall, 34; William Watson, 38; W. J. Songhurst, 40. Reply by W. Redfern Kelly, 44.</p>	
<b>A comparison of the Regulations laid down in the Book of Constitutions from 1723 to 1819.</b> By F. W. Levander	56
<p>Anderson's editions of 1723 and 1738 compared, 56; The issue of 1746 not a new edition, 61; Entick's edition of 1756; that of 1767 edited by a Committee of Masters; with appendix by Preston in 1776; and Northouck's edition of 1784, compared, 63; The Union of the two Grand Lodges; A comparison of the 1815 and 1819 editions, 74.</p>	
<b>Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, G.C.B.: His Naval Career and other Activities.</b> By Gordon P. G. Hills	95
<p>Born in 1764, enters the Navy at the age of eleven; his early promotion; Swedish service; Invested as Knight of the Royal Swedish Order of the Sword, 96; Visits France, Morocco, Constantinople, 97; Action at Toulon; Is captured by the French but escapes from confinement in the Temple; The siege of St. Jean d'Acre, 98; He quells an outbreak at Cyprus; Visits Jerusalem, 99; The convention of El Arish; Naples and Sicily, 101; The Dardanelles; Off the Tagus; South America, 102; In residence in Paris, 104; His Masonic relations; The Knights Liberators, the original scheme and later developments, 105; The French Order of the Temple, 108; Supposed Investment at Cyprus, 109; Joins the Order at Paris; The Duke of Sussex, 112; The Regency of the Order, 113; Latter days and death, 114. Comments by E. H. Dring, Cecil Powell, 114; W. B. Hextall, 115; Canon Horsley, 116; A. F. Calvert, 117. Reply by Gordon Hills, 118.</p>	

## PAPERS AND ESSAYS.—Continued.

	PAGE.
<b>Savalette de Langes, Les Philalètes, and the Convent of Wilhelmsbad, 1782.</b> By J. E. S. Tuckett	131
The <i>Philadelphes</i> and the <i>Phalalètes</i> ; The Marquis de Chefdebién d'Amand, 131; <i>La Loge des Amis-Réunis</i> , Paris, 1771; The Régime or System of <i>Les Philalètes ou Chercheurs de la Vérité</i> ; The xii. Classes, 133; <i>Les Echarpes Blanches</i> ; The Six Elders, Savalette de Langes the leading spirit; The <i>Philalètes</i> were not 'revolutionnaires,' 134; An alliance between the <i>Philalètes</i> , and the Grand Lodge of France, and the Emperors of the East and West, 138; A letter from Chefdebién d'Amand to Roettiers de Montaleau in 1806; The Convents of Paris in 1784 and 1787, 139; Roettiers de Montaleau, 140; The <i>Philalète</i> system after the Revolution, 141; List of <i>Philalète</i> members with biographical notices, 142; The <i>Alethophiles ou Amateurs de la Vérité</i> ; The 'African Builders'; The 'Strict Observance,' 145; The Convent of Wilhelmsbad, 1782; Its object; Subjects discussed; Its decisions, 146; Prominent Masons present, with biographical notices; Savalette de Langes, Chefdebién d'Amand and the Convent of Wilhelmsbad, 147; The <i>Cahier</i> or Note Book of de Langes containing notes on many of the prominent Masons of the time; Additional biographical notices of persons named in the <i>Cahier</i> , 149; Real mission of Chefdebién d'Amand at the Convent, and his partial success, 167; Conclusion, 168. Comments by Dr. Wynn Westcott, J. P. Simpson, Gordon Hills, Dr. H. G. Rosedale, and R. E. Wallace James, 171.	
<b>Charles, Second Duke of Richmond, Grand Master 1724-5, and some of his Masonic associates.</b> By W. Wonnacott	176
The first Duke of Richmond, a reputed Grand Master, 176; The family papers and records, their sidelights on certain Freemasons; Charles Lennox, the second Duke, Master of the Horn Lodge, 177; Some of his associates, 178; The General Charity, 179; The Duke of Montagu, G.M. 1721; The newly founded Order of the Bath, 180; Mick Broughton, 182; Martin Folkes, Deputy Grand Master, 183; Heidegger, "the Swiss Count," 188; Stukeley; The Duke of Wharton in Paris, down at heel, 189; Lord Weymouth, G.M. 1735; Desaguliers present at an irregular making, and certain nobles also "made chapters," 190; The Earl of Albemarle, 191; Sir Thomas Prendergast, and a female Parliament in Dublin, 192; Dr. John Misauhin, a famous quack and Grand Steward, 193; Sundry members of the Horn Lodge, 194; The Bear and Harrow Lodge, Colley Cibber, John Anstis (Garter); The Rummer at Charing Cross, Brigadier Churchill, The Earl of Berkeley, Earl Harcourt, 195; The Earl of Derwentwater; John, Lord Hervey; Henry Fox, Baron Holland; Captain Rowe, Stukeley's fellow initiate identified, 196. Comments by Cecil Powell, 197; Gordon Hills, 198; W. Redfern Kelly, 200; W. B. Hextall, 201; A. F. Calvert, 203; W. J. Songhurst, 208. Reply by W. Wonnacott, 210.	
<b>The Craft in the Law Courts.</b> By W. B. Hextall	222
Masons' wages appraised by Justices in the middle ages; An action for assault in 1723, <i>Barret v. Pritchard</i> , 222; The "Tryal at Westminster Hall," 1763; How Dr. Dodd failed to take a friendly hint, 1777, 223; A Provincial Grand Master sued for libel, 1792, 224; Two prints, "The Free Masons Surpriz'd," 1760, and "The Canterbury Discovery Improv'd," 1802, 226; A Masonic dispute in Lord Eldon's Court, 1802, 227; The Irish Grand Lodge litigation, 1807; Exposure of William Finch in the Palace Court, 1815, 228; Action to recover Lodge paintings, 1838, 229; A Masonic Council to settle disputes proposed, 1862; Lodges formerly used for that purpose, and a few of the decisions given, 230; Ana from various	

sources, 231. Comments by Cecil Powell, Gordon Hills, Charles Gough, 234; Herbert Bradley, 235; J. Walter Hobbs, 236; Eustace B. Beesley, 238; W. Redfern Kelly, 240; W. J. Songhurst, 241; Canon Horsley, Sir Alfred Robbins, J. Samuel Green, Dr. H. G. Rosedale, C. J. R. Tijou, 243. Reply by W. B. Hextall, 243.

**Inaugural Address.** By Arthur Cecil Powell ... 246

**The Toast of the Worshipful Master.** By W. Wonnacott ... 254

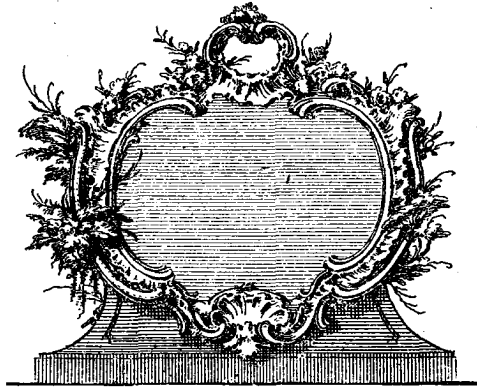
## REVIEWS.

From the Watch Tower, or Spiritual Discernment. By Sydney T. Klein ... Dr. Wynn Westcott ... 212

Masonic Emblems and Jewels—Treasures at Freemasons' Hall. By William Hammond ... J. Littleton ... 213

The Builders. A Story and Study of Masonry. By Joseph Fort Newton ... J. Littleton ... 215

History and Records of the Lodge of Perseverance (No. 7), 1751 to 1916. By Edmund Poole ... J. Littleton ... 216





:0:

Aldermaston	...	220
Alexandra, Hornsea	...	234
Amicable, Exeter	...	256
<i>Amis Réunis</i> , Paris	...	133
Amity, Poole	...	235
Anderida	...	127
Anglo-American	...	127
Antiquity, London	91, ...	263
Antiquity, Wigan	...	231
Apollo University	...	128
Avenue	...	128
Bard of Avon	...	263
Beacontree	...	127
Bear and Harrow	...	195
Berkshire Masters	...	220
Blew Boar	...	210
Bristol	...	30
Caledonian	...	242
Campbell	...	263
Canongate Kilwinning	...	228
Castle, Highgate	...	194
Chancery Bar	...	128
<i>Chevaliers Bienfaisants</i> , Lyons	...	144
<i>Chevaliers de la Croix de</i> <i>Christ</i>	...	108
Clerkenwell	...	264
Cootehill	...	220
Cosmopolitan	...	219

**Lodges referred to:—**

PAGE.

Crusaders	128
Dean Leigh	219
Derwent	94, 230
Ditton	191
Duke of Connaught	128
Dukinfield	229
Edinburgh	222
Edward Terry	127
Emulation	214
Erasmus Wilson	128
Felicity	214
Fortitude, Plymouth	94
Fredericksburg, Virginia	19
Freedom	128
Glamorgan, Cardiff	258
Golden Spikes, Hampstead	179
Grand Master's	119
Grenadiers	214
Guadaloupe	126
Halifax, Nova Scotia	22
Harmony	127, 232
Harmony, Rochdale	175
Hengist	256
Hope	214, 216
Horn	177, 194, 259
Howard, of Brotherly Love	229
Industrious, Cardiff	258
Jerusalem	263
Justinian	264
<i>La Paix</i> , Paris	142
Lautoka	127
London Irish Rifles	264
Macartney	128
Marquis of Granby	263
Mary's Chapel	22
Mersey	232
Moir, Bristol	122
Moir, London	94
Mother Kilwinning	22, 127
Neptune, London	94
No. 2, Dublin	23
No. 9 (Antients)	231
No. 21 (Antients)	231
No. 25, Dublin	128
No. 259, Portsmouth	25
No. 620, Dublin	23
Old King's Arms	214, 234, 259
Palladian	219
Peace and Harmony, Maidstone	116
Perfect Unanimity, Madras	2
Phoenix	229
Plucknett	127
Prince	126
Prudence	193
Queen's Head, Bath	210
Reading	220
Relief, Bury	175, 238
Research, Leicester	143
Richard Giddy	219
Rook's Hill	177
Royal Alpha	263
Royal Ark	258
Royal Kent, Chatham	117
Royal Lancashire	175
Royal Oak	220
Royal Somerset House and Inverness, London	94
Royal Sussex of Hospitality	219, 254
Royal Union, Cheltenham	129
Royal York, of Perseverance	214, 215
Rummer	195
St. Albans, London	94
St. George's, Exeter	258
St. Peter's	229

**Lodges referred to:—**

PAGE.

St. Thomas	214
Salutation	210
Secrecy and Harmony, Malta	131
Shakespear	127
Ship Masters, Exeter	257
Skelmersdale	219
Staines	220
Star in the East	256
Star of India, London	2
Stewards'	121
Strict Benevolence	130
Swan, Hampstead	193
Temple Bar	127
<i>Thémis</i> , Caen	142
Three Lions, Salisbury	179
<i>Trinosophes</i>	119
True and Faithful	224
Tyrian, Derby	244
Unanimity	229
Unanimity, Dukinfield	238
Union, Exeter	257
Union Cross, Halifax	235
Union, Ohio	263
United Mariners	258
Vanguard	126
Victoria in Burma	263
<i>Vrais Amis</i> , Marseilles	142
Westminster and Keystone	128
York	20
Youghal	19
Mark degree, Dunckerley suggested as the inventor of	22
Mason Word, The	222
Mock Procession of 1742	123
Narbonne, Rit Primitif de	131
Naval Lodges and Thomas Dunckerley	125
<b>Persons referred to:—</b>	
Adams, Arthur M.	127
Albani, Cardinal	185
Albemarle, Lord	181, 190, 191
Allen, Bro.	23
Allen, —	232
Allen, George	236
Allender, W. H.	130
Anderson, Rev. James	173
André, Major	163
Andrew, —	223
Anstis, John	195
Anstruther, Col.	194
Appleton, Charles F.	127
Approsi, —	166, 167
Arabin, Captain Septimus	95
Arbuthnot, Dr.	193
Armstrong, Henry James	219
Astley, F. D.	229, 238
Astley, John	238
Bacon de la Chevalerie, J. J.	148
Bailey, —	145
Baltimore, Lord	178, 204
Barrère, —	136
Barret, Abraham	222
Barrow, John	94
Batson, Edward	261
Batson, James	261
Bauchesne, —	164
Bauer, —	151, 152
Baxter, Leonard A.	127
Baxter, Rodk. H.	2, 120
Beaufort, Duke of	241
Bedford, Duke of	181
Beesley, Eustace B.	175, 238

## Persons referred to:—

PAGE.

Beguillet, Edmé ...	172
Bell, Seymour ...	94, 130
Bemetzrieder, Mr. ...	94
Bentinck, Count ...	196
Berkeley, Earl of ...	195
Bertholis, Abbé ...	145
Besançon, — ...	172
Besuchet, J. Claude ...	172
Beyerlé, J. P. L. ...	172
Birgem, — ...	152
Blackerby, Nathaniel ...	178
Bode, J. J. C. ...	147
Boothman, Abraham ...	256
Borromea, Countess Celia ...	186
Bourbon, Duke of ...	178
Bousie, William ...	142
Bowen, Emmanuel ...	210
Bradley, Herbert ...	2, 138, 235
Bradley, John ...	229
Bradley, T. ...	236
Brereton, Thomas ...	194
Brewster, Sir David ...	107
Bristol, Earl of ...	196
Broadbent, — ...	229
Brook, James ...	130
Brooke, Bro. ...	257
Brooks, William ...	152
Broughton, Mick ...	182
Brown, A. Burnett ...	175
Brunswick, Duke of ...	146, 148
Buchanan, John ...	31
Bulet, Abbé ...	150, 152
Bunbury, Sir H. E. ...	103
Bunbury, Sir Thomas ...	198
Burard, G. ...	144
Burnes, Chevalier ...	109
Butler, J. D. ...	129
Byrom, John ...	262
Cadogan, Lord ...	191, 197
Cagliostro, Count ...	153
Cairnie, Dr. J. ...	152
Caldwell, Bro. ...	217
Calvert, Albert F. ...	117, 203
Canham, John ...	6
Carey, Esquire ...	124
Carnell, James ...	219
Carteret, Lord ...	182
Carwithen, Rev. G. E. ...	256
Castillon, — ...	153
Champoleon, — ...	150, 153
Chapman, William ...	6
Chappe, — ...	145
Cheale, John ...	199
Chefdebien d'Amand ...	131, 142
Chesterfield, Earl of ...	180, 194, 208
Chrétien, G. L. ...	132
Christian, Bro. ...	230
Churchill, Col. George ...	195
Cibber, Colley ...	195
Clare, Martin ...	259
Clarke, R. W. ...	23
Clarke, Wm. ...	6
Clavier, — ...	141
Cleave, John ...	257
Clegg, James ...	127
Clements, James ...	127
Close, Nicholas ...	157
Clutterbuck, Mr. ...	196
Cobham, Lord ...	210
Cocks, Thomas ...	6
Collins, Mr. ...	210
Collins, G. S. ...	129
Collinson, Sir Peter ...	210
Condell, T. de Renzy ...	175
Condorcet, — ...	145

## Persons referred to:—

PAGE.

Connaught, Duke of ...	173
Coquet, Pierre ...	162
Cotton, Sir A. S. ...	238
Court de Echelon, — ...	142
Court de Gebelin, — ...	142
Court, George ...	219
Cowie, — ...	232
Crawley, Dr. W. J. Chetwode ...	3, 11, 33, 123
Crick, William Clifton ...	219
Cromwell, Oliver ...	256
Cropper, John ...	235
Crowley, — ...	232
Crusius, C. A. ...	161
Cumberland, Duke of ...	131
Cucumus, — ...	157
Da Costa, — ...	243
Dalkeith, Earl of ...	179, 195
Daniel, Sir W. D. ...	238
Darnley, Earl of ...	177
Dassigny, Fifield ...	11
Davidson, Bro. ...	231
Davis, Bro. ...	31
d'Aigrefeuille, Charles ...	142
d'Aiguillon, — ...	145
d'Alès Bermond, Abbé ...	144
d'Arcy, Méry ...	142
d'Artois, Count ...	136
d'Aubigny, Duke ...	197
de Beyerlé, N. ...	146, 152
de Bondi, Taillepié ...	142
de Bouvry, — ...	141
de Bucheley, Savalette ...	160
de Chaumont, — ...	154
de Colas, Major ...	151
d'Eon, Chevalier ...	243
de Gaète, Duc ...	135
de Gebelin, Court ...	142
de Grainville, — ...	150
d'Harmensen, Chevalier ...	132
d'Hauterive, Count Duroy ...	153
d'Heckh, Prof. ...	156
d'Hericourt, Dutroussel ...	141
de James, Sainte ...	134, 143
de Kérouailles, Louise ...	197
de la Chevalerie, Bacon ...	148
de la Henrière, — ...	145
de Lally, M. ...	140
de Langes, Savalette ...	131
de la Rochefoucault Bayers, Count ...	148
de la Salle, Marquis ...	145
de la Salvettes, Count ...	164
de la Tour, Pasqualis ...	150
de Launay, Mlle. ...	163
de Lernay, Marquis ...	142
de l'Etang, Tassin ...	134
de Loraine, Earl of ...	195
de Leutre, — ...	145
de Lusignan, Count ...	141, 150
de Luxembourg, Duke ...	148, 153
de Maine, Duke ...	163
de Marenzia, Marquis ...	172
de Montaleau, Roettiers ...	139, 246
de Neuviéd, Count ...	154
d'Orleans, Duke ...	145
de Richelieu, Marshal ...	153
de Roskampff, — ...	160
Desaguliers, Dr. ...	179, 190, 209
de St. Germain, Count ...	163
de St. Martin, Louis Claude ...	142
de Saulx, Charles Sulpice ...	172
de Schoenbourg, Count ...	156, 162
de Ségur, Count ...	143
Deslandes, Petit ...	141



Persons referred to:—	PAGE.
Despresmesnil, —	145
de Staal, <i>Baron</i> ...	154, 162
de Strogonoff, <i>Count</i> ...	134, 143
de Tavaannes, <i>Vicomte</i> ...	134, 143, 172
de Triest, <i>Baron</i> ...	152, 165
D'Eyncourt, Charles Tennyson	113
de Vienne, <i>Count</i> ...	144
Dennison, Daniel ...	31
Dermott, Laurence ...	10
Derwentwater, <i>Earl of</i> ...	196
Dickeson, J. Innes ...	119
Dietrich, — ...	141
Dillon, <i>Hon.</i> Charles ...	242
Dixon, Albert E. ...	127
Dodd, <i>Dr.</i> W. ...	223
Dournay, — ...	153
Doyle, <i>Sir</i> John ...	102
Dring, E. H. ...	115, 129
Duckworth, <i>Sir</i> John ...	101
Dubach, — ...	141
Duchanteau, Touzai ...	154, 156
Dunckerley, Thomas ...	22, 125
Duroy d'Hauterive, <i>Count</i>	153
Dutroussel d'Hericourt ...	142
Eare, Sarah ...	243
Eaton, C. D. ...	129
Egerton, <i>Sir</i> John ...	238
Elgin, <i>Lord</i> ...	99
Ely, Reginald ...	157
Ellenberger, J. W. ...	151
Emary, F. H. ...	127
Essex, <i>Lord</i> ...	187
Everitt, Rupert Edward ...	219
Exmouth, <i>Lord</i> ...	102
Fabre, <i>Mons.</i> ...	131
Falk, <i>Dr.</i> S. ...	153
Fauchet, — ...	144
Fellowes, William Dorset ...	113
Fessler, I. A. ...	153
Field, W. D. P. ...	175
Fighiera, F. C. C. M. ...	129
Finch, William ...	228
Firminger, <i>Rev.</i> W. K. ...	148
Fitzwilliam, Ed. ...	6
Fludd, Robert ...	156
Folkes, Martin ...	178, 183, 205, 262
folkes, <i>Sir</i> William ...	184
Fooks, William ...	222
Fort, William ...	256
Foulds, John ...	127
Fouquet, — ...	132
Fournier, <i>Abbé</i> ...	150, 154
Fowler, John ...	23
Fowler, William ...	127
Fox, Henry ...	195
Francis, Thomas ...	5, 94, 129
Frölich, C. E. ...	155
Fry, William ...	130
Furby, W. S. ...	175
Gaskell, <i>Rev.</i> John ...	240
Gassner, — ...	155
Gates, <i>General</i> Horatio ...	163
Gilkes, Peter ...	217
Giraud, <i>Dr.</i> S. ...	147
Glen, George ...	127
Godding, J. W. S. ...	175
Goodyear, Herbert S. ...	123
Gordon, William ...	31
Gough, Charles ...	234
Gough, Richard ...	231
Graddage, S. A. ...	127
Graham, <i>Bro.</i> ...	228
Grant, <i>Bro.</i> ...	23
Gratmann, — ...	155
Graves, <i>Admiral</i> ...	96

Persons referred to:—	PAGE.
Greame, Douglas ...	219
Green, J. Samuel ...	243
Griffiths, James ...	236
Grinter, Henry ...	256
Guéménée, <i>Prince</i> ...	153
Haarhoff, D. J. ...	219
Hall, Edward ...	177
Hamilton, <i>Sir</i> William ...	98
Hammerton, — ...	243
Hammond, <i>Dr.</i> W. ...	213
Hancock, Walter ...	127
Hannam, William ...	227, 236
Harcourt, <i>Earl</i> ...	195
Harding, <i>Col.</i> Alex. ...	179
Hanover, John ...	236
Harris, B. ...	175
Harris, Henry ...	130
Harvey, <i>Lord</i> ...	202
Hayes, — ...	224
Heidegger, J. J. ...	183, 188
Hely-Hutchinson, <i>Sir</i> J. ...	100
Henley, <i>Orator</i> ...	193
Hervey, <i>Lord</i> ...	196
Heseltine, James ...	157
Hextall, W. B. ...	32, 34, 115, 201, 222, 256
Hicks, John ...	31
Hill, Thomas ...	183
Hillier, <i>Lieut.</i> George ...	-99
Hills, Gordon ...	32, 95, 133, 171, 195, 234, 256
Hobbs, J. Walter ...	236
Hobbs, Thomas H. ...	219
Hobbs, W. G. ...	175
Hody, <i>Dr.</i> ...	259
Hogarth, William ...	187
Holland, <i>Baron</i> ...	195
Hollis, — ...	190
Hood, <i>Sir</i> Samuel ...	96
Horsley, <i>Canon</i> ...	116, 243
Hosker, J. A. ...	256
Hotchan, — ...	157
Howe, <i>Lord</i> ...	96
Hughan, W. J. ...	11
Hurel, — ...	142
Husenbeth, F. C. ...	246
Irvine, Thomas William ...	219
Jackson-Jones, <i>Capt.</i> ...	228
Jacques, — ...	224
Jamieson, Robert ...	241
Jeckell, John ...	263
Jessel, Albert Henry ...	128
Jones, — ...	243
Jones, A. E. ...	175
Jones, John ...	31
Jones, William ...	179
Jordan, — ...	232
Kelly, W. Redfern ...	6, 200, 240
Kemys, <i>Sir</i> Charles ...	200
Kennure, John ...	258
Khory, Edalji Jamsedji ...	263
Kildare, <i>Earl of</i> ...	198
Kingsley, <i>Rev.</i> Charles ...	118
Klein, Sydney T. ...	120, 212
Knight, Arthur ...	128
Knight, Henry Gally ...	105
Knight, James ...	230
Knox, <i>Dr.</i> Vicesimus ...	116
Köppen, K. F. ...	145
Koerner, — ...	141, 157
Krusins, C. A. ...	161
Kukumus, — ...	157
Labady, — ...	137
La Fayette, <i>Marquis</i> ...	163
Lambert, Edward ...	188

## Persons referred to:—

PAGE.

Lambert, Richard	...	3
Langdon, <i>Bro.</i>	...	257
Langton, John	...	157
Laning, —	...	234
Lavater, D. H.	...	146, 158
Lavater, J. C.	...	146, 158
Lawley, <i>Sir Robert</i>	...	260
Ledger, —	...	230
Ledgingham, James	...	257
Ledware, —	...	229
Lee, <i>General Charles</i>	...	163
Leggatt, J. C.	...	263
Lehmann, —	...	151
Leigh, Arthur	...	259
Leigh, Austin	...	259
Leinster, <i>Duke of</i>	...	198
Lemansky, L.	...	130
Lennox, <i>Duke of</i>	...	177
Lequinio, —	...	144
Le Sage, —	...	142
le Strange, Hamon	...	221
Letchworth, <i>Sir E.</i>	...	175, 263
Leuwenhoeck, —	...	159
Levander, F. W.	...	2, 3, 56
Lioy, —	...	141, 159
Littleton, J.	29, 122, 215, 216,	218
Liverpool, <i>Lord</i>	...	117
Lloyd, Evan	...	227, 236
Lloyd, Philip	...	243
Loaring, Nathaniel	...	236
Lorraine, <i>Duke of</i>	...	194
Lovegrove, H.	...	28
Lyon, D. Murray	...	22
Luetchford, G. H.	...	128
Macartney, S. R.	...	128
Macgregor, —	...	232
Manchester, <i>Duke of</i>	...	181
Manley, <i>Mr.</i>	...	223
March, <i>Earl of</i>	...	176
Marsh, <i>Dr. W. G. H. B.</i>	...	128
Martin, <i>Sir Byam</i>	...	105
Maubach, —	...	142
Maugeret, —	...	141
Maury, —	...	144
Mee, Thomas	...	210
Mendelssohn, Sidney	...	219
Mesmer, F. A.	...	142
Methuen of Tarbolton, <i>Baron</i>	...	177
Mietau, —	...	159
Milanès, M.	...	172
Minet, —	...	145
Mirabeau, —	...	132, 145
Misaubin, <i>Dr. John</i>	...	193
Mitchell, William Taylor	...	264
Mold, R.	...	175
Monmouth, <i>Duke of</i>	...	190
Monnier, —	...	146
Montagu, <i>Duke of</i>	178, 202,	204
Montague, <i>Viscount</i>	...	202
Moore, <i>Sir John</i>	...	103
Moore, Thomas	...	31
Morgan, —	...	232
Morgan, John G.	...	128
Morison, <i>Dr.</i>	...	109, 135
Morison, Donald Stuart	...	220
Mosseder, <i>Dr.</i>	...	159
Muller, Ephraim G.	...	242
Murat, <i>Prince</i>	...	140
Murphy, <i>Bro.</i>	...	23
Napier, <i>Sir Charles</i>	...	198
Napier, <i>Hon. George</i>	...	198
Napier, <i>Sir William</i>	...	198
Nash, Richard	...	210
Nelson, <i>Lord</i>	...	97
Newcastle, <i>Duke of</i>	...	180, 195

## Persons referred to:—

PAGE.

Newman, W. M.	...	225
Newton, E. B.	...	129
Newton, <i>Dr. J. F.</i>	...	215
Norden, <i>Capt.</i>	...	187, 207
Nordenskjold, C. F.	...	162
Norman, <i>Dr. G.</i>	...	175
North, John	...	236
Okey, William	...	31
Oliver, <i>Dr. George</i>	...	8
O'Reilly, —	...	230
O'Sullivan, —	...	230
Otto, —	...	141, 156, 160
Owen, R.	...	30
Oxendon, <i>Sir George</i>	...	196
Paisley, <i>Earl of</i>	...	179, 188
Pakes, John James	...	220
Palaprat, Bernard Fabré	...	108
Pamphili, <i>Princess</i>	...	186
Parnell, William	...	243
Payne, Anne Martha	...	260
Payne, George	...	258
Payne, <i>Rev. Joseph</i>	...	260
Payne, <i>Rev. Thomas</i>	...	260
Paynter, Walter Abbot	...	220
Pembroke, <i>Lord</i>	...	187, 190
Perfect, <i>Dr. William</i>	...	224
Périgord, <i>Abbé Tallyrand</i>	...	145
Perkins, John	...	256
Pernety, <i>Abbé</i>	...	162
Pethion, —	...	145
Petit-Deslandes	...	141
Pine, John	...	203
Pingré, <i>Abbé</i>	...	143
Pinney, Ambrose	...	256
Pitts, A. G.	...	3
Poole, Edmund	...	216
Popham, <i>Sir Horne</i>	...	101
Portsmouth, <i>Duchess of</i>	...	197
Porta, —	...	164
Powell, Cecil	...	6, 114, 130, 197, 221, 234, 246
Powell, William	...	255
Powell, W. A. F.	...	122
Prendergast, <i>Sir Thomas</i>	177, 192,	207
Price, <i>Dr. James</i>	...	162
Pritchard, Henry	...	222
Proctor, William	...	236
Pyle, <i>Rev. Edmund</i>	...	188
Pym, Wm.	...	258
Purdy, J.	...	130
Quénédey, Edmé	...	132
R—, <i>Sir Peter</i>	...	199
Radcliffe, Charles	...	196
Rainsford, <i>General Charles</i>	133, 142,	226
Ramsay, —	...	8
Ramsey, <i>Chevalier</i>	...	114
Raoul, Jean Marie	...	125
Revis, John	...	176
Richmond, <i>Duke of</i>	...	243
Robbins, <i>Sir Alfred</i>	...	264
Roberts, <i>Sir Howland</i>	...	23
Robinson, <i>Bro.</i>	...	96
Rodney, <i>Admiral</i>	...	243
Roebuck, —	...	231
Rogers, <i>Bro.</i>	...	31
Rogers, Jacob	...	31
Rogers, James	...	143
Romme, Gilbert	...	171, 243
Rosedale, <i>Dr. H. G.</i>	...	196
Rowe, <i>Captain</i>	...	142
Rozier, <i>Abbé</i>	...	114
Rumbold, <i>Sir George B.</i>	...	190
Russell, —	...	120
Rylands, W. H.	...	32, 125
Sadler, Henry	...	

## Persons referred to:—

PAGE.

Sahûc, —	...	143
Sainte de James	...	134, 141
St. John, —	...	190
St. Vincent, <i>Lord</i>	...	97
Salzmann, —	...	163
Sanderson, William	...	130
Savalette de Bucheley	...	131, 160
Savalette de Langes	...	131
Sayer, Anthony	...	173, 198, 259
Schérer, —	...	151, 162
Schröder, F. J. W.	...	161
Schröpfer, J. G.	...	161
Schuing, —	...	162
Schwartz, —	...	147
Scott, Charles William	...	264
Sebastiani, <i>General</i>	...	105
Seton, Alexander	...	228
Settrington, <i>Baron</i>	...	177
Sherwin, <i>Dr.</i>	...	199
Siéyès, <i>Abbé</i>	...	144
Simpson, J. P.	...	4, 171
Sloane, <i>Sir Hans</i>	...	184
Small, H. Gordon	...	129
Smith, Charles Spencer	...	97
Smith, <i>Sir Christopher Sydney</i>	...	119
Smith, <i>General Edward</i>	...	98
Smith, <i>Captain John</i>	...	95
Smith, Thomas	...	224, 228
Smith, <i>Sir William Sidney</i>	...	95
Songhurst, W. J.	...	40, 125, 173, 175, 208, 241
Spence, <i>Dr.</i>	...	162
Spencer, <i>Lord</i>	...	98
Spencer, <i>Bro.</i>	...	257
Speth, G. W.	...	120
Stanhope, <i>Mr.</i>	...	187
Stanhope, C.	...	190
Stearns, Arthur Edmund	...	261
Strangford, <i>Lord</i>	...	102
Stukeley, <i>Rev. William</i>	...	180, 188, 207
Sudermania, <i>Duke of</i>	...	104
Sullivan, J.	...	175
Sunderland, <i>Earl of</i>	...	178, 204
Sussex, <i>Duke of</i>	...	112
Swedenborg, Emanuel	...	148
Swinden, F. G.	...	175
Swiny, <i>Mr.</i>	...	184
Taillepie de Bondi	...	142
Talleyrand Périgord, <i>Abbé</i>	...	145
Tassin de l'Etang	...	134, 141, 172
Tassin, Louis Daniel	...	172
Tattersall, —	...	232
Teeton, W.	...	175
Thompson, John	...	31
Thorp, John T.	...	175
Thorpe, C. H.	...	129
Thory, C. A.	...	144
Tiéman, —	...	141, 161
Tijou, C. J. R.	...	243
Tipper, H.	...	175
Tirnan, —	...	165
Torckler, —	...	232
Toux de Salvartes, <i>Count</i>	...	161
Townshend, <i>Lord</i>	...	189
Trevor, —	...	231
Trim, <i>Bro.</i>	...	23
Tuckett, J. E. S.	...	131
Tuppen, John	...	130
Turckheim, Bernard	...	165
Turckheim, Jean	...	165
Turner, A.	...	175
Tuscany, <i>Duke of</i>	...	194
Tyndall, <i>Bro.</i>	...	23
Unsworth, John	...	244
Vallencey, <i>Colonel Charles</i>	...	165

## Persons referred to:—

PAGE.

Vernhes, Jean François	...	103
Vibert, A. L.	...	2
Voight, —	...	234
von Bischofswerder, J. R.	...	161
von Carolath, <i>Prince</i>	...	153
von Darmstadt, <i>Prince</i>	...	141, 156
von Dittfürth, <i>Baron</i>	...	147
von Durkheim, <i>Count</i>	...	146, 165
von Eckleff, <i>Count</i>	...	151
von Gleichen, <i>Baron</i>	...	141, 146, 155
von Gugomos, <i>Baron</i>	...	158
von Hammer, <i>Count</i>	...	100
von Haugwitz, <i>Count</i>	...	147
von Hund, <i>Baron</i>	...	152
von Hesse Cassel, <i>Prince</i>	...	146
von Hesse Darmstadt, <i>Prince</i>	...	156
von Knigge, <i>Baron</i>	...	146
von Leuvenstein, <i>Baron</i>	...	141, 159
von Limburg, <i>Prince</i>	...	152
von Manteufel, <i>Count</i>	...	159
von Nassau Usingen, <i>Prince</i>	...	161
von Rentzow, <i>Count</i>	...	153
von Schmettau, <i>Count</i>	...	151, 162
von Steuben, <i>Baron</i>	...	163
von Waechter, <i>Baron</i>	...	146, 166
von Waldenfels, <i>Baron</i>	...	165
von Weiler, <i>Baron</i>	...	151
von Zinnendorf, J. W.	...	151
Wales, Frederick, <i>Prince of</i>	...	124
Wallace, James, R. E.	...	171
Walpole, <i>Sir Robert</i>	...	192
Warren, <i>Bro.</i>	...	23
Watson, William	...	38
Way, Lewis	...	261
Webster, —	...	230
Webber, Bob	...	190
Weishaupt, Adam	...	146
Wellington, <i>Duke of</i>	...	102
Westcott, Dr. W. Wynn	...	171, 212
Weymouth, <i>Lord</i>	...	179, 189
Wharton, <i>Duke of</i>	...	179, 189, 243
White, P. K.	...	128
White, Theodore H.	...	220
White, William John	...	220
Whitehead, Paul	...	124
Whittaker, W. B.	...	6
Whyte, William Henry	...	220
Wildy, E.	...	129
Wilkins, William	...	31
Willermooz, J. B.	...	143
Willoughby, Moses	...	231
Wodelarke, Robert	...	157
Wonnacott, W.	...	4, 27, 32, 176, 210
Woodford, Rev. A. F. A.	...	10
Worger, J.	...	231
Woulfe, Peter	...	142
Wurtz, <i>Dr.</i>	...	162
Young, James	...	128
Zuirlein, —	...	151, 165
Philadelphes, The	...	132
Philalètes, The	...	131
Pictures owned by a Lodge, the subject of a Law-suit	...	229
Prince Lodge and Thomas Dunckerley	...	125
Report of Audit Committee	...	3
Rit Primitif de Narbonne	...	131
Royal Arch Friendly Society	...	130
Royal Arch, Suggested Origin of the Degree	...	7
Steinmetz Spruch	...	120
Strict Observance, Order of	...	145



	PAGE.		PAGE.
Swords necessary in French Lodges	253	Uniforms in Lodges	121
Taa, Your	123	Vanguard Lodge and Thomas Dunckerley	125
Templar, French Order of Knights	108	Wilhelmsbad, The Convent of	131
Transparencies in Lodges	244	Your Taa	123

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Certificate issued by Dunckerley...	125	Portrait: F. C. Husenbeth	249
„ „ Roettiers de Montaleau	141	„ „ Sir Sidney Smith	108
Letters from <i>Echarpes Blanches</i> ...	132	Signature, Roettiers de Montaleau	248
„ „ Savalette de Langes	132	„ „ Sir Sidney Smith	119
„ „ Chefdebien d'Amand	140	Steinmetz Spruch	121
Portrait: Arthur Cecil Powell <i>Frontispiece</i>		Summons, Knight Templar	108
„ „ Chefdebien d'Amand	132		

## CONTRIBUTORS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Baxter, R. H.	120	Levander, F. W.	56
Beesley, Eustace B.	238	Littleton, J.	29, 122, 213, 215, 217
Bradley, Herbert	235	Lovegrove, Henry	28
Calvert, A. F.	117, 125, 203, 258	Powell, Cecil	197, 234, 246
Goodyear, Herbert S.	123	Songhurst, W. J.	40, 123, 173, 208, 241
Gough, Charles	234, 256	Tuckett, J. E. S.	131, 262
Hextall, W. B.	34, 115, 201, 222, 243, 256	Wallace-James, R. E.	171
Hills, Gordon	32, 95, 118, 234, 256	Watson, William	38
Hobbs, J. Walter	236	Westcott, Dr. Wynn	212
Horsley, Canon	116	Wonnacott, W.	2, 27, 176, 210, 254
Kelly, W. Redfern	7, 44, 198, 200, 240		



Ars  
Quatuor Coronatorum.



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

---

---

VOLUME XXX.

---

---

FRIDAY, 5th JANUARY, 1917.



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. W. Wonnacott, I P.M., as W.M.; A. C. Powell, S.W.; Gordon Hills, J.W.; W. J. Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; and Dr. Wm. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. S. J. Fenton, H. C. Knowles, Geo. Elkington, Wm. Hammond, P.G.D., Henry Lovegrove, P.A.G.Sup.W., L. McCreary, H. R. H. Coxe, Rev. C. J. S. O'Grady, Guy M. Campbell, H. McLachlan, Percy Allen, C. E. L. Livesey, W. Dewes, B. T. Crew, L. G. Wearing, A. F. Calvert, S. Jacobs, Percy G. Mallory, A.G.D.C., W. F. Keddell, W. C. Soltan, W. S. Sherrington, A.G.Reg., F. Fighiera, J. William Stevens, George C. Williams, Herbert Burrows, A. R. Meggy, Percy H. Horley, H. Coote Lake, H. Johnson, W. Mason Bradbear, Walter H. Brown, P.G.Stew., R. W. Anderson, Mihill Slaughter, P.A.G.D.C., C. H. Lee, Thos. R. Rand, S. W. Rodgers, John I. Moar, E. M. Cuddon, Alfred C. Silley, J. Walter Hobbs, and F. W. Mitchell.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. William Henry, S.W., Royal Life Saving Lodge No. 3339; C. W. Lowder, Boro' of Hackney Lodge No. 2944; and H. E. Simpson, S.W., Burdett Lodge No. 1293.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. Sir Albert Markham, K.C.B., P.Dis.G.M., Malta; E. Conder, P.M.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C.; Wm. Watson; Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O.; T. J. Westropp; J. T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C.; S. T. Klein, P.M.; Canon Horsley, P.G.Ch.; W. B. Hextall, P.M.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M.; J. P. Rylands; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Major J. E. S. Tuckett; and E. Macbean, P.M.

## IN MEMORIAM: FREDERICK WILLIAM LEVANDER.

The W.M. said:—

Brethren, it is a sad duty that I now have to perform in explaining my presence in the chair this evening, and to inform you of the removal by death of our much esteemed and Worshipful Brother, the Master of this Lodge, who was summoned to the Grand Lodge above three weeks ago. I had the great privilege of installing as my successor Brother Frederick William Levander on the 8th of November of last year, and in proposing the customary toast on that occasion I gave an outline sketch of our Brother's career in the scholastic and scientific world and in Masonry, adding the prayer that health and strength might be granted him to occupy this chair during a successful year. None could foresee on that occasion that before the Lodge again met on its stated night our lamented Master would have been summoned from this sublunary sphere, and that for the greater part of the twelve months' tenure for which he had been chosen, the Lodge would not be ruled by a Master. Our Brother departed this life on 20th December, at the age of 78, and we were represented at his funeral by our Secretary, who was present to pay the last sad tribute of respect to his memory. Having so recently sketched the leading facts in our Brother's life,<sup>1</sup> it is unnecessary to repeat them in the form of a memoir; but I will ask you to have recorded in our Minutes a resolution of sympathy with the relatives of Bro. Levander, and of our deep sense of the loss which the Quatuor Coronati Lodge has sustained in the loss of its Master.

The Brethren then rose and in silence expressed their agreement in due form. At the later proceedings the usual toasts were omitted.

---

On ballot taken

Bro. Herbert Bradley, C.S.I. Residing at Hill Croft, Broadstone, Dorset. Past District Grand Master and Past Grand Superintendent of Madras. Author of *An Old Minute Book of Lodge of Perfect Unanimity, now 150, Madras*, in A.Q.C. xxi. (1906); *Bro. Mozart and some of his Masonic Friends*, in A.Q.C. xxvi (1913); *The History of Freemasonry in the District of Madras*, read at the Lodge Star of India, 17th April, 1913; and other shorter notes and articles;

Bro. Arthur Lionel Vibert, I.C.S. Residing at Trichinopoly, Madras. Past District Grand Warden and Past District Grand H. Author of *Freemasonry before the Existence of Grand Lodges*; *A Lodge in the XIV. Century*, etc. Has translated into English and edited Begemann's *History of Freemasonry in England*;

Bro. Roderick Hildegard Baxter. Residing at 97, Milnrow Road, Rochdale, Lancashire. Past Prov. Grand Warden and Past Prov. Grand Sojourner, East Lancashire. Author of *General and Historical Notes on Freemasonry*; *The Old Charges of the British Freemasons*; *The Chetwode Crawley MS. and its bearing on the question of Masonic Degrees*; *Introduction to The Langdale MS. of the Old Charges*; *Suggestions for a course of Masonic reading*; *Some Notes on the History of Masonic Ritual*; *The Third Degree*; *The Masonic Poem of 1390, circa*; *Introduction to The Beswicke-*

<sup>1</sup> See A.Q.C. xxix., 382.

*Royals MS. of the Old Charges; Introduction to the Annals of the Lodge of Hope No. 54; which have appeared in A.Q.C. and in the Transactions of the Lodge of Research, Leicester, and the Manchester Association for Masonic Research; also notes and short articles in various Masonic Journals;* were elected Joining Members of the Lodge.

---

Thirty-three Brethren were elected to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

---

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

#### *PERMANENT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE.*

The Committee met at the Offices, No. 27, Great Queen Street, on Monday, the 1st January, 1917.

*Present:*—Bro. W. Wynn Westcott, in the Chair, with Bros. E. H. Dring, W. J. Songhurst, Secretary, and A. S. Gedge, Auditor.

The Secretary produced his Books and the Treasurer's Accounts and Vouchers, which had been examined by the Auditor, and certified as being correct.

The Committee agreed upon the following

#### **REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1916.**

##### **BRETHREN,**

The year ending the 30th November, 1916, was particularly marked by the lamented death of Bro. Dr. William John Chetwode Crawley, which took place on the 13th March, reducing our Lodge membership to 33. The early days of our new year have been saddened by the death of our Worshipful Master, Bro. Frederick William Levander, who passed away on the 20th December. The names of three joining members appear on the summons for our next meeting.

The St. John's Card for 1915 shewed a total of 3,186 members of the Correspondence Circle, which total included about 100 names of those with whom communication has had to be suspended owing to the War. During the year under review only 128 names have been added to the list, while 208 have been removed:—63 by death, 106 by resignation and 39 for non-payment of dues; a net loss on the year of 80.

Amongst our Local Secretaries we regret to report the resignation of Bro. A. G. Pitts, of Detroit, Michigan, and the death of Bro. Richard Lambert, the Veteran Grand Secretary of Louisiana.

The removal to No. 27, Great Queen Street, was effected during the month of February. The total cost of the removal, decoration, etc., including the installation of electric light, amounted to £249 9s. 10d., of which £149 9s. 10d. has been charged to the current year, leaving £100 to be spread over a further period of five years. The lease of the old premises expires on the 25th March next, and the accounts include rent

paid on these premises, less a certain amount received from a sub-tenant, but the rooms are again empty, and it seems unlikely that we shall be able to re-let for so short a term. The thanks of the Lodge are due to Bro. J. P. Simpson and Bro. W. Wonnacott who most kindly placed their professional advice at our disposal in connection with the two properties.

The accounts herewith presented show a loss of £370 0s. 8d. on the year's working, which is accounted for by the £149 9s. 10d. mentioned above, with £52 depreciation on Investments, and generally by the higher cost of producing and distributing the *Transactions*.

It was only possible to issue one part of the 1916 Volume during the year, and a sum of £600 has been reserved to cover the cost of the remaining parts and the *St. John's Card*. Part 2 is in hand and it is proposed to distribute the *St. John's Card* with it, instead of waiting for Part 3 as usual.

For the Committee,

W. WYNN WESTCOTT,

in the Chair.

### BALANCE SHEET, 30th November, 1916.

Liabilities.			Assets.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Life Members' Fund (230 Members) ... ..	1492	13 0	By Cash at London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., Oxford Street ...	363	5 7
„ Subscriptions, etc., received in advance ... ..	116	4 1	„ Investment, £1,300 Consols at 56 per cent. ...	728	0 0
„ Correspondence Circle, 1916 Balance in hand ...	600	0 0	„ Sundry Debtors for Publications ... ..	48	0 3
„ Sundry Creditors ... ..	21	4 11	„ Sundry Publications ...	437	8 2
„ Sundry Creditors re Publications ... ..	28	1 6	„ Furniture— £ s. d.		
„ Profit and Loss Suspense Account, being outstanding Subscriptions as per contra, subject to realization ... ..	725	9 5	Balance 1st December, 1915 ...	38	1 0
„ Lodge Account— £ s. d.			Less Depreciation for the year ... ..	11	10 3
Balance 30th Nov., 1915 ... ..	71	11 2		26	10 9
Receipts ... ..	34	13 0	„ Sundry Debtors for Subscriptions in arrear—		
	106	4 2	1916 Correspondence Circle ...	403	3 6
Less Payments ... ..	33	19 6	1915 ditto ... ..	193	14 5
	72	4 8	1914 ditto ... ..	92	1 10
			1913 ditto ... ..	26	18 7
			1912 ditto ... ..	6	10 0
			1911 ditto ... ..	1	1 8
			1910 ditto ... ..	0	9 5
			1909 ditto ... ..	1	10 0
				725	9 5
			„ Repairs—Suspense Account ...	100	0 0
			„ Profit and Loss Account ...	627	3 5
				£3055	17 7
				£3055	17 7



**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending****30th November, 1916.**

Dr.			Cr.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Salaries ... ..	375	0 0	By Correspondence		
„ Rent, Rates and Taxes ...	161	14 1	Circle Joining		
„ Lighting and Firing ...	20	2 8	Fees, 1916 ...	63	10 6
„ Stationery ... ..	61	10 0	„ 1916 Subscriptions ...	76	7 0
„ Postages ... ..	230	10 7	„ 1915 ditto ...	470	14 9
„ Office Cleaning ... ..	22	18 3	„ 1914 ditto ...	37	5 2
„ Renewals and Repairs ...	5	12 3	„ 1913 ditto ...	6	6 0
„ Insurance ... ..	17	3 0	„ 1912 ditto ...	4	4 0
„ Telephone, etc. ... ..	9	1 0	„ 1911 ditto ...	0	10 6
„ Carriage and Sundries ...	12	13 9	„ 1910 ditto ...	0	10 6
„ Local Secretaries' Expenses	2	5 4			
„ Library Account ... ..	28	7 3	Back Transactions ...	39	1 11
„ Depreciation on Furniture	11	10 3	„ Lodge Publications ...	27	9 7
„ Investments:			„ Various Publications ...	22	8 3
Amount written off ...	52	0 0	„ Interest on Consols ...	25	12 0
„ Removal and Alterations ...	249	9 10	„ Discounts ...	3	5 5
Less amount taken to Suspense ...	100	0 0	„ Life Members ...	12	12 0
			„ Balance carried forward ...	139	9 2
				370	0 8
	£1159	18 3		£1159	18 3
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance brought forward from last Account ...	257	2 9	By Balance carried forward ...	627	3 5
„ Balance brought forward ...	370	0 8			
	£627	3 5		£627	3 5

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

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

ALFRED S. GEDGE.

Chartered Accountant,

3, Great James Street,

Bedford Row, W.C.

The SECRETARY called attention to the following

EXHIBITS.

By Bro. THOMAS FRANCIS, Ryde.

19. Cast Metal-gilt Breast Jewel (R.A.), made by "Moses Abraham, Bridgewater," dated 1818. Altar pattern.
20. Similar Jewel. No name of maker, dated 1824.
21. Silver-gilt Breast Jewel (R.A.). Altar pattern, made by Reid, 18, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, 1833.

22. P.Z. Collar Jewel, "Presented 31. May A.D. 1831 by the Companions of the Mount Zion Chapter of Royal Arch Masons No. 241 to their Most Excellent Companion John Canham Senr. Past J.H. and Z. for the great support he has rendered this Chapter and the Able and Impartial Manner in which he has presided over it." The face of the jewel shews an irradiated circular gold plate with a triangle enclosing a crown, all well set with paste. In addition to the above inscription at the back there are engraved a number of emblems and mottoes appropriate to the degree.
23. P.Z. Breast Jewel, present regulation pattern.
24. Metal-gilt Breast Jewel (R.A.), face moulded, back engraved. Open Arch enclosing Ark and Cherubim.
25. Silver-gilt Breast Jewel (R.A.), dated 1800 and originally owned by "Mr. Willm. Chapman." Athol or Irish pattern.
26. Metal-gilt Breast Jewel (R.A.), made by Wm. Clarke, Rochester, dated 1819. Altar pattern.
27. Similar Jewel. No name of maker. Owned by Thomas Cocks, 1832.
28. Silver-gilt Breast Jewel (R.A.), Irish or Athol pattern. Owned by W. B. Whittaker, British Chapter Feb. 4, 1823.
29. Breast Jewel of Chapter of St. James No. 2. It bears no name but has "Exalted 7. May 1835," which seems to identify it as having been owned by Ed. Fitzwilliam.
30. 31. Triangular Jewels set in paste, probably of French make.

By Bro. CECIL POWELL.

Two Rose-Croix Crosses set in paste.

Trowel Jewel, metal-gilt, with L.P.D. engraved on blade. Ivory handle surmounted by death's-head.

Sword Jewel, metal-gilt.

Silver filigree Chain, with skulls and cross-bones attached.

Two Jewels in the form of St. Andrew's Cross, one pendant from Compasses enclosing Star and letter G.

---

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the Brethren who had kindly lent these objects for exhibition.

---

The SECRETARY read the following paper, by Bro. Redfern Kelly:—

## THE ADVENT OF ROYAL ARCH MASONRY.

BY R.W. BRO. W. REDFERN KELLY, J.P., F.R.A.S., etc.,  
M.E. Grand First Principal of Royal Arch Masonry,  
District Grand Chapter of Antrim.



HIS dissertation, which I have much pleasure in contributing to the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge, is intended to deal particularly with the question of the origin and development of Royal Arch Masonry, and as well with the evolution of certain subsidiary degrees; and in the course of my brief treatment of this somewhat intricate and difficult question, I hope to be able to place before my brethren, in concise form and in simple language, the salient features of most of those facts which have already become known to Masonic historians, relative to this very interesting and beautiful degree.

In discussing the abstract question of the origin of Royal Arch Masonry, one is somewhat tempted to digress, and to indulge more or less in a retrospect of the history of the Order of Freemasonry itself; but it will at once be obvious that any attempt on my part to accomplish such a feat within any reasonable limits as to time and space would carry us very much too far afield, and the object aimed at by this thesis would probably sink into comparative insignificance, as the result of any such widening of the prime subject to which I am anxious to direct your more especial attention.

As regards the numerous histories and legends of our Order which are now extant, it may scarcely be necessary for me to state that all well informed students of Masonry are quite familiar with the various attempts, many of them as fantastic and ludicrous as they are futile, which have from time to time been made, even by certain sedate, serious-minded, and otherwise generally well-informed writers on Masonic subjects, to trace the origin of Freemasonry to its prime source. Some of these far too credulous and confiding historians have insisted upon carrying us back to the building of King Solomon's Temple, a period upwards of 1,000 years prior to the Christian era; others have harked back to the period of the deluge; others to that of the building of the Tower of Babel; whilst others still even go so far as to suggest an origin for our Order dating back to that period which is ascribed in ancient ideas of Old Testament dates, to the creation of the world: and many far-fetched Masonic legends have been handed down to us, which I need scarcely state are quite unsupported by any reliable historical authority.

On this question as to the antiquity of our Order, I have dealt with the subject at some length in a recently-published Lecture, and will therefore now simply content myself with offering the suggestion that, in my opinion, it is not, even in the very slightest degree, necessary that we should endeavour to pervert history, or to unduly exploit legendary or traditional lore, in order that we may discover for, or ascribe to Freemasonry, such an extravagantly remote antiquity as that which has been claimed for it by so many enthusiastic Masonic writers in

times long past. And further, that we can, without the necessity of resorting to any adventitious aid, establish for our Order a claim to such a respectably remote antiquity as perhaps not many other human institutions now in existence are prepared to boast.

With these few preliminary observations, I shall now proceed with the consideration of the main feature of my discourse, which is that of the creation, or as some will have it, the evolution from a pre-existing degree and the subsequent amplification, of the comparatively modern degree of Holy Royal Arch; a very attractive and popular Masonic grade, which, so far as is yet known, only came into existence some time about the year 1740, or possibly a little earlier.

The late Rev. Dr. Oliver, a prolific and eloquent contributor to Masonic literature in matters pertaining to the history and symbolism of our Order, has with perhaps less perspicacity and discretion than enthusiasm, attributed the fabrication of the Royal Arch degree to the celebrated literateur and orator, Professor Ramsay, who was, and still is, better known as Chevalier Ramsay. This distinguished brother was a native of Ayr, in North Britain; he had, however, spent quite a number of years on the Continent of Europe, especially in France.

Oliver, when discussing the question of the origin of the Royal Arch, has very definitely asserted that Ramsay had, in or about the year 1740, undertaken a certain journey from Paris to London, and that at that time he had remained in Great Britain for a period of upwards of a year; and further, that he had brought with him on that particular visit, a number of rituals of Masonic degrees, or so-called high grades, belonging to certain Rites which were hitherto unknown to Masonry in these countries, among which was the important degree of Royal Arch. Oliver, without however so far as can be ascertained, any reliable authority, ventured the assertion which I here quote, that Ramsay had "visited London at the very period in question, for the purpose of introducing his new degrees into English Masonry; and his schemes being rejected by the constitutional Grand Lodge, nothing appears more likely than that he would throw himself into the hands of the Schismatics, who would receive his communications with pleasure, because they presented the means of furthering their views in the propagation of what they termed Ancient Masonry."

Oliver's suggestions in this respect must however, I think, completely fail. inasmuch as there are no official, nor indeed any other records whatsoever in existence, of such attempts ever having been made by Ramsay to foist his new degrees, or any portion of them, upon any section of the Masonic fraternity, constitutional or non-regular, either in Great Britain, in Ireland, or elsewhere. And, as to the alleged transaction with the rival Grand Lodge of the followers of Laurence Dermott, it is only necessary to direct attention to the fact that Ramsay himself died in the year 1743; that Dermott did not receive the Royal Arch Degree until the year 1746, some three years later; and that the earliest record of the Antients, as an organized body, is, so far as has yet been disclosed in any shape, that of the 17th July, 1751. The very first official reference to the Royal Arch Degree by the non-constitutional body is, indeed, that which appears in their records of the year 1752, in the early portion of which year Dermott was himself appointed Grand Secretary to that branch of the fraternity, while it was yet only known as a "Grand Committee."

The only way in which, in my opinion, Ramsay's name could conceivably be associated with the English Royal Arch would be, that the fabricators of that degree had probably based the salient features of their ritual of the new degree upon certain details, derived from some one or more of those modern degrees, which, rightly or wrongly, have been attributed to that enterprising brother.

It has been confidently suggested by some reputable Masonic authorities that the Royal Arch is not by any means an entirely new degree, but rather that it comprises a peculiarly essential, indeed vital, portion of the second section of the original Third degree of Ancient Craft Freemasonry, which latter degree was said to have been very seriously mutilated by some person or persons unknown, a short time prior to the year 1740. This is, of course, nothing more nor less than simple speculation: and I can, I think, very confidently assert that it is quite unsupported by any authentic records which are so far available. One thing is, however, I should state, abundantly clear, and that is, that the United Grand Lodge of England, at the important reconciliation between the two rival sections of the Craft, which was brought about in the year 1813, frankly and unreservedly acknowledged and adopted the Royal Arch Degree, practically as we now have it, as being the so-called "Complement" of the degree of Master Mason; not, however, be it understood, in the nature, nor in the sense, in which it had formerly been recognized by the so-called Antients and Moderns; that is to say as an additional new Masonic Degree, or as a sort of "Fourth Degree supplement," so to speak, to Ancient Craft Freemasonry.

It does not however necessarily or indisputably follow, that because of these special concessions, which in all probability were, or at all events may have been arrived at, chiefly and conceivably, with a view to the complete reconciliation of the two rival bodies, the Royal Arch must therefore be considered as consisting, in the main, of a certain important "Section"; indeed, some have said the *second portion* of the primitive Third Degree ritual, which it was alleged had been ruthlessly wrested from it, but exactly when, and by whom, and with what reasonable justification, does not seem to be quite clear to the intelligent Masonic ritualists of the present day.

It is very hard to credit the story of a wholesale mutilation or emasculation of the Third Degree ritual, a ritual which itself only came into existence a few years previously, although had a claim been made for an extension, or call it if you will a development, or a comparatively negligible amplification of the degree, it might perhaps have met with a more ready or willing acceptance, as coming within the scope of fairly legitimate speculation and calling for a much less drastic demand upon our credulity.

Oliver always strongly maintained that the main difference which existed between the so-called Antient and Modern rival branches of the fraternity, and which led to the unfortunate schism, had solely consisted in the mutilation of the Third Degree. This mutilation was, however, in my opinion—as I shall presently endeavour to demonstrate—an exceedingly simple operation, and had special reference, only to the removal and transference of a particular test from the Third Degree to that which later on assumed all the importance of a Fourth Degree.

Elsewhere the learned Doctor has endeavoured to prove that the Royal Arch Degree was deliberately concocted by the so-called Antient Masons in order to

widen the then existing breach, and to render the line of demarcation between them and the Premier Grand Lodge broader, and much more palpably indelible. The latter postulate, unless it be taken as referring to the early stage of the Masonic revolt, say from about 1737 to 1739, must of course entirely fail, seeing that the Royal Arch Degree has been traced to a period quite a number of years anterior to the organized defection of a section of the Craft, in the year 1751. By whomsoever the Royal Arch Degree was fabricated, it would seem to me to be quite clear that it was really introduced into Freemasonry by the refractory brethren, in or about the period just referred to.

I should, perhaps, here add that Woodford, a well-known Masonic literateur, very many years ago favoured the hypothesis that the Royal Arch Degree was "the second part of the old Masters grade, which Dermott made use of to mark a supposed difference between the Ancients and the Moderns"; but this speculation must, I think, also fail, in the light of the fact that most decidedly Dermott did not fabricate the Royal Arch Degree, as he himself only received that degree in Dublin, in the year 1746, by which time as is well known, the degree had taken firm root in England and elsewhere. Dermott may doubtless have made use of the ritual material which he had already found conveniently at hand, subsequent to the year 1751 or 1752, in order to intensify the then existing dissension between the two rival bodies; but that an entire Section, the suggested second part of the ritual of the Masters grade, had been so daringly deleted by the innovators, is I think, to say the least of it, a rather difficult proposition to accept on mere assertion, unsupported as it is by any satisfactory proof.

Some justification would, however, seem to have existed for the suggestion of a borrowing, of some kind, from the original Third Degree ritual having taken place. There can for instance, be but little doubt that at least one particular feature of the former ritual, that of the M . . . W . . ., which had apparently been known or acknowledged as having existed from time immemorial, so to speak, in the primitive one degree self-contained ritual of the Ancient Operative fraternity, had unquestionably been availed of by the framer or framers, of the new Royal Arch Degree.

I am, I may state, quite in agreement with those views which have been expressed by our late Brother Hughan on this subject, and in which he postulates that the theory that a particular test was placed in the new Royal Arch Degree, prominently, which test had previously been given in one of the sections of the Third Degree, is worthy of careful consideration; and that "the amplification and prominence which followed such removal and incorporation into another degree, appear to provide the key to the problem, and to harmonize the statements of Dr. Dassigny [to be referred to by me hereafter] with those of later years, and to permit of a change being made without any violence to the ordinary Ritual; besides allowing of the old system being followed, or otherwise, without any difficulties worth mentioning occurring between the Craft authorities and the votaries of Royal Arch Masonry."

It would seem to me to be quite clear, that when, say between the years 1738 and 1740, the Royal Arch Degree was probably fabricated, whatever borrowing from the Third Degree took place must have been of a comparatively trivial, or at least unobtrusive, description, certainly not bulking very largely in the ritual

ceremonial, and can therefore scarcely be said to justify such a strong expression as serious mutilation, being so pointedly applied to it, no doubt with the intention of making the transaction appear in its very worst possible light.

It is quite conceivable, as Hugban has suggested, that the prominence given to a certain feature of the primitive Third Degree by Royal Arch Masons, and not alluded to significantly in that degree save in one of its "Sections," might thus be omitted in the one and be made the chief feature of the other, without causing much disturbance; its gradual elimination from the Lodge ritual being the work of time, while in some parts the old system was continued.

We may now I think venture to consider more closely the question as to the possible source from which the Royal Arch Degree derived its origin, as well as the probable period of its introduction into the United Kingdom. Every step, however, which we take in this direction seems only to demonstrate to us more forcibly the difficulties that have to be encountered, owing to the extreme paucity of reliable information which the various records, rituals, or histories of the Craft have so far placed at our disposal. We have, no doubt, within comparatively recent years, made considerable advances, relatively speaking, in the direction of further enlightenment in matters historical; but there is yet much to learn as to the authentic early history of our Order and its various degrees, and more especially as to that of the Royal Arch.

Our learned Brother Chetwode Crawley has well said: "The problem of the Royal Arch is essentially different to-day from what it was a few years ago. The investigation is now concerned with an esoteric symbolism, which we have seen plainly shadowed forth by Anderson in 1723, and since more distinctly by Pennell in 1730; a symbolism which presents itself a few years later at full work, and consolidated into a degree, in districts widely separated and completely unconnected; at Youghal, in the year 1743, in Dublin, York, and London, before the year 1744, and at Stirling, in the year 1745."

One, however, of the very earliest, and perhaps the most important of all our available authentic records concerning Royal Arch Masonry is that which is to be found in an interesting Masonic brochure, which was published in Dublin, by Dr. Fifield Dassigny, in the year 1744. In this he, unmistakably, deals with certain highly suggestive events in connection with the Royal Arch Degree which were said by him to have transpired "some few years ago"; thereby, I suggest, carrying us back probably to the year 1740, or thereabouts.

The Doctor refers to the efforts of a certain Masonic charlatan or ritual monger, operating in Dublin, who had professed to be as he termed it, a "Master of the Royal Arch"; but whom the worthy Doctor unsparingly denounced as being "a certain propagator of a false system." And he described the new ritual system preached by this enterprising individual as being a "ridiculous innovation," which the impostor "asserted he had brought with him from the City of York." The Doctor further related that the alleged fraud of this designing brother was discovered and exposed by another brother, who however was a genuine Mason, and "who had, some short time before, attained to the excellent part of Masonry in London, and plainly proved that the doctrine was false."

Dassigny did not seem to have had any doubt whatsoever in his mind at the time he wrote, that such a degree as the Royal Arch did then exist; and moreover,

he clearly enunciated the noteworthy opinion, which he evidently then held, that no brethren were entitled to receive this degree until, as he expressed it, they had made "a proper application, and are received with due formality; and as it is an organized body of men who have passed the Chair, and given undeniable proofs of their skill," etc., etc. And later on he expressed the fervent "hope, that no innocent and worthy brother may at any time be misled by false insinuations or foreign schemes."

The Doctor, evidently without knowing it, in all probability touched the right chord when, in his Address from which I have just quoted, he referred to "foreign schemes"; for at about the very period of which he wrote, say 1740, the Continent of Europe, and France in particular, had been, literally speaking, utterly deluged with all sorts of so-called Masonic high grades, involving elaborate paraphernalia, dazzling and attractive decorations, and most fantastic rituals, the creation of which being, doubtless, to some extent at all events, due to, and based upon, the extraordinary impetus which had been given, though perhaps quite unintentionally, by the famous Chevalier Ramsay, in a remarkable Masonic Oration which he delivered at an important convocation of the Grand Lodge of France, at Paris, in the year 1737. In this oration Ramsay postulated unmistakably the intimate association, indeed the palpable connection, of Freemasonry with the Knights Crusaders of the Middle Ages, and especially with the Order of "Knights Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem." And in this connection he gave expression to the following significant allusion:—"This union was made after the example set by the Israelites when they erected the Second Temple, who, whilst they handled the trowel and mortar with one hand, in the other held the Sword and buckler."

It was at this particular period that certain so-called Masonic high degrees or grades, framed apparently on the Templar basis, were being created and disseminated in France, and many of these degrees became subsequently embodied in what was termed the "Rite of Perfection." This was a celebrated French Rite which consisted of twenty-five degrees, and was that particular Rite which unquestionably became the forerunner or progenitor of another so-called high grade Masonic system, which, since the year 1801, has been acknowledged and practised throughout the world, as the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry." The latter is a most important and popular Rite consisting of thirty-three degrees very highly prized at the present time in this country, and indeed elsewhere; but I should state that it has practically no essential connection with our Ancient Craft Masonic system, embodying as the latter system does under the "English Rite," only the first three degrees of Symbolic Masonry, to which, however, has been added, in the year 1813, the degree of "Holy Royal Arch," which we are now particularly discussing.

Any brother who is at all familiar with those degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, which are technically known among ritualists as the "Ineffable Degrees," eleven in number, will not fail to trace a connection of no simply fortuitous character, between certain degrees of this Rite and our existing degree of Royal Arch; and the coincidence is so palpably striking as to more than amply justify the suggestion that the latter degree in all probability owes its origin, at all events to some extent, to at least one or two of the degrees of the particular Rite which was formerly known as the "Rite of Perfection." The degrees, comparatively, are not really synonymous or coincident, in the strict, or,



indeed, in practically any sense of the term; but the resemblance is of so obviously remarkable a character as to make it difficult to reject the suggestion of a decidedly paternal affinity.

It will therefore, be quite conceivable that the newly-manufactured degree which we now recognize and practise under the name of Royal Arch Masonry, may have owed its origin or its paternity, to some clever Continental or other framer of degrees, by whom it was possibly fabricated or evolved, that it might especially harmonize, or fit in, with the Third Degree of our Ancient Craft system; and that in process of time, by further evolution, amplification, and embellishment, it became moulded into that beautiful degree which has now become such an essential factor in our orthodox series of Masonic Degrees or Grades.

What more natural then, than to arrive at the conclusion that some time in or about the years 1739 or 1740, perhaps earlier, the newly-created Royal Arch Degree was introduced into this country from the Continent of Europe, possibly by way of London, and, doubtless, in the first instance, by certain Masonic charlatans, vendors of spurious Masonic novelties, who were influenced, probably more by purely mercenary or perhaps political considerations, than by any genuine desire to add to the utility, beauty, or attractiveness of the then existing, comparatively simple and unpretentious, though orthodox, ritual of our Order. And it is highly probable, indeed almost morally certain, that the trafficker in Royal Arch Masonry, be he foreigner or native, who appeared in Dublin some few years immediately prior to the year 1744; to whom Dr. Dassigny directed such particular attention, and as to whose questionable practices he gave such especial warning, had been an active emissary from some organized Continental league, political or otherwise, which had, about the period in question, been exploiting the so-called high degrees of Masonry for mercenary or other equally unworthy or reprehensible purposes. Or in the alternative, it might be assumed that the new degree had been pirated from, or based upon, one or more of the numerous newly-fabricated Continental degrees, by one or more of our own fellow countrymen. In either case, however, the fact remains that the degree was then absolutely modern, and was fabricated in all probability in or about the years 1738 or 1739. And, further, that its introduction, if not its fabrication, was the work of the dissident, or non-regular, section of the Masonic fraternity. Not, however, be it understood, by the so-called Antients, acting as an organized body, seeing that no such organized body had any existence prior to the year 1751, about a dozen or more years later.

To sum up, then, very concisely, the two rather complicated and abstruse points raised by the questions:—(1) As to the fabrication of the Royal Arch Degree; and (2) as to the alleged mutilation of the ritual of the Third Degree, as a contingent event. My own conclusions which have been arrived at only after very mature deliberation and lengthened and extensive Masonic research, extending over fully half-a-century, I shall here summarize in the briefest possible manner.

In Ancient Craft Freemasonry there would appear to have existed from time immemorial, so to speak, a certain essential and well recognized archaic legend; and in connection with that legend a peculiar Secret, which may be regarded as being one of the ancient esoteric landmarks of the Order, primitively considered; that this particular esoteric landmark, the M . . . W . . . , was recognized under the ancient "Operative" system, and subsequently under the combined "Opera-

tive and Speculative" systems; and as well under the more recent and improved purely "Speculative" system of Freemasonry which obtained since the year 1717; and that, as a "Prime Secret," it was invariably communicated to all candidates, indiscriminately, on their admission into the Order under the primitive one degree ritual of the Craft, as acknowledged and practised in, and prior to, the latter year, irrespective of any distinction of class, either of "Apprentice," "Fellow of the Craft," or "Master" of the Guild, or of the Lodge.

As a natural sequence of the changed ritual system which followed closely upon the creation of the Premier Grand Lodge, and whereby it had been decided that a series of three degrees should take the place of the primitive single initiatory degree, it was definitely settled, that the ritual of this degree, which had hitherto been accepted as complete and sufficient in itself, although comparatively simple and unpretentious in its character, must of necessity undergo a process of modification which would, beyond any question, brand it with the stamp of innovation. This innovative process may have led, and doubtless did lead, to the transference of the Secret point in question, from the then existing one or perhaps two degree ritual to that of the newly-created Third Degree, in or about the years 1723-25. And, later on, say about the year 1739, when the latter degree was being tampered with, and, as some have said, seriously mutilated; and when an additional and entirely new or Fourth Degree had been fabricated, probably upon the basis of one or more of the then existing degrees of the Rite of Perfection of twenty-five degrees; nothing would seem to have been more simple, or more easily accomplished, than the transference to the Fourth Degree, of one of the salient points in the ritual of the new Third Degree of Ancient Craft Freemasonry, together with so much of the legendary matter only, as was found to be necessary, consistent, and convenient, from the older to the newer of the ritual creations or combinations.

But unless we can concede that this particular esoteric point had not been regarded as a vital element in the ritual structure of the then existing Third Degree, it is difficult to account for the indifference with which such a structural ritual change had been acknowledged and accepted by the Sister Grand Governing bodies of Ireland and Scotland, who, one would have naturally expected, ought to have been fully informed, in the event of such a ritual change having been brought about by those responsible for the deletion and transference of the esoteric point in question, if that change had really possessed any vital significance or importance. However, no protest of any kind was known to have been formulated, or presented, by either of these two Grand Lodges, as to the alleged ritual mutilation, nor indeed as to the fabrication of the additional degree.

To the well-informed student of Royal Arch Masonry it would then seem to be quite obvious that the transference in question had not necessarily entailed anything which could, by any process of reasoning, be construed into a very serious mutilation or emasculation of the ritual of the Master Mason Degree. And I think it may be conceded that no such drastic change as that of the wholesale deletion, as was alleged, of a "Second Section" of the Third Degree could have been conceivably possible. And, further, it may, I think, reasonably be taken for granted that the Third Degree, as it is known and practised at the present time, is to all intents, and for all practical purposes, the same, ritually considered, at least in its skeleton framework, as it was during the years immediately preceding the creation of the degree of Holy Royal Arch, which latter degree under the

"English Rite" has, from the year 1813 to the present day, been regarded as being the complement of the Third Degree of Ancient Craft Freemasonry; and without a knowledge of this added entity, the preceding degrees of the ancient symbolic system would seem to have been not only insufficient, but incoherent and inconsistent, and beyond any conceivable doubt utterly incomplete.

The limits of this dissertation, if I would avoid unduly trespassing upon your time, and upon your patience as well, will preclude the possibility of my doing more on the present occasion, than simply adverting in a merely cursory manner, to an important, though, happily, exceptional event in the early history of the Premier Grand Lodge of England. I refer to the unfortunate, and truly regrettable, disruption of the Craft, which continued to exist during a period of upwards of three-quarters of a century.

This disruption had its inception in the early Grand Lodge era. It became peculiarly acute in the year 1735 and for the few years just following; and culminated in the year 1753, in the formation of the rival Grand Lodge of the discontented members of the Craft; but happily terminated by a solid and permanent peace and union between the two rival sections of the fraternity, in the year 1813.

This was *the* really, and practically the only, dark page in all our Masonic history, but it was materially brightened by the consolation expressed in the old adage, that "there is a silver lining to every cloud," and as matters eventuated, there did prove to be a silver lining of the most reassuring character, to this, the darkest of all our Masonic clouds.

The rivalry between the two contending sections of the fraternity was conducted in the most bitter and acrimonious spirit and fashion, and by no means at all fairly by the refractory or non-regular members of the Craft; but it eventually terminated in the happily effective welding together of both parties, and the perfecting upon an eminently desirable basis, of the solidarity of our organization. Some say that the disruption was not without its advantages. This may appear to be a somewhat nebulous, perhaps questionable, postulate, yet I am inclined to think that it had at all events one very decidedly compensating advantage, and that was, the obvious improvement which followed, although not altogether in its early stage of development, in the shape of the deservedly popular amplification of the symbolism of the early Grand Lodge ritual and the perfecting of our Masonic ceremonial system.

As I have already, in a lecture delivered by me (on the "Origin and development of Ancient Craft Freemasonry," recently published), dealt at some length with the subject of this disruption, I will therefore now content myself by simply referring in a very brief and purely cursory manner, only to the especially acute points of the controversy between the two rival sections of the fraternity.

At or about the time of the fabrication and introduction of the Royal Arch Degree, the harmony of the Masonic Craft was unfortunately very much disturbed by internal dissensions; a strong under-current of opposition to the Grand Governing body had set in, and had manifested itself in a variety of ways from time to time, commencing shortly after the year 1717, but becoming notably evident in the year 1723, when the election of Dr. Desaguliers, a Past Grand Master of the Craft, to the position of Deputy Grand Master, was so vigorously opposed by certain discontented brethren, that in Grand Lodge he only received by a majority of one the position for which he was duly nominated.

Between the years 1730 and 1735, the Irish section of the fraternity in London became openly hostile; and a few years later, the opposition having gathered strength assumed really serious proportions, the feeling of antagonism between the two rival parties, the regular or constitutional Masons, and the malcontents, becoming very bitterly acute.

Some time about the years 1738 and 1739, charges and counter-charges were incessantly being made by the two rival parties, one against the other, each definitely accusing the other of deliberately infringing the esoteric landmarks of the Order, and creating innovatory ritual novelties, of an important and far-reaching character. One of the innovations complained of was said to consist of the changing, or transposition, of certain modes of recognition in the several Craft Degrees; and another, of the alleged mutilation of the Third Degree ritual to the extent of the removal therefrom of the second of its Sections, and the fabrication of what would practically amount to a Fourth Masonic Degree. The charges and the counter-charges were, of course, indignantly repelled by each party, respectively; mutual accusations resulted in mutual denials, and angry recriminations and reprisals became the order of the day between the Grand Lodge section and the non-regular or revolting section of the Craft.

Here we are confronted with the peculiar situation, that both sections of the fraternity were supposed to be actively engaged in the years 1737, to say 1739, in the perpetration of important and far-reaching innovations in the established ritual of the Craft. One of the innovations suggested was the transposition of certain alleged salient points in the three then existing and orthodox rituals; and the other, the mutilation of the then existing Third Degree ritual, of, in all probability, a very slight though perhaps important character, but with an extension of pretty sensible magnitude, in order, as was asserted, to assist the innovators in the fabrication of an absolutely new degree. The recent addition was euphemistically described by the dissident brethren as an amplification of the Third Degree; but later on it was found that this amplification, or, as it was subsequently termed, the "complement" of the Third Degree, became practically a Fourth Degree, being actually conferred as such by the Antients, and in many instances by the Moderns as well, during all those years which were comprised between, say the year 1739, and the year 1813. In this latter year, however, the new degree was, by common consent of the two conflicting sections of the Craft, finally acknowledged as being the "complement" of the Third Degree, but it had, nevertheless, been practised during many years previously, as a Fourth Degree pure and simple, a degree such as is now recognized by us as being totally independent of the Masters Grade in the Ancient Craft system.

Whence, it will naturally be asked, came this new degree? The response would not seem to me to be involved in any very serious difficulty. We have been informed by Dassigny, whom I have previously quoted, that some few years prior to the issue of his published Masonic brochure, which is dated 1744, certain secrets appertaining to the Royal Arch Degree, or as he termed it "that excellent part of Masonry," had been communicated in London, "to a brother of probity and wisdom." This is the first intimation at our disposal as to the very earliest appearance of the English Royal Arch in any form; and I suggest that the period thus quoted, will bring us within measureable distance of the real advent of that degree into the British Isles; from which source, it ultimately became disseminated

throughout those various English-speaking countries to which, not very many years subsequently, the new Masonic creation has been duly traced. Can it therefore reasonably be doubted, that the fabrication in question is of purely Continental origin, or that it has been derived from some Continental source; and that it has been evolved from one or more of those so-called high grades, probably of the "Ineffable" Degree, or the "Council" Degree system, which later on formed portions of the well-known and then duly recognized Rite of Perfection of twenty-five degrees, which latter Rite subsequently became absorbed in the more modern Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of thirty-three degrees, created in the year 1801; and that it was possibly introduced into London by some of those so-called Masonic charlatans, those Continental vendors of spurious Masonic novelties, to whom I have before referred? Or, on the other hand, may not some member or members, of the non-constitutional section of the fraternity, have taken advantage of certain materials conveniently available in one or more of the newly-fabricated Continental Degrees, whereby an amplification of the Third Degree might be rendered quite feasible, by the simple modification of some particular, though probably unobtrusive, feature of the latter degree; but that the effort having assumed much greater magnitude than had at first been anticipated, an additional degree was eventually found to be indispensable?

One or the other of these conclusions would seem to be, I think, not only simple but obvious; and if blame is to be adjudged against any one section of the fraternity for the introduction of this important and far-reaching addition to our Masonic ritual system, it should, I venture to assert, be against the dissident or refractory brethren, by whom it was clearly introduced at a period ante-dating that of the constitution of the rival Grand Lodge of the so-called Antient Masons, by about fifteen or more years. The anti-constitutional brethren, finding at hand what proved to be a most effective weapon, in the shape of a newly-fabricated degree, exactly when, where, and by whom created, is now unknown, would not hesitate to avail themselves of the peculiarly favourable opportunity thus presented; and once successfully launched, the attractive innovation would become popular; and having taken firm and durable root, would ultimately prove to be the "Sheet Anchor," so to speak, of the self-styled Antient Masons. This is in point of fact what practically did take place.

The Royal Arch Degree was, as is well known, conferred from a very early date by both sections of the fraternity, regular and non-regular, Antient and Modern, under the authority of the ordinary Craft dispensations then obtaining, this practice being maintained up to the dates of the formation of their respective Grand Chapters. The Constitutional Governing body, although probably fully cognizant of the fact, seemed to have adopted a tacit though non-committal policy of non-intervention; as it was doubtless felt that the keen competition then existing between the two rival organizations was practically certain to become more favourable to *that* particular side which could hold out inducements not offered by the opposite body. Thus the so-called Antient Masons succeeded in gaining considerably in membership and in influence and importance, in consequence of the tempting inducement held out by them, of a Fourth Degree, as compared with the three degree system of the so-called Modern Section of the fraternity.

Reverting once more to the question of the various innovations which have been attributed to our early Grand Lodge brethren, during an interval of nearly a quarter of a century, and covering a period of say between the years 1717 and 1740, I can quite well picture in my own mind the nervous timidity with which the innovators, in those early days, would approach the delicate and difficult operation of tampering with the ancient esoteric and other landmarks of Freemasonry, so far as the then existing ritual ceremonials of the Craft were concerned; yet the great initial success which evidently attended the formation of the first Grand Lodge, would seem to have smoothly and amply paved the way for the initiation of the more daring and hazardous experiment. The Craft found itself, shortly after its so-called revival, or restoration, in the year 1717, in such a very prosperous condition, that the advantages of proper organization, discipline, education, wealth, and consequent influence, were all in favour of the effort that was then about to be made, to convert a simple and comparatively bald and meagre one degree ritual ceremonial, such as that which had evidently been recognized and practised in those early days when receiving aspirants into the Order, into a more attractive and palatable form, and one which would better appeal to the tastes and sympathies of the intelligent and educated classes who eagerly flocked to the Masonic standard which was then raised.

An attempt was doubtless, in the first instance, made to add to the then established and duly authorized one degree ritual of the Craft a second degree, with its separate and distinct esoteric ritual, though of probably a somewhat simple and unpretentious character; and later on, the interval not being very great, another degree, of possibly a more pretentious description, was added; which then amply completed, for the time being, the Masonic system of the three Ancient Craft Degrees of the fraternity; leaving in all probability those degrees in pretty much the same condition, ritually considered, as that in which they are now acknowledged and practised by us, though then most certainly lacking much of the embellishment which was permitted to accrue during such a long period of years.

No opposition appears to have been offered to the introduction of these two additional degrees, of Fellow Craft and Master Mason, but even had such opposition been attempted at the time, the revising ritualist or ritualists, whoever he or they may have been, would doubtless have justified the innovations by the plausible suggestion that as there were then three different classes in the Craft, the Apprentice, the Fellow of the Craft, and the Master Builder, so there might be, or there ought to be, three separate and distinct degrees with their attendant esoteric ceremonials, whereby the members of the various grades of the fraternity could be segregated and distinguished one from another. The ritual of Freemasonry as it originally stood was no doubt bald, unattractive, commonplace, and, so to speak, unpalatable to the cultured mind. It was, however, capable of considerable improvement in the direction of amplification and the introduction of additional symbolism, without in any very material way diminishing or impairing its efficacy. Not only would no individual or interest be likely to suffer from the development and embellishment of the ritual on the improved lines laid down by the innovator; but posterity, Masonically speaking, would undoubtedly be the better for the change, however drastic it may then have been considered to be, which would eventually give to the Order so valuable and beautiful a system of Craft symbolism; to which

at a future date, not very remote, was to be added that important degree with which we are now more immediately concerned; a degree which was to figure in the future as the "Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch"; and which was ultimately to be regarded in the English Rite, as being the complement of the Third Degree of Ancient Craft Freemasonry, and, as has been considered by some Masonic ritualists, an essential element in the perfection of the system.

Can it, then, be wondered at, that instead of being banned and reprobated by our ancient brethren as wanton and reprehensible innovations, those new degrees were most cordially received and welcomed by the Craft. And it should in this connection be borne in mind, that, whatever may have been the acutely vexatious points of difference on other matters as to the internal economy of the organization, etc., which existed between the regular and the non-regular section of the fraternity during the early Grand Lodge era, upwards of a century and a half ago, the question of the new and additional Ancient Craft Degrees, innovations though they unquestionably were on the primitive system, had nothing whatsoever to do with those differences. Nor can it be wondered at that when later on the degree of Royal Arch was added to the then existing Masonic Rite of three degrees, apparently with the same justification as might have been claimed for the addition of the two degrees to the Ancient Craft system, both parties to the rivalry engendered by the unfortunate Masonic disruption, would seem to have hailed with apparently equal enthusiasm, the new degree of Royal Arch: that degree which the great leader of the refractory section of the fraternity, the famous Laurence Dermott, in one of his orations characterized as being "the very essence of Masonry," and elsewhere, as being the "root, heart, and marrow, of Freemasonry."

I shall now proceed to deal very briefly with the question of the earliest records available as to Royal Arch Masonry.

The very earliest Minute extant is that which has been recorded by Dermott, which is dated 4th March, 1752. The next earliest is that of a Lodge in Fredericksburg, Virginia, U.S.A.; the Minute bearing date the 22nd March, 1753. The next earliest Minute is that of a Lodge at Bristol, which is dated the 7th August, 1758. And the next is that of an Irish Lodge, meeting at Youghal; the date of its earliest Minute being the 30th July, 1759. And, as to the earliest preserved Scottish records of the Royal Arch, I may state that, if the authenticity of certain available documents, those of the Minutes of the "Stirling Rock" Lodge, could be duly sustained, as to the early working of the Royal Arch Degree at Stirling, the date which has been stated would have carried us back to the 30th July, 1743. There, however, appears to exist an element of doubt as to the validity of this record; but with regard to another early and authentic Scottish record, that of the "Banff Lodge," the date of its earliest Royal Arch Minute is recorded as being the 7th January, 1765.

The very earliest Minute which can be traced of the working of the Royal Arch Degree by a duly warranted Lodge of the so-called Moderns, the regular branch of the fraternity, is that of the meeting at Bristol, in 1758, before referred to. The Lodge meeting at Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1753, was not at that date, warranted by any recognized Grand Governing body; indeed it only received its Charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland in the year 1758.

As to the formation of Grand Royal Arch Chapters, the very earliest records which are thus far available are those of the Grand Chapters of the so-called Moderns; of the York fraternity; and of the so-called Antients.

The regular section of the fraternity created its Grand Chapter in the year 1767, and this was unquestionably the first Grand Chapter which had ever been constituted anywhere. The Grand Chapter of the Antient Masons was not formed until the year 1771, or four years later than that of the regular body.

The earliest Minutes preserved by the York fraternity as to the Royal Arch Degree are those of its Grand Chapter, which bear the date 1778. It must however be stated that the Treasurer's Book belonging to the Grand Royal Chapter of York carries us back to the year 1768; and we further find that the first Royal Arch Subordinate Chapter Warrant which was granted by the York Grand Governing body was issued in the year 1770.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland was not constituted until the year 1817; and that of Ireland followed, some twelve years later, in the year 1829.

Touching upon the question of the assumed early existence of the Royal Arch fraternity at York it may be of interest to state, that although Dr. Dassigny (in his valuable brochure of 1744) seems to accept as an established fact, the suggestion of the existence of Royal Arch Masonry in York for some time prior to the period to which he refers, it is nevertheless abundantly clear that the degree cannot, in point of fact, be traced to that city beyond the year 1762, although it must necessarily have existed there prior to that date, but for how long no one at present living can say. And, as to Ancient Craft Freemasonry in York in those early days, it may also be stated that although the non-regular branch of the fraternity was never recognized by the Grand Lodge of the York fraternity, the anti-constitutional body, the so-called Antient Masons, was known to have adopted, with notably surprising frequency, the self-designated appellation of Antient York Masons. Indeed Dermott himself never neglected any possible opportunity of claiming kindred with the York fraternity by insinuating a bond of union which had not at any time the most remote existence, either in substance or in fact.

It may here be mentioned, casually, that the Grand Lodge of York existed as a governing body only from the year 1725 to 1792; and that the Grand Lodge of the so-called Antient Masons, sometimes styled the "Athol" Masons, existed from the year 1753 to 1813.

Let us now, for a brief space, turn our attention to the question of the multiplication of degrees which inevitably followed those innovations that, in the third decade of the eighteenth century, gave to us the two additional degrees of Fellow Craft, and Master Mason.

Since the historic event which happily concluded the union of the two rival Grand Lodges in the year 1813, the "English Rite" of Freemasonry has always been recognized as consisting of the first three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, "including the Supreme Order of Holy Royal Arch"; and associated with the latter degree we have those other collateral esoteric ceremonies which are now recognized in English, Irish, and Scottish Masonry, as comprising practically four separate and distinct degrees or grades. The ceremonies in question are those which are invariably performed on the occasions of the installation of the Worshipful Master of a Craft Lodge and of the three "Principals," or chief officers of a Royal Arch Chapter.



Here we have a series of, in all, eight separate and distinct degrees or grades, instead of the one simple self-contained degree, which was, I assume, the only degree recognized and practised either by the ancient Operative Masons,—prior to their recognition of, and amalgamation with, the Speculative branch of the fraternity;—or by the united Operative and Speculative body itself; recognized and formally sanctioned by the Premier Grand Lodge of England at the time of its revival or resuscitation in the year 1717.

The eight degrees to which I have just referred are as follows:—

1—Entered Apprentice.	5—Royal Arch.	} of R. Arch Chapters.
2—Fellow Craft.	6—First Principal.	
3—Master Mason.	7—Second Principal.	
4—Past Master.	8—Third Principal.	

The foregoing schedule does not however, as may have been noted, include the degree of “Mark Master Mason,” seeing that this degree is not,—nor can it legally be,—recognized, at all events in the English Masonic Rite, in virtue of the terms of the Articles of Union of the United Grand Lodge of England, which were promulgated and ratified in the year 1813; but in considering the Royal Arch system as recognized by the Irish and some other constitutions, we must add to the degrees already enumerated two additional degrees; and this will, of course, raise the total number of added degrees to nine, which came into existence following, and consequent upon, the innovations of our ancestors before referred to; or in point of fact to ten degrees in all, instead of the simple ceremonial degree which I have assumed was the only degree recognized and practised in or about the year 1720. The two extra degrees which are now acknowledged by the Irish Royal Arch Constitution are those of Mark Master Mason, and Very Worshipful Master of a Lodge of Mark Masters.

As to the degree of Past Master, it may be said that this degree is that ceremonial distinction which is now practically everywhere conferred upon the brother who is chosen to fill the Chair of Worshipful Master in a Craft Lodge for the usual recognized term of office, and which is conferred on the occasion of his being installed in that position.

It would seem that at the inception of the Royal Arch Degree, the intention of its framers had evidently been, that the conferring of this new degree should be carefully and scrupulously restricted to those brethren only who had actually passed through the Chair of a Craft Lodge, and had presided for the customary period in the Chair, as Actual Masters of Lodges in Ancient Craft Masonry. This is indeed borne upon us by the suggestion of Dr. Dassigny in 1744, and by the action of the Antient section of the Craft as recorded by Dermott, according to whose dictum Worshipful Masters and Past Masters alone had the right to be selected for exaltation to the Royal Arch Degree, save only in cases where brethren were obliged to go abroad. In process of time, however, this rule, it would appear, became exceedingly unpopular, the irritating restriction being considered as much too drastic and as tending to render the degree very much too exclusive. The inevitable result was that the rule was very deliberately and very generally evaded. It was no doubt found from experience that the restriction, confining the Royal Arch Degree solely to actual Masters and Past Masters of the Chair, had become absolutely impracticable and unworkable; and that if the degree was

to become at all popular, or of any real value or practical importance in Masonry, the door should be opened much more widely. This consideration therefore no doubt ultimately led to what was known as "a constructive passing of the Chair," which was introduced by the non-regular Masons; or, in other words, it led to the recognition of two distinct classes, of Actual, and of Virtual, or Honorary, Past Masters, the latter being regarded simply as a qualifying grade.

I have not thus far alluded to the degrees of Excellent and Super Excellent Mason, which two degrees although they are now and have been for at least upwards of half-a-century incorporated in the ceremonial of the Royal Arch as at present practised in Ireland, were previously conferred as separate and distinct degrees, and as such they can be traced back in Great Britain to about the sixth decade of the eighteenth century. So far as I can learn, however, no claim has at any time been made as to the co-existence of these degrees with the degree of Royal Arch at or about the period of its introduction, or of the alleged evolution of the latter degree from the Masters' grade in Ancient Craft Masonry, about the year 1738-40.

The year 1756 is the earliest recorded date available of the conferring of the Super Excellent Mason Degree. This particular record has, however, reference only to one of the degrees, which was conferred under a Craft Charter or rather Dispensation, from the "Athol" fraternity; whereas I find that in the year 1763 both the Excellent and Super Excellent Degrees were conferred under the authority of the regular, or at that time so-called "Modern" fraternity.

As to the only other degree, that of the Mark Master Mason, which belongs to the Irish and other Royal Arch systems to which I have not yet alluded in detail, it may be said that it does not constitute a vital or absolutely essential feature, so to speak, of the Royal Arch Degree or its ritual, but might, perhaps, rather be considered as being more appropriately or intimately associated with the earlier degrees of the Ancient Craft system. This degree is of still more modern origin than are those of the Excellent and Super Excellent Mason, and the earliest available record of its existence or practice is that of the year 1769, when the Mark Degree was, as has been recorded, conferred at Portsmouth, England, by the celebrated Brother Thomas Dunckerley, under the authority of the Royal Arch Warrant then attached to Craft Lodge No. 259.

The earliest available Scottish Minute containing any reference to the Mark Degree, is that of the "Lodge Operative" at Banff, which Minute is dated the 7th January, 1778. Murray Lyon, however, asserts that the Mark Degree was not worked by the "Journeymen Operatives" until the year 1789. The earliest Mark Degree record of the Mary's Chapel Lodge of Edinburgh is that of the year 1869. And as to the Ancient Mother Kilwinning Lodge of Scotland, there is no record whatsoever in any of its Minutes, as to the Mark Degree ever having been recognized or conferred anywhere with its sanction or by its authority.

The very earliest American Mark Degree record known is that dated the 16th November, 1784, in which year the degree was conferred in a Craft Lodge then assembled at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

It is difficult to fix the precise period of the advent of the Mark Degree into Ireland, but I have succeeded in discovering a notice in the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review* of the 17th February, 1837, which has disclosed the fact that the Mark Master Masons Degree had been introduced into Dublin from the United States,

America, by Bro. John Fowler, then Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, about six years anterior to the date of the newspaper notice. This would bring the suggested date to about, say 1830 or 1831, or only about one year after the formation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ireland, in the year 1829. I have, however, received from Comp. R. W. Clarke, Registrar of Chapter No. 2, Dublin, a more definite intimation, to the effect that the degree was introduced by Bro. John Fowler on the 13th December, 1825, at a combined meeting of Lodges Nos. 2 and 620, which was convened in the Irish Metropolis on that date.<sup>1</sup>

Notwithstanding this introduction of the Mark Degree into Dublin in the year 1825, no reference whatsoever was made as to the degree in the original Grand Chapter Constitutions of 1829, or, indeed, even in those of 1838. I find, however, that the degree *is* referred to in the original Constitutions of the Supreme Grand Encampment of High Knights Templars of Ireland, which was founded in the year 1836. On the other hand I should state that the learned R.W. Deputy Grand Master, Sir Charles Cameron, has recorded the fact that he had the opportunity of inspecting a Certificate bearing date 1807, which was said to have been issued by an "Encampment" of High Knights Templars, holding under the authority of the "Early Grand Encampment" of Ireland, and in which Certificate the

<sup>1</sup>The following is a copy of a Minute of the first Mark Master Masons Lodge constituted in Ireland, so far as can be ascertained from any existing Irish Masonic Records:—

Dublin, December 13th, 1825.

The following Members of Lodges No. 2, and 620, being assembled, Brother John Fowler, late D.G.M., & P.M. of Lodge 620, on the throne.

Present John Fowler, P.D.G.M. & P.M. 620.  
 „ Trim, G.T. & P.M. 2 & 620.  
 „ Tyndall.  
 „ Grant, P.M. 2.  
 „ Murphy, Senr.  
 „ Warren.  
 „ Murphy, Junr.  
 „ Robinson.  
 „ Allen, P.M. No. 2.

Opened a Mark Masons Lodge in full form.

Bro. Robinson	S.W.
„ Tyndall	J.W.
„ Trim	M.O.
„ Warren	S.O.
„ Allen	J.O.
„ Murphy, Senr.	S.D.
„ Murphy, Junr.	J.D.

After which Brother John Fowler, in his capacity of a Sovereign Inspector General for Ireland, constituted this meeting a lawful Lodge of Mark Master Masons, & having (by, & with the consent of the meeting) placed Brother Grant on the throne, he empowered him & them to assemble & perpetuate the said degree in like manner as all regularly constituted Lodges of Mark Masons do throughout the two Hemispheres.

Resolved, that each Brother who has here received this degree do pay the Sum of 10<sup>s</sup>/6<sup>d</sup> British, which shall form a separate fund for the use of this degree.

Resolved, that the dinner Bill of *this* day be paid out of this fund.

Resolved, the Brother Fowler be requested to provide what furniture may be necessary.

Resolved, the Brother Grant be appointed Treasurer to this Mark Masons Lodge.

Lodge closed in usual Peace, Love, and Harmony.

J. FOWLER  
 GEO. B. GRANT,  
 P.M. No. 2.

degree of Mark Master is referred to. But in this connection it will be of interest to note that the Minutes of the "High Knights Templars of Ireland Kilwinning Lodge," from its formation in the year 1779 during its entire existence, contain not the slightest reference to the Mark Degree, although these prolific Minutes, of a Lodge peculiarly and essentially devoted to high grade ritual working, contain references to the conferring of the degrees of Excellent and Super Excellent, as being essentially preparatory degrees to the exaltation of a candidate to the Royal Arch Degree; and as well, reference to High Knights Templars ritual working; the Lodge even, indeed, pursuing its ritual enterprise so far as to include the conferring in the year 1782 of the degree of Prince Grand Rose Croix. And it is also a noteworthy fact that the Mark Degree has never been referred to in any of the Warrants which were at any time issued by the Early Grand Encampment of High Knights Templars of Ireland, an Encampment of which the existence has been traced to somewhere about the year 1774. It is therefore quite possible that in the isolated instance of the year 1807 just referred to, the degree may have been introduced for a particular occasion, and conferred by some casual visitor hailing from England, Scotland or America, and its conspicuous absence from Irish Royal Arch or other Certificates issued prior to the constitution in the year 1829 of the Grand Chapter of Ireland, would seem to present fairly satisfactory testimony as to the non-existence of the Mark Degree in Ireland anterior to the period suggested by me, say about the year 1825.

I may here add that the Mark Degree was only definitely recognized by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ireland in the year 1844, when that body finally decided to bring it under its control, and special certificates for the Mark Master Mason Degree were first issued by the Grand Chapter in the year 1845.

My own opinion as to the creation of the Mark Degree is that it may have been the work of the celebrated Bro. Thomas Dunckerley, and that the fabrication was accomplished some time probably shortly after the constitution, in the year 1767, of the first Grand Royal Arch Chapter in England, which consummation was, I may state, mainly due to the zealous efforts of Dunckerley, aided by a number of prominent members of the regular branch of the fraternity, including Lord Blayney, who were brought together for that purpose in or about the year 1765. And although as is well authenticated, the adoption and the use of the mark itself, as a symbol of practical utility in Operative Craft Masonry, is of very remote date, carrying as far back beyond the year 1717—when Freemasonry became formally and finally recognized as a purely speculative institution—I have never heard of a solitary instance in which the "Mark" has been known to exist as a degree, or has anywhere been conferred as such, anterior to the year 1769.

And, further, I am strongly of opinion that the degree of Excellent Mason may also have been created by Dunckerley sometime in or about the year 1763. The Antient section of the fraternity, so far as has been recorded, only conferred, in the year 1756, what is known as the "Super Excellent" Degree, but in the year 1763 this particular degree was conferred by the regular section of the fraternity, and together with it was conferred the hitherto unknown or at all events unrecorded degree of "Excellent Mason." Thenceforward, however, we find that both Degrees, Excellent and Super Excellent respectively, have been conferred as pre-requisites for the more exalted Degree of "Royal Arch."

There can I think be very little doubt as to the capacity of Bro. Dunckerley as an ardent, intelligent, and well-informed Masonic student and ritualist, although it must be admitted that our present beautiful ritual of the Degree of Holy Royal Arch still contains certain errors and anachronisms, even after having during all these years been improved beyond recognition, so to speak. When we come to think of the crude form of ritual with which Dunckerley must have been obliged to deal, I feel convinced that to him will be, or ought to be, conceded the credit of so re-modelling the ritual originally propounded by the fabricators of the Degree as to render it capable of effectively appealing to the more educated and refined tastes of the Masonic students of those early Grand Lodge days, and to secure for the new Degree that generous support which has so largely contributed to its ultimate success.

Dunckerley had a long and varied range of Masonic experience. He was exalted to the Royal Arch Degree in the year 1754; and, as is well known, always took a leading and most active part in the intelligent development of the Royal Arch system, having been appointed by Grand Chapter to the control of no less than eighteen different counties or provinces. We indeed learn that it was upon one of those occasional duty visits which he made to Portsmouth in his capacity of Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry, in the year 1769, that he carried with him the Warrant of Constitution for a new Chapter in connection with Lodge No. 259; and that on this memorable visit he conferred, for the very first time on record, the Degrees of "Mark Man" and "Mark Master Mason" upon the brethren to whom the new Warrant had been issued. And it is worthy of note that Dunckerley then stated that he had only quite recently received those Degrees himself. The significance of these facts may, I think, be regarded as being strongly corroborative, if not indeed fairly conclusive, of the soundness of the views which I have just expressed, as to the probable fabrication by Dunckerley of the Degrees in question.

I much regret that the space at my disposal will not admit of my discussing at any greater length, the question of the collateral or subsidiary Degrees of Royal Arch Masonry, more especially that of the Mark Master Mason, as the subject is one of considerable Masonic interest. I, however, hope to be able on some future occasion, to devote more time and attention to the consideration of these Degrees, and to submit to the Quatuor Coronati Lodge the salient features of all the up-to-date information, so far disclosed, in relation thereto.

In bringing this dissertation to a close I should like to touch, very briefly, upon the question of expediency, which evidently, or at any rate apparently, became an important factor in the matter of the reconciliation of the rival bodies, that of the Craft in the year 1813, and that of the Royal Arch in the year 1817.

The Antient, or Athol Masons, when discussing the terms of the reconciliation in question, held out most strongly for the recognition and the retention of the Royal Arch Degree, which was regarded by them as being one of the most important and essential, indeed vital, features of the ritual working of the Ancient Craft Masonic system. The Degree was clearly the offspring of the so-called Antients, or rather of their predecessors, and at once it became manifest that any attempt on the part of the so-called Moderns to expressly eliminate the Royal Arch Degree from that ritual system which was henceforth to be recognised as the authorized working, would have met with such stubborn and determined opposition

on the part of the Athol Masons as would have rendered absolutely impossible the reconciliation between the two rival bodies, which was so ardently desired. Fortunately, however, the constitutional brethren were most favourably disposed towards the preservation in its entirety of the Royal Arch Degree, and its retention in some form, in the Masonic system; and the final result, which was arrived at purely as a matter of expediency, provided for the retention of the Degree as the "Complement" of the Third or Master Mason's Degree, and removed the last stumbling-block which barred the way to complete reconciliation; and the Union happily became an accomplished fact.

And, after all, Brethren, and in the light of all that has transpired since the innovation in question was brought about which gave to us the beautiful Degree of Royal Arch, with its highly attractive, indeed delightfully fascinating ritual and its sublime symbolism, is it really much to be wondered at, or to be regretted, that our ancestors had the temerity thus to defy and set at nought, the canons of Masonic law, and their obligations to preserve inviolate and in all their purity, the Ancient landmarks of Freemasonry so far as they are known? I very much doubt if any member of the Order will be found at the present day to answer this query in the affirmative; and, indeed, for my own part I must frankly confess that my sympathies are entirely *with* the innovation (solely, however, on the score of present-day utility); although, on the broad question of modern innovation no more stubborn opponent is to be found than I am, myself, to any form of innovation, however innocent, simple and comparatively insignificant it may appear to be.

The Degree of Royal Arch as it is now acknowledged and practised by us under the English Rite, contains in the truest sense of the term, the very quintessence of orthodox Masonic philosophy. Its symbolism is of the most exalted and sublime type, and its beautiful and most attractive ritual is expressive of the very highest ideals which are significantly associated with the intimate search for, and the ultimate discovery of, Divine Light and Divine Truth, the chief aim and object of all speculative Masonry. Without the Royal Arch Degree I feel that the several Degrees which precede it would as before stated, be, so to speak, insufficient, incomplete and inconsistent; and in this relation, our distinguished brother, Chetwode Crawley, has well said that "all the so-called higher Degrees might be swept away, and the fabric of Freemasonry would be left untouched, none the less perfect for their removal. But, if the Royal Arch fell into desuetude, the Copestone would be removed, and the building obviously incomplete." It may then indeed most truly be said, that the "Golden Legend of the Craft" is to be found only in the Royal Arch Degree, a Degree which may justly be regarded as being the Alpha and the Omega, the Centre and the Circumference, of the Ancient Masonic symbolic system as we at present recognize it. And, Brethren, who amongst us, nowadays, will have the courage to assert and to maintain, that a serious mistake was made or that any very grave offence was committed when this beautiful Degree was introduced into our Ancient Masonic rite? However much we may feel inclined to deprecate innovation, in practically any shape or form, we must now feel solemnly convinced; that had our ancestors stopped short at the innovations which led up to the introduction of the Royal Arch Degree, we should have been deprived of the most beautiful and most perfect of all those priceless gems which enrich the diadem of Freemasonry.

---

Bro. Wonnacott, in moving a vote of thanks to the writer of the paper, said:—

Bro. Redfern Kelly, in choosing his subject for a paper difficult enough to treat properly before a Lodge of Craftsmen, has nevertheless put forward for our consideration this evening some theories of his own as to the origins of the degree known as the Holy Royal Arch, and besides giving the Masonic writers he has mentioned their due weight, we must examine somewhat carefully the value of his own conclusions and more particularly the grounds on which those conclusions are based.

I regret that so much prominence has been given to statements by Oliver and others of his school, for though he was a writer of untiring industry and great versatility, he has been proved to be a most unreliable authority, for so much that he has put forth as fact has been merely the creation of his own imagination. We know that Dr. Oliver was a devoted admirer of this interesting and most charming degree of Masonry, but in giving free rein to his own fancy he has shown no discretion in repeating what had previously been stated by others as to its history and origin, and in his admiration has lost his own sense of perspective and forsaken the path of the Masonic student to indulge in creations of his own fancy, and make statements that neither bear a shadow of proof nor can form the basis of a judicious criticism.

The writer of this paper has drawn a picture of what he conceives to be the origin of the R.A. Degree, a picture that I can only characterise as being as fanciful as any that have previously appeared, although supported, as he indicates, by the wisdom born of long experience in Masonry. He sets up the theories of Oliver, Woodford, and others, only to bowl them down again, but in his own opinion considers there is some justification for the supposition that something was borrowed from the ritual of the Third Degree, and that this included the M—— W—— in use from time immemorial among the Operative fraternity, though whatever was borrowed was not the subject of a violent change. He further thinks that our present R.A. "owes its origin, to some extent, to at least one or more of the degrees of the Rite of Perfection." Here he is on unsafe ground, for remembering the similarities and differences of the Holy Royal Arch as we know it, in comparison with certain degrees of the Ineffable series, it is more likely that some degrees of Cryptic Masonry now practised in this country are the direct descendants of the R.A. steps in the early Rite of Perfection. There is no evidence of any of these degrees, in either our own or the Continental systems, existing at the early date mentioned in which the "fabrication" occurred, although there is ground for assuming the Templar series was then in full swing. We cannot, therefore, agree that the coincidence referred to "will amply justify the suggestion" of an origin in the Rite of Perfection, a rite apparently non-existent in, say, 1738 or 1740. Our author refers to the "then existing degrees of the Rite of Perfection"—at the time of the so-called fabrication of the R.A. degree. In my opinion the Rite of Perfection followed at some considerable interval the development of the Royal Arch.

Another statement, for which I should like to have the authority quoted, is "Between the years 1730 and 1735 the Irish section of the fraternity in London became openly hostile." There is no evidence at the period named of either a hostile faction or an Irish section of the fraternity. The statement will not bear proof. There *was* an epidemic of irregular makings, and any differences that

existed in the Craft between 1730 and 1735 arose from this indefensible practice. A more careful study of the writings of Crawley and Sadler would prevent such false conclusions.

I wish to point out another lapse on the part of the writer of this paper in reference to Dunckerley and his connection with the Mark Degree. He says, "My own opinion as to the creation of the Mark Degree is that it may have been the work of . . . Dunckerley . . ." soon after 1767: while later he points out, referring to the year 1769, that Dunckerley stated he had "quite recently" received those degrees [Mark Man and Mark Master] himself. Now it is scarcely possible that Thomas Dunckerley could have received the degrees from another in or about 1769, and himself have "accomplished their fabrication" shortly after the formation of the Grand Chapter in 1767, even if the dates could be reconciled.

Being unacquainted with the differences in detail of English and Irish practice in the Royal Arch, I am prevented from dealing with the subject in the manner I should have liked from an esoteric point of view. We should like to learn if the Irish Craft have always preserved their present historical association as represented by the principal officers in the Chapter, and if not, at what date this was adopted, and what preceded the present practice.

---

BRO. HENRY LOVEGROVE said:—

The subject of the paper is of great interest, as so very little has been written in connection with it.

I am old enough to remember a lecture in this room on Royal Arch Masonry by Bro. John Boyd, P.G.P., who was appointed to Grand Office in 1872 and who died in 1878. Many Royal Arch Masons attended, and there was a very interesting discussion.

Later a lecture was given by Bro. Henry Levander, the Prov. Grand Secretary for Middlesex, which dealt with the signs, and the properties of triangles, etc., while that of Bro. Boyd dealt with the history and Ritual of the Order.

Bro. Kelly lays great stress on the start of the Royal Arch in 1740, and it is remarkable that somewhere about that time many of the so-called higher degrees came into notice. I have heard it asserted that when the Knight Templar Order was introduced, also the Rose Croix, the elaborate Ritual and ornate clothing appealed to the Jewish members of our fraternity, but they were unable to enter as membership necessitated the profession of belief in the Holy Trinity, and was essentially Christian, and to meet their views the Royal Arch was founded with similar surroundings. However this may have been, it is evident that Bro. Kelly does not claim great antiquity for the Royal Arch. Another member of our Order told me after the Boyd lecture that he had seen at the end of an ancient copy of the Bible some notes on which the Royal Arch might have been based.

It is, of course, possible that some portion of the Ritual of the Third Degree had been extracted, but there appears to be no want of continuity in that Ritual, while the Second Degree appears to be wanting; hence the suggestion that the missing portion developed into the Ritual of the Mark Master Masons.

I remember a good many years since discussing with the late Bro. Fenn some slight alterations in the Constitutions of the Royal Arch and his remark,



"We must be careful, as the whole structure of the Royal Arch rests upon very insecure foundations."

Whatever we may be able to ascertain as to the origin of the Royal Arch we must all admit how impressive the Ritual is with its ornate surroundings, and regret that it is not more popular, there being over 3,000 Craft Lodges under the English Constitution and only 1,089 Royal Arch Chapters.

---

BRO. J. LITTLETON writes:—

Bro. Kelly's paper deserves careful consideration, and the discussion which will undoubtedly follow its submission to the Lodge, should add to our knowledge of the early history of this beautiful degree. As he remarks, "Every step, however, which we take in this direction, seems only to demonstrate to us more forcibly the difficulties that have to be encountered, owing to the extreme paucity of reliable information."

Bro. Kelly holds so firmly to the one degree theory that it has, I think, affected his views on the origin of the R.A., and induced him to favour the theory of foreign "fabrication," as opposed to legitimate evolution. The question whether there was more than one degree prior to 1717 has not yet been settled. We have to consider, not only what degrees were known to, and practised by, the Lodges in London and Westminster, but also what degrees were worked by those Time Immemorial Lodges in various parts of the kingdom, which, during the third decade of the eighteenth century, agreed to enter into fraternal relations with the newly-constituted Grand Lodge. In its early days, Grand Lodge was not a supreme body which could force its views as to degrees on the whole of the Craft; it was simply a voluntary organisation, which, after a short experience of metropolitan work, was anxious to secure the recognition and support of the independent provincial Lodges, and could not therefore venture to interfere with their ancient ritual. On the contrary, it was probably the adhesion of the old Lodges in Bath, Bristol, Norwich, and Chester, in 1724, which brought about, in 1725, the amendment of Article 13 of the General Regulations, which had been intended to restrict the making of Masters. Considering how little the mere federating of the London Lodges would influence provincial Masonry in those days, we are entitled to ask for further evidence before we can be reasonably expected to accept, as proved, the theory that there was only one degree prior to 1717, although there were three degrees in 1723, or earlier. The most that can be said by those who deny the existence of more than one degree prior to 1717 is simply that up to the present time no evidence of such has been submitted, and the absence of documentary evidence does not necessarily imply the non-existence of a degree.

The central feature of the Royal Arch, the recovery of that which was lost, was probably communicated to M.M.s before the elaboration of the ritual brought it into existence as a separate degree. When the separation was first effected is still unknown. That it was before 1744 is proved by Dassigny's reference to it in that year. It may have been only a few years prior to 1744, or it may have been many years before that date, perchance even earlier than 1717.

I do not agree with the opinion expressed by Bro. Kelly, that, at the inception of the Royal Arch Degree, its framers intended that it should be restricted to

those Brethren who had actually presided in the Chair of a Craft Lodge. I know this is the generally accepted opinion, but think the weight of evidence is against it. I know that Dassigny, writing in 1744, uses the words, "It is an organised body of men who have passed the Chair," but I do not think he intended to suggest that this applied to the Royal Arch Degree generally. If we look at the context, we shall see that he applies this description simply to "that particular Lodge" to which he was obviously referring.

The degree was evidently unknown in Dublin until the opportune arrival of "a Brother of probity and wisdom, who had some small space before attained that excellent part of Masonry," led to the exposure of an impostor, "some few years ago." Dassigny says, "I am informed in that city [York] is held an assembly of Master Masons under the title of Royal Arch Masons." It should be noted that he does not say an assembly of Masters, or Past Masters, of Lodges; but describes them, no doubt quite correctly, as Master Masons. The oft-quoted words—"it is an organised body of men who have passed the Chair"—occur in the next paragraph. After referring to the imposture, and its exposure and punishment, he proceeds as follows:—

and although some of the fraternity have expressed an uneasiness at this matter being kept a secret from them (since they had already passed through the usual degrees of probation), I cannot help being of opinion that they have no right to any such benefit until they make a proper application and are received with due formality, and as it is an organised body of men who have passed the Chair, and given undeniable proofs of their skill in architecture, it cannot be treated with too much reverence, and more especially since the character of the present members of that particular Lodge are untainted, so that there cannot be the least hinge to hang a doubt on, but that they are most excellent Masons.

Unless we are prepared to admit that the Royal Arch dates back to the Operative period, we cannot seriously contend that its framers intended to restrict it to those Brethren who had not only passed the Chair, but had also "*given undeniable proofs of their skill in architecture.*" Is it not clear that these restrictions were not a general regulation of the Order, but merely a by-law of a Private Lodge; and that the true position of Royal Arch Masons was, as Dassigny says in reference to York, Master Masons of a superior degree?

The earliest Minutes of a Royal Arch Lodge, or Chapter, which have so far been discovered in this country, are those which appear in "A Book of Transactions of Free and Accepted Masons at their Lodge at the Crown in Christmas Street, Bristol. 1758. By Brother R. Owen, Secretary." This Lodge was constituted by the Moderns on February 17th, 1757: it was numbered 220, and originally met at the Lord Blakeney's Head, but had removed to the Crown before this Minute-book was commenced on August 4th, 1758. In our "History of Freemasonry in Bristol," Bro. Powell and I have dealt fully with these Minutes (pp. 44 *et seq.* and 640 *et seq.*), it will therefore be sufficient for my present purpose to say the first entry is "1758. Aug. 4th. A Lodge of Immurgency by desire." At the regular meeting three days later we get the first reference to the Royal Arch, when "Brother Gordon proposed to be raised to the degree of a Royal Arch and accepted."

The Minute of the ceremony is as follows:—

Sunday 13 Aug. 1758 a Lodge of Immergency by desire of Brother Gordon.

B<sup>r</sup>. James Rogers W.M. in y<sup>e</sup> Chair

B<sup>r</sup>. Jacob Rogers as Senr. W.

B<sup>r</sup>. Jno. Hicks as Junr. W.

B<sup>r</sup>. Wm. Okey as Late P.M.

Brothers Wm. Gordon and Jno. Thompson, Raised to the degree of Royal Arch Masons.

Lodge closed in due form and Harmony at eight o'clock.

The last actual Royal Arch Meeting recorded is that on Sunday, May 6th, 1759, when "a Royal Arch Lodge" was held, but there was no ceremony, and the W.M. gave "A Royal Arch Lecture." At the ordinary Craft Meeting on September 13th, 1759, "Bro. Davis a member, and Bro. Jno. Buchanan not a member, proposed to be raised to the Degree of Royal Arch Masons the 14th Instant." There is no entry for September 14th; and, although the Book was not finished until two years later, there is no further reference to the Royal Arch. The Crown Lodge probably did in 1759 what the members of the Sun Lodge were ordered to do in 1768, viz., discontinued the recording of their R.A. transactions in their Lodge Books; and (as the Bush Lodge appears to have done in 1766) conferred the degree on its members, but recorded the proceedings in a separate book.

During the short period August 13th, 1758, to May 6th, 1759, seven R.A. Meetings were held, and thirteen Brethren were exalted, or "raised," to the degree. Of these thirteen we can trace the previous Masonic career of five. Thomas Moore and William Wilkins took the F.C. degree on August 7th, 1758, the M.M.'s on September 18th, and the R.A. on October 8th. Richard Owen, who took the R.A. on the same day as Moore and Wilkins, was the secretary when this book was started, and is so described in the Minutes of September 7th, 1758, but he was only a F.C., and was not raised to the M.M.'s Degree until September 18th. He was installed W.M. in December, 1760. David Denison, who took the R.A. on December 3rd, 1758, was made an E.A. on September 4th, F.C. September 18th, and M.M. November 13th. John Jones, described as "Commander of a Vessell," initiated October 16th, 1758, F.C. December 11th, and M.M. January 8th, 1759, took the R.A. on March 22nd, 1759.

The Minutes show that (without any further proposition or ballot) each of these five Brethren took the degree at the first Arch Meeting held after his raising to the rank of a M.M.

The Cash Book of the Bush Lodge shows that four Brethren took the Royal Arch Degree in that Lodge on March 24th, 1766. This was, like the Crown, a Lodge of Moderns, having been warranted by that body in 1740, as No. 184. Of these four Brethren, two were raised to the M.M. Degree on September 24th, 1765, and the others on December 17th, 1765. It is therefore clear that not one of the nine Brethren whose career we can trace could have been an actual Past Master of a Lodge.

The Royal Arch Degree has been worked in Bristol, by the Moderns, for nearly 160 years (perhaps more), and there is no mention, or indication, of the

ceremony of "Passing the Chair" in any of their records prior to the Union of the Grand Chapters; although there are many Minutes of this ceremony in those of the local "Athol" Lodges. Here, at any rate, the Brethren proceeded from the M.M. to the R.A. with as little delay as they would to-day. Therefore, until some earlier Minutes, or regulations, are discovered, the claim that the degree was, at its inception, restricted to Brethren who had actually passed through the Chair of a Craft Lodge, or even to Honorary Past (or Passed) Masters, is clearly—"not proven."

That the Grand Chapters of Antients and Moderns both endeavoured, at a later date, to so restrict the degree is, of course, common ground; but this is no proof that it was the practice in the early days of Royal Arch Masonry, and I do not think the restriction was imposed until the degree was well established. Indeed, the absolute failure to enforce such a restriction might fairly be cited as evidence that the Craft recognised that this was not an attempt to restore an ancient landmark, but simply a legislative act which could be got round by the subterfuge of "passing the Chair." Those who disagree with my views will I hope produce some evidence in support of their contention, and thus add to our knowledge of Royal Arch Masonry in its early days.

---

Bro. GORDON HILLS said:—

The subject which Bro. Redfern Kelly has chosen for his dissertation was treated at length by Bro. Hughan in that section of his "Origin of the English Rite of Freemasonry" entitled "Advent of Royal Arch Masonry," and this information was brought up to date in the revised edition of 1909. Bro. Kelly necessarily traverses in brief much the same ground in his endeavour to arrive at a little more certainty on some of the points in which we must confess there is still much vagueness, though doubtless in future time, patience and industry will achieve much towards explaining our difficulties.

Bro. Hughan would date the introduction of "organised" Royal Arch Masonry at about 1740, and Bro. Kelly considers that it only came into existence about that time or a little earlier. But as Bro. Chetwode Crawley pointed out in a passage quoted by our Brother, the earliest dated records show that at this date the system was in full work in districts widely separated and completely unconnected, pointing to a much earlier origin, and as early as 1723 its symbolism was "plainly shadowed forth by Anderson." The truth, I venture to believe, is most nearly stated in the Grand Lodge formula that the Royal Arch is a part of "pure Ancient Masonry."

Bro. Redfern Kelly's presentment of the general development of the Craft throughout his paper requires some adjustments to fit it to the facts generally accepted by modern Masonic students, and he makes many statements which, however interesting as attempts to bridge over our difficulties, are as yet pure assumptions unsupported by evidence. A weak point in his propositions is the very inadequate conception of the origin and relations of the two Masonic bodies distinguished as the Antients and the Moderns. Bro. Sadler some years since did yeoman service in making clear the position so happily ended by the Union of 1813, and one would have hoped that after Bro. Hextall's paper on the Lodge of Promulgation and Bro. Wonnacott's on the Lodge of Reconciliation, followed by

the lucid summary contained in Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley's "International Compact" in our 1915 *Transactions*, some of the misapprehensions here apparent would have been impossible. The inference to be drawn from the statements of the popularity of the Royal Arch with the Antients is, if their position be rightly estimated, entirely in favour of its being of *ancient use* and opposed to its being any *innovation*.

Bro. Kelly appears to have come to two very contrary and irreconcilable conclusions with regard to the Royal Arch. In the first place I understand that he tells us that it is an *innovation* for which if there is any blame it must be attached to the "refractory" brethren as, very unjustifiably, he calls the Antients or their predecessors. Further, this Degree is derived from a source for which 'vitiated' apparently would be a mild epithet; it was introduced from the Continent, and that by an agency evidently of ill repute "influenced more by purely mercenary, if not political considerations than any genuine desire," etc., or else "the work of the dissident, or non-regular, section of the Masonic fraternity." Yet later on we find our Brother admitting that "the Royal Arch Degree was, as is well known, conferred from a very early date by both sections of the fraternity," and we are called upon to join in congratulating our Masonic ancestors in having "had the temerity thus to defy, and set at nought their obligations" by countenancing this supposed innovation which, as Bro. Chetwode Crawley is quoted as saying, is "the copestone" without which the Masonic structure would be "obviously incomplete," and even Bro. Kelly himself avers that it contains "the very quintessence of orthodox Masonic philosophy." Such is the irreconcilable dilemma in which our Brother lands himself. Happily there is no evidence to justify his fears which, so far as I can gather, are principally founded on Dr. Dassigny's reference to Royal Arch Masonry in 1744, also quoted in Hughan's treatise, and the supposed connection between certain Continental degrees, rather vaguely denominated, and the English Rite, neither of which affords support for his theories.

Dr. Dassigny's account refers to "a Brother of probity and wisdom, who had some small space before that attained that excellent part of Masonry in *London*," showing that a Mason of good report had acquired the Royal Arch there, where it was an established ceremony and no innovation, so that from his knowledge he was enabled to warn his Irish Brethren against a charlatan, who was trying to introduce innovations on the established use. It was hoped no Brother might "be misled by false insinuations or foreign schemes." "Foreign," of course, may mean "Continental" but not necessarily, but if so it only adds emphasis to the innovations being *Continental*, whilst the recognised London ceremony obviously was not.

Bro. Kelly suggests a connection between some of the Continental degrees and the English Royal Arch sufficient "to make it difficult to reject the suggestion of a decided paternal affinity." The grades to which reference appears to be intended have some ideas in association as all Masonic grades necessarily must, but the differences are so very considerable that, although a common origin may be the explanation, the direct derivation from one group to the other seems impossible, in fact, our Brother gives his case away when he says that "the degrees, comparatively, are not really synonymous or coincident, in the strict or indeed, in

practically any sense of the term." The fact remains that the historical setting of the English Royal Arch did not enter into the Continental Systems.

It is a curious omission that Bro. Kelly does not inform us at all about the difference existing between the historical setting of the Irish Royal Arch ceremonies and those of England, Scotland, and the United States. Perhaps, like other differences of officers and their status in these sister jurisdictions, it really belongs rather to the "development" than the "advent" of the degree under consideration, but I mention it in passing because the Irish form has an affinity with an incident cherished by the sister Craft of Carpentry in mediæval times, and therefore should not necessarily be classed as junior to the English tradition and may even be the older legend of the two.

One other point especially I should like to comment on, with regard to the supposed late origin of the Mark Degree, which with that of "Excellent Mason" Bro. Kelly thinks was a "fabrication" of Bro. Dunckerley. There is no evidence that Bro. Dunckerley fabricated any degree, and in face of his assertion when he conferred the "Mark Man" and "Mark Master" at Portsmouth that he had only recently received the degrees himself, to say that therefore he probably had recently evolved them himself is to impute a disingenuousness very foreign to the character of that fine old Mason. Equally I think it is to be regretted that it should be suggested, much less tacitly conceded, that when the Lodges of the Antients and Moderns united to form the one Grand Lodge in 1813, and fraternal intercourse with Scotland and Ireland was cemented by the International Compact, the statement that Royal Arch Masonry was part of "true Ancient Masonry" was an *empty*, not to say *untrue* statement.

---

Bro. W. B. HEXTALL writes:—

As a member of the Craft, but not an Arch-Mason, I can only deal with Bro. Redfern Kelly's paper from historic and literary standpoints, to attempt which a perusal of his *Lecture on Ancient Craft Masonry*, printed as a pamphlet in 1915, has been helpful; though it is a pity that the author permits himself rather copiously to quote from other writers without giving the particular reference. "Chetwode Crawley suggests," or "as has been said by Hughan," fail to supply that assistance to which a reader is entitled, and which reference to book and page would give him.

Bro. Kelly's views upon the origin and history of the Craft throw light on his present paper upon the Royal Arch. In the former he passed far too lightly over, indeed hardly seemed to deem worthy of notice, the late Bro. Henry Sadler's *Masonic Facts and Fictions* (1887) which thirty years since added so much new matter to our knowledge of the long and acrid disputes between the Antient and the Modern Masons; and at page 27 anticipated what I understand to be one of his main conclusions here, when he wrote of the Antients that they "actually did to such an abnormal extent carry their own innovatory amplification of the Third Degree ritual, as to necessitate the deletion, by them, of a portion of that ritual; so that eventually it became necessary for them to fabricate, which they did in the most glaring and deliberate fashion, an entirely new section, which became,

practically, a fourth degree, afterwards to be known as 'The Holy Royal Arch.' " I may remark that Bro. Kelly seems to intend his frequent use of the word "fabricate" (*etc.*) in a two-fold sense; the one, as just quoted, or "deliberately concocted"; the other as conveying only the comparatively innocuous "fabricated or evolved" as we find it in the present paper, presumably as he applies "fabrication" to certain work of Dunckerley, to whom a little later on he pays high eulogium.

Bro. Kelly just glances at the probability that politics may have had to do with the inception of the R.A.; and here I think he has (as he says of Dassigny) "touched the right chord," and might have extended it to dynastic schemes; for, although we may think Dr. James Anderson scarcely warrants the epithet "famous," or George Payne and the Chevalier Ramsay that of "celebrated," we shall not dispute that Ramsay did as much as circumstances permitted him in the way of turning all he knew of Freemasonry to the interests and advantage of the "King over the Water."

Dr. George Oliver wrote "The R.A. Degree, as introduced into this country by Brothers Mariegot, Cheetham, Cornish, and others, was arranged from a combination of several continental degrees," and cited derivative words, among them 'Arch' in its architectural sense.' In *A.Q.C.* xi., 129 (1898), Bro. W. H. Rylands wrote, "Of the early ceremony of the R.A., nothing is known; to my mind it has long been a question whether the association of the name with an arch was the original intention. Arch-Mason might well mean a superior Mason, the word Arch being used as in Arch-Bishop (chief, to be first, to rule), and thus have nothing to do with arch, a vault, or arc, a bow, an arch": and it may be that investigation has run on too narrow and conventional lines in this respect. Oliver wrote further, "Ramsay invented a new degree in 1728, which he called the Royal Arch"<sup>2</sup>; "which formed the groundwork on which the English degree was manufactured, but it differed materially from it both in its nature and application."<sup>3</sup>

I am not able so clearly as I could wish to appreciate what are precisely Bro. Kelly's "own conclusions" which he commences to summarise comparatively early in the paper, and exactly where he resumes his argument. Nor do I follow the statement that since 1813 the work usual at an installation of the W.M. of a Craft Lodge has been "associated with the R.A."; nor the implication that "Past Master" was regarded at any time as a separate degree: had the latter been written "Passed," or "Pass'd" Master, more could have been advanced from a *de facto* point of view.

Let me say plainly that we are under obligation to Bro. Redfern Kelly for his paper; not—to be quite frank—so much for any conclusions he has imparted to us, but because work is done in the right direction when a writer incurs the requisite preparation and pains to present us with an objective that can be profitably considered and discussed.

The question of how far the theory that the R.A. arose, or was evolved, from some mutilation of the Craft Third Degree is to be given credit to, is perhaps the most important that has to be decided as far as it is practicable, and to this

<sup>1</sup> *Masonic Jurisprudence*, 1859, 433.

<sup>2</sup> *The Discrepancies of Freemasonry*, 1875, 67 (written 1840-41, and published posthumously).

<sup>3</sup> Page 70.

Bro. Kelly devotes a good deal of his paper. Upon it may be cited two passages from the late Bro. W. J. Hughan: "Much more than a word is involved in the mutilation spoken of"<sup>1</sup>; and, "It is quite clear there has been a mistake committed in giving undue prominence to the 'supposed alterations' by both parties, whereas the truth is that the real differences consisted in *additions*, leaving the three degrees substantially as they were prior to the introduction of R.A. Masonry. I did not see this so clearly some years ago as now, having at that time relied upon well-known authorities, but subsequent investigations lead me to support the theory that we have virtually the Third Degree as it was prior to 1750."<sup>2</sup> It is probable that Hughan here referred to articles and correspondence from his pen in the *Freemasons' Magazine* of various years. In 1870 he had written, "I do not defend the innovation of the R.A. originally, but think that since the Union of 1813 the degree is susceptible of defence, and is now really a part of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masonry"<sup>3</sup>; to which the reply was made that Bro. Hughan, "in the face of day places the bar of spurious descent across the escutcheon of the oldest constitution, and tells the world, in unmistakable language, that we have accepted and still recognise an imposture."<sup>4</sup>

Bro. Redfern Kelly glances at the position occupied by the two Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, as to which it may be well to quote from the late Bro. G. W. Speth, whom Bro. Kelly, in his paper on *Ancient Craft Freemasonry*,<sup>5</sup> rightly terms a distinguished member of the "Authentic School"; "Nothing beyond the third degree has been 'generally accepted.' About 1740 the R.A. degree first appeared in Great Britain. About 1760 (perhaps) it was very generally worked by Lodges under the [so-called Antients]. But at that time it could not be 'pure Freemasonry,' because the Grand Lodge of England (original) and those of Ireland and Scotland had not yet acknowledged it in any way. . . . In 1729 the Grand Lodge of Ireland was formed; in 1736, that of Scotland. Up to 1729 the Grand Lodge of England was entitled to develop the ritual to any extent. . . . From 1729 onwards the concurrent assent of the Grand Lodge of Ireland became necessary to any innovation. As regards the R.A., this consent was ultimately obtained, but meanwhile a Grand Lodge of Scotland had sprung into existence, which has never acknowledged the R.A. as part of pure and ancient Freemasonry. The Grand Lodge of England itself did not officially do so till 1813, and then it was much too late for England to pretend to have any authority over universal Freemasonry. Independent Grand Lodges existed by the score, with as much right to a hearing as England itself. . . . The right of England, or of any other body of Masons, to further develop the three degrees of the Craft on their own initiative ceased in 1729. The limit of development then was the Third Degree. . . . The only system which has ever been universally accepted is that of three degrees—E.A., F.C., and M.M.; these are therefore, and these only, 'pure and ancient Freemasonry.'"<sup>6</sup> It may be added that the word "complement," so often made use of as a commendation of the R.A., is not to be found in the Articles of Union; as to which it is noticeable that the words of Article II.

<sup>1</sup> *Origin of the English Rite* (1909 ed.), 84.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 85. An identical passage was in the 1884 edition, page 56.

<sup>3</sup> March 26, 1870, 250.

<sup>4</sup> Letter signed Fiat Lux: April 2, 1870, 260.

<sup>5</sup> page 7.

<sup>6</sup> Article, "What is Pure and Ancient Freemasonry?" contributed to the *Keystone*, October 6 and 13, 1888.



are permissive only; that no mention of the R.A. is made elsewhere; that no provision is made for its governance; and that the "new Book of Constitutions," forthwith to be composed and printed, was solely and entirely for the Craft.

I do not accept Bro. Kelly's statement that at the Union, "the constitutional brethren were most favourably disposed towards the preservation, in its entirety, of the R.A. Degree, and its retention, in some form, in the Masonic system." On the contrary, little seems more clear than that such recognition as was accorded in the Articles of Union had proved to be the irreducible minimum which the Antients were prevailed upon to accept as the price of peace: and it is surely in the highest degree significant that, as the fact was, the Craft *Constitutions* for more than forty years, from 1841 to 1884, precluded the wearing in a Craft Lodge of jewels belonging to the R.A.; that being a degree not "under the controul of the Grand Lodge." Dr. Oliver in 1859 drew attention to this prohibition,<sup>1</sup> and also that it was necessary for the R.A. ceremonies to be revised by a Committee, in 1833-1835.<sup>2</sup>

Reverting to Hughan's opinion, which is adopted by Bro. Kelly, that the R.A. originated about 1740, I would emphasise the view that, historically, there exists so very little to guide an inquirer that all is really guess-work with regard to its rise or evolution. And (though I would gladly have found his conclusions more clearly set forth) I not only agree with Bro. Kelly as to some of the *probabilities*, but am prepared to go farther in a certain direction than I understand him to do. To myself the position appears to be that Bro. Kelly furnishes no proof which entitles conclusions he may have formed to any greater acceptance than those of other writers, and this for the plain and inevitable reason that no established facts are forthcoming as to the origin of the R.A., and we are perforce landed in a region of surmise, where one supposition is practically as good as another. I would, however, qualify this by saying that I assume the ritual and ceremonies of the R.A. do not, in themselves, provide any cogent proof which is available in the direction for which Bro. Kelly contends; as I do not gather that he bases any of his views on material of that nature.

My own inclination is very strongly indeed to be sceptical with regard to the oft-repeated assertion that there was at any time transferred to the R.A. a material portion of the Third Craft Degree as it really existed. There is nothing in support or confirmation of this beyond its persistent assertion by both the Antient and Modern Masons, each of whom impartially used it in their long controversies by way of accusation and recrimination, and to whom it served as a war-cry. When we look critically at what Hughan tells us we have had as the Third Degree from 1750, are any signs of abstraction or removal discernible? I think none. The narrative proceeds from "unshaken fidelity" with a Greek play's regard for the unities, until with condemnation of the murderers, the curtain falls on an aftermath of tragedy. It would be almost a matter of course, if for reasons laudable or the reverse additions were wanted to be made to the legend as it was framed, that the spurious addendum should embody the restoration of that which had been lost: but the retention at the same time of what had been (but temporarily) substituted would be a glaring solecism, amounting indeed to an absurdity. The

<sup>1</sup> *Masonic Jurisprudence*, 83-84.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, 436.

presumption surely is that the loss that had befallen was a final and irretrievable one, and that attempts at any formula of restoration are and always were but empirical and futile.

Having, I trust, effectually guarded myself from suspicion of dogmatism, I may venture to say that my personal surmises are:—

1. There was no abstraction from the Third Degree, nor transfer from it to the R.A. of any portion of the former's ritual or traditional history; or, alternatively,
2. There was no such abstraction or transfer of any portion which could properly be described as at all important.
3. If any such abstraction or transfer was made, it was only of some addition (probably very unimportant) which had quite recently been assumed to be made by or at the instance of those who now pretended to transfer that, and that only, which they themselves had clandestinely introduced. How far any gloss or addition may have been more or less, so to speak, accidental, or if it was the first step in a concerted plan, there is nothing to inform us.

I will only add, to anticipate criticism, that I do not read Hughan's mention of "prior to 1750" as intending any special significance with regard to that particular epoch; nor as importing anything intended by him as argument, or expression of opinion, on topics discussed in the paper now before us.

---

BRO. WILLIAM WATSON *writes*:—

Bro. Kelly has covered a very large area and embraced many diverse points some of which, though apparently not particularly relevant, may in the opinion of the author be desirable to include as having some bearing on the subject. To deal with this essay item by item would elaborate the comments into the magnitude of a paper in itself. I shall therefore be content to touch upon certain points in which I take a more especial interest.

The names of Ramsay and Oliver having been given some prominence, it seems to me at the present day like unto 'ploughing the sands' to resuscitate the old discussions as to the position in which Ramsay really stood with regard to the R.A., or the value of Dr. Oliver's statements and views. All this has been disposed of a generation and more ago by our most eminent writers and authorities and can be summed up in a few words: Ramsay was not a factor in the origin, and Oliver's statements are misleading and unreliable; that is to say, practically worthless to the student.

Then as to Dassigny—the statements of a man of his reputation have to be handled with much caution and reserve and we cannot accept what he says with that implicit confidence we should give to the assertions of a Hughan, a Crawley, or a Gould; and his legend of the working at York lacks confirmation from anywhere. There is no authentic record of the R.A. in that City until close on twenty years after the Yonghal incident cited by Dr. Crawley as the oldest known mention of the Royal Arch.

I have exchanged views, in past years, several times with the late Dr. Crawley and he seemed inclined to favour my conjecture (it is nothing more) that the R.A. had its origin in Ireland.

Now I have looked upon this York story of Dassigny as possibly given out to draw attention away from the actual place of origin (and those concerned in it) the vicinity of Dublin.

A remarkable feature about the early history of the R.A. is that the first known authentic Minute relating to the making of a R.A. Mason is recorded in the transactions of a Lodge meeting at Fredericksburg, U.S.A., in 1754. This was, I believe, an Irish Lodge. (The same singular feature occurs also in the case of the first known making of a Masonic Knight Templar. This also was in America.) It seems an extraordinary thing that the first known instance of the making of a R.A. Mason should crop up in America and in an Irish Lodge, thus leaving a gap of ten years between this event and the issue of Dassigny's pamphlet in Ireland.

As to the Third Degree there does not seem to be any really substantial foundation for assuming that the R.A. was detached from it or even formed any part of it. On certain French Tracing Beards of the Third Degree of the 'forties' in the eighteenth century we find a feature which became, and is still, a vital point in the R.A. Ceremonial. It had evidently not then nor for some time later been removed from the Third Degree.

That the present R.A. (as remodelled in 1835-7) is largely the result of evolution there can be little doubt.

As every student knows, an enormous number of degrees came into existence or under the notice of the Craft somehow during the middle decades of the eighteenth century, and I look upon the R.A. as a degree produced distinct and apart originally from any other but subsequently fitted and adapted to the M.M. to bring it into line as the Fourth Degree.

I notice the Antients spoken of as Schismatics, or seceders, or as breaking off from the premier Grand Lodge of 1717 in some way. Bro. Sadler in his *Facts and Fictions* disposed of this idea, proving that the Antients never were a part of that Grand Lodge and owed no allegiance to it, but rather were a body of Irish Masons of whom there were a considerable number in the vicinity of the Metropolis.

Bro. Kelly touches upon the origin of the Third Degree. I have held the opinion for many years, as others have done, that a legend of the Builder may have been handed down from Master to Master, finally materialising in a dramatic form as a degree. Whether it was originally brought over from the Continent is a question not with any solution in sight so far, but from my first being 'raised' I have been imbued with the idea that there is a foreign or Continental tone about its accessories—more especially in the communication of certain points.

The M.M. appears to have crept very quietly and unobtrusively into our System and begun to take its place as a Third Degree within very few years of 1717 without having called forth any opposition to speak of or adverse remark so far as I have traced, which goes a long way to satisfy one that it was not a strange innovation nor a thing unknown nor yet unwelcome to a considerable proportion of the brethren generally or of the experienced or influential members of the Craft.

There is a number of points I should have wished to touch upon, dealt with by Bro. Kelly, had time and space permitted.

There is mention of an alleged alteration by the Premier Grand Lodge of certain landmarks in the early or mid-portion of the eighteenth century with a view it has been asserted of shutting out the so-called seceders from the meetings of the regular masons. We do know that certain Continental Lodges which trace their English origin still maintain the tests in question in the reverse order to that in which they are now given under our Constitution. At the Union of 1813 or soon after, it has been stated that these tests were put back again into their original sequence.

As to the respective working of the Antients and the Moderns, there was I opine after some investigation, very little real variation to be found, and so far from being insurmountable, that in this part of the country (West Yorkshire) the members of the rival Grand Lodges exchanged visits freely. The difference between the respective Third Degrees was after all only that of 'Tweedledum' and 'Tweedledee.' At the Union the difficulty was got over by adopting both as we now have it.

Bro. Kelly deserves our recognition for his efforts and perseverance with the great and laborious task he has carried through. To give us the data he has placed before us he must have exercised a large amount of diligence and patience. It cannot be put down to any want of zeal or skill on his part if we still find ourselves no nearer solving the problem of the Origin of the Royal Arch. We have practically very little more information to work on than we had forty years ago. We have only carried the first authentic date back from 1744 to 1743. All that the greatest of our authorities have been able to do has been to place ascertained facts in a difficult light or vary the view of them from different standpoints.

---

Bro. W. J. SONGHURST said:—

It is of course very difficult to discuss, in an ordinary Craft Lodge, such a subject as that with which Bro. Kelly has dealt this evening, and we may congratulate him upon having presented his opinions in a manner which must have interested even those who have no knowledge of the ceremonies worked in a Royal Arch Chapter.

I am sorry that with the information at present before me I am unable to agree with his views. It is almost impossible for anyone to prove that he is wrong, but as the deductions appear to be based mainly upon mere assumptions, the reliability of these should first be established before the conclusions can be accepted.

I may perhaps refer to a few of the assumptions which apparently Bro. Kelly regards as having already been definitely settled. He says for example that before 1717 two Masonic systems existed—an Operative and a Speculative; that these were combined in that year by the creation of the Premier Grand Lodge, when it was decided that a series of three degrees should take the place of the primitive single initiatory degree; that a disruption occurred early in the history of the Premier Grand Lodge which was "particularly acute in the year 1735 and for the few years just following, and culminated in the year 1753 in the formation of the rival Grand Lodge of the discontented members of the Craft"; and so on. But Bro. Kelly produces no evidence in support of these statements, nor does he

even cite his authorities. If as I suspect he has taken the information from the works of Dr. Oliver, I can only point out that this Brother's historical writings have been proved to be absolutely untrustworthy. We may credit him with the very best intentions and with writing what he considered to be true, but that is no reason why we should now continue to accept his theories and perpetuate his mis-statements. In this connexion I may just refer to two MSS. which were in his possession, and were sold by Spencer in 1875. They purported to give the 1° and 2° Rituals of the *Rite Ancien de Bouillon*, and that of the 3° as it was conferred by the Antients in 1740, the latter shewing the work before the removal of the R.A. They are however in a modern handwriting, and the originals have never been traced. Moreover they have been evidently faked, and so are quite valueless for the purpose of any argument. Yet Oliver made use of them as evidence in support of his theories.

It is not clear that there were at any time or in any place two separate organisations—Operative and Speculative—working side by side, nor if there were that the creation of the Premier Grand Lodge was the result of a fusion of the two bodies. Neither can it be stated as a fact that there was originally only one degree which was converted into three by the Premier Grand Lodge. Nor do I know of any evidence which would support a statement that there was a disruption early in the history of the Premier Grand Lodge, a disruption that is to say which influenced in any manner the formation of the Grand Lodge of the Antients.

I have been much surprised that throughout the paper Bro. Kelly has absolutely ignored the valuable work of our late Bro. Henry Sadler. Thirty years or more ago the Antients might well have been called Seceders, Schismatics, non-constitutional, anti-constitutional, non-regular, refractory, dissident, a revolting section, or by any other such opprobrious terms as have been used in the course of the paper. In 1887 Bro. Sadler compiled and published his *Masonic Facts and Fictions* which deals with this subject from the point of view of the original records, and I had thought that no serious Masonic student of the present day would revert to the charges which were formerly so commonly levelled against those Irish brethren who organized for themselves a governing body in London in 1751. Bro. Kelly himself admits that at some period not very clearly defined, the Premier Grand Lodge made serious innovations in Masonic practice, and it is not to be wondered at that Brethren who had received their Masonry in its earlier form should refuse to have anything to do with a system in England to which they were unaccustomed. Instead therefore of deriding the Antients, I consider that we should rather praise them for upholding and maintaining the old traditions in spite of all opposition.

The Moderns themselves admitted<sup>1</sup> that "variations were made in the established forms" in or about the year 1739, while there is some indication in the Minutes of their Grand Lodge that the changes had been made in August, 1730, when Dr. Desaguliers "recommended several things to the consideration of the Grand Lodge . . . for preventing any false Brethren being admitted into regular Lodges and such as call themselves Honorary Masons." The actual date does not much concern us in connexion with the present paper, though it may be questioned whether even in 1739 there were any Brethren in London to whose action or influence could be attributed the later formation of the Grand Lodge of

<sup>1</sup> *Constitutions*, 1784, p. 240 n.

the Antients; and I find no evidence whatever to support the statements that the contested election of the Deputy Grand Master in 1723 was due to the progenitors of that body; that an *Irish* section of the fraternity became openly hostile between 1730 and 1735; or that about 1738 and 1739 charges and counter charges were incessantly being made by the two rival parties. What must be borne in mind is that in 1809, as a measure preparatory to the Union, the Moderns resolved<sup>1</sup>: "That this Grand Lodge do agree . . . that it is not necessary any longer to continue those measures which were resorted to in or about the year 1739 respecting Irregular Masons, and do therefore enjoin the several Lodges to revert to the ancient Land Marks of the Society," and that the special Lodge of Promulgation which was constituted in consequence of this resolution declared<sup>2</sup> that one of the Landmarks was the ceremony of Installation of Masters of Lodges, thus I think clearly shewing that the alterations made by the Moderns were of so serious a nature as to be considered deviations from the Landmarks even by themselves.

The terms 'Antient' and 'Modern' were mutually and I think quite correctly applied. They referred, not to date of constitution, but to Masonic practice, and it seems evident that the Moderns were quite content to be so termed because of their admitted departure from the ancient practices of the Craft.

Bro. Kelly remarks that if any serious innovations had been made by the Moderns, it is remarkable that no notice of such changes was taken by the sister Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland. But he has omitted to note that the Premier Grand Lodge was entirely unrecognised by any other organisation whatever, except such as were formed by its own adherents. The only Grand Lodge in London which was recognised by Ireland or Scotland was the Grand Lodge of the Antients with which fraternal relations were maintained down to the time of the Union.

I fancy that Bro. Kelly has somewhat mistaken the claim that the Grand Lodge of the Antients was connected with York Masons. He appears to have assumed that this connexion was with the Grand Lodge of York, which he states was in existence from 1725 to 1792. In 1725 a Lodge in the City of York, which had been meeting from 1705 or earlier, styled itself a Grand Lodge, but it was utterly unknown outside its own district or at all events was ignored, and it seems to have become dormant about 1740. In 1761 it was revived and later it became of a certain importance to William Preston in connexion with his Lodge of Antiquity, when it assumed to itself a much more imposing title, but directly Preston was received back as a member of the Premier Grand Lodge, the necessity for keeping the Grand Lodge of York alive disappeared, and it completely died out again. I do not remember, however, that Dermott ever claimed any connexion whatever with the Grand Lodge of York as such. His claim was with 'Ancient York Masons,' by which term he designated those who were supposed to have received a Charter in 926 from Prince Edwin of York. The claim may have been fanciful, but at least it compared well with that of Anderson, who traced his Grand Lodge back to the time of Adam.

With regard to the Royal Arch Degree itself, it is not quite clear to me whence Bro. Kelly seeks to derive its origin. He says that it had been practised by both Antients and Moderns from 1739; he refers to a speech by the Chevalier

<sup>1</sup> *A.Q.C.* xxiii., 1910, p. 37.

<sup>2</sup> *ib.*, p. 44

Ramsay which was probably written in 1737,<sup>1</sup> as giving rise to the degree; while later he connects it with the Rite of Perfection, which he says was founded in 1740. As a matter of fact it is impossible to say how early the degree was really worked. As Bro. Chetwode Crawley has pointed out,<sup>2</sup> it seems to have been foreshadowed by Anderson in the 1723 Constitutions, and the same Brother has apparently identified it as being intimately connected with the ceremony of Installation,<sup>3</sup> which would account for the particular qualification which Bro. Kelly calls an "irritating restriction." So far as one can tell, the Moderns abandoned the Installation Ceremony and, as I have already mentioned, did not discover until 1809 that it was one of the Landmarks which should be observed. The influence of Ramsay upon the higher degrees or indeed upon Masonry at all has been seriously challenged by Dr. Crawley,<sup>4</sup> while so far as one can tell, the Rite of Perfection was not evolved on the Continent until 1754. Moreover I must confess that I have not found in the legends surrounding what have been called the Ineffable Degrees such distinct references as enable me to come to the conclusion that they were responsible for the Royal Arch Degree as at present known here. Anyway, if 1754 is the correct date for the establishment of the Rite of Perfection, it is difficult to understand how it can have influenced the Royal Arch Degree in this country, when, as Bro. Kelly points out, there is evidence of its existence in London some years earlier.

But are we justified in assuming that any degree which at any time was called the Royal Arch was necessarily the Royal Arch as we know it in England to-day? The degree included in the series under the Ancient and Accepted Rite is properly known as the Royal Arch of Enoch, and if our English Royal Arch legend came originally from the Continent, is it not strange that no trace can be found there at the present time? I think I am right in saying that it is utterly unknown except in one or two places where it has been recently introduced by the Grand Chapter of Scotland. About one hundred years ago a Royal Arch Degree was conferred for a short time in Paris, the statement being that it had come from Pennsylvania.

Furthermore we must not ignore the differences between Irish and English practice, and I should like to believe that the former represents the Antient and the latter the Modern work. This point, however, is not referred to by Bro. Kelly in his paper.

I may mention that I have had letters from some Brethren who demur at certain expressions made use of by Bro. Kelly; and I must confess I have felt that it was a little out of place to refer, for instance, to the Royal Arch Degree as having been introduced by "charlatans, vendors of Masonic novelties, and traffickers." The word "fabricate," too, occurs in the paper no fewer than fourteen times, and while in its original sense the word is harmless enough, it has, like so many other words in our language, come to have a sinister meaning, being generally understood as indicating coining, forging, and false devices.

The ascription of the Mark Degree to Thomas Dunckerley is of course purely conjectural; and I am sure Bro. Kelly will admit that the Minute of 1825 which he quotes is merely evidence of the formation of a separate Mark *Lodge* in

<sup>1</sup>Gould, iii., 83.

<sup>2</sup>*Commentaria Hibernica*: The Royal Arch, pp. 10, 21.

<sup>3</sup>A.Q.C. xxviii., 1915, p. 144.

<sup>4</sup>A.Q.C. xxvi., 1913, p. 60. See also Gould, iii., 77, &c.

connexion with No. 2, Dublin. I think it would be easy to produce evidence that the Mark *Degree* was conferred in connexion with Irish Lodges at a much earlier date. But one would like to have some information about the office of "Sovereign Inspector General," which apparently had the power of constituting Lodges of Mark Master Masons in Ireland.

---

Bro. KELLY writes as follows in reply:—

In reviewing Bro. Wonnacott's comments on my thesis it would seem to me (judging from his reference in the second paragraph of these comments) that he has quite misunderstood my position as regards Dr. Oliver and his views on Royal Arch Masonry. I should have thought it had been made abundantly clear by me that, commencing with the eighth paragraph and as will elsewhere be found in my discourse, I have in quoting Oliver placed no reliance whatsoever upon any of his assumptions as to the origin of the Royal Arch Degree, etc.; indeed I may state that I have simply quoted him in order to place on record these assumptions with the sole object of refuting them in order to warn the unwary or over-credulous against too readily accepting his views.

Notwithstanding Bro. Wonnacott's opinion, that I am "on unsafe ground" when I suggest an affinity between the Royal Arch and one or more of the degrees of the "Rite of Perfection," I still adhere to the theory that the degree or degrees hinted at by me clearly point to a possible, indeed highly probable, suggestive basis for the creation of the Royal Arch Degree. "Cryptic Masonry" is a more modern creation<sup>1</sup> consisting, properly speaking, of only two degrees, "Royal Master" and "Select Master," the "Superexcellent" not being strictly a Cryptic Degree. These are what is known as "Side Degrees" pure and simple, and are only entitled to be regarded as collateral degrees appended to the Royal Arch Degree, obviously with the view of accounting for certain esoteric features apparently lacking in the R.A. Ritual and which the framer or framers of the Cryptic system had considered as being necessary in order to render more intelligible and more complete the legend of the "Royal Arch." It is not by any means improbable that the Cryptic Degrees were derived from some of the "Ineffable Degrees"; but had they been the source from which the R.A. Degree was derived we should have heard more of them in the early days of Royal Arch Masonry. Moreover, although it is quite impossible to define the various high grades or to trace the dates of their creation, there is I think strong probability that the "Ineffable Degrees" were of the earlier class dating about 1740; there can at all events be no doubt as to their existence prior to 1754, as they comprised one-half of the total number of degrees of which the "Rite of Perfection" consisted, leaving out the three Ancient Craft Degrees. Our Royal Arch Degree was quite unknown in Continental high grade Masonry, and could not therefore conceivably be considered as being suggestive of a basis for the creation of any of the degrees of the

<sup>1</sup> Hughan thinks that the working of Cryptic Masonry may be traced to 1760, in England. The degrees have never obtained a foothold in Ireland, although several years ago an abortive attempt was made to introduce them into Dublin. Albert Pike suggested that the Cryptic System reached America, from France, in 1766, but the only certain knowledge of its existence in the United States of America is that derived from Charleston, in 1783.



"Rite of Perfection." Everything I think points to the latter Rite (in one or more of its degrees) as affording a reasonably suggestive basis for the creation of the Royal Arch Degree. I am in agreement with Bro. Wonnacott that the Rite of Perfection as a "Rite" follows at some considerable interval the development of the Royal Arch; the Rite only dating from 1754, whereas the R.A. Degree dates as far back as about 1740; but although the "Rite" itself did not exist in or about the latter date, there is no good reason to doubt that its individual degrees or some of them did exist even perhaps so far back as 1738, the year following Ramsay's sensational Oration.

As to the next point raised by Bro. Wonnacott, in which he demurs to the suggestion of the manifestation of hostility on the part of certain refractory brethren toward the Grand Lodge authorities, and follows up his demurrer by the admission, that "there *was* an epidemic of irregular makings, and any differences that existed in the Craft between 1730 and 1735 arose from this indefensible practice." This was in my opinion the veritable cause, and the hostility the natural effect; but the fact still remains, that hostility *did* exist. Can it be doubted that the hostility referred to was the outcome of the efforts of Grand Lodge to put a stop to this indefensible practice? Sadler has assigned the year 1735 as the date of the commencement of the "Ancient" regime.<sup>1</sup> Can it then reasonably be assumed that during the few years immediately preceding that date open hostility did not exist?

As to Dunckerley and his connection with the Mark Degree, Bro. Wonnacott does not quote me quite literally when he says, "Soon after 1767," referring to the assumed date of the creation of the Mark Degree. What I really did suggest was, "Sometime, probably shortly after the Constitution in 1767 of the first Grand Royal Arch Chapter in England." I had not the most remote idea as to the date; but perhaps the omission of the word "shortly" would have better expressed my meaning. The Portsmouth Minute of the meeting in 1769 referred to is thus expressed: "Having lately rec'd the Mark, he made the bre'n Mark Masons and Mark Masters," etc.; whereas I made use of the words "quite recently," instead of "lately." However, although the point is a small one, I cannot altogether ignore it in my reply, as it tends to impeach my accuracy and thereby to discount the value of my conclusions.

In reply to Bro. Wonnacott's question as to Irish Royal Arch formula I may briefly state, that the Grand Chapter of Ireland at its constitution in 1829 followed the then prevailing rebuilding legend and epoch, which was that of the English Grand Chapter and was indeed then universal; but owing to the established Irish practice of conferring the then separate degrees of "Excellent" and "Super Excellent" as a requisite qualification for admission to the Royal Arch Degree involving the necessary "working of the Veils," etc., innovations crept in and difficulties arose. In some parts of the country the legend and epoch of the *rebuilding* of the Temple, and in others the *repairing* of the Temple, were recognised and worked; confusion naturally resulted, and eventually a Ritual Committee was appointed in 1856, which only completed its labours in 1863; and finally, in November, 1864, Grand Chapter definitely decided to adopt a "New Ritual" embodying the legend and epoch of the *repairing* of the Temple; and designated

<sup>1</sup>*Masonic Facts and Fictions*, page 128.

its Principal Officers J.H.S., instead of, as everywhere else throughout the world where the degree is practised, Z.H.J., which is of course the English formula. In America the *rebuilding* legend and epoch is that which has always obtained, although a change in the designation of the Principal Officers was made which places the High Priest before the Prince. This is as far as, at present, I find myself at liberty to discuss the difference between the English and the Irish working. I may however add, that the *rebuilding* formula was the original one in Ireland. It was that practised in the time of Dermott and Dassigny, who were contemporaries: and had it not been the prevalent Irish working at and prior to the Constitution in 1829 of the Grand Chapter of Ireland, it would most certainly have met with a very warm reception at that time, seeing that considerable opposition was raised against the establishment of a Grand Royal Arch Chapter.

In reply to Bro. Lovegrove's interesting comments I have only to state that they are such as are worthy of due and careful consideration. And as to the salutary observation of his friend Brother Fenn, in which he sagely suggests that: "We must be careful, as the whole structure of the Royal Arch rests upon very insecure foundations," I may add the Shakesperian quotation: "'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true."

I am quite in agreement with Bro. Littleton that the question as to the plurality of degrees prior to 1717 has not yet been settled.

I thoroughly agree with the expression of opinion contained in the third paragraph of his comments.

As to the question of the necessity for "Passing the Chair" in a Craft Lodge before a candidate could be admitted to the Royal Arch Degree, in the early working, I think this has been made quite clear by Dr. Dassigny, and what is more important, ratified by Dermott. Dassigny does not suggest that the degree was unknown in Dublin in 1744, but rather, I think, the contrary. He suggests that "some few years ago" a *false* system was being imposed upon the Dublin brethren by an impostor who was in all probability presenting a different legend and epoch, possibly that of the *repairing* rather than that of the *rebuilding* of the Temple, which latter was the then acknowledged period ascribed to the events of the "Arch." However, a certain Brother from London disclosed to the Dublin brethren the working then recognised and practised in the former city, and the "propagator of a false system," which he claimed to have derived from York, was exposed. Dermott, who was exalted to the Royal Arch Degree in Dublin in 1746 (the year in which he became W.M. of Lodge No. 26), no doubt carried with him to England a knowledge of the Irish Royal Arch working, which was based upon the return of certain sojourners from Babylonish captivity, to aid in the work of rebuilding the Holy Temple.

Bro. Littleton is I think correct in his contention, that no matter what may have been the views of the originators of the R.A. degree as to the "Chair" qualification for aspirants, the rule was evaded, and reasonably so I should imagine, as the requirement was much too drastic. And the fact that the Passed Masters qualification was not generally accepted is clearly apparent in the Bristol working, where the "Chair" degree (or that known as "Virtual Past Master," which was a constructive Passing of the Chair,) was never acknowledged or practised, at

least by the Moderns. Bro. Littleton however informs us, that "there are many Minutes of this Ceremony" in the Books of the local Lodges of the Antients. The latter facts seem to me to accentuate the suggestion that the Antients continued (as is clearly ratified by Dermott) the practice of the pre-Antient Grand Lodge Brethren (to whom is ascribed the creation of the degree) so far as the requisite "Passing the Chair" was concerned.

Bro. Littleton's admission that the Grand Chapters of the Antients and the Moderns both endeavoured, at a later date, to so restrict the degree, is of course common ground; but this, I submit, is no proof that it was not the initial practice in the early days of Royal Arch Masonry. How, I would ask, can this suggestion be reconciled with the fact disclosed by Dermott in his "Ahiman Rezon" of 1756, where he says: "This is the case of all those who think themselves Royal Arch Masons without passing the Chair in regular form, according to the ancient custom of the Craft." Bro. Crawley, in discussing the "International Compact, 1814" (*A.Q.C.* xxviii.), refers to the Passed or Pass'd Masters grade as being an essential qualification for the Royal Arch in those early days. Would not it naturally occur to one, that if in the early days of the R.A. no such embarrassing restriction had been imposed, how utterly stupid, not to say hazardous, would seem to be any such attempt to coerce or embarrass brethren who in those early days were not quite so tractable and amenable to rule as are the brethren of the present day?

Bro. Littleton has in his comments contributed some very interesting and valuable information as to the early working of Royal Arch Masonry in Bristol, and perhaps I might here take the liberty of congratulating both himself and Bro. Powell on their admirable contribution to Masonic literature: "The History of Freemasonry in Bristol," from which I have gleaned much reliable and useful information.

Bro. Gordon Hills has evidently been impressed by a suggestion of our late Bro. Crawley, based upon the simple occurrence of the word "Arch" in the closing paragraph of Anderson's "History of Masonry" in his 1723 *Constitutions*, and as well in the closing paragraph of Pennel's "Irish History" (the latter being practically copied from the former), such as would imply that the Royal Arch Degree might be considered as being originally associated with pure Antient Masonry. My opinion on this point is, that the R.A. Degree never had any real association with the purely Antient System. Anderson's casual reference to an "Arch" would seem to me to be simply fortuitous, and was clearly intended to be suggestive of the cementing together of the whole fraternity so as to form a bond as perfect as that which might be represented by "a well built Arch"; and that it possesses no other real significance. The sentence which is referred to as being quoted by me, from Bro. Crawley, I could not well mutilate by the omission of a portion of it, and therefore I quoted the sentence in its entirety; not however because of any special significance implied by that particular portion of it, but purely for the sake of the context (the main feature of the sentence) which I considered to be worthy of notice. I cannot think that the Royal Arch Degree had any existence much, if at all, before the year 1740, or perhaps 1739.

On another point raised by Bro. Hills I may state that I did not assert that the R.A. Degree "was introduced from the Continent"; the exact words used by me were: "May have owed its origin or its paternity to some clever

Continental or other framer of degrees," etc.; although it is I think more probable that the degree was created in London, and that its framework was constructed upon the basis of one or more of those numerous French high grades, of which there existed such a plethora shortly after the enunciation of the Masonic Templar theory by Ramsay in 1737. And I do not think it would be quite unjustifiable to suggest a political objective when endeavouring to account for the phenomenal craze then existing for high grade Masonry, taking into account the condition of the political atmosphere of that time.

I have already stated that the Royal Arch was an innovation and that it was clearly the work of the refractory brethren, for to them alone could it have been of any real service. Dermott always boasted of its utility and efficacy and unquestionably the rival Grand Lodge ultimately largely benefited by its prestige. It is well known that from an early date both Antients and Moderns worked the R.A. Degree. And furthermore I endorse that which I have already stated as to the beauty and value of the degree as it is practised to-day (innovation though it undoubtedly was), and yet I fail to see that I have landed myself, as suggested, in any "irreconcilable dilemma."

I am at a loss to understand what Bro. Hills may mean when he says that happily there is no evidence to justify my fears, which so far as he can gather, are principally founded on Dr. Dassigny's reference to Royal Arch Masonry in 1744, etc. I have expressed no fears of any kind on the subject that I am aware of, nor do I entertain any.

Does Bro. Hills seriously suggest that because the R.A. Degree "was an established ceremoney" in London, that therefore it was "no innovation"? This is surely a remarkable conclusion. By whom was this ceremony established some years before 1744? Certainly not by the Grand governing Body of the Craft. It must therefore, I submit, be regarded as an innovation, pure and simple, and indeed a very bold one!

Bro. Hills further suggests that I have given my case away when I say that "the degrees comparatively are not really synonymous or coincident, in the strict or indeed in practically any sense of the term." The interpretation of this passage is quite simple, and I think quite obvious as it is expressed by me. The English Royal Arch is not synonymous, nor is it coincident, with any of the degrees created in France in or about 1740; but nevertheless it suggests certain features which strongly suggest a borrowing from one or more of those degrees. On this point I cannot be more explicit. I may furthermore state, that I have not anywhere suggested "that the historical setting of the English R.A." did "enter into the Continental system"; my views were always quite the opposite.

As to the question of the difference existing between the historical setting of Irish Royal Arch Ceremonies and those of England, Scotland, and the United States of America, I have already in other replies touched upon this subject.

And as to the question of my suggestion relative to the creation of the Mark Degree, this has also been replied to elsewhere.

As to paragraph 3 of Bro. Hextall's comments, I have elsewhere in one of my replies hinted that politics may have had something to do with the introduction of French high grade Masonry; and I cannot help thinking that Ramsay's connexion with Freemasonry might, to a large extent, be ascribed to, and associated with, his political predilections; and that whether or not the Chevalier himself

created any Masonic degrees shortly before his demise in 1743 (the suggestion has been strongly contested) there can I think scarcely be any doubt that his Masonic Oration of 1737 was the starting point from which the manufacture of so-called Masonic high grades made such phenomenal progress. And further, that even in the legend of the Masters Degree in Ancient Craft Masonry, by whomsoever it may have been created, there might I think be traced certain features which are not altogether irreconcilable with the suggestion of political method in its creation and in its formula.

I concur with Bro. Rylands in the opinion that we know nothing of the early ceremony of the Royal Arch; but this much we at all events do know, that at its advent the period ascribed to the events of the Arch was that of the *rebuilding* of the Temple by Zerubbabel and his followers. This has indeed been confirmed by Dermott in one of his Songs, No. 38, and in the Toast which follows it, which appear in his "Ahiman Rezon" of 1756; but as to the derivation of the term "Arch," as applied to the R.A. Degree, there can I think be no doubt that it is, and always has been, considered as from an architectural or structural point of view.

I very much fear that no reliance can be placed on Oliver's suggestion that Ramsay invented the Royal Arch Degree, or any other degree, in 1728, fully nine years prior to his promulgation of the Masonic Templar theory. It is, indeed, exceedingly doubtful whether he ever really created any Masonic degree.

On another point I do not think I have made the broad statement, "that since 1813 the work usual at the installation of a W.M. of a Craft Lodge has been associated with the Royal Arch"; however, under some Constitutions a *quasi* degree designated "Past Master," or in some instances "Virtual Past Master," has been considered as a necessary qualification for the R.A. Degree. In Ireland, for instance, up to the year 1864 it was necessary that the aspirant should receive such a degree before his exaltation to the Royal Arch; but I quite agree with Bro. Hextall that the term "Passed" or "Pass'd Master" would, under such circumstances, have been a much more appropriate designation for the sake of differentiation than "Past Master," which latter is the recognized designation of the Craft Installation Degree. As far back as 1744, perhaps earlier, as we find from Dassigny, and again from Dermott, in 1756, it was considered as being essential, that the aspirant to the R.A. should have actually "Passed the Chair" prior to his exaltation to the latter degree. This was however later on considered as being too embarrassing, and the rather drastic condition was obviated by the substitution of the *quasi* grade of "Past Master. In America this *quasi* grade is still insisted on as an essential preliminary to exaltation to the R.A. Degree. And as to the question of the propriety of recognizing the legitimate Past Master's Degree as a distinct grade, it has been and is now so acknowledged; and it would seem to me that it should be so recognized. Bro. Albert Pike's judgment as to what should be recognized as a degree is thus rendered: "To be a degree, as I understand the term, there must be something esoteric, to be revealed only to those elected, and kept from all others." This definition would seem to be distinctly applicable to the grade of "Past Master" or "Installed Master of the Chair."

As to the question of the favourable disposition (at the Union of 1813) of the Brethren of the Premier Grand Lodge toward the retention of R.A. Masonry,

I do not think that of this fact there can be any doubt. They (the Moderns) established their Grand Chapter some four years earlier than that of the Antients; they were most enthusiastic in their early recognition of the degree; and under Bro. Dunckerley's influence the quality of the degree was no doubt materially improved and was rendered much more palatable and acceptable to those Brethren of refined tastes and education who became such an important factor in the future welfare and prosperity of the Masonic Institution. At the same time I quite agree with Bro. Hextall, that the price of the recognition of the degree was "the irreducible minimum which the Antients were prevailed to accept."

On the whole I find myself in general agreement with Bro. Hextall on the three points with which he concludes his comments.

As to the frequent use in my discourse of the words fabricate or fabrication I frankly admit that seeing the word is capable of a double interpretation and that a misconstruction might readily be placed upon its application by me, I should have chosen a more suitable and less equivocal word and one not so liable to misinterpretation or misconstruction, for instance, the word *create* would have been much better; however I think it may scarcely be necessary for me to say that it was not in any sense intended by me that it should carry with it an offensive application. This I am sure will be evident in my reference to our good Brother Dunckerley in which the word fabricate is used. I wrote to Bro. Songhurst requesting that wherever the word "fabricate" occurred in my thesis it might be excised and the word "create" substituted. He however informed me that this could not then be done seeing that the Paper had already been read and commented upon by those who took part in the discussion. I am therefore now obliged to explain my position and to express my regret; although obviously I never intended to use the word in any offensive sense.

As to Bro. Watson's comments on my thesis. In the first place I think I have made it quite clear in some of my replies to comments, that no deductions of mine have in any way been influenced by Dr. Oliver's views on the subject of Royal Arch Masonry; but as to Dr. Dassigny the position is altogether different. Dassigny writes of circumstances occurring at or about the time he produced his Masonic Essay in 1744. He does not assert that the Royal Arch Degree was practised in York, he merely says, "I am informed," etc., and he proceeds to pronounce judgment upon some impostor who claimed to have received the degree in York, but who was exposed by a brother who had received the degree "some short space before." This is most telling evidence of the Royal Arch Degree having been practised in Dublin some few years prior to 1744, probably in or perhaps before 1740. Bro. Crawley's evidence of the existence of the Royal Arch in Youghal in the year 1743 is also strongly corroborative. There is not in my opinion the slightest foundation for the suggestion of an Irish origin for the degree, so far as has yet been disclosed by the best information at our disposal. Everything indeed I think points to London as being the cradle of Royal Arch Masonry. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that the R.A. Degree was practised in America in 1753 (not 1754) nine or ten years later; and there are no grounds for the assumption that the Lodge referred to was an Irish Lodge. It was not indeed even a regular Lodge, as it possessed no Charter until 1759, in which year however a Warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Bro. Watson thinks it "an extraordinary thing that the first known instance of the making of a Royal Arch Mason should crop up in America and in an Irish Lodge, thus leaving a gap of ten years [really nine] between this event and the issue of Dassigny's Pamphlet in Ireland"; but does Bro. Watson forget that Dermott received the R.A. Degree in Dublin in 1746, or about two years after the issue of the Dassigny brochure? Dassigny and Dermott were in point of fact contemporaries.

Bro. Watson seems to cast some reflection upon Dassigny's reputation, but Dermott, who was initiated in Dublin in 1740, and who was W.M. of his Lodge No. 26 in 1746, refers to him as "our worshipful brother Dr. Fifield D'Assigny." There is surely something irreconcilable here. And again, does not it seem strange that if Dassigny had borne a doubtful reputation in 1744 so many as 400 subscribers to his brochure should have been found, including Lord Allen, the M.W. Grand Master of Ireland, and next to his name on the list was that of the Hon. Elizabeth Aldworth, the reputed Lady Freemason. A list of the subscribers is to be found appended to Dassigny's Essay.

I quite agree with Bro. Watson that the Royal Arch is "a Degree produced distinct and apart originally from any other, but subsequently fitted and adapted to the M.M. to bring it into line as a fourth degree." This is precisely my contention.

Again I am in agreement with Bro. Watson as to the probability "that a legend of the Builder may have been handed down from Master to Master, finally materialising in a dramatic form as a degree." This is indeed the suggestion I offer on page 13 of my thesis.

Again I agree with Bro. Watson that there was "very little real variation to be found" in "the respective working of the Antients and the Moderns," and that "the difference between the respective Third Degrees was, after all, only that of Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

Bro. Songhurst prefaces his comments by assuming that my "deductions appear to be based entirely on assumption"; and he proceeds to detail "a few of these assumptions," which, as he assumes, I have apparently regarded "as having already been definitely settled." It will be quite unnecessary for me to recapitulate these details as they are already set forth, but I must deprecate the assumption that my "deductions are based entirely on assumption," or that they are in any sense based upon anything which appears in Dr. Oliver's works. And I must further deprecate the implication that I "continue to accept his theories and perpetuate his misstatements," as in point of fact every opinion expressed by me tends to establish an entirely contrary conclusion.

As to the question of the co-existence of two Masonic systems (not organisations) anterior to the year 1717, I think there is a consensus of opinion that two systems, Operative and Speculative, did exist long prior to that year; that many of the old Lodges were Operative only, and so remained long after the constitution of the Premier Grand Lodge; and that with the advent of the latter Body all Lodges acknowledging its jurisdiction ceased to be purely Operative, or combined Operative and Speculative, and became entirely Speculative in their aims and practices.

As to the question of the existence of but one degree anterior to the formation of the Premier Grand Lodge (a very much debated problem), I am quite

prepared to adopt the verdict "Not Proven," which is so familiar in Scottish jurisprudence, and to regard this question as being still open and undetermined.

As to the evidence of "a disruption early in the history of the Premier Grand Lodge," I have not anywhere stated that there had been such a disruption, though insubordination there most assuredly was. Sadler admits the indication of a division as far back as 1722.<sup>1</sup> What I did state was, that the disruption of the Craft, which culminated in the formation of a rival Grand Lodge in 1753, "had its inception in the early Grand Lodge era." The trouble may first have manifested itself in 1723, in the election of Dr. Desaguliers as Deputy Grand Master, or in certain alleged ritual changes which were suggested or made in or about 1730. Possibly in the formation in 1735 of the unpopular Stewards Lodge, or in the refusal in the same year by Grand Lodge to recognise as regular certain Irish Craft Masons who failed to produce satisfactory vouchers or other evidence as to their Masonic standing or their right to meet and work as a Craft Lodge in London.<sup>2</sup> Sadler has indeed concluded that the "latter incident had something to do with the origin of the Antients," and in this I quite agree with him. Between 1736 and 1738 several non-regular brethren were accused of "working a different Masters part"; and again in 1737 and 1739 Lodge meetings were held in open defiance of Grand Lodge authority, a condition of affairs which inevitably resulted in expulsions and secessions. These are indeed facts which are of common knowledge and cannot easily be refuted. Again we find that between 1742 and 1752 about 45 Lodges, or practically one-third of all the Metropolitan Lodges, were struck off the Grand Roll of membership. This must surely be regarded as being a highly suggestive sequence of events.

On another point I wish to state that I have never suggested that prior to 1717 there were two "organisations"; there certainly were two "Systems." And it was doubtless the recognised necessity for organisation which suggested the *raison d'être* of the Premier Grand Governing Body.

Bro. Songhurst expresses surprise that throughout my thesis I have "absolutely ignored the valuable work of our late Bro. Henry Sadler." I may state that I am thoroughly familiar with all Bro. Sadler's writings, and that had it been at all necessary for me to quote our good Brother, nothing would have afforded me more pleasure than to have done so. I yield to no one on the question of the esteem and regard which I have always entertained for Bro. Sadler and for his valuable contributions to Masonic literature, and as well for his indomitable pluck in fighting so ably and so well the battle of the Antients, with whom he was proud to claim kindred. And here I must disclaim having anywhere used against that Governing Body which was known as the Grand Lodge of the Antients, and which was constituted in 1753, any such offensive epithets as "Seceders, schismatics, non-constitutional, anti-constitutional, non-regular, refractory, dissident, or a revolting section," with one solitary exception, where, in the eighth paragraph of my thesis, by a *lapsus calami*, the term "non-constitutional" has unwittingly crept in. These epithets are however, in my opinion, very appro-

<sup>1</sup> *Masonic Facts and Fictions*, page 193.

<sup>2</sup> The instance referred to was one in which the Master and Wardens of a Craft Lodge, which was only apparently warranted to meet and work in Ireland, were known to be actually meeting and working, as a Lodge of Freemasons, in London, under this Irish Warrant; and under the circumstances they were (I think very properly) refused recognition, "unless they would accept a new Constitution" under the English Grand Lodge.



priately applicable to those brethren who, in the earlier Grand Lodge days, worked such serious mischief among the regular members of the Craft.

Bro. Songhurst states that I admitted that "the Premier Grand Lodge made serious innovations in Masonic practice." I most certainly did not make any such admission; on the contrary, my view has always been that the ritual changes made by the Premier Grand Lodge were of a comparatively trivial character.<sup>1</sup>

He further states that I had "omitted to note that the Premier Grand Lodge was entirely unrecognized by any other organisation whatever." To this I reply that there is no evidence of a rupture of any kind having occurred between the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland; and the simple fact that the Grand Lodge of the Antients had been recognized by the latter Body is purely negative evidence. If serious irregularities were being perpetrated by the English Grand Lodge it would, I think, clearly have been the duty of the Grand Lodge of Ireland to, in some form, remonstrate with the former Body, and in the event of not receiving proper satisfaction the Grand Lodge of Ireland would have been justified in declaring a rupture of fraternal relations, so far as inter-visitation was concerned, between itself and the English Grand Lodge, and any then existing reciprocation, so far as mutual visiting interchanges were concerned, would necessarily cease. There is no evidence whatsoever forthcoming of any such a state of things ever having existed. And in this connexion it should be borne in mind, that in those early Grand Lodge days there was no such exchange of representatives between Grand Lodges as is now the practically universal custom. The first exchange of specific fraternal relations between the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, which, so far as we know, ever took place, was that which was effected in the year 1772, although an interchange of fraternal relations (not an exchange of representatives) did we know exist in the year 1758 between the Antients and the Sister Grand Lodge of Ireland. As Bro. Hughan has said: "The Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland at first exclusively supported the 'Ancients,' but eventually retraced their steps. During the period that they especially countenanced the refractory brethren, the latter made considerable capital out of the fact, and proclaimed their alliance with these two Grand Lodges far and near."<sup>2</sup> But it does not by any means follow that this friendly interchange implied a rupture between the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland. Where there had been no bond there could not have been any breach of bond or any rupture; and there is no evidence on record of any such rupture having taken place.

As to the question of the claim of the Antients to be connected with the "York Masons," I have not at all, as is suggested, "mistaken the claim." Dermott, without any qualification or explanation as to the source or the nature of the claim, as set forth by him in his "Ahiman Rezon," issued in 1756, adopted the following heading to certain "Charity Rules":—"Regulations for Charity in Ireland, and by York Masons in England": and again in 1759 we find in a Warrant of Constitution issued on the 6th of June in that year the designation, "Grand Lodge of York Masons, London." It was indeed only in his "Ahiman Rezon" of 1764 that Dermott presented the belated explanation, in which he attributed his claim to a York descent to the suggestion that "the first Grand

<sup>1</sup> See my brochure on *The Origin of Ancient Craft Freemasonry*, 1915, page 23.

<sup>2</sup> Hughan's *Memorial of the Masonic Union of A.D. 1813*.

Lodge of England was congregated at York, A.D. 926." This explanation, though tardy, may have been quite *bonâ fide*; but in the meantime, so far as we know, the nature of the claim was, at all events in 1756 and for several years afterwards, such as to suggest a relationship of some kind with the York Grand Lodge, which did not ever exist; and it may well be asked, For what purpose was this York claim, whencesoever derived, formulated? The opinion of Sadler is thus expressed: "There is no doubt it did wonders for the 'Ancients' especially in America, where to this day we find a vast number of the brethren labouring under the delusion that they are descended from the real Ancient York Masons."

As to the date given by me in one place as 1740, for the creation of the "Rite of Perfection," this is simply due to a *lapsus calami*; and that this is quite obvious will be manifested by the fact that elsewhere in my thesis the date for the creation of this Rite is 1754. My point is, that some of the innumerable Continental degrees created in or about 1739-40 were later on embodied in the "Rite of Perfection"; but, as Bro. Songhurst has very properly suggested, it is quite impossible to say how early the Royal Arch Degree itself was worked. No one has ever yet succeeded in solving this problem.

The reference of Bro. Crawley, as to the Royal Arch being "intimately connected with the ceremony of Installation," would, I think, have been much better expressed by describing the latter ceremonial as being connected with the former, and then simply, and only, as a "test of merit." The degree of "Past Master" has no conceivable affinity with the Royal Arch Degree proper. And as to the latter degree having been foreshadowed by Anderson in his "1723 Constitutions," where the word "Arch" happens to occur, the suggestion is surely rather "far fetched."

As to the next point, I can safely assert that I am thoroughly familiar with all the degrees of the "Rite of Perfection" and their rituals, and I can easily trace a very striking resemblance between some of the features of at least one of the "Ineffable Degrees" of that Rite and some of those of our "Royal Arch," quite sufficient, I submit, to justify the suggestion of a paternal affinity between the two. I cannot here be more explicit in my reference.

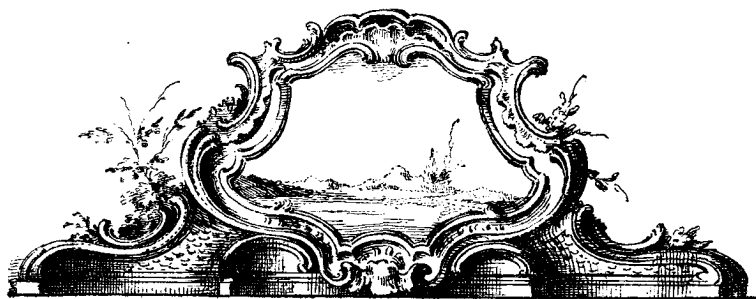
As to the derivation of the Mark Degree, the ascription of its authorship to Bro. Dunckerley is of course purely conjectural, but I think the suggestion is not altogether devoid of probability. I however present the postulate for what it is worth, leaving to my intelligent brethren the choice of accepting or rejecting it. Dunckerley in 1769 stated that he had lately received the degree, and according to my theory this may mean that some hawker of spurious, so-called "side degrees," may conceivably have made a communication to him of some sort, which suggested the creation of a regular "degree." I have indeed in my own early Masonic experience come across some such hawkers of side degrees, and have even been induced to part with a few small fees to satisfy my curiosity. I have never been able to trace anywhere the slightest evidence as to the existence of such a degree until I found that Dunckerley had introduced and conferred both the "Mark Man" and the "Mark Master" at Portsmouth on the particular occasion in question. And as to the introduction of the Mark Degree into Ireland, the evidence which I have submitted by the Minute of Lodge No. 2, Dublin, of the 13th December, 1825, is I think, in the absence of any rebutting evidence, fairly conclusive as to its first introduction into Ireland.

The Office of "Sovereign Inspector General," to which Bro. Songhurst refers, never legitimately carried with it the control of any degrees whatsoever, other than the 25 degrees of the "Rite of Heredom, or Perfection," of 1754-1758: or of the 33 degrees of the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite" of 1801. This I state, notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Frederick Dalcho in 1802 asserted that the Inspectors were in possession of some 53 detached degrees, given in different parts of the world to "those brethren who were high enough to understand them." No such practice now obtains under any legitimate Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree; nor has it existed anywhere for certainly upwards of a century. The Supreme Council of the 33rd Degree for Ireland, which was chartered in 1824 and constituted in 1826, never recognised, nor suffered to be practised, any degrees other than the 33 degrees duly scheduled of the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite."

The point raised by Bro. Songhurst in the ante-penultimate paragraph of his comments on my thesis has been referred to by me in my reply to the comments of Bro. Wonnacott.

In conclusion I may perhaps be permitted to add, that in contributing to the Quatuor Coronati Lodge my dissertation on Royal Arch Masonry I entertained no very sanguine illusion that the views advanced by me would escape the criticism which is indeed to be anticipated in a discourse such as mine, which may be said to be more or less controversial in its character. Yet I venture to think that my explanatory replies to the various criticisms will put a quite different complexion upon many of the difficulties raised by several brethren who took part in the discussion. As however my single aim has been to ventilate the subject and to have the advantage of eliciting the opinions of learned, capable, and well informed brethren, I have no reason to find fault with the reception of my Essay or of the criticism which it has evoked, more especially when one considers the fact that very often the critical dissection of a thesis and the explanatory replies of the essayist are perhaps even more valuable than the contribution itself, eliciting as they usually do the best and most up to date available information on the subject.

I gratefully acknowledge the vote of thanks which the Lodge has accorded to me for my contribution.



## A COMPARISON OF THE REGULATIONS LAID DOWN IN THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS FROM 1723 TO 1819.

BY BRO. F. W. LEVANDER.



THOUGH an Assembly and Feast of the Free and Accepted Masons was held on St. John Baptist's Day, 1717, six years elapsed before Minutes of proceedings were kept, and we are indebted to Anderson's edition, published in 1738, of the *New Book of Constitutions* for a history of the Masonic events that occurred during that period. This was repeated and brought up to date in all the eighteenth century editions.

In the first edition of 1723 we have the "General Regulations" that were agreed in 1721. These were reprinted in that of 1738 accompanied by "New Regulations," which in many instances are not much more than explanations of the old ones. In 1746 a number of the unsold copies of the previous edition appear to have been purchased by another publisher and supplied with a new and more elaborate title-page. In no other respect do the copies issued in 1738 and 1746 differ from each other—even the page of advertisements of new books at the end being identical. We may therefore pass over the latter without further comment.

I will now summarise the "Old Regulations," "made for the use of the Lodges in and about London and Westminster," and note the new ones when any change exists or explanation is needed:—

- I. 1723.—The G.M. or Deputy may preside in any Lodge with his Wardens, who, however, are not to act as Wardens in a particular Lodge but in the presence, and by the command, of the G.M., who may order the Wardens of that Lodge or any other Master-Masons to act as such.
- 1738.—The G. Wardens when accompanying the G.M. to a particular Lodge to act there as Wardens.  
All present and former G. Officers, *i.e.*, the G.M., the D.G.M. and G.W.'s, to wear gold jewels pendent to blue ribbons about their necks and white leather aprons with blue silk. (1731).
- II. 1723.—The Master of a particular Lodge has the right "to congregate the Members of his Lodge into a Chapter upon any emergency or occurrence." If the Master is necessarily absent and no former Master present, the S.W. shall act as Master.
- 1738.—In the absence of the Master the S.W. to fill the Chair even if a former Master be present. (Anderson says that this was agreed to in Nov., 1723, but was neglected to be recorded.)  
Masters and W.'s may line their leather aprons with white silk and hang their jewels at white ribbons about their necks.
- III. 1723.—The Master or one of the Wardens or by his order some other Brother shall keep a book containing their By-laws, names of members and of all Lodges in Town, their places and times of meeting and such transactions as are proper to be written.

1738.—Removal of a Lodge to be at once notified to the Secretary. Precedency of Lodges grounded on seniority of Constitution. Every new Lodge to pay to the General Charity two guineas for its Constitution (1729).

Note.—During the Earl of Dalkeith's Mastership, 1723-4. Pine's engraved List first published, to be issued annually.

IV. 1723.—Not more than five to be made at one time, and no one under the age of 25 who must be his own master, except by Dispensation from the G.M. or D.G.M.

1738.—No Brother to belong to more than one Lodge within the Bills of Mortality. (Anderson says that this was "neglected for several reasons and now obsolete.")

V. 1723.—One month's notice must be given to enquire into the Candidate's reputation or capacity, except by Dispensation (as in IV.).

1738.—If the Candidate is not known a Dispensation can be obtained from the Secretary.

VI. 1723.—Consent of all Members present necessary and no Dispensation would override this. The introduction of a "fractious member" might lead to great harm.

1738.—No visitor to be admitted unless known to, or vouched for by, one of those present. A candidate may be admitted if not more than three "ballots" are against him, though some Lodges desire no such allowance.

VII. 1723.—Every new Brother must decently clothe the members of the Lodge who are present and, besides the amount stated in the By-laws of the Lodge, give something for the relief of indigent Brethren; which Charity shall be lodged with the Master or Wardens, or the Cashier, if the members think fit to choose one. He shall also promise obedience to the Constitutions and such other good usages that shall be intimated to him in time and place convenient.

1738.—[This rule as regards Charity led to the Constitution of the "Committee of Masons Charity" first proposed at the Grand Lodge on 21st Nov., 1724. Matters proceeded slowly and it was not till five years afterwards that the Charity was in full working order. On pp. 178-184 will be found an account of the rules adopted at the various meetings of Grand Lodge down to April, 1738.]

VIII. 1723.—No one to withdraw from his Lodge unless it becomes too numerous and then only by dispensation. Another Lodge must then be joined or a Warrant obtained to form a new one. If such is formed without a Warrant, the members not to be acknowledged as "fair Brethren," but treated as rebels by the regular Lodges.

1738.—No Brother concerned in making Masons clandestinely, or forming a Lodge without leave to be allowed to attend or visit any Regular Lodge, till he has made submission. A Lodge that has ceased to meet for 12 months to be struck off the books of G.L. and the engraved List. If again inserted, it must lose its precedence. No member made in an irregular Lodge without authority or dispensation from the G.M. to become a Grand Officer or Officer of a particular Lodge, or partake of the General Charity. This to apply also to all concerned.

IX. 1723.—If any Bro. misbehave himself, he shall be twice admonished by the Master or Wardens in a "form'd Lodge." Should this prove ineffectual, the matter to be brought up at a Quarterly Communication.

1738.—Disputes having arisen as to how a Lodge should be removed from one house to another, it was resolved that no Lodge should be removed without the Master's knowledge; that if a motion to that effect is carried, a meeting shall be held to discuss the matter, which shall be determined by the Majority, of which the Master must be one. Should he be in the minority—the majority must be two thirds of those present. Should the Master refuse to call such meeting, either of the Wardens may do so. If the removal is agreed to, the Sec<sup>y</sup> of G.L. must publish the fact at the next Quarterly Communication.

- X. 1723.—The majority of the members of any particular Lodge may instruct their Master and Wardens before the assembling of the Grand Chapter or Lodge.
- 1738.—On an emergency a private Bro. has been allowed to be present, and by permission to give his opinion on the subject under discussion.
- XI. 1723.—All Lodges to adopt the same usages, to ensure which members to be deputed from *every* Lodge to visit others.
- 1738.—That the substance of the same usages are adopted in every Lodge is greatly due to this visiting.
- XII. 1723.—Grand Lodge consists of the G.M. with the D.G.M. on his left, the G.W.'s, and the Master and W.'s of all particular Lodges. Dispensation needed for any others, who even then can neither vote nor speak unasked. All matters to be determined by votes, each having one but the G.M. two.
- 1738.—Masters & W.'s to wear their Jewels and clothing. Any absent officer may be represented by another member—"not a mere Enter'd Prentice"—of the Lodge. All who have been G.M., D.G.M. or G.W. to vote in G.L. Each former or present G. Officer to pay half-a-crown when attending G.L., except on the Feast day, towards defraying expenses.
- XIII. 1723.—Apprentices to be admitted Masters and Fellow Craft only in G.L. An appeal may be lodged by any one who thinks himself aggrieved by a decision in G.L. Masters and W.'s to bring list of members made since the previous Quarterly Communication. True Brothers in want to be relieved by G.L. with money given it for Charity. A Treasurer to be appointed to keep an account of this money; he may have a vote except for the election of G.M. & G.W.'s. The Secretary to have similar vote, though both are ex-officio members of the G.L. Each to have a Fellow Craft, not a member of G.L., as clerk. Another Fellow Craft to look after the door. Treasurer & Secretary to attend with their Clerks & books, so that the G.M. may know how to act in any emergency.
- 1738.—What business cannot be transacted at one Lodge may be referred to the Committee of Charity & by them reported at the next G.L. Masters and Fellows can be made in particular Lodges (22 Nov., 1725). No petition or appeal or anything to interrupt harmony to be brought up at the annual G.L. Lists of their members to be brought to G.L. by the Officers of particular Lodges for insertion in the G.L. book. The Secretary's badge to be two crossed pens on his left breast.
- [The Committee of Charity was first proposed in 1724, but was not constituted till 1729. The rules made by it and particulars regarding it down to 1738 are printed in this edition, pp. 178-184.]
- XIV. 1723.—In the absence from any G.L. of the G.M. or D.G.M. or any former G.M. or D.G.M. the Master of a Lodge who has been longest a Free-Mason to take the chair, and be treated in all respects as G.M. *pro tem*.
- 1738.—In such a case the Senior G.W. to fill the chair; failing him, the Junior G.W.; failing both, the oldest Master (as in 1723).
- XV. 1723.—If the actual G.W.'s are absent, the G.M. or whoever fills the chair, to appoint private W.'s—two Fellow-Craft of the same Lodge—to act in their place.
- 1738.—A former G.W. to take the place of an absent G.W. Failing such, the G.M. may appoint whom he likes.
- XVI. 1723.—G.W.'s to advise with the D.G.M.—not with the G.M. directly—about affairs of the Lodge, except when they and the D.G.M. disagree. Information of Masonic business to be communicated to the G.M. only through the D.G.M.
- 1738 merely states that no such difficulties have as yet arisen.

- XVII. 1723.—No Grand Officer, Treasurer or Secretary to be at the same time Master of a particular Lodge.
- 1738.—A former G. Officer if officer of a particular Lodge may appoint a member of that Lodge to act for him that he may attend G.L.
- XVIII. 1723.—If the D.G.M. is necessarily absent, the G.M. may appoint whom he please to act *pro tem*. Neither the D.G.M. or Wardens appointed at the Feast can be discharged except for good cause. If the G.M. is uneasy he may call a G.L. and appoint a new D.G.M. and at the same Lodge other G.W.'s to be chosen, if necessary.
- 1738.—In such case the S.G.W. would act as D.G.M., the J.G.W. as Senior, the oldest former G.W. as J.G.W., or failing one the oldest Master of a Lodge.
- XIX. 1723.—If the G.M. should abuse his power, a new Regulation to be made.
- 1738.—The Freemasons firmly hope that there never will be any Occasion for such a new Regulation.
- XX. 1723.—The G. Officers to visit all Lodges at least once.
- 1738.—Or the G.M. shall send his Officers, the S.G.W. taking the place of D.G.M., and so on, as in XVIII.
- XXI. 1723.—In case of the G.M.'s death, illness or absence abroad, his duties to be discharged by the D.G.M., or the S.G.W. or the J.G.W., or failing all these any three Masters of Lodges may summon a G.L. to advise on the emergency. The last G.M. or the next last &c. to be asked to act. Failing all these, the D.G.M. to act as Principal; if no Deputy, then the oldest Master.
- 1738.—On such vacancy, if there is no former G.M. or D.G.M., the S.G.W., or if absent, the J.G.W. fills the chair, till a new G.M. is appointed or, failing all these, the oldest Master.
- XXII. 1723.—Annual Convocation on June 24 (Dec. 27) with or without a feast to be notified 3 months previously, for the election of G.M., D.G.M. & G.W.'s.
- 1738.—No particular Lodge to have a feast on same day as G.L.
- XXIII. 1723.—The G.W.'s to prepare the tickets, sell them and purchase materials as well as select a place, if a G. Feast is to be held. To be assisted by a certain number of Stewards appointed by the G.M. or D.G.M.
- 1738.—Office of Stewards (disused 1725-7) revived in 1728 and the number to be always 12, who should wear (1731) silver jewels pendent to red ribbons round the neck and aprons lined with red silk. The same to be worn by former Stewards. Stewards to nominate their successors (1732). Stewards' Lodge constituted (1735) by request. Its Master, Wardens and 9 others may attend G.L. and each present to pay half-a-crown towards expenses. To have no vote and to speak only when desired.
- XXIV. 1723.—The W.'s and Stewards to obtain from the G.M. or D.G.M. directions regarding the feast or may act on their own responsibility. The accounts to be audited by G.L.
- 1738.—Stewards to act on their own responsibility and their accounts no longer to be audited by G.L.
- XXV. 1723.—Master of each Lodge to appoint one to form a Committee to receive and admit to the Feast those only who have tickets.
- 1738.—This Committee of enquiry to attend early.
- XXVI. 1723.—Two or more to be appointed by the G.M. to act as Door-Keepers.
- 1738.—These to be appointed by the Stewards.
- XXVII. 1723.—The G.W.'s and Stewards to appoint Bn. to serve at table.
- 1738.—Above to be appointed by the Stewards only.

XXVIII. 1723.—G.L. to be opened before dinner (1) to hear appeals, which must be postponed unless settled amicably; (2) to prevent any difficulty arising; (3) to consult about whatever concerns the decorum of G.L.; (4) to receive and consider any motions from particular Lodges.

1738.—No petitions or appeals on the Feast day.

XXIX. 1723.—Officers of G.L. are then to retire, so that the Masters & W.'s of particular Lodges may elect a new G.M. or continue the old one. Result to be declared after dinner.

1738.—The new G.M. to be proposed at a Communication before the Feast day. To march to the Feast on the G.M.'s left hand.

XXX. 1723.—Bn. may converse promiscuously till dinner is served.

1738.—Grace to be said before & after dinner by the G.M., or, by his appointment, by a Clergyman or the Secretary.

XXXI. 1723.—G.L. to be formed after dinner, though all are not members.

1738.—G.L. not to be formed.

XXXII. 1723.—If the G.M. has previously agreed to continue, he is to be asked to continue & then after certain formalities proclaimed and saluted.

1738.—Anderson remarks that no G.M. has been asked to continue.

XXXIII. 1723.—If he has not so agreed he shall nominate his successor, who, if willing, shall then be proclaimed, saluted, congratulated & installed.

1738.—No cause has called for such a course.

XXXIV. 1723.—Should such nomination not be accepted, a new G.M. to be elected by ballot. Every Master & Warden to write his man's name and he, whose name is first taken out by the G.M. to be G.M. and installed.

1738.—There has been no occasion for this. Besides, controversial matter is forbidden on Feast day.

XXXV. 1723.—The G.M. to nominate and appoint the D.G.M., also the W.'s, but the latter must be approved by G.L. or the ballot resorted to.

1738.—The new G.M. not to disclose the names of his D.G.M. or W.'s till after his installation.

XXXVI. 1723.—If the new G.M. is unavoidably absent, the new G.M. to nominate his successor's Deputy &c.

1738.—Proxies must be the last or a former G.M. and are not allowed for the other officers.

XXXVII. 1723.—Any Fellow Craft or Apprentice may then speak or make a motion to be either then considered or referred to the next Quarterly Communication.

1738.—This is not allowed till the G.M. has made the 2<sup>nd</sup> Procession round the tables.

XXXVIII. 1723.—The G.M., D.G.M. or some Bro. appointed shall then address the Bn., after which G.L. is closed.

1738.—After the address the 5 public healths may be drunk, and before or after each a Mason's song with musical instruments.



XXXIX. 1723.—Every annual G.L. has the right & authority to alter the present & introduce new regulations, provided that the old Land-marks are preserved and that even the youngest Apprentice can read them before the dinner and that they are approved by the majority of those present.

1738.—In 1723 it was resolved “that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make any alteration or innovation in the body of Masonry without the consent first obtained of the G.L.” In 1736 the following 10 rules were agreed to in order to explain what concerned the decency of Assemblies & Communications:—

1. Only the present & former members of G.L. (as previously specified) shall be admitted, except a Bro. who is a Petitioner or a Witness in some case, or one called in by a motion.
2. Silence shall follow the 3<sup>rd</sup> stroke of the G.M.’s hammer. He who breaks it without leave to be reprimanded.
3. Similarly, every one to sit & be silent when the G.M. or D.G.M. rises & calls to order.
4. Only the G.W.’s to move about.
5. Speaking twice not allowed except in explanation or when called on by the Chair.
6. All speakers must address the Chair and, if called to order, sit down, but having been set right may again rise and continue.
7. Whoever after having been twice called to order again offends shall be ordered by the Chair to leave the room for that night.
8. Whoever hisses shall be solemnly excluded and declared incapable of again attending G.L. till he owns his fault and obtains grace
9. A motion for a new Regulation or the alteration of an old one must be handed in writing to the G.M. It may then be moved publicly and read out by the Secretary. If seconded & thirded, it may be discussed and the G.M. may put it to the vote.
10. Votes to be signified only by each member holding up one hand. The G.W.’s to do the counting, if necessary.

It will be noted that these “New Regulations” do not in themselves constitute a Code of laws; in most cases they are either explanations of, or additions to, the “Old Regulations.”

I am not attempting in the present paper to draw attention to the various changes that present themselves in the *Old Charges*, but it may be permissible to draw attention to the fact that according to the 1723 edition in the Charge “Concerning God and Religion” every Brother is allowed to choose his own religious opinions.

The most important difference in the actual Rules between these two editions occurs in XIII. According to the earlier edition Apprentices were to be admitted Masters and Fellow Crafts only in G.L. Particular Lodges were allowed this privilege in 1725.

It is worth noting that in the edition of 1738 all of the 106 Lodges, of which a list is given, met in either London or Westminster.

An examination of the edition of the Book of Constitutions bearing the date 1746 reveals the fact that it is in all respects the same as that of 1738 with the

exception of the title-page. Anderson died in 1739 and, as has been previously mentioned, the copies in stock had a new title-page prefixed to them bearing the date 1746.

The first and second editions were the work of Anderson. When Bro. Jonathan Scott reported to the Committee of Charity that a new edition was required, he proposed that it should be printed by the "subscription of such Lodges as it suited, and the profits applied to the use of the General Charity," also that a Committee should be appointed to carry out the work. These propositions, made at G.L. on June 27th, 1754, were carried. It was agreed that the members of the Committee should be the Marquis of Carnarvon (G.M.), the other Grand Officers of the year, and the following Past Grand Officers:—George Payne, the Earl of Loudon, Duke of Chandos, Lord Ward and Lord Carysfort (P.G.M.'s); Sir Robert Lawley and Dr. Edward Hody (P.D.G.M.'s); T. Smith (P.J.G.W.), together with the Rev. John Entick, Arthur Beardmore and Edward Bowman, gent. The Committee made a report on November 29th and asked for an extension of time, which was granted. In 1756 appeared the new edition (consisting of 250 copies on large paper and 500 on small) "Carefully revised, Continued and Enlarged with many Additions, by John Entick, M.A." Entick, like his predecessor Anderson and his successor Noorthouck, was also otherwise known in the world of letters. At a meeting of G.L. held on April 9th, 1766, Col. John Salter, the D.G.M., proposed that a new edition of the Constitutions should be prepared, it was agreed that he should be empowered to appoint such brethren as he thought proper to revise and alter the same, and afterwards to appoint a Committee consisting of the G. Officers and 21 Masters of Lodges to carry out the matter. The Grand Officers of the year were Lord Blayney, G.M., Col. John Salter, Dep.G.M., Richard Ripley, S.G.W., Charles Tuffnall, J.G.W., Rowland Berkeley, G.T., Samuel Spencer, G.S., and Mark Adston, Sword Bearer. The names of the 21 Masters of Lodges are not mentioned in G.L. Minutes.

Five hundred copies were to be printed, and the new edition was brought out in the following year. In 1775 a representation was made by the G. Secretary that many copies remained unsold; it was resolved to print an Appendix, containing the principal proceedings of the Grand Lodge since the last edition, and that "the same be annexed to the copies which now remain unsold in the Grand Secretary's possession." This Appendix, written by Preston, was published in 1776.

At the meeting of G.L. held on November 20th, 1782, it was again reported that "the books of Constitutions were all sold," and the publication of a new edition was resolved upon, under the management of the Hall Committee. In 1784 this was published, being edited by John Noorthouck. This, the fifth, was not only the last edition published in the eighteenth century but the last to contain the historical section.

In comparing these five editions we find that the second (1738) is practically supplementary to the first (1723), while the third (1756), the fourth (1767), and the fifth (1784) are arranged on different lines, and, more or less, resemble one another.

Starting with the 1756 edition the Regulations were arranged under different headings and each of these was sub-divided into "Articles," and the fifth edition was the first to contain an Index.

The different methods adopted may be exemplified by an examination of the Regulations of the Grand Lodge, Art. I. as printed in the third, fourth, and fifth editions. In the 1756 edition:—

The Grand Lodge consists of, and is formed by, the Masters and Wardens of all the particular Lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at their head, the Deputy on his left hand, and the Grand Wardens in their proper places. *Old Reg., Art. 12.*

All who have been or shall be Grand Masters, shall be Members of and vote in all Grand Lodges. *Nov. 21, 1724. New. Reg., Art. 12.*

All who have been or shall be Deputy Grand Masters, shall be members of and vote in all Grand Lodges. *Feb. 28, 1725. N.R., 12.*

All who have been or shall be Grand Wardens, shall be members of and vote in all Grand Lodges. *May 10, 1727. N.R., Art 12.*

The Grand Treasurer, for the time being, shall be a member of the Grand Lodge. See *Art. 12.* See also *G. Treasurer, Art. 2.*

In like manner, the Secretary shall be a member of the Grand Lodge, by virtue of his office, and shall vote in everything, except in chusing Grand Officers. *Old Reg., Art. 13.*

In the next edition (1767) it is stated very briefly:—

The Grand Lodge consists of, and is formed by, the Masters and Wardens of all the particular Lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at their head, the Deputy on his right hand, and the Grand Wardens in their proper places.

All who are, or have been, Grand Officers, shall be members of, and vote in all Grand Lodges.

Noorthouck (1784) puts the same Article thus:—

The public interests of the fraternity, as a collective body, are managed by a general convocation of all the private lodges on record, by their representatives, the respective masters and wardens, including nine other assistants from the stewards' lodge; who with the grand master of the order at their head, attended by his proper officers, compose the grand lodge.

By this general description, the members of the grand lodge appear to be of a mutable nature, all of these specified classes being elective; the grand master and his officers annually, and the masters and wardens of private lodges according to their own bye laws.

The proper officers of the grand lodge, at the head of the general body, are, The Grand Master; His Deputy; Two Wardens; Treasurer; Secretary; Chaplain; Swordbearer; All Provincial Grand Masters:

But as those brethren once elected to these offices, gain thereby a permanent right of being members of the grand lodge ever after; to the above list are to be added, All Past Grand Officers.

In a foot-note he says:—

At present there is also a Grand Architect; but this is a personal compliment to Mr. Sandby, as designer of Freemasons' Hall, and no stated office. (May 23, 1776).

The divergence between the arrangements adopted is so great as to prevent a direct comparison being made between the 1756, 1767, and 1784 editions. The first two may be summarized thus:—

#### THE REGULATIONS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

Art. I.—Of whom G.L. consists (see above).

Art. II.—The Tyler to be a Master Mason.

Art. III.—None to be admitted to G.L. but those who are known to be members and in addition nine assistants of the Stewards' Lodge.

- Art. IV.—To be three Quarterly Communications before the Grand Feast. Only members to be present or speak unless by permission.
- Art. V.—If both G.M. & D.G.M. are absent at any Grand Lodge, the Chair to be taken by the S.G.W., or if absent by the J.G.W. or (if no Past G.M. or D.G.M. is present) by the oldest P.G.W.; or, if no P.G. Officer is present, by the Master of the Stewards' Lodge; or, failing all these, by the Master of the Senior Lodge then present.
- Art. VI.—Present and Past G. Officers to wear Jewels in Gold pendent to blue ribbon round the neck and white leather aprons with blue silk.
- Art. VII.—Every present or former G. Officer attending a Grand Lodge (except on Feast day) to pay 2/6 towards expenses.
- Art. VIII.—Masters & Wardens must wear their jewels and clothing in G.L. If any officer cannot attend he may send a Brother (if he has been a M.M. for 12 months) with his jewel to represent him.
- Art. IX.—Details of any difference that cannot be accommodated privately to be sent to the G.S. All parties concerned to attend the next Committee of Charity, when the matter shall be decided.
- Art. X.—A G. Treasurer to be appointed, who shall be a member of G.L.
- Art. XI.—The G.M. or D.G.M. may command the Treasurer and Secretary to attend him with their clerks and books, in order to see how matters are going on.
- Art. XII.—As it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make any change without the previous consent of Grand Lodge, the G.L. in ample form assembled may amend or explain any of the printed Regulations, so long as they do not deviate from the ancient rules. Any motion for a new regulation or for altering an old one, must be handed to the G.M. After he has perused it for at least ten minutes, it shall be moved publicly, then read aloud by the Secretary. If seconded and thirdded, it must be immediately considered by those present and the G.M. shall put the question *pro.* and *con.*
- Art. XIII.—Unless the G.M. is asked to determine any particular thing all matters in G.L. to be determined by the majority of votes, of which each member has one, which must be indicated by his holding up one hand, but the G.M. has two votes.
- Art. XIV.—Silence to ensue on the third stroke of the G.M.'s hammer, always to be repeated by the G.W.'s, or speaker to be reprimanded. Under the same penalty all to sit and keep silent when the G.M. or his deputy shall rise and call to order.
- Only the Wardens may move about in G.L.
- No Brother to speak more than once on the same subject unless in explanation, or when called by the Chair to speak.
- No one to be interrupted when standing and addressing the Chair, except by the G.M. if he thinks the speaker is wandering from the point.
- If a speaker is called twice to order and again transgresses, the Chair shall order him to quit the Lodge room for that night.
- Should any one hiss he is to be solemnly excluded from the Communication and declared incapable of ever being a member of any G.L. for the future, till he publicly owns his fault and Grace is granted.
- Art. XV.—The G.M. or Deputy or rather the Secretary of G.L. to keep in a book a record of all the Lodges, their times and places of meeting and members, also all the affairs of G.L., that are proper to be written.
- Art. XVI.—No Brother to "smoak tobacco" in the G.L., till the Lodge is closed.

#### OF THE GRAND MASTER.

- Art. I.—The new G.M. to be proposed by the present G.M. at a Communication some time before the Feast and, if approved and present, to be then saluted.
- Art. II.—Should the G. Lodge desire to continue the G.M. for another year some one shall be deputed to obtain the G.M.'s consent, which, if obtained, shall be communicated to G.L. If elected by a majority of Votes he shall be saluted as "Grand Master Elect of Masons."

- Art. III.—Should the G.M. during his year of office die or for any reason be unable to attend, the Deputy, or the S.G.W., or the J.G.W. or, failing these, the Senior G. Officer, shall assemble G.L. to consult respecting the emergency. The last G.M. to be invited to resume office, or, if he refuses, the next last and so backwards: if all refuse, the Deputy to act as Principal till the election of a new G.M.; if there is no Deputy, then the choice to be made backwards, as above.
- Art. IV.—No. G. Master, Deputy, Warden, Treasurer, Secretary or Sword-bearer to act as Warden of a particular Lodge, so long as in G. Office.
- Art. V.—The G.M. may with his Officers visit all the Lodges "about town": the G.M. will preside with the Master on his left hand. The G. Wardens, if present, or otherwise the Wardens of the Lodge or any one appointed by the G.M. to act as Wardens.
- Art. VI.—Intimations concerning Masonic business to be made to the G.M. only through his Deputy.
- Art. VII.—Should the G.M. abuse his power in any way, some new Rule to be provided to meet the case.

#### OF THE DEPUTY G.M.

- Art. I.—The D.G.M. or G.W.'s can be discharged only for some cause that shall appear to the G.L. to be justifiable, when others may be nominated in succession.
- Art. II.—In case of the absence of the D.G.M. his place shall be filled by the S.G.W., or the J.G.W., or (if no past D.G.M. is present) the oldest G.W., or former G. Officer, or the Master of the Stewards' Lodge, or the Master of the Senior Lodge present.

#### OF THE G.W.'s.

- Art. I.—If neither the present nor Past W.'s are present, the presiding Officer may appoint whomsoever he likes to act *pro tem*.
- Art. II.—The G.W.'s to consult with the D.G.M. on matters respecting the Lodges and private Brothers: should they be unable to agree then, and then only, both parties may go to the G.M. who shall decide the matter.

#### OF THE G. TREASURER.

- Art. I.—The G. Treasurer, appointed by G.L. at the first Quarterly Communication after the Grand Feast, to give with two others, approved of by G. Lodge, a joint bond for the due performance of his trust.
- Art. II.—He shall receive and disburse all money raised for the General Charity or for any other use of the G.L., full entries of which are to be kept in a book to be produced at each Quarterly Communication. Should a dispute arise, the matter to be referred to five Brethren, nominated by the G.M. & approved by G.L., who are to examine and report.
- Art. III.—The Treasurer's account, approved by G.L. and signed by the G.M. or D.G.M. to be entered by the G. Secretary in the G. Master's book.
- Art. IV.—If found necessary the Treasurer may appoint a Master Mason as Clerk or Assistant who shall be paid a sum settled by G.L., but not exceeding one shilling in the pound of the money passing through the Treasurer's hands.

#### OF THE G. SECRETARY.

- Art. I.—This Officer is nominated yearly at the G. Feast by the G.M. He may have a Clerk or Assistant, who must be a Master Mason.

#### OF PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS.

- Art. I.—The office of P.G.M. was established in 1726.
- Art. II.—The appointment is a prerogative of the G.M.

Art. III.—A P.G.M. is invested with the power and honour of a G.M. in his particular district; he is entitled to wear the clothing of a G. Officer, to constitute Lodges within his Province, and in all public Assemblies to walk immediately after the G. Treasurer, and to appoint a Deputy, Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary and Sword Bearer, who are entitled to wear the clothing of G. Officers, whilst acting as such within their district.

Art. IV.—He must correspond with the G.L. and transmit an account of his proceedings at least once in every year; he must also send a list of Lodges constituted by him and their contributions for the general fund of Charity.

#### OF THE COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.

Art. I.—Each particular Lodge can dispose of their own Charity according to their By-laws until it shall be agreed on to pay it in at the Quarterly Communications for the better relief of poor Brethren.

Art. II.—Accordingly on Nov. 21, 1724, the G.M. proposed that each Lodge should make a certain Collection for this purpose and pay it to the G. Treasurer. All were desired to give their opinions on this course at the meeting of G.L. on March 17, 1724-5. When

Art. III.—A Committee was named to consider the best mode of regulating the general Charity. They met and chose for Chairman William Cowper, Clerk of the Parliament. Report was made to G.L. on November 27, 1725, and approved. Copies were to be sent to the particular Lodges notifying them that (1) the contributions were to be paid quarterly and voluntarily; (2) no Brother was to be recommended for the Charity who was not a member of a Lodge contributing to the Charity on or before Nov. 21, 1724; (3) no Brother of less than three years' standing was to be eligible. After all particulars have been given the Committee are of opinion that details had best be left to G.L., as it would be impossible to foresee what might happen. (4) In case of urgent necessity a sum not exceeding £3 may be given to a Brother without consent of G.L. (5) That this casual Charity should be disposed of by a Committee of 5, consisting of the G.M., D.G.M., S.G.W. and two others to be named by the G.M., and that a Receiver or Treasurer be appointed. (6) Every Treasurer on appointment to give his official address.

Art. IV.—No Treasurer was found till June 24, 1727, when Nathaniel Blakerby undertook to fill the post. The Committee was increased by the addition to the four G. Officers of Martin Folkes, Francis Sorrell and George Payne.

Art. V.—At G.L. held on Nov. 25, 1729, some officers gave in the benevolence of their respective Lodges.

Art. VI.—G.L. laid down that every new Lodge should pay for its Constitution two guineas to this fund.

Art. VII.—The Committee of seven was increased to twelve, with a quorum of five.

Art. VIII.—G.L. determined on Nov. 27, 1730, that all matters concerning relief of necessitous Brethren should be referred to the Committee of Charity, whose report was to be read and considered at every meeting of G.L. except on the Grand Feast day.

Art. IX.—The petitioner must attend in person, except in the case of sickness, Lameness or Imprisonment.

Art. X.—On May 14, 1731, the Committee was increased by the addition of all former Grand Masters and Deputies. The sum of three pounds for casual relief was increased to five pounds.

Art. XI.—No Brother who has been once relieved shall again petition without some new allegation well attested.

Art. XII.—On June 8, 1732, it was resolved that private applications for relief should debar any Brother from being relieved by the Committee of Charity, G.L. or any assemblies of Masons.

Art. XIII.—A petition to be attested by three members of the Applicant's Lodge or former Lodge

Art. XIV.—Nov. 21, 1732. The Committee to consist of all former and present G. Officers with 20 Masters of contributing Lodges in rotation,

- Art. XV.—Dec. 13, 1733. The above 20 changed to all Masters of regular Lodges, that have contributed during the past Twelve months.
- Art. XVI.—Should time fail for the discharge of all business at a Quarterly Communication, remainder to be referred to the Committee of Charity and by them reported to the next G.L.
- Art. XVII.—All questions debated at the Committee to be determined by the majority.
- Art. XVIII.—All petitions for charity presented to G.L. to be referred to this Committee & reported on at next G.L.
- Art. XIX.—Time & place of meeting of Committee to be twice advertised in some newspaper.
- Art. XX.—No Master of a Lodge that has not contributed to the general Charity for the previous twelve months to be a member of Committee.
- Art. XXI.—One of the signatories of a petition to attend Committee to attest it.
- Art. XXII.—On March 31, 1735, it was resolved that only regular Masons shall share the Charity.
- Art. XXIII.—Petitioner must have been in reputable or tolerable circumstances.
- Art. XXIV.—Every petition must be signed or certified by a majority of petitioner's actual or former Lodge.
- Art. XXV.—Petitioner's name & calling to be expressly mentioned.
- Art. XXVI.—No petition to be received unless sent to the Secretary at least ten days before the Committee meeting, that enquiries may be made.
- Art. XXVII.—The receipt of charity from a particular Lodge is no bar to petitioning the general Charity.
- Art. XXVIII.—Before the Committee of Charity proceeds to business at any meeting all the laws as to disposal of the General Charity to be read.
- Art. XXIX.—On June 18, 1752, it was ordered that at every Quarterly Communication or Annual Assembly three guineas to be paid the G.S. out of the public funds for his incidental expenses. Any foreign brother may after due examination be relieved by this Committee with a sum not exceeding five pounds.
- Art. XXX.—At G.L. July 24, 1755, it was ordered that for the future every Certificate granted to a Brother of his being a Mason shall be sealed with the seal of Masonry and signed by the G.S., for which five shillings shall be paid to the General Fund of Charity.
- Art. XXXI.—The Treasurer is allowed to pay a petitioner 10 or 15 or 20 pounds, as the case should require.
- Art. XXXII.—The Treasurer's accounts to be audited & balanced at every G.L., and all particulars entered in the G.L. book and in that of this Committee.

OF THE STEWARDS.

- Art. I.—The Stewards, nominated by the G.M. or D.G.M. to attend to the Grand Feast (in place of the two Wardens) are to see that no wine is opened till dinner is served, nor after 8 o'clock, and that members of each Lodge sit together as much as possible.
- Art. II.—The office of Stewards that had been disused at the three preceding Feasts was on Nov. 26, 1728, revived and the number of Stewards settled to be always twelve.
- Art. III.—Stewards to have jewels of silver pendent to red ribbons, to bear white rods and to line their white leather aprons with red silk. This to apply to the aprons of former Stewards.
- Art. IV.—Each Steward to name his successor.
- Art. V.—The Stewards' Lodge constituted June 24, 1735, on the petition of former Stewards.

Art. VI.—The Stewards' Lodge to be privileged to send the Master, Wardens and 9 other members to each G.L. Each may vote there and each attending to pay half-a-crown towards defraying expenses.

Art. VII.—No Brother who has not been a Steward to wear the same sort of aprons and ribbons.

Art. VIII.—Each of these twelve deputies to wear in G.L. a jewel of approved pattern.

#### OF CONSTITUTIONS.

[After a description of the Ancient manner of Constituting a Lodge, we find]

Art. I.—Every new Lodge to pay for its constitution two guineas to the general fund of Charity.

Art. II.—The precedency of Lodges is grounded on the seniority of their Constitution.

Art. III.—No new Lodge is owned or its members admitted to G.L. unless it has been regularly constituted. At the dissolution of a Lodge its Constitution must be given up to the G.M. or his Deputy, for a Constitution shall upon no account be sold or otherwise disposed of.

Art. IV.—The Jewels & Furniture of every Lodge belong to its Master, Wardens & Brethren. No Master of the house where a Lodge is held shall have any right to such except as a private member, nor may he own or purchase such jewels & furniture in order to have a Lodge constituted at his house under the penalty of forfeiting such Constitution.

Art. V.—No Lodge formed without the warrant of the G.M. shall be countenanced by regular Lodges: its members to be considered rebels, not fair masons, until they humble themselves.

#### OF MAKINGS.

Art. I.—Not more than 5 to be made at the same time without an urgent necessity. Each must be 21 or over & his own Master, unless a Dispensation is obtained from the G.M. or D.G.M.

Art. II.—No Lodge to make a Mason without due enquiry into his character. No one to be passed and raised at the same meeting without a Dispensation. N.B.—This not to extend to foreigners or natives of these Kingdoms who may be obliged to go abroad immediately.

Art. III.—No Lodge shall make a Mason for less than one guinea, to be applied either to the Lodge Fund or to the public Charity, without any deduction for defraying the Expense of the T—r. under the forfeiture of their Constitution. But waiters, servitors or menial servants may be made without fee or reward.

Art. IV.—Every new Brother, at his entry to clothe the Lodge, that is all who are present and to give what he likes for the relief of indigent Brethren.

Art. V.—No Brother concerned in making Masons clandestinely to visit any Lodge till he has made due submission.

Art. VI.—None who form a stated Lodge without the G.M.'s leave to enter a regular Lodge till they have made submission and obtained grace.

Art. VII.—None who form a Lodge without leave and irregularly make Masons to enter a regular Lodge (even as Visitors) till they render a good account or make submission.

Art. VIII.—No extraneous Brother who has been made clandestinely, that is, in no regular Lodge, or concerned in making such, shall be a Grand Officer or an officer of a particular Lodge or share in the public Charity.

#### OF THE MASTER AND WARDENS OF PARTICULAR LODGES.

Art. I.—The S.W. to fill the chair, even if a former Master is present, if the Master is absent, is deposed or demits. The Master has the right & authority to congregate the members of his Lodge into a Chapter, as well as to appoint the time & place of their usual forming.

Art. II.—Masters, Wardens and members may, if they like, line their aprons with white silk, and the Officers are to wear their jewels pendent to white only.



Art. III.—The Master, or a Warden or some Brother appointed by the Master must keep a book containing the By-laws, the members' names and a list of all the Lodges in town, with the times & places of their forming, and such other particulars as may be written.

#### OF THE DUTY OF MEMBERS.

Art. I.—One month's notice to be given of a making that due enquiries may be made unless there is a Dispensation.

Art. II.—On the proposition of a candidate unanimity was essential, but now not more than three ballots may be against him according to the By-laws of the Lodge.

Art. III.—Members, when congregated, have the privilege of giving instructions to their Master and Wardens before the meeting of G. Chapter or Quarterly Communication. On a sudden emergency a private Brother may go to G. Lodge and, when leave asked and given, signify his mind.

Art. IV.—All Lodges to observe the same usages as much as possible, with which end in view members shall be deputed to visit other Lodges.

Art. V.—Should any Lodge within the Bills of Mortality cease to meet for twelve months, it shall be erased from the G.L. Book and engraved list. If the members petition to be re-inserted, they shall be admitted to their former place and rank of precedence on payment of two guineas for a Constitution and two guineas to the Public Charity.

Art. VI.—If any member shall misbehave himself, he shall be thrice warned in Lodge by the Master and Wardens. If he should not refrain, he shall be dealt with according to the By-laws of the Lodge or as the Quarterly Communication shall think fit.

#### OF VISITORS.

A Visitor must be personally known to or well vouched for by a member present. But he must have been made under this Constitution alone.

#### OF REMOVALS.

Art. I.—If a particular Lodge wishes to remove to a new place, the officers must at once notify the Secretary.

Art. II.—No Lodge shall be removed without the Master's knowledge, nor shall a motion to that effect be made in his absence. If the motion is seconded and thirded, every member must be notified, at least ten days before, of a meeting when the affair is to be heard and determined. The determination must be made by the majority, in which the Master must be: but if he is in the minority the Lodge shall not be removed unless the majority consists of two thirds of those present. If the Master should refuse to issue such a notice, the Wardens may do it, and if the Master does not attend, the Wardens may preside. If it is determined to remove the Lodge, notice must be given to the Secretary of G.L.

Art. III.—No Lodge to be deemed regularly removed until the removal is approved and allowed by the G.M. or D.G.M.

#### OF THE GRAND FEAST.

Art. I.—The Brethren of all regular Lodges shall meet annually on St. John Evangelist's Day, or St. John Baptist's, or on some day appointed by the G.M., but not on the day of the General Feast.

Art. II.—The Stewards to be early at the place of the Feast in order to receive every one who brings a ticket, and to admit him or not, as they see fit, but no one is to be sent away before all the Brethren have been made acquainted with the reason.

Art. III.—The Stewards to appoint two or more trusty Brethren, who are also to be early, to be Porters and Doorkeepers, and to be at the command of the Stewards, who shall also appoint the Tylers & other servants.

Art. IV.—All the members of G.L. must be present early, with the G.M. or D.G.M. at their head, who shall retire and form themselves. No petitions or appeals on the day of the Feast.

Art. V.—G.L. must be formed before dinner.

Art. VI.—The Masters and Wardens of the Lodges present shall be called upstairs, the Minutes of the last Quarterly Communication read and confirmed, and the G.M. Elect recognised. They will then proceed to dinner in the usual form.

Art. VII.—Dinner over, the G.M. in the Chair shall make the Procession in Form following:—

[Here follows the order of G. Officers in the procession.]

Being returned to the Chair, the G.S. shall proclaim the G.M. Elect “Grand Master of Masons!” for the ensuing year. The late G.M. shall then place him in the Chair and invest him with his Jewel. All the Brethren will then do him Homage.

Art. VIII.—The G.M. shall then nominate and appoint his D.G.M., who shall be proclaimed, saluted and congratulated. The G.M. shall then nominate and appoint his G.W.’s, who shall be proclaimed, saluted and congratulated; the G.S. and Sword-bearer shall then be nominated and appointed. If the new G.M. is unavoidably absent, the old or some past G.M., or a past D.G.M., or some past G. Officer, according to seniority, shall act as his proxy. But the new D.G.M. or W.’s are not allowed proxies, when appointed.

#### TYLERS.

Art. I.—If any Tyler shall, without the licence of the G.M. or D.G.M., attend as such at a funeral or other procession, he must never attend any Lodge or receive the benefit of the General Charity.

Art. II.—The same punishment will be inflicted if a Tyler attends, tyles or assists as Tyler at any but regular Lodges.

#### FUNERALS, &c.

If any Mason shall, without the licence of the G.M. or D.G.M. attend as a Mason, clothed in any of the Jewels or Badges of the Craft at any funeral or other procession, he shall be rendered incapable of ever being an Officer of any Lodge and also excluded the benefit of the General Charity.

---

We have now arrived at the “new edition revised, enlarged and brought down to the year 1784, under the direction of the Hall Committee, by John Noorthouck,” and published in 1784. It differs considerably from the previous edition (which had been reported in 1782 as having been sold out) though to a great extent in arrangement only. It will, therefore, suffice to notice briefly the chief points of divergence and new regulations:—

#### REGULATIONS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

Art. I.—In the list of members of G.L. are included a Chaplain and all Prov. G. M.’s. (But see 1767, “Of Provincial G.M.’s,” Art. II.)

Art. II.—See 1767, Art. III., IV.

Art. III.—Do. Art. V.

Art. IV.—Do. Art. VI. The jewels of Past G. Officers to be similar to those worn by the actual Officers but fixed within a circle or oval, on the border of which the owner’s name and the year in which he served the Office may be inscribed: the ground of such jewel to be enamelled blue.

Art. V.—See 1767, Art. VII.

Art. VI.—Do. Art. VIII.

Art. VII.—Do. Art. IX.

Art. VIII.—Do. Art. XI.

Art. IX.—Do. Art. XII., but the time (10 minutes) allowed the G.M. to peruse any proposed new regulation is omitted.

Art. X.—Do. Art. XIII.

Art. XI.—Do. Art. XIV.

Art. XII.—Do. Art. XV., but the book is to be kept by the G. Sec.

Art. XIII.—Do. Art. XVI.

Art. XIV.—Before the opening of G.L. for a committee of charity or quarterly Communication every Master of a Lodge must produce his hall ticket or be vouched for by the Master of some other Lodge present.

Art. XV.—No one to hold more than one office in G.L. at the same time.

Art. XVI.—No one to be appointed to G. Office unless he has previously served as steward at a grand feast and is at the time a subscribing member of the Stewards' Lodge.

Art. XVII.—Fees to be paid to the Hall fund by G. Officers when absent. The D.G.M. three guineas; the S.G.W. two guineas; the J.G.W. one guinea. For a second absence, these fees to be doubled; for a third, or on refusal to pay these fines their offices to be considered vacant and their rank and any distinction due thereto to be forfeited.

#### OF THE GRAND MASTER.

Art. I.—See 1767, Art. I.

Art. II.—Do. Art. II., but the application to the G.M. to continue in office is to be made "by the acting Master, D.G.M. or by any other G. Officer with their approbation."

Art. III.—See 1767, Art. III.

Art. IV.—Do. Art. IV.

Art. V.—Do. Art. V. "Lodges about Town" is retained. But after "G.M.," "acting G.M. or deputy" inserted.

Art. VI. Do. Art. VI.

Art. VII.—Do. Art. VII., but "subjection" in line 2 omitted.

#### OF THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

Art. I.—See 1767, Art. I.

Art. II.—Do. Art. II.

#### OF THE GRAND WARDENS.

Art. I.—See 1767, Art. I.

Art. II.—Do. Art. II. But "by virtue of his authority" is substituted for "by virtue of his great authority and power."

#### OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

Art. I.—See 1767, Art. I., and add the following:—Those to whom the G. Treasurer gives security also to give security, as specified, that they will enforce all orders of G.L. with respect to its fund. The society will thus always have a double and certain security for its property.

Art. II. differs from the corresponding Article in 1767 in only a few minor changes.

Art. III.—See 1767, Art. III. After "Deputy Grand Master" the words "then presiding" are inserted.

Art. IV.—See 1767, Art. IV.

## OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

See 1767, Art. I.—Two Grand Secretaries with equal power and rank were appointed, Nov. 1, 1780.

It is stated later in a foot-note to the “Fund for building a Hall,” Art. II., that fees for deputations, constitutions and dispensations are the G. Secretary’s perquisites, till a salary is annexed to the office.

## OF PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS.

Arts. I. and II.—See the same in 1767.

Art. III.—See 1767, Art. III. But the last sentence reads:—“He is also empowered to appoint grand officers for his province, who are entitled to wear the clothing, and to enjoy every other privilege of grand officers, while they officiate within their district; but at no other time or place; nor are they members of the grand lodge.”

Art. IV.—See 1767, Art. IV.

## OF THE COMMITTEE OF CHARITY.

Arts. I.—XXX.—See 1767, Arts. I.—XXX.

Art. XXXI.—It was resolved on Jan. 27, 1768, that every Prov. G.M. hereafter appointed who has not been a Steward shall on his appointment pay ten guineas to the fund of Charity.

Art. XXXII.—At quarterly communications representatives of Lodges to pay their contributions to the Charity and Hall funds to the clerks on entering, which shall be afterwards publicly declared.

Art. XXXIII.—An extraordinary meeting of the Charity Committee to be held in the last week in July or the first in August, but only for the grant of Temporary relief not exceeding five pounds to any petitioner. For remainder of this Article, see 1767, Arts. XXXI., XXXII.

## OF THE STEWARDS.

Arts. I.—VIII.—See 1767, Arts. I.—VIII.

Art. IX.—It was resolved on Feb. 7, 1770, that the Stewards’ Lodge be privileged to send to every Committee of Charity a number of Brethren equal to any other four lodges, and, in order to make a proper distinction between the Stewards’ Lodge and the other Lodges, the Master and three other members of that Lodge be permitted to attend at every succeeding Committee on behalf of the said Lodge.

## OF THE GRAND FEAST.

(In the 1767 edition this Section follows “Removals.”)

Art. I.—See 1767, Art. I., but all regular Lodges are to meet annually “in Free-masons’ hall,” not “in some convenient place.”

Arts. II.—VI.—See 1767, Arts. II.—VI. But in VI. “the Lodge-room” is substituted for “upstairs.”

Art. VII.—See 1767, Art. VII. But after the Master of the Stewards’ Lodge come the Grand Architect and the Grand Chaplain.

## FUND FOR BUILDING A HALL.

In order to raise a fund, independent of the general fund of Charity, to build and furnish a Hall for the meetings of G.L., the following regulations were confirmed at the G.L. Oct. 28, 1768:—

Art. I.—Every Grand officer to pay annually not less than the amount stated here:—  
G.M., £20; D.G.M., £5.5.0; S.G.W., £3.3.0; J.G.W., £2.2.0; G. Treasurer and G. Sec., £3.3.0 each; G. Sword-bearer £1.1.0.

Art. II.—Every Prov. G.M. to pay £1.1.—for registering his name and 10/6 for his dispensation drawn out on parchment.

Art. III.—Every Prov. G.M. to pay £5.5.0 if he wishes for a patent on vellum with the usual embellishments,

Arts. IV., V.—Every Lodge constituted to pay as laid down for Prov. G.M.'s in Arts. II. and III.

Art. VI.—Every new made Brother to pay not less than 2/6 for registration.

Art. VII.—A Brother on joining another Lodge to pay 2/6 for registration.

Art. VIII.—Every Lodge to pay 2/6 for every Mason hereafter made, when he is registered.

Art. IX.—There being various occasions on which particular Lodges cannot act without special leave annual dispensations will be granted to Lodges on payment of half-a-guinea by such as are within the Bills of Mortality and a quarter of a guinea by those in the country.

Art. X.—A book to lie open in every Lodge for voluntary contributions to be applied to the purposes of G.L.

Art. XI.—Each Lodge to send on or before every G.L. a list of members showing dates of admission or initiation, their ages at that time and their occupations. Five shillings for each initiate to be transmitted and 2/6 for each admission for registration, according to the regulations of October, 1768, failing which, he shall have no claim on the Charity Fund.

Art. XII.—It was resolved Feb. 22, 1775, to raise £500 by granting annuities at 5% on 100 lives, the interest to be determined on the death of the last.

Art. XIII.—Every subscriber of £25 without interest to have a commemorative medal and be a member of G.L., similarly, a medal to be worn by the Master to be given to every subscribing Lodge which is allowed to send to G.L. another representative besides the Master and Wardens, until the money is repaid.

#### OF CONSTITUTIONS.

Art. I.—Every newly constituted Lodge within the city or suburbs of London shall pay into the Hall Fund six guineas, if in the country or abroad four guineas, exclusive of fees for writing the patent and registration.

Arts. II.—V.—See 1767, Arts. II.—V.

Art. VI.—If a warrant or constitution of a Lodge shall be sold, or a constitution be obtained by any illegal means, such constitution shall be forfeited and the Lodge erased from the list.

Art. VII.—If the majority of any Lodge shall determine to quit the society, the constitution remains with those who adhere to their allegiance; if all wish to withdraw, the constitution becomes extinct.

#### OF MAKINGS.

Arts. I., II.—See 1767, Arts. I., II.

Art. III.—No one to be initiated for less than two guineas.

Arts. IV.—VIII.—See 1767, Arts IV.—VIII.

#### OF THE MASTERS AND WARDENS OF PARTICULAR LODGES.

Art. I.—See 1767, Art. I. But the first line reads:—"should die, resign, or be deposed."

Arts. II., III.—See 1767, Arts. II., III.

#### OF THE DUTY OF MEMBERS.

Arts. I.—V.—See 1767, Arts. I.—V. ("Within the bills of mortality" retained.)

Art. VI.—Before a Lodge is struck out of the G.L. book for non-appearance, the officers to be summoned to appear at the next quarterly Communication to show cause for their non-attendance and must pay 2s 6d for the summons.

Art. VII.—See 1767, Art. VI.

Art. VIII.—No Brother to print or cause to be printed any of the proceedings of a Lodge or the names of those present under pain of not being allowed to enter any Lodge or hold any office in the Craft.

Art. IX.—No master of a public house shall be a member of any Lodge held at his house.

#### OF VISITORS.

See 1767.

#### REMOVAL OF LODGES.

Art. I.—When a Lodge wishes to move, 2s/6d must be paid to the Grand Secretary, and one shilling when a Lodge changes the time of meeting.

Arts. II., III.—See 1767, Arts. II., III.

Art. IV.—No Lodge shall be deemed regularly removed without strict compliance with the laws relating to removal, and the inspection of its books by the G. Sec.

#### PUBLIC PROCESSIONS.

If any Mason shall without the special license of the G.M. attend any public procession clothed in any of the jewels or badges of the Craft, he shall be incapable of being an officer of a Lodge or having the benefit of the general Charity.

#### TYLERS.

Arts. I., II.—See 1767, Arts. I., II.

---

With the edition of 1784 we bid farewell to the printed historical narrative. One of the Articles of Union provided that a revision should be made of the rules and regulations in force among the Antients and Moderns, which should contain also rules for the whole conduct of the Craft, and that “a new Book of Constitutions be composed and printed, under the superintendence of the Grand Officers, and with the sanction of Grand Lodge.” All the laws then existing, as well as those of most of the other Grand Lodges in Europe, were considered, and after many meetings had been held it was resolved at a Special Grand Lodge held on May 31, 1815, that the resulting new edition should be published and “be in force for three years, from 1st November, 1815, and then be subject to revision.” Bro. William Williams, Prov. G.M. of Dorset, undertook the responsibility of seeing it through the press. From the above remarks it will be gathered that this, the sixth, edition differs widely from its predecessors. Some changes were made and published in 1819. This forms the groundwork of all subsequent editions till the twenty-first, which was published in 1884, after a complete revision of the work.

#### SUMMARY OF THE EDITION OF 1815 WITH THE AMENDMENTS IN THAT OF 1819 WHERE SUCH OCCUR.

(There is much repetition, as the same rule frequently occurs in more than one section.)

#### THE GRAND LODGE.

Members of the G.L. In order to save space I will give their corresponding numbers in the edition of 1914, namely, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 (in these two only Prov. G.M.'s), 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 25, 26, 31, 35, 41, 51, and 62, as well as the Master, Past Masters and Wardens of the G. Stewards' Lodge and of every warranted Lodge. But after the death of the Masters who regularly served the office before 27th December, 1813, only one at a time (to be delegated by the Lodge) to be a member, thus reducing the Lodge representatives to the Master, one P.M. and the Wardens.

1.—The Master or Wardens of a Lodge, if unable to attend, may, in writing, appoint a substitute,

- 2.—All members to wear proper clothing and jewels.
- 3.—The Master, Wardens and P.M.'s of any Lodge that has failed to make its annual returns, not to be admitted.
- 4.—One office only in G.L. to be held at the same time.
- 5.—Quarterly Communications to be held on the first Wednesday in March, June, September and December. A visitor may by leave speak, but not vote.
- 6.—All business to be considered in G.L. must be brought before a committee, consisting of the present and past G. Officers and the Master of every regular Lodge, which shall meet on the Wednesday preceding every Quarterly Communication. A Past Master may, by writing, be substituted for the Master.
- 7.—Grand Lodges of Emergency, at which only the business on the summons can be discussed, can be summoned by the G.M., D.G.M., or in the absence of either of these by the G.W.'s.
- 8.—Annual festival to be held on the Wednesday following St. George's day. No private Lodge in the London district may hold a feast on that day.
- 9.—If at any G.L., the G.M. is absent, the next in seniority or failing one the Master of the Senior Lodge is to preside.  
The terms "in ample form," "in due form," "in form," explained.
- 10.—G.L. alone has the power of enacting, altering, repealing and abrogating rules for the government of the Craft; these must be in accordance with the antient landmarks; also of investigating, regulating and deciding all matters relative to the Craft, particular Lodges or individual brothers. This authority (except the power of erasing Lodges and expelling Brethren) may, if thought advisable, be delegated to others.
- 11 (1819 only).—No Lodge to be erased or Brother expelled unless the Master or Officers of the Lodge or the offending Brother shall have been summoned to show cause in G.L. against such a course.
- 11 (1815; 12, 1819).—Appeals to be made in writing to the G. Sec. and to be submitted to the G.M., or proper committee, whenever complaints cannot be otherwise settled. All parties shall be then summoned and the case investigated and determined.
- 12 (1815; 13, 1819).—When any memorial, petition &c. is presented to G.L., a declaration must be made that it contains nothing improper.
- 13 (1815).—The G.M. to be nominated at the December meeting being the nearest to the winter solstice & also St. John's day, and elected at that in March, being the nearest to the vernal equinox, and installed on the day of the grand festival or the day immediately preceding it. The G. Officers are then to be nominated, installed and invested. At the March meeting G.L. to nominate three to fill each of the following offices:—chaplain, treasurer and swordbearer; the G.M. to appoint and invest one of these for each office.
- 14 (1819).—The G.M. to be nominated "at the quarterly communication in December, being the meeting nearest to the winter solstice, and at the grand lodge nearest the vernal equinox; namely, in March the election shall take place." The G.M. to be installed, and the G. Officers to be appointed, installed and invested by him on the day of the G. festival or the day immediately preceding.
- 15 (1819).—No one below the rank of a Past G.M. to assume the G.M.'s chair, though in the absence of the latter he rules the lodge.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE G.L. DURING THE TIME OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

When G.L. has been opened the By-laws are to be read and the last Minutes read for confirmation.

- 1.—All matters not left to be determined by the G.M. to be decided by a majority of votes, each member having one vote but the G.M. two. Voting by holding up one hand, to be counted, if necessary, by the G.W.'s.
- 2.—Silence to follow the third stroke of the G.M.'s gavel, or when he calls to order.
- 3.—Only the Grand Deacons or Grand Stewards to move about.

- 4.—Only in explanation or as the mover in reply may speak twice to the same question.
- 5.—Every one who speaks, to rise and address the G. M. and not to be interrupted by any one unless he wanders from the point or is called to order by the G.M. After having been set right, he may proceed if he observes due order.
- 6.—If any one is called to order three times, the G.M. shall exclude him for that meeting.
- 7.—Should anyone hiss, he is to be solemnly excluded and declared incapable of attending any G.L., till he makes submission and is granted grace.
- 8.—A motion for a new rule or alteration of an old one must be brought before the general committee, meeting on the Friday before each quarterly communication and handed in writing to the G.M. If not opposed to the antient landmarks the question may be put before G.L. If approved and confirmed at the next meeting, it becomes a law.
- 9.—No vote for the grant of any money to a brother to be valid unless proposed, seconded and read at one and confirmed at the next quarterly communication.
- 10.—No new matter to be entered on after 11 o'clock at night.

#### OF GRAND MASTER.

- 1.—See Grand Lodge, 13.
- 2.—See 1784, G.M., Art. III., with the addition that at the next quarterly communication a new G.M. shall be nominated and at the next G.L. elected.
- 3.—The G.M. may appoint representatives to sister G. Lodges and may constitute a representative from a sister G. Lodge to be a member of G.L. with such rank as he thinks appropriate.
- 4.—The G.M. has authority to preside in any Lodge, and to order his officers to attend him. The D.G.M. will sit on his right and the Master of the Lodge on his left hand. If the G.W.'s are present, they will act as Wardens, otherwise any master masons, selected by the G.M.
- 5.—The G.M. may send his officers to visit any lodge.
- 6.—Should the G.M. be dissatisfied with any of his officers he may complain to the G.L. and, if G.L. approves, displace him and nominate another with the approbation of G.L.
- 7.—The G.M. may summon a Lodge or Brother to attend him with the Lodge warrant, papers or accounts, or the Brother's certificate. In case of non-compliance the summons is to be repeated, if still contumacious the Lodge or Brother may be suspended and the proceeding notified to G.L.
- 8.—If the G.M. is satisfied that a Brother has been illegally removed, suspended or excluded by any subordinate authority, he may order him to be reinstated and may suspend till the next quarterly communication any Lodge or Brother refusing to comply with such order.
- 9.—If the Brethren of a Lodge should show themselves unworthy of possessing a warrant, it shall be given up and transferred to other deserving Brethren and shall have a new number at the bottom of the Lodges then on record.
- 10.—Applications to the G.M. can be made only through the D.G.M. or other proper G. Officer.
- 11.—See 1784, G.M., Art. VII.

#### OF DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

- 1.—This officer must have been Master of some regular Lodge. He is to be appointed and installed by the G.M. on the day of his Installation, in whose absence he possesses all the latter's powers and privileges.
- 2.—In the absence of the G.M. he may preside in every Lodge that he visits, the Master being on his right hand. If the G.W.'s are present, they will act as Wardens; but, if not, the D.G.M. may command the Wardens of the Lodge or any Master Masons to act as his Wardens.
- 3.—If absent from G.L. his place to be taken by the G. Officer next in rank and seniority.



- 4.—See Grand Master, 6.
- 5.—See 1784, Regulations of G.L., Art. XVII.

#### OF GRAND WARDENS.

- 1.—These must have served as Master of a Lodge and during their year cannot be Wardens of a private Lodge. To be installed by the G.M. on the day of his Installation.
- 2.—If absent at any G.L. the senior Past Wardens to act for them, or in their absence the G.M. may direct any Master of a Lodge to do so.
- 3.—See Grand Master, 4.
- 4.—See Deputy Grand Master, 4. (*Mutatis mutandis.*)
- 5.—See 1784, Regulations of G.L., Art. XVII.

#### OF GRAND CHAPLAIN.

- 1.—This official to be appointed by the G.M. on the day of his Installation from the three Brethren previously nominated in March. (See The Grand Lodge, 13.)
  - 2.—The Grand Chaplain to attend all meetings of G.L. and offer up solemn prayer.
- (1819).—In par. 1 the words “from the three” to “March” are omitted and the two paragraphs combined into one without a number.

#### OF GRAND TREASURER.

- 1 (1815).—To be appointed by the G.M. on the day of his Installation from the three Brethren previously nominated in March.
- 1 (1819).—The same omission as noted above respecting the G. Chaplain.
- 2.—To give, when required, a joint bond with two sureties to the G.M. and other trustees nominated by G.L., involving such penalties and conditions as may be deemed expedient.
- 3.—See 1784, Grand Treasurer, Art. II., but omitting directions as to what is to be done should a dispute arise.

#### OF GRAND REGISTRAR.

- 1.—To be appointed annually by the G.M. on the day of his Installation and “invested according to antient custom.”
- 2.—To have the custody of the G.L. seals and affix the same to all documents issued by the authority of G.L., as well as to such as the G.M. may direct.
- 3.—To superintend the office of the records of G.L.

#### OF GRAND SECRETARY.

- 1.—To be appointed by the G.M. on the day of his Installation. He may have an assistant, who must be a Master Mason, but not, therefor, be a member of G.L.
- 2.—To issue summonses for, and to take minutes of, all meetings of G.L., its boards and committees and enter them in the books of G.L., as well as to receive the returns from all Lodges, and to transmit to them the accounts of the quarterly Communications and, generally, to do all such things as ought to be done by a grand Secretary.

#### OF GRAND DEACONS.

- 1.—To be appointed by the G.M. on the day of his Installation, having been previously a warden of a private Lodge.
- 2.—If absent any Master of a Lodge may be appointed *pro tem.* by the G.M.

OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WORKS, GRAND DIRECTOR OF THE CEREMONIES,  
GRAND SWORD BEARER, AND GRAND ORGANIST.

- 1.—All the above-mentioned officers, except the G. Sword bearer, to be appointed by the G.M. on the day of his Installation.
- 2.—The G. Sup. of Works to be well skilled in geometry and architecture, to advise with the Board of works on all plans of buildings undertaken by the G.L., to furnish plans and estimates, to suggest improvements where necessary and to report to the board of works as to repairs and dilapidations annually as well as from time to time when expedient.
- 3 (1815).—The G. Sword bearer to be appointed from the three Brethren nominated in March.
- 4 (1815; 3, 1819).—No G. Officer to be removed except for reason approved by G.L. The G.M. may displace any G. Officer with whom he is dissatisfied, with the sanction of G.L.

OF GRAND STANDARD BEARERS.

These, who must be Master Masons, may be appointed by the G.M. as occasion requires, but are not members of G.L. nor may they wear the clothing of G. Officers. They are on all grand ceremonies to carry the standards of the G.L., G.M. and Past G.M.'s. (1819, G.L., G. Patron and G.M.)

Any G. Officer entitled to a standard may appoint a Standard bearer.

OF GRAND TYLERS.

- 1.—Must be Master Masons, to be appointed by the G.M. and hold office during pleasure.
- 2.—To receive from the G. Secretary and deliver all summonses for meetings, to attend all meetings and see that only duly qualified Brethren are admitted.
- 3.—(See 1784, Tylers, Articles I. and II.)

GRAND FESTIVAL.

- 1.—To be held on the Wednesday "following the great national festival of St. George"; all regular Masons may be admitted.
- 2.—No Lodge "within the London district" to have a feast on that day.
- 3.—No refreshment to be introduced after the G.M. and his Officers have left.
- 4.—The G. Stewards to see that no expense falls on G.L.

OF GRAND STEWARDS.

- 1.—Eighteen stewards to be annually appointed to regulate the festival as well as all meetings of G.L.
- 2.—Those "for the year 1816" [retained, 1819] to be appointed by the G.M. from 18 different Lodges, each of which shall for the future have the privilege of nominating one of its members (a Master Mason) to be presented by the former Steward for the G.M.'s approval and appointment.
- 3.—The name and residence of such member to be sent by the Lodge recommending to the G.S. at least fourteen days before the festival.
- 4.—Such member must have been made in the lodge recommending and have subscribed to it for at least one year.
- 5.—The privilege of nominating to be forfeited by the Lodge if it contributes towards the steward's expenses and such steward to be deprived of all privileges and distinction due to the office.
- 6.—If a brother recommended for the office will not, or cannot, accept it, another name to be transmitted with the reason for such action.
- 7.—Should a Lodge fail in its duties as above, its privileges shall be forfeited and another Lodge nominated by the G.M. in its place.

- 8.—(See G. Festival, 4.)
- 9.—(See 1784, G. Stewards, Art. III.)
- 10.—To have the exclusive right of belonging to the G. Stewards' Lodge.
- 11.—That Lodge to be placed and rank above all other Lodges, but to have no number. To be represented in G.L. by "its master, wardens and past master." (1819, "its master, past masters and wardens.")
- 12.—The Lodge cannot make, pass or raise Masons.

#### OF PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

Introduction. See 1787, P.G.M., Art. I., with the substitution of "the great increase of the craft and the number of country lodges" for "the extraordinary increase of the craftsmen, and their travelling into distant parts."

- 1.—See 1787, P.G.M., Articles II., III., but in 1819 the words "for counties and for large and populous districts" were inserted after "The appointment of this officer." "Patent" is substituted for "deputation," and in 1815 (only) it is stated that no district in Great Britain with less than five Lodges is to have a P.G.M. In 1819 (2) is substituted, He is empowered to appoint a deputy and other G. Officers, who must be residents and subscribing members to some Lodge within the district (part of 9 in 1815 Edn.).
- 2 (1815; 3, 1819).—When visiting a Lodge in his district, he is to preside with his deputy on his right and the Master on his left. His wardens if present to act as Wardens, otherwise the Wardens of the Lodge or any Master Masons appointed by him.
- 3 (1815; 4, 5, 1819).—To hear and determine all matters of complaint and irregularity in his district, proceeding to admonition, fine or suspension, of all of which transactions a minute must be sent to the G. Sec. If in his opinion the erasure of a Lodge or expulsion of a Brother is called for he is to make a special report to G.L. with his opinion thereon. He cannot expel. If he considers a Brother has been unjustly or illegally suspended, removed or excluded by a Lodge, he may order his restoration and suspend till the next Quarterly Communication the Lodge or Brother disobeying his order. 5 (1819). If he neglects any complaint sent for his decision, the matter to be transmitted to the Board of General Purposes. In all cases an appeal lies from the P.G.M. to the G.L. or G.M.
- 4 (1815 only).—He is a member of G.L., ranking after the Past D.G.M.'s. After holding the office for five years he becomes a member of G.L. for life.
- 5 (1815; 6, 1819).—He may summon any Lodge or Brother in his district to produce the warrant, books, papers and accounts of such Lodge or the certificate of such Brother.
- 6 (1815; 7, 1819).—Can give or refuse consent to the removal of a Lodge from one town to another in his province, or from his province into another or from another province into his own.
- 7 (1815).—To hold a P.G.L. at least twice in each year, one of which may be a festival on either "the festival of St. John the Baptist or on such other day as the P.G.M. or his deputy may appoint." He may also convene P.G. Lodges of Emergency, when necessary.
- Ditto (8, 1819).—To hold a P.G.L. "at least once in each year and which may also be a Masonic festival." May also convene P.G. Lodges of Emergency, when necessary and appoint stewards for economical arrangements (not exceeding six) but who take no permanent rank or distinction in the province.
- 8 (1815; 9, 1819).—To correspond either himself or by his deputy with G.L., and to send to the G. Sec. at or before the Quarterly Communication in March an account of his proceedings, the state of Masonry in his province, a list of Lodges constituted since his last return and a list of fees due to G.L.
- 9 (1815; 2, 8, 1819).—He may appoint a deputy and other G. Officers, residents in the province and subscribing members to a Lodge therein. These may wear the clothing and enjoy every right and privilege of G. Officers within their own districts. May appoint stewards (see *supra*).

- 10.—A P.G.M. may appoint a deputy and by patent invest him with authority to execute all the functions for him. In 1815 only. The deputy must have served the office of Master and reside within the province. (See Deputy G.M.) (This is put in 1819, D.P.G.M., 1.)
- 11.—To transmit his deputy's name and address to all the Lodges in his province and to the G.M., to have him registered, within one month of appointment, and to notify them whether the business of the province is to be transacted through himself or his deputy.
- 12.—If the P.G.M. dies, resigns, is suspended or removed, his deputy's authority ceases, and no P.G.L. can be held until his successor is appointed or he is re-instated.
- 13.—The P.G.M. or his deputy is responsible for the P.G.L. not exceeding its power. Minutes must therefore be kept, for production to the G.L. or G.M., when necessary.

#### OF DEPUTY PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

It being highly conducive to the prosperity of the craft that persons of high rank should hold the office of Provincial Grand Master, it is permitted to such office to appoint a deputy, by whom all the duties of the office may be performed.

- 1.—See *supra*, P.G.M., 10.
- 2.—See *supra*, P.G.M., 12. (1815. He holds his office during pleasure. 1819. He is to be appointed by patent, and holds, &c.)
- 3.—He is invested with the rank of D.G.M. and, unless the P.G.M. is present, presides at any Lodge in the Province that he may visit. When the P.G.M. is present, he is placed on his right hand and the Master of the Lodge on his left. He is not by his office a member of G.L. "nor entitled to wear the clothing of a G. Officer out of his province." (1819. "nor does he possess any rank without his province, though he is entitled to wear the clothing of a provincial grand officer in all masonic meetings.)

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND WARDENS AND OTHER OFFICERS. (1819 only).

These officers all "to be annually nominated and installed or invested according to their stations in P.G.L." and within their district have the rank and privileges of G. officers, but are not members of G.L. nor do they take any rank out of their own province, though entitled to wear their clothing as P.G. officers or past Officers in all Masonic assemblies.

P.G. Warden must be either an actual or a past Master of a Lodge. If stewards are appointed the number must not exceed six; they have no permanent rank or distinction in the province.

#### OF PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

- 1.—1815. See P.G.M. 7, 1815, altered in 1819 as in 8, 1819.
- 2.—Present and past P.G. Officers, being subscribing members of any Lodge in the province, with the Masters, past Masters and Wardens of all the Lodges, are members of P.G.L. The Master and Wardens to attend when duly summoned or depute duly qualified Brethren to represent them. This is followed in 1815 by 1819, P.G.M. 8, respecting Stewards.
- 3.—P.G.L. has the power of framing by-laws for its own government and for making regulations for the guidance of private Lodges in the Province, provided that none are contrary to, or inconsistent with, the laws and constitutions of G.L.
- 4.—In order to provide a local fund for charitable and other purposes, each P.G.L. may direct payments to be made by (1819, P.G. Officers and) the Lodges (exclusive of the contributions to G.L.) "These payments by Lodges" are not to exceed six-pence per quarter for every contributing member of a Lodge, five shillings for every Initiate and one shilling for every joining member. (1819. This fund to be established only with the concurrence of, at least, two-thirds of the members present at P.G.L., nor unless each Lodge has had due notice, nor unless the decision is subsequently confirmed.) If this fund is established, the mode of contribution by Lodges, in proportion to the number of their members, shall be adhered to "though

the sums may be reduced, varied or altogether omitted." (1819, "though the P.G.L. may diminish any of the payments, or enact only part of them at their discretion.") Thus, country Lodges can, in no case, be subject to fees exceeding those paid by every London Lodge, while their members have the advantage of a local fund as well as of the general fund of Charity.

- 5.—The P.G.L. may make such regulations for the application of this fund as they may think necessary.
- 6.—The P.G.L. to elect annually a treasurer of the funds whose accounts are to be audited annually and a copy sent to all the Lodges in the province.
- 7.—Minutes of proceedings to be kept in a book and produced for the inspection by the G.M. or G.L. when required.
- 8.—A P.G.L. has no other powers than those specified.
- 9.—If however the P.G.M. should desire the opinion of his Lodge as to any complaint, &c., they are to enquire into the matter and report to him.

#### OF DISTRICT GRAND LODGES IN COLONIES OR FOREIGN PARTS.

On account of distance and therefore delay in communication District Grand Lodges have power of expelling Masons and "dealing with Lodges in the district in such way as may be found necessary" (1819, erasing Lodges), subject to an appeal to G.L.

#### OF PRIVATE LODGES.

- 1.—The officers are the Master, two Wardens and their assistants, two Deacons, Inner Guard and Tyler, to which other officers, such as Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary &c., may be added.  
If a prince of the blood royal should accept the office of Master, he may appoint a deputy master, who shall have all the privileges of a Master and afterwards of a P.M.
- 2.—Master & Treasurer to be elected annually by ballot. The Master, who must have served as a Warden, to be installed at the next meeting when the minutes are confirmed, and then to appoint his Wardens and other officers.  
N.B.—It is very desirable, but not essential, for a Brother to be present when appointed to an office.
- 3.—No master of a house in which the Lodge meets to hold office in it except by dispensation from the G.M. or P.G.M.
- 4.—Every Lodge may frame its By-laws, which must not be contrary to, or inconsistent with the regulations of G.L. They must be submitted to the G.M. or P.G.M., and when approved a copy must be sent to the G. Sec. and, in the case of country Lodges, to the P.G.M. The same course must be pursued in the case of alterations in the By-laws.
- 5.—A book to be kept in which the Master, or some Brother appointed by him as Secretary, is to enter the names of members and of all initiated or admitted in the Lodge, dates of their proposal, admission, or initiation, passing and raising, ages, titles and professions or trades, and such transactions of the Lodge as are proper to be written.
- 6.—A Lodge of Emergency may be called by the authority of the Master or, in his absence, of the S.W. The cause must be expressed on the summons and entered on the minutes. No other business may be undertaken.
- 7.—If it is impossible to meet at the usual place, the Master may appoint any other place and consult the Brethren as to what ought to be done.
- 8.—When a Lodge is removed to a new place of meeting, or the day of assembling is altered, notice must be at once given to the G.S. and (if a country Lodge) to the P.G.M.
- 9.—The precedence of Lodges is derived from the number of their constitution. No Lodge shall be acknowledged, nor its officers admitted to G.L. or P.G.L., nor its members partake of the general charity or other Masonic privilege, unless the Lodge has been regularly constituted and registered.
- 10.—If a Lodge wishes to take a name or title, or to change its name, the approval of the G.M. or P.G.M. must be obtained, and the name registered with the G.S.

- 11.—In making or admitting a Mason all the regulations for the occasion must be complied with.
- 12.—Unless by dispensation not more than five may be made on one day; nor may more than one degree be given on the same day, nor can a higher degree be conferred on the same day, nor until the Candidate has passed an examination in that degree in open Lodge.  
Should a Lodge admit members without due notice and enquiry into their character and qualifications, it is liable to erasure.
- 13.—No other Lodge shall initiate a non-commissioned officer or corporal belonging to a regiment or battalion to which a military Lodge is attached, nor shall any Lodge initiate a military person below the rank of corporal except as a serving Brother or by Dispensation from the G.M.
- 14.—Except in the case of serving Brethren who may by dispensation from the G.M. or P.G.M. be initiated without fee, no one is to be made for less than three guineas, exclusive of the registration fee.
- 15.—Every Lodge must receive as a member anyone Initiated therein, provided he expresses a wish to that effect on the day of his Initiation.
- 16.—Great care must be exercised in registering the names of Brethren and making returns of members.  
(1819).—An individual excluded from Masonic privileges through his Lodge neglecting to make proper returns, shall, on proof being produced, be capable of enjoying those privileges.
- 17.—No Lodge shall admit a visitor unless he is personally known, recommended or well vouched for, after due examination, by one of the Brethren present. The visitor "must comply with the regulations of the craft, as established for the first visit of any Brother to a Lodge," and while present must comply with the By-laws.
- 18 (1815).—No Lodge to grant a certificate to a Brother unless he was therein initiated or admitted. To be signed by the Master, Wardens and Secretary, bear the Lodge seal, and the Brother's name written at full length in the margin.  
(1819).—Each Lodge to procure for every Initiate a G.L. Certificate without charge. No private certificate to be issued to a Brother except to obtain the G.L. Certificate or in cases specified in the B. of C. No charge to be made.
- 19.—No certificate or recommendation to be given by any Lodge or officer or member to enable any Mason to obtain relief from a Lodge or an individual.
- 20.—No public procession without a license from the G.M. or P.G.M.
- 21.—Some members should be deputed to visit other Lodges to prevent the adoption of different usages and customs.  
(1819).—As above with the following addition. If a Lodge of Instruction is held under the warrant of a Lodge, the latter is responsible that its proceedings are regular and that "the mode of working there adopted has received the sanction of the G.L."
- 22 (1815).—All receipts and payments to be entered in books kept for the purpose, in which G.L. fees shall be kept separate. All accounts to be audited annually by a committee appointed by the Lodge.  
(1819).—As above, but in addition, Fees due to G.L. or P.G.L. shall be deposited in the hands of the Master instead of the Treasurer and sent respectively at such times as the laws of the craft require.
- 23.—Any Brother who disturbs the harmony of the Lodge to be thrice formally admonished by the Master: if he should persist, to be punished according to the By-laws of the Lodge, or the matter submitted to higher masonic authority.
- 24.—No member to be excluded without being given notice of the charge against him and of the time for its consideration. In the case of exclusion all particulars to be sent to the G.S., and if in a country Lodge also to the P.G.M. or his deputy.
- 25.—The jewels and furniture of a Lodge belong to its Master, Wardens and Brethren. The master of the house in which it meets shall have no property therein, nor be the owner thereof for the purpose of having the Lodge meet at his house, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the constitution.  
(1819).—As above with this addition. Only such jewels to be worn as are "conformable to, or consistent with, those degrees which are recognised by the G.L."

- 26.—All books to be produced by the Master when required by competent authority.
- 27.—See Grand Master, 10.
- 28 (1815).—The Master, Wardens and one P.M. to be members of G.L., as well as those only who were P.M.'s on 27 Dec., 1813.
- (1819).—The Master, P.M.'s and Wardens to be members of G.L.
- 29.—If the Master or Wardens cannot attend G.L. they may appoint, in writing, deputies —a P.M. to represent the Master, a past Warden or one of the Deacons to represent a Warden. Notice to be given to the proper officer at the entrance of G.L.
- 30.—Instructions may be given by a Lodge, when congregated, before a meeting of G.L. to their representatives thereat.
- 31.—Each Lodge to make its returns regularly to the G.S. If payments are not made, or the Lodge does not meet, for one year, it is subject to erasure; no member can attend G.L. until all arrears have been paid.
- 32.—If a Lodge is dissolved, the constitution is to be delivered up to the G.M.
- 33.—If a "warrant or constitution" is obtained in any but the regular way, the constitution shall be forfeited and the Lodge erased.
- 34.—Should the majority of a Lodge determine to quit the society, the constitution remains with the rest. If all withdraw, the constitution and all the privileges granted thereby revert to G.L.
- 35.—See G.M. 9 and add the following:—No warrant can be forfeited or Lodge erased until the Master or officers have had due notice and been summoned to answer the complaint made against them.
- 36.—If any Lodge refuses to attend the G.M. or his deputy, or the P.G.M. or his deputy, or any board authorised by G.L., the summons shall be repeated. If this is not complied with, the Lodge may be suspended and the proceeding notified to G.L.
- 37.—If a Lodge offends against any regulation, to the breach of which no specific penalty is attached, it shall at the discretion of G.L. or one of its delegated authorities or of a P.G.M. be subject to admonition, fine or suspension. The fine for a first offence shall be not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds; for a second within three years it shall be not less than two nor more than five pounds. If the Lodge refuses to pay or is guilty of a third offence within three years, it shall be erased and the constitution forfeited.

All fines to be applied to the general charity.

#### OF LODGES WITHIN THE LONDON DISTRICT.

All Lodges within 10 miles of London are considered London Lodges, and must observe all regulations specified under Private Lodges as well as the following:—

- 1.—See Private Lodges, 5, adding: All returns and fees to be transmitted to the G.S. on or before the Quarterly Communications in June and December.  
It is necessary to be registered to partake of the general Charity or other privileges.
- 2.—See G. Festival, 2.

#### OF COUNTRY LODGES IN DISTRICTS FOR WHICH A P.G.M. IS APPOINTED.

All Lodges more than 10 miles distant from London are considered Country Lodges and must observe all regulations specified under Private Lodges as well as the following:—

- 1.—In all cases of difficulty application to be made to the P.G.M. or his deputy, to whom all complaints and disputes are to be transmitted.
- (1815).—Not to correspond directly with the G.S. except in cases of emergency or when directed by the constitutions. All applications to G.L. to be made through the P.G.M. or his deputy.

- (1819).—If these officers should neglect to proceed in their business, the application or complaint to be made to the board of general purposes and an appeal lies to G.L. or G.M.
- 2.—See London Lodges, 1, but in 1819 “at least once in the year” is submitted for “at least once in the year, either within one week after the festival of St. John the Evangelist or St. John the Baptist.”
- 3.—Applications for G.L. Certificates must be made direct to the G.S. accompanied by the fee.
- 4.—See P.G.L., 2.
- 5.—Every Lodge to make returns (like those to the G.S.) to the P.G.M. once a year or more frequently, if required.
- 6.—This return to be accompanied by such sums of money as directed. (See P.G.L., 4.)
- 7.—Every country Lodge to have a local as well as a general rank.
- 8.—See P.G.M., 6.

#### COUNTRY LODGES IN PLACES FOR WHICH NO P.G.M. IS APPOINTED.

These must communicate direct with the G.L.

#### OF MILITARY LODGES.

- 1.—The consent of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion or company must be obtained for establishing a Lodge therein.
- 2.—None but military men, and those not below the rank of corporal to be Initiated therein, except as serving Brethren, or by dispensation from the G.M. or some P.G.M.
- 3.—Must avoid giving offence to the Masonic authorities of the place in which they may be temporarily located. Must communicate with and transmit all fees to G.L.
- 4.—Should the military body in which a Lodge has been established be disbanded, the Warrant must be returned to G.L. If a sufficient number of members remain and wish to form a civil Lodge, a new warrant, bearing the same number, may be obtained on application without any additional expense.

#### OF THE MASTER AND WARDENS OF LODGES.

- 1 (1815).—See Private Lodges, 1 and 2.
- (1819).—As 1815 but begins by stating that the Master should be elected on account of worth and personal merit only, not merely of seniority or rank, the same applying to any officer. And (lower down): No Master to take the Master's chair till he has been regularly installed, though he may in the interim rule the Lodge.
- 2.—See Private Lodges, 3.
- 3.—Every Installed Master to pledge himself to strictly observe the landmarks and old usages and customs.
- 4 (1815).—No Brother (except a prince of the blood royal) to hold the Mastership for more than two years in succession but may be re-elected after a lapse of one year.
- No Warden to hold office for more than two years in succession.
- (1819).—No Brother (except a prince of the blood royal) to hold the Mastership for more than two years in succession, unless by a dispensation from the G.M. or P.G.M. in cases of real necessity.
- 5.—See Private Lodges, 21.
- 6.—See Private Lodges, 5 and 22.



- 7.—If the Master should die, be removed or rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the S.W. shall act as Master in summoning the Lodge till the next election and rule the Lodge if no former Master is present, in which case the immediate or oldest P.M. shall take the chair.
- 8 (1815).—A Lodge certificate to be granted only to an Initiate or member of that Lodge. (For remainder see Private Lodges, 19.)  
(1819).—See Private Lodges, 19. Also: A Lodge certificate to be granted only for the purpose of obtaining a G.L. Certificate.
- 9.—See Private Lodges, 6. Followed by permission to the master to meet, if necessary, at some place not the usual place of meeting.
- 10 (1815; 11, 1819).—The Master and Wardens of every Lodge must when summoned attend the G.M. or D.G.M., or the Prov. G.M. or his deputy or any authorised board and produce books, &c., under pain of suspension and of being reported to the next G.L.  
(1819).—The Master and Wardens of every Lodge in the London district to sign the G.L. book within one month of appointment.
- 11 (1815).—"The Master, Wardens and one P.M." are members of G.L. 12 (1819).—The Master, P.M.'s and Wardens members of G.L.
- 12 (1815; 13, 1819).—See Private Lodges, 29.
- 13 (1815; 14, 1819).—As the "Master, Wardens and P.M.'s of a Lodge" represent their Lodge, they are bound to act on instructions given them.
- 14 (1815; 16, 1819).—The Master, Wardens and P.M.'s of a Lodge, which has neglected for one year to make its returns, are disqualified to attend G.L., until returns and payments have been completed.
- 15 (1815; 18, 1819).—A Warden or other officer can be removed only for a cause that appears to the Lodge to be sufficient. If the Master is dissatisfied with any of his officers, he may lay the cause of complaint before the Lodge and, if it is well founded, may displace such officer.  
(1819).—See Private Lodges, 22. But "shall be remitted with proper lists, at least once a year, if in the country, and twice a year, if in London," substituted for "at such times as the laws of the craft require."
- 17 (1819).—If the removal of a Lodge has not been notified, its officers cannot attend G.L. or P.G.L.

#### OF MEMBERS AND THEIR DUTY.

- 1.—See Private Lodges, 11.
- 2.—See Private Lodges, 15.
- 3.—The member who proposes a candidate for Initiation to be responsible for the payment of the fees. (See Proposing Members, 6.)
- 4.—A Brother who has been concerned in making masons clandestinely, or at an irregular Lodge, or for small or unworthy considerations, or in forming a Lodge without the authority of the G.M., not to be admitted into a regular Lodge as member or visitor, or share in the general Charity or other Masonic privilege till grace is obtained on submission.
- 5.—See Private Lodges, 16.
- 6.—Proceedings of, or names of those present at, any Lodge meeting not to be printed without the direction of the G.M. or Prov. G.M. on pain of expulsion.
- 7.—See G.M., 10, and Private Lodges, 27.
- 8.—See Private Lodges, 30.
- 9.—The majority of the members present at any Lodge duly summoned have an undoubted right to manage their own proceedings, provided they agree with Masonic regulation. Therefore no brother may enter in the Minute book a protest against any proceeding, unless it shall appear to him to be contrary to Masonic laws and regulations and for the purpose of making an appeal to a high authority.

10.—See Private Lodges, 23.

11.—See Private Lodges, 24.

12.—A member who has been excluded or withdraws from a Lodge without complying with its By-laws or with the general regulations of the craft, shall not be eligible to any other Lodge until it has been made acquainted with his neglect. When a member resigns or is excluded, or whenever he may afterwards require it, he is to be furnished with a certificate giving all particulars. This is to be produced before the ballot to any Lodge of which he is proposed to become a member.

13.—See Grand Lodge, 11.

14.—See Private Lodges, 36, substituting "Brother" for "Lodge."

15.—See Private Lodges, 37, substituting "Mason" for "Lodge."

#### OF PROPOSING MEMBERS, OF MAKING, PASSING AND RAISING.

Introd.—See Private Lodges, 12 (2nd paragraph).

1.—(1815; 1819).—Before a Brother is admitted a member of a Lodge, he must be regularly proposed in open Lodge and all the members must be furnished with particulars of his name, occupation and place of abode, as well as the name and number of the Lodge of which he was last a member or in which he had been initiated, before the next stated meeting, at which the certificate of his former Lodge is to be produced. A ballot is then to be taken.

(1819—additional to above).—When a Lodge has ceased to meet, a former member may be proposed as member of another Lodge, on production of a certificate from the G.S. stating the fact and certifying that he has been registered and his quarterage duly paid.

2.—See Private Lodges, 15.

3.—See above, 1 (1st par.), and add:—In a case of emergency any two members may transmit to the Master the name, &c., of any candidate they may wish to propose and the nature of the emergency. If the Master approves, all the members must have notification of the circumstances and a meeting held not less than seven days from the issue of the summons. All the circumstances are then to be stated (which must be recorded in the Minute book) and a ballot taken. If this proves favourable, the candidate may then be Initiated.

4.—No Lodge to initiate more than five on the same day. No one to be under 21 years of age (except by dispensation from the G.M. or a Pr.G.M.): must be a free man, his own master and in reputable circumstances; should be a lover of the liberal arts and sciences and have made some progress in one or other of them, and must sign a declaration [similar to that now used.]

5.—By-laws of a Lodge may require unanimity in the ballot for a member, or allow one or two black balls, but three black balls must exclude.

6.—See Private Lodges, 14.

7.—Every candidate on his Initiation to promise submission to the constitutions, usages and regulations of the Craft.

8.—See Private Lodges, 12 (1st par.). A G.L. Certificate of the first degree may be procured and exchanged without charge for another in a higher degree.

#### BY-LAWS OF LODGES.

1.—See Private Lodges, 4.

2.—The Master to pledge himself on his Installation to observe and enforce them during his Mastership. Every Brother, when he becomes a member to sign them, as a declaration of his submission to them.

#### OF LODGE-SEAL.

Every private Lodge should have a Masonic seal to be affixed "to all certificates and other" (1819 to all) documents proper to be issued.

An impression to be sent to the G.M. and, if a country Lodge, to the Pr.G.M., as well as one if any change is made.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

(1819).—A Lodge of Instruction must be under the sanction of a warranted Lodge or by special license of the G.M. That Lodge or the Brethren to whom a license is granted shall be answerable for the proceedings of the Lodge of Instruction. Notice of the times and places of meeting, within the London district, to be given to the G.S.

OF VISITORS.

- 1.—See Private Lodges, 17.
- 2.—Every Visitor must conform to the By-laws of the Lodge visited.
- 3.—A Brother who is not a subscribing member to some Lodge may visit any one Lodge during his secession; (1815, this does not apply to Brethren usually residing in foreign parts).
- 4.—See Members, 4, omitting the mention of general Charity, &c.
- 5.—See Master and Wardens, 5, but substituting “some members should be deputed” for “Master and Wardens.”

OF CERTIFICATES.

- 1 (1815).—Every Lodge Certificate (to be given only to a Brother who has been a member thereof or was Initiated therein) to be signed by the Master, Wardens and Secretary, and the Lodge seal affixed. The Brother must sign his name in the margin.

(1819).—Every Initiate from this date shall, immediately on being registered in the books of G.L., be furnished with a G.L. Certificate, for which the Lodge shall pay six shillings and sixpence, to be taken out of the Initiation fee or charged separately, at the discretion of the Lodge. This must be transmitted with the register fee.

- 2 (1815).—The Certificate must specify the name, place of abode, age of the Brother and the dates when he was made, passed and raised.

[A “recommended” form of Certificate is then given.]

(1819).—A G.L. Certificate must be signed in the margin by the owner.

- 3 (1815).—No Brother may after the passing of this Law, obtain a G.L. Certificate if he received more than one degree on the same day.

(1819).—As the above, but the following is added after “day,”—“or at a shorter interval than one month from his receiving a previous degree.” Consequently the dates when a Brother was made, passed and raised must be given when application for a G.L. Certificate is made.

- 4 (1815; 6, 1819).—See Private Lodges, 19; Master and Wardens, 8.
- 5 (1815; 4, 1819).—Applications for G.L. Certificates must be made to the G.S. None will be issued until the fee and that for registration have been paid.
- 6 (1815).—When a Lodge Certificate is produced to the G.S. he may issue a G.L. Certificate, without which no one is entitled to relief either here or abroad.
- 7 (1815).—A G.L. Certificate of the first or second degree will be exchanged for another of a superior degree without extra charge.

(1819).—After the passing of this law no private Lodge to grant a Certificate except to enable a Brother to obtain a G.L. Certificate or if required by any Board or Committee of G.L., nor may any charge be made for a private Lodge certificate.

OF REMOVAL OF LODGES.

- 1.—See 1784, Removals, Art. II.
- 2.—When a removal has been determined on, the Master or Warden to send a copy of the Lodge Minutes for such removal to the G.S. or to the Pr.G.M. or his deputy.

- 3.—If it should be impossible to hold a Lodge at its usual place of meeting, the Master may appoint any other place.
- 4.—See Country Lodges, 8.

#### OF PUBLIC PROCESSIONS.

- 1.—See Private Lodges, 20.
- 2.—Any Brother who attends any public procession, wearing any jewel or badge of the Craft without license from the G.M. or a Pr.G.M., shall be incapable of holding office in any Lodge or of benefiting from the general Charity. Should a Lodge so offend, it shall be suspended until G.L. shall determine thereon.

#### OF TYLERS.

- 1.—To be chosen by the members of a Lodge and may be at any time removed for causes deemed sufficient by a majority of the members.
- 2.—See 1784, Tylers, Articles I. and II.

#### OF APPEAL.

A Lodge or Brother who may feel aggrieved by the decision of any other Masonic authority or jurisdiction may appeal in writing, "in proper and decent language," to the G.L. A copy must also be sent to the party against whom the appeal is made.

#### OF AUDIT COMMITTEE.

To consist of the G. Officers and twenty-four Masters of London Lodges, to be taken by rotation, and to meet between the Quarterly Communications in December and March, to audit the accounts and report thereon to G.L.

#### OF THE FUND OF MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

- 1.—To be devoted solely to charity.
- 2 (1815).—Distribution to be made monthly by a Lodge of Benevolence, consisting of 36 Masters of London Lodges, three members of the G. Stewards' Lodge, and nine G. Officers. These to be summoned by the G.M. or D.G.M. one week before the monthly meeting not by rotation but by discretion, to avoid the members being subject to canvass. No member to be heard if the applicant is a member of his Lodge. No Master to be summoned a second time until all in the London district have been once summoned.
- (1819).—As in 1815, but the members to consist of all the present and past G. Officers and all actual masters of Lodges, and three G. Officers (to act as Master and Wardens) to be specially summoned for each meeting by the G.M. or D.G.M., not by rotation but by discretion. If any of the members have been canvassed or solicited, the consideration of that particular case shall be deferred for three months, and a Master canvassing or otherwise soliciting shall be incapable of attending the Lodge of Benevolence for twelve months.
- 3.—No Master to be a member if his Lodge has failed to contribute to the Fund during the preceding twelve months.
- 4 (1815).—Any brother not attending when summoned shall be fined—a G. Officer or member of the G. Stewards' Lodge five shillings, the Master of a Lodge two shillings and sixpence. Fines to be applied to the fund of Charity.
- 5 (1815; 4, 1819).—Applications for relief must state the name, occupation and present state of circumstances of the petitioner, name and number of his Lodge and date of making. Applicant must sign the petition, unless disabled by disease or accident.
- 6 (1815; 5, 1819).—Every petition to be accompanied by a recommendation signed in open Lodge by the Master, Wardens and majority assembled, to the effect that the petitioner was duly qualified to receive assistance. If it is not a country Lodge, a member must attend the committee.

- 7 (1815).—Petitioner must have been regularly initiated in a warranted Lodge, paid all fees and have been a member of the Lodge for at least two years, except in the case of shipwreck, capture at sea, loss by fire, breaking or dislocating a limb. 6 (1819).—As 7, 1815, with the addition that Secretaries of Lodges are to have the same privileges as subscribing members.
- (1819).—If it shall be found that a petitioning Brother has not been registered or his fees paid by him transmitted to G.L., the Committee may relieve the Brother and at the same time transmit the case and the proof adduced to the Board of General Purposes that the Lodge may be rigorously proceeded against.
- 8.—Petitions must be left with the G.S. at least three days before the meeting.
- 9.—The petitioner must attend the Committee, except in the case of physical inability or residence beyond the London district.
- 10.—No Brother who has been relieved can petition a second time within one year.
- 11.—The Committee may relieve a Brother to the extent of ten pounds.
- 12.—Relief to the extent of five pounds may be given to the widow or children of a deceased Brother within three months of his death, if he himself would have been qualified to petition. If thought advisable the amount may be extended to not more than ten pounds.
- 13 (1819).—Before a petition of the widow or children of a deceased Mason is taken into consideration, it shall be ascertained if he had received a G.L. or Private Lodge Certificate, to be deposited (if not lost) with the G.S.
- (1815; 14, 1819).—If ten pounds should not seem sufficient, the case to be referred to the G.M., who may grant any sum recommended not exceeding twenty pounds.
- 14 (1815; 15, 1819).—On satisfactory proof relief may be granted to a Brother under the constitution of the G.L. of Scotland, Ireland, or foreign countries.
- 15 (1815; 16, 1819).—No part of these laws, which must be read before the committee begins business, to be infringed or dispensed with.

A proposed form of Certificate is then given.

#### THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

- 1.—To consist of a president and twenty other members. The president and ten to be nominated by the G.M. annually in June, the other ten (actual Masters) to be elected by G.L. on the same day. The G.M., D.G.M. and G. Wardens also to be members. At least one third to go out of office annually. A vice-president to be elected from the above.
- 2.—Should the president or vice-president be absent, the highest G. Officer to preside.
- 3.—To meet monthly on the first (fourth, 1819) Monday at one (twelve, 1819) o'clock; when necessary may be called by the G.M. or president.
- 4.—Five members (but in case of a masonic complaint at least seven, 1819) to form a board. Decision by majority of votes, the president having a casting vote.
- 5.—All subjects of complaint or irregularity can be determined finally (unless an appeal is made to G.L.) by suspension, admonition or fine. If the matter involves erasure of a Lodge or expulsion of a Brother, the Board to report to G.L., in whose power alone is erasure or expulsion.
- 6.—See Members, 14.
- 7.—All petitions, &c., must be in writing and signed by the person or persons addressing the Board.
- 8.—All members to be masonically clothed when examining a charge or complaint or hearing witnesses.
- 9.—If in any case the Board determines that admonition, fine or suspension of a Lodge or Brother is required, the alleged facts to be stated in the minutes and, if proved, the law in point and their decision to be recorded and then acted on.

- 10 (1815; 11, 1819).—The Board to have the care of (all the concerns of G.L. except the finance, 1819) all the correspondence of G.L. with subordinate Lodges, sister G.L.'s and Brethren of eminence.
- (1819).—To have the direction relating to the buildings and furniture of G.L. and to suggest alterations and improvements. To cause the necessary preparations to be made for all meetings of G.L. and to arrange with the Master of the tavern for those of the appointed Boards as well as for those of private Lodges meeting at Freemasons' Tavern, and give orders for the requisite articles for G.L. No extraordinary expense to be incurred without the previous sanction of G.L.
- 11 (1815; 12, 1819).—It may recommend to G.L. what it deems necessary for the welfare and good government of the Craft, and originate plans for the better regulation of G.L. or its transactions.
- 12 (1815; 13, 1819).—All communications from the Board to be in writing.
- 13 (1815; 14, 1819).—Special matters referred to it by the G.M. or G.L. may have preference to all others.
- 14 (1815; 16, 1819).—Minutes of all the Board's transactions to be kept by the Secretary and signed before adjourning by the president for the time being.

#### OF THE BOARD OF FINANCE.

- 1.—See Board of General Purposes, 1, but with "twelve" and "six" for "twenty" and "ten" respectively.
- 2.—See Board of General Purposes, 2.
- 3 (1815).—To meet monthly on the second Monday or special meetings may be called by the G.M. or president.
- 7 (1819).—To meet on the Monday subsequent to each quarter-day, when accounts shall be balanced. This account, with a list of contributions, to be printed and sent to each Lodge within twenty-one days. May be also convened by the G.M. or President.
- 4 (1815; 3, 1819).—Five to be a quorum. The presiding officer in case of equality of votes to have a second vote.
- 5 (1815; 4, 1819).—To have charge of all matters relating to the finances of G.L.
- 6 (1815; 5, 1819).—To have full power to inspect every thing relating to the accounts of G.L.; to summon all who have documents relating thereto and to give orders as regards the execution of their functions.
- 7 (1815; 6, 1819).—To examine demands on G.L. and, if correct, order the Treasurer to discharge them. The order to be signed by the president and secretary and entered on the minutes.
- 8 (1815).—At the monthly meetings to direct the balance, if any, to be paid to the G. Treasurer.
- 9 (1815).—See 7, 1819, substituting "the meeting preceding each Quarterly Communication."
- 10 (1815).—At the January meeting to investigate the accounts and prepare them for the audit. At the March Quarterly Communication to state the amounts of receipts and expenditure and the amount of G.L. property invested. An abstract of the report to be sent to every Lodge.
- 8 (1819).—See 10, 1815, substituting for "the January meeting" "the meeting immediately after the 25th day of December."

#### THE BOARD OF WORKS.

This occurs in 1815 only.

- 1.—See Board of General Purposes, substituting "twelve" and "six" for "twenty" and "ten" respectively.
- 2.—See Board of General Purposes, 2.
- 3.—See Board of General Purposes, substituting the third Monday for the first.

- 4.—See Board of General Purposes, 4.
- 5.—To have the direction of everything relating to the buildings and furniture of G.L. To cause the necessary preparations to be made for all the meetings of G.L., and to arrange with the Master of the Tavern for all G.L. Committees and private Lodges meeting at Free Masons' Tavern.
- 6.—To order all ordinary articles requisite for G.L., but not to incur any extra expenditure without the previous sanction of G.L.

#### OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL.

Only in 1815.

- 1.—See Board of General Purposes, 1. substituting "twelve" and "six" for "twenty" and "ten" respectively.
- 2.—See Board of General Purposes, 2.
- 3.—To certify to G.L. that the money, voted or paid for the education of the children of Masons, is applied properly, to report on such institutions and the amount requisite for their support or extension.
- 4.—To report to G.L. at the March meeting.
- 5.—It may inspect the account books belonging to those institutions, but in no way interfere with the privileges of the governors or subscribers in the management and control of such establishments.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

The following fees to be paid on appointment:—

Deputy G.M.	...	...	...	ten guineas
G. Wardens	...	...	...	eight ..
G. Treasurer	...	...	...	five ..
G. Registrar	...	...	...	three ..
G. Secretary	...	...	...	three ..
G. Deacons	...	...	...	three ..
G. Director of Ceremonies	...	...	...	two ..
G. Superintendent of Works	...	...	...	two ..
G. Sword bearer	...	...	...	two ..

If the D.G.M., G.W.'s, G.T., G.R. or G.S. has not served the office of G. Steward, he shall on his first nomination pay in addition to the Fund of Benevolence twenty guineas and the G. Deacons ten guineas each.

A Pr.G.M. to pay three guineas for his patent and twenty guineas to the fund of general purposes, and if he has not served the office of steward an additional twenty guineas to the fund of benevolence (1819, the latter not to be paid in the case of a Pr.G.M. of a colonial or foreign district and resident therein).

A D.Pr.G.M. to pay two guineas for registration

Reviving a dormant or granting a new warrant, five guineas; a warrant of confirmation, two guineas.

G.L. Certificate, twelve shillings (1819, six shillings and six pence).

Registration of a Mason made in the London district, one guinea; in a country, foreign or military Lodge, ten shillings and sixpence; joining a London Lodge having been initiated in another Lodge, five shillings; joining a country, foreign or military Lodge, two shillings and sixpence.

Every Brother in a London Lodge to pay to the fund of benevolence one shilling quarterly and of a country, foreign or military Lodge, sixpence quarterly.

#### OF REGALIA.

##### JEWELS:

The list of Jewels is given as at present.

1815.—"No other shall, on any pretence, be permitted in the Grand Lodge or in any subordinate Lodge."

1819.—"If any honorary or other jewel be worn, it must be conformable to, and consistent with, those degrees which are recognised in Grand Lodge."

## APRONS.

As at present, but in 1815 the F.C. Apron had silver tassels.

Aprons of Pr.G. Officers not mentioned in 1815.

G. Stewards, silver tassels.

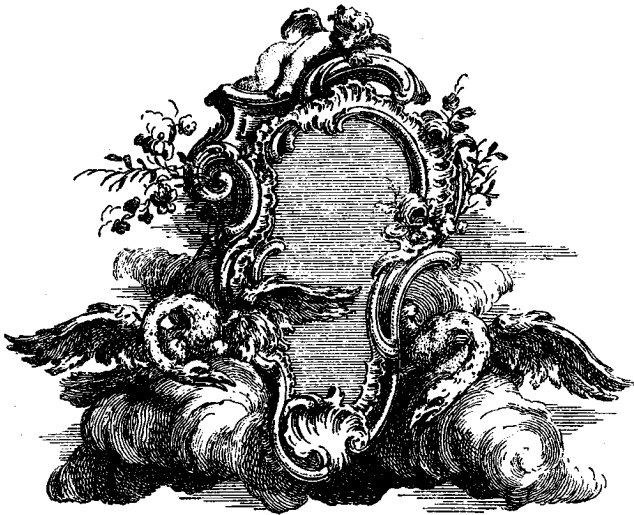
Emblems on aprons of Masters and Past Masters of Lodges to be of ribbon.

The remainder of the volumes is occupied with *Constituting a new Lodge; Laying a foundation stone; and the form of Masonic Funerals.* All these may be passed over.

---

The above forms a supplement to the address delivered by the late Bro. F. W. Levander on his Installation as Master of the Lodge on 8th November, 1916. (See *A.Q.C.* xxix., 376-381.) It is printed from his manuscript without any alteration.

---





FRIDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1917.

---



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. E. H. Dring, P.M., as W.M.; A. Cecil Powell, S.W.; Gordon Hills, L.R., J.W.; Canon Horsley, P.G.Ch., Chaplain; W. J. Songhurst, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; R. H. Baxter, as I.G.; and W. B. Hextall, P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. Henry Eaborn, W. F. O. Shove, Alfred Gates, J. Rietbergen, J. E. Boggild, S. Jacobs, W. A. Tharp, P.A.G.Pt., A. M. Cockshott, W. Cornwall, W. Dewes, H. S. Bearman, C. H. Bowden, H. Johnson, Alfred Silley, J. Colvin Watson, W. M. Bradbear, George Elkington, W. G. Wearing, G. A. Crocker, Jas. Powell, P.A.G.R., Chas. H. Bestow, F. W. Le Tall, F. H. Chevallier Boutell, Dis.G.M. Argentine, R. K. Roberts, Guy M. Campbell, G. Lewis, Hugh C. Knowles, William Hammond, P.G.D., D. Smallwood, L. Maurice, O. H. Bate, G. E. Gregory, E. Glaeser, S. W. Rodgers, G. C. Williams, A. C. Beal, C. Gough, F. Inskipp, J. Walter Hobbs, and F. J. H. Gilbard.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. Herbert Courlander, J.D., Ethical Lodge No. 753; H. C. Johns, S.D., Undine Lodge No. 3394; R. T. Newman, Middlesex Yeomanry Lodge No. 3013; R. Davies, P.M., Holborn Lodge No. 3272; S. Cresswell, L.R., London School Board Lodge No. 2611, Cuthbert Haysey, Warrant Officers' Lodge No. 2346; E. Payne, Leslie Spencer Compton and George J. Wetton, United Wards Lodge No. 2987; and W. G. Suffield, Junior Engineers' Lodge No. 2913.

---

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. Dr. H. F. Berry, I.S.O.; E. Conder, P.M.; E. Macbean, P.M.; Herbert Bradley, P.Dis.G.M., Madras; William Watson; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C.; J. P. Rylands; F. H. Geldney, P.G.D., P.M.; T. J. Westropp; Sir Albert Markham, K.C.B., P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; S. T. Klein, P.M.; J. T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; and J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., P.M.

---

Thirty Brethren and one Masonic Society were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

---

The SECRETARY drew attention to the following

### EXHIBITS.

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

Sheet of dance MUSIC, "Hart's Masonic Quad's." "The new figures by Mr. Bemetzrieder." The pages are headed Grand Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, Senior and Junior Deacons, Enter'd Apprentice, Masonic Waltz, and a note states that "The Author is indebted to the Brothers of the Derwent Lodge, Hastings, N° 54, for most of the subjects." The music must therefore have been published between 1814 and 1832.

Circular JEWEL, metal-gilt, in the form of a star with twenty-four rays. Enamelled centre shewing an Altar with closed book, on tessellated pavement, Compasses, Mallet, and Chisel, Level and Plumb-rule, Ionic column, Sun and Moon, Crossed Keys, clasped hands encircled by a Serpent, Rule, and Eye above. This is surrounded by a circular frame set with twelve red stones; from the top a pair of Compasses hangs loosely.

Circular JEWEL, metal-gilt, pierced. Bust with letters P.W. and legend "Henry of Monmouth 1493." On the reverse, clasped hands over a Sword, and motto "Love and Honour."

By Bro. THOMAS FRANCIS, Ryde.

32. 33. Two silver triangular JEWELS with Craft and R.A. Emblems.

34. 35. Two specimens (an early and a late) of the special JEWEL or "Royal Medal" of the Lodge of Antiquity.

36. Special JEWEL of the Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge.

37. Special Centenary JEWEL of the Neptune Lodge No. 22.

38. Ditto of the St. Alban's Lodge No. 9.

39. Ditto of the Lodge of Fortitude No. 105.

40. Gold Six-pointed STAR. In the centre Compasses and Square enclosing Sun on a circle of dark blue enamel. The whole has been set with stones or paste, now missing. At the back is the following inscription:—"Tribute of Attachment. Presented by the Brethren of Moira Lodge to their Right W. Master Sir W. G. Kier, A.M. 5819."

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Exhibitors.

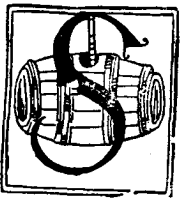
---

Bro. GORDON P. G. HILLS read the following paper:—

## ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM SIDNEY SMITH, G.C.B.:

### HIS NAVAL CAREER AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.

BY BRO. GORDON P. G. HILLS, I.R., J.W., 2076.



SIR SIDNEY SMITH left voluminous materials for the history of his eventful career to his nephew, Captain William Sidney Smith, R.N., and his step-son-in-law, Captain Septimus Arabin, R.N., whom he wished to be his biographers; but the project fell through, and eventually Mr. Bentley, who had purchased "a mass of original MSS. and correspondence on the subject," invited Mr. John Barrow, Head of the Record Department of the Admiralty, to undertake the work.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Barrow had not personally known Smith, but some assistance was afforded by the fact that his father, Sir John Barrow,<sup>2</sup> was an old personal friend, and he also acknowledges indebtedness to Captain Arabin for clearing up many points. In this book we get what is practically a statement of Sir Sidney's own point of view, and so the account necessarily reflects the weak, as well as the strong points of his character, even to the extent of being written in a manner which is a very close echo of the somewhat romantic and heroic style he affected in relating his exploits. From this source we get interesting light on his connection with the French Order of the Temple, which Bro. Crowe's, Bro. Yarker's, and more particularly Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley's recent valuable papers<sup>3</sup> enable us to put at its proper value. Some stray papers relating to the Knights Liberators, amongst the collections of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, O'Byrne's *Naval Biography*, Pettigrew's *Memoirs of the Life of Lord Nelson*, and other sources, which the footnotes will more particularly indicate, serve to correct and illustrate this information, which, I think, will help to complete our knowledge on some special matters akin to our researches, although I must regretfully acknowledge that I can add very little as to the *purely* Masonic pursuits of our distinguished Brother.

A careful review of Sir Sidney Smith's naval career has been essential for my endeavour to trace some of his outside activities, and I will, therefore, in the first place, claim your attention whilst I give some account of his eminent services to his country, which may well make us proud to claim him as a Brother of our Fraternity, and, at the same time, let his life speak for itself and illustrate the development of the very marked characteristics of this gallant sailor.

<sup>1</sup> *Life and Correspondence of Adml. Sir Wm. Sidney Smith, G.C.B.*, by John Barrow, F.R.S. 1848. Two vols.

<sup>2</sup> Sir John Barrow, Bart., born 1764, the same year as Sir Sidney Smith; Second Secretary to the Admiralty, 1814; died 1848.

<sup>3</sup> The '*Charta Transmissio*' of Larmenius, by Fred. J. W. Crowe, A.Q.C. xxiv., 185; *The Charter of Larmenius*, by John Yarker, A.Q.C. xxv., 69; *The Templar Legends in Freemasonry*, by W. J. Chetwode Crawley, A.Q.C. xxvi., 45, 146, 221.

William Sidney Smith, second son of Captain John Smith, of the Guards, was born at Westminster, June 21st, 1764. He entered the Naval Service at the early age of eleven, under the command of Lord Howe. In January, 1778, he was present, on board the *UNICORN*, at the capture of the American Frigate *RALEIGH*, and subsequently served in the *ARROGANT*, *SANDWICH*, and *CERBERUS*. In the *SANDWICH* he was present at the relief of Gibraltar, and at the action near Cape St. Vincent in January, 1780, and so distinguished himself that in the following September he was appointed Lieutenant in the *ALCIDE* by Admiral Rodney. In this ship he participated in the engagements, under Rear-Admiral Graves, off the Chesapeake, and in Sir Samuel Hood's encounters with the French. In May, 1782, he attained the rank of Commander in the *FURY* sloop, and was further promoted in the following October to Post-Captain in the *ALCMÈNE*, which, early in 1784, he brought home from the West Indies, when the ship was paid off.

Smith now found himself, a young Post-Captain of twenty, without employment, and so filled up his time for the next two years by a sojourn in France. His headquarters seem to have been chiefly at Caen, whence he took excursions along the coast and visited various places with which his previous service at sea had given him some acquaintance. His study of the French language, and constant intercourse in French society, equipped him with that perfect mastery of the language and knowledge of the people which played an important part in his later career.

In 1787, whilst on a visit to Gibraltar, gathering from the attitude of the Emperor of Morocco that there was every probability of war ensuing at an early date, he took the opportunity to make a journey through that country in order to acquire a knowledge of the position. He embodied the results in a report forwarded to the Admiralty in May, 1788, on the strength of which he asked to be given command of a small squadron to operate off the North African Coast, pleading that, though lacking in seniority and experience, his recently-acquired local knowledge should justify such an appointment. Nothing, however, came of his application.

In 1788 war was threatening between Sweden and Russia, and the following summer found Smith, on leave of absence, at Stockholm. After appealing for a further twelve months' extension of leave, he suddenly returned to England in January, 1790, and applied for permission to accept the offer of a command in the Swedish Fleet. On his own initiative he had charged himself with the British Ambassador's despatches, and obtained a direct message from the King of Sweden to the Government; but, to his chagrin, the English authorities declined to recognise him as "the self-constituted representative of Sweden," or to give him any reply to the message. Smith returned to Sweden, and, without receiving permission from home, took a leading part in the direction of the operations against Russia, sometimes with the Fleet, attached as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Sudermania, and sometimes on shore on the King's personal staff — with the result that it was supposed that his advice was mainly responsible for the conclusion of the naval operations in favour of the Swedes. For these services he was constituted a Knight Commander and Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Order of the Sword. Knighthood having been generally conferred on himself and other distinguished

officers "on the field" by Gustavus III. Smith returned to England on the conclusion of peace in August, 1790, and, after application for permission to wear his foreign decoration, was invested with full ceremony by George III., acting for the King of Sweden, at St. James' Palace, in May, 1792.

His younger brother, Charles Spencer Smith, was in the diplomatic service, and at this time at Constantinople as Ambassador to the Porte, and there we next find Sir Sidney Smith, on the look out for further adventure. Probably he intended to volunteer for the Turks in their war with Russia; he afterwards himself claimed that he had been entrusted with a secret mission. But, be that as it may, he was obliged to leave the East, for towards the end of 1793 came the news of England being involved in war, and a general order to return home at once. Finding that a considerable number of seamen were under the same circumstances and in a similar difficulty of getting passage to England as himself, he collected them at Smyrna, purchased a small vessel at his own cost, and set sail with them to join Lord Hood's command at Toulon. On the evacuation of Toulon by the British forces, Smith volunteered to conduct the hazardous enterprise of burning the French ships, magazines, and stores, which was successfully accomplished. It is commented on this that "the distinction conferred on Smith, an officer on half-pay, by assigning to him a task of difficulty and distinction, added to his own habitual and excessive self-assertion, obtained for him much ill-will in the fleet, and it was freely said that he talked too much to be of any use." Sent home with Lord Hood's despatches, he at once returned to active service in command of the *DIAMOND* frigate, in which, with the direction of a flotilla of small craft, he carried on successful operations against the French in the North Sea and the Channel. The pursuance of these aims, however, cost him a very unpleasant interlude of imprisonment; for, on April 18th, 1796, having captured a noted French privateer lugger off Havre, in a boat attack led by himself—"as he had no available lieutenant"—the sea played him false, as the prize was carried up the river on the flood tide, and both he and his men were taken prisoners by the French. Sir Sidney was confined for nearly two years in the Temple at Paris; all proposals for his exchange being declined, as the French were much exasperated at his successful action at Toulon, and declined to treat him as an ordinary case, on the ground that, holding no formal commission at the time, his action had been piratical and placed him outside the usual treatment for a prisoner of war. After many efforts, with the assistance of French Royalist friends, he succeeded in effecting an escape by the stratagem of a forged order of transfer to another prison. Making his way to the coast, a fishing boat took him off to the *ARGO* frigate, where he appeared "so completely disguised . . . such a perfect Frenchman," that his old friends could not recognise him. He reached London on May 8th, 1798.

Within a few months Sir Sidney Smith was given the command of the *TIGRE*, and set out to join Lord St. Vincent, who was instructed to send him to the Levant, he being also entrusted with a commission from the Foreign Office appointing him a joint plenipotentiary with his brother, who, as it has been mentioned already, was Ambassador at Constantinople. Nelson was in command in the Eastern Mediterranean, and Smith's advent, with his dual capacity and powers not very clearly defined, involved some acrimonious correspondence before

the various positions were satisfactorily adjusted.<sup>1</sup> Sir Sidney, who, on the strength of what he considered his independent command, constituted himself a commodore, and hoisted his broad pennant, was obliged to be content to rank as senior officer on the station, under Lord Nelson. Lord Spencer wrote to Lord St. Vincent that Sir W. Sidney Smith had been selected for the appointment on account of knowledge gained by residence at Constantinople, and on account of his brother's position there:—

“ I am well aware that there may perhaps be some prejudices derived from certain circumstances which have attended this officer's career through life, but from a long acquaintance with him I think I can venture to assure your Lordship, that, added to his unquestioned character for courage and enterprise, he has a great many good points about him which those who are less acquainted with him may not sufficiently be apprized of.”

It is satisfactory to learn, from a letter dated December 15th, 1800, from Sir Wm. Hamilton to General Edward Smith, Sir Sidney's uncle and warm partisan, that the difficulties between these naval heroes were afterwards satisfactorily adjusted. Sir William wrote:—

“ Be assured that Lord Nelson now understands Sir Sidney well, and really loves and esteems him; and I will venture to say, will give him every proof of it, if ever they should meet on service together, as I hope. They are certainly the two greatest heroes of the age; and one of the glories of my life is having so united them, that it will not be an easy matter for the evil-disposed to part them asunder again.”

Sir Sidney's appointment was amply vindicated by his historic defence of St. Jean d'Acre. Hearing of Napoleon's approach, he hastened to its relief, and on March 16th, 1799, captured the enemy's flotilla. On May 7th, a breach having been effected in the walls, the assault was delivered, and Smith, at the critical moment, landed with a strong body of seamen, who, armed with pikes, held the breach all the next day until the Turkish troops, delayed through the transports being becalmed, had time to arrive. On May 20th the siege was raised.

For this brilliant operation Sir Sidney Smith received the special thanks of both Houses of Parliament and a pension of £1,000 a year; whilst the Sultan conferred on him the royal distinction of the chelingk, or plume of victory, and a pelisse, as in the case of Lord Nelson on his victory of the Battle of the Nile in 1798.

<sup>1</sup> This letter explains the position:—

LORD NELSON TO LORD ST. VINCENT

December 31, 1798.

MY DEAR LORD,

*I do feel, for I am a man,* that it is impossible for me to serve in these seas, with the squadron under a junior officer—could I have thought it!—and from Earl Spencer!—Never, never was I so astonished as your letter made me. . . . The Swedish Knight, writes Sir William Hamilton, says he shall go to Egypt and take Captain Hood, and his squadron under his command. The Knight forgets the respect due to his superior officer: he has no orders from you to take my ships away from my command; but it is all of a piece. Is it to be borne? Pray grant me your permission to retire. . . .

In November, 1799, an insurrection broke out in Cyprus, when the Turkish Vice-Admiral was assassinated, and Sir Sidney co-operated in successfully putting down the rising, an account of which has been preserved in his own words, to which I shall refer later on.

Barrow says that at this time Sir Sidney availed himself of the opportunity to visit Jerusalem, "was favourably received, and allowed to see the temple and such holy places as are generally refused to strangers, but as nothing appears from himself among the multitude of papers in our possession nothing can be said on this visit." Some records had perished during Smith's lifetime; entrusted by him to a friend's keeping, an unfortunate fire destroyed them with the furniture with which they were stored. Fortunately, Lieut. George Hillier, of the *TIGRE*, who went through all these strenuous times with his chief, accompanied him, with others, to Jerusalem, and left an account of the expedition.<sup>1</sup> Landing on Sunday, June 22nd, 1800, Sir Sidney introduced his friends to the Grand Vizier, "and mentioned to him our intention of visiting Jerusalem. The Vezir immediately gave us the necessary passports and ordered horses, guides and a proper guard to be ready to attend us the next morning." The exceedingly bad road is commented on. The pilgrims arrived at Jerusalem about twelve o'clock at night, and, the gates being shut, could not gain admission till three o'clock, when they "entered through a crowd of people, that seemed much pleased at seeing us, and conducted us to a convent of Franciscan Friars, who treated us in the most hospitable manner." The holy places about Jerusalem were visited, and on June 25th they went to Bethlehem. On Thursday, 26th, "having previously obtained leave of the Pasha without whose permission no Christian can go," they went to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The writer remarks on the kindness with which they were received at the various convents they visited. On taking leave of the Franciscans, the Superior, "almost with tears in his eyes," begged them to stay longer, and made *each* of them "presents of crosses and beads." They reached the ship on Friday night at seven o'clock. "Sir Sidney Smith was the first Christian who has been suffered to go into Jerusalem armed, or even to enter it in the dress of a Frank; we were allowed to do the same and all who have visited it by his means."

A letter from Lord Elgin, who had lately superseded Mr. Spencer Smith, as Ambassador to the Porte, to Lord Nelson, dated January 15th, 1800, throws light on the position at this time. He wrote:—

"Sir Sidney Smith has, I am grieved to say, adopted a line of conduct of late contrary to the wishes of our Government, to the Spirit of our present system, and to the position in which he has already shewn that he can be so very useful. He has assumed the character of Minister Plenipotentiary, grounded upon his having had that nomination to enable him to sign, with his brother, a treaty here last winter: he continues this title without confirmation, instructions, or powers from home. And he has exerted it upon different occasions to exercise police in Cyprus and elsewhere; a fact literally without precedent in diplomatic history. This has brought upon our arms the utmost ill-will; it serves

<sup>1</sup> *Journal of an excursion made from Jaffa to Jerusalem* at p. 297 of the *Naval Chronicle for 1810*, vol. xxiii.

as an apology for backwardness in the Turks, and has given occasion to most unpleasant scenes in the Seraglio, where we have of necessity enemies to our alliance. Sir Sidney has next gone from the camp in despite of every feeling of a Turk, to Jerusalem, shocked all their prejudices, and as his favoured Catholics have on the occasion been profuse in their presents to him, the Turks have made this display the pretext for oppressing these poor people by new contributions. . . . I declare, there exists not a man for whom I entertain a warmer partiality than Sir Sidney Smith, nor whose conduct I could and have taken more conscientious care to support. . . . He has already distinguished himself so eminently in his professional line, and has so fine a field before him, that he certainly requires nothing more than to have his duty pointed out to him."

On June 24th, 1800, the Convention of El Arish was concluded between the Turks and French to terminate the war and allow the forces of the invaders to return to Europe. Here again Sir Sidney's unfortunate idiosyncrasies came to the fore,—he misapprehended the powers vested in him,—and, setting aside positive orders from home, agreed to terms which our Government refused to ratify, and so the war went on.

Sir Sidney Smith was attached to the Army under General Sir J. Hely-Hutchinson, and wrote home complaining about the General alleging his unpopularity, which had, in his own case, special reference to the expulsion of "Mr. Hammer," afterwards well-known as a most prolific Oriental scholar, the Austrian Baron Von Hammer,<sup>1</sup> whose political sympathies appear to have been suspect by the English authorities at that time.

After the surrender of Alexandria, September 2nd, 1801, Sir Sidney Smith and Colonel Abercrombie were entrusted with the despatches for home, with which they reached London early in November.

In 1802 Sir Sidney Smith was elected to Parliament as the representative of Rochester. "My political creed is the English Constitution, my party the Nation. . . . I could not renounce an atom of my independence" was the essence of the appeal he made to his supporters.

The same year saw the recognition of his services by the City of London expressed by the presentation of a sword. The address on this occasion drew a parallel between the achievements of King Richard and Sir Sidney's exploits at Acre—"Sir Sidney received the sword, and pressed it with fervour to his lips."

The associations of Acre with Richard Cœur de Lion, and the exploits of the Crusaders, made a great appeal to the romantic side of Sir Sidney's nature, which comes out very strongly in his connection with the French *Ordre du Temple*, to which reference will be made at a later stage. These tendencies found some outlet at this period in the augmentations to the armorial insignia of his family,

<sup>1</sup>Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall (1774-1856), voluminous writer for fifty years on Oriental studies. His great work, *History of the Ottoman Empire*, in ten vols. 1827-34. "He attempted more than he could possibly achieve with thoroughness, and was in the habit of giving his own whimsical view of matters about which he knew next to nothing. . . . But in spite of his faults he did more for Oriental studies than most of his critics put together"—*Ency. Brit.* He married Miss Cranstoun, of Edinburgh. His intimacy with Sir Sidney Smith is referred to in *The Journal of a British Chaplain in Paris* (1801-2), edited by Broadley, MCMXIII., p. 138.



including the great distinction of a special license for "supporters," with which his distinguished services were further recognized, which were granted by the King, January, 1803, as follows:—

"On the chevron a wreath of laurel, accompanied by two crosses of Calvary; and, on a chief of augmentation, the interior of an ancient fortification, in perspective; in the angle a breach; and on the sides of the said breach the standard of the Ottoman empire, and the union flag of Great Britain, as then displayed; and, for crest, the imperial Ottoman chelengk or plume of triumph, upon a turban: . . . and the family crest, viz:—a leopard's head, collared and lined issuant out of an oriental crown . . . together with the motto 'CŒUR DE LION.'"

And the grant of supporters:—

"A tiger guardant, navally crowned; in the mouth a palm branch, being the symbol of victory, supporting the union flag of Great Britain, with the inscription 'JERUSALEM, 1799,' upon the cross of St. George; and a lamb, navally crowned; in the mouth an olive branch, being the symbol of peace, supporting the banner of Jerusalem."

A terrible example of "degenerate pictorial Heraldry" in the taste of those days. The direction of the concluding words of the license—"The said armorial ensigns being first *duly exemplified according to the laws of arms*"—was no small undertaking in this case.

On the resumption of hostilities in 1803, after the abortive truce of Amiens, Sir Sidney hoisted the broad pennant as Commodore of a squadron detailed to watch the French coast; but, owing to ill-health, he was obliged to retire, and was succeeded in command by Sir Home Popham.

In November, 1805, came promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and the following January saw Sir Sidney Smith in the Mediterranean assisting in the defence of Naples and Sicily, for which purpose he had been recommended by Lord Nelson. He took part in the defence of Gaeta, and the taking of Capri, and scattered through the interior proclamations in his own name as "Commander-in-chief on behalf of King Ferdinand"; but difficulties unfortunately arose in the co-operation with the military forces, particularly as regards Sir John Moore's operations, who, it was said, "was quite unable to understand the real merit hidden beneath so much extravagant vanity," and described him as "most impudent." He was rewarded by King Ferdinand IV. with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit.

In 1807 Sir Sidney joined Sir John Duckworth's force at Malta, which was despatched to act against the Turks, with whom he formerly had such pleasant relations. The Dardanelles were passed, and in his action in command of the rear division of the squadron, which destroyed the Turkish fleet anchored under the protection of their land defences, the Rear-Admiral gained the victory of the expedition, which his friends claimed would have had a very much more satisfactory ending if entrusted to his command, but which, as it turned out, chiefly resulted in gaining the enmity and reprisals of our former allies.

In 1807 Sir Sidney Smith was in command of the blockade off the Tagus, when the Portuguese Royal family took their departure for Brazil rather than accept the terms imposed by Napoleon, and the next year he followed the fugitives as Commander-in-Chief on the South American Coast. He was warmly welcomed by the Portuguese Royal family in their American domain, the distinction of quartering the Portuguese Royal bearings with his own, and creation as Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword, being conferred on him by the Prince Regent. Unfortunately, Sir Sidney was unwise enough to lend his countenance to an endeavour to recover from the adjacent Spanish territory a portion formerly belonging to the Portuguese, a procedure which might have involved Great Britain in war against the former Power. Great tension ensued between the Admiral and Lord Strangford, the British Minister, which led to the former's recall to England in the summer of 1809.

In 1810 Sir Sidney Smith was promoted Vice-Admiral, and in 1812 went out to the Mediterranean as second-in-command to Lord Exmouth; but in 1814 bad health intervened, and his active service closed when he finally struck his flag at Plymouth in July.

Being at Brussels on the eve of the Battle of Waterloo, Sir Sidney Smith rode out and joined the Duke of Wellington after the victory, and, in his own words, "thus, though I was not allowed to have any of the fun, I had the heart-felt gratification of being the first Englishman that was not in the battle who shook hands with him." He accompanied the army to Paris, and there, in the Palais Bourbon, on December 29th, 1815, he was invested by the Duke of Wellington with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Bath, which distinction had been conferred on him the previous January.

In 1821 Sir Sidney Smith became a full Admiral; in 1830 Lieutenant-General of Marines; and received his last distinction from his Sovereign two years before his death by his promotion to Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (G.C.B.).

From 1815 onwards Sir Sidney Smith lived principally in Paris. Barrow hints at one contributing cause for the choice of his residence when he speaks of Smith's "benevolence and charity unbounded—always poor and mostly in debt which pressed so hard upon him as to induce him finally to make Paris his residence." It is only fair to his memory to recollect the very heavy expenses, which Sir Sidney, like Lord Nelson and other Commanders of those days, had to meet in order to discharge their duties, and which, I am afraid, the Government very often largely evaded, or else deferred the repayment until matters had reached a very involved position for the unfortunate officers.

Before considering the methods in which the activities of the remaining years of this gallant sailor were occupied, I think it will be useful to endeavour to arrive at an estimate of his extraordinary personality, restless, adventurous, sanguine and romantic.

I have already quoted Lord Spencer's tribute, and we have noted how Lord Nelson, from being an outraged superior, was brought to appreciation, and even to recommend Smith for particular service in a quarter with which he himself was specially conversant. We find another friend, the gallant General Sir John Doyle, writing to Sir Sidney in 1801 and deploring that the Army in Egypt should be bereft of his "energy," it being "sadly deficient in energy and promptitude," "zeal and madness" being deemed synonymous terms by "some

of the *sober undertakers* of the Army." Mahan, in his modern criticism of the enterprises of those days, wrote:—

"In Smith's character there was a strong, fantastic and vainglorious strain; but, so far as appears, he showed at Acre discretion and sound judgment, as well as energy and courage. He had to be much on shore as well as afloat; but he seems to have shown [the engineer officers co-operating with him] the confidence and deference which their professional skill demanded, and he certainly was most generous in recognising their services and those of others. The good sense which defers to superior experience, the lofty spirit which bears the weight of responsibility and sustains the courage of waverers, ungrudging expenditure of means and effort, unshaken determination to endure to the end, and heroic inspiration at the critical moment of the last assault, all these fine qualities must in candour be allowed to Smith at the siege of Acre."

To conclude the estimate I will quote a contemporary, Sir H. E. Bunbury, Sir John Moore's chief of staff, who said of Smith that

"he was an enthusiast, always panting for distinction, restlessly active, but desultory in his views, extravagantly vain, daring, quick-sighted, and fertile in those resources which befit a partisan leader, but he possessed no great depth of judgment, nor any fixity of purpose save that of persuading mankind, as he was fully persuaded himself, that Sidney Smith was the most brilliant of chevaliers. He was kind tempered, generous, and as agreeable as a man can be supposed to be who is always talking of himself."

Bro. Thorp<sup>1</sup> has drawn attention to the desirability of collecting and placing on record "some details of the Masonic career of this Sailor Brother," and has himself made a most valuable contribution to our knowledge by putting on record the certificate of the Royal Arch Chapter attached to the Phoenix Lodge at Paris granted to Sir Sidney Smith in 1818. Barrow gives a letter sent to him by "La Loge chapitrale de l'Amitié de Paris" on his being raised to the rank of Grand Cross of the Bath by Queen Victoria at her coronation, congratulating him "that Her Majesty has acknowledged your eminent services too long forgotten," and styling him "Illustrious Brother" and "Le vénérable d'honneur."

In this connection the recent gift to our Lodge collections by Bro. A. F. Calvert of two letters addressed to Sir Sidney Smith by a French Mason may be noted. Both letters were written in 1816 and by the same Brother Vernhes<sup>2</sup>: one is addressed to Sir Sidney as 'President of the Knights Liberators of White Slaves in Africa,' and the other, in a Masonic capacity, as "t. ill. f. ." "député des GG. LL. ." of England, Scotland and Ireland, "auprès G. O. de France." The only information which the letters convey relative to our present inquiry is a testimony to the high regard in which our English Brother was held in French Masonic circles at that time. The rough notes endorsed on the back of each letter are undoubtedly in Sir Sidney Smith's handwriting.

<sup>1</sup> A. Q. C. xxvii., 68-70.

<sup>2</sup> Jean François Vernhes, W.M. of the Lodge *Perfect Humanity* at Montpellier, author of some masonic works.

The date of Sir Sidney's two years' sojourn in France, 1785-6, when he mixed in French society, coincides very much with those Masonic activities which found one of their outlets in the Paris Convent, and it is exceedingly likely that he would be attracted by what was going on, so that his initiation may have taken place as early as that period. A little later, service in Sweden, in 1790, associated him with a very leading Freemason of those days in the person of the Duke of Sudermania, afterwards Charles XIII., who wrote to him in terms of intimate friendship as one "to whom I am particularly attached," and ends a letter "When I have once given my friendship it is for life . . . being yours for ever. . . ." One can see that the Continental high grades would have much which would appeal to Sir Sidney, and on the certificate of the Phoenix Chapter, we find him associated with many leading members of those orders, so that as Bro. Thorp has quoted the correspondent of the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, as saying, at the time of his death, the loss, no doubt "cast a gloom over Masonry in Paris."

During the interval in the war which ensued on the Truce of Amiens, 1801-2, it appears that Sir Sidney Smith was in Paris with his friend, Mr. Hammer, from whom he had expectation of getting interesting information. Perhaps this was the source from which he gained his somewhat inaccurate knowledge about the Greek Church, oriental and primitive Christianity. I have already referred to his championship of this gentleman when he was expelled from Egypt in 1801; he wrote, at that time, that "this celebrated Oriental scholar was of infinite service to the whole army," as "not a man of those brought into Egypt by Sir Hely Hutchinson could speak one word of the language." He was "a friend of mine, to whom I had given some private commissions to execute, which are hereby disagreeably suspended." Access to the monuments and manuscripts of antiquity was the sole recompense which Von Hammer required for his services as dragoman. Von Hammer celebrated his friend's exploits in an heroic poem published at Vienna, and entitled *Die befragung von Akri*. At a later period he was the author of a work making charges of every enormity against the ancient Chivalry of the Temple, which probably had some bearing on the anxieties which we are told clouded his old friend's declining years.

In 1810 we find Sir Sidney Smith one of those assisting at the autopsy on that eccentric and mysterious character the Chevalier d'Eon, and as I have previously said, he took up his residence at Paris about the end of 1815, on his retirement from the active service of his country, and found occupation in the Society of Knights Liberators and the Order of the Temple, to which I will now draw attention.

Some stray papers, three sheets of foolscap to be precise, in Sir Sidney Smith's handwriting, rather carelessly written as if for a rough draft,<sup>1</sup> have as I already mentioned passed into the Quatuor Coronati Library. The water mark on the paper, which is English, is 1807, but from the contents I judge that these notes were made about 1813. The idea is the organisation of an international league to oppose the machinations of the Emperor Napoleon; this body was to have a definite constitution, a Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Council of 13, with Naval and Amphibious forces, to occupy "any Island or Peninsula near or in a State calling

<sup>1</sup> These sheets are not signed, but from the matter they would appear to be Sir Sidney's writing, and to make the assurance on which the papers came to the Q.C. Library a matter of certainty, I have compared the writing with specimens at the British Museum, which put the matter beyond any doubt.

for the protection of the armed force against the invading armies of France," the idea being, to my mind, very clearly modelled on the position of the Knights Hospitallers as a sovereign power in occupation of Malta as they were to the end of the 18th century. Alliances were to be entered into with the Prince Regent of England, Louis XVIII. of France, Alexander of Russia, Charles XIII. of Sweden, the Kings of Spain, and Sicily, the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Sultan, the Emperor of Morocco, and the Beys of adjoining territories. It was a scheme to appeal to a romantic imagination, and one can picture Sir Sidney feeling that as a leading member of such a body, whose head might rank, like the Grand Master of Malta, as a Sovereign Prince, he might reach a position high enough to satisfy even his ambitious soul. This confederation is said to have been instituted in 1800 "to counterbalance the preponderance of France and preserve the Liberties of Mankind from the Despotism of the Iron Crown and Sceptre," and its members were to be called "Chevaliers Libérateurs," the qualification being that they must be "Knights of any Order or Masonic Lodge. N.B.—Not being a Member of the Legion of Honour," which was taken of course as implying a supporter of Napoleon. Thirteen of these were to constitute the Senate representing "des Chevaliers et masons [*sic*] cosmopolites." This idea of making Freemasonry a qualification for membership of a body interfering in the most literal way in politics is, of course, quite foreign to and incompatible with English Masonry, and I think that we here also see the influence of some of the Continental high grade theories which sought to explain Freemasonry and Knighthood as being synonymous; probably the idea intended may have been to qualify only those Masons who had arrived at *Masonic Knighthood*. It was noted as being particularly necessary that pains should be taken to combat the rooted prejudice of the Prince Regent of Portugal to Freemasonry, and to explain to him the philanthropic and good tendency of a combination of "real Masons and the rejection of the French pretended ones," to whose intrigues, I believe, this ruler largely attributed the overthrow of his dynasty by Napoleon. Several English Knights are named as suitable members, naval officers who in the service of their country were certainly opposing Napoleonism, and who like Sir Sidney Smith had received their knighthood at foreign hands; Sir Home Popham, a Knight of Malta of Russian origin<sup>1</sup>; Admiral Sir Byam Martin, a Knight of the Swedish Order of the Sword, "though he has not chosen to take his title"; also, "Mr. Gally Knight,<sup>2</sup> having visited the Holy Sepulchre and received the accolade from the Superior of the Fathers of the Holy Land, was held to be a good Knight and eligible." There is, however, no similar note as to the names of any candidates, proposed or eligible, on a purely Masonic qualification of any degree, unless a case in point be General Sebastiani<sup>3</sup> who, however, as a member of the Legion of Honour and "servant of the Tyrant" was ineligible. The notes are written in English, with the exception of a few words of title in the French I have quoted. The aims of the association would, of course, clearly appeal to Sir Sidney's friends of the French Royalist camp. Roughly drawn are some embellishments in designs for banners, and a diagram to give a pseudo-geometrical form to the relations of the various

<sup>1</sup> Sir Home Riggs Popham, Rear-Admiral. K.C.B., 1762—1820. On the expulsion of the Knights of the Order from Malta, the G.M. resigned his Office, and the majority of the Knights elected the Czar of Russia G.M. Hence this decoration. Amongst others Capt. Ball, R.N., and Lady Hamilton received the decoration of the Order at the Russian Emperor's hands.

<sup>2</sup> Henry Gally Knight, 1786—1846, traveller and archaeologist.

<sup>3</sup> Was an Officer of the G.O. A.Q.C. xxvii., 99.

grades of which the Government was to be built up. A series of cyphers includes the device of a Greek cross,<sup>1</sup> apparently to designate the head of the Society. The banners are very characteristic of the Admiral's ideas, reminiscent of the style of the augmentations granted to him by his Sovereign, pictures in fact, very poor heraldically, and quite unsuitable as devices for practical purposes of easy identification. The banners for both Forces show the sea surmounted by a rainbow and a trident issuing from the deep, the Amphibious Force distinguished by a warrior-figure, propelling himself in a boat, weapon in hand, and just arriving at or departing from a shore surmounted by a castle flying a standard, signifying the adaptability of the force afloat or on shore; whilst the Naval force had in addition to the main features only two figures of forked lightning. I do not attempt to describe the bearings in heraldic language.

The abdication of the Emperor Napoleon soon put these plans for operations against him beneath the practical horizon, and so about 1814 we find this body altered to suit the circumstances of the times, and styled *The Knights Liberators of White Slaves and Anti-Piratical Society*: the latter part of the title varies, as sometimes *Black and White* slaves are both particularized, but Sir Sidney Smith was now definitely the President, and the Society was prepared to undertake one of the principal functions which had, in the past, been discharged by the Knights of Malta in attempting to cope with the Barbary pirates. The Knights of Malta had been dispossessed of the island by Napoleon in 1798, but until by the Treaty of Paris in 1814, it became a British possession, the restoration of the Order was a possibility, and almost achieved by the abortive negotiations of 1812, so much so that I find amongst Nelson's correspondence, that it was necessary to assure the Porte that in such event the Turks need not fear that the reinstatement of the Knights would be hurtful to their interests in the revival of the historic aims of the Order, as its energies would be directed in policing the Mediterranean against the Barbary pirates. Thus we see that what appears rather visionary nowadays was a real need at that time. It is, indeed, extraordinary that such a system should have been tolerated, as was in full force, of "Mediterranean Passes" granted by arrangement with the North African petty potentates to give protection to shipping from the piracy of their rovers, but the civilized nations of Europe were too fully engaged in their own wars to deal effectually with it. The Bey of Tunis with matter of fact effrontery explained to the British Consul that there really must be limits to the granting of such indulgences, or there would be none left to prey upon, and it had been left to the United States of America, then in the fresh vigour of their newly arrived at nationality, to set an example of acts where diplomacy was futile, by pluckily tackling the pirates in their stronghold, as they did in their successful naval enterprises of 1803-5.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This cross reminds one of the form proposed by Bro. W. Rodwell Wright for the G.C. of the Red Cross of Palestine. Details of a scheme for organizing that Order, as a comprehensive one to include all Orders of Christian (Masonic) Knighthood, were found amongst his papers, and it would seem that as in the case of the Knights Liberators, the idea occurred to him, just at the same time, when he entered upon his judicial appointment at Malta in 1814, to try and capture the prestige of the expiring Order of Malta, though his ideas had not the political aims which might have attached to the other. Like the similar subject of this paper the scheme did not mature; particulars are furnished in Broadley's *Freemasonry in Malta*. Space will not permit the consideration of some points involved which are of interest in the history of the development of the Masonic Orders of Knighthood.

<sup>2</sup> *The Barbary Corsairs* by Stanley Lane-Poole with additions by Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, U.S. Navy. Fisher Unwin, MDCCCXC.

Sir Sidney Smith entered with characteristic energy into this project of the Knights Liberators, and the fact that it might offer the chance of active service for himself must have greatly encouraged his labours. Through his exertions, meetings were held at Paris in September, at Turin in October, and at Vienna in December, 1814; the last coinciding in date with the Congress of the Allied Sovereigns in that capital. A "Memorial" on the necessity and the means to put a stop to the piracy of the Barbary States" was prepared for the Society which, signed by Sir Sidney Smith, detailed the extortions of the pirates, particularly of the Bey of Algiers, and that formerly they were kept under by the efforts of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The writer explained his knowledge of the subject, through his mission to the Porte, command in the Levant, etc., and stated his conviction of being able to put a stop to the evil, offering to undertake the enterprise if furnished with the means. In furtherance of this project a most voluminous correspondence was entered into with all likely to support anti-slavery propaganda. The task of approaching the powers at Constantinople to enlist the Sultan's support was a particularly delicate one, since the President had himself taken a leading part in burning the Turkish Fleet in the Bay of Navarino, but a letter was despatched in which an effort to appease was made "by the offer of a project which will prove of great utility," and an explanation that the burning of the fleet "was an unintentional accident owing to the folly and obstinacy" of the unfortunate Turkish Admiral!

Another quaint example of Sir Sidney Smith's tact in dealing with Mahomedan powers occurs in the same connection when he wrote to a Turkish Bey, offering him the opportunity

"of becoming a member of our illustrious Society of Knights Liberators of Slaves in Africa. This illustrious and highly noble association being composed of persons of the most exalted rank and highest endowments in the world at large, you will no doubt be as desirous to enrol yourself a member thereof, as its members are to see you belonging to their body."

In a Postscript follows:—

"We sent to you a curious invention of art, in token of our high respect and cordial friendship, which in its infinite and multiplied variations of form and colour, still retains the one true central point of motion invisible, immovable, unchangeable, your wisdom will appreciate this hidden truth."

I think there can be very little doubt that this mysterious gift was a kaleidoscope, then recently invented by Sir David Brewster.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>I find a Pamphlet at the British Museum, which formerly belonged to Sir Joseph Banks, referring to this project. *Translations of the Documents annexed to the Report of the President of the Re-union of the Knights Liberators of the White Slaves of Africa*, assembled at Vienna on the 29th December, 1814. Paris, Galignani's, 1816.

<sup>2</sup>That this mechanical device would appeal to the Turk of those days we may deduce from the curious contrivance of the diamond plume or chelengk given to Lord Nelson in which the middle of the Star at the base of the aigrette worked upon a centre put in motion by watchwork at the back. We do not hear whether Sir Sidney's decoration had a similar arrangement.

The banquet given by the Duke of Wellington to the Knights of the Bath at Paris, December 29th, 1815, when Sir Sidney Smith was invested as Knight Commander of the Bath, was, as Barrow reminds us, on the anniversary of the "reunion of illustrious Knights of various Orders" at Vienna, and the hero of the occasion was "the cosmopolite chieftain, President of the Knights Liberators of the White Slaves in Africa, decorated with the various Orders of the nations he has contributed his endeavours to release from the yoke of the former inhabitant of the palace wherein this extraordinary assembly was held; now a prisoner on the top of a rock in the Southern Atlantic, where he finished his splendid, but bad and unenviable career in obscurity"!

Lord Exmouth's bombardment of Algiers in August, 1816, finally broke the power of the Mediterranean pirates, and so there was little for this Society to achieve, although it was only with the final acquirement of the territory by France in 1830, that the last traces of this scourge were blotted out.

We have previously noted that Sir Sidney Smith had, what might be called, a very unpleasant association with the Order of the Temple early in his career, when he was imprisoned in its ancient precincts in Paris, where, as in the similar case in London, the name still persisted, although the site had passed into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, and more lately the buildings had fallen to the state of a prison of ill omen.

Sir Sidney, after taking up his residence in Paris, appears as a leading member of what purported to be a continuation of the Ancient Order of the Temple, transmitted in secret, then recently disclosed to public knowledge under the Grand Master Bernard Raymond Fabr  Palaprat, and which practically came to an end soon after the Admiral's death in 1840. For particulars of this *Ordre du Temple*, I must refer Brethren to Brother Chetwode Crawley's paper, and those others which deal with this subject in the pages of our *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*. I will now only draw attention to points which arise out of the special case under consideration. There is a strong probability that this French Order saw its beginning in the Lodge *Chevaliers de la Croix de Christ*, which "established in its bosom the Templar System, not as a Masonic Association, but as a separate organisation. The members of the Lodge and Chapter did not necessarily become Knight Templars, but every Knight Templar became on the spot a member of the Lodge and its Chapter," an arrangement which recalls the idea I have mentioned in the organization of the Knights Liberators, about the equal eligibility of members of Orders of Knighthood and Masonic Lodges. Another point is the confusion of the titles of the Orders of the Temple and Hospital—the Templars and Hospitallers,—the latter being properly entitled also to be called *Knights of St. John* of Jerusalem, Rhodes, and Malta, and yet the Order under consideration claiming to be Templars also called themselves *Knights of St. John*, meaning, however, the Evangelist, and not the Baptist Saint. The same confusion occurs in the description of the cross to which I shall have to refer, which Sir Sidney wore as a Templar and called a Cross of St. John of Jerusalem. The so-called "Charter of Larmenius," which Brother Crowe was so fortunate as to recover recently, was the chief support for the pretensions of this Order, and, amongst the curious discrepancies of this ingenious fabrication was the fact that whilst it violently attacked the Knights Hospitallers, yet it appears written in a cypher which is only completed by incorporating part of the eight pointed Cross





ADMIRAL SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

*Engraved by W. Greatbatch from a  
picture by Sir R<sup>t</sup> Ker Porter.*

ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

House of Lords,  
11 Feb. 708. (17 ap. 1826)

The Secretary of the Metropolitan Convent  
has the Honor of addressing to his *Most Illustrious*  
† *Brother His Royal Highness's Augustus*  
*Frederic Duke of Sussex, &c. R. G.*  
*and Knight Grand Cross of the most Antient*  
*and Noble Order of The Temple*, a Copy  
of the Order of Convocation for *Saturday* the  
*23rd* Day of the Moon *Tab A. O. 708.*  
*(29th day of April 1826)* and of  
informing him that the Chapter will assemble on that  
day, at the Clarendon Hotel, New Bond Street, at  
*6 o'clock.*

*See: Adm:*

*+ J. G. L. Fellowes*

*The favor of a very early answer*  
*addressed to W. Fellowes, House of Lords is*  
*particularly*



*Conventus. Metropolitani. Angliae.*

AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM.

IN NOMINE EMINENTISSIMÆ CELSITUDINIS, MAXIMI POTENTISSIMI ET EXCELLENTISSIMI  
PRINCIPIS, SERENISSIMI DOMINI,

SUPREMI MAGISTRI ORDINIS TEMPLI.

**CAROLUS**, Militiæ Templi in Lingua Anglicanâ LEGATUS Magistralis, in  
eâdem Militiâ COMES GENTILIS, LUDOVICIANÆ magno Prioratu donatus,  
CYPRI Ballivus, WESTMONASTERII Commendator, Magnâ Cruce perantiqui et  
nobilissimi Ordinis TEMPLI decoratus, CONVENTUS METROPOLITANI  
ANGLIÆ humilis PRIOR;

Nobilissimo et Fidelissimo D<sup>no</sup> EQUITI, dignissimo fratri

GULIELMO DORSET FELLOWES,

Conventus prædicti Secretario Administratori, et solennium rituum Magistro;  
Salutem, Salutem, Salutem.

SCIAS quod ad Templi D.N.J.C. Militiæ Sanctæ tutelam volumus ut convocentur  
Fratres Conventus nostri, et si qui alii jus suffragii in conventu habeant, die XXIII<sup>ta</sup>  
Lunæ Tab. A. O. DCCVIII. ad deliberandum de rebus iis quæ ad salutem Ordinis  
spectant.

Datum Westmonasterii, die VI Lunæ Tab. A. O. DCCVIII.



in Conventus Cancellariâ  
visum et obsignatum, die  
et anno supradictis.

CONVENTUS PRIOR, † F. † CAROLUS LUDOVIC

CANCELLARIUS + F. HENRIC LARISSÆUS +



of that Order. I cite only these instances because I do not want on this occasion to invite a general discussion on so large a subject, which would carry us beyond the bounds of this paper. For the same reason I must not enter upon the relations between the Templars and Hospitallers, which the anathema of the charter suggests — implying what I believe is an entirely unmerited accusation against the latter. This is a point<sup>1</sup> on which I venture to think Brother Chetwode Crawley was mistaken, as I believe there is undoubted historical evidence that ex-Templars did join the surviving Order, and of the succour afforded by it to those to whose property and obligations it in some measure succeeded, but these are not points affecting the issue under discussion here, nor the main conclusions which our late Brother so convincingly set forth.

I would also draw attention to the position to which this "Order of the Temple" had developed in 1817, when its full title appears to have been "The United Orders of the East and the Temple," and we are told "The Order of the Temple is cosmopolitan: it is divided into two great classes; to wit,

The Order of the Temple,  
The Order of the East (*d'Orient*).

The Eastern Order has given birth to the Order of the Temple, and it has become a branch thereof," which strikes one as a curious inversion. "It is to ancient Egypt that we must look for the origin of the Order of the East," etc. The whole is fully set forth in Bro. Chetwode Crawley's paper. Finally, I would remind Brethren of the indignation evinced by Dr. Morison, a Grand Officer of this Order, against the Scotch Order of the Temple, particularly in regard to the alleged irregular reception of the Chevalier Burnes<sup>2</sup> at Paris, which is not a little amusing in the light of the credentials on the strength of which Sir Sidney Smith says that he was received.

Barrow has preserved for us a letter which Sir Sidney Smith wrote some years after he joined the Order at Paris; it appears to have been addressed to Bishop Luscombe,<sup>3</sup> English Chaplain in Paris, and it seems that its object was to resolve a point of conscience. It is introduced in the "Life" with the information that as regards the Order of the Temple Sir Sidney had been "invested at the fountain head, in a curious and romantic manner," the Archbishop of Cyprus having admitted him into the *Order of the Temple* by bestowing upon him the *Cross of St. John of Jerusalem*, which had been worn by King Richard I. of England, in the days of the Crusaders! The letter is as follows:—

In the exercise of my duty, representing the King in his dignity, as his minister plenipotentiary at the Ottoman Porte, and being decorated by Sultan Selim with his imperial aigrette, and with a commission to command his forces by *sea and land*, on the coast of Syria and Egypt, consequently representing that sovereign in his authority, in the absence of the grand vizier, his highness being the one to exert it when present, and as the Capitan Pasha was expressly put personally under my orders,

<sup>1</sup> *A.Q.C.* xxvi., 46.

<sup>2</sup> *A.Q.C.* xxv., 72.

<sup>3</sup> Michael Henry Thoruill Luscombe, 1776—1847. Consecrated bishop, March 20, 1825.

I thought it my duty to land at Cyprus, for the purpose of restoring subordination, and the hierarchy of authority, on a sudden emergency, which arose from the bursting out of an insurrection of janissaries, Arnauts and Albanians, in the year 1799, after the raising of the siege of Acre. The insurgents having murdered their local immediate chief in the island, the Greek population was at their mercy, and under dismay and terror. I landed on the instant, and exercising the delegated authority of Sultan Selim, as if he had been there in person, and wearing his imperial aigrette or plume of triumph, I restored order by re-establishing the hierarchy of authority and causing the disbanded troops to go down to the beach, like sly slinking wolves, foiled in their blood-thirsty career, and then to embark, leaving the island tranquil and free from the previous apprehension of plunder and massacre.

On visiting the venerable Greek Archbishop afterwards at the capital [Nicosia], to prevent him from disgracing himself by a visit to me, which I understood was his intention, his grace met me outside the city gates. I of course dismounted to receive his welcome and animated harangue, at the termination of which he embraced me paternally, and at the same moment adroitly threw the Templar's Cross, which he wore as an episcopal decoration on his breast, around the neck of his English guest, saying, "This belonged to an Englishman formerly, and I now restore it! It belonged to Saint Richard, '*Agio Richardo*,' surnamed '*Cœur de Lion*,' who left it in this Church at his departure, and it has been preserved in our treasury ever since; eighteen archbishops, my predecessors, have signed to the receipt thereof, in succession. I now make it over to you in token of our gratitude for saving all our lives—the Archbishops, ecclesiastics, laymen, citizens, and peasantry!" With other complimentary expressions, I found myself thus in the consideration of the Greek population, invested with ecclesiastical authority, which also the Turkish authorities, and comparatively minor Mahomedan population, respected as such; and I was thus enabled to quell a Greek insurrection by my good offices between the conflicting parties, disarming the Greek insurgents, and sending them home with their grievances redressed.

You are aware that the Grand Master of the Knights Templars was at Cyprus when he received the mandate of the King of France, Philip the Fair; and the contemporary pope to go to Paris, and justify himself and the order against the foul charges of two apostate Knights, suborned by those who speculated on their spoils from confiscation. The grand master never returned, but was burnt near the *Pont Neuf*, with other Knights, then falsely accused and unjustly dealt by. You may not be aware that the surviving Knights, justly despising the impotent bull which pretended to abolish an order, not created by, and wholly independent of, the papal authority, the forced terms of which bull '*suspends in perpetuo*,' admitted the impossibility of abolition and extinction, and forthwith, that a new grand master was elected in secret, and has continued to maintain the order in due form and consistence ever since.

Thus it has not ceased to exist; and the Grand Master and his Council recognising me as a new Knight Templar elect, duly received me, and voting me to be qualified by the above antecedents, recorded me as Grand Prior of England, an authority which Richard I. exercised after he had become the purchaser of the land of the Order in Cyprus. I have ceded this dignity to a most illustrious and a more worthy personage (nevertheless I do not thereby cease to belong to the Order, having received a higher dignity therein)—and it is unquestionably a holy order, considering its origin and attributes among the primitive Christians; and considering that I did not understand the whole of the Greek Archbishop's speech, at the moment of the investiture, I may have been ordained without being quite aware of it; and if so, or under the doubt in my mind, which suddenly arises by learning that the Grand Prior of Portugal is a candidate for church preferment, which proves him to be an ecclesiastic; I hesitate to take the oath as tendered to me (to enable me to receive my half pay) in its precise form, requiring me to assert that I am not in holy orders; my appeal to your Lordship is to have my mind satisfied on the historically recorded quality of the Knights Templars in England, previous (probably) to my taking the said required oath."

I think we may call this a very characteristic effusion, and purely imaginary though the supposed investiture with the Order of the Temple was, yet it carried full conviction to the mind of his biographer, Barrow, who comments: "Sir Sidney having thus legitimately, it may be said, become a Templar, was ever afterwards a most zealous member of the 'Order of the Temple.'" What his Naval and Diplomatic chiefs thought of his visit can be gathered from what I have previously quoted, and no one, I suppose, would have been more surprised than the Archbishop of Cyprus, if he could have heard, what some years of brooding over his charming act of courtesy had magnified it into. Possibly Sir Sidney's knowledge of the procedure by which the Knighthood of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre was given by the Superior of the Franciscans at the Holy Sepulchre suggested a possibility of the Archbishop doing the like. I have already quoted the account telling us that Sir Sidney and his party were lodged by the Franciscans when they visited Jerusalem in June, 1800, and that the Superior gave each visitor "presents of crosses and beads" on their departure. Of course King Richard never was a member of the Order of the Temple, much less Prior of England. Neither was he a member of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem—the Knights Hospitallers. King Richard did propose to return home in the habit of a Templar, and left the Holy Land with an escort of Knights of the Order in one of their ships, but on landing near Trieste, he assumed the character of a merchant, with the unfortunate result so well known. On his voyage to the Holy Land, he took possession of the Island of Cyprus, and forthwith, shortly after his arrival at Acre, arranged to sell it to the Order of the Temple, but this arrangement was set aside, and it was ceded to Guy de Lusignan, who became Emperor of Cyprus as a recompense for his abdication of the throne of Jerusalem in favour of Henry, Count of Champagne. Probably the cross given to Sir Sidney, and worn as part of the insignia of so many archbishops, was of patriarchal form, which might suggest to him a Templar origin. When his will was made in 1833, he there asserted that it had originally been in



the treasury of the Order of the Temple from whence it came to King Richard. There is the interesting possibility that it may have originated in a gift of which the chroniclers tell us, of a portion of the Holy Cross given to the King by a Syrian Bishop of St. George.

The illustrious personage to whom Sir Sidney Smith had ceded the dignity of Grand Prior of England, he himself having become Lieutenant General of Asia, was the Duke of Sussex,<sup>1</sup> and I am able to illustrate this point with a summons<sup>2</sup> addressed to his Royal Highness by the Metropolitan Convent, bearing the names of Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, as Grand Prior of the Convent, William Dorset Fellowes, Secretary, and the Chancellor, whose name of Frater Henry Larissæus I am unable to fit to a surname. Full information about the English membership of this Order is afforded in Brother Yarker's paper on "The Charter of Larmenius,"<sup>3</sup> where it will be noted that Captain Septimus Arabin, R.N., the Admiral's step-son-in-law, is on the roll.

In February, 1850, Sir Sidney Smith wrote to the Duke of Sussex, with whom he was on terms of intimacy, as a Brother Knight Templar, referring to a "speech from the throne" dealing with the final settlement of Greece, and saying that this is a matter which "my brother Knights here, as well as myself, consider as concerning our Order essentially, and affording an opening for its resurrection and consolidation under the auspices of a liberal nation," the idea being that the Duke should be put in nomination for the Greek throne, and become a Sovereign Prince, as Grand Master of the Order of the Temple. The matter was propounded at great length and special stress laid on the approach of the tenets of the Order, to those of primitive Christianity, and so it was inferred to those of the Greek Church; also that Turkish susceptibilities, which are ruled by precedent more than any other influence, would recognise that a State founded on the Order was only a return to an ancient regime and not an innovation.

He explained that precedent satisfied, and a settled revenue guaranteed to it, he did not think the Ottoman power would be difficult to negotiate with, and instanced former cases, as when Egypt was absorbed "by a *nominal conquest*" the Turks were "very glad to perform a few acts of sovereignty, such as hanging the former government at the town gate," and "withdraw," their object being secured.

The writer signed himself by his Order name as *Gulielmus Barbaricus*.

Evidently the Duke of Sussex was not favourably impressed, and this scheme, on very similar lines to the first project for the Knights Liberators, came to nothing. On the death of the Grand Master, Palaprat, which occurred February 18th, 1838, Sir Sidney Smith was elected to succeed him; greatly it is said on account of his influence, as being at the head of forty *English* Knights of the Order, with whose assistance he had successfully resisted certain injurious measures proposed by the late head. Sir Sidney declined to accept the Grand

<sup>1</sup>The Duke of Sussex already held the Grand Mastership of the English Order of the Temple, and was Grand Prior of England for the Order of Malta by the Russian Emperor's appointment as G.M. of that Order.

<sup>2</sup>The summons consists of two sheets fastened together by a red and white ribbon and black seal at the left top corner. At the bottom of the small sheet, which is double, a note commences and continues over to the fly-leaf. It reads: "The favour of a very early answer! addressed to Mr. Fellowes, House of Lords, is|particularly| particularly requested; | The Knights provided with|the dining Uniform (the Button for which|is to be had of Mr. Silvester 27 Strand)! are invited to appear in it; they are!also desired to bring their decorations. | Dinner will be served at|half past six *precisely*, and the Chapter|will proceed to business at 9." |

<sup>3</sup>A.Q.C. xxv., 69.



Mastership, but "consented to preside over their councils as Regent according to the Statutes, until some person better qualified by his talents and lofty qualities to undertake so great a charge, should be put in nomination, an event that never occurred during his life." A story which is told of the King of Portugal wishing to become Grand Master, and to magnificently re-establish the Order, and that this occurred during the time of Sir Sidney's tenure of the Regency, and was opposed by him, because he considered it contrary to the democratic spirit of the Order, and objected to the use that might be made of the Order to support the temporal interests of the Portuguese Throne, appears to me very mythical, especially as the monarch in question had been dead at least four years at the time referred to.

There is no doubt that Sir Sidney was thoroughly devoted to what he considered the advancement of the Order; his ideas were wont to be exaggerated as regards himself, they were equally so on this subject, and as very much discounting these ambitious projects, we must remember that at its zenith the numbers of the French Knights never exceeded, and it is a question whether they ever reached, a membership of three hundred. The Order occupied all his thoughts, and Barrow quotes a characteristic story of a quarrel which arose between two gentlemen over a point of etiquette in taking snuff, which led to high words, when Sir Sidney intervened, and addressing the younger of them, whom he knew as a Knight of the Temple, said, "Young man, as your Regent, I command you, retire into that room," and then addressing the other, said, "I wish to speak a word with you," with the result that harmony was quickly restored.

In a letter to a friend, dated at Paris, October 28th, 1839, we have a confirmation of the full title of the Order which I have previously referred to; the Regent wrote:—

"I am most anxious to leave Paris before another insurrection; though as Regent of the 'Order of Orient' and of the 'Milice du Temple,' denominated the Order of the Temple, I must always have a *pied à terre* here, a *residence magistral*."

In the early part of 1840, it is said, Sir Sidney's faculties, both mental and bodily, were observed to be giving way. He was suffering from depression, and expressed the fear that by his acceptance of the position of Regent of the Order he had laid himself open to the calumnies which brought the members of the ancient Order to the stake. Very probably he was affected by the attacks, to which I previously referred, which his old friend, Von Hammer-Purgstall, launched about this time in his work on the subject.<sup>1</sup> Another anxiety was the fear that any aspersion of his loyalty to the English Crown might be associated with his new dignity, which was certainly the last idea anyone would have attributed to him. As Barrow says, "His whole mind seems to have been occupied with the Star of Jerusalem and *Cœur de Lion*. . . . The white cloak, marked on the left breast with a red cross, always hung in his bedroom. . . . The cross never left his person since he received it from the Archbishop of Cyprus. . . .

<sup>1</sup> With regard to these calumnies against the ancient Order of the Temple, I may remind the Brethren that the pages of *A.Q.C.* contain a convincing refutation in the judicial summary of the evidences contained in the papers to which our late Bro. E. J. Castle, K.C., devoted his legal talent. His first paper (xix., 209) deals fully with Von Hammer-Purgstall and his followers, whilst three instalments treat of the proceedings against the Order (xx., 47, 112, 269). A previous paper dealt with the Reception of a Templar (xv., 163).

he had constantly worn it within the waistcoat, next his heart. In fact, this cross and the Order had become his 'ruling passion, strong in death.' "

Early in May, 1840, the last illness began, and on the 26th instant, after a stroke of apoplexy, Sir Sidney passed away at the residence of Captain Arabin, to which he had been moved. His will, made in 1833, expressed his desire "to be buried without useless forms or expense, beyond what is due to the customs of the world, with regard to naval and military men, and members of Orders of Knighthood, and to those fraternities of which I am a zealous and attached member," and the so-called Cross of St. John of Jerusalem was bequeathed to the Order of the Temple, "to be kept in safe deposit in the treasury thereof, from whence it originally came into King Richard's hands, and to be worn by the Grand Master and his successors in perpetuity."

Sir Sidney Smith had married in 1810 the widow of Sir George Berriman Rumbold. She died in 1826, and he was laid to rest with her remains in the famous cemetery of Père la Chaise. At the funeral three orations were delivered, the last on behalf of the Order of the Temple, by whom the historic cross was duly claimed and received. This address was delivered by Jean Marie Raoul, who wrote in August, 1841, to Mr. Spencer Smith, in reply to a request for a copy of the oration, and took the opportunity to enlist his assistance to obtain a plaster bust of the late Regent, to be placed opposite that of Grand Master de Molay in the "Convent Magistral." The orator held the dignity of Lieutenant General of Africa in the Order, and appears to have succeeded to the headship as Grand Master. The organisation seems to have been still holding together in 1846, when Dr. Morison, "Commander of Alloa; Bailey of Arigon, and Grand Prior of Arabia; in the French O. of the T. ex Grand Chancellor of the Order," was carrying on his rather angry correspondence with the Scotch Order of the Temple, but the French body was on the decline, flickering out,—George IV., King of Hanover, is said to have been Grand Master, 1857, and—the record fades away.

One wishes that the cross worn by Sir Sidney could be found and delivered to the keeping of our English Knights of the United Religious and Military Orders of the Temple and Hospital, into whose hands the "Charter of Larmenius" has passed, since Bro. Crowe's fortunate recovery of it. It would indeed form a further interesting memorial of this curious attempt at a purely *French* revival of the ancient Order of the Temple, of which perhaps the most remarkable feature is, paradoxically enough, the enthusiastic support which it received from this gallant *English* sailor, our Brother Sir William Sidney Smith.

---

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Bro. Hills, on the proposition of Bro. E. H. DRING, seconded by Bro. CECIL POWELL.

---

Bro. W. B. HEXTALL said:—

What may be regarded as cogent testimony to the efficiency of Sir Sidney Smith as a Naval officer is found in utterances of Napoleon Bonaparte himself, against whom, and whose country, Sir Sidney's energies were so much directed. In 1799, writing to Marmont, then on his personal staff, Bonaparte thus alluded to him:—

He is a young fool who wants to make his fortune, and is continually thrusting himself forward; he should be dealt with as the captain of a fire-ship. He is, besides, capable of any folly, and to whom no able or reasonable project can be attributed.<sup>1</sup>

At a later period, in his 'last plfase' at St. Helena, Bonaparte is reported to have uttered this estimate of Smith:—

Sir Sidney is a brave officer; he showed great humanity and honour in all his proceedings towards the French who fell into his hands. He was confined in the Temple as a spy, and at one time it was intended to try and execute him. Shortly after I returned from Italy he wrote to me from his prison to request that I should intercede for him, but under the circumstances in which he was taken I could do nothing for him. He is active, intelligent, intriguing, and indefatigable.<sup>2</sup>

Sir Sidney Smith had a pretty wit of his own, which he exercised on occasion. Once, on being asked to use his interest to obtain a post of importance for a person absurdly incompetent for it, he wrote in reply:—

I am sorry I cannot oblige you; these appointments do not rest with me. The office of Prime Minister is filled to the public satisfaction, as well as the one you solicit; the see of Canterbury is also disposed of. I fear nothing in this country will suit your ideas of power. Let me recommend you, therefore, to go to Egypt, where I have enough influence to get you made a Bey.<sup>3</sup>

In *A Sketch of the Knights Templars and the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem*, by Richard Woof, F.S.A., London, 1865, 24-26, is printed an extract from what is stated to be "a letter . . . written by a chevalier most competent to supply information," the value of which, want of acquaintance with what are sometimes written of as "chivalric degrees" prevents me from gauging; but as Sir Sidney Smith's name occurs more than once, and the writer styles him the modern "Cœur de Lion" (from whom I had the distinguished honour to receive my nomination,

I venture to add the reference.

The author of *A Sketch* is barely mentioned by name in "The Charter of Larmenius," by Bro. John Yarker, *A.Q.C.* xxv., at page 77, and not at all by either Bro. Crowe in a paper on the same subject, *A.Q.C.* xxiv., 185, or by Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley in "The Templar Legends in Freemasonry," *A.Q.C.* xxvi., 45, 146, 221: he was Town Clerk of Worcester, and describes himself on the title-page as A Commander of the Order of Masonic Knights Templars; late Grand-Chamberlain in the Grand Conclave of England . . . of that Order [*etc.*].

<sup>1</sup> *The Georgian Era* (1833), vol. ii., 237.

<sup>2</sup> *Napoleon in exile, or a Voice from St. Helena*, by Barry E. O'Meara, 4th edit., London, 1822.

<sup>3</sup> *The Georgian Era*, *supra*.

Bro. Canon HORSLEY writes:—

It seems to me that some evidence of the connection of Sir Sidney Smith with Craft Masonry might be found in England if all the Minute Books of our oldest Lodges were searched. The great man was so small in some respects that he is hardly likely not to have visited circles in England where he would be received with great honour, not merely as a successful warrior, but as one very high in societies allied to Masonry.

Among the memories of my boyhood there is his name as associated with Dover, and here perhaps some information may be found.

In 1791 some land was granted by the Dover Harbour Board, whereof the statesman Pitt, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, was head, to Capt. John Smith, the father of Sir Sidney, an old army officer. This was at East Cliff, where he built a peculiar dwelling, partly hewn out of the chalk cliff, but mainly consisting of low buildings, the roofs being boats reversed. There was also a Tower surmounted by a turret, made in imitation of the prison called the Temple, in Paris, where Sir Sidney was confined for two years.

This dwelling was commonly called 'Smith's Folly.' On the site of this building, early in the nineteenth century, were built two houses, called 'Sidney Villas,' to perpetuate the memory of Sir Sidney, who probably spent many years of his life in his father's eccentric building. Capt. Smith arranged that he should be buried in a cave in the cliff which he had excavated on purpose, and he had a sarcophagus arranged in the centre: but when he died his sons refused to carry out his wishes, and had him buried in a churchyard, saying "though he was crazy, he shall at least have Christian burial."

When Capt. Smith died the Government did not claim the property, and Sir Sidney became its owner. The land was mortgaged, and at the death of Sir Sidney it was acquired by a local builder called Gates.

Though born at Westminster, he received what education was possible to one who entered the Navy at twelve at the hands of Dr. Vicesimus Knox, at Tonbridge School. Sir Sidney returned to England in 1801, no doubt to his father's house, and was elected M.P. for Rochester in the following year, and he remained in England until 1815, when he finally retired to Paris, where he died in 1840.

Therefore we should search for him in English Lodges between 1801 and 1815 only, and perhaps especially in 1801 or 1802, when, as a popular hero known to be a Mason, any extant Lodges would be anxious to entertain him as a visitor. At Dover, his father's home, and at Rochester, which he represented in Parliament, one might most reasonably expect to find such a record, if Lodges existed there, and if the Minute Books of that date survive.

Now as to Dover, I find that the Peace and Harmony Lodge was consecrated at Maidstone in 1791 and transferred to Dover in 1801. It was an Antient Lodge, numbered originally 266. It became No. 336 at the Union, and in 1832 it became No. 235. At the closing up in 1863 it became No. 199, and as such now flourishes. A list of its officers is before me, but the only point of interest there is that the Lodge had no deacons until 1803, no inner guard or tyler until 1829 (at any rate on the list of officers), no chaplain, steward,

or organist until 1876, no director of ceremonies until 1883, and no junior steward until 1887. By the kindness of its Secretary I shall shortly have an opportunity of going through all these books, and hope there may be some trace of him.

As to Rochester, I cannot find that a Lodge existed there when he was returned as its Parliamentary representative in 1802, although some may have dropped out. He might, however, have attended the Royal Kent Lodge of Antiquity at Chatham, which dates from 1723; or Adam's at Sheerness, which dates from 1778; or the Gillingham Lodge of Benevolence, warranted in 1787.

His addresses to the electors of Rochester are before me, and are dated May 12th and May 19th, 1802. In the latter he says:—

I must decline connecting myself with any party: my colours are those I have ever fought under—The Union Flag: and I conclude by requesting the Freemen of Rochester to recollect, whatever is the issue of the question, that it is *their independence* which is at stake, *not mine*—which is secured by a good conscience.

He almost certainly did not attend the Provincial Grand Festival held at West Malling, early in June of that year, under Dr. Perfect, the Prov.G.M., though this might have been expected, considering that he was at the time a candidate for a Kentish borough.

---

BRO. ALBERT F. CALVERT writes:—

In his most interesting and instructive paper on Sir Sidney Smith, Bro. Gordon Hills has embellished his subject with such a wealth of detail that one must invade the realms of minutiae in order to supplement his particulars. But I think it is worth noting, as being characteristic of the gallant old sailor Brother, that on 26th December, 1805, a month before departing for the Mediterranean to assist in the defence of Naples and Sicily, he notified his solicitor of his intention of making his Will in the following sentence:—

I shall endeavour to see you before I go and to give due form to my Testamentary arrangements in order that such trash may not again intrude itself upon me at the eve of a Battle when one has something else to think of.

The “benevolence and charity unbounded” which brought the Admiral to such straits that he had to live in Paris for the sake of economy, contrived to keep him poor, even in the French capital, and on the 8th January, 1816, ten days after he had been invested with the Knight-Commandership of the Bath by the Duke of Wellington at the Palais Bourbon, he wrote to Lord Liverpool, soliciting an augmentation of his pension, in the following terms:—

I am a penniless exile in a foreign country, and cannot even find a purchaser for the house I bought hoping to find a home in my own country at the close of 22 years of successful labour towards a result I never doubted any more than your Lordship—in the midst of opposition, persecution and conflict. . . . Pray my dear Lord let your good

and liberal mind enter into my feelings, sufferings, claims and position, and by a few of those strong words you would use if you were voting a monument for me as having perished, keep me and my family from penury, and in my place among my equals who daily advance before me in public and private life, although they did not in labour or in battle.

---

BRO. GORDON HILLS *writes* in reply:—

My thanks are due for the kindly appreciation with which my paper has been received, and to those Brethren whose comments and letters have thrown further light upon our subject.

I am indebted to Bro. Hextall for lending me his copy of Bro. Richard Woof's pamphlet to which he draws attention. One finds here the source from which, apparently, Bro. Yarker drew his lists of Members of the Knights of the French Order of the Temple. Woof was not himself a member of the French Order, and his point of view as regards that body is merely that of its chiefs; his account of the end of its organisation in England, written in 1865, is worth quoting in our present connection:

The Duke of Sussex (about 1824 or 1825) accepted the office of Grand Prior of England, and, in doing so, stipulated that no Englishman should be admitted into the Order without his special sanction. This condition the Grand Master subsequently sought to set aside, and, in consequence, a coolness, which soon amounted to a total breach of official intercourse, followed. At this time a convent existed in London, of which the Right Hon. Charles T. D'Eyncourt, M.P., was Prior; and a convent was also founded in Liverpool; but, as the latter was established without the Duke's sanction, he never acknowledged its members. No chapter has been held in this country since 1836, and the two convents have long been extinct.

Woof's "Sketch" does not furnish any fresh information of material importance as to the history of the Order of the Temple or supposed kindred bodies beyond what is contained in the papers published in our *Transactions*. It is perhaps rather unfortunate that several of these valuable contributions to our knowledge of the larger topic, to which I have specially referred in my paper, were printed without being read and discussed in open Lodge,—the reader of them will see that this course was probably unavoidable. The limits of our present enquiries forbid me, as I have said, from entering on a general discussion, or doing any more in this connection than to give the passing indication, which I have expressed, of the views my own studies have inclined me to favour on the whole matter.

Bros. Hextall and Calvert both bear witness to pleasant traits in Sir Sidney Smith's character, and, after Bro. Canon Horsley's account of the father's eccentricities, one cannot be surprised if the son was a little abnormal in temperament. I recently chanced upon a quotation from Kingsley eulogising our Brother in the following words:—

The love and admiration which that truly brave and loving man, Sir Sidney Smith, won from every one, rich and poor, with whom he came

in contact, seems to have arisen from the one fact that without, perhaps, having any such conscious intention, he treated rich and poor, his own servants, and the noblemen, his guests, alike, and alike courteously, considerately, cheerfully, affectionately, so leaving a blessing and reaping a blessing wherever he goes.

Bro. Thorp kindly drew my attention to a further note of his on Sir Wm. Sidney Smith in the *Transactions* of the Leicester Lodge of Research (1915-16, p. 172) in which he gives two further evidences of Sir Sidney's Masonic activities:—

In the Calendar for 1837 of the Grand Orient of France, the name of

Sidney Smith (lord) amiral anglais

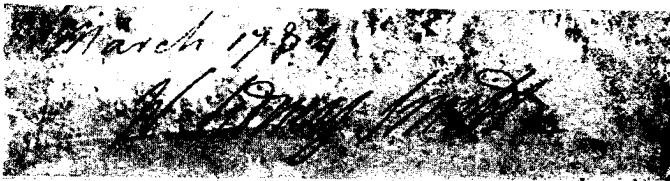
appears in the list of G.G. .Insp. .Gén. .33° (Sov. Gd. Insp. Gen. 33° of the A.A.S.R.) under the date of January 2nd, 1816.

From Bro. Gould's *Military Lodges* comes the information that Sir Sidney was Chancellor of the *Chapitre des Trinosophes* at Paris in 1818, the organisation founded by Bro. Ragon, of which Bro. Songhurst's interesting paper on that Brother gave us some account (*A.Q.C.* xviii., 100). Bro. Thorp's note also includes a reference to the Lodge Minutes of the *Grand Master's Lodge*, No 1 (London), when a visit of "Bro. Sir Sidney Smith, Baronet," appears at the date April 20th, 1829, and the visitor was proposed and seconded, and at the next regular Meeting "duly elected an Honorary Member by ballot." The name appears in the signature book as "Sir Sidney Smith," in the handwriting of his introducer, Bro. J. Innes Dickeson, and must be identified, as I am indebted to Bro. Dring for pointing out, as *Sir Christopher Sydney Smith* (born 1798, died 1839) of Eardiston House, Worcester, who was a *baronet*, which Sir William Sidney Smith never was.

Bro. Tuckett, whose kindness furnished a nice copy of the print from which the portrait illustrating the paper is reproduced, has also lent me an excellent specimen of Sir Sidney's autograph writing in 1784, including his very characteristic signature, which is here reproduced.

---

---



## NOTES AND QUERIES.



**N OLD STEINMETZ-SPRUCH. — A new Solution.** — When Bro. W. H. Rylands read his paper on "Some Masonic Symbols"<sup>1</sup> the late Bro. G. W. Speth contributed a note on an old German poem of considerable interest, and at the request of several correspondents he amplified this note by a short article entitled "Squaring the Circle Geometrically."<sup>2</sup>

The verse, which had been known to the late Rev. Bro. Woodford, was considered by him to be purely mystical, but Bro. Speth, with more acumen, soon arrived at the conclusion that it contained an instruction to proceed to the solution of a geometrical problem by a graphical method. I think we are all prepared to follow Bro. Speth so far, and it is only when we come to the nature of the particular problem to be solved that there is room for any difference of opinion.

In the course of his article Bro. Speth quoted the original German, gave an admirable word for word translation, and then proceeded to compile a free rendering into English metre. Such a rendering I venture to think could only have been arrived at after the formation of a particular theory, and not as a result of a direct study of the original wording.

Bro. S. T. Klein dealt with the same subject in his exhaustive paper on the "Great Symbol,"<sup>3</sup> and he arrived at a quite different result. Whilst I am in agreement with the theory of Bro. Klein, that the problem to be solved consisted in the construction of a right angle, as opposed to Bro. Speth's solution of a rough-and-ready method of squaring the circle (which could have been of little use to an operative mason) I think that if the directions be carefully studied they will be found to be quite clear and simple.

Bro. Speth's solution was only an approximation, and belied the opening lines of the poem, whilst Bro. Klein had similarly to fall short of accuracy when he described the circumference of a circle as being equal to three diameters. In my opinion, both of these worthy brethren, after the drawing of a preliminary circle, which is undoubtedly the first thing required, got wrong in their very next step. Neither an inscribed hexagon nor a diameter can be regarded as a line drawn *through* a circle. In both cases the lines lie *inside* the circle.

I shall now reproduce Bro. Speth's literal translation, and give in a parallel column the real meaning of the instructions. The words in italics in the first column are merely rhetorical padding, and may be disregarded:—

*What in stone-craft to see (be seen) is*  
*Which no error nor by-path is*  
*But line right (straight as a line) a line*  
 (ruler?)

Throughdrawn the circle over-all  
 Thus findest thou three in four stand

a line drawn through the circle at  
 its centre and produced  
 Thus find a line four units long con-  
 taining three intermediate divisions.

<sup>1</sup> A.Q.C. viii., 84.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid* viii., 217.

<sup>3</sup> A.Q.C. x., 98.



And thus through one in the centre go

Also again out of the centre in three

Through the four in the circle. quite free

*The stonework craft and all the things*

*To investigate makes the learning easy*

A point which in the circle goes

Which in the square and three angles stands

Hit ye the point then have ye done

*And come out of fear need and danger*

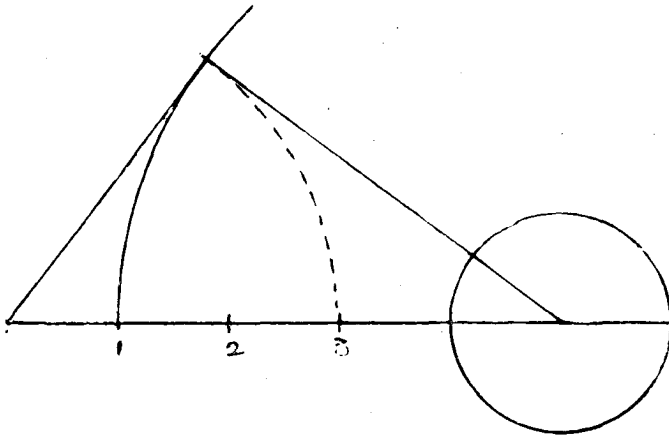
*Herewith ye have the whole science*

*Understand ye it not so is it in vain*

*All which ye learned have:*

*Of that bewail yourselves soon, there-  
with depart.*

Following these instructions the problem is easily solved:—



Draw a circle. Draw a diameter and produce it. On the part outside of the circle step off the radius into four units and number the intermediate divisions 1, 2, 3. From the centre of the circle draw an arc through one. From the end of the line draw another arc through three till it cut the first arc. Connect this point to the centres from which the arcs were struck. We have thus constructed a right angle or MASONIC SQUARE. Q.E.F.

R. H. BAXTER.

**Uniforms in Lodges.**—In Notes and Queries, *A.Q.C.* xxix., 388, Bro. Calvert says:—“With the single exception of the Stewards Lodge, no Masonic body has actually adopted the practice of wearing a distinctive uniform.” This statement is not strictly accurate, for in one of the Bristol Lodges, the Moira Lodge of Honour, now No. 326, the wearing of a distinctive uniform was compulsory on

and thus from the centre of the circle draw an arc through one

also draw not from the centre (but from the end of the line) through three

through the arc of four units, *i.e.* the first arc or free circle

a point (of intersection) in the free circle

also stands in a square (angle of  $90^\circ$ ) and triangle

Strike the point, *i.e.* connect it to the centres from which the arcs were struck, and you have finished.

all members for some years prior to 1845. The Minutes contain no reference to its adoption. We may therefore assume that it was worn either from the formation of the Lodge in 1809, or from 1813, when the Lodge adopted the distinctive apron now so widely known as "The Moira Apron." This apron, which was produced in Bristol from a painting by Hobday, had to be discarded when the new Book of Constitutions was issued in 1815; but the uniform was worn until 1845.

The Moira uniform, as it was called by the members of other Lodges, consisted of a blue coat, with brass buttons bearing the Moira badge; a silk waistcoat, white in summer and black in winter; knee breeches; black silk stockings, and shoes. The late R.W. Bro. W. A. F. Powell (D.Pr.G.M. of Bristol 1857 to 1888, and Provincial Grand Master 1888 to 1906) was one of the Wardens of the Lodge when it was resolved to discontinue wearing the uniform, and from him I obtained the above description.

The membership of the Moira Lodge had been considerably reduced during the second and third decades of the last century, but during 1843 and 1844 there was a large influx of joining members, and these did not take kindly to the regulation as to the distinctive dress. On March 19th, 1845, one of these joining members, Bro. Harril, in accordance with the notice which he had given at the previous meeting, moved:—

That the dress worn by some of the members as the distinguishing costume of the Lodge be discontinued, and that it is not desirable nor expedient that the members of the Moira Lodge should wear any particular uniform.

This resolution was carried, and the wearing of the Moira uniform was soon afterwards abandoned by the older members who had continued its use.

The desirability of re-adopting the uniform was discussed by the Committee of the Lodge, on the initiative of the W.M., in 1887. It was considered inadvisable to do so, as to be effective it should be compulsory, and it was feared this would prejudicially affect the attendance of members. The question was mooted again in 1899, when I was in the Chair of the Lodge, but the proposal received very little support.

Note should also be made of the uniforms worn by members of the University Lodges at Oxford and Cambridge; court dress with garter of dark or light blue.

I believe there was a suggestion in 1798 that the Board of Stewards should wear a plain blue coat with yellow buttons, white waistcoat, and breeches; but I do not know that a uniform was ever worn by the Stewards' (or Grand Stewards') Lodge. Will Bro. Calvert kindly add to his brief remark a description of the uniform, the approximate date of its adoption, and when it was abandoned?

Distinctive 'clothing'—such as that sanctioned for the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 259—should not be described as a Lodge uniform, but even this distinction has never been conferred on the Grand Stewards' Lodge. The clothing worn by the general body of its members is simply that of their rank as present or past Grand Stewards, although the officers and Past Masters of the Lodge have the privilege of removing the cord from the collars they wear as Past Grand Stewards. It must be remembered that the Stewards' Lodge was not formed until June 24th, 1735, while the right to wear aprons lined with red silk, and their proper jewels pendent from red ribbons, was granted to the Stewards on March 17th, 1731.

J. LITTLETON.

In the last issued number of *A.Q.C.* (xxix., 388-9) Bro. A. F. Calvert says it would be interesting to know whether any other Lodges have discussed the question of uniforms in Lodge.

In Bros. A. C. Powell and J. Littleton's *Freemasonry in Bristol*, pages 555-6, under the title of "Moira Lodge of Honour," it is shewn that the members of that Lodge wore a distinctive dress as well as a distinctive apron, both being fully described.

The Moira Apron is well known, by repute, to most Freemasons, but I have never come across another case which has been recorded of special uniform being worn in open Lodge. In the cases quoted by Bro. Calvert, the wearing of uniform was only proposed, and did not materialise. Evidently Cuppage had nothing to do with the "Moira" Lodge at Bristol, or the authors of *Freemasonry in Bristol* would have noted the fact in their excellent account of Masonic life in the Western city.

Although there is no evidence of it, it seems probable to me that the Apron may also have been used in Bristol in connection with the K.T. Degree. Bros. Powell and Littleton mention in the chapter on the "Camp of Baldwin," page 774, the gorgeous and unusual costumes worn therein; they also illustrate, facing page 819, the costume worn in the Camp of Baldwin; whilst on pages 831-2 they further describe the special clothing worn in the different Orders. The costume worn by "the Scotch Knights of Kilwinning" consisted of kilts and tartan, and, as the authors say, it must have required a considerable amount of courage to have walked through the streets in the middle of the last century in such a prominent costume.

HERBERT S. GOODYEAR.

**Your Taa.**—The following account of the Mock Procession of 1742 in the *London Evening Post* of 29th April of that year, is not mentioned by Bro. Chetwode Crawley in his paper on the subject which appeared in our *Transactions* in 1905<sup>1</sup>:—

Tuesday being the Annual Feast of the Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Mafons, they made a grand Proceffion from Brook-ftreet to Haberdashers-Hall, where an elegant Entertainment was provided for them; and the Evening was concluded with that Harmony and Decency peculiar to the Society.

Some time before the Society began their Cavalcade, a Mock one, of a very extraordinary Nature, appear'd: It confifted of *Link-men*, *Black-shoe Fellows*, *Chimney-fweepers*, &c. &c. &c. who in Burlefque Pomp, all ridiculoufly drefs'd, with the *Insignia* of *Mafonry*, ridicul'd the Proceffion of the Grand Mafter. They acted the Farce with great *Solemnity* and *Decorum*; the *Wardens*, *Stewards*, and other *Officers* with *Staffs*, being drawn in *Sand Carts* by *Affes*; their *Mufick* were *Cows Horns*, *Salt-Boxes*, *Keys* and *Gridirons*, and their *Kettle-Drummers*, mounted on *Affes*, beat, with great *Dignity*, on two *Butter-Firkins* with *Marrow-Bones*. Many *Hieroglyphical* *Depictments* were carry'd to explain certain *Myfterious Secrets* of the *Brotherhood*. There preceded the Grand Mafter a *Duft-Cart*, drawn by *Horfes* adorn'd with *Efcutcheons*, on which were delineated *Crofs Bones* and the *Letters M. B.* The Cart was hung round with the fame, and in it eight *Difmal*

<sup>1</sup> *Mock Masonry in the Eighteenth Century.* *A.Q.C.* xviii., pp. 129-146.

*Mourners*, weeping in Tragick Guife over *Deceas'd Mafonry*. — This had the Effect of our Modern Tragick Scenes, it set all the Spectators a *laughing*. — The *Mimick Grand Master*, accompany'd with a Human Figure with an *Affes's Head*, and the *Deputy Grand Master* pair'd to another Creature with a *Monkey's*, rode in an old, open *Landau*, drawn by fix lame and blind Horses of *different Colours and Sizes*. — In this manner they came from *Hyde-Park-Corner* to *Temple-Bar*; then return'd, and rang'd themselves in the broad part of the *Strand*, near *Katherine-street*, to wait for the *Serious Cavalcade*.

When the Proceffion of *Free-Mafons* came to that Place, their Mock Brethren faluted them with proper Myftical Signs, and Sound of their rough Instruments, and, Your TAA, Your TAA.—After which one Society proceeded to *Haberdashers-Hall* to Dinner; and the other to regale themselves at whatever *Gin-Shops and Night-Cellars* they pleas'd.

This *Mock Spectacle* drew together an innumerable Concourse of People, and is faid to have coft a *Hundred Pounds*.—This is reputed to be done by fome *eminent Wits*; but a ftaunch Brother Mafon fays,—*If they are Wits*,

Madnefs to Wit is furely near ally'd,  
And thin Partitions do the Bounds divide.

As is well known, the first of these Mock processions was organized in 1741 by Paul Whitehead and Esquire Carey. Bro. Crawley mentions that Whitehead "was reputed to be in hiding for the time being, to avoid prosecution at the bar of the House of Lords,"<sup>1</sup> and that therefore the actual direction of the procession must have been in the hands of Carey, a Grand Steward of the previous year. Carey is "stated to have held, at the time, the post of Surgeon to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and to have resided in Pall Mall."<sup>2</sup> It is further said, in reference to the Mock Procession of 1741, that "the Prince was so much offended at this piece of ridicule that he immediately removed Carey from the office he held under him,"<sup>3</sup> and Bro. Crawley points out that some confirmation of this last statement is to be found in a political cartoon entitled "What's all this! The Motley Team of State," published on 13th April, 1741. While this engraving is of some Masonic interest, the only point to which I need now call attention is that it includes the representation of "a hat labelled externally 'Your Taa, Pall Mall'—Carey's residence—and internally with 'Carey in the Minor.'"<sup>4</sup> Bro. Crawley thus connects the curious expression "Your Taa" with Carey, who so far as we know had nothing whatever to do with any of the Mock Processions other than the first one of 1741. How then could it be appropriately introduced in a description of the Mock Procession of 1742, as we find it in the *London Evening Post* quoted above? It is there given without any attempt at explanation, and as though it would be well understood by the readers of the paper, and if Carey himself is really indicated by the word it would almost seem that he had a hand also in the 1742 show. I find that *Taa* is an obsolete form of *Toe*. Is it possible that Carey was a Corn Doctor? Or can it be shewn that the word was applied at the

<sup>1</sup> *Mock Masonry in the Eighteenth Century*. A.Q.C. xviii., p. 130.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, p. 134.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, p. 134.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, p. 135.



And the Darkness comprehendeth not  
to the East, a Place full of Light  
where Reigneth Silence & Peace.

To all Men Enlightened, and spread on the  
Terrestrial Globe: Thos<sup>d</sup> Dunckerley CM  
sendeth Greeting)

Know Ye, That having Authority from the  
to W<sup>th</sup> John Kean Esq. O & M of the most Ancient  
and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masters, to  
Make, Pass, and Raise Masters, on Board any  
Ship or Vessels under the Sanction of Number 254

Do Declare, Certify, and Attest, That I did receive  
into Enter our well Beloved Brother William X  
an Apprentice, and also pass'd him to the Second  
Degree on the Twenty Ninth Day of March in the Year  
of Masonry 5762 in a Lodge dedicated to St John  
only Open, Glad and Adorn'd with the Honors of  
Masonry -

And he having Sustained with strength the  
Torments & Labours, the most painful Works  
& severest Trials I pass'd him to the Most  
Sublime Degree of a Master Mason, and have admitted  
and initiated him as such into the mysterious  
and most secret works of a Free & Accepted  
Master, that by his Skill and Knowledge in  
Masonry he may contribute to the well being  
and good account thereof

Given under my Hand on board  
his Majesties Ship Prince in  
the Downs this 7 April 5762  
Thos<sup>d</sup> Dunckerley CM

time to the Prince of Wales himself? Carlton House, in Pall Mall, had been transferred to him in 1732, so the address would appear to be as appropriate for him as for Carey, although a connexion with the political print might not be so easy to discover. I think, however, that an attempt by Carey to bring the Prince into public ridicule would be far more likely to land him in disgrace, than a silly parody of a Procession of Masons. True, the Prince had been admitted a member of our Society in 1737, but there is no evidence that he took any further interest in its proceedings.

W. J. SONGHURST.

**Thomas Dunckerley.**—That very interesting chapter of Masonic history which deals with the "Blue Water Lodges" is, unfortunately, a meagre document and scant of facts. Bro. Henry Sadler in his life of Thomas Dunckerley—the founder of two of the three Lodges which were constituted on board ships of war in the last half of the eighteenth century—reminds us that the innovation occurred in the dark period in the annals of Masonry. Practically nothing was known of them when he was writing on the subject in 1891, and he considered it improbable that further information regarding them would ever be forthcoming. For this reason alone a certain measure of interest must attach to the certificate which is here reproduced, for while it fails to throw any further light on the obscurity which surrounds these nautical fraternities, it serves to correct an erroneous conclusion arrived at by Bro. Sadler in connection with the *Vanguard* Lodge, which has obtained general credence ever since. The following is a fair copy of the certificate:—

And the Darknefs comprehendeth it not  
In the East, a Place full of Light  
Where Reigneth Silence & Peace.

To all men Enlightened and spread on the  
Terrstial Globe, Tho<sup>s</sup> Dunckerley E. M.  
Sendeth Greeting.

Know YE, that having Authority from the R. W. John Revis, Esq<sup>r</sup>., D.G.M. of the most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, to Make, Pass and Raise Masons, on Board any Ship or Vessell under the Sanction of Number 254.

I do Declare, Certifie, and Attest, that I did receive and enter our well beloved Brother William X an Apprentice, and also pass'd him to the Second Degree on the Twenty Ninth Day of March in the year of Masonry 5762 In a Lodge dedicated to St. John Duly assembled and Adorn'd with the Honors of Masonry.

And he having Sustained with Strength, Firmness & Courage, the most painfull Works and Severest Trials, I Rais'd him to the Most Sublime Degree of a Master Mason, and have admitted and initiated him as such into the mysterious and most Secret works of a Free & Accepted Mason, that by his Skill and knowledge in Masonry he may Contribute to the well being and good account thereof.

Given Under my Hand on Board his Majesties  
Ship Prince in the Downs this April, 5762.

THO<sup>s</sup> DUNCCKERLEY, E.M.

We know that Dunckerley must have obtained a Warrant from Grand Lodge for a Lodge to be held on board His Majesty's ship *Vanguard*, when he came to London in January, 1760, to attend the funeral of his mother. The Warrant was dated 16th January in that year, the receipt of £2.2s. for the same was noted in Grand Lodge accounts on the 14th May following, and on 5th June, 1761, the *Vanguard* Lodge was credited with a like contribution to the Fund of Charity. Before the *Vanguard* sailed for the West Indies in the ensuing October, Dunckerley had been transferred to H.M.S. *Prince*, which was then employed in the Home service. For the *Prince*, "a ship of the second rate," as Dunckerley described it, a Warrant was granted, dated 22nd May, 1762, and the Lodge was credited with the usual fee for the Constitution on the following 27th of July. The last payment which Grand Lodge acknowledged from the Lodge on board this ship appeared in the accounts of 23rd of April, 1764. Dunckerley retired from the Navy in the following June, and since he removed the Warrant to H.M.S. *Guadaloupe*, it is evident that he was the person to whom it was originally granted.

In the Bye-Laws of the London Lodge No. 108, we read that the Warrant was removed from the *Vanguard* to the Queen of Bohemia's Head in Wych Street, Strand, in 1768, and in the Bye-Laws of the Somerset House Lodge, dated 1783, we learn that the Warrant which was granted to H.M.S. *Prince*, and transferred subsequently to H.M.S. *Guadaloupe*, had been brought to Somerset House in the Strand in 1766. It is not open to doubt that Dunckerley was responsible for the re-organisation of both these "Blue Water Lodges" in London, and he must have had in his possession the Warrants necessary for the purpose. Bro. Sadler concludes that Dunckerley relinquished the Warrant for the *Vanguard* Lodge when he was transferred from that vessel to the *Prince*, and he considers that the not improbable reason for his having done so was "that there was a sufficient number of Masons on board the *Vanguard* to hold a Lodge when the ship left for the West Indies in 1761."

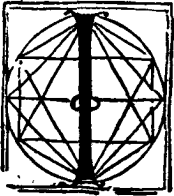
Accepting Bro. Sadler's conclusion as correct, many Masonic students must have wondered that no further record of the Lodge on the *Vanguard* has been traced from the time the vessel left for the West Indies until the Warrant re-appeared at the formation of the London Lodge, seven years later. It would also have been interesting to learn how Dunckerley contrived to re-possess himself of the document after that long interval. These problems are now solved by the fact that Bro. Sadler's assumption was incorrect, and it is evident, in the light of the certificate reproduced here, that Dunckerley took the Warrant for the *Vanguard* with him when he was transferred to the *Prince*, and that prior to the grant of the Constitution for a Lodge on the latter vessel on the 22nd May, 1762, he acted under the authority vested in him by the Warrant for Lodge No. 254, which we know was the number of the *Vanguard* Lodge up to 1770.

A. F. CALVERT.



## OBITUARY.

---



It is with much regret that we have to record the death of the following Brethren:—

**Arthur Montgomery Adams**, of Marlborough, Wilts., in 1917; P.Pr.G.D., and P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). He was elected a member of our Correspondence Circle in June, 1911.

**Charles Frederick Appleton**, of Portugal House, Portugal Street, London, W.C., on 9th April, 1917. He was a member of the Edward Terry Lodge, No. 2722, and since October, 1903, of our Correspondence Circle.

**Leonard Arthur Baxter**, of Northern Nigeria, was Killed in Action in 1917. Bro. Baxter was a member of the Beacontree Lodge, No. 1228, and joined our Correspondence Circle in January, 1913.

**James Clegg**, of Drake Street, Rochdale, Lancashire, on the 9th February, 1917. As a Past Master of Lodge Harmony, No. 298, he was appointed Pr.A.G.Sec. in the Craft, and in the Royal Arch he held the rank of P.Z. of Unity Chapter, No. 298. He became a member of our Correspondence Circle in March, 1910.

**James Clements**, of 92, Grafton Street, Dublin, in 1917. Bro. Clements held the office of Grand Janitor, and was Representative of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania. In the Royal Arch Chapter 93 he was P.K. He became a member of our Correspondence Circle in May, 1903.

**Albert Edward Dixon**, of Rarawai, Ba, Fiji, in 1917. A member of the Lautoka Lodge, No. 3354, and of our Correspondence Circle since October, 1915.

**F. H. Emary**, of Eastbourne, on the 13th February, 1917. Bro. Emary was a member of the Andarida Lodge, No. 2434, and in January, 1906, was elected a member of our Correspondence Circle.

**Dr. John Foulds**, whose death took place at Westcliff-on-Sea, on March 31st, 1917. A member of the Mother Kilwinning Lodge, Edinburgh; Bro. Foulds was also associated with Chapter No. 67 (S.C.), and was Representative from the Grand Chapter of New Brunswick. His election to membership of our Correspondence Circle took place in May, 1912.

**William Fowler**, of London, on 18th February, 1917. He was a member of the Temple Bar Lodge, No. 1728, and in March, 1902, he was admitted to membership of our Correspondence Circle.

**George Glen**, of Yoker-by-Glasgow, in December, 1916. He was a Past Master in the Shakespear Lodge, No. 426, and P.Z. of Chapter 114 (S.C.). He joined our Correspondence Circle in January, 1902.

**Stephen Albert Graddage**, of 3, East Drive, Queen's Park, Brighton, on the 23rd January, 1917. He was a Past Master of Plucknett Lodge, No. 1708, and a member of the Gladsmuir Chapter, No. 1385. His membership of our Correspondence Circle commenced in May, 1896.

**Walter Hancock**, M.I.E.E., of Chadwell Street, London, in October, 1916. Bro. Hancock had passed the Chair of the Anglo-American Lodge, No. 2191, and held London Rank, having also attained the rank of P.Z. of the Regularity Chapter, No. 91. His membership of our Correspondence Circle dated from May, 1898.

Captain **William Jackson-Jones**, of Colombo, where his death occurred through an accident on 10th November, 1915. He was the Master-Elect of the Duke of Connaught Lodge, No. 2940, and a member of the Duke of Connaught Chapter, and had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since March, 1894.

**Albert Henry Jessel**, M.A., K.C., on the 2nd January, 1917, at 6, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, W. A nephew of a former Master of the Rolls, Sir George Jessel, he was born in October, 1864, educated at Clifton and Balliol College, called to the Bar in January, 1889, at the Inner Temple, and was a member, and afterwards a Bencher, of Lincoln's Inn. He took silk in 1906, and had a large practice at the Chancery Bar. He was initiated in the Apollo University Lodge, No. 357, Oxford, in 1885, and in 1890 joined the Westminster and Keystone Lodge, No. 10. Shortly after its foundation, in 1892, he became a joining member of the Chancery Bar Lodge, No. 2456, and in 1915 he was invested as Deputy Grand Registrar in Grand Lodge. He was elected to membership of our Correspondence Circle in March, 1911. His funeral took place at the Willesden Jewish Cemetery on Friday, 5th January, 1917.

**Arthur Knight**, of Singapore, in November, 1916. Bro. Knight had been appointed to the rank of Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies in the Craft and District Grand J., E. Archipelago, in the R.A. His election to our Correspondence Circle took place in May, 1896.

**G. H. Luetchford**, of Harold Wood, Essex, in January, 1917. He was P.M. and Sec. of the Crusaders' Lodge, No. 1677, and was admitted a member of our Correspondence Circle in January, 1903.

**Samuel Robert Macartney**, of Meadowlands, Gravesend, on the 16th November, 1916, after a long period of failing health. The funeral took place at Golder's Green on the 20th November. Bro. Macartney was initiated on the 16th April, 1894, in the Lodge of Freedom, No. 77, and nine years after was appointed to the Office of Provincial Grand Secretary for Kent. He joined the Erasmus Wilson Lodge, No. 1464, in 1896, of which he was installed Master in 1899, and at the expiration of his year of office became the Secretary, which position he retained until his death. He was a founder and first Master of the Macartney Lodge, No. 3283—named after him—which was consecrated in 1908, three years after his appointment as Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies in the United Grand Lodge. Bro. Macartney was a most prominent figure in the numerous Lodges and Chapters of which he was a member, and a strong supporter of the Charities. Since 1902 he had edited the annual publication of the *Freemasons' Manual for Kent*. In June, 1902, Bro. Macartney was admitted as a member of our Correspondence Circle.

Dr. **William G. H. Blake Marsh**, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., at his residence in West Kensington early in February, 1917. He was for over thirteen years the senior sea-going Medical Officer to the P. & O. Company, and had travelled in his professional capacity on all their new boats, prior to his retirement in 1889. Ill-health prevented his accepting the office of Master of the Avenue Lodge, No. 3231, of which he was a member. He was elected to our Correspondence Circle in November, 1911.

**John Gordon Morgan**, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, in January, 1917. A member of Lodge No. 3, and Chapter No. 52. Bro. Morgan was admitted to membership of our Correspondence Circle in October, 1912.

**Patrick Kingston White**, of Dublin, on the 14th February, 1917. A very short time before his death, Bro. White had been invested as Junior Warden of Lodge XXV. He was also a member of Chapter XXV., and joined our Correspondence Circle in May, 1911.

**James Young**, of Belfast, on 18th February, 1917. Past Provincial Grand Warden, Antrim, and a member of our Correspondence Circle since January, 1904.



# Quatuor Coronati Lodge,

NO. 2076, LONDON



**SECRETARY:**

W. JOHN SONGHURST, F.C.I.S., F.G.D.

**OFFICE, LIBRARY AND READING ROOM:**

27, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.2



# Quatuor Coronati Lodge,

NO. 2076, LONDON



## **SECRETARY:**

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

## **OFFICE, LIBRARY AND READING ROOM:**

27, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.2



# →\* 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.G.D.

## VOLUME XXX. PART 2.

	PAGE		PAGE
Proceedings, 4th May ... ..	129	Proceedings, 25th June ... ..	174
Exhibits ... ..	129, 175	Charles, Second Duke of Richmond (Grand Master 1724-25), and some of his Masonic Associates ... ..	176
Savalette de Langes, Les Philalètes, and the Convent of Wilhelmsbad, 1782 ... ..	131	Reviews ... ..	212
Grand Lodge Bi-Centenary Cele- bration ... ..	173	Obituary ... ..	219

W. J. PARRETT, LTD., PRINTERS, MARGATE.  
1917.



# 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 Antigraha*, 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 at No. 27, 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.



FRIDAY, 4th MAY, 1917.



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. Dr. Wm. Wynn Westcott, P.M., as W.M.; J. P. Simpson, P.M., as S.W.; Gordon P. G. Hills, J.W.; W. B. Hextall, P.M.; and W. J. Songhurst, Secretary.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. G. J. Gissing, H. J. Atkinson, G. Smets Mondez, W. B. Bassett Smith, Walter Dewes, W. Maurice, H. S. Beaman; as I.G., Thos. Jones, L. G. Wearing, H. Johnson, F. J. Asbury, W. Wyld, C. Sutherland, A. C. McCallum, P.Dep.G.M., W. Australia, J. Walter Hobbs, A Cadbury Jones, Dr. H. G. Kosedale, P.G.Chap., J. E. Boggild, J. H. Seakins, Geo. C. Williams, M. Rosenbaum, O. H. Bate, L. Spencer Compton, E. Payne, A. C. Beal, C. Gough, R. Hornby, L. Danielsson, W. Hammond, R. Davies, P.G.D., and J. W. Tauranac.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. F. Lange, of the Enoch Lodge No. 11; Arthur Heiron, P.M. Old Dundee Lodge No. 18; and Edward Stapleton, of the Southern Cross Lodge No. 398.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were reported from Bros. E. Conder, L.R.; Sydney T. Klein, L.R.; Wm. Watson; Thos. J. Westropp; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C.; W. H. Rylands P.A.G.D.C.; Dr. H. F. Berry, *I.S.O.*; Sir Albert Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta; F. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C.; E. Macbean, P.M.; Herbert Bradley, P.Dis.G.M., Madras; Cecil Powell; J. E. S. Tuckett; John T. Thorp, P.A.G.D.C.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk; R. H. Baxter; E. H. Dring, J.G.D.; and Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C.

One Lodge and nineteen Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

A vote of congratulation was passed to the following members of the Lodge and Correspondence Circle who had received honours at the recent Festival of Grand Lodge:—Bros. C. H. Thorpe, Senior Grand Deacon; E. H. Dring and H. Gordon Small, Junior Grand Deacons; Lieut. E. B. Newton and J. D. Butler, Assistant Grand Superintendents of Works; F. C. C. M. Fighiera and G. S. Collins, Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies; Commander E. Wildy, *R.N.V.R.*, Deputy Grand Sword Bearer; and C. D. Eaton, Grand Standard Bearer.

The SECRETARY drew the attention of the Brethren to the following Exhibits, and hearty thanks to the Exhibitors were tendered:—

#### EXHIBITS.

By Bro. THOS. FRANCIS, Ryde, I.W.

Ten JEWELS from his collection, as follows:—

41. Stamped silver JEWEL, oval, with representative of three Grand Masters inspecting the plans of a building. Reverse, Masonic tools, and blank spaces for the engraving of an inscription and arms of the owner.
42. Silver-gilt JEWEL of similar design but larger, let into the lid of a papier-maché snuff box. It bears the date mark of 1795, and seems to have been made by Peter and Anne Bateman, of Bunhill Row, London. A jewel of the same pattern, but in brass, is illustrated in Norman's History of *The Royal Union Lodge No. 246, Cheltenham*, 1888, Appendix, p. vii. The one now exhibited is, however, surrounded by a laurel (?) wreath.

43. Silver-gilt 'Mark' JEWEL, pierced, lozenge shape, with letters H.T.W.S.K.O.I. surrounding crossed pens. Date-mark of 1822.
44. Silver-gilt 'Ark Mariners' JEWEL, oval locket form. Same date and maker (C.F.) as No. 43.
45. Silver JEWEL, Level, Square and Plumb-rule, irradiated. A specimen is illustrated in the History of *The Royal Union Lodge* (p. ix.) mentioned above, where it is stated that such jewels were formerly worn by Provincial Grand Stewards. This one was made by Thomas Harper, and has the date-mark of 1817.
46. Grand Steward's JEWEL, set with paste and garnets. An inscription at the back shews that it was formerly owned by W<sup>m</sup> Fry, Grand Steward in 1780.
47. Similar JEWEL, but smaller.
48. JEWEL of Special Steward at the inauguration of the new buildings at Freemasons' Hall, London, 14th April, 1869. It was issued to "Bro. W. H. Allender, No. 29."
49. Silver K.T. STAR, set in paste. At the back "L. Lemansky to J. Purdy as a mark of respect."
50. Silver Cross, 'Baldwin,' K.T., date-mark of 1825.

By Bro. CECIL POWELL, Weston-super-Mare.

JEWEL similar in general design to No. 42 above, but differing in detail.

By the SECRETARY.

Pierced Silver JEWEL, oval. Inscriptions identify it as having belonged to "James Brook, Lynn, 25th April, A.D. 1796, and Masonry 5796," as a member of "Lodge of Strict Benevolence No. 552." See *A.Q.C.* xxv., 7 (1912), where a jewel issued to another member of the same Lodge is described and illustrated. Particulars with illustrations of a third appear in the *Lodge of Research Transactions*, 1908-9, p. 25, and on all three jewels the No. of the Lodge is given as 552 instead of 553.

By Bro. HENRY HARRIS.

Bronze MEDAL of Lodge Bonaparte founded in 5852. (*H.Z.C.*, 725.)

Bronze MEDAL, *Admirateurs de l'Univers*, 1843. (*H.Z.C.*, 711.)

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

"Rules, Orders, and Regulations, to be observed By a Brotherly Society of Free & Accepted Arch Masons, Known by the name of the United Independent Chapter of Prudence. To be held at Br. Wm. Sanderson's, the Wheat-sheaf, Rathbone-place, in the Parish of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex. To commence from the 15th day of March, 1802. London: Printed by Br. Tuppen, King-Street, Golden-Square, M.DCCC,11."

A manuscript note on the back of title-page states:—"John Tuppen, one of the Instituters Consequently a Member from the 15 day of March, 1802."

This is the first Edition of the Rules of the Society. Copies of the second and third editions were presented to the Lodge by Bro. C. Lewis Edwards in March, 1916. See *A.Q.C.* xxix., 225.

---

The SECRETARY read the following paper by Bro. J. E. S. Tuckett:—



## SAVALETTE DE LANGES, LES PHILALETES, AND THE CONVENT OF WILHELMSBAD, 1782.

BY BRO. J. E. S. TUCKETT, T.D., M.A. (Cantab.), F.C.S.,  
P.Prov.G.Reg. Wilts.



**M**ONGST the host of Rites and Systems which confront the student of Continental Freemasonry during the second half of the eighteenth century, many of them in a state of mutual rivalry and ill feeling, there are two which attract notice because of a similarity of name and an almost complete identity of purpose—*Les Philadelphes ou Rit Primitif de Narbonne* and *Les Philalètes ou Chercheurs de la Vérité*. The information concerning these two bodies to be obtained from the Masonic Histories and books of reference is so scanty as, perhaps, to suggest the opinion that they were of very little importance while they continued to exist, and of none at all at the present time, but with such an opinion I entirely disagree. And as on a former occasion<sup>1</sup> I tried to add to the available stock of knowledge about *Les Philadelphes*, so I now propose to make an attempt to perform the same service on behalf of *Les Philalètes*. As before, I shall make great use of M. Fabre's most interesting volume *Eques a Capite Galeato*, but whereas in my former paper I suppressed the true name of *Eques etc.* (for a reason which I gave in my reply to the Discussion), I have since been assured that I need have no scruple in this matter, and I will accordingly commence by introducing this prominent and worthy Brother by his proper style and title.

François, Marquis de Chefdebien d'Amand (not *St-Amand*, as Bro. Woodford has it), born in 1753, was the eldest of six brothers the sons of François Anne Vicomte de Chefdebien d'Amand, the head of an ancient noble Breton family which migrated into France in the train of Queen Anne, consort of Charles VIII. The Marquis passed his youth in Malta, where (no doubt in that Lodge which later took the title *Lodge of Secrecy and Harmony*<sup>2</sup>) he was initiated into Freemasonry while still so young that a special Dispensation was necessary, which concession was fully justified, for he became a zealous and distinguished Brother, and, in fact, devoted a great part of his life to the service of the Craft and its developments. Little is known of his career apart from Masonry, but we do know that he adopted the profession of arms and rose to be Colonel of Chasseurs in the service of Malta, and was created Chevalier de Malte. He was for some years (about 1780) stationed in Strasburg on military duty, and later in life he resided at his native town, Narbonne, which he served as a Municipal Councillor. In person he was short, thickset and heavy: of robust health, his activity, both mental and bodily, was

<sup>1</sup> See A.Q.C., vol. xxvii., pp. 109, 110, and 123-131.

<sup>2</sup> 'St. John's Lodge of Secrecy and Harmony' at Malta was constituted by Warrant of the Duke of Cumberland, G.M., 30th March, 1789, with Number 539 (later 448), but it was not carried forward at the Union in 1813. Bro. Lane states that it was at work for 'practically a year before the date of its constitution.' Bro. Broadley, in his *History of Freemasonry in Malta*, says that this Lodge was 'almost exclusively confined to Knights of the Order' (of Malta). But it is certain that Freemasonry existed in the Island long before 1789, for 'in 1740 the G.M. of the Order of Malta caused the Bull of Clement XII. to be published in that island and forbade the meetings of the Freemasons. On this occasion several Knights and many citizens left the Island; and in 1741 the Inquisition pursued the Freemasons at Malta. The Grand Master proscribed their assemblies under severe penalties, and six Knights were banished from the island, in perpetuity, for having assisted at a meeting' (Gourdin, quoted by Richard Woof in his *Sketch of Knights Templars*. London. 1865. p. 70).

prodigious: a retentive memory and a lively imagination, considerable wit and a cultivated taste, generous, loyal, and a good friend; he knew how to govern himself and how to govern others and enlist their sympathies and assistance. A good husband and a good father; also a good son and devoted to his numerous brothers. Added to this he was apparently a sincerely religious man. (Of course, M. Fabre is convinced that he was an Atheist posing at times as a Believer, and he makes much of a sentence which occurs in one of a series of letters, written by Chefdebien d'Amand to the Chev. d'Harmensen<sup>1</sup> in the year 1806, which *seems* to imply that Atheists were at any rate tolerated in some of the High Degree Rites and Systems). The picture is a pleasing one, and not the less so because the main source of our information is a book written against him and not for him. In 1779 he wrote a History of Freemasonry which is said to have been printed at Nîmes and to have circulated in France and Germany, but there is no mention of its publication in Wolfstiegl. He seems to have been a voluminous correspondent, and to have been in touch with most of the leading Masons on the Continent in his time, and it naturally follows that his Masonic literary remains are of unusual value and interest to students. Those members of our Lodge who read my paper on Napoleon will remember that he (with his father and his five brothers) founded the *Philadelphes* or *Rit Primitif de Narbonne*, in which Rite he succeeded his father as *Absolute Censor* and *Conservator of the Regime*, i.e., the Ruling Head or Chief of the Philadelphie System. As a member of the Strict Observance he was known as *Eques a Capite Galeato* (= Knight with the Helmeted Head), and in this Order he was 'Conseiller d'honneur du Directoire Ecossais de Septimanie et son Député au 'Convent des Gaules à Lyon, 1778,'<sup>2</sup> also 'Représentant de la III<sup>e</sup> Province au 'Convent général de Wilhelmsbad, 1782.' He was 'Maçon Illustré des 81<sup>o</sup> du 'Rit Français,' 'Commandeur ad Vitam' and 'L.N.O.P.S.V.R.'<sup>3</sup> 'Grand Inquisiteur et Visiteur Général du Premier Second et Troisième Temple' (Martinist Rite), '33<sup>o</sup> of the Grand Orient of France,' etc., etc., etc. His Offices in connection with the Philalète System will be mentioned presently. The portrait here presented forms the frontispiece to M. Fabre's book, where it is described simply as 'contemporary.' There is no date, but the inscription is '*dess. p. Quenedey. 'gr. p. Chrétien. inv du phys,*' and this enables me to say with certainty that the portrait was taken between 1787 and 1790,<sup>4</sup> and therefore represents Chefdebien

<sup>1</sup> Jean Etienne Juste Chevalier d' Harmensen, son of the Swedish Consul-General at Paris, was born at the Consulate on 20th March, 1779. He served at the court of K. Gustavus IV. and in the Diplomatic Service of his country. In 1806 he is described as 'ancien noble indigène des États de Pologne, membre des États de Suede Siegeant à 'la Diète.' When Napoleon became Emperor the Chev. d'Harmensen came to reside in Paris at Rue Montmartre No. 113, and he took an active part in all the Masonic affairs of the time, being *persona grata* with the officials of the Grand Orient under the protection of the Emperor. He possessed all the Degrees of nearly all the existing Rites, and in 1806 attained full membership of the P.R. of Narbonne. Naturally, he was not a Philalète, for when that System perished the Chevalier was but 18 or 19 years of age. His autograph signature is reproduced at p. 188 of *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvi.

<sup>2</sup> The *Convent des Gaules* was a Congress summoned by the three French Provinces of the Strict Observance. See Note on Beyerlé *post*.

<sup>3</sup> L.N.O.P.S.V.R. = Liberté de Passage—Ne Plus Ultra—Obiit Sed Resurget.

<sup>4</sup> Gilles Louis Chrétien, born at Versailles in 1754, was an eminent musician highly esteemed by his brother artists, and author of numerous works on the theory and practice of his art and on Sound as a branch of Physics. He was the leading solo performer on the 'cello at the Court Concerts and at the Opera. In 1787 he invented and brought out an ingenious instrument called the 'Physiostace,' which enabled him to take profile portraits from persons who actually sat to him. These portraits were first reproduced as silhouettes and then engraved in aquatint by himself. His musical connection—an aristocratic one—was lost to him at the Revolution, and he then made his living by his 'Physiostace,' and his process became exceedingly popular, most of the celebrities of the time patronising him and it. Three of the best known portraits of Robespierre, Marat, and Mirabeau are due to Chrétien. At the outset, in 1787, he had as a partner one Edmé Quenedey, but after the first year or two disputes arose (through Quenedey claiming too great a share in the merit of the invention), and they separated. At one time Chrétien was assisted in the silhouette part by one Fouquet. What the 'Physiostace' was exactly I do not know, but it suggests the use of shadows thrown by a strong light. Chrétien died at Paris 4th March, 1811.



Portrait of  
FRANÇOIS, MARQUIS DE CHEFDEBIEN D'AMAND.  
Reproduced from the Frontispiece to  
*Franciscus, Eques a Capite Galeato*,  
by Benjamin Fabre.

1783.

Votre des informations à faire en ce genre  
sur plusieurs objets, m'ont valu la A E P R.  
De Paris.

E. Chastan.

Lord North, Lord Sandwich ou quelque une de  
ceux qui sont liés avec eux, pourrions donner quelques  
claircissements sur l'histoire d'un chapeur, nommé  
inuit et bien d'autre, qui a participé à une chape  
ou regard dans laquelle les deux lords s'élevaient.  
Le chapeur étranger n'étoit connu de personne; il lui  
est arrivé quelque chose de fort étonnant dans le chapeau  
du King: chez lequel la chape se faisoit; et le chapeur  
a disparu sans que l'on ait pu découvrir à quel étoit  
devenu, non plus que d'où il étoit parti.

Considérations  
Moor.

La A E P R à la première édition d'une des considérations  
marquantes, imprimées en 1725; il seroit utile d'avoir  
aussi les éditions de 1738. et ~~1740~~ de 1767. At. A

public.

Faisant des copies  
de l'original en papier.

Il y a eu des feuilles plus dignes de méditation  
de celles d'Adison, et qui ayant remplacé les sentances  
il seroit bon de s'informer, si elles font mention de  
la construction des fous inciviles, et d'autres usages,  
l'histoire les articles, et grandir avec son le d'aller;  
et les lettres des ouvrages qui en parlent. Il me  
paroit impossible que le folliculaire des années  
1721. 22 et 23. garde un filum absolu à ce sujet.  
Ils doivent aussi en avoir parlé en 1717. 1740. 1756.  
et 1767.

Questions de vices marqués

Questionner des nouveaux bien viciés qui soient sous  
probabilité et sans fatalisme, sur les idées qu'on  
voit de la manomnie d'une leur jeunesse, et leur  
demander quelques détails sur les variations, que  
la manomnie a éprouvée, tant dans le but qu'elle se  
propose, qu'en d'autres manières qu'elle a le moyen



Paris 28. Janv. 1784


E. F. A. E. C. F. Archy J. Bouzies  
28 Apr. 1784.

Jusque c'est tout à qui la Séjour's Lodge, a remis ses  
réponses aux questions communiquées par le J. Bouzies,  
à laquelle a chargé de les rédiger en son nom, et d'en  
quelques observations sur les dites réponses et sur les  
articles du mémoire qui y donne lieu. nous sommes  
spécialement chargés de cette mission par le C. ancien  
Membre de la R. L. des Amis Réunis, qui pour la  
science sont les supérieurs majeurs de son Régime.


8° C'est bon que vous sachiez présent que le titre distinctif  
de notre L. qui, quoique elle ait un Régime absolument  
particulier à elle, tient quant au Office civil au G. C.  
de France, est, des Amis Réunis, nous servir par le  
Tableau des signes abréviatifs que nous sommes au  
l'usage de le désigner par cette figure AR... avec le  
changement. AER, elle désigne le Conseil des Echarpes  
Blanches, dont le J. Bouzies pourra vous donner une idée  
en vous communiquant nos Règlements. nous y venons que  
ce Conseil a la Direction et l'Inspection des 8. premiers  
Classe, auxquelles le Régime ne communique que les  
communications symboliques et hiéroglyphiques de notre Art. C'est ce  
Conseil plus forte dantes différentes branches scientifiques de la  
M. qui, malgré les lumières acquises par ses travaux  
depuis 10. ans, n'ayant pas la prévision de croire qu'il  
s'agit tout, fait sans ces recherches. surtout les points  
de la maçonnerie, qui dans une intention a chargé les  
commisaires des archives de la rédaction des notes et  
d'informations à faire en Angleterre, et avec ce même  
Conseil qui permets d'en donner lumières et de votre empreinte.



d'Amand at the age of 36 or 37 years, and much as he appeared at the time of the Convents of Wilhelmsbad (1782) and Paris (1784 and 1787).

On the 23rd of April, 1771, there was constituted at Paris *La L. . des Amis-Réunis*, which used as its 'characteristic' the sign  There is nothing to


show that at the outset it was intended that the Lodge should in any way differ from other Lodges, but it so happened that its members, all of high social position and intellectual attainments, included a large proportion of zealous and earnest



Masonic students, and thus it came about that in a very short time the 

began to take to itself something of the nature of a *Lodge of Research*, though not in the sense in which we employ that expression now. The object of their research was the Good of Mankind, Mental, Moral and Corporeal, and the 'Reintegration' of Man in his Primitive State of Purity and Perfection. To a Council of Members was delegated the task of deciding how best to set about the attainment of this object and the labours of this Council, which apparently commenced in 1773, culminated in the presentation of a Report in 1775. The plan adopted seems to


have been that the members of the  having acquired a knowledge of as many

of the degrees of as many of the known Masonic Rites and Systems as they possibly could, were to meet together in order to discuss and compare these degrees, retaining all that was found good and rejecting the worthless and worse. In this way the Simple Lodge *Des Amis-Réunis* developed into a well defined 'Régime' of 12 'Classes,' each with a distinctive name and secrets peculiar to itself, the whole Regime assuming the title—*Les Philalètes ou Chercheurs de la Vérité*. The members, however, frequently used the old name *Amis-Réunis*, and invariably used the

old 'Characteristic'  the number of the Class being placed within the

Lodge mark, thus:—  or  The 'Classes' were never called

'Degrees,' nor, as far as I make out, were they ever described as 'Chambers of Adoption,'<sup>1</sup> as Bro. Woodford asserts, nor can I find any authority for Bro. Mackey's statement that the first six were termed 'Petty Masonry' and the last six 'High Masonry.' The titles of the XII. Classes were:—I. Apprenti, II. Compagnon, III. Maître, IV. Elu, V. Chev. (or Maître) Ecossois, VI. Chev. de l'Orient, VII. Chev. Rose Croix, VIII. Chev. du Temple, IX. Philosophe Inconnu, X. Philosophe Sublime, XI. Initié, XII. Philalète ou Chercheur de la Vérité. No. XII. is called by Bro. Gould 'Master of all Grades,' and by Bro. Findel 'Mason of all Degrees,' Thory in each case being the authority. There was

also:—  i.e., *Les Echarpes Blanches* (White Sashes), or 'Council

'of Philalètes,' a committee of direction of which the nature is to some extent explained in the letter sent to Gen. Rainsford referred to by Bro. Gordon P. G. Hills at p. 98 of vol. xxvi. of *A.Q.C.*, and to Bro. Gordon Hills I am indebted

<sup>1</sup> A 'Chamber of Adoption' is generally understood to mean a Lodge for Ladies attached to (but, of course, not forming part of) a Masonic Lodge, and working a quasi-Masonic Ritual, such, for example, as that of the *Mopses*.

for the following extracts. The letter is dated 28 Jan., 1784, and is signed by Savalette de Langes and the Marquis Chefdebien d'Amand:—

We are specially entrusted with this mission by the six Elders (*anciens membres*) of the R. . . L. . . des Amis-Réunis who as regards its Doctrine (*Science*) constitute the *Supérieurs Majeurs* of its Regime. . . . The distinctive title of our Lodge which, although it possesses a Regime absolutely peculiar (*i.e.*, private) to itself, belongs as regards *effets civils* to the Grand Orient of France, is *des Amis-Réunis*. . . .

The characteristic  $\overline{A} \square R$  with the alteration  $\overline{A} \overline{E} \overline{B} R$  indicates *Le*

*Conseil des Echarpes Blanches* . . . the Council has the direction and inspection of the first eight Classes in which the Regime communicates only the Symbolic and Historic Instruction of our Art. It is this Council, more skilled in the different scientific branches of Freemasonry, which, in spite of the information (*lumières*) which it has acquired during the ten years of its labours . . . applies to Gen. Rainsford for answers to certain questions.

The government of the Philalète System was vested in a Council of Six, known as the 'Six Elders,' very possibly the old 'Council' of 1773-5 survived under this name as a sort of Council of Rites. Who the six were I have not been able to determine with certainty, but I think they were:—Savalette de Langes, the Vicomte de Tavannes, the Marquis de Chefdebien d'Amand, the Comte Alexandre de Strogonoff, Sainte de James, and Tassen de l'Etang. These were all 'Founders' of the Lodge and System. Le Sage was Secretary according to Woodford, who includes as amongst the 'earliest members'—Court de Gebelin, Dutroussel d'Héricourt, the Baron von Gleichen, the Abbé Rozier and J. B. Willermooz. Savalette de Langes was Venerable of the *Lodge*, and he is constantly represented as the leading spirit in the System, but I cannot find any distinctive title for him as such, unless it be 'Chief of the Philalètes.' Chefdebien d'Amand and von Gleichen were 'Commissaires aux Archives du Régime des Philalètes,' and the Marquis signs himself 'S.S.O.E.p.' whatever that may mean. In Paris the Philalètes occupied premises in the Rue de la Sourdière. As might naturally be expected, the higher 'Classes' were greatly interested in, and more or less influenced by, the prevailing taste for Alchemy, Hermeticism, Theosophy, Martinism, Swedenborgian Masonry and other similar studies, but there appears throughout to have been a spirit of moderation and restraint which saved the Regime from the wilder flights in these directions. For a time the System succeeded well, and Lodges and Chapters in the provinces of France and abroad were affiliated in considerable numbers—the most notable being those at Strasburg, Marseilles, and Lyons. Bro. Gordon P. G. Hills has drawn my attention to the existence of a Lodge *des Amis Réunis* at London from 1793 to 1799, when it united with the *Loge l'Espérance*, which was the Mother-Lodge of the Count Cagliostro.

The guiding spirit throughout was the *Vénérable* or W.M. of the *Loge des Amis-Réunis*, the F. . . de Langes. Charles Pierre Paul, Chevalier (and later Marquis) Savalette de Langes is an outstanding personality in the Masonic affairs of the second half of the eighteenth century. He was born at Tours, where his father, Charles Pierre Savalette (born 1716), filled the civil posts of 'Maître des Requêtes' (Petition Master) and 'Intendant' (Steward or Surveyor of Taxes). Subsequently the father moved to Paris and became something of a personage in and about the Court, and it is evident that he was in close touch with, and highly esteemed by, the King and his brothers. He was appointed 'Conseiller du Roi en ses Conseils' and 'Garde du Trésor Royal,' the latter a highly-paid and responsible office. In 1752 he was granted, in addition to the regular stipend attaching to his




offices, a pension of 4,000 livres chargeable to the King's privy-purse, and there is evidence that he amassed a considerable fortune, but there is no evidence that he possessed any title. When the father died I have not been able to determine, but he was certainly alive in 1786, for the *Almanach Royal* of that year contains the entry:—

*Garde du Trésor Royal*: M. Savalette père, rue Saint-Honoré, audessus des Jacobins.

The same authority associates with him in the office

M. Savalette de Langes, son fils, adjoint en survivance, même demeure, that is 'assistant with right of succession or reversion,' and living with his father at the same address. This son is *our* man—Charles Pierre Paul, the Chief of the Philalètes. His name and title present some difficulty, for the father is simply M. Savalette, while *he* in 1773 appears in the *Tableau* of the Grand Orient as the Chevalier Savalette de Langes, and in 1781 he is using the title of Marquis. The 'de Langes' appears to be a genuine part of the family name for his brother, or more probably cousin, also described as M. Savalette de Langes, was living in Paris in 1792 and fled to Hamburg with his daughter just before the outbreak of the Revolution. The F. . Charles Pierre Paul, like his father, was very much *persona grata* at the Court, and it is possible that the titles Chevalier and Marquis were authentic expressions of the royal favour conferred upon him in recognition of his own and his father's services, but if so it is certainly surprising to find the *Almanach Royal* of 1786 ignoring them. He was at the Treasury with his father in 1773, and like him was 'Conseiller du Roi en ses Conseils,' and the Duc de Gaëte in his *Mémoires* makes frequent allusions to him as his 'collègue au Comité de la Trésorerie.' He was also 'Payeur Général du Trésor Royal,' if, indeed, that represents any office distinct from 'Garde du Trésor Royal,' of which I am not sure. He was an active and zealous Mason, and his name continually crops up in connection with the Grande Loge, Grand Orient, and with this and that Masonic Rite or System. He was appointed 'Maître des Cérémonies de la Chambre d'Administration' of the Grand Orient on 21st June, 1773, apparently as a reward for his services at the Conference of Deputies which met at the Hôtel de Chaulnes, Paris, under the presidency of the Duc de Luxembourg, from 5th March to 26th June, 1773, for the purpose of founding 'Une Loge Nationale,' *i.e.*, the Grand

Orient. But the real object of his Masonic devotion was the  or

Philalètes, for which he laboured unceasingly until his death in 1798 (Bro. Mackey says 1788, which was probably the date of the death of his father). One of his first cares was the formation of a Library, and the collection thus made must have been of immense value and interest: its principal feature was an unrivalled series of Rituals of all kinds. During the Terror this Library was scattered and much was destroyed, but *some* of its contents were recovered in 1806 by Thory, the Grand Librarian of the Scots Philosophic Rite, and purchased for that body. Presently, when the S.P.R. went to pieces, a portion of its Library became Thory's own, and at his death passed to Dr. Charles Morison, of Edinburgh, and after him, through the generosity of his widow, to the Library of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Bro. Savalette de Langes has been painted by the Anti-Masonic writers in the most lurid colours as a 'révolutionnaire fougueux' (hot headed revolutionary), a 'revolutionary mystic,' 'the man of all conspiracies,' and so forth, but it must be remembered that all this is mainly based upon the assertions of the Abbé Barruel, echoed by his followers Robison, Le Coultoux de Canteleu *et hoc genus omne*. There are, it is true, some suspicious facts which lend colour to the charge, but, on the other hand, there are weighty reasons for rejecting it. Thus we learn

from the *Mémoires de Barrère* that during the whole of the stormy period of the Revolution he, Barrère, lived 'at the house of his friend Savalette rue Saint-Honoré,'—and Barrère was an extreme Terrorist of the bloodiest type, Burke's 'Anacreon of the Guillotine' and Macaulay's ideal of 'consummate and universal depravity.' An awkward fact this for one who seeks to defend the loyalty of de Langes to his royal patrons. Again, he was certainly enrolled in the 'citizen army' or 'garde nationale' of the revolution. Le Coulteux de Canteleu represents him as taking an ultra-prominent part in raising it.

A scheme for recruiting a citizen army was drawn up, and Savalette de Langes, of the royal household, is said to have been responsible for its execution. At the opening of the Revolution he appeared before the municipal councillors of Paris, followed by a few men crying, "Let us save the country," thereby exciting no little emulation. "Messieurs," he said, "Here are some citizens whom I have drilled under arms for the defence of the fatherland; I have not made myself their major nor their general, we are all equal, I am a simple corporal, but I have set the example; command all citizens to follow it, let the nation take up arms, and liberty will be invincible."

This story, which should be accepted with the utmost caution, is taken from *Secret Societies and the French Revolution* (London. John Lane. MCMXI.), p. 55, by Una Birch, who quotes from *Les Sectes et Sociétés secrètes politiques et religieuses*, p. 211, of Le Coulteux de Canteleu without giving any other authority. Again, it is also certain that de Langes was one of the five 'Commissaires du Trésor publique' appointed by the Convention, and served as such. Now for the other side of the picture. There is the *fact* (it is a *fact* as will be seen presently) that *on the very eve* of the Revolution he lent the royal family a huge sum of money, seven millions of livres, about £290,000, (the Comte d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., being the principal creditor, five millions, which he prudently employed in making good his own escape), and as none of this was ever repaid, de Langes was in consequence reduced almost to destitution. Surely this is not the act of a violent revolutionary who for years had been plotting the overthrow of all religions and thrones as anti-Masonic writers pretend! In addition to losing his money, it all but resulted in sending him to the guillotine, for in 1791 he was thrown into prison by the Commune on the charge of aiding the Comte's evasion by supplying him with funds, and it took all Barrère's undoubted gift of eloquence to get him off. One of the very few good actions to be placed to the credit of Barrère is this, that he came to the rescue of his friend and host at very grave risk to himself. In the fulness of time came the restoration of the Bourbons, and then there arose a person claiming to be the daughter of Savalette de Langes, and petitioning the Court for help. Pensions and posts were actually showered upon this individual (and even apartments at Versailles) by the King 'in grateful remembrance of the services of the 'late Monsieur Savalette de Langes,' and the Queen Amélie took a personal interest in *her* (it was a *him* really), as did many of the leading members of the royal circle. That this claimant proved later to be an utter impostor does not in the least detract from the value of this evidence in favour of F. . Savalette de Langes, for is it conceivable that the King and Queen and others would have acted in the way they did if de Langes had turned out to be a traitor and revolutionary? The story of the impostor referred to is a most astoundingly romantic one, but it does not concern us here.<sup>1</sup> Remembering his reduced circumstances, it seems charitable to conclude that F. . Savalette de Langes, like many others in those troublous times, found himself forced to fall in with the new order of things, and to accept service in the 'citizen army,' and the post of 'commissaire du Trésor publique' under the Convention (for which he was well suited) as a means of supporting existence.

<sup>1</sup> Lenotre and official records.

One of those who helped de Langes to found the *Loge des Amis Réunis* in 1773 was a certain Tassen de l'Etang, who was afterwards a prominent member of the Philalètes, and, I think, served as one of the 'Six Elders.' When the storm of the Revolution was about to burst, this Brother removed to Pondicherry, and there either founded, or, at any rate, joined, the Cosmopolitan Lodge consecrated 1st October, 1789, by authority of the G.O. of France. On the 5th January, 1791, the Minutes of the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity (now No. 150 Madras) record the receipt of a letter from the 'Lodge of *Les Amis Réunis* lately constituted by the 'Cosmopolitan Fraternity.' On the 30th August, 1793, the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity received as a guest and honorary member 'Bro. de le Tang,' who is clearly the Philalète de l'Etang, whom the Minutes describe as 'late W.M. of the 'Cosmopolitan Lodge.' This Brother in a speech begged leave—

to express in the warmest terms the thanks of the Cosmopolitan Lodge for the very generous manner in which they remembered the unfortunate monarch, Louis the 16th, on last St. John's Day, and assured the Lodge that words are inadequate to the task imposed on him by his Brethren, of declaring their gratitude for such a mark of humanity and benevolence.

This is taken from Bro. Herbert Bradley's Paper on the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity in vol. xxi. of *A.Q.C.*, pp. 25, 26. It affords additional reason for rejecting the anti-Masonic theory that either the Philalètes collectively, or their chief Savalette de Langes individually, were revolutionaries engaged for years in secret plotting against the King, the Government, and Religion, and paving the way for the Anarchy and Terror that came with the Great French Revolution. For further evidence of this see also the accounts of Count Strogonoff and the Abbé Fournier further on and the opinions of Gen. Rainsford quoted by Bro. Gordon P. G. Hills (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvi., p. 113). At the time of the Wilhelmsbad Convent de l'Etang was a prominent member of the French branch of the Strict Observance.

The letter, of which I now give a translation, is printed by M. Fabre. The incident related is, I think, entirely new to Masonic students.

Bro. Labady, of the Grand Globe Français, 10th day of the Moon of Tanès 7782, 19th day of the 4th month of the Masonic year 5782, to Bro. de Langes.<sup>1</sup>

I have thought of making an offer to you to unite the Sovereign Council to your Council of *Echarpes Blanches*, to deposit in your Lodge, not only the Archives of the Sovereign Council but also those of the *Très Révèrende Grande Loge*, which are by no means scanty and which are now in my possession. In this way your Lodge will add to itself the antiquity, the rights, and the instruction of that ancient *Mère Loge Ecossaise* of which the *T.R. Grande Loge* itself has recognised the superiority since January 1764. And my own retirement being no more an occasion for rivalry or envy to the pillars (*arcs-boutants*) of the *Loge Nationale* now the *Grand Orient*, you will restore calm order and peace by uniting yourself to it, and you will easily succeed in putting a stop to the friction between the *Ecossais Directoires*, the *Ecossais du Contrat Social*, and a crowd of tribunals all ready to be hatched, which are only created to bring about the destruction of true Masonry, by giving to the Most Serene Grand Master and to the

<sup>1</sup> In some Continental countries, including France, the Masonic year commenced with March. Thus 'the 4th month of the Masonic year 5782' = June, 1782. The use of the Hebrew names for the months was a characteristic of all the 'Ecossais' Rites. The 'Moon of Tanès' = the 'Month Tammuz,' ran from the 10th of June to the 8th of July inclusive. The date of the letter is therefore 19th June, 1782. I think 7782 is a printer's error for 1782 or 5782, for I know of no 'usage' involving the addition of 6,000 to the current year.

Reverend Brethren whom you will select, the grade of Vénérable Maître Régulier de Loge, drawn up in 1773.


Brother LABADY.

This transaction apparently took place, but no hint of it is to be found in the Masonic Histories. On August 9th, 1772, the *Grande Loge de France* entered into union with the *Sublime Mother Scots Lodge* or *Supreme Council of the Emperors of the East and West*, and the united body assumed the title *Sovereign and Very Respectable Grand Lodge of France*, altering this in 1780 to *Sublime Mother Scots Lodge 'du Grand Globe Français,' Sovereign and Very Respectable Grand Lodge of France*. But in 1773 a new *Grande Loge Nationale* or *Grand Orient* came into being, while the *old Grande Loge* continued in opposition to it, and a state of war between the rival associations ensued. Labady, a Paris book-seller, a Mason of considerable influence, and Deputy at Paris for no less than 27 Lodges,<sup>1</sup> was an ardent supporter of the *older G.L.*, and in September of 1772 he was actually imprisoned in order to force him to give up the very documents referred to in the above letter. This he refused to do, and they could nowhere be found. We now know what became of them, for that the transfer (of, at any rate, the *old Grande Loge Archives*) did really take place, and was not merely proposed, is shown by a second letter from Labady to de Langes which I now translate:—

Paris. 19 Feb. 1783.

In depositing with your *Révérènde Loge* the greater part of the Archives of the *Grande Loge*, and in proposing to myself to put with them those of the Sovereign Council formerly the *Mère Loge Ecossaise*, which are in my possession, I have had but one motive to merit your esteem and to put your *Révérènde Loge* in a position to be the representative of that great body, which alone has a right to the veneration of Masons.

Thus the year 1782 was marked in the annals of the Philalète System by some sort of understanding with the old Grande-Loge and the *Sovereign Council* or old *Mère-Loge Ecossaise*. In 1784 a solemn Concordat was entered into between the *Philalète System* and the *Philadelphie* or *Rit Primitif de Narbonne*, declaring that their aims and objects were identical, although not pursued in precisely the same manner and with the same forms. A reference to my Addendum on the latter of these two Rites in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvii., p. 123, will show that this was actually the case. In 1806, when the Marquis Chefdebien d'Amand was arranging the union of the *Rit Primitif de Narbonne* with the Grand Orient, he had occasion to write to F. . . Roettiers de Montaleau the letter of which a *fac-simile* is now given. It is interesting because

of its reference to the  or Philalètes. F. . . Roettiers de Montaleau

succeeded F. . . de Langes as Chief of the Philalète System on the latter's death in 1798. The following is a translation of the letter of which the original was found by M. Fabre with the other Chefdebien d'Amand papers:—

To M. de Montaleau

Rue No. . . .

At Paris

Narbonne

1806

For yourself only, absolutely only.

I presume, Very dear Brother, that you are the same Bro. de Montaleau who was admitted to membership of the Lodge of the *Amis-Réunis* on the 10th of January, 1787, or are you possibly another of the same name? Does the Lodge of the *Amis-Réunis* still exist, or not? Has it become united with the Grand Orient or not? Have its Archives

<sup>1</sup> Including Lodges at Perpignan, Roussillon, Clermont-Ferrand, Poitiers, Romen, Angers, Guadalupe, and the Field Lodge in the Waldener Regiment.

been preserved or destroyed? Does the Lodge still possess them or have they been deposited with some other Lodge? What former members of the Philalète System have the goodness to remember me? If Bro. de Langes were still alive he would without doubt long since have communicated with us, and he could have put you right about our Rite, because he was instructed in it and was in fact a member of our Lodge here; Bros. de Bondi Senior and the President d'Hericourt belonged to it also; but they did not assign to it sufficient importance to make themselves well acquainted with its working (*Rit*). Above all tell me if Bros. d'Aigrefeuille, Thory, d'Alès, Burard, and others belong to the *Amis-Réunis*, or if they have some other motive in putting after their signatures, as I have been assured (they do), a hieroglyph similar to ours. Finally I implore you for good reasons, find a way out of the difficulties and make as little delay as possible.

The Philalètes summoned two Convents to meet at Paris. At the first (15th February—26th May, 1784) Savalette de Langes presided over a numerous assembly and ten questions were debated. The Marquis de Chefdebien d'Amand did not attend this Convent, but he sent a written communication of which the following is an extract:—

In my Essay on the *Compagnons du Devoir* you have seen my opinion concerning the History of Masonry. The *Book of Constitutions* printed under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of London, my own unremitting researches extending over the past fifteen years, and intercourse with the most zealous Masons in different parts of Europe, have obliged me to renounce the opinion I formerly cherished with fanaticism as to the tremendous antiquity of Masonry. In short I have been obliged to see the emptiness of the illusions with which I was lulled to sleep in this matter, and to-day I am absolutely and in good faith convinced that the Order of Freemasons is of very modern institution.

The second Convent (8th March—26th May, 1787) was not so well supported as the first, but thirteen questions were dealt with. Chefdebien d'Amand on this occasion was present, and took an active part in the discussions. Bro. Findel, in his History, p. 427, defines the general purpose of these two gatherings to be that of 'consulting upon the Masonic system of instruction, and by comparing views and opinions on the most important points, enlightening each other upon the principles, doctrines, advantages and real purpose of Freemasonry regarded as a Science.' Bro. Gordon P. G. Hills has dealt with the two Paris Convents, and here I need say no more than that from neither did any result commensurate with the time and trouble expended, reward the Conveners.

M. Fabre represents *Les Philalètes* as an Androgyne Rite admitting members of both sexes (as did *Les Illuminés d'Avignon*), but I do not believe that this was so. Of course, it is quite possible that Lodges of Adoption were formed, but I have found no trace of any such. I have noticed a frequent, although only occasional, use of the expression *l'ami* in place of *le Frère* or *le F.*., which suggests that this may be an intentional reference to the title of the Lodge and its 'characteristic.' Some Masonic authors have stated that the *Loge des Amis Réunis* was one of the few which continued its labours throughout the Reign of Terror, but I believe this to be an error due to confusion with another Lodge named *le Centre des Amis*, which certainly did work on under its Vénérable Roettiers de Montaleau. An attempt was made to revive both the Lodge and the System after the Terror was past, and de Langes dying in 1798, this same Roettiers de Montaleau was chosen to fill his place as Vénérable of the Lodge and Chief of the Philalètes.

Alexandre Louis Roettiers de Montaleau, born in 1748, was a native of Paris, where his father, 'Le Sieur Roettiers,' had long been pre-eminent as an engraver and die-sinker, and more particularly as a designer and striker of medals, with a considerable share of royal and court patronage.<sup>1</sup> It was this connection, perhaps, which procured for the son Alexandre Louis the honourable office of Director of the Mint, which he held for many years and was still occupying at the outbreak of the Revolution. He was also, 'Conseiller-Maitre en la Chambre des Comptes.' The stately buildings of La Monnaie were erected in 1770 and the Medal exhibited was struck to commemorate the opening ceremony and is 'signed' *Roettiers*. By the kindness of Bro. J. T. Thorp, a reproduction of Bro. Roettiers de Montaleau's Certificate granted by the Grand Orient forms one of the illustrations to this paper. He was initiated at Marseilles in the *Mère Loge Ecossaise*, and throughout his most distinguished Masonic career was an ardent advocate of the 'High' Grades of the 'Ecossais' type. Bro. Chefdebien d'Amand, in his letter, tells us that Roettiers de Montaleau joined the Philalèthes in 1787, but he had previously been a member of the Paris Convent of 1784. He also belonged to the 'R. C. de Kilwinning,' and was 'G. Inspecteur du 33°' and G. M. du G. Chapitre de France. To him more than to any man is due the rescue of Freemasonry in France at the time of the Revolution, when he proved himself to be a man of great courage and resource and in every sense a true and worthy Brother. In 1795 he sent out a circular to all surviving Masters of Lodges in Paris, urging the resumption of their Masonic labours and the re-establishment of the Grand Orient. Progress at first was slow, but complete success crowned his efforts, and in December, 1795, the new G.O. begged Bro. de Montaleau to become its Grand-Master. This title he refused, but accepted the duties of ruler with the title 'Grand Vénérable' until such time as a more eminent person than himself could be found able and willing to take his place. In the following year the rival Grande-Loge revived, and the next great service rendered to the Craft by Bro. de Montaleau was the Union of the G.O. and G.L. on terms acceptable to both. The noble Grand Master was not forthcoming until 1805, when, with the Emperor's approval, his brother, Prince Joseph Bonaparte, assumed the office, with Prince Cambacérès and Prince Murat as G.M. Adjoints. Bro. Roettiers de Montaleau was appointed 'Représentant Particulier du Grand-Maitre.' This good man died at Paris on the 30th January, 1807, and a few days later, at a meeting of the Grand Orient, pre-

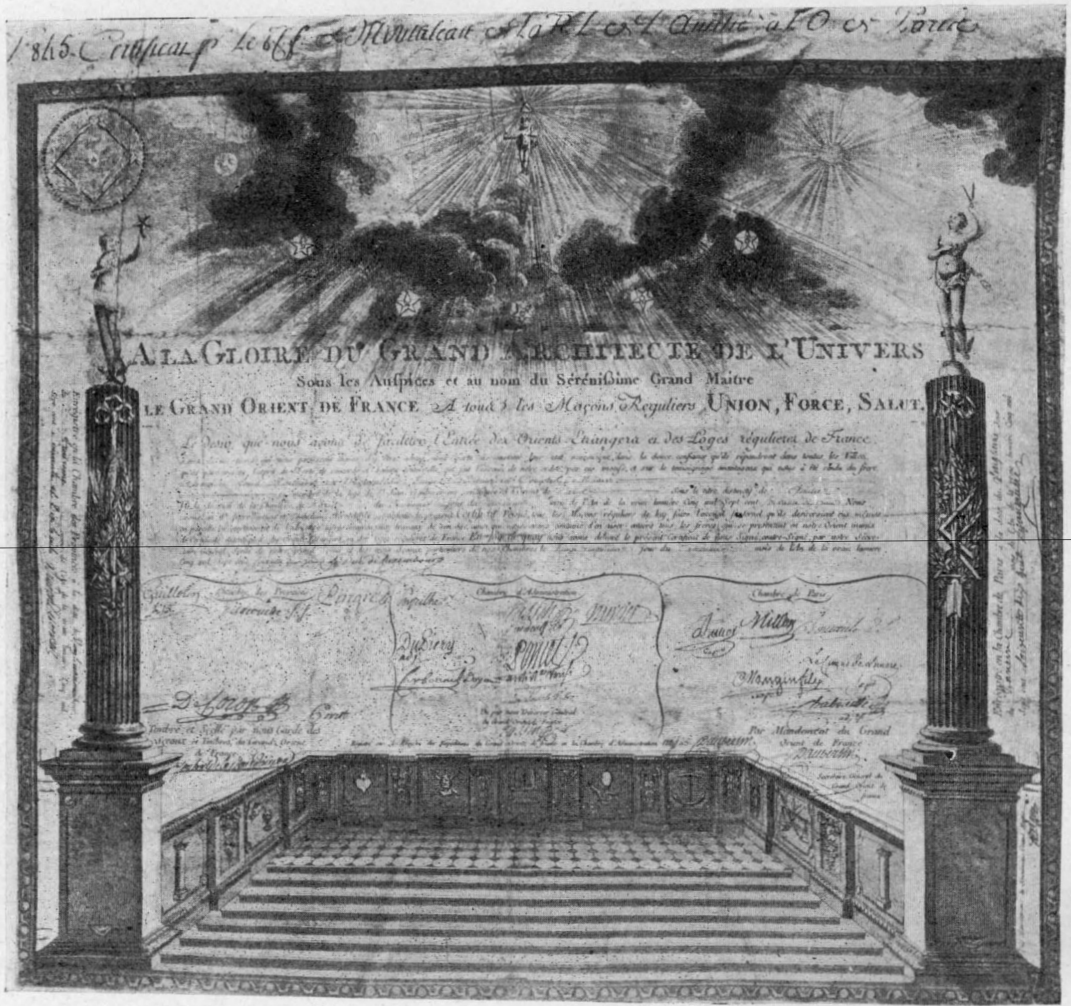
*Le Sieur Roettiers.* It is interesting to know that the Sieur Roettiers (the father), comes into English History, as it were, as the artist employed by Prince Charles Edward Stuart to execute the famous Medal which did so much to wreck the hopes of the Stuart adherents that the King of France would join in an attempt to repeat the Enterprize of 1745. It will be remembered that the failure of the '1745' was mainly due to the promised help from France being at the last moment refused. In 1748 Prince Charles, disgusted with the treatment he had received from King Louis, and enraged at the step taken by that Monarch in suing for peace (which came shortly afterwards at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle), gave instructions to the Sieur Roettiers to strike a Medal bearing on the obverse his head with legend 'Carolus Walliae Princeps,' and on the reverse Britannia with a Fleet of War-ships with legend 'Amor et Spes Britannica.' Seeing that France had been reduced to the necessity of suing for peace chiefly in consequence of the long series of heavy disasters she had suffered at sea from the British Navy, the Prince need not have been surprised to find that this Medal was regarded as a deliberate affront to the French King, Government and People. The Prince's letter to M. de Lally (supposed), dated 27th March, 1748, in which he tries to undo the mischief caused by the issue of this Medal is preserved amongst the Stuart Papers.

Prince Charles was a good customer to the Sieur Roettiers, as the following extracts from his account with the Paris Banker Waters testify:—

		liv sh
1745.	9 <sup>th</sup> 6th. To Roettier. H.R.H. Note for Plate furnished ye 28th May last .....	8898.0
		liv sh d
1748.	May 4th. Idem. To bearer Roettiers for Medals .....	1858.18.6
	May 22nd. Idem. To Roettiers, Engravers, for 400 Silver Counters and 200 Brass Medals .....	1539.10.9
	Sept. 26th. Idem. To Roettiers for ten Silver Medals and 200 Brass .....	584.8.0







Certificate of Roettiers de Montaleau.  
From the original in the collection of Bro. J. T. Thorp.



sided over by Cambacérès and attended by nearly all the Grand Officers, the Grand Orator of the *Grande-Loge-Symbolique*, le V. . . F. . . Maugeret, pronounced a funeral oration in which the speaker, in eloquent terms, described the virtues and services of the departed, and the love and esteem borne him by all his Brethren in Freemasonry.

When the Philalète System finally disappeared it is not easy to say. It is evident that after the revival it never enjoyed the position that the devoted labours of de Langes had secured for it in the time before the Revolution, for Bro. de Montaleau was fully occupied with his strenuous and successful efforts to resuscitate the Grand Orient and effect the Union with the Grande Loge; moreover, I do not think that he was at any time fired with the *Philalète* enthusiasm of Savalette de Langes. It is not a little remarkable that he, whose membership of the System dated only from 1787, should have been the one selected to rule over it in its revived state, seeing that quite a number of Philalètes senior to himself still survived; but it is probable that he was elected as being the leading spirit in the general revival then taking place. In the course of a Paper on *La Secte des Eveillés* by Bro. R. E. Wallace-James, in the 1915-16 vol. of *Transactions* of the *Lodge of Research*, No. 2429, it is stated that—‘the Lodge *Amis Réunis*, otherwise known as the ‘*Philalèthes*, . . . became dormant about 1826.’ Bro. Wallace-James informs me that 1826 is a printer’s error for 1806, and that the authority for the statement thus amended is *Précis Historique de l’Ordre de la Franc-Maçonnerie*, vol. 2, p. 263. Chefdebien’s letter quoted above favours the opinion that the end came *before* 1806, and a speech by Bro. Thory before the G.O. on 27th July, 1806, does the same.<sup>1</sup> There are indications that the *Lodge* struggled on a little longer than the *System*, but it does not appear in the *Tableau* of the G.O. for 1802. My own opinion, formed after very careful consideration of all the available evidence, is that *Lodge* and *System* perished *very soon* after the death of de Langes in 1798, and that by 1802 all trace of both had disappeared.

The following is a list of Philalète members compiled from various trustworthy sources, but, of course, it cannot pretend to be complete. The Roman numeral gives the ‘*Classe*’ attained when known:—

Aigrefeuille, Charles d’—	? Lavater, Johann Caspar—
Beyrlé, N. de—	XII. Lawoir (? Lawater or Lavater)
Bondi, Taillepie de—	Lernay, Gabriel Tilly
Bousie, William	Marquis de—
XII. Bouvry (or Bonvry) ?, de—	Leuwenstein, Baron von—
Carolath, Prince von—	V. Lioi (or Lioy), N—
XII. Chefdebien d’Amand, Marquis de—	Luzignan, Comte or Marquis de
XII. Chefdebien d’Amand, Baron de—	Maubach
X. Clavier	XII. Meray (or Méry) -d’Arcy, de
XII. Court de Gebelin	? Mesmer, Franz Anton
Court de <i>Echelon</i> (?)	XI. Otto
XII. Darmstadt, Prince Frederic von	Petit-Deslandes
XII. Darmstadt, Prince Louis von	Rainsford, General
Darmstadt, The Landgrave	XII. Roettiers de Montaleau
Frederic Louis of Hesse—	XII. Rozier, Abbé
XI. Dubach or (Dietrich ?)	X. Sahüc
XII. Dutrousset d’Hericourt	XII. Sainte de James
XII. Gleichen, Baron von—	XII. Savalette de Langes, Marquis de—
IX. Hurel	Ségur, Comte de—
VIII. Koerner (or Körner)	Ségur. [Another—son or father
XII. Le Sage	of above]
XII. Lavater, Dr. Diethelm H.—	? St. Martin, Louis Claude de—

<sup>1</sup> Bro. Thory was advocating the union of the P.R. of Narbonne or *Les Philadelphes* with the Grand Orient.

XII. Strogonoff, Comte de—

XII. Tiéman

XII. Tassen de l'Etang

XII. Willermooz, J. B.—

XII. Tavannes, Vicomte de

Woulfe, Peter—

Some of these occur prominently elsewhere in this Paper, and I will now give some biographical notes on the more important of the others:—

Aigrefeuille, Charles d'—. Cousin to the Marquis de Chefdebien d'Amand, Eques a Capite Galeato. A very prominent High Grade Ecossais Mason. An active member of the R. . . M. . . L. . . Ecossaise de France and also of the Grand Orient. 'Administrateur du dépôt littéraire.' His autograph signature is reproduced at *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvi., p. 188.

Bondi, Taillepied de—. Receiver-General of Finances. Born and domiciled at Paris. Member of the Convent of Paris, 1785. He is No. 27 of the *Philadelphes* or P.R. of Narbonne.

Court de Gebelin. President of the Paris Museum. Author of *Le Monde Primitif* and *Les Allegories* (see *A.Q.C.*, vol. xvi., p. 182). A prominent High Grade Ecossais Mason and a very worthy man. He died 1784.

Court de Echelon. (Woodford, p. 351). Surely a slip for *Gebelin*!

Chefdebien d'Amand, Baron Paul Serge Anne de—. Second brother of the Marquis. Chev. de Malte. Captain in the Infantry Regiment of Anjou. Founder of many Lodges of the *Rit Français* and of the P.R. of Narbonne. (See *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvii., p. 124). Attended the 1785 Convent.

Dutroussel d'Héricourt. President of the Parliament at Paris. Member of both Paris Convents. He is No. 28 of the P.R. of Narbonne.

Hurel. 'Négociant, Rue St. Antoine 247, Paris.' Deputy at Paris for Lodges Thémis at Caen (1772) and *le Choir des Vrais Amis* at Marseilles (1787).

Le Sage. According to Woodford, he was Secretary of the *Lodge (des Amis Réunis)* and in its name convened the 1785 Convent of Paris.

Lernay, Lernaïs, or Lernet, Gabriel Tilly Marquis de—. While a French prisoner of war at Berlin in 1757-8 introduced there the Degrees of the Chapter of Clermont. He was a member of the Strict Observance.

Méray (or Méry) -d'Arcy, Jean François de—. A Director of the French East India Company. Venerable of the Lodge *La Paix* at Paris (1778). Took a prominent part in the formation of 'Une Loge Nationale,' i.e., the Grand Orient, in 1771, and was rewarded by the rank of a grand officer as 'Président de la Chambre d'Administration,' 14th June, 1773.

Mesmer and St. Martin were apparently 'corresponding' Philalètes, which suggests that neither was actually a working member. Mesmer was, however, No. 29 on the Tableau of the Philadelphes, and, as Bro. Gordon Hills has pointed out, his *Statuts de la Société Harmonique des Amis Réunis* (1786) indicates full membership of the Philalètes.

For General Charles Rainsford, William Bousie, Maubach, and Peter Woulfe the Brethren are referred to the admirable Papers by Bro. Gordon P. G. Hills in *A.Q.C.*, vols. xxv. and xxvi. There can be no doubt that Bousie and Maubach were members, but the fact is less clear in the case of Woulfe.

Rozier, Abbé Jean Baptiste—. A very learned and distinguished personage. Canon of the Cathedral Church of Lyons. Member of numerous learned Societies, amongst them:—(1) l'Académie Royale des Sciences Beaux-Arts et Belles Lettres de Lyon, de Villefranche, de Dijon, de Marseille. (2) la Société Impériale de Physique et de Botanique de Florence. (3) la Société Economique de Rome. (4) les Bureaux d'Agriculture de Lyon, de Limoges, et d'Orléans. He was also at one time Director of

the Royal School of Veterinary Medicine. He took part in the negotiations which led to the formation of the Grand Orient in 1771-3, and on 14th June, 1773, was appointed an officer of the G.O. as 'Président de la Chambre des Provinces.' He was deputy at Paris for Lodges at Lyons, Bordeaux, Rheims, Metz, Montauban, and Toulouse.

Ségur, les. These are the Comte de Ségur, Napoleon's Master of the Ceremonies, and *either* his father, the Marshal de Ségur, *or* his son.

Sahûc. An ardent Imperialist. He took a prominent part in converting the First Consul into an Emperor, and in making the Imperial power hereditary.

Sainte de James. Woodford describes him as a Founder of the Philalète System in 1773, and also informs us that later he became a devotee of Cagliostro's Egyptian Masonic Rite.

Strogonoff, Alexandre Comte de—. Of an ancient Russian noble family. (To an ancestor Russia owed the conquest of Siberia under the Czar Ivan IV.). He was born some time before the middle of the eighteenth century, and having received an unusually good education and travelled much in various countries, he became famous as a man of letters, arts, and science. For many years (about 1770) he resided at Paris, where he moved in the highest literary circles and made a special study of French literature. On 20th July, 1773, he was appointed 'Premier Expert de la Chambre d'Administration' in the first Grand Orient. He was Deputy at Paris for the Lodges of the Franche Comté. He was very prominent in the French branch of the Strict Observance, and a leading member of the III<sup>rd</sup> Province of that Order, which had its Capital Seat at Bordeaux. He left France and returned to Petersburg in 1775 or a little later, and was appointed President of the 'Académie des Beaux Arts.' He gathered round him men of letters and artists, and formed a famous collection of pictures, engravings, and rare books. His fortune was immense and was used by him for the noblest purposes. He became Privy Councillor and Chamberlain to the Empress Catherine of Russia, and was created Chevalier of the Orders of the White Eagle, of Saint Anne, and of Saint Stanislaus. He died at Petersburg 17th September, 1811. His nephew and heir, the young Count Paul, was entrusted as a pupil to Gilbert Romme, who later became notorious as a regicide and terrorist. This man sought to imbue the young Count with his peculiar doctrines, and was *in consequence* dismissed and driven out of Russia. This is in itself quite sufficient proof that the Count Alexandre (a Founder of the Philalète System and one of its Six Elders) was no party to the French Revolution or Reign of Terror.

Tavannes (or Tavanen), Vicomte de—. 'The zealous Warden of the Philathes' (Woodford). He signed the first of two interesting 'French Documents' which are dealt with at *A.Q.C.*, vol. xv., p. 95.

Willermooz, Jean Baptiste—. *Eques ab Erema* in the Strict Observance. He was a merchant at Lyons. He attended the Convents of Kohlo (1772) and Wilhelmsbad, and (I think) he succeeded von Hund as P.G.M. of Occitania, the Third Province of the S.O. He was also prominent in the Martinezist Rite of Pasqually and in the Martinist modification associated with the name of Louis Claude de Saint-Martin.

The 1913-14 volume of *Transactions of the Lodge of Research* No. 2429 contains an account of a G.O. Certificate of 1774 with a reproduction. Amongst the numerous signatures are those of Savalette de Langes, the Abbé Rozier, and de Méry d'Arcy, also those of the Duc de Luxembourg and the Abbé Pingré mentioned elsewhere in this paper.

It will be remembered that in his letter of 1806 the Marquis de Chefdebien d'Amand asks Roettiers de Montaleau if the Bros. d'Aigrefeuille, Thory, d'Ales, and Burard belong to the *Amis-Réunis*. All four of these Brethren were members of the *R. . . M. . . L. . . Ecossaise, St. Alexandre D'Ecosse et le Contrat Social Réunis*. Now this is the same *R. . . M. . . L. . . Ecossaise* which in 1782-3 effected a sort of amalgamation with the *Amis-Réunis* through the exertions of Bro. Labady. They would therefore by affiliation become members of the Philalète System and fully entitled to make use of its 'characteristic.' In vol. xvi. of *A.Q.C.* Bro. J. T. Thorp describes a 'Pompe Funèbre' carried out by the *R. . . M. . . L. . . Ecossaise* at Paris in 1806, and at p. 188 there is a reproduction of a page of autograph signatures in which are included those of d'Aigrefeuille, Thory, and Burard. To the list of Philalètes, then, may be added:—

Thory, C. A.

Alès-Bermond, J. J. H. A. d'—

Burard, G.

Charles d'Aigrefeuille was a Philalète previously.

Thory, Claude Antoine—. Venerable of the *R. . . M. . . L. . . Ecossaise*. This is the well known Masonic Historian. He was rejected by the P.R. of Narbonne (see *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvii., p. 114).

d'Alès-Bermond. The full name of this eminent person was Jean Joseph Henri Augustin d'Alès-Bermond d'Anduse, and he was 'ci-devant Comte de Vienne.' Born in 1757 at the Château de Boisse, Languedoc, he became an ecclesiastic. Before the Revolution he was 'Vicaire G<sup>al</sup> de Bayeux et Ch<sup>ne</sup>,' and after it 'Vicaire G<sup>al</sup> hon<sup>re</sup> d'Arras.' He resided at Paris, Rue de Joubert, 53, and was a very active High Grade Ecossais Mason and 'Officier d'Honneur' of the Grand Orient. It is interesting to note that he was chosen to draw up a *Mémoire* in defence of Freemasonry against the charges of Barruel and to make an examination of the Bulls of Clement XII. and Benedict XIV. in regard to their authenticity and the duty of priests and lay-men in regard to them.

Burard, Guillaume. Was a doctor residing at Paris, but I have found no further information concerning him.

If it were possible to put any trust in the statements of Prof. J. Robison, the list of Philalètes could be enlarged by the addition of a large number of names of men notorious in connection with the Revolution. But I do not consider that any statement made by this writer, which is not supported by independent evidence, should be accepted as even likely to be true, and consequently I reject his testimony *in toto*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Prof. J. Robison. *Proofs of a Conspiracy*, etc. 1797. As a sample of Robison's 'accuracy' I give the following:—

This (the *Loge des Chevaliers Bienfaisants* at Lyons) was the most zealous and systematic of all the cosmopolitical Lodges in France. It worked long under the *Duc de Chartres*, afterwards *Orleans*, and at last *Ph. Egalité*. It sent out many affiliated Lodges, which were erected in various parts of the French dominions. The daughter Lodges at Paris, Strasbourg, Lille, Thoulouse, took the additional title of *Philalèthes*. There arose some schisms, as may be expected, in an Association where every man is encouraged to broach and to propagate any the most singular opinion. These schisms were in a great measure repaired in Lodges which took the name of *Amis réunis de la Vérité*. One of this denomination at Paris became very eminent. (p.42.)

The Abbé Siéyès was of the *Lodge of Philalèthes* at Paris, and also at Lyons. Lequinio . . . was Warden in the *Lodge Compacte Sociale*. Despremenil, Bailly, Fauchet, Maury, Monnier, were of the same System, though in different Lodges. They were called Martinists from a St. Martin, who formed a schism in the System of the *Chevaliers Bienfaisants* . . . the breach alarmed the Brethren . . . but it was healed, and the Fraternity took the name of *Misa du Renis* which is an Anagram of *des Amis Réunis*. (p. 50.).

The office bearers of one of the Lodges of Philalèthes in Paris were Martin.

Bro. Findel, at p. 229 of his History, asserts that the 'Philalætheans' admitted no officer of the Grand Orient to their secret chapters. Of course, this is quite untrue. Savalette de Langes, d'Aigrefeuille, Meray-d'Arcy, Rozier, de Montaleau, Strogonoff, Thory, and d'Alès were all officers of the Grand Orient.

There are thirteen signatories to the 'Inquiries' addressed to General Rainsford in London by the Philalètes in Paris (B.M. Add. MSS., 23675, f. 13. See *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvi., p. 95). These are:—Sainte de James, Lawoir (?), Clavier, Harel, De Meray-d'Arcy, Sahûc, Dubach (?), De Bouvry (?), Otto, Savalette de Langes, Petit Deslandes, Tassen de l'Etang, and the Marquis de Chefdebien d'Amand.

It may be considered worth recording that in Germany, in the year 1736, a certain Count von Manteufel founded at Berlin a Society of *Alethophiles* or Lovers of the Truth, of which the avowed object was the Search after Positive Truth. German Speculative Freemasonry was then in its infancy; nevertheless, this Society seems to have been from its inception associated with the Craft and to have chosen its members from amongst the Brethren. The Count von Manteufel was the President or Chief of the Alethophiles, and a medal was struck to commemorate the inauguration. How long this Society continued I do not know, nor can I say *how* its members conducted their Search after Positive Truth, and whether they attained their object or not is equally uncertain, but there is some reason to think that another Society or Order which came into existence in 1767 was in reality the Alethophile Body reformed and enlarged. This was the *Afrikanische Bauherren* or 'African Builders,' in which the leading spirit was undoubtedly Karl Friedrich Köppen, a native of Berlin (1734-1798), and an official in the Pay Office of that capital. This Order continued until about 1777 according to some accounts, but Findel places its extinction at 1787, while others again assert that it was still in existence in 1806, which last statement is to some extent borne out by the publication at Berlin in 1806 of an 'exposure,' entitled '*The Order of the African Builders revealed.*' This Order must have been very near akin to the Philalètes, for it consisted of learned Masonic Brethren interested in the study of the history of the various Masonic Systems, their Degrees and Teaching, and other kindred subjects. The proceedings of the Order were carried out in the Latin tongue, and the System seems to have consisted of a series of 5 Grades or 'Classes' with an 'Inner Circle' of 3 more. The 5th Grade or Class was called *Alethophile* or Lover of Truth. It is clear that there was a close resemblance between the French *Philalètes* and the German *African Builders*, and, therefore, also, it may be considered at least likely that the earlier German *Alethophiles* pursued the same end and by very similar means.

Of the *Strict Observance* very little need be said now. The Brethren are referred to Bro. Gould's Essay in the third volume of his great History. Its foundation was a Legend of a Templar Descent through refugee Knights who fled to Scotland, and it inculcated the dangerous doctrine of absolute submission and obedience to 'Unknown Superiors.' Founded between 1740 and 1750, it long occupied a foremost place amongst Continental Masonic Systems, but decay set in, and the Convent of Wilhelmsbad, near Hanau, in Hesse-Nassau, although ostensibly

Willermooz (who had been deputy from the *Chevaliers Bienfaisants* to the Wilhelmsbad Convention), Chappe, Minet, de la Henriere, and Savatier de l'Ange [*sic*]. . . . In another (the *Contrat Social*) the political committee consisted of La Fayette, Condorcet, Pethion, d'Orleans, Abbé Berthollis, d'Aiguillon, Bailly, Marq. de la Salle, Despresmenil. This Lodge had been founded by one De Leutre. d'Orleans was Warden. The Abbé Siéyès was a Bro.-Orator . . . probably of the one [Lodge] conducted by Mirabeau and the Abbé Perigord. (p. 403.).

The thing most worthy of confidence in all this is the 'Anagram,' which, it will be noticed, is *only* two letters short and means nothing at all.

See also the Notes on Waechter (*post*).

called to promote the good of Freemasonry in general, was in reality a last desperate attempt by the German Section of the *S.O.* to bolster up its failing fortunes, efforts which, so far from meeting with success, were destined to precipitate the very fate they were intended to avert. The Convent utterly repudiated the *S.O.* Legend, annulled its authority, and was the immediate prelude to its total disappearance.

After considerable delay and not a little opposition (especially from Sweden), the Convent was opened on the 16th of July, 1782, and continued its labours until the 1st of September—30 sittings in all. The G.M. of the *S.O.*, Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, presided in person, and all the Provinces of the *S.O.* were represented with the single exception of Sweden. There were 35 official 'Deputies,' hailing from Germany, France, Denmark, Italy, Austria, and Russia, and these alone appear to have had voting power, but most if not all of the other important Rites and Systems sent one or more of their members and these were permitted to take part in the discussions and to present written communications if and when they were invited to do so. The questions debated were (or at any rate included) the following:—

- (1) Is Freemasonry really derived from some older Secret Association, and if so, what was that Association?
- (2) What is the true Aim of the Order?
- (3) Does the Aim include the Restoration of the Order of the Temple?
- (4) Is the Masonic Order in exclusive possession of Occult and Scientific Knowledge?
- (5) Which is the true Masonic Rite or Ritual?
- (6) Are there really 'Unknown Superiors,' and if so, how is their Authority to be recognised?

The first three of these questions involved the investigation of the truth of the *S.O.* Templar Legend, and, as already mentioned, resulted in its overthrow. The actual wording of the Conclusion arrived at in answer to question No. (2) was drawn up by J. B. Willermooz and received unanimous support (21st August, 1782):—

We have resolved to declare and we now do declare and protest that the Sole Aim of our Association is to render It, as also each one of It's members, commendable and useful to Humanity, by love of and study of the Truth, by the most sincere devotion to the dogmas, the duties, and the practice of Our Holy Christian Religion, by our submission and obedience to the Sovereigns and Laws of our respective Fatherlands, by a Charity enlightened and universal in the widest sense, finally by the constant exercise of all the Virtues, Religious, Moral, Patriotic and Social.

The rejection of the Templar Legend naturally involved a negative answer to question No. (3) and no unanimous decision was reached as regards question No. (5), but to this point I shall have occasion to return later. The existence of 'Unknown Superiors' was denied and any authority claiming to issue from such repudiated.

Amongst those present at the Convent of Wilhelmsbad were Beyerlé, Willermooz, Prince Karl von Hesse-Cassel, Count von Dürkheim, Baron von Gleichen, the Brothers Lavater of Zurich, Baron von Knigge, Bode the Illuminé, Dr. Giraud, Baron von Waechter, Baron von Dittfurth of Wetzlar, Schwartz, Count von Haugwitz, and the Marquis de Chefdebién d'Amand *Equus a Capite Galeato*. The following are some notes concerning some of them not mentioned elsewhere:—

Hesse-Cassel, Karl Prince and Elector of— (1744-1836). An ardent Mason, especially of the High Grade Systems. In the *S.O.* he succeeded Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick as Grand Master.

Knigge, A. F. F. L. Freiherr (later Baron) von— (1752-1796). Was Weishaupt's chief assistant in the Illuminati, which body he represented at Wilhelmsbad but failed to secure for it recognition.

Bode, Johann Joachim Christian— (1730-1793). Well known as an author both Masonic and otherwise. He advanced and maintained the theory that Freemasonry was founded by the Jesuits. He was a member of the S.O., and, later, of the Illuminati.

Giraud, Dr. Sebastian—. Born 1735, at Pignerol but resident at Turin. He was Physician to the K. of Sardinia, P.G.M. and G. Chancellor of the S.O. at Turin. Attended the Convent des Gaules, 1778, and Convent of Paris, 1784. He is No. 25 on the *Tableau* of the P.R. of Narbonne.

Dittfürth, F. Baron von—. Born in 1738. Founder of the Eclectic Union of Wetzlar, which (after Wilhelmsbad) wanted to revert to simple Craft Masonry and abolish (or at least restrict) the High Grades.

Schwartz. A Dutch brother who attended at Wilhelmsbad as the representative of the National Chapter of the Netherlands founded 1779-80 under the Protection of Friedrich Prince of Hesse-Cassel (1747-1847).

Haugwitz, C. H. C. Count von— (1752-1832). A Prussian Minister of State. A follower of Zinnendorf.

The Marquis de Chefdebien d'Amand attended the Convent of Wilhelmsbad as the sole official representative or 'Deputy,' with full voting power, of Province III. of the Strict Observance. This was Occitania with Bordeaux for its Capital Seat, and for its first Provincial Grand Master the celebrated Baron von Hund himself, who played the chief part in the foundation of the Strict Observance Order. (See Gould, Findel, Woodford, etc.).

The two letters which follow were written by the Marquis Savalette de Langes to the Marquis de Chefdebien d'Amand; one is dated just before the opening of the Convent of Wilhelmsbad, and the other when that gathering was nearing its final session. They are important because in them Savalette de Langes makes very clear his own attitude towards the Grand Orient and his refusal to support any claims which that body might see fit to put forward in the course of the discussions which were the principal feature in the Convent's labours:—

de Langes to Chefdebien d'Amand.

De Langes. Paris. 13 July, 1782.

The Grand Orient is near breaking up from two causes: one, that it is short of funds, and inspires no confidence nor any sort of credit in the Lodges of which it is composed: the other, that it wishes to undertake a reform of the High Degrees, an enterprise for which, it is only too well known, it is lacking in knowledge, and in which it can succeed the less in that its conductors (*réducteurs*) are men of very ordinary attainments who have no sort of title to the confidence of the Masonic public, which in this country as in others makes a great claim to Learning and has very little inclination to allow itself to be led by the nose (*à se laisser conduire*).

The same to the same.

19 August, 1782.

The clerk of the Grand Orient has written to me that the G.O. has nominated only three 'commissaires,' the Duc de Luxembourg, the Comte de la Rochefoucault, and myself, and has written a letter to Prince Ferdinand asking him for information concerning the Convent, and that I am charged with the editing of this letter. I have replied that any departure of this kind is contrary to my advice, that I do not undertake the editing of the letter, that since they wished to send a letter they would have to take the one drawn up by the Bro. de la Chevalerie: that since I had been nominated I would sign it as 'commissaire du Grand Orient,' but that at the same time I should in a private letter disavow it so far as concerned myself individually.

The Duc de Luxembourg. The famous *Loge Saint Jean de Montmorency-Luxembourg* in the Regiment of Hainault Infantry had for Venerable the Colonel Commanding, the Duc de Luxembourg, and for Wardens his son the Chevalier de Luxembourg and the Prince de Rohan-Guéménée. The Duc was the first G.M. of the first G.O., Prince Rohan-Guéménée his 'Représentant,' and the Chevalier de Luxembourg was S.G.W.

Rochefoucault-Bayers, Comte (later Marquis) de la—. He was G.M. of the *Scots Philosophic Rite* 1776-1786.

Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Ferdinand Duke of— (1721-1792). Famous as a soldier. He was G.M. of the S.O. and prominent in all German Masonic affairs. He is supposed to have been very greatly interested in Hermetic studies.

Bacon de la Chevalerie, Jean Jacques. Very strange liberties have been taken with this eminent Brother's name. Masonic writers frequently present him with a patent of nobility as Baron de la Chevalerie. Woodford gives him the initial N, which is incorrect, and at one place (p. 478) obscures his identity thus 'Maçon de la Chevalerie.' Bro. Bacon de la Chevalerie was born and resident at Paris and served as Colonel of Infantry and 'Officier-général.' In 1771 he was appointed Grand Orator of the G.O. He was well known as a Masonic author, prominent as a High Grade Ecossais Mason, and a leading member of the Lyons Directoire of the S.O. His name appears as No. 49 on the *Tableau* of the P.R. of Narbonne.

We now come to what is by far the most interesting of the original documents with which we are now dealing. Among the Masonic papers left by the Marquis Chefdebien d'Amand entrusted to M. Fabre is a *Cahier* or Note Book of Jottings (*fiches*) written by Savalette de Langes and sent by him to Chefdebien d'Amand just before the latter set out from Strasburg, where he was then on military duty, to attend the Convent at Wilhelmsbad. M. Fabre reproduces in *fac-simile* the whole of this Note Book, and he is fully justified in doing so, for its contents are of quite unusual interest, being, in fact, a series of notes about a great number of the most prominent Masonic personages of the day. That it was written with special reference to the Wilhelmsbad gathering is evident from the covering letter by de Langes and from the many direct references in the Note Book itself. It was, in fact, intended as a guide and help to Chefdebien in the discussions and debates which were to form the labours of the Convent. Many of the persons mentioned he might expect to meet there, and all of them were men whose opinions and teaching might be expected to influence the minds of the delegates and affect their decisions. Original Masonic MSS. are generally full of instruction, but it is seldom that we meet with one such as this, in which an eminent Brother commits to writing his impressions of the more prominent of his contemporaries, and it is not too much to say that this *cahier* pours a flood of light upon a period of Continental Masonic history which is both difficult and obscure.

At this point I wish to draw attention to three papers which have already appeared in our *Transactions*. These are *Studies in Eighteenth Century Continental so-called Masonry*, by Bro. the Ven. Archdeacon W. K. Firminger (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xix., p. 147), and *Notes on some Masonic Personalities at the end of the Eighteenth Century* (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xxv., p. 141), and *Notes on the Rainsford Papers in the British Museum* (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvi., p. 93), both by Bro. Gordon P. G. Hills. The first contains a mass of most important information bearing directly upon the subject of my paper and in particular most valuable biographical details concerning Don Martines de Pasqually de la Tour, Louis Claude de Saint-Martin, Abbé Pernety, Comte Duroy d'Hauterive, Dr. Diethelm H. Lavater, Johann Caspar Lavater, the Abbé Fournier (or Fournié), Emmanuel Swedenborg, and the charlatan Schröpfer. The two papers by Bro. Gordon Hills are equally valuable, and besides giving a full



account of the labours of the two Convents at Paris summoned by the Philalètes in 1784 and 1787, they supply us with biographical notes of the greatest interest about Gen. Rainsford, Dr. Samuel Falc, Leman (or Lehmann), and a host of others who figure in these pages.

The 'Cahier' consists of notes or 'jottings' evidently written in haste and therefore not easy to translate into elegant English without ceasing to be literal. I have preferred to be as literal as possible, even at the cost of being clumsy. I must explain that all the names marked with an asterisk were added by Chefdebien in his own handwriting, and that the additional biographical notes which are inset and placed between square brackets are my own contribution:—

For the F. . . Marquis de C. . . .

The singular manner in which our acquaintanceship has been formed strengthened and confirmed, my dear friend, causes me still less astonishment than the feeling of complete trust you almost immediately inspired in my mind. In spite of the strong impulse which, so to speak, forced me to form this opinion, I am too candid not to admit, at the moment of your departure, that it was in spite of myself that I gave myself up to it, so contrary is it to the reserve which I had promised to myself to maintain. My fear is not that you will betray this trust; I cannot possibly deceive myself as regards you in this respect. But it may represent me to your mind in a false light, and that would be to me a cause of genuine distress; however, the object which inspires me so dominates all the faculties of my being, that I shall have no regrets at the wrong I may have done myself; if only I have not hindered the success of those Designs<sup>1</sup> which, at this moment, coupled with my natural impetuosity and my confidence in my fellows, of which nothing has ever cured me, alone can justify the haste and multitude of the communications of all sorts with which for eight days past I have overwhelmed you: if in my conduct towards you you see nothing but imprudence you misjudge me; but if, as I hope, you will make use of it to your advantage and mine, I am consoled. Whatever may be the conclusions drawn from it I have nothing to deplore and if I had to do it I would begin it all over again. You have sufficient intelligence and cool common sense to make prudent use of all which I have said, written or given you to read. You must perceive that I have neither been able to foresee all the inferences nor to anticipate all the objections which must arise out of communications so various in their nature and put together in such haste. You will have greater leisure in which to make use of them than I have had in their compilation, and I rely upon your prudence.

With the exception of a touch of pride, Tiéman is absolutely as I have described him in his Note, but what I have not been able to tell you and what you must know is that he has very much in common with Saint-Martin and Willermooz.<sup>2</sup> The style of his letters, since he has seen Willermooz, makes this sufficiently clear to you. I advise you with him to forget that I have told you in confidence of his vision and of his and Willermooz's letters about the vision. (I advise you to make him think that) I have spoken to you about it vaguely, but without even mentioning the word *vision*, and only in recommending you to try to get him to relate to you an interesting event which would confirm you in your present opinion as to the possibility of communication with Spirits. As to the letters, that I have shown you portions (only).

But this apart, he is an excellent man with whom you will be pleased.

As for the Baron,<sup>3</sup> on the subject of the letters, as with Tiéman, you must warm him up a bit and cautiously let him see (give him proof) that you have had

<sup>1</sup> According to M. Fabre 'those Designs' amounted to Atheism and Revolution. My own view appears later.

<sup>2</sup> For Willermooz, see *ante*, p. 143. I have found no references to Tiéman other than those in the 'Cahier.'


<sup>3</sup> No doubt the Baron von Gleichen.

my complete confidence. It will stimulate his own. There is no need to tell you not to let anyone learn in how short a time (you gained my confidence).

To this I add some names about which I have no information or none that I consider necessary at the present moment. They will be without any arrangement and just as they occur to me. If you read these over again (*i.e.*, find them repeated) sometimes, remember that in all good faith I have been driven to an excess of openness with you by my heart, in spite of my judgement, rather than by actual circumstances, and that however wanting in prudence I may have been, I do assure you, upon my honour, that it causes me neither regret nor anxiety:—

Choens      Directoires      Théosophes      Hermetics      Ordinary Masons



[The 'characteristics' of the various Systems and their modifications to mark differences in degrees are very complicated and might repay the trouble of a careful study. The 'Choens' are the *Elus Coëns* of 9° of Pasqually, *i.e.*, the Martinezist Rite compounded of the Cabbala, Hermeticism, and the doctrines associated with the name of Swedenborg. Throughout the Cahier the 'Directoires' mean the subordinate bodies of the Strict Observance. I am not sure which particular type of 'Théosophes' is here intended, but the 'characteristic' is the same as the one assigned by Gen. Rainsford to a 'R. Cru  of a Rosi Crucian Order.' (See *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxv., p. 155). The 'Hermetics' refer, I think, to the *Rit Hermétique* founded at Avignon about 1773 by the Abbé Pernety, who was responsible for quite a number of Hermetic grades in the period just before the Revolution.]

De Grainville, Rose Croix, Infantry Officer, Is now at Lyons or in Dauphiné.

Champoleon—the same—I do not know where.

Comte de Luzignan—the same—at Paris. No longer has anything to do with it.

[This presumably means 'with the Philalète System.' Perhaps he was more interested in a System of his own. In the current volume of *Trans. of the Lodge of Research*, No. 2429, Bro. J. T. Thorp has an interesting account of a French Diploma issued under the authority of a 'Hugues Marie Joseph de Luzignan,' dated 1806, in which he is described as "Prince Royal of "Cyprus, of Jerusalem, and 72<sup>nd</sup> Christian Sovereign 'au "Liban en La Venétie de la Source Asiatique.' : generalissimo "of the August Order of the Divine and Fraternal Science of "Nature which the Wise King Solomon transmits to us under "the title of Freemasonry." (p. 111.). On 13th June, 1783, Bro. Wm. Bousie in London writing to Gen. Rainsford encloses a letter from 'the Marquis de Lusignem. (See *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvi., p. 97.). This (in spite of the variation in name and title) as well as the former reference must be to the 'Comte de Lusignan' of de Langes.]

Abbé Fournier. At Bordeaux. He is entrusted with the education of the son of Pasqualis.

Abbé Bulet, Rose Croix, Has made a mess of it since and dabbled in magic. He was Chaplain to the Regiment of Foix.

[Bro. Firminger gives a most interesting account of the Abbé Fournier or Fournié (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xix.). This remarkable

man was an ardent Royalist and on 4<sup>th</sup> Prarial, Year IX., (24 May, 1801), he dared in a sermon at the Church of Saint Germain-l'Auxerrois at Paris to refer to the execution of King Louis XVI. as a 'crime' which procured his own imprisonment in the Bicêtre as a 'seditious lunatic.' Bro. Firminger does not mention this. Pasqually married in September, 1767, the daughter of Major de Colas of the Regt. of Foix. Their son was baptized at the P. Ch. of Ste. Croix, Bordeaux, 20 Jun, 1768. Pasqually died in 1774. Louis Claude de Saint-Martin was Captain in this same Regiment but left it soon after meeting with Pasqually.]

Leman, pupil of Falc, since has been with the Chevalier de Luxembourg.

[See the Rainsford Papers by Bro. Gordon Hills. Compare the note by de Langes with the remark by Gen. Rainsford.—'He (Lehman) is now at Versailles in close connection with the Chev<sup>l</sup> de L——g and the P. de Tingri.' (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvi., p. 105). The Chev<sup>l</sup> de L——g is clearly the Chev. de Luxembourg son of the Duke. By the 'P. de Tingri' I am certain Gen. Rainsford means the Abbé Alexandre Guy Pingré, Canon and Librarian of Sainte-Geneviève at Paris, Chancellor of the University of Paris, of the Académie des Sciences, Venerable of the Lodge *Pole Star* at Paris, and Deputy at Paris for Lodges *l'Heureuse Rencontre* at Brest and *Saint-Louis* in the Regiment of Guienne. He was J.W. of the first Grand Orient.]

Bauer, one of the witnesses to the apparitions of Schraepfer. Is in England.  
Good German but wanting in education.

[Is anything known of Bauer's proceedings in this country?  
For Schraepfer (Schröpfer) see later.]

Zuirleim, at Westlard (Wetzlar), one of Schraepfer's pupils.

Eccleff, a Swede, Zinnendorf's master. Schérer of Strasbourg can give some information about him.

Weiler, was one of Baron von Hund's assistants. It was Weiler who founded the Directoires at Lyons and Bordeaux.

Schmëtau, clings to the Zinnendorf schism, of which he tried to found a Lodge in Paris, but it has fallen through. An officer in the Prussian service.

[Eccleff, Eckleff, or Eggleff, Karl Friedrich Count von— claimed to have been the first G.M. of the first G.L. of Sweden, 25 Dec., 1759, but was disowned. He was a member of the Chapter of Clermont and brought about the introduction of its Degrees into Sweden.

Johann Wilhelm Ellenberger, who took his uncle's name von Zinnendorf, was an Army doctor and became General Staff Surgeon at Berlin. He was the founder of the National G.L. of Germany. The 'Zinnendorf Schism' was an offshoot from the Strict Observance and is fully described in the Histories of Gould and Findel.

Weiler, Baron von— (1726-1775). *Eques a Spica Aurea*, was appointed 'Commissarius et Visitator Specialis' or 'Commissarius generalis perpetuus visitationis' of the S.O. by von Hund himself. He organised the French and Italian Provinces of the Strict Observance.

von Hund, Karl Gotthelf, Baron— (1722-1776). The founder of the S.O. See Essay in vol. III. of Gould's History.

Schmeteau or Schmettau, Count Waldemar von—.]

Baron de Triest, another Zinnendorf follower. He is Chamberlain to a Prince of Limburg, who is at Paris, eaten up by debts and debauchery.

Notice de noms de ff. . . instruits  
dans differents genres.

\*Bauer German.

Beyerlé. Councillor in the Parliament of Nancy. Chief of the 'Loges rectifiées' of Lorraine. By reputation he is a learned and zealous Mason. A Brother of the XII. Class of the Philalètes who has had some talks with him, suspects him of having for his aim Alchemy and above all Spagirie Medicine. He has (had) some intercourse with Friend de Langes, but so far it has not been followed up to any extent.

[Beyerlé, N. de—. Masonic author. Woodford says that it was he who carried on the correspondence between the Philalètes and Cagliostro. 'l'ami de Langes' Friend de Langes. The writer frequently refers to himself thus and in the third person.

'Loges rectifiées.' This expression is used:—

- (1) of Lodges which adopted the modifications introduced by Saint-Martin into the Rite of Pasqually. That is to say Lodges which ceased to be Martinezist and became Martinist.
- (2) of those Lodges of the S.O. which at the Convent des Gaules (Lyons, 1778) introduced considerable changes into the ritual and historic instruction of the Order resulting in the establishment of the 'Chevaliers Bien-faisants' (in place of Templars), *i.e.*, practically all the French and Italian Directories. The German Chiefs of the Order, powerless to prevent these changes, gave a grudging assent thereto. This was the first open step towards the abolition of the S.O.
- (3) See later on Sheredder (Schröder).

It is evident that de Langes intends the second of these groups of 'Loges rectifiées.']

Birgem. He is a native of Wetzlar, or at least he has for a long time resided there. Only his name is known to us. He is one of the three pupils of the Rose Croix Bro. Sheder, the colleague of Wakenfelds. Prince Frederick of Hesse-Darmstadt gave us his name.

\*Wm. Brooks, \*Caerni, \*Abbé Bulet, \*Bodleyenne at Oxford.

[The Marquis de Chefdebien d'Amand in a letter to the Chev. d'Harmensen dated 21 Aug., 1806, refers to his former friendship with 'M. Brooks, à Hammersmith près Londres,' and 'M. Caerni, médecin à Edimbourg' and others. For Brooks see the Rainsford Papers in *A.Q.C.*, vols. xxv., xxvi. John Cairnie was a distinguished physician at Edinburgh, and was Substitute G.M. of Scotland 1770-1. He may very likely be the Scottish medical man referred to in Gen. Rainsford's memorandum quoted by Bro. Gordon Hills at p. 113 of vol. xxvi. But see also the note on Spence later.

'Bodleyenne à Oxford.' This, I think, must be a reference to the famous Locke-Leland MS. It is evident that the Philalètes took very considerable interest in this mysterious document (see *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvi., pp. 96 and 99), which may easily be accounted for by the very great influence which the writings of Locke exerted on the minds of the French Philosophers of the eighteenth century.]

Cagliostro. See the Book of Instructions.

[One would much like to see this 'Cahier d'Instructions.' There is no trace of it. For Cagliostro's adventure with the Convent of Paris see *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvi., p. 95.]

Prince de Carolath. This young Prussian lord, during his travels in France, has been admitted into the inner circle of the Directoires. He has met the Superiors of Montpellier, those of Lyons, and thus he has become acquainted also with the members of the Coëns—who had so greatly interested M. d'Hauterive on his behalf that he had recommended him to St-Martin. The latter (however) considered him too young to be trusted. Nevertheless he is not given to opening his mind on matters

\*Castillon of Berlin and \*Castillon of Montpellier, \*Champoleon.

which he cannot follow up. Very little has resulted from this connection. He had heard talk of Friend de Langes, for having met him in a Lodge, he made all the advances and showed the greatest eagerness to make his acquaintance. His candour, his zeal, and above all the purity of his moral principles and of the nature of his desire for Masonic knowledge, have won over this last (*i.e.*, Friend de Langes) who has communicated to him many things of interest. If he is at the Convent the Deputies may rely upon it that he will be favourably disposed towards the Philalètes of which (system) he has formed the highest opinion.

[The Prince von Carolath was a Silesian nobleman who protected Ignatius Aurelius Fessler (1756-1832) the German champion of simple Craft Masonry as opposed to High Grades. (See Gould's *History*, vol. III., p. 262, and Woodford's *Encyclopædia*).

Castillon of Berlin was D.G.M. of the G.L. of Germany at Berlin, 1777-9, and G.M., 1782-9, and again 1799-1814. (See Findel, *History*, p. 303).

Comte Duroy d'Hauterive. A most interesting account of this disciple of Pasqually and friend of Saint-Martin is given by Bro. Firminger at *A.Q.C.*, vol. xix., p. 152-3. Apparently in 1792 he was resident in England. Is anything concerning him to be found in English Masonic records?]

\*Dournay. \*Eggleff, a Swede.

Dr. Falc, in England. This Dr Falc is known to many Germans. From every point of view he is a most extraordinary man. Some believe him to be the Chief of All the Jews, and attribute all that is marvellous and strange in his conduct and in his life to schemes which are entirely political. Allusion is made to this in a very peculiar manner and as concerning a Rose Croix (Brother) in the Memoirs of the Chev. de Rampzow. He has had some experiences with the Marshal de Richelieu the great Seeker of the Philosopher's Stone. There has been a curious story about him in connection with the Prince de Guemene and the Chev. de Luxembourg relating to Louis XV. whose death he had foretold. He is practically inaccessible. In all the Sects of Adepts in the

Occult Sciences he passes as a man of higher attainments. He is at present in England. The Baron de Gleichen can give reliable information concerning him. Try to get fresh intelligence about him at Frankfurt.

[Chev. de Rampzow=Count von Rentzow whose *Mémoires* appeared at the Hague in 1741.

Compare the entry by de Langes in 1781 with the narrative written by Gen. Rainsford in 1777. (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvi., p. 104).

Prince de Guemene=Prince de Rohan-Guéméné.]

\*Florence. \*Abbé Fournier.

[Beyond a doubt Chefdebien d'Amand, when he added the name Florence, intended a reference to the adventure of the Baron von Waechter at that place. This will be related later in this paper.

For Fournier see *ante*.]

Duchanteau. Forewarned as you are about this man your mind should be made up concerning him. He stands convicted of the most vile and shameful vices. As for myself I should require to see him raise one from the dead before I would take him for my prophet. Salzmann should be consulted about him. If you see Gleichen tell him what I think about it but assure him that on his return to Paris he will find his history in the fullest detail and that I will not allow it to escape my attention. Besides all this he has become a Theosophist heart and soul (*tout Théosophe*).

[This man is the same as Touzai du Ch. added by Chefdebien d'Amand further on. Bro. Woodford (who calls him *Tongay Duchanteau*) tells us that 'he is said to have died in 1786 in 'consequence of trying some of the experiments of Cagliostro 'in respect of physical regeneration on his own body.']

Frédéricstein. This is a castle belonging to the Count de Neuvied which certain Masons, for the most part merchants and bankers, have purchased with the intention, so they say, of founding there a Masonic Republic. The Lodge which started this Institution was called *La Vraie Espérance*. But the prospectus of the Institution was accompanied by two prospectuses of a financial type, the one of a 'Caisse de Viduité,' the other of a 'Banque de Fortune,' of which the profits, to all appearance very moderate, were to defray the initial expenses of the undertaking. This Lodge had for Deputy a Baron de Staal who on his arrival took to himself two assistants (*adjoints*) whose names it is useless to mention, but who have not increased his credit, and subscribers not coming forward I believe the Deputies at least the Baron have disappeared from Paris and, it is asserted that they have left their debts behind them. The Baron being an old friend of F. . de Chaumont, secretary to the Duc de Chartres, had engaged that Brother to use in his favour his influence with the Prince, to whom had been presented the Certificate of Protection of the Comte de Neuvied in favour of the Society of Frederickstein, together with a letter from this sovereign directly addressed to the Prince, (and) he (the Prince) had blindly signed whatever had been presented to him by Chaumont the Secretary of the Masonic Ordinances. They have caused the whole to put into type and have scattered copies with considerable profusion, but in spite of the Comte de Neuvied's Certificate and even of the signature of the recommendation of the Duc de Chartres, the Grand Orient has curtly refused its approbation

and has even caused its refusal to be printed and circulated amongst all the Lodges of its correspondence. If in his travels the F. . . de C. should visit the neighbourhood of Frederickstein and should find it possible to go and investigate on the spot what is really the truth about this Institution he will greatly oblige the Philalète Brethren by forwarding them particulars.

[A terribly involved Note very difficult to follow. If sufficient materials are available Frederickstein, La Vraie Espérance and the Masonic Republic would make a good subject for a separate paper.

The Baron de Staal occurs again later on.]

\*Fröhlich.

[C. E. Fröhlich 'a zealous supporter of Schrepfer (Schröpffer) and of the Templar System. He seems to have done no good.' (Woodford).]

Baron de Gleichen. This worthy Brother is a member of the XII. Class of the Philalètes and has been received by St-Martin into the Coens in the first (*premiers*) Grades. He is inquisitive, learned, and enlightened (*instruit*). He has always shown confidence in and friendship towards the F. . . de Langes. Of all the foreign correspondents of the Philalètes he is the one with whom that Society has the most reason to be pleased. The F. . . Marquis de C. can judge, by those portions of his letters which the F. . . de Langes has been able to communicate to him, of his (the Baron's) zeal and enlightenment. At the present time he seems to have taken up his residence at Ratisbon. He is in doubt whether he will go to Frankfort because he is not a member of the Directoires and has not been desirous of undertaking any new obligations. He is intimately acquainted with Wecter (Baron von Waechter) and Wakenfeldt (Baron de Waldenfelds). See the notes concerning these two. He knows Falc (and) the Prince de Nassau-Usingen. In a word he is one of the best instructed of our friends. He is cool, little communicative, but when he knows and likes (one) he becomes quite otherwise. Before his departure from Paris he seemed to be more wrapped up in Hermeticism and Curative (Medicine) than in the Spiritual Side, but he has changed, at least to judge by his correspondence. He has information concerning the Rose Croix Degrees other than those of the Coens.

[The Baron von Gleichen, Commander of the Dannebrog Order, resident at Ratisbon, was German Secretary for both the Convents of Paris. Chefdebien d'Amand writing to d'Harmensen in 1806 speaks of him in terms of the greatest affection and esteem. They had worked together as Archivistes of the Philalète Regime.

'premier grades' does this mean the *highest* or the lowest?]

Gasner. I know not whether this man was a Mason. He was a Catholic Curé in Swabia. Concerning him I have only very imperfect information. Some years since he drew the eyes of Germany to himself by reason of miraculous cures which he worked by prayers, exorcisms and the laying on of hands. It would be a good thing to have more precise information concerning him if it is possible to procure any.

[The name is really Gassner. He is said to have had over a million followers. I can find no evidence that he had anything to do with Freemasonry or any of its developments.]

\*Gratmann.

The Hereditary Prince Louis d'Harmstad. This Brother is also a member of the XII. Class of the Philalètes and in the registers of the Directoires. In his youth he worked with a Jew believed by him to have been a pupil of Falc. He pretends even to have 'operated' but he has entirely given up all that. He believes in Spirits good and bad and also the Spirits of the Dead. He has shown great friendship for the F. . . de Langes. He is less advanced (*instruit*) and less zealous than the Baron de Gleichen, but he is sound (and) amiable. If he is at the Convent assuredly he will be favourable to the Philalètes. He had promised (to make a present of certain volumes) to the Philalètes notably (a work by) a certain Robert Fludd, but I fear lest Duchanteau, during his last visit to Germany, may have entangled him again in his snares, from which I had freed him, for he has brought back from Germany this book and several others which he had promised to us, and since then we have heard nothing of him. This seems the more evident because we are ignorant what places were visited by Duchanteau during his travels, and because the Comte de Schoenbourg, who was his patron, is intimate with Prince Louis. It would be interesting to get this matter cleared up.

[ 'operated' 'il prétend même avoir opéré.' M. Fabre explains 'opéré' as a 'terme consacré pour designer les opérations 'magiques des Martinistes Kabbalistes,' by which he means the members of the Rite of Pasqually. See also Bro. Firminger's Paper in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xix., where much further information will be found. Robert Fludd, the famous Kentish Rosicrucian Apologist, (1574-1637), is the subject of chap. xi. of Bro. A. E. Waite's *Real History of the Rosicrucians*.]

Frederick Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. Second brother of the former. He is also a member of the XII. Class of the Philalètes. The F. . . de Langes became acquainted with him first on account of Duchanteau, and it is through him that he further got to know the elder brother. Circumstances decided in favour of his admission to the XII. Class Philalètes which his youth and the frivolity of his character would otherwise have postponed. He showed the greatest zeal. We are indebted to him for a number of German works which he presented to the Library which are very interesting. But latterly he appears to have forgotten us entirely. Friend de Langes has even reason to suspect that this young man has spoken more than lightly of the secret regime of the Philalètes, but he is not sufficiently instructed concerning it to have done it any mischief. If the Marquis de C. meets him he will do us a favour by observing him and sending us an account of his tendencies. At the time of his visit to Paris there was a bad mark against him in the Directoires in consequence of some foolish pranks but they were childish rather than seriously wrong.

Christian Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. We know this one only by reputation. Like his two brothers he is in the Directoires. Both of them have praised to me the gentleness of his manners and disposition, in particular the elder one who loves him dearly. We ought to know concerning him what the other two have said to him about the Philalètes and if they have seen Duchanteau again.

Professor d'Heckh This Mason was a pupil of Srepher (see the Note about him) and he passes for the best instructed one. He is professor at the University of Leipsic. I only know his name from Bro. Otto who is



secretary to the Saxon Envoy to France and who was himself one of Srepher's pupils.

[Srepher (Schröpfer) and Otto occur again later.]

\*Heseltine, \*Hohenlohe, \*Hotchan, \*King's Chapel.

[James Heseltine (1745-1804) was a Proctor residing at Doctors Commons, London. He was initiated in 1764 in the Philanthropic Lodge. In 1768 he was W.M. of the Globe Lodge, and in following year G.Steward. From 1769 to 1784 he was G.Sec. of the Moderns, S.G.W. in 1785, and G.Treas. 1786 to 1804. He had considerable intercourse with Continental Masons and is even supposed to have introduced the English Royal Arch into Germany.

King's Chapel. This addition by Chefdebien d'Amand is, I feel sure, a further reference to the Locke-Leland MS. The Chapel of King's College, Cambridge, was built by K. Henry VI., who was the supposed author of the Locke-Leland MS. The foundation stone was laid by the King himself on St. James's Day, 25th July, 1446. Nicholas Close, a man of Flemish family, who in 1450 was made Bishop of Carlisle, was the original Architect, and received from the King a grant of Arms for his services. John Langton, Master of Pembroke and Chancellor of the University, acted as Overseer of the Works until 1447, when he became Bishop of St. David's. 'If we accept the view of Mr. G. G. Scott . . . the man who should really have the credit of conceiving this great work was the Master-Mason Reginald Ely, appointed by a patent of Henry VI. "to press masons, carpenters and other workers." . . . The third Overseer or Surveyor was Robert Wodelarke.' (See *King's College*, by Rev. A. Austen Leigh . . . London, 1899, pp. 19-20.]

Dr. Koerner. This young man is from Leipsic. This winter he has been travelling with a young German prince, the Comte de Schoenbourg (see the Note about him). He came here from Switzerland where he saw a great deal of the brothers Lawater, of whom one is a correspondent of Brother de Langes. He was recommended to him: made his first appearance with the most complete and lively confidence. Some of his principles were analogous to (those of) the Coens and at Zurich he had been admitted into the inner circle of the Directoires. He was present at the working of the first 8 Classes of the Philalètes and Bro. de Langes having struck up a friendship with him had already presented him as an interesting corresponding member for Leipsic where so far the Philalètes have had none. (But) the Comte having met Bro. Duchanteau presented him to his friend Koerner and he, in spite of all that the Philalète (members) have been able to tell him concerning that false prophet, has surrendered himself so completely to his influence that he has given up everything (else) for him, has taken him back with him to Zurich to enlighten Lawater, and has left this country to all appearances at least convinced that this man had given him the truth. We have heard nothing further concerning him but, to judge him by his conduct at Paris, he is mad.

Kukumus or Cucumus. We have not yet any clear information about this man. For some time he played a brilliant part in German Masonry and claimed to have obtained during the voyage he made in Italy for the purpose some peculiar knowledge (of) one of the Systems (*renseignements*) which

exist in Germany and which enabled him to 'operate' some astounding results. But from the communications of our correspondents it appears that having attracted a deal of notice and gathered together a crowd of disciples, the results did not match the words, and he has lost his credit. Now he is either dead or at any rate ignored. Yet it is said that he has intellect and that he is not at all wanting in knowledge. Try to find out the truth about him and what has become of him.

[The person meant is Gottlieb Baron von Gugomos *Eques a Cygno triumphante*, a Masonic charlatan who (according to Robison) claimed to be a son of the K. of Cyprus. The Masonic Histories give all that is known concerning him and briefly summed up it amounts to this. At the Convent of Brunswick 1775 he claimed to have received special instruction and powers in Cyprus where the *real* Order of Templars (of which the S.O. was no more than a *branch*) existed under the true 'Unknown Superiors.' He was permitted to summon the Convent of Wiesbaden 1776 where he undertook to instruct the Brethren. He was very severely heckled by many of the leading members—notably Roskamp and Waechter—and in the end was exposed as an impostor. He fled to Holland and later served as a Colonel on the Bavarian Staff. He died in 1818.]

Dr. Lawater. This Brother is at the head of the Directoires of Switzerland or at any rate those of Zurich. He is eager for enlightenment (*connoissances*) and known for his zeal. It is probable that he will be present at the Convent. His connection with the Philalètes has only been by correspondence and he can only have knowledge of its regime by hearsay. He has joined the Coens, at least Bro. de Langes has reason to suspect it. However it is possible that the indications he has found of it in his correspondence come from the Directoire Records of the Convent of Lyons. Koerner and Duchanteau during their travels have somewhat detached this Brother from Bro. de Langes, but Tiéman has since put this all right as the later letters of Bro. Lawater prove. His brother the theologian

\*The Theologian

is not a Mason. At least he does not declare himself as such: but he is of course a Philalète. He is famous by reason of a great work on Physiognomy and by writings of a polemical nature on the miracles of Gasner and the apparitions of Srepher.

[Dr. Dithelm H. Lavater (1743-1820), Physician and Musician, and Johann Caspar Lavater, the famous Physiognomist and Theologian. Of the latter Savalette de Langes writes—'n'est pas maçon. Du moins il ne s'avoue pas pour tel; mais il est naturellement philalète.' I am unable to decide whether this means that J. C. Lavater was actually a member of the Philalète Regime or only by nature and in a general sense a 'Searcher for the Truth.' The following extract from one of Chefdebien d'Amand's letters to the Chevalier d'Harmensen (dated Narbonne, 22 Nov., 1806,) is of interest and proves that J. C. Lavater was actually at Wilhelmsbad and therefore probably a Freemason:—

'The doctor, senator, and materialist Dithelm Lavater, of Zurich, is a very advanced (*instruit*) Brother of the Strict Observance, and (was) my colleague at Wilhelmsbad. If he

‘does not recollect my non-masonic (*profane*) name, tell him that I was the only representative of the III<sup>rd</sup> Province, and, during a number of sittings seated next to him. His brother Gaspard Lavater, author of the physiognomy, who as it seems to me has finished his earthly career, was in possession of a kind of instruction truly sublime. If he is yet spared for the good example and instruction of his brethren, he will remember perhaps the two delightful hours I passed alone with him under the portico of Wilhelmsbad.’

At the end of 1781 when the *Cahier* was written D. H. Lavater was a ‘corresponding’ Philalète only. By 1784 he had attained to full membership of the XIIth Class. Bro. Firminger gives much interesting information concerning these two celebrated brothers (*A. Q. C.*, vol. xix., p. 147 *et seq*) which need not be repeated here.]

\*Leman, Disciple of Falc—. \*Comte de Lusignan—. [See *ante*.]

Lioi of Naples. It is possible that this celebrated defender of the Masons of Naples, an exile from his fatherland and who has, I believe, won over some of the Lodges of Italy to the Directoires, may by them be sent as a Deputy to the Convent. He is an honorary member of the Philalètes but he knows nothing beyond the 5th Class. He has brains and enlightenment in temporal matters (*des connoissances temporelles*), but he is quick, fiery, an enthusiast, and superlatively Italian. It is necessary to be on one’s guard with him. But one could get out of him a detailed account of the revolution at Naples which we lack, and some information concerning Masonry in Italy.

[Lioi (or Liroy) was a lawyer at Naples who in 1780 published at London his *Histoire de la Persécution intentée en 1775 aux Francs-maçons, suivée de pièces Justificatives*. He also wrote a *History of F. . . M. . . in Naples*. London. 1790.]

\*Leuwenhoeck.

Baron de Leuwestein. Formerly Colonel in the service of Würtemberg and decorated with its Military Cross; he is in the inner circle of the Directoires. But he was, I believe, received there like the Prince of Carloth (*sic*) with whom he was travelling. The F. . . de Langes has not been able to form an opinion concerning him because he has been so little communicative. He is a man who has been cowed by troubles and misfortunes of every kind which have overwhelmed him and almost swallowed him up (*absorbé*). He firmly believes in communication between men and intermediary beings, and believes above all that his dreams are sent to him to forewarn him about interesting (future) events. He has in fact recounted some which are most remarkable in their agreement with that which has actually happened to him. For the rest he is gentle, genuine, and of very good morals, pious, asking only for peace physical and spiritual in order to devote himself tranquilly to the Spirits, by whom he believes himself to be surrounded, so that he may by their communications obtain all truths which may tend to his happiness temporal as well as spiritual.

\*Comte de Manteufel.

[He founded the Society of Alethophiles at Berlin in 1736. See *ante*, p. 145.]

Dr. Mosseder. See his Note in the Instructions,

\*Mietau,

Prince of Nassau-Usingen. This prince dwells in the Castle of Brikerich. But I know not where that Castle is. I know only that it is not far from Strasburg. We know nothing of him except (what is found in) his correspondence and that you have seen. Baron de Gleichen has sent word that he is very intimately associated with Wakenfeld: additional reason to presume that the Rose Croix (Degrees) of Westlard (Wetzlar) have the closest resemblance to those of the Coens. It would be very interesting to know where he stands in this matter and what he knows. It must be borne in mind that he has the highest reputation in every respect. The mission of the F. . . Marquis de C., if he should meet this prince, would be to find out if he is really more advanced in Spiritual (or Spiritualistic) enlightenment than the F. . . de Langes, and if there is any real connection between the Coens, his affair, and that of Westlard.

[Prince Karl Wilhelm von Nassau-Usingen, born 1736, was a General in the Dutch service. 'Brikerich' = Biberach.]

Otto. He is secretary to the Saxon Envoy. He is a very new devotee (*connoisseur*). He was an eye-witness to the apparitions of Srepher (Schröpffer). His name is put down here only (so) that (you may) speak of him to his colleagues, and pick up in Saxony, if the F. . . de C. should go there, some information about him. In the same way at Leipsic where dwells the Professor d'Heckh, whose intimate friend he is.

[M. Fabre states that in about the year 1784 Bode, Otto, and an Austrian Major were busy promoting the sale of a certain 'eau gazeuse' which 'la Maçonnerie d'Allemagne avait accepté 'de vendre au delà du Rhin et jusque dans les provinces 'meridionales de la Russie.' There are other instances of this blending of Freemasonry with commercial enterprise, *e.g.*, the case of 'le docteur Wurtz' to be mentioned presently.]

\*M. de Rosskampf Riga.

De Rosschamph. \*Privy Councillor of the Principal Burgomaster of Heilbronn. I know not who he is nor where he lives. He is a member of the Directoires. His name as Chevalier is *Eques ab equite vehicolo*. I got his name and surname from Prince Frederick of Hesse-Darmstadt. He is one of the pupils of Shereder (Schröder), the Master of Westlard (Wetzlar).

[For Rosskampf see *ante* under Kukumus (Gugomos). He was himself later on Principal Burgomaster of Heilbronn.]

\*Savalette. \*Salzmann.

[Savalette. Can this mean Savalette de Langes? It is very difficult to see why Chefdebien d'Amand should have added *his* name to the list in the 'Cahier.' Savalette de Langes did not attend the Convent of Wilhelmsbad. The reference may be to Savalette de Bucheley, 'Grand Keeper of the Seals, 'Grand Elect, Grand Knight and Prince Mason,' whose name appears on the famous 'Patent' of Stephen Morin (1761). See Gould's *History*, vol. iii., pp. 125-7.

Salzmann. M. Fabre, in a footnote, states that he was one of the principal 'Lieutenants' of Willermooz. I have not been able to find any other reference to this person.]

Srepher. Celebrated for his spells, apparitions, etc., and by his tragic end in a garden near Leipsic. There is a book about him in two volumes written in German, in addition to a work by a doctor crusius (?) concerning him

and the miracles of Gasner. We know enough about him to have no need to make further mention of him.

[Bro. de Langes evidently refers to Johann Georg Schröpfer (Schroepfer, Schrepfer or Schraepfer) (1739-1774) born at Nuremberg. Bro. Firminger translates the account given of this charlatan and impostor by M. Henri d'Almeras in his *Cagliostro: La Franc-Maçonnerie et l'Occultisme au XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle*, which is the best available. He was an apostle of the New or German Order of Golden Rosicrucians and his chief disciple (at one time) was the well known Johann Rudolf von Bischofswerder (1741-1803), a Prussian officer who rose to be Minister of War. Bauer and Zuirleim of Wetzlar are described as his pupils or disciples by de Langes. The garden where Schröpfer finally shot himself was the Rosenthal just outside Leipsic, the date of the tragedy 8 Oct., 1774.

The name of the doctor who wrote a book about Schröpfer and Gassner is very difficult to read but I think it is 'crusius' and I identify him with the C. A. Krusius mentioned by Kloss as a famous student of Freemasonry and Magic flourishing in about 1775.]

Sheredder. Another chief not less famous who is often confused with the other although very different from him. He died while still young. He was the Master of several Masons who were supposed to be Rose Croix. His principal pupil is Wakenfeld. His Science, to judge it by what we are able to know of it, has some connection with that of the Coens. He had for Master an old man of Swabia whose story Wakenfeld has related to F. J. Tiéman. He died very young, particularly for a sage, and his memory is honoured not only by his pupils but also by all who knew him. The Princes of Darmstadt knew him as well as his pupils, and they (the Princes) call these Brethren the 'Rose Croix of Wetzlar.'

[Sheredder. This name puzzled me for a long time. It is evidently meant for a Schröder—but which, for there are many? However, I think there can be no doubt that F. J. W. Schröder is intended. Bro. Woodford says (p. 593 of *Cyclopædia*):—

'Schröder, F. J. W.—A brother mentioned by Mackey 'as the founder of a "Rectified" Rose Croix, whom we 'have not been able perfectly to identify. . . . I 'can find no trace in the "Handbuch" of F. J. W. 'Schröder's formation of a Rite Rectifié at Sarrebourg.

It is clear that Mackey was right and the 'Rectified Rose Croix' is the 'Rose Croix of Wetzlar' referred to in the Note by de Langes. And from this and other references to it in the 'Cahier' it is manifest that it actually existed and with a considerable 'following' including the Baron von Waldenfeld (sometimes written by de Langes *Wakenfeld*). Possibly the early death of F. J. W. Schröder, who seems to have been a worthy man, accounts for the fact that his Rite has escaped notice. The identity of the 'vieillard de Souabe' is not disclosed, but from the Note on Waldenfeld (see later) it seems that he must have been in touch with Dr. Falc if not actually Dr. Falc himself. It will be seen that de Langes was considerably impressed with this Rectified Rose Croix of Wetzlar.]

Schérer. Teacher of languages and I believe interpreter at Strasburg. He has travelled much in the North and makes himself out to be very learned in Masonry. He belongs to the Zinnendorf Schism. He is a founder of the Lodge of Isis at Strasburg of which Dr. Wurtz is a member, who is now at Paris, entrusted by the Lodge of Isis with powers to affiliate it to some Lodge in Paris. We have more than one reason for believing him to be a charlatan, but if he can supply us with some good memoranda about the Swedish Lodges, he must certainly not be ignored.

[I regret that I cannot give any further information concerning this teacher of languages. The 'Lodge of Isis' at Strasburg suggests the Cagliostro Rite.

'Le docteur Wurtz.' A native of Strasburg. During the early days of the Revolution he acquired by purchase a property at Versailles, adjoining the Hermitage, formerly belonging to Pierre Coquet, Secretary to Madame Victoire de France the King's Aunt, and conferred upon him by K. Louis XVI. in acknowledgment of his services. Here Dr. Wurtz settled down into practice as a physician and attained some degree of reputation as an author, philosopher, mesmerist, and Student of the Occult. He seems to have had a practical side to him also for he invented a 'Teinture Confortative Nerveuse' which he described and recommended to the public in a little brochure which he published for the purpose. The sale of this Nostrum was promoted by the Masonic Lodges the profits being apparently devoted to 'the Cause of Freemasonry.']

\*Comte Schoenbourg. \*Comte de Schmettau.

\*Spence. \*Schuing.

[Spence. This must surely be the Dr. Spence who was present at the transmutation experiments of Dr. James Price as related by Bro. Gordon Hills (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvi., p. 106, *footnote*), and who communicated to Gen. Rainsford a French translation of 'a letter from the Abbé Pernety to Mr. Chas. Frederic Nordenskjöld at Stockholm.' Berlin. 1757. (*ib.*, p. 115). These experiments of Dr. Price were the subject of an enquiry by the Philalètes (*ib.*, p. 97) and the nature of the contents of the 'letter' certainly adds weight to the suggestion made by Bro. Gordon Hills that Dr. Spence was the Surgeon alluded to at *A.Q.C.* xxvi., p. 115. But was Dr. Spence a Scotsman? I think not. I have already mentioned Dr. John Cairnie of Edinburgh as possibly the Doctor referred to in Gen. Rainsford's Memorandum.

Schuing or Schiüng. The name is illegible.]

Baron de Staal. V. Frederickstein. He was the agent of this Lodge and its Deputy. A great charlatan but too easily seen through (*trop facile à connoître*—possibly the meaning is 'too easy to scrape an acquaintance with'). He is very ignorant about Masonry but very learned in the Science of Numbers from which he works calculations about Interest and lottery chances: in a word a Schemer.

[Who was this Baron de Staal? It does not seem possible that the description given by de Langes attaches to the brilliant but reckless and prodigal Eric Magnus Baron de Stael-Holstein, the husband of the famous Madame de Stael. He was a Swede of moderate fortune, of philosophical tastes and genuinely devoted to the cause of reform. He was born in 1749 and for

fourteen years served as an officer in the Swedish Army. He then became Chamberlain to the Queen of Sweden and Chev. de.l'Épée. He first appears in Paris in 1779 as Councillor to the Swedish Legation. In 1783 Chargé d'Affaires, later Minister Plenipotentiary and finally Ambassador—the only one from a Monarchy to the new Republic. He died in 1802. In 1781 (when the 'Cahier' was written) he had been in Paris less than two years and this may perhaps account for the rather slighting words used to describe a person who subsequently became so prominent. There is also the discrepancy in the spelling of the name.

There was another Baron de Staal who also had the fortune to marry a wife more famous than himself. This one was an officer retired from the Swiss Corps commanded by the Duc de Maine and in 1735 he is said to have agreed to marry the famous Mdle de Launay in order that that lady might be raised to a rank entitling her to admission to the circle of Dames d'Honneur of the Duchesse. He was rewarded by the command of a company and the title Maréchal-de-Camp. He had been previously married and had two daughters, and if he is the man described by de Langes he must have been well on in years in 1781.]

\*Stamph

Baron de Steuben. An officer formerly in the forces of the King of Prussia, now 'officier général' in the service of the Insurgents. He was in the Strict Observance in the time of the Baron von Hund and has even been Prior of a Province in Germany, but he has ceased to take any part in it because they had promised him a pension of 3000 livres which was not forthcoming. He gave the F. . de Langes his first instruction in the Strict Observance or rather he ratified that which he had picked up (tiré) at Petersburg. He is not in Europe, and any more detailed notice of him would be waste of time.

[Baron de Steuben. Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand Baron von Steuben (1730-1794), born at Magdebourg, was a distinguished Prussian soldier who served in the War of the Austrian Succession and in the Seven Years War and became A.D.C. to Frederick the Great (1762). He then left the Army and became Canon of the Cathedral Church of Hanelberg and Grand Marshal to the Prince von Hohenzoilern-Hechingen. He was an intimate friend of the famous Count de St. Germain who in 1777 induced him to go out to the American Insurgents as military adviser and instructor. He arrived there in December 1777 and commenced his labours at Valley Forge and in the following May was made Major General and Inspector General. He retrieved the disasters of the defeat of Gen. Chas. Lee and succeeded Gen. Horatio Gates in the command of the District of Virginia and was himself followed by the famous La Fayette. He issued his '*Regulations for the Order and Discipline of Troops of the United States*' in 1779. He was a member of the Court Martial which tried Major André in 1780. After the War he retired to and died at Steubenville, N.Y., named after him. Congress conferred upon him Grants of Land, a Pension and a Sword of Honour.]

\*Touzai du Ch.

[This is Duchanteau, already noticed.]

De Toux de Salvartes. He is a French *savant* formerly Master of the Lodge of the Good Shepherd belonging to the old *Grande Loge de France* and has always been addicted to Cabalism and Hermeticism. He was the first Master (*1<sup>er</sup> Maître*) of Duchanteau. In the basis of his system there are some points of resemblance to the Coëns. For a long time he has been at Warsaw where he has obtained, I do not know how, the rank of Colonel and scrapes a living out of the bounty of certain noble Masons, pretty much as Bauchesne did at Paris. When Cagliostro was in Poland, he was, so they say, at the point of death when this *Savant* of the Spagyric Art brought him back to life again. He holds together his disciples with the expectation of a great event which is always just about to happen but never does happen. His style is very similar to that of Ezekiel and the Apocalypse. In Poland he is looked upon as an aged lunatic, but he has some followers who put their trust in him. I believe him to be a madman, very poor, and a bit of a rogue, but there is something worthy of attention in his notions, in his views, and in his style.

[De Toux de Salvartes=Comte de la Thoux who is thus described by Bro. Woodford—‘An officer in the Polish Service, who, in 1763, founded at Warsaw, under Masonic forms, an *Académie des Secrets*, upon the model of an alleged similar association ‘founded at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century by ‘Porta.’

Bauchesne=the Chev. Beauchene or Beauchaine. He founded in Paris in about the year 1763 a society called *Les Fendeurs* (see *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxii., p. 52). Woodford says he was a member of the old *Grande Loge* and one of the immovable Paris Masters. He is said to have founded a Lodge at the Soleil D’or, Rue St. Victor, Paris, where he lived, and in it to have given *all* the grades of Freemasonry for *six* francs.]

Tiéman. He is a Saxon about 38 years of age. For five years he has been travelling as friend and tutor to a young Livonian nobleman of the greatest promise who is one of the most amiable and remarkable young men that I know. He is warmly attached to his mentor and everyone of his fashion (*genre*) is truly charming. Tiéman has had some remarkable and interesting experiences of the kind which concern the Philalètes. Moreover his zeal is ardent but pure and enlightened. He is one of our best correspondents and one of those upon whom the Philalètes can most surely rely. He has received the same instructions, or very nearly so, as the F. . . Marquis de C. In the Coëns he has reached the same point as the F. . . de Langes and is at the door of the inner circle of the Directoires. He is full of learning and, besides Greek, Latin and a little Hebrew, he knows nearly all European languages. We have reason to hope that, if he is present at the Convent of Frankfort, he will with all his heart unite himself to our Deputies. If the F. . . C. can join (forces with) him I warmly recommend them each one to the other. They are both of them made to know and appreciate each other and they have in me a friend in common to whom they are devoted and who is warmly attached to them. I exhort them to mutual confidence. By it they will gain mutual support in following out their careers in which I congratulate myself I have been the means of strengthening each of them, for which they have made me a good return (*ce qu'ils*



*m'ont bien rendu*). I guarantee that they will have no regret if each puts his whole trust and confidence in the other, and that soon they will (come to) like each other as much as I like them.

[As I have already said I can find no mention of this man other than that in the 'Cahier' of de Langes. And yet he appears to have been a person of some importance from whom great things were expected. Savalette de Langes says that he (Tiéman) had received 'the same instructions' (*les mêmes instructions*) as Chefdebien d'Amand. This may mean that he too was a secretly accredited Philalète deputy at the Convent of Wilhelmsbad. But from the next sentence I think the reference is to his Masonic enlightenment or Degrees.]

\*Tirnau. \*Baron de Triest. \*Turckheim.

[The Chefdebien d'Amand papers contain references to two brothers of the name Turckheim.—'M. M. Jean et Bernard de Turckheim, rue Brûlée à Strasbourg,' old friends (in 1806) of the Marquis. It seems however more likely that the reference in the *Cahier* is to C. E. Count von Durckheim, a very active member of the Strict Observance and P.G.M. of its V<sup>th</sup> Province Burgundy with its capital seat at Strasburg. The Count certainly attended the Convent of Wilhelmsbad.]

\*Baron de Waldenfels.

Waldenfels at Westlard (Wetzlar). He is an Assessor, or I do not know his exact title, member of the Imperial Chamber of Wetzlar. He is that one of Sheredder's pupils who enjoys the highest reputation looked at from all points of view, and who is considered to be the most adept (*instruit*). I have never had any direct relations with him, but if I had the time and the money, the time especially, I would make a journey to Frankfort, where he will very probably be during the Fair, solely to make his acquaintance. According to all that I know about him from the Baron de Gleichen, the Princes of Darmstadt, Tiéman, and several others, he is a man whom to know is a matter of the greatest interest to us both. If we make his acquaintance he can give us the very best information about all the most interesting subjects in these branches of learning (*instructions*). He knows Falc and Waechter. He is on terms of friendship with the Baron von Gleichen and the Prince of Nassau-Usingen. I even believe that it is to him that the Prince owes all his instruction, a fact which confirms me in the opinion I have long held that the Rose Croix and the Coëns are Brothers, and that being so, the greatest harmony will exist between us. Of all the men you are likely to see (there) he is (the) one who may turn out to be of the greatest real use to us. And I judge this to be the case from everything that has been said to me about him.

[Chefdebien d'Amand in his letter to d'Harmensen dated 21 August, 1806, sends a cordial message of greeting to 'le baron Waldenfels à Wetzlar.' It is quite likely that their friendship commenced at the Convent of Wilhelmsbad.]

\*Zuirleim. \*Valencey.

[Valencey=Col. (later Gen.) Charles Vallancey (1721-1812). See *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxvi., p. 96, footnote.]

\*Waechter (*written in German characters*).

Wecter. You must have seen from several passages in the correspondence of the Baron von Gleichen and of Tiéman, which I have given you to read at

my house, that he is a man who masonically draws the attention of all Germany to himself. He was a barrister (*avocat*) at Stuttgart, not very rich but on the other hand not lacking the means to live, well instructed in Masonry, so it is reported, by an old Swabian (in this respect resembling Sheredder). He opposed Kukumus at a great conference where Kukumus met with such a poor success: (he then) set out for Italy in consequence, so it is said, of intelligence which led to his meeting somewhere in Florence or its outskirts a non-European who imparted to him the highest instruction (*qui l'a parfaitement instruit*). After his return to his native country he received into Masonry three German Princes, of whom one is Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and this he did according to his own account by express order of his superiors, and since that time he has made a very wealthy marriage, has received the Danish Order (the Dannebrog), has been sent as Envoy from that (the Danish?) Court to the Court of Swabia, and now swims in honours and surrounds himself with (all the outward signs of) opulence. All this bears a resemblance to Cagliostro rather than to a *savant* (*sage*) such as we seek, but Tiéman according to Willermooz, and Gleichen according to our information, bid us to suspend our judgement. He is therefore a man to follow with attention and, if you find him to be of good principles, try to get him interested in the Philalètes, and even speak as if you were actually (a Philalète) Deputy. We will forward to you, if necessary, a commission for the purpose and a request in due form. But we must wait for the outcome of the Convent where without doubt he is destined to play a very important part.

[Wecter=Baron Franz von Waechter (1746-1825). A lawyer at Stuttgart holding Court appointments in Saxe-Meiningen and Gotha. When the Revolution broke out he was Danish Ambassador at Paris. In 1810 he fell into disgrace and disappeared from public life. The most interesting point in connection with him is his adventure at Florence and it is instructive to compare the account of that incident written by de Langes six years after it occurred with that by Prof. Robison twenty-two years after, and that contained in Findel's *History* (1st Ed., 1865, English Ed., 1869). Waechter assisted to unmask the impostor Gugomas at the Convent of Brunswick, 1775.

Robison, p. 77.

Wachter was employed by the S.O. to make enquiries in Italy, where Schröpfer and others (even Hund) had told them great Secrets were to be obtained from the Pretender's Secretary Approsi, and others. Wachter told them, that all this was a fiction, but that he had seen at Florence some Brethren from the Holy Land, who really possessed wonderful secrets, which he was willing to impart on proper conditions. These, however, they could not accede to; but they were cruelly tortured by seeing Wachter, who had left Germany in sober circumstances, now a man of great wealth and expence. He would not acknowledge that he had got the secret of gold-making from the Asiatic Brethren; but said that no man had any right to ask him how he had come by his fortune. It was enough that he had behaved honourably, and owed no man anything. He broke off all connections with them, and left them in great distress about their Order, and panting after his secrets.

Findel, p. 285.

The Grand Master, Duke Ferdinand, commissioned Bro. von Wächter to go to Florence to the Pretender, and there make diligent search for the invisible Superiors. He is said to have returned thence, laden with treasure, it is true, but without the longed for revelations. He was obliged to own that the Pretender knew nothing either of the Order of Knights Templars nor was he a Freemason.

Thus what de Langes represents as a voyage undertaken on his (Wächter's) own account becomes in Robison a pilgrimage on behalf of the S.O. and in Findel a direct commission from the Duke himself. Robison introduces picturesque detail in the person of 'Approsi the Pretender's Secretary' but in Findel there is a distinct improvement by putting the Pretender himself on the stage. The single 'non-European' of de Langes develops into Robison's 'Some Brethren from the Holy Land.' The rise to opulence of Wächter, which, according to de Langes, took place *after* his return to Germany and is accounted for quite naturally by his association with Princes, his Court preferments and above all his rich marriage, is by Robison made a tale of wonder and 'Asiatic Brethren' and 'gold-making.' Findel is silent about the Oriental Brethren but accepts the story of a *return* 'laden with treasure.'

The Princes received by Bro. von Wächter were Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, son of the Duke, the Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Cassel, and the Crown Prince of Prussia (afterwards Frederick William II.). On leaving the S.O. after the Convent of Wilhelmsbad, the Baron took up with the New or German Order of Golden Rosicrucians of J.G. Schröpfer.]

(End of Note Book.)

From the contents of this 'Cahier' or Note Book it is, I think, manifest that Bro. Savalette de Langes had high hopes that some benefit would accrue to the Philalète System as a result of the labours of the Convent of Wilhelmsbad and that he was sparing no effort towards securing that benefit. My theory is that what de Langes hoped for was that the Convent would, in its answer to Question No. (5), decide in favour of the Philalète System, which in consequence would step into the place vacated by the discredited Strict Observance. To bring this about he saw that he would need the services of a representative who combined the advantage of membership of XII. Class of the Philalètes with the *voting power* of an official 'Deputy' of a Strict Observance Province, and such he found in Bro. Chefdebien d'Amand. But Chefdebien d'Amand was at the head of the newly formed (April, 1780) *Rit Primitif de Narbonne* or *Les Philadelphes*, a System practically identical in purpose with his own, and therefore a potential (and from its Army connection a powerful) rival, unless the two bodies could be brought together and their forces united. In his prefatory letter Bro. de Langes makes it quite clear that the confidential relations existing between him and Chefdebien d'Amand were at the time when the letter and 'Cahier' were written (*i.e.*, at the end of 1781) of *very recent date*. Now if, as was certainly the case, both of them were Founders of the *Loge des Amis Réunis*, then there must have been some acquaintanceship between them as far back as April, 1771, when the *Lodge* was inaugurated, but, remembering that de Langes constantly resided at Paris or Versailles while Chefdebien d'Amand was as constantly absent on military duty at Strasburg, it need not cause wonder if the association between them went no further than a casual acquaintanceship. We are led, then, to ask if any event occurred at about the middle of the year 1781

which would account for *and provide the opportunity* for the *sudden* development of an intimate friendship and mutual confidence between these two men. The event we seek is recorded in the *Tableau* of the *Rit Primitif de Narbonne*, from which we learn that Savalette de Langes was admitted into that Rite at some time later than *February* of 1781, and surely the Reception by the Chief of the Philadelphes of the Chief of the Philalètes must have been an event of more than ordinary interest and importance to both of them. The Reception took place either at Narbonne or Strasburg—almost certainly at Narbonne, for Chefdebien d'Amand, writing to Roettiers de Montaleau in 1806 *from Narbonne*, says that Bro. de Langes 'was in fact a member of our Lodge (of 'Philadelphes) *here*,' i.e., the R. . . M. . . L. . . of the P.R. of Narbonne. (See *ante*, p. 138.) Thus the summer of 1781 finds de Langes a Philadelphie, and in the winter of the same year the two rulers are working together on terms of the utmost intimacy and mutual trust. The Chief Philadelphie has consented to act as the secret agent of the Chief Philalète, and the two Systems, far from being rivals, are now forming a Column of Mutual Support which two years later (in 1784) develops into a Solemn Concordat, as already mentioned. So the Marquis de Chefdebien d'Amand, the official Deputy of a Province of the Strict Observance at the Convent of Wilhelmsbad, was there really in the interest of a rival System—the Philalètes—and under the immediate direction of its Chief, the Marquis Savalette de Langes. The real truth is that Chefdebien d'Amand, in common with a large proportion of the members of the Strict Observance—practically *all* the non-German members—were thoroughly shaken in their adherence to it, disillusioned as to its claims, and *openly* desirous of a change. They only welcomed and supported the Convent as an opportunity of discovering the Truth and replacing that worn-out System by one more worthy of their confidence.

As to Question No. (5) there was nothing like unanimity and nothing definite and practical was laid down, but the French, Danish, and most of the Italian Brethren were united in their determination to continue the French Rite of the *Chevaliers Bienfaisants de la Sainte Cité* which dated from the Convent des Gaules of 1778. This, as a matter of fact, amounted to a *partial* realisation of the aspirations of Savalette de Langes, for there was an intimate connection between the *Chevaliers Bienfaisants* and the Philalètes, but that is a story which must be left to some future occasion.

The death of Savalette de Langes was a mortal blow to the System he had created, built up, and served so faithfully and so well during the long period of a quarter of a century: as already stated, it can hardly be said to have survived the storm of the great Revolution. While differing widely from the simple Craft Masonry of the Grand Lodge of England, it was without doubt an honest attempt to discover and foster all that was best in the Freemasonry of the period, and the evidence justifies the conviction that its authors were good and true men, enemies neither to Religion nor to the State, but seeking, by legitimate means and according to their lights, to tread the paths of Virtue and Science, and thereby to attain to the Object of their Search—the Truth.

#### LIST OF PERSONS.

##### A.

Aigrefeuille, Charles d'  
Aiguillon, d'  
Alès-Bermond d'Anduse, Abbé  
André, Major  
Anne, Queen of K. Charles VIII.  
Approsi  
Arcy, de Meray (*or* Méry) d'  
Artois, Comte d'

##### B.

Bacon de la Chevalerie, J. J.  
Bailly  
Barrère  
Bauchesne  
= Beauchene  
= Bauchaine  
Bauer  
Benedict XIV., Pope

Bertholis, Abbé  
 Beyerlé, N. de  
 Birgem  
 Bischofswerder, J. R. von  
 Bode, J. J. C.  
 'Bodleyenne'  
 Bonaparte  
     Napoleon I., Emperor  
     Joseph, Prince  
 Bondi, Taillepied de  
 Bonvry or Bouvry, de  
 Bousie, Wm.  
 Brooks, Wm.  
 Brunswick  
     Ferdinand Duke of  
     Ferdinand Prince of  
 Bulet, Abbé  
 Burard, G.

**C.**

Caerni=Cairnie, Dr. J.  
 Cagliostro, Count  
 Cambacérés, Prince  
 Carolath, Prince von  
 Cassell, Prince Friedrich von Hesse—  
 Cassell, Prince Karl von Hesse—  
 Castillon  
     of Berlin  
     of Montpellier  
 Catherine, Empress of Russia  
 Champoleon  
 Chappe  
 Charles VIII., King of France  
 Charles X., King of France  
 Charles Edward Stuart, Prince  
 Chartres, Duc de  
 Chaumont, de  
 Chefdebien d'Amand  
     François Anne, Vicomte de  
     François, Marquis de  
     Paul Serge Anne, Baron de  
 Chevalerie, Bacon de la  
 Chrétien, G. L.  
 Clavier  
 Clement XII., Pope  
 Closz, Nicholas  
 Colas, Major de  
 Condorcet  
 Coquet, Pierre  
 Court de *Echelon* (? Gebelin)  
 Court de Gebelin  
 Crusius or Krusius, C. A.  
 Cucumus or Kukumus  
     =Gugomos, Baron von  
 Cumberland, Duke of

**D.**

Darmstadt, Hesse  
     Frederick, Prince von  
     Louis, Prince von  
     Christian, Prince von  
     Frederick Louis, Landgrave von  
 De Leutre  
 De l'Etang  
 Deslandes, Petit  
 Despresmenil  
 Dietrich  
 Dittfürth, Baron von  
 Dournay  
 Dubach  
 Duchanteau or Du Chanteau, Touzai  
 Durkheim, Count von  
 Duroy d'Hauterive, Comte  
 Dutrousset d'Héricourt

**E.**

Eccleff or Eckleff or Eggleff, Count von  
 Echelon (? Gebelin), Court de  
 Egalité, Philippe  
 Etang, Tassen de l'  
 Ellenberger, J. W.=Zinnendorf  
 Ely, Reginald

**F.**

Falc or Falk or Falcke, Dr. S.  
 Fauchet  
 Fayette, Marquis La  
 Ferdinand  
     Duke of Brunswick  
     Prince of Brunswick  
 Fessler, I. A.  
 'Florence'  
 Fiudd, Robert  
 Fouquet  
 Fournier or Fournié, Abbé  
 Frederick the Great  
 Frederick William II.  
 'Frédéricstein'  
 Frölich

**G.**

Gaëte, Duc de  
 Gasner or Gassner  
 Gates, Gen. Horatio  
 Gebelin, Court de  
 Germain, Comte de St.  
 Giraud, Dr. S.  
 Gleichen, Baron von  
 Grainville, de  
 Gratmann  
 Gugomos, Baron von  
 Guéménée, Prince de Rohan—  
 Gustavus IV., King of Sweden

**H.**

Harmensen, Chevalier d'  
 Haugwitz, Count von  
 Hauterive, Comte Duroy d'  
 Heckh, Prof. d'  
 Henrière, de la  
 Henry VI., King of England  
 Héricourt, Dutroussel d'  
 Heseltine, James  
 Hesse-Cassel, Prince Friedrich von  
 Hesse-Cassel, Prince Karl von  
 Hesse-Darmstadt, *see* Darmstadt  
 Hohenlohe  
 Hohenzollern-Heckingen, Prince von  
 Hotchan  
 Hund *or* Hunde *or* Hundt, Baron von  
 Hurel

**I. J.**

Ivan IV., Czar of Russia  
 James, Sainte de  
 Joseph Bonaparte, Prince

**K.**

'King's Chapel'  
 Knigge, Baron von  
 Koerner *or* Körner  
 Köppen, K. F.  
 Krusius *or* Crusius, C. A.  
 Kukumus=Cucumus  
     =Gugomos, Baron von

**L.**

Labady  
 La Fayette, Marquis  
 Lally, M. de  
 Langes, Savalette de  
 Langton, John  
 Launay, Mdle. de  
 Lavater,  
     Dr. D. H.  
     J. C.  
 Lee, Gen. Charles  
 Leman *or* Lehmann  
 Lequinio  
 Lernay *or* Lernaïs *or* Lernet,  
     Marquis de  
 Le Sage  
 Leutre, de  
 Leuwenhoeck  
 Leuwenstein, Baron von  
 Limburg, Prince von  
 Lioi *or* Lioy  
 Louis XV., King of France  
 Louis XVI., King of France

**Luxembourg**

Duc de  
 Chevalier de  
 Lusignan, Comte de  
     =Lusignem, Marquis de

**M.**

Maine, Duc de  
 Manteufel, Count von  
 Marat  
 Martin, Louis Claude de St.  
 Maubach  
 Maugeret  
 Maury  
 Meray *or* Méry d'Arcy  
 Mesmer  
 Mietau  
 Minet  
 Mirabeau  
 Monnier  
 Montaleau, Roettiers de  
 Morison, Dr. Charles  
 Mosseder  
 Murat, Prince

**N.**

Napoleon I., Emperor  
 Nassau-Usingen, Prince von  
 Neuwied, Comte de  
 Nordenskjöld, C. F.

**O. P. Q.**

Orleans, Duc d'  
 Otto  
 Pasqualis *or* Pasqually de la Tour  
 Périgord, Abbé Talleyrand  
 Pernety *or* Pernetty, Abbé  
 Pethion  
 Petit-Deslandes  
 Pingré, Abbé  
 Porta  
 Price, Dr. James  
 Quénédey, Edmé

**R.**

Ragon, J. M.  
 Rainsford, Gen. Charles  
 Rampzow *or* Rentzow, Count von  
 Richelieu, Marshal de  
 Robespierre  
 Rochefoucault-Bayers, Comte de la  
 Roettiers de Montaleau  
 Roettiers, le Sieur  
 Rohan-Guéménée, Prince de  
 Romme, Gilbert  
 Rosskampff Riga *or* Rosschamph  
     Riga, de  
 Rozier, Abbé

**S.**

Sage, Le  
 Sahüc  
 Sainte de James  
 Saint-Martin, L. C. de  
 Salle, Marquis de la  
 Salvertes, Toux *or* Thou, Comte de la  
 Salzmänn  
 Sardinia, King of  
 Savalette  
 Savalette, C. P. P.  
 Savalette de Langes, C. P. P.  
 Savalette de Bucheley  
 Savatier de l'Ange  
     =Savalette de Langes  
 Schärer  
 Schmetau *or* Schmettau, Count von  
 Schoenbourg, Comte de  
 Schröder, F. J. W.  
 Schröpfer *or* Schraepfer, J. G.  
 Schuing *or* Schiüng  
 Schwartz  
 Ségur  
     Marshal de (father)  
     Comte de (son)  
     Comte de (grandson)  
 Sheredder=Schröder, F. J. W.  
 Siéyès, Abbé  
 Spence, Dr.  
 Srepher=Schröpffer, J. G.  
 Srheder=Schröder, F. J. W.  
 Staal, Baron de  
 Stael, Mdme. de  
 Stael-Holstein, Baron de  
 Stampf  
 Steuben, Baron von  
 Strogonoff  
     Comte Alexandre de  
     Comte Paul de  
 Stuart, Prince Charles Edward

**Sweden**

Gustavus IV., King of  
 Queen of  
 Swedenborg, Emmanuel

**T.**

Taillepied de Bondi  
 Talleyrand-Périgord, Abbé  
 Tang, de le=de l'Etang  
 Tassen de l'Etang  
 Tavannes *or* Tavanès, Vicomte de  
 Thory, C. A.  
 Tiéman  
 Tingri, P.=Abbé Pingré  
 Tirnau  
 Toux *or* Thou de Salvertes,  
     Comte de la  
 Touzai du Chanteau=Duchanteau  
 Triest, Baron de  
 Turckheim  
     Bernard  
     Jean

**U. V.**

Valency, Col. Charles  
 Victoire de France, Madame  
 Vienne, Comte de  
     =d'Alès-Bermond

**W.**

Wächter *or* Waechter, Baron von  
 Wakenfeldt *or* Waldenfels, Baron von  
 Weiler, Baron von  
 Weishaupt, Adam  
 Willermooz, J. B.  
 Wodelarke, Robert  
 Woulfe, Peter  
 Wurtz, Dr.

**X. Y. Z.**

Zinnendorf  
 Zuirleim

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Tuckett for his valuable paper, and a discussion ensued in which Bros. Dr. Wynn Westcott, J. P. Simpson, Gordon Hills, and Dr. H. G. Rosedale took part.

Bro. R. E. WALLACE-JAMES writes as follows:—

Bro. Tuckett's paper is so exhaustive and so carefully verified as to facts that it is extremely difficult to add anything to it by way of comment. While acknowledging the courtesy of the writer in allowing it, I have to thank the Secretary for the opportunity afforded of perusing the paper in advance. The little I can add to it may be summed up as follows:—

In the course of his paper, Bro. Tuckett states that he can find no authority for Mackey's statement that the first six grades or classes of the Philalètes were termed Petty Masonry and the last six High Masonry. I would point out that J. Claude Besuchet, in his *Précis Historique de la Franc-Maçonnerie*, published in 1829, states that they were known as "petite Maçonnerie" and "Maçonnerie supérieure" respectively.

There were two Tassins, members of the Society, viz., Gabriel Tassin de l'Etang, Officer of the King's Huntsmen, and Louis Daniel Tassin, a Banker in Paris, both of whom were among the Founders of the Philalètes.

Other members of the Philalètes, not mentioned by Bro. Tuckett, who took a prominent part in the Convents of 1785-87 were Edme Beguillet, Besançon and the Marquis de Marenzia.

As has been pointed out, the Society of the Philalètes came to an end about 1802-1806, but the surviving members seem to have united themselves with the Mother Lodge of the Rite Ecossais Philosophique under the title of St. Alexander d'Ecosse et du Contract-Social, which had been running concurrently, and along pretty much the same lines, with the Philalètes since 1776. How long this latter combination lasted I am unable to say. Through the energy of Savalette de Langes, the Philalètes had built up a very fine and valuable collection of Natural history and a rich Library including many MSS. of great importance. On the death of de Langes and the dissolution of the Society this Museum and Library were scattered, but eventually much of it came into the hands of M. Thory, either as his own personal property or as Custodian of the Library of the Contract-Social.

In the List of the Members of the Philalètes there appears the name of the Vicomte de Tавannes. This was Charles Dominique Sulpice de Saulx; he was *Colonel du Regiment de la Reine Infanterie*, Master of one of the Paris Lodges and also a Founder of the Philalètes. There also appears the name of Sainte de James. The name is so given by Bro. Woodford in his *Cyclopædia* on the authority of Thory. On referring, however, to the "Brief Extract des Actes du Convent Maçonnique, convoqué par les Philalètes, Chefs Légitimes du Régime de la R. L. des Amis Réunis à l'Orient de Paris, au mois de Février 1785," and published by their authority (8<sup>vo</sup>, Paris) in 1785, the name is given as "de Sainte Jamos."

We have in our Grand Lodge Library in Edinburgh several works relating to the Philalètes, amongst others:—

De Conventu generali Latomorum apud aquas Wilhelminas, prope Hanauiam Oratio. By J. P. L. Beyerle. 8<sup>vo</sup>, Frankfurt, 1782.

Réponse aux assertions contenues dans l'Ouvrage du F:L. à Fascia etc., ayant pour titre: De Conventu generali etc. (as above). By M. Milanès. Folio, Lyon, 1784.

Brief Extract des actes du Convent Maçonnique, convoqué par les Philalètes Chefs Légitimes du Régime de la R. L. des Amis-Réunis à l'Orient de Paris au mois de Février, 1785. 8<sup>vo</sup>, Paris, 1785.

Premier Discours prononcé dans la cent vingt-unième assemblée le jour de fête de l'Installation de R. L. des Amis-Réunis, au nom des membres à tous grades le 22 Février, 1778. 8<sup>vo</sup>, Paris, 1778.

Statuts et Rèlemens particuliers de la R.L. des Amis-Réunis arrêtés par délibération à l'époque de la St.-Jean 5774. 8<sup>vo</sup>, Paris, 1774.

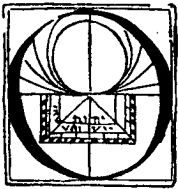
Rèlemens de la R. L. des Amis-Réunis à l'O. de Paris, adoptés dans l'Assemblée générale de T.C.R., le 26 Mars 1785 et revêtus de la sanction dans l'assemblée générale du 10 Avril, jour de la fête de l'Installation de la R. L. 12<sup>mo</sup>, Paris, 1785.

I have been unable to find any information regarding Tieman; the name is quite unknown to me.



## GRAND LODGE BI-CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

---



ON Saturday, 23rd June, 1917, the M.W. Grand Master, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, presided at "an Especial Grand Lodge, holden at the Royal Albert Hall, London," attended by upwards of eight thousand brethren, including representatives of sister Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, and the Dominions beyond the Seas, from whom messages of congratulation were submitted and fraternal greetings expressed. A large number of brethren were appointed or promoted to Past Grand Rank in Grand Lodge, and the officers of three Lodges now representing those which originally formed Grand Lodge, were invested with distinctive clothing.

On the following day, Sunday, 24th June, a Masonic Service was held at the same place, an address being delivered by the Bishop of Birmingham, Grand Chaplain, and a Collection was made for Masonic Charity.

The occasion for these meetings is stated in the official Minutes to have been the commemoration of "the First Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which took place on the Festival of St. John-in-Summer, 1717."

The exact date on which the premier Grand Lodge of the World was formed is at present unknown. No record of the event has been found in the Newspapers of the period; the official Minutes of the Grand Lodge do not begin until 24th June, 1723; and the Rev. James Anderson, the earliest historian, writing in 1738, could only say that the event took place "after the Rebellion was over A.D. 1716," and before St. John the Baptist's Day (24th June), 1717.

As the earliest Regulations enacted that special meetings were to be held either on St. John the Evangelist's Day or on St. John the Baptist's Day, it has been conjectured that the formation of Grand Lodge took place on St. John the Evangelist's Day (27th December) 1716, but though this may very likely be correct, we can produce no evidence to substantiate the suggestion. If Anderson himself had been present on the occasion it is reasonable to suppose that he would have given more precise information. He does, however, state that the Grand Lodge having thus been formed, a second meeting was held on 24th June, 1717, at which "the Brethren by a Majority of Hands elected Mr. Anthony Sayer, Gentleman, Grand Master of Masons," and it is, therefore, this event, viz., the election and investiture of the First Grand Master, that the United Grand Lodge of England assembled to celebrate at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday, 23rd June, 1917.

Grand Lodge has since adopted a suggestion, which had been put forward by the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, that a tablet be erected in the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in memory of "Anthony Sayer, Gentleman," the first Grand Master, who was buried there on 5th January, 1742.

W.J.S.

MONDAY, 25th JUNE, 1917.

---



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. W. Wonnacott, I.P.M., as W.M.; Cecil Powel, S.W.; Gordon Hills, J.W.; Canon Horsley, P.G.Ch., Chaplain; W. J. Songhurst, P.G.D., Secretary; W. B. Hextall, P.M.; E. H. Dring, J.G.D., P.M.; Dr. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., P.M.; Roderick H. Baxter, and Herbert Bradley, P.Dis.G.M., Madras.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—

Bros. T. J. Salwey, George M. Doe, Guy M. Campbell, Robert Bridge, Henry Massiah, S. J. Fenton, F. C. Spurr, Walter Dewes, Alfred Fairley, W. Young Hucks, Henry Hyde, J. Elston Cawthorn, C. H. Slack, Stanley A. Meacock, W. H. Smith, C. H. Bowden, W. H. Pocklington, P.A.G.Pt., W. A. Tharp, P.A.G.Pt., Rev. M. Rosenbaum, W. J. B. Coombe, Geo. A. Beal, Eustace B. Beesley, Alfred A. A. Murray, P.Pr.G.M., Kincardineshire, F. P. Baxter, W. S. Sherrington, P.A.G.R., S. Jacobs, L. G. Wearing, H. Johnson, John Palmer, L. Spencer Compton, Erskine Edmonds, A. M. Budd, Arthur W. Chapman, Arthur Heiron, F. W. le Tall, Percy H. Horley, J. W. Tauranac, George A. Morrell, J. H. Seakins, C. Gough, W. F. Keddell, A. C. Beal, J. Walter Hobbs, G. J. Turner, J. F. H. Gilbard, L. Danielsson, John I. Moar, Alfred Gates, and Harry Tipper, P.G.St.B.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. Chas. J. Page, Hope of Yarraville Lodge No. 164, Australia; Percy G. Clark, P.Pr.G.D., Berks.; G. M. Folkard, P.M., Anerley Lodge No. 1397; W. R. Langley, J.W., Yarborough Lodge No. 554; E. Holt, J.P. Ramstottom and A. Sharratt, Lodge of Charity No. 3342; and E. J. Bennett, P.M., Mount Edgecumbe Lodge No. 1544.

---

Letters of apology for absence were reported from Bros. E. Conder, P.M.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk; William Watson; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C.; Edward Macbean; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C.; Sir Albert Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta; John T. Thorp, P.G.D.; S. T. Klein, P.M.; Thos. J. Westropp; Dr. H. F. Berry, *I.S.O.*; George L. Shackles; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.; Fred J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C.; Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C.; J. P. Rylands; and J. E. S. Tuckett.

---

Sixteen Brethren were elected to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

---

Congratulations were tendered to the following members of the Lodge and Correspondence Circle who had received promotion or appointment to Past Rank at the Especial Grand Lodge held at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday, 23rd June:—Sir Edward Letchworth, Past Grand Warden; John T. Thorp, W. J. Songhurst, W. S. Furby, J. W. S. Godding, and A. Burnett Brown, Past Grand Deacons; F. G. Swinden, W. D. P. Field, R. Mold, G. Norman, and W. Teeton, Past Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies; A. Turner, Past Assistant Grand Registrar; Harry Tipper, T. de Renzy Condell, B. Harris, and W. G. Hobbs, Past Grand Standard Bearers; J. Sullivan, Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer; and A. E. Jones, Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant.

---

The thanks of the Lodge were also tendered to Bro. Eustace Beesley, who had brought the following interesting objects for exhibition:—

#### EXHIBITS.

Linen APRON, 17in. wide by 19in. deep, with curved flap: the whole edged with  $\frac{1}{4}$ in. red and  $\frac{3}{4}$ in. blue ribbon. The design, which is entirely hand-painted, consists of two columns with open arch, above it being an irradiated eye. On a tessellated pavement stands an altar supporting an open book. On the side of the altar is a Greek cross, and on the front T.H.S.K.H.K. There are three lights around the altar, and a shoe is depicted on the pavement. Other emblems are a ladder of seven rungs with the Sun, Moon and seven Stars and a plumb rule.

CERTIFICATE in blank, printed on parchment, of the Lodge of Relief, Bury, No. 37, now No. 42. This was evidently in use between 1800 and 1813.

CERTIFICATE in blank, printed on paper, as follows:—

To the Glory of the Grand Architect of the Universe. Greeting. . .  
Strength. . . Union. . . Brother, by Command of our R. . . W. . . M. . . you are  
summoned to attend the duties of the Lodge on ——— at ——— o'clock  
in the evening, precisely. Being the ——— of the Year T. . . L. . . 5. . . 8. . . 1. . . .

Your affectionate Br.  
Secretary.

CERTIFICATE in blank, printed on parchment from an engraved plate, of the Lodge of Harmony, now No. 298 Rochdale, in use between 1792 and 1814.

CERTIFICATE in blank, printed on parchment from an engraved plate, of the Royal Lancashire Lodge, now No. 116, in use between 1792 and 1814.

---

BRO. W. WONNACOTT read the following paper:—

**CHARLES, SECOND DUKE OF RICHMOND**  
**(GRAND MASTER 1724-25)**  
**AND SOME OF HIS MASONIC ASSOCIATES.**

BY BRO W. WONNACOTT, P.M., 2076.



THE subject of my paper this evening is one of our early Grand Masters, and in presenting this to the Quatuor Coronati Lodge I have some regret in not having been able to deal, in a paper more appropriate to the occasion, with the event which has just been celebrated in the Especial Grand Lodge held on Saturday last, the formation or so-called revival of the first Grand Lodge. In the absence of any contemporary records we can only grope in the darkness until satisfactory evidence is forthcoming, or some information which perhaps may not be classed as evidence, but of extreme interest to Masonic students, has been brought to light, as I hope may soon be done, especially as regards the somewhat mysterious individual who served as the first Grand Master. So we must continue to grope, and leave the events of two hundred years ago shrouded in the historical fog that has covered from that time to this the formation of a head or Grand Lodge.

Some few years later light on current events becomes more satisfactory, and on the second Duke of Richmond we may say the light of discovery shines more fiercely. This Duke does not appear to have been the subject of a sketch in our *Transactions* or elsewhere; I have therefore selected him as a pattern for other and later Grand Masters as regards his activities in the Craft. In treating of the period in which he did so much for the Craft, there is a great deal of material to be searched, and reward to be gained in the search, concerning many of the early and more notable members of the purely speculative fraternity, and among the records available for the purpose may be mentioned the family papers preserved at Goodwood and elsewhere. To His Grace the present Duke of Richmond I owe thanks for access to these, and to the Right Hon. the Earl of March in particular for assistance as regards many of the letters reprinted here, and for ready permission to quote freely from a work I have now to mention.

There is in the Library of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge a delightful book dealing with these family papers which merits close attention from those who love to pursue the bypaths of Masonry in the early eighteenth century and trace the doings of the notables who were in those stirring times connected with the Craft, delightful because of the truth with which the events of the time are depicted and the characteristics of various personages are sketched by these persons themselves in their letters. The work alluded to is a biographical history of Charles Lennox, the second Duke of Richmond, Grand Master of Freemasons in the years 1724-25, and, though not written from a Masonic point of view, there are so many allusions to the Masonic colleagues of the Duke, and numerous sidelights on their traits and weaknesses, that it appears justifiable and even desirable to collect the little-known information contained therein and to lay it before the large and interested circle of the Q.C. The author of this work is the Earl of March, who has given us two interesting volumes in his work *A Duke and his Friends* (Hutchinson & Co., London, 1911).

Of the other early Grand Masters that preceded the second Duke I may remind you that after Sayer (or Sawyer as he is always called in contemporary records) came George Payne, who succeeded to the Chair on two occasions and who lived to well beyond the middle of the eighteenth century, a Mason of very great activity and influence, and who must have been quite a young man when in 1718 he was Grand Master for the first time; then after him came Desaguliers, the Dukes of Montague and Wharton and the Earl of Dalkeith as occupants of K.S. Chair in the Grand Lodge, thus separating by an interval of seven years the subject of my sketch and the revival of the Grand Lodge.

A few words on the first Duke of Richmond must necessarily be interposed.

*The first Duke of Richmond.*

Charles Lennox (1672-1723), a natural son of Charles II., was in 1675 created an English peer as Baron of Settrington, Earl of March, and Duke of Richmond in Yorkshire; and in the Scots peerage as Baron Methuen of Torbolton, Earl of Darnley and Duke of Lennox, and is said to have been Master of a Lodge in 1695. It may be that some connection of the Duke with the Craft, possibly with the Lodge at St. Rook's Hill, can yet be established.<sup>1</sup> Attention must be drawn to the petition of Edward Hall to the Grand Lodge on the 2nd March, 1732, which stated that he had been made a Mason by the Duke of Richmond in 1696, and from the fact that this application was supported in the Grand Lodge by the second Duke, the possibility remains that there is some morsel of truth underlying the tradition. Anderson, in his 1738 *Constitutions*, tells us, on what evidence we know not:

1695. This year our most noble Bro. Charles Lennos Duke of Richmond and Lennox (father of the present Duke), Master of a Lodge at Chichester, coming to the Annual Assembly & Feast at London, was chosen Grand Master, and approv'd by the King. (p. 107.)

There is less warrant for the tradition as stated in the engraved lists, that the Lodge afterwards numbered 65, St. Rook's Hill, was established in the reign of Julius Cæsar. Its alleged antiquity did not prevent its removal from the roll in 1754, though it continued to appear in the lists until 1756. Nothing has yet come to light to connect the Duke in any way with the formation of the Grand Lodge.

It was the first Duke who purchased the Goodwood estate in or about the year 1720 from the old county family of Compton, but the present mansion was not erected until the time of the third Duke.

*Charles, the second Duke.*

We are on more certain ground in dealing with the activities of the second Duke. As Master of his Lodge at the Horn Tavern, Original No. 4, and as Grand Master, he was most attentive to the duties of his office, scarcely missing a meeting of the Grand Lodge either as Grand Master or afterwards down to the year 1735, when military duty and high office at Court began to interfere with Masonic work. He was High Constable of England at the Coronation of George II., Master of the Horse, and one of the Commission of Lords Justices in the various absences of the King during the years 1740, '45, '48, and '50, in which latter year he died on the 8th August.

At the Horn Lodge, in March, 1724,<sup>2</sup> he was present at the initiation of, and in all probability himself initiated, his close friend Sir Thomas Prendergast, "and other Persons of Quality," and on the 28th of April following was proposed as Grand Master, being installed at the Grand Feast on the 24th June at Merchant Taylor's Hall. Being elected Grand Master he was debarred by the XVIIth

<sup>1</sup> Rylands. *Notes on Sussex Masonry in A.Q.C.*, vol. xi.

<sup>2</sup> *Read's Weekly Journal*, March 28, 1724.

Regulation from continuing as Master of the Horn Lodge, but afterwards he again occupied the chair, and was Master so late as April, 1738, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Nathaniel Blackerby, late Treasurer to the General Charity.<sup>1</sup>

Of Sir Thomas Prendergast we shall have more to say presently.

#### *The Earl of Sunderland.*

Among the Duke's initiates was Charles the 5th Earl of Sunderland, made in the Horn Lodge on the 2nd January, 1730. Of his brother Robert, the 4th Earl, whom he succeeded in 1729, we have one mention in a letter from the Duke, who with Lord Sunderland was then staying with the Duc de Bourbon at Chantilly, a letter to his very close and dear friend, Martin Folkes:—

August 23rd, N.S. 1729.

. . . . I am now at Chantilly, with the Duke of Bourbon, that is commonly cal'd here in France Monsieur le Duc: wee pass our time here extreamly agreeably, for in the first place he is one of the best bred men, & the easyest I ever knew in my life to live with. . . . Wee hatch chickens without hens, make burning glasses of a piece of concave ice, & in short play a thousand more conjuring tricks: and I am sure if you was here you would divert yourself very well, & you would be a great favourite: for I take you to be of the first class of Conjurors. . . . My wife is here and presents her service to you, as does also my Lord Sunderland,<sup>2</sup> who is in great joy, with so much game abroad, & so many tricks at home.

In November of this year the Duke returned to England, but did not attend the Quarterly Communication on the 25th November. He sent an apologetic message to the Grand Lodge by Nathaniel Blackerby, "that he was but lately come from France," and his Lodge at the Horn Tavern was not meeting from the absence of several members in the country. He intended to be present at the next meeting of Grand Lodge on St. John the Evangelist's Day, and hoped then that he could hand in the charity contribution from the Lodge of which he was Master. The promise was kept, and on the 27th December following the Horn Lodge topped the list with the sum of £22 2s., which was more than half the total sum collected on that day.<sup>3</sup>

#### *The Earl of Baltimore.*

Another nobleman who was made by the Duke was Charles Calvert, Earl of Baltimore. In the *Weekly Journal* of 11th April, 1730 (No. 264), we read:

A few days since, their Graces the Dukes of Richmond and Montagu, accompanied by several gentlemen, who were all Free and Accepted Masons, according to ancient custom, form'd a lodge on the top of a hill near the Duke of Richmond's seat, at Goodwood in Sussex, and made the Right Hon. the Lord Baltimore a Free and Accepted Mason.

With reference to this extract it may be pointed out that the 11th of April in 1730 was the Tuesday in Easter week, the traditional meeting day of the Lodge of St. Rook's Hill, so if the *Weekly Journal* was really issued on the date named, the Lodge was held a few days too early. In the Engraved Lists it is mentioned thus: "Meet only once a year, Tuesday in Easter week." Lord Baltimore (termed *Earl* by Anderson) was one of those present at the making of Frederick Prince of Wales on the 5th November, 1737, at an occasional Lodge at Kew. He was a frequent attendant at the meetings of the Royal Society.

<sup>1</sup> *London Daily Post*, April 22, 1738.

<sup>2</sup> This Lord Sunderland died unmarried on November 27, 1729. He and Charles his brother were grandsons of the great Duke of Marlborough.

<sup>3</sup> *G.L. Minutes*, p. 109. 112 in *Q.C.A.*, vol. x.

Another initiate was William Jones, Gent., F.R.S., made Dec. 22, 1724, by the Duke at the constitution of the Lodge at the Queen's Head in Hollis Street, and became the S.W. in the following year. He is the "Will. Jones the Mathematician," mentioned by Stukeley, who joined Folkes's infidel club in 1720 "with others of the heathen stamp." He was one of the founders and a censor of the *Societas Philo-Musica et Architectura*, being raised in 1726.<sup>1</sup>

In 1735 it appears the Duke of Richmond established a Lodge at his French Château of Aubigny, No. 133, the fees for which were paid on the 11th December following, and at the same meeting of the Grand Lodge a letter from the Duke was received enclosing one sent to him from "the Lodge at Bengall in East India," accompanied by a gift of twenty guineas to the Grand Charity.<sup>2</sup>

In the same year the Duke was present at the opening of a new Lodge at the Hotel de Bussy in Paris, at which function many distinguished Englishmen were present,<sup>3</sup> and is probably the one at the Duchess of Portsmouth's House. See Dring, 135-136. I consider the "opening of a new Lodge" referred to may have been only a resuscitation of the old one under the auspices of the Duke. Both No. 90 at Paris and No. 133 at Aubigny in all probability disappeared in 1738, having been absorbed into the Grand Lodge of France.

The event during the Duke's Grand Mastership which has had the most lasting results was the establishment of the General Charity, first proposed by his predecessor the Earl of Dalkeith, and when it was left by the Grand Lodge for the Duke as Grand Master to appoint the Committee of thirteen to formulate the scheme, he selected several brethren of his own Lodge at the Horn Tavern, among them Lord Paisley, Sir Thomas Prendergast, Dr. Desaguliers, Alex<sup>r</sup> Hardine (Col. Harding), and some others. The Deputy Grand Master appointed by him on his installation was the "dear Martin" of his letters, Martin Folkes, who most ably seconded the Duke in his high office. On the 25th June, 1725, it having been determined by the Grand Lodge that the next Grand Feast should not be held on St. John the Baptist's Day but on that of St. John the Evangelist, the Duke was continued as Grand Master for the half-year ensuing, and re-appointed Martin Folkes as his Deputy, while the Wardens, Sorrell and Payne were also allowed to remain in their offices. It was also during his Grace's term as Grand Master that the important alteration of the General Regulations was made, No. XIII. of the Articles being varied to permit of "the Master of each Lodge, with the Consent of his Wardens, And the Majority of the Brethren being Masters, to make Masters" (Master Masons) in the private Lodges, instead of only at the Quarterly Communication.

His Grace was a visitor, with some other distinguished brethren from London, at the Three Lions at Salisbury on the 27th August, 1733<sup>4</sup>: in the previous year he had dined at the Golden Spikes at Hampstead on the 26th April on the occasion of his friend Lord Montagu being installed Master of the Lodge there. As Grand Master the Duke mixed very freely with the brethren in their private Lodges to a greater extent than has been done since by any other holder of the office, and one may venture the opinion that this practice of his Grace accounted largely for his popularity and the beneficent effect of his rule over the Craft.

#### *The Duke of Montagu.*

John, Duke of Montagu, who became Grand Master in 1721, preceding the Duke of Wharton, was one of the close friends of the Duke of Richmond with whom

<sup>1</sup> *Q.C. Antigrapha*, vol. ix.

<sup>2</sup> "Weymouth, Grand Master, granted one [a Deputation] to noble Brother Richmond for holding a Lodge at his Castle D'Aubigny in France." (Anderson. 1738 *Constitutions*, p. 195.)

<sup>3</sup> *St. James's Evening Post*, Sept. 20, 1735.

<sup>4</sup> Goldney's *Freemasonry in Wiltshire*, p. 99.

he corresponded freely, and expressed himself with the fullest liberty. Montagu's letters are badly written, and, according to our notions,, badly spelt, but they indicate the character of the firm and close friendship that existed between these two Grand Masters. The Duke of Montagu succeeded to the title in 1709 when at the age of nineteen, and died in 1749, in his sixtieth year. With Stukeley<sup>1</sup> he was elected to the Royal Society on the 3rd March, 1718, having been made a member in the previous year of the College of Physicians, being elected Fellow at his own request on the 23rd of October. At the time of his death he was Master-General of the Ordnance. Stukeley was presented by him to one of his livings, as we shall see later. It was towards the close of his term as Grand Master that the trouble with the Duke of Wharton arose, the latter being irregularly nominated as his successor:

“Grand Master Montagu's good Government inclined the better sort to continue him in the Chair for another year: therefore they delayed to prepare the Feast.”

It is his supposed portrait that appears in the frontispiece of the first *Book of Constitutions*, presenting the roll and compasses to the Duke of Wharton. Hogarth painted for him his well-known “Family of five figures.” The Dedication of Anderson's work by Desaguliers is to him, and he is mentioned in that work more than once, on page 48, as “our present worthy Grand Master,” and on page 91, under the authorisation of the book by the Duke of Wharton, when it was issued, as “our late Grand Master.”

In 1749 there was a grand hoax played on the fashionable world in which his Grace took a part, having wagered that Lord Chesterfield<sup>2</sup> would not perform certain marvellous feats, for which advertisements were issued, and an immense crush occurred at the Haymarket Theatre. Lord Chesterfield lost his bet, the mob destroyed the fittings of the theatre in revenge for the disappointment, and the Duke of Cumberland is said to have drawn his sword in the fracas that ensued.

When Walpole, from political motives, pressed the King to institute the Order of the Bath, one of the first to whom it was offered was the Duke of Richmond, and Montagu was the medium of the offer. He wrote thus to the Duke of Richmond (no date attached):—

DEAR DUKE,

No body in the world is gladder to heare how well you are then my selfe, and your being so well occasions my troubling you with a message I was ordered to deliver to you from Ld Townshend, Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Walpole, which is to know if you will be a Knight of the Bath: as to the Nature of the thing I beleieve you will lyke to be a little informd of it.

The Knights of the Bath is much the oldest order we have in England, and it is Reconed to be the oldest in the World: from the tyme of the Saxons till the Reign of King James the Second it was looked upon as a sort of Seremony which all the Princes of the Blood and the Kings them selves that in sume measure they could not dispense with, so farr that those Kings who by sume acsident had not been made Knights of the Bath in the Reigne of their Predersesors were made so before their Coronation.

. . . When King James came to the Crown he propos'd making the Knights of the Bath into a Religious order for the support of the Popish Religion, and would give it to nobody but those who woud accept of it upon that foot, which nobody woud do, so that from that

<sup>1</sup> Stukeley says of Montagu, “Tho' no scholar himself, had a fine genius.” (*Common-Place Book.*)

<sup>2</sup> Philip Stanhope, 4th Earl—1694-1773. (See *post.*)



tyme it has been discontinued till now, there never haveing been any Prince of the Blood, who might give occasion to Revive the order till Prince William—and now they intend to Revive it, and, to make it still more valuable, to fix the number to six and thirty, of which Prince William, the Duke of Bedford, Duke of Manchester, Mr. Walpole and a great many more lords and Lords Sons are to be of the Number.

It is to be partly upon the foot which the Order of St. Michael is upon in france, of which you know every body must be, before they can be of the order of the Holy Ghost, so being a Knight of the Bath will be a step to being a Knight of the Garter.

The Ministry are very intent upon haveing it upon as good a foot as Possible, which will chiefly depend upon the People who first have it, and therefore are very desirous *you* shoud, and I beleeeve you will oblige them very much if you will, but if you wont, dont owne they ever oferd it you and that you refus'd it, for that woud disoblige them as much.

I beleeeve they intend it for Lord Albemarle, dont trouble your selfe to send me your answer in wrighting, but only a message by one of your servants, that you will, or that you wont, I shall know what it meanes, and will take care to manage it with them, but I hope you will.

. . . Dont take any notice of any one that you had any thing of this from me, and beleeeve me,

Senceerly yours,

MONTAGU.

I beleeeve they would be glad to know your answer soon for they are torne to peeses by people that want it, and keep a vacansy for you, for they are mightly bent upon your haveing it.

The Duke of Richmond did not at first accept the offered honour, for in reply to a message he sent to the Duke of Montagu came the following:—

I have been ill and obliged to keep house all this weeke, so that I could not deliver your message my selfe to Walpole, but I wright it to him word for word as Hill told me, and Receiv'd the inclosed answer, which I hope wil take away all dificultys and that I shall deliver him an answer from you which may please him, however keep the letter for tymes to come.

I am faithfully yours,

M.

(Walpole's letter to the Duke of Montagu):

MY LORD,

I received yr Grace's letter, and think there can be no difficulty in giving ye Duke of Richmond satisfaction about his doubt concerning the Blue Ribbon, for not only that there is to be a Clause in the Statutes expressing a particular regard to be had to the Knights of the Bath in the promotion of Knights of the Garter, but I can assure you the King looks upon it rather as a recommendation than objection.

I am My Lord,

Yr. Grace's most Humble Faithfull Servant,

WALPOLE.

Upon receipt of this letter and enclosure the Duke of Richmond evidently agreed to be numbered as one of the new Knights, for the next message from the Duke of Montagu, a brief one, closes the matter:

I have delivered your message to Walpole, and he desired me to assure you that seriously and truly the King ordered him to offer it to you, and he is very much obliged to you for accepting it.

Yours,  
Mon.

The Duke of Richmond was appointed Master of the Horse early in January, 1735, and among the congratulations he received from his friends was a message from his old acquaintance the Duke of Montagu, who touches upon an expected event in the Richmond household. Writing from Cowdray, Montagu says:—

MY LORD,

... give me leave to congratulate yr Grace, on yr being Master of ye horse to his Majesty, & I hope, I shall soon have occasion of wishing you joy of a Son, which to all yr friends will be a real pleasure, but to none more than

Your Graces

Most Obliged Obedient

humble Servant,

MONTAGUE.

February ye 5th O.S. 1735.

The Duke of Montagu on one occasion lodged a complaint with his friend the Duke of Richmond about an inhabitant of Richmond House, adjoining his own residence, who is not referred to directly, but it has been ascertained that it was a pet vixen kept by the boys of the family, and the Duke alludes to the nuisance thus:—

... since I have liv'd a good deal in my new Room, as that is very near his Lodgings, I have smelt him extreamly, and I am sorry to say an unmannerly thing of so honest and agreeable a person, and one I love so well, but the truth is he stinks like a Fox, and is enough to poison the Devil, and as I know his inclination is a Rural Lyfe, if you would let him go into the Countrey I am shure it would oblige your faithfull servant and slave *Mr. Renny* as much as it would

Yours sencereely etc. etc. etc.,

MONTAGU.

The desired banishment was effected, and it is on record some nine months later, when near Goodwood a fox was run to earth, "by their seing a collar and linke of a Chain about his neck, it proved to be Lord George's fox," and is duly noted in the Duke's Hunting Diary.

It is to one Mick Broughton, Chaplain first to the Duke of Richmond and later to his Grace the Duke of Montagu, that we owe numerous pictures of the life at Goodwood of the Duke and his cronies. He was a frequent correspondent of the Duke of Richmond, and references are numerous to some of the characters at Court and elsewhere who are also known to have figured with some celebrity in the Masonic world. He is described as "a divine whose convivial qualifications and sense of humour appear to have made him a *persona grata* at many of the social gatherings of the day." He himself writes to the Duke of Richmond in November, 1724, "I might have the honour to attend him [Lord Carteret] shooting in the Park at Dublin, were I not disqualified by my size, and am therefore reserved for his eating Partys." He further states he was admitted a Bencher of their Society—the Inns of Court, Dublin. As hinted in a letter about Desaguliers (see *post*), he was not a Mason, a matter for surprise when we bear in mind that so many of his acquaintances and intimate friends were members of the Craft.

Broughton dwells somewhat lovingly on details of his drinking matches, feasts, and perhaps less savoury pursuits, and is delighted in recounting his doughty deeds to his acquaintances. Mick was clearly not a sanctimonious person, his racy

description of the events in which he was concerned is true to the life, and shows us how the noblesse enjoyed themselves to the full in the times when social restraint was little known.

Writing from Barnwall in Northamptonshire to the Duke of Richmond, Boughton describes a two day's banquet given by his patron to the Northampton Blues:

28 Aug., 1744.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

I have yours dated at Goodwood the 24th instant, and return my thanks for that honour, and the gracious Contents of it. The Duke of Montagu is, as you intimate, expected in Northamptonshire, and that in a very few days. . . . his Visit will be but short, and I purpose to decamp soon after him, of which I will inform yr Grace. in order to visit my old friends in new Goodwood. The week before the last, the Northamptonshire Blues (about 4 or 500) received the Duke's thanks for their readiness to attend his Standard, and a very grand Entertainment at Boughton: for more conveniency they were divided for two days: besides Ale and Wine, five hogsheads of punch: Mr. folkes presided, and on the 2nd day, when my Neighbours were there, I was Chaplain at the first Table: the others said a Soldier's Grace for themselves: all ended well. . . .

*Martin Folkes.*

The Mr. folkes referred to above is well known to us as the Deputy Grand Master of 1724 under the Duke of Richmond. It is to Martin Folkes<sup>1</sup> that we owe a very full account of the ceremony of the Installation of the Order of the Bath, which he had been privileged to attend as one of the Squires. The Duke was ill at the time and represented by a proxy, which explains the fact that it was necessary to inform the Duke (one of the new Knights) of the proceedings. Martin Folkes writes to him under date June 19, 1725:

MY LORD,

Tho Mr. Hill<sup>2</sup> has given your Grace a better and earlier account than I can propose of the Ceremony of the Installation, I thought myself obliged to return your Grace thanks for the honour you were pleased to do me, and express my sense of the advantages I shall acquire from the same: not forgetting at the same time my obligations for the tickets you were pleased to bestow on my wife, which I know how to value, not being ignorant of the great Sollicitations that have been made every where for them. And indeed both the Ceremony and ball was as magnificent as can possibly be conceived. . . . The entertainment at Westminster I think was hardly equal to the rest of the solimnity, tho very great: but Heidegger performed his part to admiration, and his cold supper was the most elegant and best ordered of any thing I ever saw of the kind: and the Knights with a great number of Nobility and persons of distinction all well dressed made a very splendid appearance: I parted with my brother Squires between three and four a clock taking the liberty all of us at parting of drinking Sir Charles and the Lady Lennox's health good. I should also have told your Grace the heavens favoured the procession, having only given a small sprinkling at the return, tho there fell two very heavy showers whilst the ceremony lasted in the Chappell. I have call'd my Lord at

<sup>1</sup> Of the Bedford Head, Covent Garden, in 1725, and of the Maid's Head at Norwich. (*G. Lodge MS. Lists.*)

<sup>2</sup> Thos. Hill, tutor to the Duke when Earl of March. Probably the same as Mr. Tho. Hill of original No. 2, at the Queen's Head, Turnstile, Holborn.

Culpepper's about the Mageick Lantern who promises it shall be sent down to your Grace very suddenly, but as he is a most dilatory curre I will take care to refresh his memory, till I find he has sent it down with the spare sliders for the microscope: I humbly my Lord take my leave of your Grace hoping you will forgive me this liberty and believe ever to be with the greatest duty and respect

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most Devoted and obliged servant,

M. FOLKES.

The details of the Ceremony referred to are here omitted, but the reference to Heidegger reminds us of his connection with the Grand Feasts of the Freemasons, to which we will return later. The note as to Culpepper hits him off exactly. To the letter of Folkes quoted above the Duke replied on the 27th of June, renewing an invitation to Goodwood as the former stay had been so short:

espetially when I consider that I ought to have first writ to thanke you, as I do now, for the goodness you have had in letting us have your company here at Goodwood, but staying so little a while, is but Tantalising us, for as soon as one had the pleasure of your acquaintance, your affairs oblig'd you to go. . . . You must also give me leave to thanke you for the honour you have done me, in being my Squire.<sup>1</sup> I fear the fatigue you underwent, might hinder the pleasure of your entertainment, I wish it lay in my power to show you in a more essential way, how great a value and friendship I have for you. I have been guilty of such an omission that nobody less than the Deputy Grand Master of Masonry can make up for me. . . .

I desire you would present my humble service to Mrs. Folkes, I hope she was entertained at the Instalment. I am Dear Sir, with the utmost truth and sincerity,

Your most faithfull humble Servant,

RICHMOND.

In later years the Duke wrote many letters to his former Deputy, which are still preserved by his descendant Sir William folkes of Hillington.<sup>2</sup> In 1733 Martin Folkes, later President of both the Antiquarian and the Royal Societies, went on a lengthy visit to Italy, being abroad about two years and a half.<sup>3</sup> He met many friends, Masonic and otherwise. He wrote to the Duke from Venice a letter of thanks for kindness in preparing the way among the Duke's personal friends, and refers especially to the facilities thus enjoyed on the journey through Holland. He goes on:

I have also had great obligations to Mr. Swiny who made it a business to serve and assist us: I have also here had the greatest civility on your Grace's account both from the Resident and Mr. Smith, with whom he being known to you has set me on a very different foot from the generality of travellers that come here. . . . I came through Germany, Bavaria and Tirol to Vienna hither, where I am tyed by the leg by the heats, my family not daring to travel till they become somewhat more moderate. I have seen very many things worthy of curiosity,

<sup>1</sup> At the Installation as Knt. of the Bath.

<sup>2</sup> Hillington was built by William Folkes, brother of Martin, and a younger son of the Solicitor-General. His son, Martin Browne Folkes, F.R.S., was created a baronet in 1774, and from him is descended the present holder of the title.

<sup>3</sup> Stukeley in his *Common-Place Book* tells us, "Quarrelling with Sir Hans Sloane about the Presidency of the Royal Society, and being baffled he went to Rome with his wife & dau<sup>rs</sup>, dog, parrot, cat & monkey. Returning he was Successor to Sr Hans. Presed<sup>t</sup> of the R.S."

but have been my self most taken with the odd prospects of Nature among the Mountains of the Tirol as phenomena entirely new to me, that never before saw any mountains but the Peak of Darby. Another thing very new is the general face of external devotion through all the Popish countrys, and the ignorance that accompanys it is somewhat stupendous: I was as a stranger accosted by a gentleman very well drest at Munich, who learning what countryman I was, asked if I was of the religion of that country, upon which he immediately made a prayer for my poor Soul, and the same person afterwards talking of England said he had been here formerly, but he did not like it, "because nobody there talks of anything except Parliament and the Bible, which are for *me* subjects of hearty ridicule." But I think Bavaria is the most superstitious of all the places I have seen. . . . I think I shall if possible come home with a far greater notion of my own nation, as we are really a people far before any other I have yet seen in the general. . . . [What would he say in the year of Grace 1917?]

Later in the year 1733, after his return to London, Folkes encloses an insulting letter referring to his wife, who had been before her marriage Lucretia Bradshaw, a distinguished actress of no little genius, who was taken to wife by Martin Folkes for her prudent and exemplary conduct. He quotes to his old friend the Duke a part of what had been read to him from this letter, but it need not all be repeated here. The following extract will indicate the tone of its contents:—

London, July 20, 1733.

MY LORD,

With much ado I obtain'd leave to transcribe the following account relating to Mrs. Folkes out of a letter that came from abroad, having first sworn not to tel the person that sent it.

"There is come hither a Lady with her husband, three children, and a monky. . . . In al my life did I never hear such an insupportable creature, nor so much nonsense in so smal a space of time. You wil be surprised when I tel you the husband is reckon'd as clever a man as any in England. His name is Folkes (Martin Folkes as she cals him) who used to be very much with the Duke of Richmond. The lady he married, is very wel known in England. . . ."

This is al that was read to me out of the letter. I could not help saying, what I fancy you'l join with me in, Poor Martin.

The Duke, a privileged friend, replied on August 12th from Hampton Court, and sent him several letters to various acquaintances for use on his further travels, with the injunction "before you deliver them, seal them."

DEAR MARTIN,

Nothing but your goodness can excuse my laziness, for laziness is the only plea I have . . . that as I promised to send you letters for people in Italy. . . . Dear Foulks, is a very easy thing, yett to these damn'd old people one must fill up one's letters with such a number of cursed stupid & insincere compliments to them, that its a most tiresome undertaking. However I have accomplish'd two, and hereafter I'll send you more, Cardinal Albani is a very odd Curr, Ignorant enough & proud as Hell, butt has the finest Library, one of them, in Europe. . . . You must flatter him upon his learning, & *bon gusto*.

The Princess Pamphili is the ugliest woman in the world. Damn'd proud also, and stark staring mad, butt a Develish deal of Witt. . . . As to her, dear Folkes, (I beg pardon if I am too free) I must tell you one thing tho, which is that I would not advise you to carry Mrs. Folkes to her, for if the first Countess of England was to go and visit her, she would look upon her as a scrub, this I assure you is fact, . . . I could send you letters to a thousand scrubs, but they would be of no use to you, & would ask you to lend them money or some such thing. . . .

I hope Mrs. Folkes and all your little ones are well, I beg my humble compliments to them, & that you would believe me as I really am, with the utmost truth and Friendship, Dear Sir, your most faithful

& obedient servant,

RICHMOND.

To the Princess Pamphili herself the Duke wrote in a very different strain, that of the polite letter writer of the period, and from the improvement in spelling it must have been the work of an Amanuensis:

As I know, Madam, that you are Protectress of Savants of all countries, and especially of ours, permit me to recommend to you Mr. folkes, who will have the honour of presenting this letter to you; he is one of my most intimate friends. He is a gentleman of very good family, and one of the leading Savants of this Kingdom. Permit him therefore to pay his court to you and I dare swear that your Excellency will find his conversation agreeable, and instructive to others as well as yourself. But your Excellency knows too much already to require instruction from others, for devil take me if the Pope himself in his Consistory knows half as much as you, although he is infallible, we are told. . . .

And to Countess Celia Borromea a more formal letter was addressed, but such as would better suit the etiquette of to-day than the one last quoted, introducing

one of the most learned and at the same time most agreeable men in Europe to you, besides this he is one of the most intimate and dearest friends I have in the world, which I am vain enough to hope will not lessen him in your Excellency's esteem. His name is Mr. Folkes: he is a member of our Royal Society, and has been a great while our Vice-President, he was an intimate acquaintance of the Great Sr. Isaak Newton for whose memory, as every man of learning must, he has the utmost veneration. With all these qualitys, I am sure, your Excellency, who is the chief Patroness of Learning & polite Sciences, will soon forgive the liberty I have taken, of recommending him to the honour of your acquaintance. I am, Madam,

RICHMOND AND LENOX.

The next recorded letter from the Duke to "Dear Martin" was on October 11th, 1733, when he had no less than four elections on hand at once, but the one he was pushing most, with Sir Thomas Prendergast as candidate, was the only unsuccessful one. From Hampton Court he writes that it is only when at that place he has little to do and can then overtake his correspondence

but when I am not here for this last two months my whole time has been taken up with four elections that I have at present upon my hands, that is two absolutely upon my hands viz. Chichester, where I sett up my Unkle Brudenell & Shoreham where I sett up Sr Thomas Prendergast, the first I am sure to succeed in by a natural interest, &

an old family interest, at the latter I beleive we shall also succeed by labour and Sweat of our Brows or *pockets*.

He had also the County of Sussex and Westminster to canvass for.

You'll thinke me mad with Elections, and 'tis true I am so: butt all England at present is the same: it is Epidemical, & will last till the Elections are over. tho' the present talke of warr, or more properly and really, the *Warr* has putt a little stop to it . . . however dear Folkes, it is not your business to putt your gutts in the way of a Cannon ball, butt I fear this will stop your return through France, for by the time you intend that, I suppose we shall have got into the scrape, and then all communication will be stopt. so really I thinke the best thing you can do, is to come away as fast as you can, to Turin, & there take my Lord Essex's advice, which way to come home, for seriously you will now meet with damn'd difficultys, and expensive ones, such as *escourts*, *saufe guards*, &c. my advice may be impertinent, butt if it is, excuse it dear Martin, for it proceeds merely from the real love and value I have for you, & perhaps I may advise you to hurry home a little the sooner, because I should be excessively glad to see you.

Martin Folkes is mentioned again in 1742 by Lord Pembroke, who was then Groom of the Stole, pressing the Duke of Richmond to come to dinner at any hour he pleased, "dinner shall be ordered to be Readdy at Three O'Clock, Not a French Dinner," but it could be at 4, 5, or 6, as well as at any other hour.

Come therefore, and stay as long as you Please, the Longer the Better, the More the Merryer, of Honest Fellows I mean: then do not Mistake me, A Word to the Wise is Enough. The Duke of Montagu, Mr. Foulkes, and Mr. Stanhope, will meet you at Wilton on Sunday Night.

Ben's House<sup>1</sup> 2 O'Clock. [April 15th, 1742.]

The Duke was entertaining in this year, 1742, a young Dane, Captain Norden, noted for his Egyptian explorations, and the Duke writes thus to Martin:

Goodwood Sept. 19, 1742.

DEAR FOLKES,

Capt. Norden has been here these two days, and wee are all Egyptian mad. I beg therefore you will gett me *Graves* or *Grabes* account of the Piramids, and send it before next Wednesday to Will Manning. I hope you and your family are well, and am Dear Folkes, most sincerely and for ever Yours

RICHMOND &c.

Folkes had acted on behalf of the Duke in welcoming Norden on his arrival in England and the two were therefore known to each other to their mutual benefit. Norden, though only 34 years of age, died in the year 1742 of consumption.

This was the year that the Freemasons of Rome struck a medal in Folkes's memory, and it was just about this time that Hogarth painted his portrait. There are none of his literary contributions to the Royal Society known. He succeeded to the Chair on the death of Sir Hans Sloane. His name occurs among the subscribers to Le Clerc's "Treatise on Architecture," a book which was much in request among many of the London Lodges in and about the year 1723.

Stukeley records that he (Folkes) set up in 1720 at his house an Infidel Club on Sunday evenings, "he invited me earnestly to come thither but I always refused." A letter of 1754 among Stukeley's papers mentions his death,—“a most miserable object of dereliction from that Deity,” &c.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ben's Coffee House in New Bond Street.

<sup>2</sup> A.Q.C. vi., 133.

Although Martin Folkes was described by his contemporaries as "upright, modest, and affable," we have another light on his character in a letter by the Rev. Edmund Pyle, a friend of William Folkes of Hillington, of whom and of his new house at this place he writes a description and says:—"His Bro<sup>r</sup> Martin (the P.R.S.) was the most vicious man, and the most foolishly and beastly vicious in the wenching way of any body I ever heard of,—a good deal beyond Dr. Mead."<sup>1</sup>

*Heidegger.*

John James Heidegger, Grand Steward of 1725 "with two Deputtys,"<sup>2</sup> who conducted the Installation of the Bath mentioned above, was from about 1720 the manager of the Opera jointly with Handel, commonly said at the time to have been making £5,000 a year as a caterer and promoter of public and private entertainments. He had a far from pleasing face, and is hit off by Hogarth in several of his sketches. Lecky describes him as "a Swiss famous for his ugliness, and his impudence and skill in organising public entertainments."

Heidegger's personal appearance gave ample scope to the caricaturists and wits of the day, and Hogarth's portrait of him is described as "Something between a Heidagger and owl." He owed his fortune to the patronage of the Court. Once in public he stated to the company that the Swiss nation claimed the greatest ingenuity. "I came to England without a farthing, where I gain five thousand a year, and spend it; now I defy the cleverest of you all to do the same in Switzerland."

John Hughes dedicated to "the Swiss Count" [Heidegger] his *Charon or the Ferry Boat, a Vision*, which appeared in 1719.<sup>3</sup>

The *Daily Post* of Dec. 28th, 1725, thus describes Heidegger's catering at the Grand Feast on St. John the Evangelist's Day, at which function the Duke of Richmond terminated his office of Grand Master and handed the government of the Craft to his successor, the Earl of Paisley:—

M<sup>r</sup> Heidegger, who as Grand Steward, directed it, having shown uncommon Elegance and good Parts in every Part of it, and caus'd it to be serv'd with a Regularity and Order not often seen in Things of that Sort.

*Stukeley.*

The Rev. William Stukeley, M.D., F.R.S., was made a Mason in 1721 at the Salutation Tavern in Tavistock Street, at a Lodge which cannot yet be identified, and was first Master of the Fountain in the Strand. He refers to his fortunate acquaintance with the Duke of Montagu, who in 1747 offered him the living of St. George's in Queen Square, which brought him to reside again in London, his late benefice being at Sowerby. In his Diary are many references to the rural character of Queen's Square while he was rector of St. George the Martyr. There is extant a letter from the Duke in which the living is offered to him, the writer saying that the doctor is to keep to himself the fact

the living is not in what they call the King's books, and consequently may, I believe, be held with any other living. The reason why I would have you keep this to yourself is, that you know I have a good many people who hold livings of me, and some pretty good ones, who would not, maybe, care to exchange what they have for this, but, if they were aware that they could hold what they have and this into the bargain, I should have them all upon my back for it.

*Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain*, p. 330.

<sup>1</sup> One of whom was Edward Lambert, a Confectioner, over against St. Alban's Street in Pall-Mall. He provided the Grand Feast in Mercer's Hall on 27th February, 1727. See *Daily Courant*, 22 Dec., 1725; and *G.L. Minutes* of the date mentioned, in *Q.C.A. x.*

<sup>2</sup> *Cambridge History of Literature*, ix., 477.



Stukeley, nicknamed the "Arch-Druid," died here in his 78th year after a life of remarkable temperance and regularity. It is said he caught a chill in the vestry room at an election for the Lectureship of St. George's, when his friend Hollingbury was the candidate.<sup>1</sup> We have a side-light on his antiquarian pursuits in the following letter to the Duke of Richmond from Micky Boughton:—

Boughton. Wed., 26 Sep., 1744.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

. . . We have also had, from Stamford, the Revd. and learned Antiquarian Dr. Stukely, who besides agreeably entertaining within doors, as well as without (by tracing the Romans in our daily Airings, by their Camps, Ways, Tumuli, or such like) has given great satisfaction by his Invention and Draught of a Gothick Bridge, (3 Arches, and a Square open Tower with Pinacles on it) for the Passage of the Brook in the Park, where the old Bridge was tumbling: It has quite hit my Ld. Duke's fancy, who, after some improving touches of his own, has deliver'd it to his Joyner for a Model, and I believe it is quite fix'd in his resolution of having it executed.

*Duke of Wharton.*

Of the early Grand Masters perhaps least is known of Philip, Duke of Wharton, who very quickly passed out of notoriety when he fled abroad after taking up the cause of the Old Pretender. He had already turned his coat more than once, and was more celebrated perhaps as the President of the Hell-Fire Club. To Charles Stewart he owed many favours, among them his title of Wharton and Northumberland, and the Garter. As ambassador to Spain his extravagant habits and endless dissipations reduced his substance. We have a glimpse of him at Paris in the year 1729 in a letter from the Duke of Richmond to Martin Folkes. The Duke of Wharton was then on his beam-ends, and something had to be done to replenish his funds. Seeking to be reinstated in the favour of the English Court by renouncing the Pretender, he found no encouragement, and, weathercock-like, turned again to his former master, and had to borrow £2,000 from him to help him over his poverty. Writing from Paris the Duke of Richmond draws this picture of the dissipated Wharton:

Paris, May 4th N.S. 1729.

. . . This is all the news that Paris affords except only a thing that I had almost forgot to tell you, which is that the Duke of Bedford is here, and has had two conferences with the Duke of Wharton, up two pair of stairs, at the English Coffee-House, over a bowl of Punch, and those that have seen the latter tell me that no Theatre discarded Poet, was ever half so shabby and that none of Shaquespears stroling Knights of the Garter, had ever so dirty a Star and Ribbon. . . . Adieu Dear Folks. . . .

RICHMOND.

At his death in 1731, at the Bernardine Convent of Poblet in Spain, Wharton was destitute, with his health completely shattered. He deserved the fate that overtook him, and the memory of one of our Grand Masters has been lost in that of the libertine and renegade.

*Lord Weymouth.*

One little peep is afforded of Lord Weymouth, the second Viscount, Grand Master in 1735. He is mentioned in a letter from Thomas Hill, the Duke's former tutor. Writing to Richmond in 1734, Hill says:—

I don't know whether Husk has informed you that Lord Weymouth

<sup>1</sup>Collinson's *Biography of Dr. Stukeley*; Jesse, *London and its remarkable characters*; Chancellor, *The Squares of London*, p. 228.

is return'd to his Gothicism, and given up al pretensions to that virtue he once bid fair to make a figure in. His Eagles and Vultures he has disposed of among their relations in the tower [of London].

Lord Weymouth had been made a Mason in No. 43 on the 11th March of this year by Sir Cecil Wray: he became Master of the Lodge on the 3rd March, 1735, but only put in one attendance, and was nominated as Grand Master on 24th February of the same year, and installed on 17th April.

*Dr. Desaguliers.*

Desaguliers was visiting the Duke of Montagu at Ditton in 1734. Mick Broughton wrote to the Duke of Richmond from that place:

Ditton, 27 Dec. 1734.

MY DEAR LORD,

. . . Bro. Webber, & Juli attended the D. of Mon. hither in his new chaise; at the same time Lord Pembroke brought St. John and C. Stanhope in his coach: . . . Some great Mason is wanting to initiate Bob Webber. . . . Be pleas'd to make my particular compliments to the Companions of the Mahogany Tables.

This was a reference to the Doctor—the great Mason,—who performed the ceremony, as we hear in the next letter from Broughton to the Duke of Richmond:

Ditton, New Year's Day 1734-5.

MY DEAR LORD,

. . . within, Hollis and Desaguliers (who came hither on his Crutches on Saturday, and able to go without them in 24 hours) have been super-excellent in their different ways, and often at one another's. We have been entertained sometimes with scenes out of Don Sebastian, Tamerlane, Love for Love &c.: the Chief Actors Desaguliers, St. John, Bodens and Webber. Mick, having a bad memory, excus'd himself from Acting, and Seated, Solus, upon a large Sopha, Represented

#### A FULL AUDIENCE.

On Sunday Night at a Lodge in the Library, St. John, Albemarle and Russell made chapters: and Bob<sup>1</sup> Admitted Apprentice: the Dr. being very hardly perswaded to the Latter, by reason of Bob's tender years and want of Aprons. My being out of this Farce likewise, excludes me the Honour of styling myself Brother, must therefore be contented to subscribe myself

My Dear Lord Duke

Your Grace's Most Devoted,  
and Humble Servant

M. BROUGHTON.

P.S. Russell left us on Monday: Ld. Albemarle yesterday: and this day Ld. Pem., Hollis, Stanhope, and the Dr. in the Earl's Coach.

We wonder to see such a stickler for the law as Desaguliers taking a part in this ceremony of making, after having stood up in the Grand Lodge against the irregular making of Masons. Still more is our wonder of another sort as to what is meant to be conveyed by the phrase "made chapters," in the year 1734.

It may perhaps be worthy of note that the Lodge in which the three brethren were "made chapters" was held on a Sunday evening, as so many Masters' Lodges were, and later Royal Arch Chapters, and it is to be inferred in connection with the event here recorded that although Desaguliers was somewhat reluctant to form a Lodge and to initiate a minor in such peculiar surroundings and without the necessary regalia, he more willingly sanctioned the "chapter" ceremony. It

<sup>1</sup> Bob Webber, previously referred to.

was probably quite legal to convene what may have been a Master's Lodge in such circumstances, but it was decidedly wrong to transgress the laws of the Craft as regards the making of an apprentice. Have we here a clue to the business done in a Master's Lodge, and was the latter the forerunner of the Holy Royal Arch degree of later years? I am inclined to think that we are here very near to discovering the origin of the Supreme Degree, wanting but one or two links more to complete the chain of evidence.

*Lord Albemarle.*

Lord Albemarle was the brother-in-law elect of the Earl of March (the second Duke), to whom Lord Cadogan wrote in 1721 from the Hague:

You will find Lord Albemarle att Munich, the Prince Electoral having invited him to pass the winter there.

He succeeded as second Earl in 1718, and bore as one of his Christian names *Anne* (William Anne Van Keppel), the Queen having stood as his godmother in 1702. He became a distinguished General Officer in the English Army, and was Ambassador at the Court of Versailles till his death in 1754. As seen in Mick Broughton's letter last quoted, he was a Mason, but his Lodge is not known. He appeared at Grand Lodge on the 15th April, 1736.

When in command of the 26th Regiment at Gibraltar, he wrote to the Duke of Richmond, his brother-in-law, who as the result of an accident was still a cripple:

1732, August.

I hope you have by this time got safe to Goodwood, where ye goodness of ye Air and gentle exercise will I hope entirely sett you firm upon your Leggs.

You have heard no doubt how near you have been to Loose a Brother in Law, but thank God I have at Last after travelling in a tedious manner threw Spain reach'd this place by Land about three weeks ago: My Regiment has been review'd since I came by the General, I have seen all that can be seen, and am now Cursing ye Town from morning till night, but to no purpose, and must wait with patience for a ship bound to Minorca, if none comes within three weeks I propose going in a Man of Warr that is expect'd here from Lisbon about that time to carry many to ye Garrison of Mahon.

Adieu dear Duke, that you, ye Dutchess and your whole Family may have a thorough Stock of health, and you in perticular a stout strong Leg is ye wish and prayer of yr. most humble servant and affectionate Brother

ALBEMARLE.

Omitting his messages to the Duke while on the Flanders Campaign, we come to one letter in which he complains of an attack upon him for his extravagance. Walpole termed him a spendthrift, and this seems to confirm that opinion:

MY DEAR DUKE,

You are always good, but I must own that the Last proof you have given me of your Kindness has rais'd in me a more than usual sense of gratitude, and I do assure you that myself, my wife, and children, must for ever be obliged to you: but I must with infinite satisfaction to myself and to them, and I hope with pleasure to you, protest to you that the malicious raport spread on my subject is absolutely false and groundless, for I neither had my goods seized, nor are they seiz'd at present, nor from the situation of my affairs are they likely to be so. I owe my Trades people but very little which I can at my return from Holland very easily clear, this is truth and ye real

truth, from whence this vilanous aspersion first took birth I don't know, for all my friends first heard of itt before I did, but surely ye Author or Authors deserve severe punishment, I have for that effect promis'd (in a private way) £200 reward to any person that can convict ye villain.

July ye 27th. [1742.]

In the month after this (August, 1742) he wrote to thank the Duke for having exerted his influence to obtain a commission in the Coldstream Guards for his second son William:

for ye Foot service is of more benefit to a Youth than ye Horse, and tho ye pay is not equal, still they rise faster, and ye Company they meet with in ye Foot Guards is to be preferred to any other Corps.

In the celebrated Rebellion of 1745 Albemarle was in command at Cullen and informed the Duke of his arrival at Nairn from Strathbogie (April 15th, 1746):

where I commanded the advanced post 19 days 30 miles from Aberdeen, consequently Lying ye whole time in hott water, hardly ever pulling off my coat and breeches.

After the defeat of the Pretender at Culloden on the 16th April he says, "from Inverness I was ordered back to Perth to join ye Hessiens, a commission I don't like." He refused the post of Commander-in-Chief as the pay was no more than he was already receiving (£4 per diem), and his subsequent letters from Scotland show his impatience at not being released from irksome duties "in a station I abhor and detest." The Act of Indemnity was passed in 1747 and Scotland then saw the last of him. In '48 he became the Ambassador at Paris, where he squandered his wife's money as well as his own, which made Walpole declare that the Embassy was kept up for the sole benefit of "the spendthrift earl."

*Sir Thomas Prendergast.*

Sir Thomas Prendergast, the second baronet and an initiate of the Duke, was for many years seeking a government appointment in vain, until the good offices of the Duke of Richmond rewarded his long and persistent efforts, in spite of the animosity of Sir Robert Walpole, and he became Postmaster-General for Ireland. Previously he was the member for Chichester, and later for Clonmel. Writing from Gort in Galway to the Duke, August 25th, 1731, he says:—

I am running deep into politicks, but it is what we Country Farmers are great dealers in, especially on Saturday nights, when we take more pleasure in buisying ourselves in what does not in the least import us, then we did in the whole preceding and really usefull business of the week. . . . Were I to reside here long, I would not answer for my not growing devout by habit, and the necessity of appearing so to a people who have such complaisance for their Landlord, that if he, by his example, gave them the least encouragement to rob or set fire to a house, they would not fail copying or even excelling any original that could be shown them. . . .

The Duke had pledged himself to support his uncle, "Jemmy Brucenell," who was elected to Parliament in 1734, as referred to in the Duke's letters to Martin Folkes quoted above, but Sir Thomas, who had failed at Shoreham, was pointing out to the Duke "the advantages which my being in the English Parliament would give me on this side of the water, as well as in England, are many, but would take up too much of your time to explain them: however they are so great that I should think a thousand pounds well employ'd to purchase them,"

He writes an amusing account of an episode in the Irish House, bearing on the female franchise:

Dublin, Feb. 19th, 1732.

MY DEAR LORD,

. . . The proceedings of our house of Commons (I mean of that which wears breeches) are very little interesting, but sure the votes of a female parliament cannot but demand the attention and raise the curiosity of even Englishmen (tho' us'd on all occasions to despise us and all our transactions). Such a house sat in the Room where the Commons assemble: they met to the number of about 40, many of them very pretty girls the day before the other (male) house was to meet, after their recess: being in possession of the room, into which they were admitted under the pretence to see a new building, they immediately chose a speaker & the choice fell on the real Speaker's daughter. A motion was made to go immediately upon buisness (upon which it was thought a committee of the bearded house would naturally be call'd in to assist) but the Speaker desir'd that a paper, which she held in her hand might be read, to which the house seem'd to assent, till a neice of Mrs. Connolly moved that orders might be observ'd, & that no book should be read, without the Title page's being first read, that so the house might judge if it was worth their while to read any more of it. The title being then read, it prov'd Mr. Boden's "*Modish Couple*," upon which the same Lady mov'd, that the said play being a most perfect burlesque upon all wit, love & humour it might be condemned to be burn'd by the hands of the first shoe-cleaner that should be met with, to which motion the whole house assented with loud acclamation: it is said that motions were made for taxing all bachelors above the Age of 25, but of this we shall not be certain till they order their votes to be printed: this is a real fact. Miss Kelly, whom you know, was Clericus Parliament.

Another letter in 1738 to the Duke was sent at the request of Lady Prendergast, who desired that the Duke would permit his chef to teach a little of his art to one of her ladyship's kitchen staff. But this is how Sir Thomas put it to the Duke:—

MY DEAR LORD,

. . . Lady Prendergast, though vastly incensed at the disrespectful manner in which you mention the most ancient British cookery has yet desired me to ask your Grace whether Mons<sup>r</sup> Jaquemar would condescend to let a young potato-roaster see him *chaw his meat* and *fricassee his frogs* for a year or two: in plain English whether it would be inconvenient to have a tolerably clean boy serve in your Grace's kitchen as scullion, etc., untill he might pick up a little knowledge. . . .

*Misaubin.*

Dr. John Misaubin, the celebrated quack, Grand Steward in 1733, appears in these pages. Although a duly qualified physician, he suffered much unpopularity among the members of his profession owing to the methods he adopted. Henley lampoons him in No. 22 of his weekly sheets as "the Hyp Doctor," in "a letter written by a medical man to Dr. Arbuthnot," signed J. Missobang. Hogarth has a supposed portrait of him as "the meagre son of Æsculapius," the taller of the two fat and lean doctors in No. 5 of the "Harlot's Progress." He was a member of the Swan Lodge at Hampstead, now No. 6, Friendship, and in June, 1731, was Master of that Lodge. He officiated once in Grand Lodge as

J.G. Warden *pro. tem.* in 1732, and was present as a visitor at the constitution of the Castle Lodge at Highgate, No. 79 A. When that Lodge joined with the Swan Lodge his name was no longer in the list of the Swan. He is reputed to have employed Clermont, a noted French artist, at the cost of 500 guineas to decorate the staircase of his house in St. Martin's Lane. The Duke of Richmond's early tutor, Thos. Hill, writes to his Grace, in February, 1732-3:

I dined with Mizzy the other day, who really gave me clean linen and a very good dinner. I staid with him till 5, and heard very attentively the usual nonsense, his philosophical and theological systems, larded with a thousand "pardieus." That very night he got drunk with Sir David, who came to him for some pills, and before the third bottle and the Doctor both were finish'd, he told him in the fulness of his heart, "Pardieu ce Mons. Hill est un grand genie. He is a wit." Had this come from any other man living, I had conceal'd it even from yr Grace. But Mizzy is one whose eulogium, tho' it concerns oneself, one may venture to repeat without the imputation of vanity.

Misaubin, generally said to have been mad, left no writings. He ~~was~~ the butt of every caricaturist of the day, and his peculiar appearance no doubt excited their satire. Hill describes him to the Duke, on another occasion:

had I not known it was not the time for ghosts to walk, I should have undoubtedly have taken it for an apparition. He really looks yellower greener and blewer than usual, and in short has more of the rainbow in his face than ever, and besides his legs swel much at the ancles. He seems himself too very apprehensive of his end. He talk'd to me a great deal of the danger he was in from his grand climacteric, adding that he was quite tired of the world, and that "Misaubin ettoit devenu Misanthrope." The old story came over again, that he was the best if not the only Divine Philosopher and Physician living, and that the world would be every day more and more sensible of his value, when he was no more.

His wine was really good, and what made it appear better we drunk yr Grace's and Lady Dutchess's health: he with tears in his eyes, I with a more cheerful face.

'Tis past ten and I almost blind, two very good reasons for giving over with making my reverence and saying

Yr. Most Faithful Humble Servt.

THOS. HILL.

London, Nov. 4, 1732.

### *The Horn Lodge.*

Among the other members of the Horn Lodge, we may obtain glimpses of such men as Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield, who made a Mason at the Hague no less a person than Francis Duke of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Emperor Francis I. Dermott much later claimed the Earl as an "ancient mason," and made desperate efforts to induce his lordship to become the first Grand Master of the Antients. Philip asked the Duke of Richmond to find him a chef, "but unless you can find such a one, who is allowed by all Paris, to be at the Top of his profession, don't send me any: those I have already being Tolerable ones."

We see also Col. Anstruther of the same Lodge, "hawking with Lord Carteret in the Park at Dublin," and Thomas Brereton, Lieutenant in the Duke of Richmond's command, who begs leave of his Grace to attend his private affairs in Sussex, during the 1745 Rebellion. His letter gives interesting details of the Regiments employed in that service and their stations at the time, useful informa-

tion to one tracing the movements of the military Lodges. Another member of the Lodge was Henry Scott, Earl of De Loraine, brother of James, Earl of Dalkeith: his widow became governess to the daughters of George II.

Henry Fox, of the Horn Lodge, visited the Three Lyons at Salisbury in 1733 with the Duke. He is known for his jovial manners and cheery nature, and had run away with Caroline Lennox in 1744, becoming the son-in-law of the Duke, and on the birth of his first son a reconciliation was effected with the Richmond family. He had run through a large fortune by the year 1735, and was a notorious gambler. His opponents in Parliament termed him "a perfidious and infamous liar." In 1746 he became Secretary of War, in 1757 Paymaster General, in 1763 was created Baron Holland of Foxley, and died in the year 1765, his wife surviving him only three weeks.

#### *The Bear and Harrow Lodge.*

Then of the Bear and Harrow Lodge we see Colley Cibber, after forty-three years in drama and about to retire from the stage, endeavouring to obtain the presence and patronage of the Duchess at his benefit performance. He was then residing at No. 20, Berkeley Square, at the corner of Bruton Street, and is described as "a calm, grave, and reverend old gentleman." We see also John Anstis, Garter King-at-Arms, of the University Lodge at the same tavern. He is the John Antis of the Grand Lodge MS. List of 1731: formerly hereditary High Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, he nearly lost his promised post of Garter through being suspected of connection with the 1715 rising.

#### *The Rummer Lodge.*

Of the Rummer Lodge at Charing Cross which apparently lapsed about 1729 we note Col. George Churchill, "Brigadier Churchill," of the 10th Dragoons, a natural son of General Charles Churchill (a brother of Marlboro'), who commanded the infantry at Blenheim.

Among others to be noted are James, third Earl of Berkeley, brother-in-law of the Duke, a distinguished naval officer, staying for a short time at Aubigny, whence he wrote some good advice to the Duke about laying out the gardens.

He was one of the distinguished company present in 1735 at the "opening of a new lodge" at the Hotel de Bussy in Paris. He died in 1736.

Simon Harcourt, first Earl Harcourt, was present at the Grand Feast in April, 1736, when the Earl of Loudoun was installed Grand Master: he expresses surprise at the Duke and Duchess staying at Tunbridge Wells, as a place with nothing but water to recommend it. He was expecting to be in London shortly for "les couches de Madame," but like many young husbands miscalculated the date:

"I know your Grace will make some allowance for one who hath not been  
*en menage* more than nine months and a half, and who is the happiest  
man in Chrisendom."

Another time he writes to the Duke, "I have no news or even Lyes to trouble your Grace with." Lord Harcourt was Lord of the Bedchamber to George II. in 1735, and in that capacity accompanied the King at Dettingen. He was created Viscount Harcourt of Nuneham Courtney and Earl Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, and in 1751 was appointed governor to the Prince of Wales. Walpole says of him all he knew he taught to the Prince, hunting and drinking. Ten years later he acted as proxy for the King at the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and brought the bride to England. He was Ambassador at Paris for four years, and in 1772 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, retiring after five years' tenure of that post.

Letters from the Duke of Newcastle, who in 1731 was made a Mason at Houghton Hall, give information to the Duke on naval matters, and the doings in

Flanders, with details of the movements of the supporters of the young Pretender. In one of these letters Holles Newcastle refers to the reported capture of one of the sons of Charles Edward:

“There is the greatest reason to think, that the second Son of the Pretender is taken in the ‘Soleil’ and passes for your Cousin Rattliff’s Son.”

“Cousin Rattliff” was the titular Earl of Derwentwater, Charles Radcliffe, cousin to the Duke of Richmond, who managed to escape from the Tower while lying under sentence of death for complicity in the 1715 rebellion. He was captured again in the ‘45 on the privateer *Esperance*, brought once again to the Tower, and under the former sentence beheaded in December, 1746.

John Lord Hervey, son of the Earl of Bristol, is pictured as of “a cadaverous pallor, which was the result of a diet of asses’ milk and one biscuit per diem.” He was on particularly intimate terms with the Duke, being Vice-Chamberlain at Court, and his epistles show a keen knowledge of character. He asks the Duke on one occasion not to include him in a triumvirate with Bowen and Misauvin; he is the Lord Harvey mentioned in the *Weekly Journal* of the 16th May, 1724, when he was made a Mason by Desaguliers in the Lodge at the Queen’s Head at Bath, a place the Doctor used regularly to visit for many years.

Sir George Oxendon, notorious for his profligacy, was present at the installation of Montagu as Grand Master in 1721. He was M.P. for Sandwich, but the Lodge in which he was made is unknown.

Captain Rowe can at last be identified. He was a fellow initiate with Stukeley in 1721 at the Salutation Tavern, Tavistock Street, and is spoken of by the Doctor as he “who made the famous diving engine.” Sir Thos. Robinson, Governor of Barbados, mentions him in a letter to the Duke (in 1742) as Captain Midford Rowe, who conveyed a present from Robinson to the Duke, “a Ginn”:

Cap: Midford Rowe brings him, who never came to me till a few days before he was to sail, otherways I cou’d have procured him what he wanted of his Landing.

A Mr. Clutterbuck is spoken of, as being admitted to the Inns of Court, Dublin, and shooting in the Park “7 8 9 or 10 brace of cocks each day.” This may be either William or Giles, both of them of the Ship, Bartholomew Lane, in 1723 and 1725, William being S.Warden in both those years, and Giles Grand Steward in 1723. Another of this shooting party was Capt. Rowley, Thomas Rowley, of the Spread Eagle, Chester, in 1725.

Count Bentinck, who married the sister of the Duchess of Richmond, and was afterwards the Dutch Minister at the Hague, writing to the Duke about the Pretender, made use of the following, so aptly descriptive of the All-Highest Personage in the World of the twentieth century:—

he [the Pretender] pretends into ye bargain to have taken a dislike to ye Roman Cath. Religion: I dont doubt but he would be circumsis’d tomorrow if that would get him the Turkish Empire: but I hope he may go on pretending and that he and his Company may be sent back in a greater hurry than they went out.

The second Duke of Richmond was born on the 18th May, 1701, and died on the 8th August, 1750. His portrait, from Kneller’s painting, at about the age of 30 years, was given in the St. John’s Card, 1904. (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xvii.)

---

A very hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Bro. Wonnacott for his interesting and valuable paper<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Some comments made, and the reply thereto, have been omitted in printing. They had no direct bearing upon the subject of the paper.—*Ed.*



BRO. CECIL POWELL, S.W., said:—

We are very much obliged to Bro. Wonnacott for bringing to our notice the interesting book which is the subject of his paper. The second Duke of Richmond has indeed been fortunate in his biographer, who has produced a fascinating picture of society in the earlier half of the eighteenth century. A large portion of the two volumes are taken up with copies of letters—almost all of which, while quite indifferent to any rules of spelling, possess a force of expression sadly lacking in these days. The letters are for the most part those received by the Duke, and, written as they are by all sorts of people, they show that he was held in high esteem and respect by everyone.

Bro. Wonnacott has pointed out the Masonic friends of His Grace, and has collected many particulars, which I hope will lead to the finding of further information concerning them. There are some matters of a more personal character, to which, although not strictly relevant to the Order, I should like to refer, because they give an impression of what manner of man the Duke (to whom doubtless the Craft owes much) must have been.

There is no question that he possessed great personal influence, and this does not by any means appear to have been due wholly to his distinguished rank. We may well believe that much of the success attained in the early years of the Grand Lodge might be attributed to his popularity and to the assiduity with which he endeavoured to promote its prosperity, although at the time he became Grand Master he was but twenty-three years old.

The Duke had a kindly heart, was a thorough sportsman, extraordinarily trustworthy in a period of political trickery and corruption, and a staunch supporter of the House of Hanover, holding both civil and military positions of importance with credit. He was not a brilliant man, but was one who could be depended upon.

The writer of his life has told his tale in a charming way. He leads us to be really sorry that the old Duchess of Portsmouth, Louise de K rouailles, should not have lived a few weeks longer to have heard of the birth of an heir to her grandson, to whom she was greatly attached. There is, too, a feeling of sadness in looking through the children's letters, which he ties up again so tenderly with the old ribbon and the sprig of rosemary.

The most striking feature of the Duke of Richmond's life, however, was the spirit of romance by which he was surrounded. The story of Louise de K rouailles, the extravagant French mistress of Charles II., is of course well known. Louis XIV., recognising her as a valuable diplomatic agent of his policy in England, created her Duchess d'Aubigny and presented her with the estates of that name. She had previously been given the title of Duchess of Portsmouth by Charles, and their son became Duke of Richmond at a very early age.

The second Duke succeeded his father as Duke of Richmond in 1723, and his grandmother as Duc d'Aubigny in 1734. In 1719, when he was about eighteen years of age, he was married at The Hague to Lady Sarah (then thirteen years old), the daughter of the first Earl of Cadogan, who had been Marlborough's most trusted staff officer and was at that time the British Ambassador in the Netherlands. It was said the marriage was arranged by the first Duke, an unprincipled sort of man, as an offset to a gambling debt. Immediately after the wedding the youthful bridegroom was taken by his tutor on a long tour on the Continent, while the little bride continued at home with her parents. Some two years later he returned again to The Hague. He was naturally anxious as to how matters would turn out between himself and the wife he had married under such unsatisfactory circumstances. Before going to his father-in-law's house he spent the evening at the theatre. There he saw a pretty young lady with whom he at once fell in love. On enquiring her name he was, to his great surprise, informed she was the reigning toast, the beautiful Lady March. Their married life, commencing so unauspiciously, proved to be a very happy one, for they were greatly devoted to one another. The Duke died in 1750, and she, "completely broken-hearted at her husband's death," survived him only for a year.

They had several children. Two sons lived to grow to manhood, namely, Charles, who succeeded as third Duke and was a great power in the political world

towards the end of the eighteenth century, and George, the ancestor of all the later holders of the title.

The eldest daughter, Caroline, as Bro. Wonnacott remarked, eloped and married Henry Fox. This occurrence caused an immense amount of indignation in polite society, on account of the bridegroom's inferiority of birth. Her father was highly incensed, and for a considerable time refused to see her. Possibly the resentment was partly due to the fact that the marriage took place in the Fleet—which perhaps, however, was the only way to avoid its being prevented by Lady Caroline's friends. Clergymen confined within the "Rules of Fleet Prison" (with little reputation to lose) obtained a disgraceful means of livelihood by marrying couples who came to them, without license or enquiry. Often the ceremonies, such as they were, were performed in an ale or brandy house, the landlord of which employed a parson at a weekly wage for the purpose, and a good profit to himself. So large was this traffic that in four months (in 1705) the number of such weddings amounted to close upon three thousand. All sorts of irregularities occurred, until at last, in 1754, these Fleet marriages were abolished by Act of Parliament.

After a time the Duke became reconciled to his daughter and her husband, for whose talents, by the way, he entertained a high opinion. The marriage was a particularly happy one, and the couple lived together on the most affectionate terms. One of their children was Charles James Fox.

The second daughter of the Duke, Emilie, was married at the age of fifteen to the Earl of Kildare, who was afterwards created Duke of Leinster. She is described by her father as "without exception the loveliest lady in the English Court," and seems to have been the belle of both London and Dublin Society. Her letters show her to have possessed a sprightly intelligence and wit.

Another daughter, Sarah, was very likely to have become Queen of England, for her beauty so captivated the heart of George III. that he seems to have made up his mind to marry her. He was, however, prevented from carrying out his intention through the opposition of his mother, the Princess of Wales, to whom he was always ready to render obedience, and who found a bride for him in Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Lady Sarah married first Sir Thomas Bunbury, and afterwards the Hon. George Napier, by whom she became the mother of those two remarkable men, Generals Sir Charles and Sir William Napier, the conqueror of Scinde and the historian of the Peninsular War respectively. She died in 1826, at the age of eighty-two, the last of her generation.

---

Bro. GORDON HILLS, J.W., said:—

I have much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks for the very interesting paper just read, and although it would indeed have been welcome, especially at this time of our Bicentenary celebrations, to have had further light on Bro. Anthony Sayer, the first Grand Master who was chosen to rule the Craft, we can certainly congratulate Bro. Wonnacott on having very opportunely made accessible these particulars of one of his early successors and his associates.

The public in general and Freemasons in particular are much beholden to the Earl of March for printing the records from which these gleanings are derived. His two volumes present an intimate and withal not unpleasant picture of the family life and associates of his ancestor according to the usages of those days. Previously, in 1910, Lord March published from the same sources his *Records of the Old Charlton Hunt*, which gives an interesting reference to the St. Rook's Hill Lodge.

It occurs in a curious old manuscript book annotated in the hand of the second Duke of Richmond, "This was brought to me by a Porter in the beginning of February, 1737. R." In the course of some verses, dedicated to the Duke by an anonymous "Stranger" who had enjoyed his hospitality and the "fine Chaces" at Charlton, the lines run as follows:—

A vast, high Mountain, to the South doe's bear,  
 the Name, of one Saint Roke, unknown elsewhere,  
 a Roman, or a Saxon, Camp 'is trac'd  
 on his high Summit, In the Center there  
 a poste, and Stone well quadrate does appear:  
 a Lodge of ancient Masons here is held,  
 famous besides, for what did there occurr,  
 the Church was robb'd; what's more, 'twas by a Peer.

Our *Transactions* contain a detailed description and plan of the place of meeting of the St. Rook's Hill Lodge in Bro. Rylands' paper on "Sussex Masonry" (*A.Q.C.* xi., 1898, p. 170). It seems to be agreed by the latest competent authority<sup>1</sup> that the earthworks within which the site is contained are of British origin, and that the small building over the remains of which we believe the Lodge proceedings were conducted was, with little doubt, the chapel of St. Roch dating from about the middle of the fourteenth century. The forms of the mounds adjacent, besides the possibility of having been somewhat adapted for Lodge purposes, as Bro. Rylands suggested, are partly to be accounted for by the various uses the site has been put to:—At one time a gibbet stood there; in 1731 there was a beacon post, and in 1773 a windmill which had been erected was burnt down. The concluding lines which I have quoted refer to a hoax perpetrated in 1733 by the Duke of Richmond on the Rev. Dr. Sherwin, his Chaplain, who was exceedingly frightened by an attack by highwaymen on the coach in which he was travelling with the Duchess and other friends, who were in the secret, the attacking parties being the Duke himself and his servant. The unfortunate Chaplain's stories of the encounter, when the highwaymen multiplied as readily as Falstaff's "rogues in buckram," seem to have been a standing joke.

The correspondence between the Dukes of Montagu and Richmond, about the Order of the Bath, must have passed between them very shortly before the revival of the Order in 1725. I wonder whether we may not see in these letters some evidence in favour of Bro. Crowe's theory that as the Garter shade for the *blue* of the Grand Officers' clothing was suggested by the use of that Order, so the *red* of the Grand Stewards was derived from the colour of the Order of the Bath. The Duke of Montagu is so impressive in explaining that the Order of the Bath is to be treated as a step to the Order of the Garter that when, in 1735, we find a proposition before Grand Lodge which would practically confine the choice of future Grand Officers to those who had served as Grand Stewards, and so put the red and blue honours of the Craft in positions analogous to those of the national Orders, I do not think it is unreasonable to suspect that there must have been some associations of the kind in the minds of the Masonic authorities of that day; in fact, we know that many of the same men were connected with both the Order of the Bath and the Craft. There is no doubt that the revival of the Order of the Bath in 1725 aroused much interest in the ancient ceremonies and ritual connected with that Order, and I fancy we may trace some evidence that the usages of present day Orders of Knighthood in connection with Masonry borrowed from that source, and that they were in process of evolution at that date. In this connection a letter of Mr. John Cheale<sup>2</sup> to the Duke of Richmond describing his investiture as Arundel Herald in 1741 is very interesting as showing how the ancient ceremonials were then maintained.

The Duke of Wharton died in 1731. Mr. Lewis Melville, in his life of the Duke (John Law, 1913) tells a story of his latter days which seems worth noting here. In Paris, in 1729, the Duke met an Irishman, Sir Peter R——, who had been made a Knight of the Portuguese Order of Christ. The Knight invited him to a feast which was being given in honour of the members of the Order, and suggested that his guest should don a black velvet suit, the costume *de rigueur* at all functions of that Order. The Duke, who in those days was careless about his

<sup>1</sup> *Some Earthworks of West Sussex*, by A. Hadrian Allcroft, *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, lviii. (1916), p. 65.

<sup>2</sup> *A Duke and his Friends*, ii., p. 381.

appearance, had no suitable clothes, but expressed his willingness to conform, only, he said, he did not know a tailor in the capital. Sir Peter promptly recommended his own tailor—"a very honest fellow and will use you well"—and all went well till the bill was presented to the Duke. "Honest man," said he, "you mistake the matter very much. You are to carry the bill to Sir Peter R——; for be pleased to know, that whenever I put on another man's livery, my master always pays for the clothes." The Duke's sister married Sir Charles Kemeys, and a descendant in 1844 obtained a reversal of the outlawry on technical grounds. In 1915 an heir holding the names of Kemeys-Tynte, honoured in Masonry, successfully established his claim to the dormant barony of Wharton.

The letter of New Year's Day, 1734, from Broughton, with its joke about "super-excellent" and the reference to "Chapters," clearly points to some ceremony of the nature of the Royal Arch as a well established custom at that time. That we should learn of this through an outsider is suggestive in more than one way.

---

Bro. W. REDFERN KELLY writes:—

I have read with much pleasure and considerable interest the latest contribution of the Worshipful Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge to its valuable literary collection, and while the dissertation might justly be claimed to be beyond criticism, there is just one point upon which I should like to offer a few very brief comments.

Bro. Wonnacott has apparently been, at least to some extent, impressed by the use of the term "Chapters," which occurs in a letter of the 1st January, 1735, written by Mick Broughton (familiarily so-called) to the Duke of Richmond, in which the former alludes to certain theatrical rehearsals, and follows up with the intimation that St. John, Albemarle, and Russell (all three being known to be brethren) were "made chapters," at a "Lodge in the Library" of the Duke of Montagu's residence at Ditton, where Dr. Desaguliers was at the time on a visit. I cannot, however, think that any importance should be attached to the use made by Broughton, who was not a Freemason, of the word "chapters," more especially when he refers to the transaction of making chapters as being a Farce, in which, as he states, he took no part, the exact expression used by him is:—"My being out of this Farce." The expression "made chapters," as applied to the conferring of a degree, appears to me to be as meaningless and incongruous as it is incomprehensible; and I venture to think that perhaps "Micky," on the occasion in question, may have been paying more attention to the good cheer that would naturally follow the earlier hilarity, than to certain critical Masonic definitions, as to which he would, in all probability, carry away with him a rather nebulous recollection.

Long prior to the Constitution of the Premier Grand Lodge the expression "Chapter" would seem to have been a term convertible with that of convention, congregation, committee, etc., and, therefore, with that of Lodge. Even, indeed, so far back as the year 1425, we find that a Statute, 3 Henry VI., Cap. 1, was passed, which provided that "Masous shall not confederate in Chapters or Congregations."

The use of the term Chapter in what we know as "Ancient Craft Freemasonry" first appears, so far as I can trace, in Rule 2 of the Grand Lodge Constitutions of the year 1723; and there cannot, I think, be the slightest doubt that no such degree as that of Royal Arch was in contemplation at this early period. The term also appears in the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in Rule 2 (page 21 of the *Freemasons' Pocket Companion* of 1735). It is, however, I might add, absent in Rule 2 of Pennell's *Irish Grand Lodge Constitutions*, 1730. And again we find it in Rule 2 of the "Old Regulations," as published in the 1756 and 1764 editions of the *Ahiman Rezon*, by Laurence Dermott. The latter, in his second edition of the *Ahiman Rezon* of 1764, makes use of the expression "Royal Arch Lodge" (see pages xxvi. and 45). In the York Minutes of the

7th February, 1762, the term "Royal Arch Lodge" is used; nor do we find the Royal Arch fraternity of York making use of the term "Chapter" until the 29th April, 1768. The first Warrant which was granted by the York Grand Chapter was issued for a Subordinate Chapter on the 7th February, 1770. The term Chapter, as applied to Royal Arch Masonry, would appear to have been first used by the so-called "Moderns," in their Royal Arch "Charter of Compact," dated 22nd July, 1767; while the first available reference by the "Athol Masons" to the term Chapter appears to be that of 4th December, 1771, their General Grand Chapter having met for the first time upon that date. And in 1772, even, we find Dermott writing to the W.M. of a Lodge in Philadelphia with reference to a "Royal Arch Lodge."

I should be much gratified, indeed, to find that the deduction of our learned Bro. Wonnacott, from Broughton's use (or more probably misuse) of the expression "made chapters," would bring us anything nearer to the solution of the abstruse, though interesting problem of the advent of Royal Arch Masonry. My own opinion is that for this we need scarcely look back farther than perhaps to the year 1738, that year immediately following Ramsay's sensational Oration, which latter undoubtedly brought in its wake the introduction of such a host of additional so-called "high grade" Masonic degrees.

---

Bro. W. B. HEXTALL said:—

Bro. Wonnacott has shown us how much of Masonic interest may be elicited from a non-Masonic book, and though he affords no room for criticism there are a few additions that may be made, and one or two queries I should like to ask.

The assertion as to the Dukes of Richmond and Montagu holding the Lodge on St. Rook's Hill, near Chichester, in April, 1730, was discussed in 1898 by Bro. W. Harry Rylands in *Notes on Sussex Masonry*, A.Q.C. xi., 170, whence it appears that the tradition of a much older Lodge having been held on that spot is ancient and persistent; that there still exist remains of walls on the summit of the hill, which may not improbably be those of the building used in 1730; and that cogent indications appear to point to the first Duke as a member of the Craft.

The Lord Albemarle who is mentioned in the paper married Lady Anne, sister of the second Duke of Richmond, in February, 1722/3.

The expression "Cousin Rattliff" is explained by Charles Radcliffe, brother of James, Earl of Derwentwater, having married the widowed Countess of Newburgh, who was a niece of the first Duchess of Richmond. Charles Radcliffe suffered on Tower Hill on December 8th, 1746.<sup>1</sup>

The above details are taken from *The Complete English Peerage*, by the Rev. Fredric Barlow, M.A., 1772, which contains the following high eulogy of the second Duke of Richmond, the subject of our paper to-night:—

This nobleman was polite, affable, and generous: he was a man of strict honour and nice probity; he was greatly caressed at the different courts of Europe he visited, as well on account of his high rank as the many excellent qualities of mind which he possessed. His conjugal affection and paternal fondness were truly exemplary. In a word, he was so amiable and worthy a nobleman that he never lost a friend or created a foe, not even during the political dissensions when party rage seemed to animate every breast. His beneficence seemed to know no bounds, no distinctions. At once the patron and admirer of the fine arts, the promoter of commerce, and the encourager of every useful design, his liberality was exercised for the good of his country and the honour of the nation.

It is worth remarking that both the Duke of Montagu and the Duke of Richmond were Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Lord Harnouester*, A.Q.C. xxvi., 22; xxvii., 63.

<sup>2</sup> Bro. R. F. Gould, A.Q.C. vi., 145; vii., 150.

That there was an intention to admit Lord Harvey and others who are named to the Craft at Bath, in May, 1724, is notified in *Read's Weekly Journal* (A.Q.C. xxii., 81); but I should like to ask whether there has been found any subsequent mention or record of it as having actually taken place.

Should not the congratulatory letter of February 5th, 1735, signed "Montague," and written from Cowdray, be credited to Viscount Montague, Grand Master 1732 (whose family name was Browne), and not to the Duke of Montagu? The confusion sometimes found between these two peerages was remarked by Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley nearly twenty years ago (A.Q.C. xi., 33).

Hogarth's portrait of Heidegger was avowedly a caricature; indeed, the title the painter gave to it was "Heidegger in a rage." The subject was a proverbially ugly man, and his notoriety and temper lent themselves to Hogarth's sarcastic gifts.

The uncomplimentary letter which was shown to Martin Folkes receives elucidation from the *Commonplace Book* of Dr. William Stukeley (1720), extracts from which are given in a paper by Bro. R. F. Gould at A.Q.C. vi., 127:—

[Folkes] went to Rome with his wife, and daughters, dog, cat, parrot, and monkey . . . Professes himself a godfather to all monkeys . . . He perverted Duke of Montagu, Richmond, Lord Pembroke, and very many more of the nobility. . . . He thinks there is no difference between us and animals, but what is owing to the different structure of our brain, as between man and man.

Sir Thomas Prendergast served as Junior Grand Warden of England and Senior Grand Warden of Ireland at one and the same time: his career is given by Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley in *Cæmentaria Hibernica*, Fasc. II.

At A.Q.C. vi., 143, Bro. R. F. Gould wrote that he had failed to trace "Captain Rowe, who made the famous diving Engine," as he is called by Stukeley in his *Diary*; and it is hardly clear how *A Duke and his Friends* carries his identity much further. In the volume there are some mentions of a "Sir Peter Collinson." This is the Peter Collinson, F.R.S. (1694-1768), who at A.Q.C. xxvii., 211, it was suggested may have been the "Mr. Collins" initiated together with Dr. Stukeley and Capt. Rowe on January 6th, 1721. His name is not in the lists of Knights, and as he was originally a member of the Society of Friends, and though he left them in later life "always maintained their distinguishing simplicity of character,"<sup>1</sup> it would seem that the title has been attributed to him in error. In an obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1768 he is styled "Peter Collinson Esq."

The Lieutenant Brereton may have been a son of Mr. Thomas Brereton, who about 1721 was presented by the Earl of Sunderland to a post in the Customs at Park Gate, near Chester, and the following year was drowned by the tide at Saltney. If this be so, the Lieutenant's mother was Mrs. Jane Brereton, whose collected poems, with her life, were published in a posthumous volume in 1744, her best-known effort being (a claim to) the lines on Beau Nash's statue at Bath, which end:—

Wisdom and Wit are little seen,  
But Folly at full length.<sup>2</sup>

The view that Mick Broughton's statement, as to members of the Craft having "made chapters" at the date of his letter of New Year's Day, 1734/5, has any relation to the Royal Arch is, I fear, an over-sanguine one. At that time the R.A. was certainly unknown, and it is very doubtful whether it had even come into existence. "Chapters" (or "chapiters") is a word that appears in statutes of 34 Edward III. (A.D. 1360) and 3 Henry VI. (1425), whilst the indifferent use of the words "lodge" and "chapter" as designating a Craft Lodge is not infrequent on the part of post-revival writers; for instance, in Preston's

<sup>1</sup> *Dictionary of National Biography*.

<sup>2</sup> Attributed also to Lord Chesterfield, besides being included in *Poems by Henry Norris, Comedian, Hull, 1740*.

*Illustrations of Masonry*, Section V., where he has "a Chapter of Master-masons," &c., and this long after the R.A. was in vogue. Outside Freemasonry, "chapter" was in common use. In 1736 a "chapter" of Gregorians was constituted (*A.Q.C.* xxi., 92); and in 1752 a meeting of a chapter was held "in their Chapter Room" (*ibid.*, xxix., 49); in 1725, notice of a "general Chapter" of the Gormogons was advertised (*ibid.*, 48). Our late Bro. Levander, in his second paper on the *Lyson's Collectanea*, gave us "Chapters" of The Order of the Dragon (1751), Knights of the Golden Fleece (1742-3); Octogonians (1750) (*ibid.*, 44, 52, 58).

The subject-matter of this paper calls to mind our Quatuor Coronati Lodge Outing at Chichester in 1910, when the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon gave us courteous reception at Goodwood House, and pointed out the many works of art and beauty that adorn his Sussex home.

---

BRO. ALBERT F. CALVERT writes:—

The paper here submitted serves but to intensify the indebtedness we are one and all under to Bro. Wonnacott, whose grasp of subject and exactness of detail challenge criticism and compel delight, and while I cheerfully confess that my critical faculty has been exercised fruitlessly in an attempt to discover statements or opinions that call for rectification or amendment, his paper sent me in a spirit of research to the period of Masonic history with which he deals, and I hope that the following notes may be of interest as a pendant to his fascinating study:—

*The Duke of Richmond, G.M.*

Bro. Wonnacott has dwelt upon the amiability of the Duke's nature and has cited instances illustrative of the readiness with which he discharged his Masonic obligations. He has also quoted from the letters of His Grace's old tutor, Thomas Hill, but another example is to be found in the same correspondence, showing that it was the Duke's fraternal assistance which enabled Bro. John Pine to produce his superb folio illustrating the "Procession and Ceremonies observed at the time of the Installation of the Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath upon Thursday, June 17th, 1725." On 24th July in that year Hill wrote to the Duke as follows:—

I was visited yesterday by a Brother of Your Grace's who for fear I should forget his name gave me the enclosed frontispiece to the book of the Lodges, of which, to speak in his own modest way, he is the unworthy graver. What he desires of the most worshipful your Grace is, that you would give him a recommendation to your Grand Master (him of the Bath I mean), that by his means he may have access to the Heralds' office in order to engrave the arms of the Knights and their most humble Squires, of which design he shewed me the plan with the procession atop, upon a large sheet of Imperial Paper. If Your Grace thinks proper to vouchsafe him this request, be pleased to convey it to him through my hands.

Having acquainted the Duke with Bro. Pine's request, he proceeds, in the following quaint sentence, to apply the teaching of the Craft to a matter of domestic Masonry:—

The mentioning of the brotherhood puts me in the mind of the present condition of your Grace's house in Whitehall, which from top to bottom is full of brick and mortar, dust and rubbish, and properly unworthy of the most antient Society of Masons.

A remarkable error that has crept into our Masonic records of the Second Duke of Richmond is one which does not arise out of Bro. Wonnacott's paper, but which may, perhaps, be not inopportunately dealt with here. It would appear that the portrait which for the past thirty years has been regarded as that of our second noble Grand Master—and, as such, has been reproduced as a full page illustration in vol. xvii. of the *A.Q.C.*—is, in truth, a picture of his father, the first Duke. During a recent week-end visit to a member of the family of the Duke of Richmond, I happened to notice among the family portraits one which I had always regarded

as that of our Grand Master in 1724-25, and I was surprised to learn that it was a picture of the first Charles Lenox, the son of Charles II. by Louise de K rouailles, and that the finger-ring prominent on the left hand of the figure is probably the one placed there by the King, his father, to which reference is made in the will of the second Duke. The facts that both Dukes were named Charles Lenox, and both were Knights of the Garter, may have encouraged the confusion. I am inclined to think that the mistake was officialised by, if it did not actually originate with the late Bro. Henry Sadler, who appears to have had a reproduction made of the signature of the Duke of Richmond, G.M., and appended it to a portrait of His Grace's father. In any case it is an error which has gained universal acceptance, and we who have blundered in repeating it have done so in good company, since the portrait of the first Duke, who was not even a Freemason, still hangs in Freemasons' Hall to represent the second noble Grand Master.

The belief has been long entertained by Masonic students that some interesting and valuable information concerning this first decade of the "Revival" might be hidden away among the papers of the Richmond family, and I certainly trusted that some particulars relating to George Payne, the second Grand Master, might be gathered from this source—but I regret to say that these hopes have not been fulfilled. The Earl of March, who is the heir to the Dukedom and the author of the books referred to by Bro. Wonnacott, has gone to some trouble for me in this matter, and as the result of a careful search among the family papers at Goodwood he has come to the conclusion that they contain nothing further of Masonic interest.

#### *The Earl of Baltimore.*

Bro. Wonnacott has adopted the slip that is made in all Masonic references to Charles Calvert, in describing him as the Earl of Baltimore. I have in my possession the papers, which I received from my grandfather, connected with the Lords Baltimore, and it is certain that the dignity of an earldom was not held by any member of the family. Charles Calvert was descended from Sir George Calvert, Secretary of State to James I., who was created, 16th February, 1624, Baron Baltimore of Baltimore, Co. Longford, in the peerage of Ireland. Charles, 6th Baron Baltimore, was born in 1699, appointed gentleman of the Bed Chamber to the Prince of Wales in June, 1731, and in the following December was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was returned Member for St. German's in Cornwall in 1734, and elected by the county of Surrey to Parliament in 1741 and 1747. He was closely associated with Frederick, Prince of Wales, who has been described as a friend of speculative talkers and cultivated people. Walpole writes of Charles Calvert that he was "the best and honestest man in all the world, with a good deal of jumbled knowledge." He died in 1751, and in his Will, dated 17th November, 1750, he leaves "all my Manors Messuages lands etc in Great Britain, also my Province of Maryland in America and all other my Real Estate (except such as are hereinafter given) upon trust" for his lifetime to his only son Frederick, the seventh Baron Baltimore.

#### *The Earl of Sunderland.*

Upon the death of his Aunt, the Duchess of Marlborough, in 1733, the Fifth Earl of Sunderland succeeded to the honours of his illustrious Grandfather, John Churchill, and became Third Duke of Marlborough. He died in 1758 at Munster, in Westphalia.

#### *The Duke of Montagu.*

John, Second Duke of Montagu and the First Noble Grand Master, was made K.G. in 1719, and, in 1722, he was granted the islands of St. Vincent and St. Lucia, but failed in his attempt to establish a footing in those possessions. In 1725 he was appointed Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, and twenty years later he raised a regiment of horse (Montagu's Carabineers), which was disbanded after Culloden. He married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of the great Duke of Marlborough. His three sons died in their father's lifetime. His daughter, Mary, married George Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan, who, after the decease of his



father-in-law, was created Marquis of Monthermer and Duke of Montagu (1766). At his death in 1790 the Marquisate and Dukedom became extinct.

Stukeley, in his *Common-place Book* (Surtees Society Memoirs), writes of the Duke of Montagu as follows:—"I have often observed a strange similitude of disposition between the Duke and myself—had he not been born a nobleman and of heathen bringing up, we should have had the same love of religion. I often made great impressions in his mind . . . but Mr. Folkes's company, Charles Stanhope's, Mr. Baker and the like effaced them."

*Martin Folkes.*

Bro. Wonnacott has quoted from the opinion of Stukeley upon the Duke of Richmond's Deputy, but the passages in Stukeley's *Common-place Book* are so interesting, although obviously prejudiced, that I venture to think that a longer excerpt may be welcome. According to this authority:—

Martin Folkes, eldest son of Martin Folkes Esq., councillor at law, was born in Gt. Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1690. . . . Martin Folkes has an estate of near £3,000 got by his father-in-law. He is a man of economy. Before at age, he married Mrs. Bracegirdle (as he erroneously calls Mrs. Lucretia Bradshaw) off the stage. His mother grieved at it so much that she threw herself out of the window and broke her arm. His only son broke his neck in a fall from his horse at Paris. His eldest daughter (Dorothy Rishton) ran away with a book-keeper who used her very ill. <sup>1</sup>[Quarreling with Sir Hans Sloane about the Presidentship of the Royal Society, and being baffled, he went to Rome with his wife and daughters, dog, cat, parrot and monkey. There his wife grew religiously mad. He went to Venice and got a dangerous hurt upon his leg. Returning he was successor to Sir Hans, President of the Royal Society. Losing his teeth, he speaks so as not to be understood. He constantly refuses all papers that treat of Longitude. He chuses the Council and Officers out of his junto of Sycophants that meet him every night at Rawthmills coffee house, or that dine with him on Thursdays at the Miter, Fleet Street. He has a great deal of learning, philosophy, astronomy, but knows nothing of natural history. In matters of religion an errant infidel and loud scoffer. Professes himself a godfa' to all monkeys. believes nothing of a future estate, of the Scriptures, of Revelation. He perverted Duke of Montagu, Richmond, Ld. Pembroke and very many more of the nobility, who had an opinion of his understanding, and this has done an infinite prejudice to Religion in general, made the nobility throw off the mask and openly deride and discountenance even the appearance of religion, which has brought us into that deplorable situation we are now in, with thieves, and murderers, perjury, forgery etc. He thinks there is no difference between us and animals, but what is owing to the different structure of our brain as between man and man.] . . . In September, 1751, being of a very gross habit, great eater and drinker, he was seized with a colic which soon terminated in a hemiplegia. He has now been confined a twelvemonth in this miserable state, but so far from correcting his irreligious notions that he's grown worse if possible. In two years time he dyed in a deplorable manner, 2 years after, his daughters both married to indigent persons. . . .

Stukeley further states in his *Diary* on 28th June, 1754:—

This morn about 4 dyed Martyn Folkes of a repeated paralytic stroke. He had just finished his new house adjoining to his own in a most elegant manner, though altogether incapable of having the least enjoyment from it.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The portion in square brackets, and a passage in continuation, here omitted, were quoted by Bro. Gould in *A.Q.C.* xi., 131.—W.W.

<sup>2</sup> See Gould, *loc. cit.*, for completion of this passage.—W.W.

Stukeley may be correct in his estimate of the moral character of Folkes, but he can hardly be right in describing him as a man of no economy. At the time of his death he was still in possession of all his "messuages, lands, etc., in Norfolk, Lincoln, Notts, York, Middlesex and in the City of London," which he bequeathed to his daughter Lucretia, and in his Will he leaves £14,000 to his daughter Dorothy, £12,000 to his daughter Lucretia, £80 a year each to his two brothers, £200 to the Royal Society and various smaller sums to friends and servants.

"The bad health of my wife Lucretia," he writes, "has led to her confinement where she now remains at Chelsea. Trustees to pay £400 yearly for her support. I rely on my two daughters for tender care of their Mother."

Folkes appears to have been immortalised on two separate medals. In *Medallic Illustrations* (Wdw. Hawkins, edn. 1885) we learn that James Anthony Dassier, a nephew of Jean Dassier, engraver to the Mint at Geneva, published proposals in February, 1740, for executing medals of several men living in England. The set was to consist of thirteen medals, and the prices to be charged were four guineas for the collection or 7/6 for a single medal. The dies were engraved in London and struck abroad, as no engines for the purpose were allowed in this country. The first medal made was engraved, on the obverse, with the bust and name of Folkes and the name of the engraver, and the reverse contained the inscription "Societatis Regalis Londini Sodalis MDCCCXL." Of the 1742 Medal Hawkins writes:—

Bust of Martin Folkes, 1742, hair short, no drapery. Legend, 'Martin Folkes.' Reverse a Sphinx with crescent on its side; behind, the pyramidal tomb of Caius Sestius within the walls of Rome; above, the meridian sun. Legend, S.V.A. SIDERA NORUNT (His own constellations have acknowledged him). Ex Rome A.L.S. S742 (at Rome in the year of light, 5742). This medal was executed at Rome, and tradition says, by special command of the Pope, unknown to Folkes, whom it was intended to surprise during his visit to that City. Freemasonry was originally named 'Lux,' and is said to have existed from the creation. The date of this Medal supposing the S to be a blunder for 5, is the year of the world or of Masonry 5742. The Masons consider the creation to have been 4,000 or 4,004 years anterior to the Christian era; the date of the Medal may be therefore 1738 or 1742. Either date is inconsistent with the story as Folkes' visit to Rome took place in 1733. It is much more probable that the medal was struck at Rome to show the high esteem in which Folkes was held in the city of antiquities, and about the time that he was elected a member of the French Academy. There is in the British Museum an early proof of this medal struck before the Legends were added or the type of the reverse finished.

It is further evident that if Folkes gave some people the impression that he was a careless spender, he obtained tangible value for some of the money he appeared to squander. The coins and medals he acquired during his lifetime were disposed of at a five days' auction by Langford, at his room in the Great Piazza, Covent Garden, in January, 1756, and the sale of his library was advertised by Samuel Baker, as to commence at his house in York Street, Covent Garden, on 2nd February, 1756, and to continue for Forty Days successively (Sundays excepted).

A poem, consisting of 85 rhyming couplets, printed as a pamphlet in 1728 and sold by J. Robert in Warwick Lane, purporting to give "A Full and True account of an Horrid and Barbarous Robbery committed on Epping Forest upon the body of the Cambridge Coach," begins:—

Dear Martin Folkes, Dear Scholar, Brother, Friend;  
and ends:—

Excuse the tedious Tale of a Disaster,  
I am

Your humble servant, and  
Grand Master.

The Poem is written in a colloquial, cheery, easy style, and if it has not yet been re-published, it certainly deserves to be. It was published four years after the Duke of Richmond occupied the Grand Chair with Folkes as his Deputy. I have not attempted to trace its composition to the Duke, but it is quite in keeping with the relations which existed between the second noble Grand Master and his Lieutenant.

Captain Frederick Lewis N. Norden, who was entertained by the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood in 1742, was born at Gluckstadt in Holstein in 1708 and entered the English Navy in 1739. The account of his travels in Egypt and Nubia was published in French in 1755 and an English translation was soon afterwards issued in this country.

### *Stukeley.*

William Stukeley, Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians, Clerk in Holy Orders, ascetic, moralist and critic of Martin Folkes, antiquary and "the friend of all the virtuosos in London," sought initiation into the mysteries of Masonry because he suspected it to be the remains of the mysteries of the antients. His association with the Salutation Tavern, in which he was initiated, and with the Lodge at the Fountain in the Strand, of which he was the first Master, is familiar to Masonic students, but it may not be so generally known, although it is recorded in his *Common-place Book*, that in 1726 at Grantham he "set up a Lodge of Freemasons which lasted all the time I lived there. . . . Mr. Peck visited me and we made a monthly visit at Croxton, afterwards removed to Belvoir. Mr. Warburton, Mr. Smith, old Mr. Vernon, etc., met there. . . . It ceased when I left Grantham."

Martin Folkes and the other friends of the Duke of Richmond were not the only persons who came within the range of Stukeley's critical scalpel. Writing generally about his fellow members of the Royal Society he said:—"I find one half of our half-witted philosophers in London, our R.S. people, the other half are lunatics." It may be remarked that some of his contemporaries were not too lenient in their judgment of the self-sufficient Stukeley, and they thrust at him shrewdly where he would feel it most. But the majority of his critics were kindly, they admitted his excellence as a man, and made allowances for his mistakes and guesses as the outcome of "self-confidence bordering upon conceit," while they agree, in the language of Bro. Lukes, that "in spite of hasty guesses and precipitate conclusions, his mistakes were comparatively few."

### *Sir Thomas Prendergast.*

The Prendergasts were an ancient family resident at Newcastle, Co. Tipperary, which had suffered greatly at the hands of Cromwell. The first baronet, also named Thomas, was a staunch Roman Catholic and a Jacobite, who was summoned to lend his aid in the projected assassination of William III., in 1696. Prendergast carried the particulars of the plot to the Earl of Portland and afterwards repeated his information to the King, from whom he received a sum of £3,000 and a grant of land out of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Barrymore, valued at £500 a year. He was created a baronet in 1699, entered the Army in 1707, became Lt.-Col. of the 5th Regiment of Foot, which was ordered to Holland in 1708, was promoted Brig.-General in 1709, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Malplaquet on the 11th September of that year.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, the friend of the Duke of Devonshire, and Grand Warden in 1725. Sir Thomas adopted the Protestant religion, and his anti-clerical propensities made him an object of special detestation to Dean Swift. Swift wrote of him in 1733 as "Noisy Tom."

Spawn of him who sham'd our isle,  
Traitor, assassin, and informer vile.

The Dean returned to the attack three years later in "The Legion Club," in which he attacked the Prendergasts, father and son, in terms of the coarsest vituperation. The second Baronet died without issue in 1760, and was succeeded by his nephew, John Prendergast, who was created Viscount Gort in 1816.

*The Earl of Chesterfield.*

Philip Dormer Stanhope, the fourth Earl of Chesterfield, is held by Preston and Oliver to have presided at the Lodge of Emergency at The Hague in 1731, at which Francis, Grand Duke of Lorraine and Tuscany, was initiated into Masonry, but, despite the absence of reference to the event in Grand Lodge records, it is generally believed that Dr. Desaguliers presided on that occasion. Lord Chesterfield, when Ambassador at The Hague, to which he was appointed in 1728, made the acquaintance of the beautiful Mdle. du Bouchat, by whom he became the father of the hopelessly irresponsible son for whose benefit he wrote his inimitable letters.

---

BRO. W. J. SONGHURST writes:—

Practically our only knowledge of the possible connexion with the Craft of the first Duke of Richmond is to be gathered from a petition for relief presented to Grand Lodge in 1732 by a certain Edward Hall, who stated that he was "a member of the Lodge of the Swan in Chichester, being there made a Mason by the late Duke of Richmond six and thirty years agoe." The petition was supported by the second Duke, who was present at the meeting, as also was the petitioner himself.

The claim by Anderson in his *Constitutions* of 1738 that the first Duke was actually Grand Master in 1695 need not now concern us. The whole subject was ably dealt with by Bro. W. H. Rylands in 1898 in his *Notes on Sussex Masonry*, published in *A.Q.C.* xi., 170, and he came to the conclusion that the evidence was sufficient to shew that the first Duke was a Mason. He found, however, a difficulty in accounting for his presence at Chichester in 1696, unless he were then on military duty, seeing that the Goodwood estate was not purchased until 1720. The fascinating book by the Earl of March which has formed the basis of Bro. Wonnacott's paper gives information which enables us to clear up even this difficulty, for we read that Goodwood had been occupied by the 1st Duke "as a hunting box for some years before he actually purchased the property in 1720." Not only do we find that the second Duke was born there in 1701, but there are records of the tenancy dating back to 1689.

I entirely agree with Bro. Wonnacott as to the evidential value of the letter written by Broughton from Ditton on 27th December, 1734, and 1st January, 1735. It has been pointed out that the word 'Chapter' has not in itself any Masonic significance, and can be found even as early as the fourteenth century in, for instance, Statutes of the Realm, which had not necessarily any bearing on the Craft. So, it seems to be argued, Broughton merely employed a word in common use in his time for something with which as a non-Mason he was entirely unacquainted. But it is not clear that the word was then in such common use, and it appears to me much more likely that, as Broughton was evidently told that Webber had been "admitted Apprentice," so he was also told that the others had been "made Chapters" in the "Lodge in the Library."

Broughton must also have been told of certain irregularities or illegalities in connection with the proceedings, for he knew that there was a "want of aprons" and that Webber was under the proper age, which in those days was twenty-five. (*Constitutions*, 1723, p. 59.)

One peculiarity is that Broughton does not use the word Chapter in its ordinary sense of a Congregation or a place of Meeting. He does not say that the brethren were made in a Chapter, but that they themselves were "made chapters." That is to say, they being Masons already, received something more than Webber, who was only "admitted Apprentice." Thus as it seems to me there is clear indication that some higher grade or degree was worked or conferred. What was that degree?

Article XIII of the Regulations as printed in the *Constitutions* of 1723, p. 61, states that "Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow-Craft only here [*i.e.*, at the Quarterly Communications], unless by a dispensation." We

need not discuss the question whether the words "Masters and Fellow-Craft" refer to one degree or two, but it may be noted that there is no record of any degree having been conferred at any time in Grand Lodge. The regulation was repealed on 27th November, 1725, when it was decided that "the Ma<sup>rs</sup> of each Lodge with the consent of his Wardens And the Majority of the Brethren being Ma<sup>rs</sup> may make Ma<sup>rs</sup> at their discretion."

It will be remembered that the *Constitutions* of 1723 contain the following references which may possibly have some bearing on the subject:—Article II. (p. 59), "The Master of a particular Lodge has the Right and Authority of congregating the Members of his Lodge into a Chapter at pleasure, upon any Emergency or Occurrence. . . .": Article X. (p. 61), ". . . the assembling of the Grand Chapter, or Lodge, at the three Quarterly Communications hereafter mention'd, and of the Annual Grand Lodge too; . . .": Article XXI. (p. 65), ". . . But if no former Grand Master can be found, then the Deputy shall act as Principal, until another is chosen. . . ." It is obvious that words which are now used in a definite Masonic sense were not necessarily so used in 1723 or earlier, but I think it will be conceded that at all events in the first of these quotations there is an indication that in some way a Chapter was different from a Lodge, though what the difference was is not explained.

References to "Masters Lodges" have been found as early as 1733. These appear generally to have been attached to regular warranted Lodges, and in most cases they are noted as holding their meetings on Sundays. It is nowhere definitely stated what work was then transacted, though it is generally assumed to have been something that was then called the degree of a Master Mason. I do not think it is safe to conclude that this was necessarily the Third Degree as we know it now, and, in fact, as all Lodges were then empowered by resolution of Grand Lodge to "make Masters at their discretion," it appears to me that these "Masters Lodges" must have existed for something entirely different.

Very few Minutes of these early "Masters Lodges" are known to exist. They were generally kept quite distinct from those of the ordinary Lodge,<sup>1</sup> a practice which was apparently followed at a later date with the Royal Arch when we know definitely that it was worked under the implied authority of the Craft Warrant.

I readily admit that there is nothing in Broughton's letter which shews distinctly that any secrets such as are now confined to the Royal Arch, were then conferred on the three Candidates, but the verbiage is very suggestive, and I consider that the facts as recorded should be kept prominently in mind, as they may form an important link if we should be so fortunate as to discover other evidence of a more precise character.

For myself I see no reason whatever to believe that the Royal Arch Degree only came into existence in or shortly before 1744. Because we have hitherto found no earlier reference to the particular term it appears to have been considered that the degree or its secrets could not have been known, but I fancy that too much stress is laid upon the appellation *Royal Arch*. A loss in a Lodge or series of Lodges might very easily occur; the means of recovery being retained by just a few. Is it quite unreasonable to suggest that these few may have been the "Masters Lodges" to which I have referred?

A note as to Desaguliers may perhaps usefully be added. He appears to be alluded to by *Verus Commodus* in his "Letter to a friend concerning the Society of Freemasons,"<sup>2</sup> published in 1725, with the second Edition of "The Grand Mystery of Freemasons Discover'd." The writer says:—

I protest, Sir, I had like to have forgotten one Man, who makes a most Il-Lustrious Figure amongst 'em; and stiles himself R.S.S. and L.L.D. He makes wonderful brags of being of the Fifth Order: I presume (as he is a Mason) he means the Fifth Order of Architecture. . . . The

<sup>1</sup> St. John the Baptist Lodge No. 39, Exeter, has Minutes of the Masters Lodge from 1777 onwards, while those of the Craft Lodge are missing.

<sup>2</sup> The letter is reprinted in Gould's *History of Freemasonry*, iii., 480.

Doctor pretends he had found out a Mysterious, Hocus-pocus Word, which belongs to the Anathema pronounced against Ananias and Saphira, in the 5th Chapter of the Acts; and he farther pretends, That against whomsoever he (as a Member of the Fifth Order) shall pronounce the terrible Word, the Person shall instantly drop down dead, as they did.

In suggesting this as a reference to Desaguliers I am aware that I am running counter to the opinion of Bro. Hughan, who claimed it for Dr. Rawlinson<sup>1</sup> following a writer in the *Freemasons' Magazine* for 1857 (p. 700), who apparently so identified it because a copy of the letter was found amongst Rawlinson's papers in the Bodleian Library. I would, however, point out that Rawlinson was on the Grand Tour from 1719 to 1726,<sup>2</sup> while the publication of the Letter was in 1725, and he is not known to have been connected with the Craft until after his return to London. Desaguliers, on the other hand, had been very prominently associated with Masonry from the early days of Grand Lodge, and had held the office of Grand Master, as well as that of Deputy on several occasions. The description of his non-Masonic attainments would fit him quite as well as Rawlinson, and while we may not be inclined to accept without question an unsupported statement with regard to his membership of a "Fifth Order" in Masonry, a reference to the possession by him of superior secrets cannot be ignored entirely.

---

Bro. WONNACOTT, in reply, writes:—

I must acknowledge the thanks of the brethren for my humble effort in putting forward some interesting aspects of the Duke of Richmond in his social and Masonic spheres. The S.W. and J.W. in moving and seconding the vote of thanks have voiced their own appreciation, and added much interesting information about the subject of my paper. Intentionally, as this subject was not Masonry in Sussex, I avoided dealing with the Lodge at St. Rook's Hill, reserving something at present in hand for a future evening: this will sufficiently explain why no reference other than a footnote was made to the paper of Bro. Rylands.

Bro. Hextall raised a question in the discussion as to Lord Harvey being made at Bath, and wished to know if there is any subsequent mention or record of his admission having taken place. The mention of Lord Harvey's anticipated admission "with others" in Read's *Weekly Journal* can be confirmed by the official list of members of the Queen's Head Lodge at Bath, which gives us the names of John Lord Hervey and his fellow initiates "as by Account deliver'd at a Quarterly Communication held 27th November, 1725." This list, in addition to Lord Hervey, includes L<sup>d</sup> Viscount Cobham, Mr. Nash (Rich: Nash in the official document but Beau Nash of the beau monde), and Mr. Mee (Tho: Mee), mentioned in the *Weekly Journal* of May 16th, 1724. So it appears that the author of the letter from Bath in that newspaper was absolutely correct in his information, and that Lord Hervey and "several fresh Members" were made at the Queen's Head by Dr. Desaguliers, Dep.G.M., on the date named need not be questioned. Bro. Hextall will find the subsequent mention and record in the MS. list of Grand Lodge, reproduced in *Q.C.A.* x., p. 37.

The attempt to identify Sir Peter Collinson, of the Royal Society (not known to have been a Mason), with the Mr. Collins, Stukeley's fellow initiate in 1721, is somewhat wide of the mark. Bro. Gould gave his opinion in *A.Q.C.* vi., 143, that the Mr. Collins referred to would seem to have been R. Collins, the painter. There was a Richard Collins, who, in 1723, was a member of the Blew Boar in Fleet Street, and may have been the Mr. Collins made in 1721 at the Salutation in Tavistock Street, but he is not described as a painter in the list of members. It should be borne in mind that the Master of the Blew Boar Lodge was Emmanuel Bowen, a printer and printseller, and some of the other members of the same

<sup>1</sup> *Origin of the English Rite*, 1909, p. 72.

<sup>2</sup> *A.Q.C.* xi., 11.

Lodge were either portrait painters or engravers, and their meeting-place was at the Shoe Lane end of the Street of Ink.

Bro. Hextall considers that the Royal Arch was certainly unknown in 1734-5, and is very doubtful whether it had even come into existence. Bro. Redfern Kelly also thinks we need look no farther back than 1738 for the advent of the Royal Arch Degree. While allowing that by that name it was not mentioned as a degree, I remain convinced that the substance of the degree was known prior to both these dates, and that the embryo ceremony never was a thing apart from the Craft. Those who look for it as a separate degree, whether or not under the name of the Royal Arch, which was planted suddenly by so-called innovators following Ramsay's celebrated oration, are on the wrong track. Bro. Chetwode Crawley, in his introductory remarks on the Irish Royal Arch, with his usual acumen, said: "We can never expect to find such [separate] mention of the Royal Arch Degree, because it is not a separate entity, but the completing part of a Masonic legend, a constituent ever present in the compound body, even before it developed into a Degree." (*Cementaria Hibernica*. Fasc. I.).

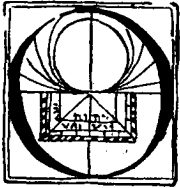
The point in the discussion about which most was said—the use of the word "Chapter" in Mick Broughton's unofficial report of the Lodge at Ditton—is undoubtedly an important Masonic allusion. Although "Chapter" may have been in use at that date synonymously with "Congregation" or meeting, there is a more subtle etymological sense when Broughton uses the phrase "*made Chapters*." This is a knotty point which cannot be settled by consulting a dictionary, or quoting the common parlance of 1734. I was cautious in indicating the trend of my own opinion, and it appears several of the brethren have lent me their support. The authority of Grand Lodge permitting the making of Masters in private Lodges does not indicate the nature of the ceremonial in that degree, and the granting of this permission to make Masters elsewhere than in the Grand Lodge may have been dictated by the nature of the ritual and its surroundings, especially as the admission to Grand Lodge was not limited to Master-Masons. The mysterious connection of Masters' Lodges with the ordinary Craft Lodges in the sense indicated in my paper also points to some specially distinguishing feature apart from the ordinary practice of making Masons, and as Bro. Songhurst points out—we must not rashly conclude that the degree of Master in the thirties of the eighteenth century resembled the Third Degree of a century later, which degree to-day is known as the Sublime Degree. Our Secretary does well to point once again to the letter of "Verus Commodus" (date 1725), suggesting the existence of a mysterious word known only to a meagre body of Masons possessing superior knowledge of the Craft.

One or two errors in the uncorrected proof of my paper were detected and put right before it was presented to the Lodge. I must leave Bro. Calvert to prove his case that the true portrait of the first Duke has been commonly but erroneously described as the second Duke. No matter what some members of the family say to-day: that is not proof, and we require adequate proof to substantiate the statement. Bro. Sadler is saddled with the error, but he was not responsible for hanging in Freemasons' Hall the alleged portrait of the first Duke with the label of the second of that line. And how came expert critics like Challoner Smith (1883) and Bromley so far back as 1793 to call the Kneller portrait the second Duke? This relieves Bro. Sadler from the responsibility of originating the "universally accepted error." The Kneller portrait was engraved by Faber in 1731, the artist having died in 1726, two years after the second Duke had become Grand Master.

## REVIEWS.

### FROM THE WATCH TOWER OR SPIRITUAL DISCERNMENT.

By Sydney T. Klein, F.L.S., and F.R.A.S.



UR author, who is a notable Past Master of the Q.C. Lodge, as well as a devoted student of Astronomy, has extended his researches into the sphere of mystical theology. A few years back Bro. Klein published his "Science and the Infinite" and the present volume is a sequel to his earlier work, which he tells us was intended to afford an insight into "true occultism," or the knowledge of the Invisible which is very truly the only real.

The power of "True introspection" will, he assures his readers, succeed in explaining all difficulties, because it is not limited either in time or by space. A number of religious and quasi-theological questions, which have been received from readers of his previous book, are here considered and answered more or less fully. The answers are framed upon the presumption of two bases; first that Nature has been established by Nature's God, and secondly that the Real Spiritual human personality is not limited by time or space and so may be viewed also as in a manner capable of Omniscience and Omnipresence. Above all he insists upon the dogma that God is "All loving." This work is one that cannot be reviewed at length in a volume of *Transactions* concerned with Freemasonry, for its doctrines, while fully approving of the tenets of our Institution, are too far remote from history, ritual and ceremonial, to be appreciated by the generality of Freemasons who have had no leisure to devote to theological mystic studies.

Chapters are devoted to God and to man, to heaven and to prayer, to the Devil, to the human form, the soul, to memory, and lastly to life and death.

In regard to prayer as commonly practised Klein tells us that it is an attempt to get as much out of the Deity as is possible, with the least amount of trouble; he rightly insists that true prayer is a communion between a devoted spiritual personality and the Loving God who is conceived and worshipped, or the aspiration "Let Thy Will, which is also mine, be done." Heaven is not a locality but a possession of our real personality. "Creation," says Klein, "is an instantaneous thought of the Great Reality." The Devil is an illusion man has created in his own finite physical image. Life is a movement in the ether of space, a transient force, only a reality in the same sense as other forms of energy, and may be thought of as a shadow of the Absolute on our limited consciousness. Death is a natural and necessary process, and it is a grave error to teach that it is a catastrophe or a punishment for the sins of human life.

The concluding chapter considers the Spiritual Outlook in view from his position on the Watch Tower of Introspection: the human intellect failing to conceive our true relations with the creative Supreme Power, our efforts should be directed to communion with the Divine by seeking its reflection within us, and to the realization of our one-ness with the Omniscient, which will unshutter the windows closed to our fallible sense organs, and will then open for us a vista of unlimited outlook upon the Spiritual plane of the higher consciousness and enable us to understand the wondrous messages which our All Loving God is ever trying to communicate to His worshippers.

WM. WYNN WESTCOTT, P.M., 2076.



MASONIC EMBLEMS AND JEWELS. — TREASURES AT  
FREEMASONS' HALL.

*By William Hammond, F.S.A.*

*George Philip & Son, Ltd., London.*

*Large paper 21/-, Octavo 5/-.*

As Bro. Dr. Hammond truly says, in his Preface, it will be a great surprise to many Brethren to learn that there is at Freemasons' Hall a museum containing exhibits so valuable as those to which he draws attention in this beautifully illustrated book. The great educational value of properly arranged museums is so widely recognised in the outer world that we welcome this book as an indication that a serious attempt is to be made to render the Grand Lodge Museum more extensively useful to the Craft in general. The interest and value of such a collection as we possess can hardly be over-estimated, but at present it is not of much use to the student whose time is limited, while to the rank and file of the Order it is practically unknown. Is it too much to hope that, now the good work has commenced, we shall soon see a great improvement? The collection should be systematically arranged, and a handbook prepared, so that the student (as distinct from the sight-seer) may know what to look for. Descriptive labels should also be attached to each exhibit, so that a Brother desiring to study some particular section may be able to do so without difficulty.

The desirability of making the collection more widely known is apparently realized by the rulers of the Craft, for our late Grand Secretary (Bro. Sir Edward Letchworth) says in his foreword to this book it "cannot fail to convey to its readers a more general knowledge of the Craft, and assist them in understanding and appreciating the aims and objects of the Society." The present Grand Secretary, and the Board of General Purposes, probably share these sentiments, and would no doubt arrange for a grant of funds, if necessary.

On opening the book, our eye is at once caught by the many beautiful coloured illustrations, which are exquisite examples of the printer's art. In addition to the 13 pages in colour, there are 32 pages of half-tone illustrations which deserve the most careful examination. The selection which Bro. Hammond has made from the many treasures in the museum covers a wide field, and he has given us a concise description of each, in addition to a short introductory article on the formation of Grand Lodge and the 'Ancestry' of the Order.

Some of the opinions expressed and inferences drawn by Bro. Hammond appear to me to be incorrect, while others are certainly open to question.

His suggestions as to the reasons which induced Speculative members to join the Order in the seventeenth century are ingenious, but not very convincing. Neither political conspiracies nor secret doctrines could be discussed at meetings where the majority of those present were not 'instructed,' while meetings of a Guild, or Lodge, from which the general body of members was excluded would soon arouse suspicion and afford no protection to conspirators. He tells us that "of the Gentlemen, or Speculatives, who joined the Free Masons, the first that we hear of was Ashmole." Does he seriously suggest that John Boswell, the "Laird of Auchinleck," Viscount Canada, Sir Alexander Strachan, General Hamilton, and "the R<sup>t</sup> Hon. Mr. Robert Moray, General Quartermaster of the Armie of Scotland," were all Operative Masons? If not, he must admit that we hear of "Speculatives" before Ashmole.

On page 3 he says our first Grand Master was "an operative named Anthony Sayer." It is a pity that he did not give the information on which he based this statement, which is in direct opposition to that made in Dr. Anderson's *Constitutions* — "The Brethren by a Majority of Hands elected Mr. Anthony Sayer, Gentleman, Grand Master of Masons" — which Bro. Hammond himself quotes on page 34. We know little about the private life of Anthony Sayer. Although he afterwards fell into poor circumstances, it must be borne in mind that the bursting of the South Sea bubble ruined thousands of previously wealthy

people. Anderson, who must have known him well, described him as a "Gentleman," although he mentions the operative descriptions of the early Wardens, such as Carpenter, Stone Cutter, &c., showing that the title "Gentleman" was not indiscriminately applied. The first half-tone illustration is a portrait of Sayer, taken from the picture which the late Bro. Sadler had painted from the well-known print.

What tradition does Bro. Hammond refer to in his notes on the painted Royal Arch Apron, coloured plate x.? He says, page 24, "We get a curious confusion of dates in the mind of the Artist, for, treating of a time when tradition pointed to the Temple of Jerusalem as still undestroyed," &c., &c. The artist, in his design for this apron, appears to have chosen an incident in the Arch ceremony, and the traditional history of the degree is very emphatic in its assertion that, at the time when the Sojourners presented themselves to report, the Temple was in ruins.

"Fig. 9.—The Collar Jewel and Chain of the W. Master of a Lodge, probably of the Antients" (page 43), deserves careful examination. Is it really a Master's collar jewel? This is probably the jewel which once belonged to the Royal York Lodge of Perseverance No. 7. Bro. Poole gives it as a frontispiece to his history of that Lodge, describing it as "Master's Jewel of the Lodge of Hope." This was the old No. 4 of the Antients. He does not, however, give us any further information as to its age, nor any proof that it did not belong to the Lodge of Moderns which took over the Lodge of Hope No. 7 in 1832. True, the appearance on a collar jewel of emblems of degrees not officially recognised by the Moderns might lead us to assign it to a Lodge of Antients; but I believe that similar jewels have been found in connection with the Emulation Lodge No. 21, Old King's Arms Lodge No. 28, Grenadiers No. 66, St. Thomas No. 142, and, with the field cut out, in Felicity No. 58. Only No. 142 belonged to the Antients. So far as I have been able to trace, the official jewel of a Master was never a combination of the working tools, but in some Lodges the collar jewel of the Master of Ceremonies embodied the emblems of different degrees worked by the Lodge, and this may have been the jewel of a Master of Ceremonies. In either case, how can we account for the inclusion in the design of the pelican in its piety, which has no association with any degree below the Rose Croix, now the 18° of the A. and A. Rite? The degree was no doubt known to many Moderns, but it would not have been recognised as one of those regularly worked by the Lodge. There is only one office in the Craft to which the emblem of the pelican feeding its young can be considered appropriate—that of the Steward. Is this perchance the jewel designed by Hogarth for the Grand Stewards? That illustrated in plate 38 is of a much later date, 1774, by which time the removal of emblems which had become identified with other degrees may have been considered necessary. It may be noted that of the Lodges mentioned with the jewel, Nos. 21, 28, and 58 are now Red Apron Lodges, and Nos. 7 and 142, as Antient Lodges, sent Stewards to the Festivals of that body.

In the note on "Personal Jewels," Bro. Hammond conveys the impression that Thomas Harper's right to stamp his initials on his work was something exceptional, and granted to him as a special privilege. This is a wrong idea. It was the ordinary trade custom; nearly every silversmith registered his initials at Goldsmiths' Hall, and had them stamped on his work. This trade-mark of Harper's must not be confused with the letters which are sometimes seen on old Royal Arch jewels, and were used, after the signature, in letters on Arch matters by Dunckerley and others. On page 81 Bro. Hammond speaks of a Royal Arch jewel as being "of a Harper pattern." What is the "Harper pattern"? A few words explaining the difference (if any) between those of Harper and those of other makers might have been added to make the matter clear.

There will be differences of opinion as to whether or not all the Aprons and Jewels which Bro. Hammond ascribes to the Antients were originally made for members of that body, and not for Masons under some of the other Grand Lodges. In what way, save the inscription, does the "Moirs Apron" differ from some of the other designs shown? It contains the figures of characters not connected with

Craft working, yet it was "published" for Moderns. Many members of Lodges working under the Moderns took the additional degrees, and would naturally have the emblems of those degrees on their personal jewels. We cannot, therefore, adopt the rough and ready method of classification, and describe as belonging to the Antients every apron or jewel bearing an emblem unconnected with the first three degrees.

While disagreeing with some of the conclusions he draws from the various exhibits, I congratulate Bro. Hammond on producing an interesting volume, and hope he will receive "sufficient encouragement" to prove how welcome the publication of information as to our museum is to the growing number of Masons who are interested in the History and Development of our Order.

J. LITTLETON.

## THE BUILDERS. A STORY AND STUDY OF MASONRY.

*By Joseph Fort Newton, Litt.D., Grand Lodge of Iowa.*

This book was written as a commission from the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and approved by that Grand body, which has ordered a copy to be presented to every man upon whom the degree of Master Mason is conferred within that jurisdiction. It is not a text book, but is intended to impress the young Mason with a sense of the dignity and importance of our Order, and to stimulate him to study its history and purpose; while the great truths, which are found in the chapters on the Philosophy and Spirit of Masonry, are sufficient to commend it to the whole Craft.

The Author divides his subject into three parts:—Prophecy, History, Interpretation.

In Part I.—Prophecy—Bro. Fort Newton deals with that fascinating, but highly debatable subject, the affinity of Masonry to the ancient religious mysteries. He shows the great similarity, we may almost say identity, of much of the ancient symbolism with that still taught in our Lodges. He quotes from the Chinese classics some of the lessons to be derived from the square and compasses, and recounts the discovery of a rough and perfect ashlar, a square, trestle-board, etc., in the foundations of the obelisk re-erected at Alexandria B.C. 22. Of these symbols he says: "They bear witness not only to the unity of the human mind, but to the existence of a common system of truth veiled in allegory and taught in symbols." He points out that all the Greater Mysteries, "taught faith in the unity and spirituality of God, the sovereign authority of the moral law, heroic purity of soul, austere discipline of character, and the hope of a life beyond the tomb," and says that, although we may not say Masonry is historically related to these famous ancient orders, it is nevertheless their spiritual descendant. He is not prepared to claim that Masonry, as we now know it, had its origin when the Temple of King Solomon was building, but he thinks such a claim "may not be so fantastic as certain superior folk seem to think"; and he accepts the theory of its descent from the Comacine Masters.

In Part II.—History—we should pass from the theories and possibilities of Prophecy to the firm ground of ascertained facts, but much of the history contained in the Chapter "Free-Masons" may be fairly classed as legendary. The Comacine Masters *may* be the link which connects the fraternity of Freemasons with the builders of the past, but this has not yet been proved, although the similarity of objects and organisation is admitted. And the Author is mistaken when he says (p. 111) the Locke MS. is allowed by all to be genuine.

Bro. Newton is not an adherent of what is known as the one degree theory. He argues, and in my opinion rightly, that what took place about 1717 "was, not the addition of a third degree made out of whole cloth, but the conversion of two degrees into three." But he is in error when he ascribes to the Antients the origin of the office of Deacon. Deacons were appointed by some English Lodges before the Grand Lodge of the Antients was formed.

Of the growth and influence of Masonry in America we are given only a glimpse, the purpose of the book being to show the spirit lying behind the facts. We are told that the Order "presided over the birth of the republic," and that "the Boston Tea Party was planned and executed by Masons disguised as Mohawk Indians." Washington and nearly all his generals were Masons, as well as many of those who signed the Declaration of Independence. So it was not an accident, "but a scene in accordance with the fitness of things, that George Washington was sworn into office as the first President of the Republic by the Grand Master of New York, taking his oath on a Masonic Bible."

Speaking of the effect of Masonry in softening the bitterness of feeling between the North and South during the Civil War, Bro. Newton says: "Following the first day of the battle of Gettysburg there was a Lodge meeting in town, and 'Yanks' and 'Johnny Rebs' met and mingled as friends under the square and compass." And he tells us how the life of his father, a young soldier of the South, was saved through the kindness of a brother Mason. He says volumes of such facts might be gathered, and intimates that he may some day undertake the task. Let us hope that, notwithstanding the many calls upon his time, he will carry out his intention.

Part III.—Interpretation—deals with the ethics of Masonry, and as the book was written for the purpose of enlightening, and impressing the minds of the Brethren with the great moral truths which our rituals and symbols are intended to unfold, it may be considered as the most important portion of the work. With the eloquence of which he is a master, the Author discusses the Spirit of Masonry which should remove the barriers of race and creed, and "has no other mission than to exalt and ennoble humanity," and calls on the Brethren to assist in bringing light out of darkness, and to govern their thoughts and actions in such a manner that they may be "glad to live, but not afraid to die."

Although written for the M.M.'s of Iowa, the universality of Masonry makes the book equally interesting throughout the English-speaking world.

J. LITTLETON.

## HISTORY AND RECORDS OF THE LODGE OF PERSEVERANCE

(No 7), 1751 to 1916.

*By Edmund Poole, P.G.S., P.M. and P.Z., Secretary to the Lodge.*

*Kenning & Son, London.*

The Royal York Lodge of Perseverance was founded by the Moderns on May 7, 1776, but united in 1832 with the, then recently named, Lodge of Hope, formerly No. 4 on the list of the Antients, to which union it owes its present honourable position of No. 7 on the roll of United Grand Lodge. It should, however, be noted that, notwithstanding the references in its Warrant of Consolidation and Centenary Warrant, the claim of the present Lodge to date from 1751 cannot be substantiated. The late Bro. Lane commented on the errors in these Warrants in his *Masonic Records* and in his book *Centenary Warrants and Jewels*. Bro. Poole is inclined to contend that the issue of a Warrant authorising the adoption of a jewel bearing prominently the date 1751 should be accepted as proof of continuous working; but while we all agree that the grant by Grand Lodge is a sufficient authority for the wearing of the jewel, yet even that august body cannot actually add 18 years to the age of any Lodge.

The original No. 4 of the Antients was erased on January 23, 1764, for "Non-attendance at the Quarterly Communications." At the next Quarterly Communication some of the members petitioned for reinstatement, and it was agreed that on their paying two guineas they should have their old position on the roll. This revival, if it ever took place, was not very successful, and a few years later some members of No. 144, anxious to secure a higher place on the roll, obtained a grant of the old number, which was then vacant. This custom of

filling in the vacant numbers, instead of closing up the gaps in the list, is one of the reasons which make the number borne by a Lodge founded before the Union of little use as a guide to its age. Bro. Poole says a Warrant of Renewal was granted on September 29th, 1774 to fourteen members of No. 144, but Bro. Lane fixes the date of the formation of the present Lodge as September 6th, 1769. The earliest Minute Book now in the possession of the Lodge commences March 19th, 1784, but it would appear that the Treasurer's Book 1769-1791 is still preserved, and on referring to the Lists of Officers and Members (Appendix C) we see there is no indication of any lapse after 1769. Indeed the case of Bro. Bearblock, afterwards Grand Secretary of the Antients, who joined the Lodge in 1773, was Master in 1774, and again in 1776, 1777, and 1778, and acted as Secretary of the Lodge until 1783, proves there was no break in 1774. We may, therefore, assume that No. 7 really dates from 1769—a very respectable antiquity.

No. 7 is to be congratulated on having complete Minutes of No. 4 from 1784, and of the Royal York Lodge of Perseverance from 1793. From them Bro. Poole has given us a very readable history of the Lodge which must be intensely interesting to all its members. It is, of course, unfortunate that the earlier books are lost, but Bro. Poole is a little unfair to the Secretary of No. 4, who opened the new Minute Book in 1784, when he accuses him of regarding the entire absence of any previous Minutes "with serene composure," for surely the previous book must have been produced on March 19th, 1784, when the Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Antients considered their Craft Warrants were sufficient authority for working Masonry in any degree, but this history gives us no information concerning anything beyond the Craft. The business of the Arch Lodge, or Chapter, was generally kept distinct from the 'Blue' Lodge, but I should have expected to find some reference to the Royal Arch, such as "Passing the Chair," or recommending a Brother for exaltation. The jewel presented to Bro. Caldwell in 1800 is distinctly Royal Arch in character, and also bears a Knight Templar emblem; while the Master's jewel also bears an emblem of the *Rose Croix*, a degree formerly attached to the Knight Templar, but now quite distinct. The character of these jewels, together with the "visit in form by the Knights Templar from the encampment of the Cross of Christ," in 1810, and again in 1813, show that the members of No. 4 were acquainted with these degrees. It is, therefore, remarkable that the Minutes should be absolutely silent on the subject. It would be interesting to know the date of the Master's jewel of No. 4; an examination of the Treasurer's Book of 1769-1791, would probably give the required information. The reference to "No. 7 of the Antients" on the frontispiece is, of course, a printer's error.

No. 4 had no name prior to the Union, when the Brethren were asked to select one. The members desired to be known as the Lodge of Stability, but this name having already been adopted by another Lodge, nothing was done until 1821, when "it was agreed that it should be called the Lodge of Hope."

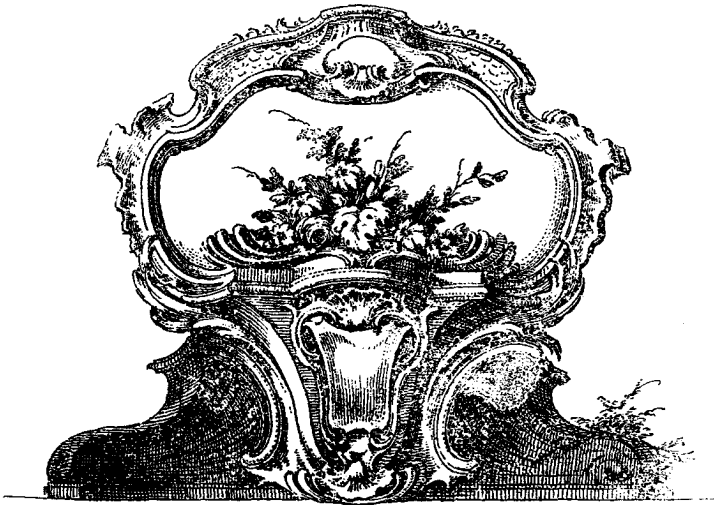
The Lodge of Perseverance, originally founded at Kew, was removed to Westminster in 1779, and was captured by the Coldstream Guards in 1793, who changed its name to Royal York Lodge of Perseverance. As a military Lodge it followed the regiment, being "situated most convenient to either battalion that may be in garrison." The connection with the Coldstreams was really terminated in 1815. Their absence on foreign service put the Lodge in abeyance, and although attempts were made to revive it in 1817, no members of that regiment joined, and the military element soon disappeared. With the change to a civilian constitution the Lodge regained strength, and as the Lodge of Hope No. 7 had declined in numbers, the amalgamation, which was effected in 1832, really meant the taking over of the latter's high position on the roll. The Royal York Lodge of Perseverance No. 409 became No. 7, and added a few members to its strength, but otherwise it continued unchanged, retaining its name and the time and place of meeting unaltered.

The Emulation Lodge of Improvement was founded in 1823 under the sanction of the Lodge of Hope, and as Bro. Peter Gilkes, the great Masonic preceptor, was a P.M. of both No. 7 and the Royal York Lodge of Perseverance

at the time of the amalgamation, Bro. Poole has given in the Appendix an account of his Masonic career, which he has taken (by permission) from Bro. A. F. Calvert's "Life of Peter Gilkes." The Appendix also contains lists of the places of meeting, the principal officers, and the members. There are illustrations of the interesting jewels connected with the Lodge, and numerous portraits of past and present members.

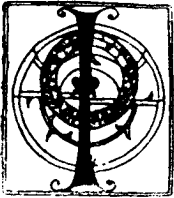
A few obvious errors have been allowed to pass the revision of proofs. "Mr. Aldworth," on page 70, should be the "Hon. Mrs. Aldworth." On page 25 we are told that January, 1791, is the first recorded instance of a candidate receiving three degrees on the same evening, while on page 11 we have the record of a similar occurrence in June, 1789. On page 60, March, 1795, is stated to be the first reference to jewels in the books of No. 322, but on page 54 an entry in 1793 is mentioned. These are small blemishes which the preparation of an index would probably have obviated. Compilers of Lodge histories should remember that a good index adds considerably to the value of their work.

J. LITTLETON.



## OBITUARY.

---



It is with much regret that we have to record the death of the following Brethren:—

**Henry James Armstrong**, of Kyneton, Victoria Australia, Past Grand Warden and Past Grand H. He died at the end of September, 1916; and had joined our Correspondence Circle in January, 1911.

**James Carnell**, of Florida, U.S.A., on 17th June, 1917. Bro. Carnell had held the office of Grand Master, and that of Grand High Priest in the R.A. He joined our Correspondence Circle in May, 1894.

**George Court**, of Lyston Villa, near Hereford, on 23rd May, 1917, at the age of 69. Past Prov. Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Herefordshire. He was a Founder of the Dean Leigh Masters Lodge No. 3687, and had been a member of the Palladian Lodge since 1892, being appointed Master in 1904, and was also a member of the Palladian Chapter since 1903. In May, 1914, he was elected to membership of our Correspondence Circle.

**William Clifton Crick**, of London, in July, 1917, Past Prov. Grand Standard Bearer, Middlesex. He had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since October, 1898.

**Rupert Edward Everitt**, of King's School, Canterbury, on 24th June, 1917. A member of the Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality No. 187, and of the R.A. Chapter Bertha No. 31. He became a member of our Correspondence Circle in January, 1911.

**Douglas Greame**, of Great Crosby, Liverpool, on 16th August, 1917. Bro. Greame had been appointed to the rank of Pr.G.Sup.W. and Pr.G.Reg. in the R.A. He was a P.M. of the Skelmersdale Lodge No. 1380, and had been elected to membership of our Correspondence Circle in October, 1916.

**Daniel Johannes Haarhoff**, a leading solicitor of Kimberley, on 28th September, 1917. Bro. Haarhoff had held the office of Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies in the Craft, and in 1902 was appointed to the positions of District Grand Master and Grand Superintendent (R.A.), for the Central Division of S. Africa. He had been initiated in the Richard Giddy Lodge No. 1574, Kimberley. Bro. Haarhoff was a life member of our Correspondence Circle, having been elected to its membership in January, 1889.

**Thomas H. Hobbs**, of Teddington, Middlesex, on 19th July, 1917. Appointed to London Rank, and held the office of Prov.G.D. and Prov.G.D.C. (R.A.) for Buckinghamshire. He was elected a member of our Correspondence Circle in May, 1899.

**Thomas William Irvine**, of East London, Cape Colony, on 1st June, 1917. Bro. Irvine held the rank of Past Dis.G.W., and had been a member of our Correspondence Circle since May, 1898.

**Sidney Mendelssohn**, of London, in 1917. P.M. of the Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 1409, and a member of our Correspondence Circle since January, 1889.

**Donald Stuart Morison**, the Madras Agent of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., in July, 1917, at the age of 43 years. He was a prominent Freemason, and had been invested as District Grand Senior Warden in 1912 in the Craft, and District Grand Scribe E. in the Royal Arch, having also passed the Chair in the Lodge Perfect Unanimity No. 150. In January, 1906, he became a member of our Correspondence Circle.

**John James Pakes**, of Teddington, Middlesex, on 11th May, 1917. P.M., Royal Oak Lodge No. 871, and P.Z., St. George's Chapter No. 140. He was elected to membership of our Correspondence Circle in January, 1890.

**Walter Abbot Paynter**, of Staines, Middlesex, on 18th May, 1917. P.M. of Staines Lodge No. 2536, and a member of our Correspondence Circle since January, 1911.

**Theodore Henry White**, B.A., of Reading, on 12th May, 1917, in his 75th year, from failure of the heart. He was a leading educationalist of Reading, and took an active part in the movement which led to the inauguration of the University College there. Bro. White was initiated in 1891 in the Reading Lodge of Union, of which he became W.M. in 1901. He was Master of the Aldermaston Lodge in 1912, and of the Berkshire Masters' Lodge in 1915. He had held the offices of A.G.D.C. of the Grand Lodge of England; G.St.B. in Grand Chapter; P.Prov.S.G.W., and Prov.G.Sc.E. (R.A.), Berks, and was for about eleven years Secretary of the Prov.G.L. Berks. Of almost every Lodge in Berks. he had been elected an honorary member, and he was instrumental in the foundation of several of the more recent Lodges. He was a Life Governor of the R.M.I.B. and the R.M.B.I., and he edited most ably the Berks. Masonic Register and Calendar. The funeral took place on Wednesday, 16th May, at All Saints' Church, Reading, where a large number of Freemasons attended. Bro. White became a member of our Correspondence Circle in March, 1911.

**William John White**, of Cootehill, Co. Cavan, on 30th August, 1917. Bro. White had held the office of J.W. in the Cootehill Lodge No. 795, and that of Captain of the Host in Chapter No. 795. He became a member of our Correspondence Circle in June, 1912.

**William Henry Whyte**, of Montreal, Quebec, who died 19th September, 1917. He was a prominent figure in Canada, and a leader in all the branches of Freemasonry throughout the Dominion. For 17 years he held the office of Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and was Past Grand Principal and Grand Scribe E. in the Royal Arch, besides holding high office in various other Orders of Masonry. Our brother became a member of our Correspondence Circle in May, 1909.





FRIDAY, 5th OCTOBER, 1917.

---



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. W. B. Hextall, P.M., as W.M.; Cecil Powell, S.W.; Gordon Hills, J.W.; Canon Horsley, P.G.Ch., Chaplain; W. J. Songhurst, P.G.D., Secretary; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; E. H. Dring, J.G.D., P.M.; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., P.M.; and Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C., P.M.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—

Bros. John Church, Walter Dewes, H. C. Knowles, R. C. M. Symns, S. J. Fenton, F. J. Asbury, Major A. Sutherland, S. W. Rodgers, J. Samuel Green, P.G.D., Henry Hyde, J. A. Taylor, Robert A. Gowan, W. M. Bradbear, H. Johnson, Sir Alfred Robbins, Pres.B.G.P., James Powell, P.A.G.R., A. C. McCallum, D.G.M., W. Australia, J. F. H. Gilbard, O. Leo Thomson, P.G.Pt., A. C. Beal, F. P. Baxter, Rev. H. G. Rosedale, P.G.Ch., A. C. Walter, W. Jobson Horne, and John Thompson.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. C. Gordon Bonser, W.M., William Rogers Lodge No. 2823; and Ramsden Walker, P.M., United Northern Counties Lodge No. 2128.

---

Letters of apology for absence were reported from Bros. W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; William Watson; Edward Macbean, P.M.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Sydney T. Klein, P.M.; Herbert Bradley, P.Dis.G.M., Madras; E. Conder, P.M.; T. J. Westropp; Sir Albert Markham, K.C.B., P.Dis.G.M., Malta, P.M.; J. E. S. Tuckett; John T. Thorp, P.G.D., P.M.; F. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; R. H. Baxter; and Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M.

---

Bro. Arthur Cecil Powell, P.Pr.G.W., Bristol, was elected Master of the Lodge for the coming year; and Bro. Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, was re-elected Treasurer. Bro. J. H. McNaughton was re-elected Tyler.

---

Thirty Brethren and three Masonic Bodies were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

---

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

## THE CRAFT IN THE LAW COURTS.

BY BRO. W. B. HEXTALL, P.M., 2076.

The gladsome light of jurisprudence.

Coke; *First Institute*.



SO far as I am aware, the only paper of a directly legal cast yet submitted to this Lodge was one of the year 1892 on *Freemasons in reference to the Laws of the Realm*, by the late Bro. William Fooks, LL.B.,<sup>1</sup> which is printed in vol. v. of our *Transactions*, 88-92, and deals with Statutes affecting Operative Masons and Freemasons dating from A.D. 1350 to 1799. I have no intention of exploring the early days when our ancient operative brethren were concerned with proceedings at the "Sheriff's Tourn," and at the "Assembly" of which we read in the Old Charges; for any glimmering ray I might be able to shed on those much debated topics would only result in what a reverend author, writing of things outside the Craft, not inaptly termed, "fumbling among the tawny twilights of things unrememberable."<sup>2</sup> It is likely indeed that the power of the law was invoked, perhaps freely and often, in reference to things concerning the body of Masons in general, as well as in personal disputes; and this would find its place in a historic essay, to which my paper makes no pretension. Let me say at once that all I am here attempting is to relate some instances where the Law Courts have been appealed to, either by Freemasons or for the adjustment of claims having some Masonic relation; and this in desultory fashion only, and without very rigid regard to a prescribed order or sequence: and that those instances are confined to the areas of British Grand Lodges.

I may begin with the statement that in the year 1610 the Justices at Oakham, to whom appeal was made, assessed the wages of a bricklayer at four shillings; of a freemason and a master bricklayer, both at six shillings; of a "Freemason who can draw his plot, work and set accordingly, having charge over others,"<sup>3</sup> and of a "Master Carpenter being able to draw his plot, and to be master of work over others," both at eight shillings: and the Justices of Kendal similarly appraised the wages of building operatives in 1667, and revised them in 1719.<sup>4</sup>

So early as 1714-15 there was litigation in the Scottish Courts on the vexed question of "the Mason Word":<sup>5</sup> the details are given in Lyon's *History of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel) No. 1* (1873), 139-147.

Not long after the Revival in 1717, to quote from the *Daily Post*, May 18th, 1723:—

On Thursday, the 6th Instant, at the Court of Common Pleas, came on a Trial between ABRAHAM BARRET, Plaintiff, and HENRY PRITCHARD, Defendant. The latter being indicted for an Assault upon the former, whose Head he had broken for abusing the ancient Society of Free

<sup>1</sup> Died June, 1906; xix., 250.

<sup>2</sup> *A Pocket of Pebbles*, by Rev. W. Philpot, Vicar of South Bersted, Sussex, 1878. The phrase may have been a quotation from elsewhere.

<sup>3</sup> See '*Free-Mason*' about 1700, A.D., A.Q.C. xxviii., 28.

<sup>4</sup> A.Q.C. viii., 35; x., 11, 32.

<sup>5</sup> "The old Scottish Mason Word is unknown. It has not yet been discovered, either what it was, or to what extent it was in general use." R. F. Gould, A.Q.C. xvi., 56 (1903). About 1620 a Scottish poet wrote, "We have the Mason word and second sight." A.Q.C. xi., 196 (1898); xx., 357 (1907).

Masons in a very scandalous Manner, and with very indecent expressions, particularly relating to some noble Persons of that Fraternity mention'd by Name. The Jury brought in their Verdict for the Plaintiff; but considering the very great Provocation given, gave only twenty shillings damages.<sup>1</sup>

The Defendant, who thus suffered in his enthusiasm on behalf of the Craft, appears to have been recouped his pecuniary loss by means of a subscription which was made for him at Grand Lodge in the following February<sup>2</sup>; and our late Bro. Henry Sadler observes that "The sturdy defender of the good name of our "Ancient Society seems to have done fairly well over the affair of breaking Mr. "Barret's head," for he was afterwards relieved no less than four times, 1730-1732.<sup>3</sup> Bro. J. Walter Hobbs was some time ago unable to find the official record of this trial. The Henry Pritchard of 1723 must by no means be confused with a notorious impostor, Samuel Prichard, who in 1730 published a pamphlet called *Masonry Dissected; being A Universal and Genuine Description of All its Branches*. . . . By Samuel Prichard, late Member of a Constituted Lodge; and at least achieved the distinction of eliciting Martin Clare's *A Defence of Masonry*, on which Bro. Wonnacott read his paper, which is printed at *A.Q.C.* xxviii., 80 (1915).

With my next item I can do little more than read its title, "Bruin in the "Suds, or Masonry Vindicated, being a poetical narrative of the late famous trial "of skill between a noted Vintner, and a Lodge of Freemasons Cook'd up in a song. "London: Printed for the Author, a Free-Mason, and sold by Brother Dickinson, "at the corner of Bell-Savage-Inn, Ludgate Hill, 1751."<sup>4</sup> Our P.M., Bro. J. T. Thorp, P.G.D., is the fortunate possessor of a copy of this work, which is so scarce as to approach the unique, and has been good enough to inform me that the contents show the trial to have been at Sessions, the cause of complaint "riot and damage": how far the litigation existed, or can now be traced, I know not.

The next date—1768—brings me to the "Tryal at Westminster Hall" before Lord Mansfield on February 16th in that year, about which inquiry was made so long ago as 1859,<sup>5</sup> and which exactly three years ago was noted by Bro. F. Armitage in his paper on *The Story of the Craft as told in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1731 to 1820*,<sup>6</sup> when I made the suggestion that the "Tryal" may have been a mere device contrived with the object of pushing the sale of *Jachin and Boaz* the sixth edition of which delectable pamphlet was just then being advertised<sup>7</sup>; and it is to be hoped that we may some day have more information before us.

In June, 1777, the Reverend Doctor William Dodd, a well-known figure in the Church, "which he honoured by his eloquence and erudition, and disgraced "by his fatal propensity to gallantry and fashionable dissipation,"<sup>8</sup> and who had held the office of Grand Chaplain in the Craft for two years, suffered at Tyburn for forging the signature of the Earl of Chesterfield to a bond for money.<sup>9</sup> Though perhaps not strictly within the scope of this paper, I am tempted to include a curious incident related in *The Fruits of Experience, or Memoir of Joseph Brasbridge, written in his 80th and 81st years*, published in 1824, the author being a silversmith in Fleet Street:—

When Dr. Dodd was brought before Mr. Manley of the Temple, significantly shoving the [forged] bond to the Doctor, he laid it on the

<sup>1</sup> *A.Q.C.* xxii., 76 (109).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 84.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 85.

<sup>4</sup> This title is given in full at *A.Q.C.* ix., 111.

<sup>5</sup> *Freemasons' Magazine*, January-July, 1859, 1167.

<sup>6</sup> *A.Q.C.* xxvii., 185 (1914).

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 209.

<sup>8</sup> The quotation (but not its source) is in Wilkinson's *Guide to Lincolnshire*, 1900; *sub cap.* Bourne.

<sup>9</sup> *A.Q.C.* xix., 182-5; xx., 352; xxvii., 191.

table and went and looked out of the window, but the Doctor had not the presence of mind to seize the opportunity thus afforded him of destroying it. I think in such a case I should have gone one step further than Mr. Manley; I should have warned the Doctor *not* to put the bond into the fire when my back was turned, as I should then have no evidence against him.

If this account be reliable, we may also regret that Dr. Dodd should not have availed himself of such obvious means to escape from, amongst the other consequences, his being expelled from the Craft, and having his name blotted out in unsold copies of the *Constitutions*.

The excitement of Dr. Dodd's execution at Tyburn on June 27th, 1777, was still at its height when, on July 1st of the same year, there came on for trial before Lord Mansfield the action of *HAYES v. JACQUES*, to recover 700 guineas on a policy conditioned to arrive, "if ever it should be proved that the Chevalier D'Eon was "of the female sex." The story of the Chevalier is well-known, and I only refer to this trial to anticipate possible comment upon its omission; as beyond the circumstance of D'Eon having contrived to be admitted to the Craft, no masonic interest attaches to the litigation, an adequate account of which, by Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, is given in *A.Q.C.* xvi., 231, &c. (1903).

At the end of the eighteenth century the Provincial Grand Master of Kent was Dr. William Perfect (1740-1809), who resided at Malling, and was held in repute as a specialist in cases of insanity. A Mr. Smith, a tradesman of Maidstone, had the misfortune to be expelled from the Masonic Lodge True and Faithful, at West Malling, and the members having resolved that a statement of the circumstances should be printed and circulated, Dr. Perfect directed the Secretary to send a cautionary letter to the several Masters of Lodges in England, which was accordingly done. I am fortunate in being able to reproduce this letter, the original, which reached the Master of the Tyrian Lodge at Derby (now No. 253), being still preserved; and after hearing it you will hardly be surprised at what followed as the sequel:—

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL MASTER, SENIOR AND JUNIOR WARDENS, AND  
BRETHREN,

GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN,

I am directed by the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of this Lodge to inform you that Thomas Smith, of the neighbourhood of Maidstone, Dealer in Rags, is accustomed to visit Lodges distant from his Home, where his character being unknown, he is admitted. To prevent his future admision we subjoin his real character, a violater of Decency, and all those Laws by which Men of Honour and Reputation bind themselves, abandoned to the grossest Immoralities, a dishonour to Masonry, and unworthy the name of Man. A conduct so notorious procured his expulsion from this Lodge, and marked him unfit for any other. The better to caution you against such an Intruder, we annex a description of his Person:—a Man of middle size, swarthy complexion—sometimes wears a dark Qeu Wig—at other times his own hair tied behind—about five Feet six Inches in Height—has lost some of his fore Teeth by Fighting—generally wears a blue Coat, and makes a shabby Appearance, has a jeering manner of speaking, with a forced Smile on his Face—loud and low in his Conversation, and some time ago followed the occupation of a Tinker, about Five and Forty Years of Age.

The irregular and infamous Conduct of this Man has been laid before the Grand and Provincial Lodges.

Your faithful and obedient Brother,

WILLIAM MILES NEWMAN,

Secretary.

Lodge True and Faithful

No. 386, West Malling, Kent,

26th March 1792-5792.

In open Lodge Assembled.

Smith, not unreasonably displeased with the verbal portrait of himself thus presented to the masonic world, brought an action to recover damages for libel against Dr. Perfect, who claimed that he was protected by the resolution which had been passed by the Malling Lodge; but upon the action of SMITH *v.* PERFECT being tried before Mr. Justice Gould at Maidstone Assizes in the summer of the same year—1792—the Jury gave Smith a verdict for fifty pounds damages. One feature of the trial as reported in a local newspaper may bear repetition:—"The Defendant called no witnesses, and his counsel having made an excellent speech of considerable length, in which he expatiated largely on the mystery of Masonry, concluded by declaring his intention of becoming a Mason the first opportunity." That Dr. Perfect did not suffer in the estimation of his brethren appears from the consecration of a new Lodge as the "Perfect Lodge" at Woolwich in November, 1796, when an account states that the festive occasion "amply displayed the characteristic urbanity of the Provincial Grand Master, whose Masonic talents never shone with brighter lustre"<sup>1</sup>; and from the Dedication in 1799 of the Rev. Jethro Inwood's well-known volume of *Masonic Sermons*, which extolled the Doctor's "very high and respectable attainments in the Science of Masonry, as well as of all the other Arts and Sciences." An obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1809, says of Dr. Perfect: "His social and moral virtues will long be remembered by the Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in [Kent]; and the memory of their zealous and affectionate Grand Master will be long and ardently cherished." A recollection of the Doctor still survives in lines which are included in some collections of Masonic verse. They are not lengthy, and I transcribe them from *The Masonic Minstrel*, 1828, where they appear at pages 132 and 154—the last-named being headed:

AN EXTEMPORE SONNET,

BY DR. PERFECT.

Hail, mystic science! seraph maid,  
Imperial beam of light!  
In robes of sacred truth arrayed,  
Morality's delight.  
O give me Wisdom to design,  
And Strength to execute;  
In native Beauty e'er be mine,  
Benevolence thy fruit.  
Unsullied pearl! of precious worth,  
Most grateful to my soul,  
The social Virtues owe their birth  
To thy unmatched controul.  
Celestial spark, inspired by thee,  
We pierce yon starry Arch on wings of Piety.

<sup>1</sup> *Freemasons' Magazine*, 1860. I am indebted to V.W. Rev. Canon Horsley for a contemporary account of the trial, and to Bro. G. Trevelyan Lee, Pr.S.G.W., Derbyshire, for copy of the letter containing the libel. Dr. Perfect published two volumes of poems in 1766 called *The Laurel Wreath*, to which John Nichols claims that he contributed (*Literary Anecdotes* vi., 630), and some medical works. In 1867 fifteen folio and quarto volumes of MSS. written by Perfect were sold by a London bookseller for seven shillings and sixpence. (*Notes and Queries*, 3rd S., xi., 441.)

If the verbiage appears to twentieth-century readers a little mixed, we may draw comfort from the circumstance that such was almost commonly the case with the early versifiers of the Craft; and unkind critics have suggested that even much later ones practised similar methods.

In September, 1800, a trial took place in Scotland, at the Ayr Circuit Court, before the Lord Justice Clerk, David Rae, Lord Eskgrove, when two men, ANDREW, a shoemaker, and RAMSAY, a cartwright, were charged with sedition arising out of their association with the Royal Arch and Knight Templary. The prosecutor, one Hamilton, had been already foiled in an attempt to force a decision from the Scottish Grand Lodge, and alleged practices by the accused persons which appear, in the reading, as ludicrous as highly blasphemous, and to which I need not refer in detail, but may mention that the penalty for revealing secrets was stated to be, "that his body should be rented up like a fir-deal." The verdict was one of "not proven," and the Judge, in his summing up, declared his belief that no such practices as those imputed were made use of in a Masonic Lodge.<sup>1</sup>

The year 1802 afforded two greatly varying phases of our subject; the first in date being the issue of a Print with the title "The Canterbury Discovery improv'd or the Whole Secrets of Mason'ery Lay'd Open. As Practiz'd at the Mitre Lodge at Chatham, and appear'd at a Late Famous Tryal at the Court of K . . . Bench. . . . Published April 1, 1802, by G. Thompson, "No. 43 Long Lane, West Smithfield." The word "improv'd" seems to imply an earlier issue of some kind; and it is certain that some fifty years before there had been published another Print, "The Free-Masons Surpriz'd, or the Secret Discover'd. A True Tale from a Mason's Lodge in Canterbury." The copy in the British Museum is described as printed for Robt. Sayer in Fleet Street; no date, but supposed about 1760<sup>2</sup>; but Bro. W. H. Rylands tells us of another engraving of the same incident, issued by T. Wilkins in Rupert Street and dated Decr. 26, 1754, and also of a painting depicting it which in 1887 was preserved in the Lodge-room of the Lodge of Relief, No. 42, Bury (Lancs.), and appears to have been painted by a member of the Lodge about 1771-75.<sup>3</sup> Why Canterbury should be immortalized in both prints, wide apart as they are in point of time, I cannot say, but there seems to have long been some real or assumed state of things which gave rise to gibe and sarcasm, for Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley found in the Bodleian Library at Oxford a printed "Letter and Verses in ridicule of the action of the Mayor of Canterbury on the occasion of a Meeting of Free-Masons at the Red Lion in that city," apparently of 1732<sup>4</sup>; and it almost seems as though some local feud which occasionally found expression in literature and art had existed in the metropolitan city for some seventy years, when the 1802 print first saw the light. The latter's allusions to "a late Famous Tryal," and to the Mitre Lodge at Chatham, I am unable to explain. In Lane's *Masonic Records* an "Antient" Lodge has its meeting-place given as "Mitre, Chatham," in 1772, and is stated to have lapsed about 1779. For description of the 1802 print and its predecessors it is enough to say that each of them is a sample of that phase of the Rowlandson and Gillray school of humour which consisted in depicting portions of the human frame usually covered. Robt. Sayer, who published one issue of the earlier print, had at an earlier date brought out William Hogarth's "The Mystery of Masonry brought to Light by ye Gormogons," which Bro. R. F.

<sup>1</sup> A full account is in Lyon's *History of the Lodge of Edinburgh* (supra), 301-03; and the trial is noticed in *Southey's Commonplace Book*, 1851, fourth series, 374. Southey's only other masonic item is a quoted derivation of "Mason" from "May's-ons," a Druidical word.

<sup>2</sup> Stephens and Hawkins' *Catalogue of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum*, iii., Pt. II., No. 1264 (1877).

<sup>3</sup> *A.Q.C.* v., 184 (1892).

<sup>4</sup> *A.Q.C.* xi., 33 (1898).

Gould ascribed to about 1730, in preference to 1742 given by others,<sup>1</sup> and it may be remarked that the distinguishing characteristic of the later prints is not wholly wanting in Hogarth's Gormogon subject. Some covert meaning may lurk in the day of the month—April 1—which appears on the print of 1802; and search in the localities mentioned might meet with its reward.

If one may now transpose a proverb and take one step from the ridiculous to the sublime, we shall emerge from a region of broad caricature into the serene and august atmosphere of the High Court of Chancery, where in March, 1802. Lord Eldon, as Lord Chancellor, gave solemn judgment in a suit brought by the Plaintiffs, and permanently recorded in Vesey's Chancery Reports, vol. vi., page 773, as *LLOYD AND OTHERS v. LOARING AND HANNAM*, from which it appears that the Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Caledonian Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, except the Defendants, claimed possession, and an injunction to prevent the destruction, of the decorations, books, papers, implements, and other goods and effects which had been kept in a chest at the Horn Tavern, where the Chapter met. The dispute seems to have arisen upon a proposed union with another Chapter and consequent removal to the Freemasons' Tavern; and the litigation to have been between the opposing factions, all parties being members of the Chapter, and the charter being especially in question. The Defendants set up a demurrer for want of equity, and also for want of parties. In his judgment Lord Eldon said, "Upon principles of policy the Courts of this country do not sit to determine upon charters granted by persons who have not the prerogative to grant charters. I desire this ground to be understood distinctly. I do not think the Court ought to permit persons who can only sue as partners to sue in a corporate character, and that is the effect of the Bill." On a motion, some weeks afterwards, by the Plaintiffs for leave to amend, the Chancellor said, "I give them leave to amend, because I am not sure I should not contradict some rule, having had great doubt whether I should allow the demurrer" and "I had doubt whether overruling the demurrer was absolutely right." No further report appears, and whether the case was afterwards decided in Court upon the copious (and invariably truthful) affidavits which would be made and filed, or whether the parties made up their grievances, I cannot say; possibly information might be gleaned from the Minutes of the Chapter or the Chancery records. I am tempted here to remind you of certain lines which were circulated, unkindly, in Lord Eldon's court, attributing to him habits of judicial doubt and hesitation to which possible colour may be given in the instance of to-night:—

Mr. Leach<sup>2</sup> made a speech,

Angry, neat, and wrong;

Mr. Hart,<sup>3</sup> on the other part,

Was right, and dull, and long:

Mr. Parker made the case darker

That was dark enough without;

Mr. Cook<sup>4</sup> quoted a book,

And the Chancellor said, "I doubt."

It is a further reprehensible digression from our subject to say, on the authority of the late Dr. Boyd, of St. Andrews,<sup>5</sup> that Lord Eldon set much store on lines he himself wrote upon a well-known English judge who hailed originally from across the border:—

<sup>1</sup> *A.Q.C.* viii., 138-141 (1895).

<sup>2</sup> Afterwards Sir John Leach, Vice Chancellor and Master of the Rolls.

<sup>3</sup> Afterwards Sir Anthony Hart, Vice Chancellor and Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> Author of a once well-known text-book on Bankruptcy.

<sup>5</sup> *Leisure Hours in Town*, 1862. Dr. Boyd's initials, "A.K.H.B.," are perhaps better known to many than his full name.

James Allan Park  
 Came naked stark,  
 From Scotland;  
 But he got clothes,  
 Like other beaux,  
 In England!

These form a slight addition to what has been published on the diversions of great men.

Early in the nineteenth century, to use the words of Bro. R. F. Gould, "a schism blazed forth in the Grand Lodge of Ireland"<sup>1</sup>; the fire brand being one Alexander Seton, Deputy Grand Secretary, who found his emoluments of office less than he had anticipated. "He fomented local jealousies, seized the "Grand Lodge archives, and held possession of the official premises"; following these strenuous measures by starting a body which he called the Grand Lodge of Ulster, and by bringing an action for defamation of his character against the new Deputy Grand Secretary, Bro. Graham, in that the latter had made public a resolution of the Irish Grand Lodge which—as might have been expected—had expelled Seton from its body, and from Masonry. The libel action, *SETON v. GRAHAM*, was tried at Omagh Assizes in 1807, and went against Seton; and in the following year a motion by him in the Dublin Courts for a new trial also failed. The sequel was a surrender by Seton of the books and papers detained by him, and eventually the resolution for his expulsion from the Craft was rescinded. Without pursuing matters in detail, it may be stated that for several years other litigation went on; and Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley has recounted that, "Seton's "perverse ingenuity . . . lengthened out the legal proceedings for years "after the initial suit had been formally decided against him."<sup>2</sup> An interesting circumstance is that Daniel O'Connell was standing counsel for the Grand Lodge of Ireland throughout, and on its behalf signed the final order, made in the Dublin Chancery Court on 24th July, 1813. It may be remembered that O'Connell's connexion with Freemasonry ceased in 1837 from reasons of a personal nature.

In July, 1810, a position similar to that adjudicated upon by Lord Eldon in 1802 arose in Scotland, when in an action by the Masters and Officers of the Canongate Kilwinning and other Lodges in Edinburgh against some former members who had been expelled, the Court of Session held that Mason Lodges, not being corporate bodies, could not sue by their office-bearers, and refused to interfere; at the same time intimating that actions by individuals who continued members, and so had an interest in the charters and other property of the several Lodges, would be differently regarded.<sup>3</sup>

In January, 1815, a notorious case came before the Palace Court at Westminster, wherein THOMAS SMITH was Plaintiff and WILLIAM FINCH was Defendant. The following account is in Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry*, 14th edition, 1829, page 375:—

The Plaintiff was a copper-plate printer, and the action was brought to recover £4.2.0, being the amount of work done for the Defendant. A plea was set up by Finch, stating that the Plaintiff was indebted to him £16.19.6 for making him a Mason, and giving him instructions in the various degrees in his Independent Lodge, at his own house near Westminster-bridge. It was proved by the evidence of the Rev. Dr. Hemming, Past Senior Grand Warden, as well as of Mr. White and Mr. Harper, Joint Secretaries to the Grand Lodge, that the Defendant was not authorized to make Masons; on the

<sup>1</sup> *Concise History of Freemasonry*, 1904, 353.

<sup>2</sup> *A.Q.C.* xxiv., 127 (1911).

<sup>3</sup> *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, 1841, 459.



contrary, that his whole system was an imposition on the parties who were so deceived by him; and that no man had a right to make Masons for private emolument. The trial occupied a considerable portion of time; and after an excellent charge from the Judge, stating that from the whole evidence it appeared that Finch's conduct was entirely unjustifiable, that he could neither make Masons nor procure them admission to any Lodge, and that he was totally disavowed by the Fraternity, the Jury without hesitation gave a verdict against Finch, to the full amount of the printer's demand.

This man Finch, who Dr. Oliver says was a tailor by trade,<sup>1</sup> was for years notorious as a Masonic impostor, and professed to impart degrees of his own; books, jewels, and figured aprons which he foisted pretty largely on members of the Craft are not uncommon: and I would take this opportunity to suggest that a more connected account of Finch and his knaveries than we yet have would furnish a welcome addition to our *Transactions*. What else I have about him is that in January, 1811, he was expelled from the St. Peter's Lodge, then meeting at the Rockingham Arms, Newington, Surrey, "for unwarrantably taking and "carrying away from the Lodge the Bible, Constitution Book, and an old Minute "book"<sup>2</sup>; that the Howard Lodge of Brotherly Love at Arundel, Sussex, had some serious trouble over him<sup>3</sup>; that there is a curious allusion to the "Finchianian System" in an 1815 minute of the Phoenix Lodge<sup>4</sup>; and that Finch pretended to give instruction in no less than thirty-nine degrees.<sup>5</sup> Lists of his many publications are given by Dr. Oliver and in Masonic Cyclopædias; and ranging with these in date is *An Historical Sketch of the County of Kent, collected from the celebrated works of Camden, Harris, Philipott, Hasted, &c., with a Directory, in two parts, by W. Finch, London, 1803.*<sup>6</sup> If this be attributable to him, the candour of its title contrasts favourably with his pseudo-Masonic productions. Finch is said to have died in 1816.<sup>7</sup>

Nearly fifty years after the Palace Court exposure an example of how erroneous ideas can linger was afforded, when in 1862, at the Sheriff's Court, London, a claim for ten pounds is said to have been resisted on the pretext that the debtor had made the creditor a Freemason, and that, in return, the creditor had forgiven the debt. The creditor denied that this was so, and judgment was given for him.<sup>8</sup>

At the Lancashire Assizes in March, 1838, a trial took place which no doubt excited much local Masonic interest. In the year 1807 the Lodge of Unanimity, No. 111, "removed unanimously" from Manchester to the house of Mr. John Bradley, who kept the 'Old General' inn at Dukinfield, Cheshire. About the same time Mr. Francis Dukinfield Astley, who was Lord of the Manor and also Provincial Grand Master of Lancashire, as well as an amateur artist, painted and gave to the Lodge three pictures in oil, the subjects being St. John the Evangelist, the Virgin Mary, and Mary Magdalene. Thus far Armstrong's *Freemasonry in Cheshire* (1901); for the litigation which befell we must turn to the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, 1838, 232, where is an account of the trial, in March of that year, of BROADBENT v. LEDWARE, the Plaintiff having been in 1814 a member of the Dukinfield Lodge, and appointed Deputy Grand Master of it (!) by Mr. Astley, the Prov. G.M., and the painter and donor of the three

<sup>1</sup> *Historical Landmarks*, I., 12 (1846).

<sup>2</sup> *A.O.C.* xxviii., 9.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* xvii., 54.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* xxiii., 249.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* xxix., 24.

<sup>6</sup> *Bibliotheca Cantiana*, by John Russell Smith, 1837.

<sup>7</sup> Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley dealt with the Irish litigation with Seton, with Finch's trial, and with a Scottish litigation, 1807-13, in *The Freemason Christmas Number*, 1899.

<sup>8</sup> *Freemasons' Magazine*, September 20th, 1862.

pictures then adorning the walls of Lodge-room. Bradley, the landlord, died in 1822, when the pictures were excluded from the valuation for probate, the widow telling the appraiser that they belonged to the Lodge. She afterwards married a Mr. Ledward, who kept the 'Old General' until he died, when the twice-made widow claimed that the three paintings were her own property, and the action was brought against her to recover them on behalf of the Lodge, which vindicated its rights by obtaining a verdict with damages, the latter to be reduced to a nominal sum upon the pictures being given up, and the Defendant having liberty to move to enter a nonsuit, on what ground is not stated. I find nothing more about the matter, so we may hope the works of art presented to it by the artist about 1807 are still in possession of the Lodge, which obtained its centenary warrant in 1871.

At the end of the year 1856, in an action *O'SULLIVAN v. O'REILLY*, a Justice of the Peace, himself a Roman Catholic, sued the parish priest of Athlone, an Archdeacon of his church, for defamation in having charged the Plaintiff with defrauding certain of his creditors, with flagrant immorality, and also with being a member of the Order of Freemasons, "whom God and the Church damned," and obtained a verdict in the Irish Courts for the substantial sum of £850.<sup>1</sup>

In 1862 an action for libel, *LEDGER v. WEBSTER*, attracted some attention; the Plaintiff being proprietor of the *Era* newspaper, and the Defendant the popular Actor-Manager.<sup>2</sup> The grievance was a trade matter, and I only notice the episode because the circumstance that both parties were members of the Craft gave rise to a suggestion made at the time that a Masonic Council should be constituted, to which differences arising on subjects outside the Craft might be referred for settlement. In the action mentioned the Plaintiff was successful at the trial, but it is stated that "though he obtained a verdict he gained a loss"; for which, however, the public presentation of a piece of plate and a substantial sum of money was something by way of solatium.

We may, in the above connexion, remind ourselves of the injunction in "The Charges of a Freemason," which have been printed with the *Constitutions* from 1723 to the present time:—

And if any of them do you Injury, you must apply to your own or his Lodge . . . never taking a legal course but when the case cannot be otherwise decided. . . . With respect to Brothers or Fellows at Law, the Master and Brethren should kindly offer their Mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending Brethren.

It may well be that more differences of an 'outside' nature were formerly adjusted by these means than we in these days realise; instances of the kind are to be found in some Minute Books of old Lodges. I take the following from the Derwent Lodge at Hastings, as printed in *Carpenter's Landmarks in the Records of The Derwent Lodge, No. 40, 1913*:—

1814. Nov. 14. Bro. Christian complained of Bro. James Knight, late a member of Lodge 222, who had in a scandalous and infamous manner attempted to traduce the character of Mr. and Mrs. Christian, and requested that he might be summoned to answer to the charge . . . which request was complied with, and summons ordered accordingly.

Nov. 25. The dispute between Bros. Christian and Knight was investigated, when it appeared that both parties had used unbecoming and irritating language, but in order to settle the matter without further litigation, a mutual apology was made and accepted, and the business amicably settled.

<sup>1</sup> *Freemasons' Magazine*, 1857, 69.

<sup>2</sup> Benjamin Webster's portrait is in Sadler's *The Globe Lodge No. 23*, 1904, page 35. He was Junior Grand Deacon in 1851.

1816. APRIL 10. Bro. Rogers preferred a complaint against Bro. J. Worger, late a member of the Lodge, for having contracted a debt which he now evaded paying, and even took no notice of his repeated requests. The Lodge came to a decision that the Secretary should be requested to write to Bro. Worger inviting him to satisfy Bro. Rogers, or to prove that there were none, and to give him notice that at the Lodge held on the 8th May next the business would come up again preparatory to laying the same before the R.W. Grand Lodge, so that legal proceedings might if possible be rendered unnecessary; agreeable to the Laws laid down for the conduct of Brethren.

As no further mention appears, we will assume that Bro. Worger either was able to clear himself, or else that he paid up like a man and a Mason.

The early Grand Lodge Minutes of 29th January, 1731, show that upon a complaint being made of a brother having said of the Master of a Lodge that "the Grand Stewards would not have such a fellow among them," it was referred to the Committee of Charity to examine and report to Grand Lodge<sup>1</sup>; and some other disputes are recorded as dealt with by the highest Masonic authority, but I find no instance where the cause of complaint was strictly a personal one, in the sense of not being connected either with a Lodge or with some official position.

On 1st July, 1752, the Grand Committee (virtually the Grand Lodge) of the Antients had before it "a complaint by John Robinson of No. 9 against 'Moses Willoughby of the same Lodge for defrauding him of the sum of nine shillings in a 'bargain for the exchanging a loomb.' This matter had been 'referred to a Committee of Weavers, who decided against the defendant, and 'he was ordered to refund the money on pain of expulsion, but 'he declared they 'might expel him, for he would not conform to the Rules of any Society upon 'Earth by which he would lose nine shillings.' Therefore he was Unanimously 'Expell'd, and deem'd unworthy of this or any other good Society.'" <sup>2</sup>

Some years after, the records of the Antient Grand Lodge for 22 December, 1762, read thus:—"Bro. Davidson of No. 21 made a complaint against Richd. Gough, the Pursuivant of the Grand Lodge, charging the said Gough with taking 'a Hat and some drinking glasses out of the Lodge 21 in a felonious manner, &c. Upon examination it appear'd that some brother (in a jocular manner) had put 'the glasses into the said Gough's pocket, without his knowledge, and as to the 'Hat it appear'd that some person having taken the said Gough's Hat, he (Gough) 'also took another Hat instead of his own. The officers of many Lodges having 'given Gough an excellent character, it was Unanimously agreed that Richd. 'Gough is innocent of the Charge laid against him, and that the Hat now in the 'possession of Mr. Davidson shall be immediately deliver'd to the said Mr. Gough, 'which hat he the said Gough shall keep until his own shall be return'd to him.'" <sup>3</sup>

In glancing at Masonic jurisdiction, note may be taken of this remarkable Minute of the Lodge of Antiquity, Wigan, then No. 294:—

1823. FEBY. 26. For Some unbecoming business Bro. A—— was suspended from [this] Lodge 294 for the space of 999 years.<sup>4</sup>

The Minute is silent as to what had been the offence, but the punishment was clearly intended to be for the life of the wrong-doer.

I have distinct recollection of reading in a London morning newspaper a report of some case at the Law Courts in the Strand—probably about the year

<sup>1</sup> *O.C. Antigrapha*, x., 144.

<sup>2</sup> *Sadler's Masonic Facts and Fictions*, 1887, page 82.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, page 96.

<sup>4</sup> *Brown's Masonry in Wigan*, 1882, 35. Justice seems to have been strenuously done in that Lodge; an earlier minute reads: "1821. Aug. 13. The W.M. was 'suspended from the chair and expelled from the Lodge for six months.'" (*Ibid.*)

1887—in which the Judge, Mr. Justice Field,<sup>1</sup> practically declined to go on with the trial upon its transpiring that the parties were Freemasons; and, I think, adjourned it that a settlement might be effected; but I cannot give either names or subject-matter.

In 1864, at the hearing of an Indian case, *ALLEN v. JORDAN*, before a cantonment magistrate at Cawnpore, the Court is described as “crowded with Masons and non-Masons.” The Plaintiff as Master of the Lodge of Harmony claimed books and papers detained by the Defendant, a former Master, who had taken upon himself to suspend the meetings of the Lodge, and retained the Lodge property until the Grand Master in England should have dealt with a reference the Defendant had assumed to make to him direct, the Defendant having been expelled from the Order by the District G.M. of Bengal. The decision at Cawnpore was in favour of the Plaintiff, and was apparently not subject to appeal.<sup>2</sup> Soon afterwards, in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, a defendant was held liable for the price of goods purchased by him on behalf of a Masonic Lodge, but time was allowed him in which to collect the Lodge subscriptions.<sup>3</sup> The precise character in which this defendant was sued does not appear; and as the Judge is reported as saying that, “each individual member of the Lodge was liable to be “sued for the debts contracted by the Lodge,” the decision, so far as it lays down a general principle, seems to require qualification.

In 1869 an action which came on for trial at Liverpool Assizes, and was there referred to arbitration, was perhaps more notable for having occupied six days before the arbitrator, and of the proceedings being printed in a pamphlet of some 150 pages, with the title, “The great Masonic trial of *TORCKLER v. TATTERSALL*, for false imprisonment and obtaining money under false pretences,” than for its general interest.<sup>4</sup> The Plaintiff—who had had an exceptional experience in being sentenced to death by Court Martial as far back as 1829, when in the East India Company's army, for challenging a brother officer to a duel and prematurely firing a pistol at him, the sentence being apparently ignored, and the culprit dismissed the service, but awarded a pension, and receiving a free pardon in 1864—sued the Defendant, a local clergyman and Chaplain to the Mersey Lodge at Birkenhead, for damages as stated above, and eventually was awarded twenty shillings damages on two out of four of his complaints, each party paying his own costs of the arbitration, in the course of which the Plaintiff had to admit a persistent habit of reminding the Craft in various English towns of their charitable obligations to distressed brethren.

In March, 1903, the London papers reported an action to recover damages for libel, *COWIE v. MORGAN*, brought by a Scottish Mason against the proprietor and publisher of the *Freemasons' Chronicle*. The libel was alleged to have occurred in an account of a lecture, whether delivered in or outside a Masonic Lodge does not seem clear, in course of which the lecturer made statements as to an interview he had had with an un-named person, by whom the Plaintiff said he himself was intended, and complained that he was designated an impostor, and guilty of dishonest practices. At the trial, the Plaintiff admitted that he had only attended a Lodge in which he had been initiated in Glasgow in 1890 on that single occasion, and that after the commencement of the action he had applied to the Lodge Secretary for particulars of his initiation and a certificate. A verdict was given for the Plaintiff with £50 damages.

In March, 1910, was reported the hearing, in the Court of Appeal, in an action *MACGREGOR v. CROWLEY*, of an appeal against the granting of an injunction

1813-1907. Past J.G. Warden, 1886; created Lord Field, 1890.

<sup>2</sup> *Freemasons' Magazine*, July 30th, 1864.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, September 17th, 1864.

<sup>4</sup> I am indebted to Bro. W. John Songhurst, P.G.D., for knowledge of this pamphlet, in Quatuor Coronati Lodge Library.

to prevent publication pending trial of the action, in a magazine called "The Equinox," of what was described as the initiation ceremony of the Rosicrucian Order, of which the Plaintiff alleged himself to be chief or head. The appeal succeeded, apparently on the ground of undue delay in applying for the injunction on the part of the Plaintiff, who described himself as "the earthly chief" of the Rosicrucian Order, "an organization instituted in its modern form for the study of mystical philosophy and the mysteries of antiquity, and following somewhat on the lines of Freemasonry," subject to the guidance of the "Spiritual Order." It will be obvious to all that the "Order" vouched by the then Plaintiff was totally distinct from the Rosicrucian body of which a Past Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge is the revered Head.

Regrettable as it is to have to mention the Craft in any connexion with offences against the law, it would be affectation to pretend not to know that fraud or attempted fraud under the cloak of Freemasonry, does from time to time occur. A more than usually flagrant case was reported in February, 1913, when a man of 41 pleaded guilty to bigamy, theft, and to being an habitual criminal, and was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and ten years' preventive detention. He had served two previous terms of penal servitude, and himself told the police that he had committed about forty robberies in London, and had obtained various sums of money by pretending that he was a Grand Master in the Masonic Order, and would make his dupes Freemasons.<sup>1</sup>

There was a somewhat remarkable incident at the Central Criminal Court (London) in March, 1912, when a trial for murder by poisoning resulted in the accused man being found guilty and afterwards hanged. On being asked if he had anything to say why the capital sentence should not be pronounced, the prisoner verbally declared his innocence, "before the G.A.O.T.U.," accompanying it with a sign familiar in the final Craft degree. The Judge, Mr. Justice Bucknill,<sup>2</sup> is reported as having, in passing sentence, said, "From what you have said, you and I know we both belong to one Brotherhood. It is all the more painful for me to have to say what I am saying. But our Brotherhood does not encourage crime—on the contrary, it condemns it. I pray you again to make your peace with the G.A.O.T.U."<sup>3</sup>

It is within my knowledge that at the Birmingham Summer Assizes, 1889, a civil action was tried<sup>4</sup> in which allegations were made affecting the character of the Defendant, a member of the Craft, to meet which it was necessary for him to show in detail his movements on a certain day; and one of the witnesses called for that purpose was the Tyler of a Masonic Lodge of which Defendant was a member, and which held its meeting, at which he was present. The Tyler produced the attendance book with signatures, and swore to the presence of the brother in question, who, I am glad to be able to say, was successful in repelling the slanderers of his good name.

If justification should be needed for the miscellany I have placed before you this evening, it may perhaps be found in words printed in 1840<sup>5</sup>:—"Than the records of proceedings of all kinds in Courts of Justice, there is no richer storehouse of curious and authentic facts illustrative of human character and conduct": and in concluding I would thank brethren who, after this paper was in type, forwarded suggestions and matter with which I trust we shall be favoured by way of comment; and also express a hope that nothing I have read gives countenance to a certain gibe that likens the regularised pursuit of justice to the quest of a blind man, in a dark room, searching for a black hat, which isn't there.

<sup>1</sup>*Standard*, February 19th, 1913.

<sup>2</sup>Sir Thomas Townsend Bucknill (1845-1915), Prov. G.M., Surrey, 1903-1915.

<sup>3</sup>From contemporary newspapers. *Survivors' Tales of Famous Crimes*, edited by Walter Wood, 1916, 300-1.

<sup>4</sup>Before Mr. Justice Hawkins, afterwards Lord Brampton.

<sup>5</sup>*English Causes Célèbres*, edited by G. L. Craik.

Bro. CECIL POWELL proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Hextall, and called attention to Police Court Proceedings in Bristol in 1843 arising out of a charge of permitting drinking in a Public House during hours of Divine service on a Sunday. The occasion was a meeting of a spurious Lodge, and a plea in mitigation of punishment was that it was a meeting of a Benefit Society—and it was admitted to have been a Freemasons' Lodge although not possessing a Warrant. One of the Magistrates as a Mason pointed out that Secret Societies not acting under a Warrant from the Grand Lodge, and not enrolled, were illegal. As a first Offence the publican was fined, and the Secretary of the spurious Lodge was cautioned against future meetings. The question of this spurious Lodge was brought to the notice of Grand Lodge in January, 1844.<sup>1</sup>

---

Bro. GORDON HILLS said:—

I have much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Bro. Hextall for his very interesting paper.

The injunction numbered amongst the ancient "Charges of a Freemason" as to the avoidance of legal proceedings between Brethren of the Craft, is an interesting survival of a regulation which is very commonly found amongst the ordinances of the social and trade guilds of the middle ages. Litigation was discouraged; and, indeed, in some cases the licence of the Master of the Guild had to be obtained before proceedings could be initiated in the Law Courts.

---

Bro. CHARLES GOUGH *writes*:—

I have not had either the time or the opportunity to look up Vesey's Chancery Reports with the case of Lloyd and others *v.* Loaring and Hannam, but think it will be found that the defendants were both members of the Old King's Arms Lodge, now No. 28.

Bro. Hextall's allusion to the case which came before Mr. Justice Field shows a retentive memory, but I fancy he has underestimated the passage of time by some 10 years. The circumstances referred to arose out of a black-balling incident in the Alexandra Lodge No. 1511, at Hornsea, Yorkshire, of which the Plaintiff, Voight, and the Defendants, Trevor and Laning, were members. It was believed that the former had instigated the black-balling of two reverend gentlemen who were candidates for membership, as reprisal for what had offended him, and in reprisal Trevor gave notice of motion that Voight should be excluded from the Lodge, and set out in detail, and in language far from temperate, six reasons in support. Laning, the Lodge Secretary, printed in full on the Lodge summons the notice of motion and the reasons, and an action for libel followed, which came before Mr. Justice Field on 9th June, 1877, on an interlocutory application, when he suggested that as the dispute was between Freemasons, the Masonic Authorities would be a more fitting tribunal, and the action therefore stood over for reference to the Grand Master. The decision at which the Earl of Zetland, the Provincial Grand Master of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, arrived was to decline to interfere with the sentence which had been passed by the Lodge, excluding the Plaintiff from membership of it; but the Plaintiff continued his action at law, and the Defendant, Trevor, appears three years later, to have forced the action to a trial in the hope of obtaining his costs. Upon its being heard before Mr. Justice Bowen and a Common Jury at the Leeds Assizes on the 10th August, 1880, the learned Judge told the Jury they "must remember Masons were a body professing principles of brotherhood and morality, different from the ordinary clubs, and consider whether the black-balling of gentlemen against whom no one suggested a word, was not such an action as to render the circular one fairly within the bounds of privilege"; and the result

<sup>1</sup> *F.Q.R.*, 1844, p. 61.

was a verdict for the Plaintiff with a farthing damages, the Judge depriving him of costs. Trevor, finding himself with a Law Bill of something like £170 to pay, made many urgent appeals to the Craft, but without much success; indeed, after a lapse of three months, he gratefully, although no doubt despondently, acknowledged the receipt of three subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to less than £2.<sup>1</sup>

The *Freemason* of 7th April, 1877, commented on a case in the County Court of Plymouth in which the litigants are named (whether correctly or humorously) *Passion v. Honesty*. The Plaintiff claimed a large sum of money in respect of a MS. ritual of the R.A. which he alleged he had lent to the Defendant, who had not returned it. The latter gained the day, as he had paid into Court an amount which "did not exceed three half-crowns," but which was much in excess of the value of the missing MS.

There is also in the same volume of the *Freemason* a Report of Chancery proceedings for the compulsory winding up of the Surrey Masonic Hall Company; a matter of local interest to London Transpontine Brethren.

---

BRO. HERBERT BRADLEY writes:—

When I received the proof of Bro. Hextall's paper I asked Bro. Bacon, the Treasurer of Lodge Amity, Poole, No. 137, whether there was any trace of the letter from Lodge True and Faithful, Malling, in the records of Amity. Bro. Bacon, who is in charge of the old records of the Lodge, informed me that he could not trace the letter quoted by Bro. Hextall, but sent me a letter of February, 1792, from Lodge Union Cross, No. 65, Halifax, of which I give a copy below.

Although it has no bearing upon the matter of Bro. Hextall's paper, this letter is of a little earlier date than that of Lodge True and Faithful, and is of interest as showing that at the time it was not an unusual practice to send out letters warning Lodges against members of the Craft who had proved undesirable. In the Halifax case no libel action is known to have followed, although the letter refers to two brethren.

It is curious that the Lodge which is now the Lodge of Probity No. 61 should be called Union Cross Lodge in this letter after the house in which it met:—

Union-Cross Lodge, No. 65.

HALIFAX, Feb., 20th 1792.

Right Worshipful Master, senior and junior Wardens,  
and Brethren.

Gentlemen and Brethren,

By order of the Master, Wardens, and Brothers of the Lodge, No. 65, I have to acquaint you that a certain JOHN CROPPER, Coach Harness Maker, has resided here a few months and frequently visited our Lodge; but, after defrauding most of the Brothers as well as many individuals to a considerable amount, he absconded and quitted this town, in a clandestine and infamous manner. We have taken this liberty, thinking it a duty incumbent upon us to give you information, that you may be guarded against being treated by him in a manner equally dishonourable; and, should he attempt to visit your Lodge, no doubt you will treat him with that contempt such imposters and invaders upon our honourable Society deserve. He is thin made, very dark complexion, about five feet and eight inches high, his hair tied, and has resided in France; has a peculiar address—takes a great deal of snuff; he has likewise a very tall masculine woman with him whom he calls his wife.

We would also take the liberty by seizing this opportunity, to caution you against a person in our town whose name is JOHN

<sup>1</sup> See *Freemason* for June, 1877, and August, 1880.

NORTH, Clothier, who has offered himself a candidate for Masonry in our Lodge, but was rejected; he afterwards applied elsewhere, and when he was to be admitted into the room, recanted, and has since then conducted himself to the Brethren very inconsistently.

I am,

Right Worshipful Master and Brethren,  
your most obedient servant and faithful brother,

*T. Bradley* — SECRETARY.

The Circular is addressed as follows:—

*R.W. Master of the Lodge  
of Freemasons  
Old Antelope Inn*

*No. 219 Pool*

*Dorsetshire.*

*To Mr. Geo Allen*

Bro. J. WALTER HOBBS writes:—

I can add a few remarks on various points arising in the paper.

*Barret v. Pritchard.* Up to the present time, I have not found anything further about this case, and I doubt if the Court Records will provide any information.

As regards the quotation from Bro. H. Sadler, it may be pointed out that the costs payable together with the damages may well have made up the amount raised £28 17s. 6d. From my knowledge of costs of proceedings in the year 1718 I should think this amount covered the whole expense to Pritchard. He received subsequently £19 between 1730-32 in view of poverty, age, blindness, and other misfortunes, so that apart from unofficial assistance he did not make "a good thing" out of it.

*Lloyd v. Loaring.* I had looked up the Chancery Record of this case prior to becoming aware of Bro. Hextall's paper, and ceased to go into it further on learning of his work.

The records shew that Plaintiff Evan Lloyd was a "Pencutter," and is described as the "Chief or Principal Officer," and the other two Plaintiffs, John Hanover, "Shopkeeper," and William Proctor, "Grocer," were "Secondary" or other Officers, and as such these three Officers had the sole management of the affairs of the Chapter. The Defendants were Nathaniel Loaring, of Upper Evesham Buildings, Somers Town, "Gentleman," and William Hannam, of The Piazza, Covent Garden, "Gentleman." The occupations of the Plaintiffs were at best those of tradesmen, and it is suggestive that the Defendants were "Gentlemen," which diversity may give possible indication of the cause of some of the trouble. Loaring was a Member of the Caledonian Chapter, but apparently Hannam was not. The Chapter met at the Horn Tavern, Doctors Commons, and a Union with the Prudence Chapter, of which Loaring was also a member, was agreed to, subject to confirmation at the next "monthly meeting" to be held at Freemasons' Tavern, of which James Griffiths, the Janitor of the Chapter (who was called up), was informed, and he was authorised to remove the Chapter property to Freemasons' Tavern, which he evidently did. This property was stated to be dresses and decorations, divers articles of silver plate, books and papers, tools and implements, and other goods and effects, which were in a chest or box locked up and kept at the house of James Griffiths in Doctors Commons, the key of which was kept by Lloyd, as Principal Officer.

It further appeared that the Master of the Freemasons' Tavern was directed to deliver the property to Griffiths on producing the written order, and in the presence of Lloyd, and to no other person. The Defendants afterwards, on the 25th December, 1801, went there; pretending authority from Lloyd, with a key which they said was the key sent by Lloyd, but after several attempts to



open the box, they said that by mistake he had sent the wrong key, and they broke open the chest and took away all the property. In consequence, the Plaintiffs took a Bow Street Officer to the house of the Defendant Hannam, who acknowledged in the presence of the Defendant Loaring, the said James Griffiths, and Samuel Lowe, of Bartholomew Close in the City of London, Gentleman, that they had taken the property, and Hannam restored that part of it which was in his possession; but it was stated that "Loaring had the greatest part, and in particular the books of the constitution, laws, and rules of the said Chapter or Society, the books of account, names of the members, minutes of the proceedings, and the original warrant or charter, granted to them by the grand or head Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, by which the Caledonian Chapter is constituted or authorised and continued, and without which original warrant or charter no meetings of the said Chapter or Society can be properly and regularly convened or held, or the business or ceremonies or functions of the said chapter or society performed; also that by the rules and conditions of the said Society it is necessary, whenever any of the business or ceremonies are to be transacted or performed, that the Plaintiffs or one of them should be present."

The Defendants on the 8th February, 1802, filed a general Demurrer to this Bill (a) for want of Equity, and also (b) for want of parties, which came on for argument before the Lord Chancellor (Lord Eldon) on the 18th and 19th March, 1802, when Mr. Piggott and Mr. Wooddeson, Counsel for the Defendants, contended in support of the first ground of Demurrer that the transaction stated was an indictable offence, and was so treated by the Plaintiffs themselves, and, secondly, that the interest stated by the Bill being joint, the Plaintiffs could not file a Bill on behalf of themselves and all others, as in the case of creditors. Mr. Samuel Romilly and Mr. G. B. Roupell, Counsel for the Plaintiffs, argued that Societies of this description were entitled to the protection of the Legislature, and were recognised in the Act of Parliament against seditious meetings. This was no felony as contended: for there was a joint-tenancy. This was a partnership. As to the objection that these persons had not a legal known character, entitling them to sue, not being incorporated, they did not sue as a corporation, or affect a corporate character. They sued as a voluntary society, composed of individual members, and in their individual capacity, on behalf of themselves and all the other members. What had that appearance was merely description, and to shew that they had complied with the Act of Parliament. As to the objection for want of parties, the rule was not imperative, as if imposed by the Legislature, but it had been laid down by the Court, to prevent a multiplicity of suits, and do complete justice between all persons having any interest.

The Lord Chancellor having taken time for consideration, gave judgment on the 13th May, 1802, to the following effect:—

If this is not a corporation, how could these five persons remove these articles? Loaring himself had a right to object to the proposed junction. If I consider them as individuals, the majority had no right to bind the minority. One individual has as good a right to possess the property as any other, unless he can be affected by some argument. But how is this Court to take notice of these persons as a Society? A Bill might be filed for a chattel, the Plaintiffs stating themselves to be jointly interested in it with several other persons, but it would be very dangerous to take notice of them as a society, having anything of constitution in it. As to the Statute referred to, the meaning was only to take them (provided they gave notice of their meetings) out of the operation of the Sedition Laws, not to acknowledge them. In this Bill there is a great affectation of a corporate character. They speak of their laws and constitutions, and the original charter by which they were constituted. It is the absolute duty of Courts of Justice not to permit persons, not incorporated, to affect to treat themselves as a corporation upon the Record. If the Plaintiffs had stated simply, that they and several persons were jointly interested, or even they on behalf of themselves and others, provided it was

manifestly inconvenient to justice to make them all parties, and stating this case as individuals, it might be very proper. That this Court will hold jurisdiction to have a chattel delivered up, I have no doubt; but I am alarmed at the notion that these voluntary societies are to be permitted to state all their laws, forms, and constitutions, upon the Record, and then to tell the Court, they are individuals. Then what sort of a partnership is this: for it is now admitted to be a partnership? The Bill states that they subsist under a Charter granted by persons who are now dead, and therefore, if this charter cannot be produced, the Society is gone. Upon principles of policy the Courts of this Country do not sit to determine upon charters granted by persons who have not the prerogative to grant charters. I desire my ground to be understood distinctly. I do not think the Court ought to permit persons, who can only sue as partners, to sue in a corporate character, and that is the effect of this Bill.

The Demurrer was therefore allowed, but Mr. Romilly and Mr. Roupell moved for leave to amend the Bill, whereupon a further argument ensued. The Lord Chancellor, however, decided that:

If the Plaintiffs strike out their present style as Plaintiffs, and sue as individuals, they will appear as different persons. I give them leave to amend, because I am not sure I should not contradict some rule, having had great doubt whether I should allow the demurrer. That doubt is founded upon this, that it has been decided that individuals forming a voluntary society may as individuals, not as a voluntary society, have such a joint interest in a chattel, that this Court would take notice of that interest, and of agreements upon it, not with reference to them as a voluntary society but as individuals. I allude to the case I argued without success upon the tobacco-box.<sup>1</sup> With respect to that decision I had considerable doubt, whether this very case would not arise out of it. I had great doubt, whether a voluntary association for the best purpose is to meet without the authority of a corporation, and make laws and statutes which have no authority, and then call upon this Court to administer all the moral justice that may arise upon the disputes among these, in a sense, unauthorised bodies. It is singular that this Court should sit upon the concerns of an association which in law has no existence, and in that case that this Court should be ancillary to their agreements as to their toasts, &c.

Leave was therefore given to amend, in pursuance of which the Bill of Complaint was afterwards amended. These amendments are not material as to the facts, but alleged that the dresses, &c., were held by the Plaintiffs upon trust for the members, which trusts were understood and mutually agreed by all the parties.

On the 3rd July, 1802, Mr. Roupell, Counsel for the Plaintiffs, moved the Court before the Lord Chancellor, and after stating the nature of the case and that the matters in difference had since been accommodated, prayed that "the Bill might be dismissed out of this Court" with costs. Mr. Wooddeson, the Defendants' Counsel, consented, and the order was made accordingly. How the matter was accommodated, does not appear on the Record, and it is quite possible that the order was merely formal.

---

BRO. EUSTACE B. BEESLEY writes:—

As Bro. Hextall intimated to me some time ago that he proposed to refer in his paper to the pictures belonging to the Lodge of Relief No. 42 Bury, and to the Lodge of Unanimity No. 89 Dukinfield, I have had time to ascertain the following further information about the pictures referred to:—

<sup>1</sup> This had reference to the famous box belonging to the Overseers of St. Margarets, Westminster, which an outgoing Overseer had refused to give up.

The "Bury" picture still hangs in the Lodge Room. It is now familiarly and almost affectionately alluded to by the members of the Lodge as "Molly." It was painted by Bro. Murray, a member of the Lodge, who used to paint all Wombwell's show vans and scenery.

More interest, however, is directly associated with the three Dukinfield pictures, which are still in the possession of the Lodge of Unanimity No. 89. Through the kindness of the members of the Lodge I was last month<sup>1</sup> privileged to inspect and photograph the pictures at the Angel Hotel, Dukinfield, where the Lodge meetings are now held. Through years of neglect the pictures are now in such a dirty condition as to render the figures in them hardly perceptible. Before it was possible to attempt to photograph the pictures it was necessary to wash them. They have been painted on thick blue and white striped bed ticking, and appear not to have been signed by the Painter. This, conjoined with the absence from the Lodge Minute Books of any record about the origin or gift of the pictures to the Lodge, may account for the uncertainty which exists as to whether the pictures were in fact painted by Bro. Francis Dukinfield Astley, the last Prov.G.M. for the County of Lancaster, or by his father, Mr. John Astley.

The better opinion, and, in fact, I am informed by members of the Lodge that the opinion expressed by old inhabitants of Dukinfield, is that the pictures were painted by Mr. John Astley and after his death removed from his residence, Dukinfield Hall, and presented to the Lodge by his son, Bro. Francis Dukinfield Astley, between the years 1807 and 1809. This opinion finds favour from, and is probably based upon, the fact that it is known that *Mr. John Astley was a Painter* by profession, but *not so his son*, who, however, is known to have been a poet of some repute.<sup>2</sup>

The portrait of St. John the Evangelist measures 7ft. 6in. by 5ft. 3in., whilst the other two portraits are each 5ft. 9in. by 4ft. 8in. By the left side of the Evangelist, towards the bottom of the picture, may just be discerned the faint outline of the head and feet of an Eagle; 'Mary Magdalene' is seen gazing at a skull; the latter is almost obliterated in the painting; whilst the 'Virgin Mary' is playing a harp to two Cherubs whose heads can be seen at the top of the picture. It has been pointed out by Bro. Dring that this last is clearly intended for St. Cecilia.

There is a halo of romance surrounding the memory of Bro. F. D. Astley and his father, John Astley. Journeying through Knutsford, Cheshire, in the latter part of the year 1789 or 1790, John Astley attended one of the 'Assemblies' famous in that quaint old town, and gained, unconsciously at the moment, the heart of a young widow, Penelope, relict of Sir William Dukinfield Daniel, of Over Tabley. The story goes that John Astley was employed to paint Lady Daniel's portrait, and when it was finished, the fair Penelope sportively asked him, if it was in his choice, which he would prefer, the original or the picture. Gallantly enough he answered that his preference would be decidedly placed on the original. By this marriage the whole Dukinfield estate, worth £5,000 a year at that time, passed into his hands.

The Installation of Bro. F. D. Astley as Prov.G.M. of Lancashire took place at the Exchange Arms, Manchester, in 1814. He retained the appointment until his death. Now comes a rather curious complication. At the laying of the foundation stone of Stockport Parish Church in July, 1813, Bro. Astley is described in the Minutes as "F. D. Astley, Esquire, as Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons for Lancashire and also the Provincial Grand Master for Cheshire." By what authority Bro. Astley acted in the last-named capacity does not appear on the face of the proceedings. According to the succession of Provincial Masters for Cheshire from 1717, Sir Robert Stapleton Cotton's name appears in 1785. Sir John Egerton's name next appears in the list as 1781, but this is manifestly an error, as he was not appointed until December, 1809. Probably Bro. Astley acted as Deputy Provincial Grand Master on the occasions

<sup>1</sup> September, 1917.

<sup>2</sup> Caledonian Lodge No. 204, *Centenary Records*, p. 34.

referred to owing to the distance of Stockport from the Capital of the Province, a distance now bridged by railroad communication. On the above occasion the Scotch Forfar Militia Band, "being all Masons," played during the procession.

We have seen that Bro. F. D. Astley was a poet. He wrote two or three volumes, small in their way, but replete with wit and humour, and a prose work on "Tree Planting in this Country."

In 1807 the Lodge moved to the 'Old General,' Dukinfield, but few have any idea who the 'Old General' was. In short, it was a fine old hunter. Bro. F. D. Astley's verse thus refers to the opening of the 'Old General' Hotel:—

When Highflier took you o'er mountain and dale  
Did the courage and speed of Old General fail?  
He would lead you to water, but mark by the sign,  
He bids you leave water and leads you to wine.  
But it's time to propose, with loud cheering, a toast—  
May good fortune attend on the house of our host.  
And who would refuse a bumper of wine  
To a sportsman's success with Old General's sign?

That he was capable of higher flights is shown by this hymn, which he wrote to be sung on the Jubilee of George IV. The first verse reads:—

Great Lord who builds the Throne of Kings,  
From whose high will flows all command—  
Under Thine own protecting wings  
Keep the loved sovereign of our land.

He composed other hymns in opposition to Voltaire's doctrines, and his translations from Bion, Theocritus, Anacreon and Horace were eminently beautiful and well in accord with the "spirit and feeling of the original." He was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1806-7, at the age of 25, an office which contemporary records say he carried out with something approaching to feudal magnificence. To the great grief of the inhabitants of Dukinfield he expired suddenly at the house of a brother-in-law in Derbyshire, on the 23rd July, 1825, at the age of 44. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. John Gaskell (husband of the famous novelist), its title being, "The contemplation of death when aided by the assurance "of immortality, conducive to human improvement and happiness."<sup>1</sup>

The Minute Book of the Lodge of Unanimity for the years 1836-1840 is now missing. This is much to be regretted, for there is not in any book or document now in the possession of the Lodge any record or entry relating to the trial which Bro. Hextall has so well summarized.

Bro. W. REDFERN KELLY writes:—

I have read with much pleasure Bro. W. B. Hextall's valuable contribution on the subject of "The Craft in the Law Courts"; but I rather think it a pity that an important Masonic case which was heard before a Scottish Tribunal is not among those recorded in his interesting miscellany. The circumstances attendant upon this case, which was adjudicated upon as recently as April, 1914, are as follows:—

An action at law was instituted by a number of discontented members of the "Early Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of Scotland," and others, against the grand governing Body now known as "The Great Priory" of the "Religious and Military Order of the Temple and Malta," in Scotland. The very long-standing difference which had existed between the "Early Grand Encampment" and the "Chapter General" of Scotland was at last happily reconciled by and between the parties, in the year 1909; but there still remained to be contended with a number, not very great, of irreconcilable members of the former

<sup>1</sup> Caledonian Lodge No. 204, *Centenary Records*, pp. 31-35.

Body, among whom figured prominently a certain brother, Robert Jamieson, of Kilmarnock. The Plaintiffs in the lawsuit were: (1) The so-called Early Grand Encampment, and three of the Office Bearers said to be representing it; (2) A number of individual members of the latter Body; (3) The Ayr Encampment of Knights Templars; (4) A number of individual members of that Body; (5) The Loudoun Encampment, No. 6, and its Office Bearers; (6) A number of individual members of the latter Body; (7) An individual member of the Moira Encampment, No. 2, Kilmarnock. The Plaintiffs claimed that the Great Priory was a Body which professed to practice Templar Masonry in Scotland, but that it had not, itself, an unbroken and legitimate connection with the Templar Masonry of the eighteenth century; and, further, that within recent times it had not been a genuine Masonic Body.

In the year 1908 certain negotiations were opened by the Grand Master's Council of the Early Grand Encampment, with the Great Priory, and an "agreement to unite" was signed in the City of Edinburgh, on the 4th of April, 1909, by the duly accredited Commissioners representing both bodies. It would seem that at the date of the reconciliation which then took place there were, in all, only 18 or 20 Encampments on the Early Grand Encampment Register. The Plaintiffs claimed that it was not within the power of the Early Grand Encampment, itself, to enter into any amalgamation without the consent of the Subordinate Encampments, which consent, it was alleged, had not been obtained; and, further, that the opposition to the amalgamation was so strong in those latter Encampments, that it would have been quite impossible to bring it about had the proceedings been carried through regularly, and in accordance with the Rules and Constitution. The Defendants claimed that the amalgamation was competently, regularly, and effectively resolved upon, and carried through, according to law. They denied that the Early Grand Encampment, or any other Bodies or individuals entitled to represent it, were plaintiffs in the action.

The case was tried in the Court of Session, before Lord Ormsdale, who found that from the fact of the Plaintiffs having remained silent for such a lengthened period, in the full knowledge of all that had happened, they had acquiesced in the union for such a length of time as, in his judgment, would bar them from now challenging it. Judgment was therefore entered for the Defendants. Distinguished Counsel were retained on both sides.

My only apology for venturing any comment upon Bro. Hextall's latest excellent contribution to *A.Q.C.* is, that I consider the foregoing case to be of sufficient interest to justify its being recorded.

---

Bro. W. J. SONGHURST writes:—

Bro. Hextall has wisely limited the subject of his paper to actions at law which have been brought within the area governed masonically by British Grand Lodges, and as well to those actions in which the Craft has directly been concerned. A case in the Scottish Courts reported in *The Freemason*, 11th February, 1911, p. 518, in connexion with the Galashiels Masonic Hall Company, which dealt mainly with the powers of Directors under the Articles of Association to transfer shares, has therefore properly been excluded.

I have in my mind the return by one of our Masonic Benevolent Institutions of contributions which had been received from a Mason who was convicted of fraud; of the successful action by a Caterer against the members of a Masonic body for goods supplied; and of an attempt by the defendant in another action to establish an *alibi* by means of the production of the attendance book of his Lodge.

Reference may perhaps be made to the attempted Incorporation of the Society by the Duke of Beaufort, the Grand Master in 1768. The scheme which he proposed appears on the face to have received the approval of Grand Lodge as well as of many private Lodges, but apparently it was submitted in conjunction with a proposal for building a Freemasons' Hall, which would naturally confuse

the voting. The following account is from Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry*, 1781, p. 276:—

The most remarkable occurrence in the administration of the Duke of Beaufort was the plan of an Incorporation by royal Charter. At a Grand Lodge held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on the 28th of October, 1768, a report was made from the Committee of Charity held on the 21st of that month at the Horn Tavern in Fleet-street, of the Grand Master's intentions to have the Society incorporated, if it met with the approbation of the Brethren, that the advantages of such a measure had been fully explained, and that a plan for that purpose had been submitted to the consideration of the Committee. The plan was approved, and the Thanks of the Grand Lodge voted to the Grand Master for his attention to the interest and prosperity of the Society. The Hon. Charles Dillon, the Deputy Grand Master, then in the Chair, informed the Brethren, that he had submitted a plan for raising a fund to build a hall, and purchase jewels, furniture, &c. for the Grand Lodge, independent of the General Fund of Charity; the carrying of which into execution he apprehended would be a proper prelude to an incorporation, should it be the opinion of the Society that a Charter be obtained for that purpose. . . . The Duke of Beaufort, finding it to be the resolution of the Society to have a charter of Incorporation, contributed his best endeavours to carry that design into immediate execution; and though at first opposed by a few Brethren who misconceived his Grace's good intentions, he strenuously persevered in promoting every measure that might facilitate the plan; and a Copy of the intended Charter was soon after printed, and dispersed among the Lodges. But before the Society had come to any determined resolution on this business, the members of the Caledonian Lodge at the Half Moon Tavern Cheapside entered a Caveat in the Attorney General's Office against the Incorporation. This circumstance being reported to the Grand Lodge, an impeachment was laid against this Lodge for unwarrantably exposing the private Resolution of the Grand Lodge; and the Brethren being of opinion that its members had been guilty of a great offence, in presuming to oppose the resolutions of the Grand Lodge, and endeavouring to frustrate the intentions of the Society, a motion was made, That the Caledonian Lodge be erased out of the List of Lodges. On the Master of the Lodge, however, acknowledging the fault, and publicly asking pardon in the name of himself and his Lodge, the motion was withdrawn and the offence forgiven. From the return of the different Lodges it appeared, that one hundred and sixty-eight had voted for the Incorporation, and only forty-three against it. A motion was then made in Grand Lodge on the 28th of April, 1769. that the Society should be incorporated, and it was carried in the affirmative by a great majority.

In the 1792 and later editions Preston does not mention the Caledonian by name, but calls it "a respectable Lodge, then held at the Half Moon Tavern." The Minutes of Grand Lodge make it quite clear that the Lodge was the Caledonian, then No. 325, now No. 134; but it may be noted that there was another Caledonian Lodge in London at that time, No. 260, meeting at the Ship, Leadenhall Street, which was erased in 1785.

The Master of the Lodge, against whom the Deputy Grand Master lodged his impeachment, was Ephraim Goliel Muller, and although on making proper submission his "offence was forgiven," I am inclined to think that it was not forgotten, for early in 1770 whilst still acting as Master of the Caledonian Lodge he came into conflict with the Committee of Charity, was expelled from the Society, and was not re-instated until seven years later, in spite of several applications to Grand Lodge in his behalf.

There were 437 Lodges nominally on the List at the time, and less than half voted on the question of Incorporation, about eighty per cent. of these being in favour and twenty per cent. against the scheme. But the opposition soon increased considerably. Memorials were sent to Grand Lodge by the Stewards' Lodge and the Royal Lodge, and the Caledonian again intervened by forwarding a remonstrance to the Provincial Grand Master of the Netherlands, whence many of its members appear to have derived their nationality. As a consequence they were joined with Muller in the expulsion. In 1772 a Bill for Incorporation was introduced in the House of Commons, and, passing a second reading, was referred to a Committee; but a petition having been presented by Mr. Onslow on behalf of the opponents, it was withdrawn on the motion of one of its introducers—the Hon. Charles Dillon, Deputy Grand Master. An interesting article on the subject by Bro. Sir Alfred Robbins appeared in *The Freemason* for 11th August, 1906, p. 81, while in the same journal (6th October, 1906, p. 211) Bro. W. J. Hugban reprinted the full text of the proposed Charter.

A note may perhaps be made of an action in which one of our early Grand Masters was indirectly concerned. It was not, however, in the slightest degree connected with Freemasonry, and, in fact, it may be said to have had its origin in politics. It appears that in January, 1722,<sup>1</sup> the Duke of Wharton was at Saltash in Cornwall assisting at the election of Mr. Philip Lloyd as Member of Parliament for that Borough. They lodged at the house of a widow, Sarah Eare, who is described as a rich woman, but they took their meals at a Public House kept by a certain William Parnell. As "the Duke took no care to pay for what "he and his friends had" during their three weeks' stay in the place, Parnell began to be "very uneasy for his money," but Mrs. Eare had less doubt about her lodger's ability and intentions for she gave Parnell her own Promissory note for the amount due. Later on she seems to have denied liability, and Parnell commenced an action against her, obtaining judgment by default. Then the Widow appealed, and the case dragged on in the Court of Chancery until February, 1727/8, when it was "Ordered and Adjdg'd that the Appeal be "Dismiss'd and that the Order therein complain'd of be affirm'd." Thus we may presume that in the end Parnell got his money, together with the costs of the action, which were estimated at about £150; but we may take it as certain that Mrs. Eare did not recover the amount from the Duke of Wharton, who some years earlier had fled to the Continent, where he died in May, 1731.

---

Comments were also made by Bros. Canon Horsley, P.G.Ch., Sir Alfred Robbins, Pres.B.G.P., J. Samuel Green, P.G.D., Dr. H. G. Rosedale, P.G.Ch., and C. J. R. Tijou, P.A.G.D.C.

---

Bro. W. B. HEXTALL writes in reply:—

The additions and comments will all be appreciated by readers of the *Transactions* as much as by myself.

Bro. J. Samuel Green pointed out, when the paper was read, that the name of the action upon the policy concerning the sex of the Chevalier D'Eon was incorrectly given. I relied on statements by the late Bro. Dr. Chetwode Crawley at A.Q.C. xvi., 243, that one Hayes brought the action against an underwriter named Jacques, and in view of Dr. Crawley's detailed account of the trial I am as yet unconvinced; although two reported cases apparently identical in subject-matter are given as *DA COSTA v. JONES*, Cowper, 729, and *ROEBUCK v. HAMMERTON*, 2, *ibid*, 737. In his *Ahiman Rezon* of 1778, Laurence Dermott has satiric allusion to "a late tryal at Westminster," which would be one of the above.

<sup>1</sup> I have made no attempt to verify this date, but I am inclined to think it should be 1722/3. The particulars are taken from prints of "the Appellant's Case" and "the Respondent's Case" in our Lodge Library.

Bro. Herbert Bradley's contribution of another specimen of methods by which warnings against errant brethren reached the Lodges, is a welcome addition.

Bro. J. Walter Hobbs effectively amplifies my mention of Lord Eldon's judgments, which are thus made accessible in practically *verbatim* form.

We are much indebted to Bro. Eustace B. Beesley for great trouble taken by him over the Bury and—more especially—Dukinfield paintings; the restoration of the latter from deterioration and probable loss should ensure him the gratitude of their possessors. The equine origin of the 'Old General' sign of the inn at Dukinfield is the more noticeable, as according to the *F.Q.R.* report of the trial in 1838, counsel for the members of the Lodge said the house "known by 'the name of the 'Old General.' At that time [1814] there was a strong 'military taste in the country, and this was probably the origin of the sign, 'though whether it still existed or not he could not tell.'"

There were ornaments and apparatus in our old-time Lodges which we regard as obsolete. In Manton's *Early Freemasonry in Derbyshire* (1913), pages 41, 45, are given these payments by the Tyrian Lodge, now No. 253, Derby:—

1825	£.s.d.
March 23.—To carving the Eye, and repairing the floorcloth, paste, &c. ... ..	8.0
Novr. 3.—To large Case for transparency ... ..	17.0
Paid to woman for repairing the transparency ...	1.0
8 Transparency frames ... ..	8.6
,, 11.—A Revolving Wheel ... ..	1.14.0
,, 21.—Painting six transparencies ... ..	4.4.0
1826	
Feby. 28.—Transparency of "Old Time" ... ..	2. 2.0
do. "Death" ... ..	1.11.6

The litigation, 1877-1880, in which members of the Lodge at Hornsea were concerned, was not the occasion of the particular incident referred to in the paper, when Mr. Justice Field intervened. I am able to associate the date with somewhere about the time of that learned Judge being invested as Past J.G. Warden of England by G.M. The Prince of Wales, at the Albert Hall Jubilee gathering in the Summer of 1887; and my impression is that the subject-matter of the action was entirely non-Masonic, the Judge's interposition turning entirely on the circumstance that both Plaintiff and Defendant were Freemasons.

Bro. Songhurst's reminder of the projected Charter of Incorporation of Free and Accepted Masons, and the excitement to which it gave rise, is very timely. The text of the charter is also printed in *The Freemasons' Magazine* for 1856, page 419.

An old-time, and seemingly exoteric, crime and punishment is recorded in Manchester A.M.R. *Transactions* III., 14 (1911-12): "John Unsworth, late 'bellman, of Manchester, was tried for robbing the box belonging to the Society 'of Freemasons at that town, on July 23, 1763, and cast for transportation for 'seven years.'"

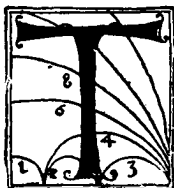
The decision in the Scottish Courts, which Bro. Redfern Kelly has provided, brings us to 1914, and virtually to date.

I could wish for more light upon the "Canterbury Discovery" print which has evidently history of a sort behind it, but none has been forthcoming, and I must leave my mention of it as printed in the above paper.



# Festival of the Four Crowned Martyrs.

THURSDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1917.



THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. W. Wonnacott, as W.M.; Cecil Powell, S.W.; Gordon Hills, J.W.; Canon Horsley, P.G.Ch., Chaplain; W. J. Songhurst, P.G.D., Secretary; W. B. Hextall, P.M.; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, P.G.D., P.M.; Edward Armitage, P.Dep.G.D.C., P.M.; J. P. Simpson, P.A.G.R., P.M.; E. H. Dring, P.G.D., P.M.; Rodk. H. Baxter; and Herbert Bradley, P.Dis.G.M., Madras.

Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. C. H. Bowden, L. G. Wearing, W. Young Hucks, James Scott, George Turner, Percy J. Pond, H. A. Badman, Alfred Davis, Arthur Heiron, Ben Barnes, W. Dickinson, R. L. Wilson, F. J. Asbury, Osborn Pearston, Major A. Sutherland, C. Lewis Edwards, P.G.D., O. Leo Thomson, P.G.Pt., J. W. Tauranac, W. Cornwall, H. Johnson, Chas. H. Andrews, James Powell, P.A.G.R., Sydney L. Hinton, Sydney Meymott, L. Spencer Compton, C. Gough, W. T. Pegge, C. Gordon Bonser, J. F. H. Gilbard, A. C. Beal, John I. Moar, Chas. W. Braine, and Geo. C. Williams.

Also the following Visitors:—Bros. H. E. Kingsford, P.M., Weyside Lodge No. 1395; Fredk. J. Chubb, P.M., Hardware Lodge No. 3365; L. D. Abraham, P.Dis.G.W., Japan; W. Sidney Spaul, P.M., Lodge of Progress No. 1768; H. E. Simpson, W.M., Burdett Lodge No. 1293; E. S. Beal, P.M., United Wards Lodge No. 2987; W. H. Lomas, P.M., Cheshunt Lodge No. 2921; and J. Mackay, Golden Square Lodge No. 2857.

Letters of apology for absence were reported from Bros. Sydney T. Klein, P.M.; Thos. J. Westropp; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk, P.M.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; William Watson; Fred. J. W. Crowe, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; Edward Macbean, P.M.; G. Greiner, P.A.G.D.C., P.M.; H. F. Berry, *I.S.O.*; E. Conder, P.M.; John T. Thorp, P.G.D., P.M.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., P.M.; J. E. S. Tuckett; and George L. Shackles, P.M.

One Lodge and eighteen Brethren were admitted to membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Bro. Arthur Cecil Powell, Past Provincial Grand Warden, Bristol, the Master-Elect, was regularly installed as Worshipful Master of the Lodge by Bro. W. Wonnacott, assisted by Bros. J. P. Simpson, W. B. Hextall, and Edward Armitage.

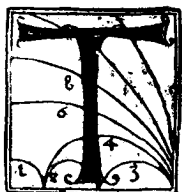
The following Brethren were appointed as Officers of the Lodge for the ensuing year:—

S.W.	Bro. Gordon P. G. Hills.
J.W.	„ J. E. S. Tuckett.
Chaplain	„ Canon J. W. Horsley, P.G.Ch.
Treasurer	„ Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M., Norfolk.
Secretary	„ W. J. Songhurst, P.G.D.
D.C.	„ F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.
S.D.	„ H. F. Berry, <i>I.S.O.</i>
J.D.	„ Thos. J. Westropp.
I.G.	„ William Watson.
Steward	„ Herbert Bradley, P.Dis.G.M., Madras.
„	„ Lionel Vibert.
„	„ R. H. Baxter.

The W.M. delivered the following Installation Address:—

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN,



HERE is no subject connected with the Craft which excites more lively interest and curiosity among Masons than differences in customs obtaining in various Lodges. These differences may be small, but they are generally treated as important and watchfully preserved, especially if they are known to have been of long standing.

Our predecessors in Masonry jealously guarded the approaches to their mysteries, and were careful not to commit the particulars of their ceremonial to writing. These were for the most part passed on by word of mouth, and very few records of them consequently remain. In Ireland the Brethren were so cautious that they even refrained from keeping ordinary Minutes of their proceedings.

Most of the information concerning the ceremonies of the eighteenth century is contained in publications intended to be exposures of Masonic secrets. Sometimes these were given to the world through a professed desire to benefit the Order, sometimes they were produced out of malice, or written for the simple object of making money. But in any case, their diversity and lack of authority make them unreliable, although they are not without value to the Masonic student.

I propose this evening to bring to your notice a set of French rituals in manuscript, which belong to the Province of Bristol, and are dated July 20th, 1787. They are copies of those approved, and therefore authorised, by the Grand Orient of France in the previous year, and deal with the three Craft and four Chivalric degrees, which composed the "Rit Français." A small book is devoted to the work of each of the chief officers for each ceremony, and each (with two exceptions) is signed by Roëttiers de Montaleau.<sup>1</sup> This Brother, who was the principal compiler on behalf of the Grand Orient, was, after the Revolution, the most prominent Freemason in France. These rituals, being thus officially authorised, may be trusted to give a genuine picture of the Masonic work of our French Brethren of that period. I venture to suggest that they retained many of the customs received from England fifty or sixty years previously, but which have since been altered or lost in this country. There is no doubt many innovations had been introduced into French Masonry during the interval between 1725 or 1730 and 1786, and some students have considered them so extensive as to change entirely the character of the ceremonies. For instance, after remarking that the practice of Freemasonry had been brought into Germany in part "through Brethren who had been initiated in French Lodges," our late Bro. Kupferschmidt says (*A.Q.C.* ix., 162):—

"There also English usage had originally been adopted as the basis of their work. But to the French the simple English ritual introduced into Paris before 1730 became monotonous and uninteresting by frequent repetitions. . . . They endeavoured to enhance the interest of the work by introducing a number of preparatory rites and terrifying trials, together with exhortations to strict morality and wisdom; partly to render the proceedings more impressive to the candidate, and partly to provide entertainment for the members of the Lodge."

Now, I submit, that while we may agree with that view in a general way, we must not suppose that every difference between this old French ritual and what is

<sup>1</sup>The inscription runs:—"Collationné conforme à l'original, le 20 Juillet 1787. Roëttiers de Montaleau." For a biography of Roëttiers de Montaleau cf. Bro. J. E. S. Tuckett's paper on the *Philalètes*.

practised in England to-day necessarily represents an invention on the part of our French Brethren. There were many changes in this country also, as were clearly shown by the diversities existing before the time of the "Union" of our Grand Lodges in 1813. I think we may safely conclude that some of the French customs, not now generally in use in this country, but of which traces may be observed in some of our older Lodges, were amongst those originally introduced as part of the English working in the period from 1717 to 1730. Some of those customs still survive in other countries, and thus give additional evidence of their antiquity.

As an illustration, I mention the wearing of his hat by the Master, as may be noticed in various old prints. It is a custom still continued in the United States, and, I believe, in Scandinavia. Nothing is said upon the subject in our French rituals in connection with the first two degrees; but, for the third, when each Brother is treated as a Master, he is required to wear a hat. We here find the word "Master" bearing two significations. It sometimes refers to the presiding officer of a Lodge and sometimes to a simple Master Mason. This double use of the term leads to confusion in studying many old records. During the whole of the Third Degree and funeral ceremony (which was carried out in the Master's Degree) Brethren were instructed to be covered (*Les FF. . . ont toujours le chapeau sur la tête*). For this occasion the hat was to be let down in front (*rabattu sur le devant*). The plate intended to illustrate the ceremony of the Third Degree in *L'Ordre des Francs-Maçons Trahi*, p. 78, shews all present, except the Candidate, wearing hats.

Bro. Gould (*History of Freemasonry*, vol. iii., p. 144), in referring to the Statutes of the Chapter of Clermont passed in 1755, quotes one of the Articles, which says: "Only the Master of a Lodge and the Scots Masters are permitted to remain covered." In this case it may be seen clearly the privilege was reserved for those of a certain rank.

On the other hand, Bro. Greiner, speaking of Germany, says (*A.Q.C.*, vol. ix., p. 66) "that it is the invariable custom for brethren in Lodge to wear high silk hats (which are raised during prayer and when the name of the G.A.O.T.U. is invoked) . . ." In that country then it is not a distinction confined to those of any particular Masonic standing.

I need not point out that monarchs have from ancient times been distinguished by being alone permitted to wear their hats. Thus in the "Lady of the Lake," when Ellen is taken to see the King and little suspects that her conductor is he:—

"On many a splendid garb she gazed—  
Then turned bewildered and amazed,  
For all stood bare; and in the room  
Fitz-James alone wore cap and plume.  
To him each lady's look was lent,  
On him each courtier's eye was bent;  
Midst furs and silks and jewels' sheen  
He stood in simple Lincoln green  
The centre of the glittering ring,  
And Snowden's Knight is Scotland's King."

I venture to think the practice of a Master wearing his hat, although since discarded, was formerly general in English Lodges.

The old eighteenth century catch-question and its answer bear out this contention:—

"Where does the Master hang his hat?"

"On Nature's peg."

I may say we have a survival of the custom in my own Lodge (the Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality) in Bristol, where our Master always carries a cocked hat into the room of meeting. This hat, which, by the way, commands some respect by reason of its age and honourable associations, is never placed upon the head. It has probably been borne by some fifty successive occupants of the Chair, and looks much the worse for its long period of service.

In another of our Lodges, the "Moir," a hat was used until a short time ago. On the evening of the annual installation it was worn during a portion of the earlier part of the proceedings by the out-going Master, and later on by his successor, who thus showed that he had become the ruler of the Lodge.<sup>1</sup>

They were presented (probably in the year 1814) by the Grand Orient of France to Bro. Frederick Charles Husenbeth, who was for many years the most prominent Mason in Bristol. The gift was made in return for what he termed "some slight service." Bro. Husenbeth was of German parentage, born at Mainz in 1765, and came to Bristol in 1787. He is said to have been made a Mason, "by dispensation, being a Lewis," in the "Charles Theodore Lodge" in Germany, at the age of seventeen. As he was an Honorary Member of a Lodge at Frankfort, it may be the "Charles Theodore" met in that city; but I have been unable to find out. Bro. Gould mentions a Lodge "Karl" of Mainz, and as this was his birth-place and his father a member of the Craft, there is some reason to conclude that it was there he was first received into the Order.

In 1799 he was initiated, just like any other candidate, in the Beaufort Lodge in Bristol (now No. 103), and no reference appears to have been made to the fact that he had already become a Mason in his native country. In a letter written many years later he spoke of having been "made a Modern Mason" in the "Beaufort," and on that account considered it as his Mother Lodge.

From the first Bro. Husenbeth took great interest in the Order, and was always ready to promote its prosperity, both by personal service and money. It is difficult to estimate the great debt of obligation under which he placed the Brethren of Bristol, in the Craft, the Royal Arch and the Camp of Baldwyn. In all cases of difficulty he was prepared to come to the rescue, and in every respect he improved the position of the Province to a remarkable extent. He filled the office of Deputy Provincial Grand Master for three separate periods. On the last of these occasions he undertook the duties purely out of the desire to serve the Order, when he had already resigned all active Masonic work for some time on account of age.

He was a Roman Catholic, but apparently never let his devotion to the Craft interfere with his religion. In his official capacity as Deputy Provincial Grand Master he took a prominent part in laying the foundation stone of the barracks at Horfield (now within the boundaries of the city of Bristol, but then outside). For this reason he was bitterly attacked in the "Tablet," the Roman Catholic weekly publication, and personal violence towards him was actually recommended.

To the great regret of his Brethren, Bro. Husenbeth afterwards (in 1847) met with a sad reversal of fortune through no fault of his own. A meeting of the Province was called, when his private virtues, loyalty to his adopted country, and his commercial integrity during the sixty years he had lived in the city were recalled. A Committee was formed, ample funds were subscribed, both in Bristol and in various parts of the country, and the largest grant then possible was recommended by the Board of Benevolence; but he died in March, 1848, at the age of eighty-three. In their report the Committee said: "He lived long enough to be assured of a maintenance for the remaining period of his life, and he died with prayers upon his lips that the blessings of Heaven might attend his Brethren and Benefactors."

Some years before he gave a number of books as a commencement of a Library he wished to have established in the Province of Bristol, and in his gift was included the set of French rituals. The series of little books concerned with the Craft are in blue card-board covers, while those relating to the Orders of Knighthood are in red. All, with the exception of one containing the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Chapter General, are devoted to the rituals. Altogether

<sup>1</sup> Since last November. I am glad to say, through representations of mine (which were very kindly received by the members of the "Moir"), this old custom has been revived. The reason it had been dropped seems to have lain in the shabby condition of the old hat then existing, but a new one has now been procured. Tradition, if not direct evidence, says hats were also used in our other two older Lodges in the Province.



FREDERICK CHARLES HUSENBETH.  
Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bristol, 1810-15,  
1825-30, and 1843-5.

On Dessine l'Etoile Flamboyante au milieu de laquelle est un Coeur ou éclaircissement la Colonne du midi qui doit l'entourer sous un B. en transparent aussi que l'Etoile Flamboyante qui doit être au plateau de la loge au milieu d'un Ciel parsemé d'Etoiles si cela est praticable, si non au dessus du v. i. ; au dessous ou au dessus du D. i. t.

Collationné conforme à l'original le 20 Juillet 1787  
Roettiers de Montaleau

Certificate of Roettiers de Montaleau on French MS.  
Rituals in the possession of the Provincial Grand  
Lodge of Bristol.

these thin volumes (which measure  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 7 inches), number about thirty. They are beautiful specimens of handwriting, and are in excellent preservation, but, nevertheless, I have sometimes found them difficult to read.

In 1773 the Grand Orient of France was constituted<sup>1</sup> and became the most important organisation in that country.

It was at once determined to deal with the many varieties of "high" degrees, which had been introduced from time to time, and a Commission of three was accordingly appointed to examine and revise them. In the meanwhile Lodges were requested to confine themselves to the three degrees of the Craft. The three Brethren chosen did not carry out their duties, possibly (as Bro. Gould suggests) because they became attached to the Strict Observance. In 1776 they were replaced by others, who, however, made no progress with their task.

In 1782, Bro. Gould remarks, "The Grand Orient erected a Chamber of Grades to continue and conclude the work of the Committee previously appointed. With such a number of rivals all conferring high degrees it became urgent to take some step or other."<sup>2</sup> In the following year Lodges were invited to send all rituals in their possession to be examined, appraised, and transcribed in shortened form (*de les examiner, les apprécier, et les réduire*).<sup>3</sup>

Early in 1784 a movement commenced which greatly simplified the labours of the Chamber of Grades. Each of nine of the Lodges in Paris owing obedience to the Grand Orient possessed a Rose Croix Chapter attached to it, and to one of these Rôettiers de Montaleau belonged. He suggested to his Chapter, and, later on, to representatives of most of the other Chapters, that they should unite as the "Grand Chapitre Général de France," and gradually absorb all the other Sovereign Chapters. Only Chapters attached to Lodges under the Grand Orient were to be affiliated. The plan was approved, and it was at once resolved to prepare a revision of all existing "high degrees." The work was taken up in earnest and carried to a completion.

The *Chambre des Grades* accepted and adopted the result.

At a meeting of the Grand Chapitre Général in 1785 a Dr. Gerbier presented himself and claimed that the "Grand Chapter" over which he presided was more ancient than theirs. As a proof of his assertion he exhibited a document written in Latin purporting to be the warrant of constitution of a Rose Croix Chapter granted in Edinburgh in 1721, and seems to have convinced his audience of its genuineness. A union of the two bodies was thereupon brought about.<sup>4</sup> In 1787 the Grand Chapitre was amalgamated with the Grand Orient, from which it received a patent recognising its activity as from 1721.

The system thus arranged formed the "Rit Français" and consisted of the three Craft (or Symbolic) Degrees and those of the Elect (*Élu*), Scots Knights (*Écossais*), Knight of the East (*Chevalier d'Orient*) and Rose Croix.

<sup>1</sup> Bro. Gould (*History of Freemasonry*, vol. iii., p. 155) gives the date of the formation as December 27th; but Thory (*Acta Latomorum*, p. 106) says the members of the Grand Orient were splendidly entertained by the Duke of Luxemburg on June 24th of that year, adding, "Ce fut la première réunion de St. Jean de ce nouveau corps." It will be noticed that the Grand Orient observed the Solstices upon the same day as Masons in this country, namely, on the feasts of the two St. Johns. The Grand Chapitre Général (probably to allow its members to be free from any duties to the Craft) chose other days for the purpose. According to its *Statuts, Règlements généraux, particuliers, et de discipline*, set forth in one of the manuscript books already referred to, three "grandes assemblées générales" were to be called each year, namely, at the Spring Equinox and the Summer and Winter Solstices. These took place respectively on the Thursday preceding the Sunday after the full moon of the Spring Equinox (presumably on the Thursday before Easter), June 29th ("fête de St. Pierre et Saint Paul") and December 8th ("fête de la vierge"). June 29th is usually called the feast of St. Peter, but here St. Paul is associated with him. These were, as Dr. Forrest Browne, late Bishop of Bristol, has pointed out in his book on *St. Aldhelm*, originally considered the equal great Patron Saints of the Church, particularly in this country in Anglo-Saxon times, but in later years the Papal See taught the pre-eminence of the former. December 8th is the day of the "Conception of the Virgin," celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church.

<sup>2</sup> Thory (*A.L.*, p. 150) says: "Les commissaires nommés par le G.O. pour présenter une nouvelle rédaction des hauts grades ne s'occupant pas de ce travail, le G.O., fatigué de ces lenteurs, nomme une chambre dite *des Grades*, chargée spécialement de cet objet."

<sup>3</sup> Thory (*A.L.*, p. 155).

<sup>4</sup> Thory (*A.L.*, p. 165).

The little manuscript books treat of all these; but I propose only to discuss the Craft Degrees.

There evidently was a distinction in the minds of the Brethren of the Grand Orient as to the kind of revision needed for the "high degrees" and for those of the Craft. The Commissioners were instructed to deal only with the "high degrees," and to evolve a system out of the previous confusion. The ceremonies of the Craft were also revised; but in their case the object intended was merely to present them in their earliest shape and to bring about uniformity.

The Grand Orient claimed (in the introductory note in the Craft rituals) that "it has endeavoured to keep Masonry to its ancient usages, which some innovators have sought to alter, and to re-establish these first, and important, initiations in their old and venerated purity" (*antique et respectable pureté*).

The officers of the Lodge were the Master (*Très Vénérable*), the two Wardens (*Surveillants*), the Secretary, Treasurer, Master of the Ceremonies, Orator, Inner Guard (*Couvreur*) and the Architect or Preparer.

In the Third Degree and at the "Installation of a Regular Lodge" another functionary, the *Frère terrible*, appeared. When a new Lodge was being formally established, new candles (*étoiles vierges*) were lit at the pure fire (*feu pur*) of the torch of the Order (*flambeau de l'ordre*). The "profane" light, which had previously formed the dim illumination of the room, was then taken by the *Frère terrible*, and, after being trodden under foot by him, was thrown outside.

The entrance to the Lodge-room was in the centre of the West wall, and just within it was the station of the *Couvreur*. The Lodge was said to be covered, when we should say "tyled," the idea being probably the same in both cases.

The Master sat upon a dais in the East with a small table before him, upon which a sword was placed—apparently across a Bible. The office was held for a year. It may be remarked that an installation ceremony was performed, but there is no evidence that the rank of Past Master was in any way recognised. As I have already said, all the Brethren in the Third Degree were considered to be Masters and took the title of "*Vénérable*." The Master of the Lodge then became "*Très Respectable*." He was clothed in gold and blue to signify "riches and wisdom, both of which the G.A. bestowed upon Solomon." The French ceremonies were so elaborate that they must have caused a great amount of labour to the Master, and to have performed the duties with success must have demanded no little skill and ability. At the banquet he had to sing the closing song, while the Brethren joined in the chorus, so that altogether he needed many accomplishments. He was pledged "to govern with zeal and care and with the love of a father."

The Senior Warden sat in the South West in front of his column (B), and was in charge of the Column of the South, while the Junior Warden was placed in the North West in front of his column (J), and directed the Column of the North. The relative positions and all they implied show that the method of working was brought from England after the changes which took place about 1730.

In his paper upon the Special Lodge of Promulgation (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xxiii., p. 39), Bro. Hextall, quoting from the Minutes, states that one of the first matters to be considered (and therefore presumably connected with one of the "ancient Land Marks of the Society," to which Lodges were enjoined to resort), was "seating the Wardens." No doubt the question whether their places should both be in the West, or whether they should be in the West and South respectively was the one discussed.

In the "Instruction" in the Companions' degree, contained in the French rituals (which was given by means of question and answer), it is said that the two columns were hollow and that the tools and also the money for paying the wages were kept inside them. The Companions went to their column to receive their dues (after giving the necessary proof of their qualifications as Craftsmen), while the Apprentices were paid theirs at the other.

Two large columns are similarly placed in the West in many Lodge-rooms in this country at the present time.



The office of Architect (Architecte) and Preparer (Préparateur) was an important one. It would appear, from the fact that one of the little books is devoted to the combined work in each degree, that the two positions were held by one Brother; but it would have been easy to separate the duties. As Architect he was responsible for the setting out of the Lodge-room and the provision of everything needed for the ceremonies, while as Preparer he had to receive and prepare the candidates. Great importance was attached to the first impressions made upon the aspirant's mind, and the Preparer had to see that these were such as to produce the proper effect. He met the candidate upon his arrival, and brought him to the Chamber of Reflections, a room furnished with various emblems of mortality "to induce meditation, sadness and dread," and bearing upon its walls inscriptions containing suitable moral maxims. Here he left him for some considerable time alone, and later on, after having conversed seriously with him and endeavoured to test his principles, introduced him to the Lodge.

In the French rituals the word "Tuileur" is only once mentioned, and then in such a way as to leave a doubt as to whether it refers to a Serving Brother or to an ordinary member of the Lodge. The Préparateur was doubtless an expert Mason, who needed considerable tact and skill. He must have been of the type recommended for the position of Tyler in the "Tuileur portatif des Trente-Trois Degrés de l'Écossisme", published in Paris in 1828. It is there said:

"Brother Tylers should always be chosen from those who have the greatest knowledge and hold the highest rank."<sup>1</sup>

It is evident the duties must have been other than those usually performed by a Serving Brother in this case.

By the Rules of the Grand Chapter General two Grand Experts were required to receive visitors. It was their function to test them (ils auront soin de thuilier avec exactitude ceux qui se présenteront), and to see that they signed the book provided for the purpose. Here, then, the word "thuilier" is applied to the work allotted to two of the Grand Officers of the Grand Chapter General of France.

A duty which demanded the most careful attention from the Architect or Preparer was drawing the mysterious picture (le tableau mystérieux). It was done in chalk upon the floor, and, if the task were to be performed with any credit, must have called for considerable skill in the draftsman.

I am of opinion the "mysterious picture" was the equivalent of the "Lodge" or "Lodge Board," which, I suggest, typified in a visible form the regularity of their proceedings, and was therefore highly esteemed by our Brethren of the eighteenth century. Such, I presume, was the meaning of the "Lodge" carried in at the dedication of Freemasons' Hall in 1776. There are much later instances at the consecration of the Freemasons' Hall in Bridge Street, Bristol, in 1818, when the "Lodge" was carried by four Master Masons, and of the Freemasons' Hall, Bath, in 1819, by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, when "the Lodge covered with white satin" was borne by four Tylers.

Gradually, as Bro. Dring has pointed out,<sup>2</sup> painted boards or cloths took the place of drawings in chalk. In some cases, as time went on, no doubt the Brethren of a Lodge were no longer content with the design so sketched upon the floor for each meeting, and procured it in the more permanent form as something superior. I am, however, more inclined to believe that the change was brought about for the purpose of saving labour or through dissatisfaction, from an artistic point of view, with the production of the Tyler, who, if we may judge from the records of our old Lodges, was in those days of a type inferior, both as regards character and intelligence, to that of our present Outer Guards. There may also have been an intention to save expense, for a board once painted cost nothing further, while the usual charge in this country for "drawing the Lodge" for each assembly seems to have been half-a-crown—a sum worthy of consideration when fees were low and the cost of suppers was a heavy drain upon the funds.

<sup>1</sup> Les frères Tuileurs devant toujours être choisis parmi ceux des frères le plus instruits et les plus élevés en dignités.

<sup>2</sup> *The Evolution and Development of the Tracing or Lodge Board* (A.Q.C. xxix., p. 275).

It is, however, clear the Rulers of the Craft in France did not approve of a departure from the old usage, and it is probable that many English Masons shared in their views. I think there is no evidence that our Brethren of the eighteenth century were so deficient in ingenuity that they could not procure any article they required for their work, howbeit sometimes of a homely fashion.

The directions to the Architect and Preparer say:

“For each meeting the mysterious picture is to be drawn in chalk upon the floor and after labour effaced with a sponge slightly wetted. This is very easy. By this means the custom of some Lodges can be avoided of having the picture painted upon linen, and so making it liable to fall into profane hands.”

Thus we see the request to use chalk had the commendable object of shielding the secrets of the Order from the attacks of the insidious, and taught the Brethren the valuable lesson of being cautious.

In the “Instruction” of the Second Degree occurs the following passage:—

“Lodges cannot be too strongly warned, if at all possible, not to avail themselves of a painted picture. The habit of drawing one for each meeting will impress upon the mind (*inculquera bien mieux dans l’esprit*) all the objects of which it is composed and their meaning more than a cold, uninspiring painting (*peinture froide*), to the explanation of which but little attention may perhaps be given.”

The only difference in the picture for the First and Second Degrees was the addition of the Blazing Star (*l’étoile flamboyante*), in the middle of which was the letter G; but so far did our French Brethren carry out the idea of secrecy that this was not to be drawn until after the Apprentices had retired from the Lodge, and it was to be rubbed out before they entered it again.

The “mysterious picture” of the First Degree represented:—

- 1stly. The seven mystic steps and the mosaic pavement at the porch of the Temple.
- 2ndly. The two mysterious columns with their monograms J and B, and between them at the height of their capitals a pair of compasses open with their points turned upwards.
- 3rdly. At the left of column J the rough ashlar (*la pierre brute*), on the right of B the pointed cubical stone (*la pierre cubique à pointe*), and between the shaft(s) (*fuste*) of these columns the gate of the Temple.
- 4thly. Above the capital of column J the plumb-rule (*la perpendiculaire*), and above that of column B the level.
- 5thly. In the middle of the upper portion of the picture a square will be drawn, on the right the sun, on the left the moon, and above the moon the tracing-board (*la planche à tracer*).
- 6thly. At the bottom of the higher part a sky sown (*parsemé*) with stars will be depicted and the whole will be surrounded by the lacy tuft<sup>1</sup> (*la houpe dentelé*).
- 7thly. Three windows will be drawn, one in the West, one in the East, and the other in the South.

The stone corresponding to our Perfect Ashlar (*la pierre cubique à pointe*) was in shape a cube upon which a pyramid was superimposed.

In our French rituals, which are full of references to operative work, it is said to be used by the Compagnons to sharpen their tools, and they were expected to have learnt the important art of putting and keeping them in good order. The stone does not, however, seem to me to be well-suited for the purpose, since it has no flat horizontal surface. The Rough Ashlar is stated to be for teaching the Apprentices their work (*pour apprendre à travailler*).

<sup>1</sup> See *A.Q.C.* xxix., p. 258.

The tracing-board was to be employed by Masters for marking out their plans and designs.

The three windows in the East, South and West were respectively so placed in order to give light to the workmen when they came to work, while they were engaged in it, and when they departed. There was none in the North, because the sun shines in that part but sparingly. The Apprentices were employed there "because they could only bear a feeble light." The Companions were stationed in the South, as being more enlightened than the Apprentices, and better able to serve the Master.

Many formalities had to be observed before a profane person (un profane) could be accepted as a candidate for initiation. The greatest possible caution was recommended when the admission of anyone was discussed, and the Brethren were admonished "to consider well the reasons for giving him as a member to the Society at large and as a Brother to each Freemason." A member of the Lodge would first mention the name of one he wished to propose to the Master, who would announce the particulars of that person at the next meeting without indicating his sponsor, and request enquiries to be made concerning him. At the next assembly, after reports had been received, the Orator, who seems to have been a kind of official adviser to the Lodge, was called upon to give his opinion, and, if he approved, a ballot was taken to pass on the name to three Brethren privately selected to obtain still further information, or, if he thought it better, to postpone the matter. At the following meeting, the reports of the three commissioners were read, and, if favourable, the election took place. Finally the Master requested the members to show approval by a show of hands. There were thus three phases of the election:

\*   \*   \*   \*   \*

(*The W.M. gave an account of the ceremonies and a comparison with  
present-day customs.*)

\*   \*   \*   \*   \*

During the course of the evening the candidate was presented with two pairs of white gloves, the one for himself and the other for the lady he most esteemed. In giving these, the Master said: "We do not admit women to our mysteries; but, rendering homage to their goodness, we like to remember them in our labours."

At the public funeral ceremony each Brother, on departing, threw upon the coffin one of his gloves and a flower.

The sword played a prominent part in French Masonry, and a distinct similarity survives in Bristol in this connection. For the Master's Degree swords were insisted upon, and Lodges were directed to keep some ready for the use of lawyers and others (*les gens de robe*)<sup>1</sup> who did not generally carry them as part of their costume.

At the end of a day's proceedings, the Secretary was called upon to read the Minutes he had prepared in regard to them. At the next meeting they were again read and approved, if they were found correct. This custom is still practised in some English Lodges.

There is not sufficient time to discuss many of the details of the French ceremonies, or to disclose more of their beauties. They are embellished throughout with apt and sound moral teaching, while the language employed is always eloquent and dignified.

It is true, as Bro: Kupferschmidt remarked with regard to French Freemasonry in general; there were "many preparatory rites and terrifying trials" in the rituals we are considering, and we find special directions that nothing shall be

<sup>1</sup>*Gens de robe*: Bro. J. E. S. Tuckett (who kindly afforded much valuable help in the preparation of this paper) explains that this phrase included all who held office, or exercised authority, under or through the Parliament of Paris or a Provincial Parliament, the Judiciary, members of the Universities, and others as contrasted with *gens d'épée*. Swords were therefore to be provided for those who, on account of their official position, civil occupation, or social rank, were not accustomed or not entitled to wear them as a part of their dress.

omitted, so as to add to the embarrassment of the candidate (N. . . il faut absolument observer toutes ces formalités pour augmenter l'embarras du récipiendaire); but I do not think we should classify all these as innovations on the part of our French Brethren.

I have mentioned instances where we have customs in Bristol similar to theirs, and I have no doubt other old Lodges could furnish similar examples. I do not for a moment believe that we derived any of them from the Continent, but suggest they are survivals of methods once practised in this country, but now discarded.

The Union of 1813 was only brought about by a spirit of compromise, and I think we may conclude that some important customs were discontinued at that time.

If my attempt to reconstruct the idea of the primitive English working in respect to the points I have mentioned has not been entirely convincing—although I hope it has achieved some measure of success—I trust it has at least proved not uninteresting.

---

After the subsequent dinner, Bro. W. WONNACOTT, P.M., proposed "The Toast of the Worshipful Master":—

BRETHREN,

In presenting to you this evening the customary toast, which on this special occasion is esteemed to be the toast of the evening, let it be honoured in special form, and join me in congratulating the Brother who has been installed this evening on attaining the proud position of Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge.

Brother Arthur Cecil Powell is a Bristol man, and his associations in the Masonic, commercial, benevolent and antiquarian spheres that he has adorned are entirely wrapped up in the name of that fine old city of the west. Born there on the 3rd May, 1868, he was educated at the well-known Blundell's School at Tiverton. At the age of twenty-one he first saw Masonic light in No. 187, the Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality, Bristol, and rising through the various offices became Master of that Lodge in the year 1896. No other Lodge in the Craft claimed or dared to share his allegiance to his Mother Lodge, to which his undivided energies have been devoted through the whole of his Masonic career, until his literary work and research brought him the reward of election to the Inner Circle of our Lodge in 1912, after being for ten years a member of the Correspondence Circle. In his own province, the Province of the City of Bristol, he was Senior Grand Warden in 1904 and became its Treasurer in 1907, an office he has held down to the present time. With Bro. Littleton, his collaborator in the well-known work on *Freemasonry in Bristol* (reviewed in the pages of our *Transactions* in 1911, vol. xxiv., p. 178). Bro. Powell has for the last seventeen years been Joint Keeper of the Provincial Archives.

In the Supreme Degree of the Royal Arch, our Brother was exalted in the Chapter of Charity (attached to his Mother Lodge) in 1891, and became Z. in 1901. From 1905 to the present he has been Treasurer of the Province, with the exception of one year, when the higher office of Prov.G.J. was conferred upon him.

In the Degree of Mark Master Mason, Bro. Powell was advanced in Baldwin Lodge No. 183, at Bristol, serving as Master in 1898. He joined the Canynges T.I. Lodge in 1910, and the Dunckerley No. 630 on its formation in 1911. He held the office of Provincial Grand Treasurer of Bristol from 1897 to 1910, when he was appointed Grand Master of the Province, having in the meantime (1902) received the Collar of Grand Standard Bearer in Grand Lodge. He was elevated and installed P.C.N. in the Degree of Royal Ark Mariner in the Kent Lodge, London, in 1911, joining the Harris Lodge, Bristol, on its formation in the following year.

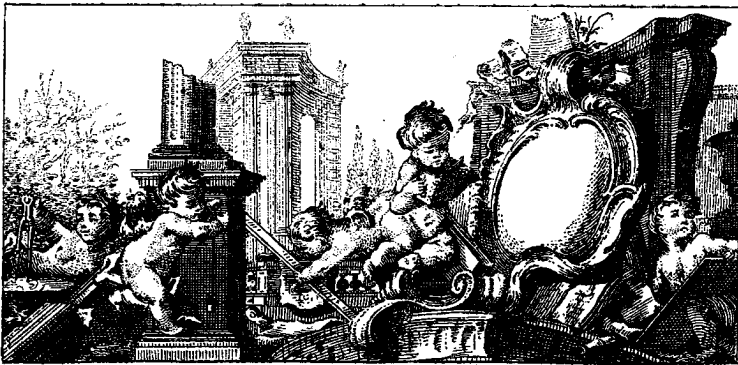
As a Knight Templar our Brother was installed in the Baldwyn Preceptory T.I. in 1891, and filled the first chair therein in 1898. He joined the Coteswold Preceptory No. 72 at Cheltenham in 1914, becoming Preceptor in the following year. In Great Priory he was honoured by being appointed Great Standard Bearer V.B. in 1910, receiving at the same time the rank of Great Admiral in the Order of Malta. In 1912 he was appointed Provincial Prior for Bristol and Gloucestershire, the honour of Knight Commander of the Temple being then conferred upon him.

Bro. Powell was perfected in the Baldwyn Chapter (T.I.) Rose Croix in 1892, serving as M.W.S. in 1897 and 1898. In 1912 he was appointed Inspector General of the District of Baldwyn, being advanced to the 33° A. and A.R. in the following year.

He was admitted a member of the Royal Order of Scotland in 1912.

It is interesting to note that Bro. William Powell, the grandfather of our W.M., held the position of Provincial Grand Treasurer in Bristol one hundred years ago; and also that the two positions of Provincial Prior and Inspector General put him in practically the same situation as was formerly held by the "Grand Superintendent of the Camp of Baldwyn." He is thus the third member of his family to hold the office, having been preceded therein by his grandfather and his uncle.

As shewing that our Brother's activities are not confined to Masonry, it may be mentioned that he was Master of the Society of Merchant Venturers in 1910, and President of the Colston (parent) Society in 1909, while at the present time he occupies the important position of President of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce and Shipping.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.



**THE LODGE OF HENGIST, No. 195.**—I am indebted to Bro. J. A. Hosker, of Bournemouth, for kindly pointing out an error in my paper *Side Lights on Freemasonry* (A.Q.C. xxix, 358) where, not knowing the locality, a reference which now escapes me led me to describe the New Inn where the Lodge of Hengist used to meet as at *Pokesdown*, Christchurch. Pokesdown, it seems, is a village about three miles distant, and the actual meeting place at Christchurch is correctly described by Bro.

Whitting, in his excellent history of the Lodge (p. 15) as follows:—

The New Inn, which was the first habitat of the Lodge, 1770-84, was demolished soon afterwards, the Land Tax upon it having been redeemed at the beginning of the present [nineteenth] century. The Inn was situated upon the Rose Estate, close to where the King's Arms, better known as Newlyn's Hotel, now stands.

GORDON P. G. HILLS.

**Oliver Cromwell and the Craft.**—In the *Freemasons' Magazine* of March 23, 1861, is noticed *An address recently given at Harwich, before the W.M., Officers, &c., of Lodge Star in the East, No. 935, by the Rev. Bro. G. E. Carwithen, Prov. G. Chaplain, Essex*; the following incident being reprinted, the Editor remarking that he did not remember seeing it before, and that no authority was given by the lecturer:—

Whilst we cast a glance on those Masons, celebrated in the annals of History, one can hardly refrain from pausing at the name of Cromwell, and calling to mind his significant message to the Governor of Newcastle, when he was hemmed in by the Scots at Dunbar; when, writing for immediate assistance, he said, "Send me men in whom I can trust—Masons!"

The battle of Dunbar was fought on September 3, 1650, and the message would be sent very shortly before. Can any reference or authority be given? Strachan's *Northumbrian Masonry*, 1898, has nothing of it, though a tradition of the siege of Newcastle in 1644, and the building of the exchange and guildhall by free-masons between 1655 and 1658, are given at pages 44-46.

W. B. HEXTALL.

**Two Unidentified Lodges.**—The Herculean labours of that distinguished and ever-lamented Bro. John Lane, of Torquay, to whom the Craft, in its world-wide character, owes a deep debt of gratitude for those *Masonic Records* which, to the student of Freemasonry, form such an indispensable book of reference, as well as those of the great Masonic historian the late Bro. R. Freke Gould, and similarly those of the late Bro. W. J. Hughan, and other Masonic writers, seem all alike to have omitted any reference (by name) to a Lodge at Exeter called the "Amicable," which existed in the second half of the eighteenth century.

A *Candid Disquisition of the Principles and Practices of Freemasons*, written by Bro. Wellins Calcott, and printed and published in London in 1769, contains a long list of subscribers, which, in itself, is peculiarly useful and valuable, as it furnishes the names of a large number of Freemasons and many of the Lodges to which some of them belonged at a period when the Records of Grand Lodge are deficient by reason of registration not having then been made compulsory.

The following names appear in that list:—

- Mr. Abraham Boothman of the amicable lo, Exon.
- Mr. William Fort, Sec. of the Amicable Lodge, ditto.
- Mr. Henry Grinter, W.S.W. Amicable Lodge, Exeter.
- Mr. John Perkins, Serge Maker, Amicable Lodge, Exeter, P.M.
- Mr. Amb. Pinney of the Amicable Lodge, Exon.

Whether these names, as subscribers to the book, were supplied individually or collectively matters little, for either way they sufficiently show that a Lodge called "The Amicable" then existed; and that it had been working for some short time is suggested by one of the Brethren being designated P.M.

Singular though it may appear, it is nevertheless the fact that Lane's *Masonic Records* makes no mention of any Lodge bearing, or having at any time borne, the name "Amicable." For this reason, perhaps, it is less surprising that there should be no reference to the Lodge, *ex nomine*, in the lists of Lodges given in contemporary works, such, for instance, as:

- Multa Paucis [1764].
- Mahhabone (Second Edition 1766).
- Hiram (Second Edition 1766).
- Meeson's Introduction to Freemasonry (Birmingham 1775).
- Trewman's Principles 1777.
- Jachin & Boaz.
- Masonic Miscellanies (Jones 1797).

Nor is there, so far as I have been able to discover, any allusion made to it in those interesting Provincial Calendars which have from time to time been issued.

Dealing by a process of elimination with those Lodges which were ever located at Exeter, they can all be more or less satisfactorily accounted for with the exception of the Lodge No. 303 (1755) constituted 10th August, 1763, and meeting at the Seven Stars, Bridge End, St. Thomas the Apostle, near Exeter, and erased in 1769. On this slender data it is considered that this is the Lodge most likely to have been called the "Amicable."

Were it possible to trace the five named brethren as all belonging to the same Lodge, it would be strongly presumptive of that Lodge being the subject of the enquiry. An attempt has been made to get this testimony, but only partial success has been attained.

The Minute Book of the Union Lodge (No. 370—1755), which was constituted on 6th August, 1766, and erased in 1789, tells us that at a Lodge held at the Globe Tavern the 18th November, 1766:—

James Ledgeringham was proposed by Bro. Langdon to be made an entered apprentice and Fellow Craft and to be the Tyler of this Lodge, which was approved of and was made accordingly. At the same time came John Cleave, John Perkins, and Ambrose Pinney [Penny] with a Constitution directed to Bro. Brooke as P.G.M. to constitute a Lodge at the White Hart Inn in this City, and after having been solemnly admonished never to act contrary to, the Constitution, and a letter read to them by Bro. Brooke from Bro. Spencer, which they all promised never to do, they then desired to be made Masons, and were accordingly made Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, and paid the usual fees of two guineas each, but in consideration of their having paid fees to be made Antient Masons, this Lodge has thought proper to return them four guineas. And after the usual business of the Lodge was gone through, the Lodge was closed and adjourned in Due Form.

We are thus enabled to fix the date and the Lodge wherein John Perkins and Ambrose Pinney were made Masons. They had previously "paid fees to be made Antient Masons," but whether they had received any value for those fees we are not told. It is a just inference that they were considered "true and trusty," or they hardly would have been charged with a Constitution for a New Lodge. This Lodge was duly constituted—the date of its constitution being given as 31st October, 1766, No. 377 of 1755. It met at the White Hart, South Street, Exeter, was named the Ship Master's Lodge in 1769, and erased in 1791.

The names of the other three Brethren, Boothman, Fort and Grinter, are not given in the records of the Union Lodge, either as members or visitors. It was hoped that they might have been traced as having been in some way connected

with the St. George's Lodge at Exeter, now No. 112; but unfortunately that Lodge has lost its records prior to 1817.

Pinney's name is found also amongst the subscribers to *The Principles of Freemasonry Delineated*, printed and published at Exeter by R. Trewman, 1777, being entered thus: "Mr. Ambrose Pinney, Exeter."

It may be added that all the members of the Union Lodge at Exeter were of good social standing, so possibly it can be presumed that the three who were associated with Perkins and Pinney as members of the "Amicable" were also of like good repute.

I gratefully acknowledge assistance from several Brethren who courteously answered my enquiries and in particular Bro. Henry Stocker, Provincial Grand Secretary, of Devon, and Bro. Thomas Parker, of Plymouth.

Since writing the above I have acquired a copy of the *Ahiman Rezon* of 1801, on the fly-leaf of which is the following inscription:—

John Kenmure's Book, bought in London, Domini Christi 1803.

Industrious of Cardiff.

Assuming the words "Industrious of Cardiff" to allude to a Masonic Lodge, the question of its identity also arises. The Lodge which appears most likely to correspond to it is the Glamorgan Lodge No. 36, Cardiff, which formerly was No. 33 (c) of the Antients, but I am informed that there is no mention in its Minutes either of the name "Industrious" as the title of the Lodge or of John Kenmure as ever having been a member of it.

It is hoped that these notes may lead to further information being brought to light and the eventual identification of the Lodges named.

*Per Contra.*—In a catalogue (four or five years old) of secondhand books there was for sale an 1801 Edition of the *Ahiman Rezon*, having on its side a label stating it to have been "The Gift of Brother Wm. Pym, W.M. Constitution Book to the Royal Ark Lodge, No. 320—1801." This gives a name to the short-lived Atholl Lodge, which (according to Lane) met at the Acorn Tavern, Rotherhithe, was constituted May, 1799, and lapsed in 1809, and the warrant and number of which were afterwards taken by a Lodge, now the Fidelity No. 230, meeting at Devonport.

Bro. Wm. Pym may or may not have been the W.M. of the Royal Ark Lodge. He is not mentioned in the warrant of the Lodge (dated 2nd May, 1799), or in the Register or in the first Annual Return made to the Grand Lodge in 1801. No doubt he was the Brother Wm. Pym who belonged to the United Mariners Lodge, then No. 23 and now No. 30, and designated as P.M. in the Minutes of that Lodge for November, 1800.

He was chosen as one of the Nine Excellent Masters in 1801, and in October of that year assisted in the resuscitation of the Neptune Lodge No. 22, then meeting at the Jolly Sailor, Rotherhithe (see Golby's *History of Neptune Lodge No. 22* p. 50).

C. GOUGH.

**George Payne, 2nd Grand Master.**—The records of Masonry in the early days of the Revival are only now being made clear and comparatively full as the result of much careful research work undertaken in the last half-century. The publications of Anderson, Dermott, Preston, Entick, Oliver, and others, are compact of interesting material, but the statements they contain have had to be examined, sifted and corrected or confirmed by independent students, and what is authentic of the Masonic history of two centuries ago is, in reality, a modern compilation. Many biographical memoirs of the ancient celebrities of the Craft have been built up and made into a composite whole by a tedious process of investigation of contemporary chronicles, chance discoveries of major or minor details, and drastic exclusion of casual inaccuracies or careless repetitions of palpable falsities. As this work of amplification and verification proceeds and our common stock of knowledge becomes greater and more reliable, the disclosure of new facts and the settlement of old queries and debatable questions becomes less



frequent, but it is necessary occasionally to take stock of our accumulation of data and rearrange the main points in the form of a concise narrative.

The fervency displayed by George Payne, who was elected Grand Master in 1718 in succession to Anthony Sayer, First Master of Masons, and was reinstalled in the Grand Chair in 1720, renders him a substantial and authoritative figure in his Masonic era, and he is rightly regarded by students with considerable interest and a large measure of unsatisfied curiosity. Of the little that was known of him much was inexact, but in the following summary of the total of our available information such inaccuracies have been revised: That Payne undertook the compilation of the earliest Book of Constitutions, which was afterwards rearranged by Dr. Anderson and published in 1723; that during his second Grand Mastership it was agreed that the Grand Master should be vested with power to appoint his own Deputy and Wardens; that he served as Senior Grand Warden in 1724 and Deputy Grand Master in 1735; that he was Deputy W.M. of the Old Horn Lodge in 1725 and W.M. of the Old King's Arms Lodge in 1749; and that, in 1754, he was appointed a member of the Grand Lodge Committee which was entrusted with the revision of the Constitutions which appeared in 1756, and made his last appearance in Grand Lodge in November of the latter year—these appear to be the principal facts of his Masonic career. Anderson's description of him as "a learned antiquarian" cannot be supported, but his official career as Secretary of the Tax Office may be amplified with some particulars that throw rather more light on his position as a Government servant.

Although Payne, following the fashion of the period affected by men of intellectual attainments, may have dabbled in antiquarian lore, he achieved no distinction in that pursuit, and Gould, who failed to associate the second Grand Master with any of the learned societies of his time, concludes that his antiquarian interests were confined to inviting the Brethren to bring to Grand Lodge "any old Writings and Records concerning Masons and Masonry in order to shew the usages of Ancient times." His connection with the Tax Office has hitherto been based upon a statement which appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1757, but in an announcement in the "London Chronicle" for 26th February, 1757, recording his death, we read that "Arthur Leigh, Esq. (*i.e.*, Austen Leigh, an attesting witness to Payne's Will) succeeds George Payne, Esq., who was 40 years in the Tax Office." Payne's duties in this department of the Government were extended in 1732 by his supplementary appointment as "Officer for taking care of Receivers' Bonds and dedimus"—a *dedimus* being a writ to commission private persons to depute for a judge in the examination of witnesses, etc. In 1743 the additional salaried post of Manager of State Lotteries was conferred upon him by Letters Patent, and in the same year he was promoted from the Office of Deputy Secretary to that of Chief Secretary to the Commissioners for Taxes. In this latter position, which he occupied until his death fourteen years later, he succeeded his old friend and coadjutor, Francis Sorrell, who was Grand Warden in 1723 and again in 1724, when George Payne occupied the other Grand Warden's chair. As I hope to furnish a few additional particulars relating to Francis Sorrell in a further communication, I refrain from further reference to him in the present paper.

Dr. Entick, the editor of the Constitutions of 1756, declares it was largely due to "the fervency and zeal of Grand Master Payne" that "the freedom of the Society has been fixed upon the noble and solid basis of those noblemen and princes, who have done honour to the Craft, by their constant attendance and laudable example," and it was certainly by virtue of the respect and esteem in which Payne was held by the Fraternity that the Old Horn Lodge was restored in 1751 to its "former rank and place in the List of Lodges," and enabled to pass on to the Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge the glamour of its Immemorial Constitution. On 3rd April, 1747, for "not attending according to the Order of the last G.C.," the Lodge No. 2, at the Horn at Westminster, was ordered to be erased out of the Book of Lodges, and George Payne was without a Masonic home. It has been stated that on 5th May, 1746, the year before the erasure of the Old Horn Lodge, George Payne, together with Martin Clare and Dr. Hody, had joined the Old King's Arms Lodge; but this is incorrect. Martin

Clare was admitted a Member of the No. 28 in 1730, and Dr. Hody in 1734, and, according to the Minutes of the Old King's Arms Lodge of 5th May, 1747 (a month after No. 2 had been erased from the List of Lodges):—

“The Rt. Worshipful the Master (Sir Robert Lawley) in the chair” proposed and was seconded by Bro. Dr. Hody that our Bro. Geo. Payne Esq. should be admitted as a member of this Lodge he having twice served the office of Grand Master in 1720 and 1718 and done other great service to the Craft and he was unanimously accepted a Member according to the 10th By law.

On 5th March, 1751, in the Old King's Arms Minutes we read:—

Our Bro. Payne from the Lodge at the Horn Tavern at Westminster with many of his Brethren gave this Lodge the favour of a visit and we drank success to their Lodge and the civility was properly returned.

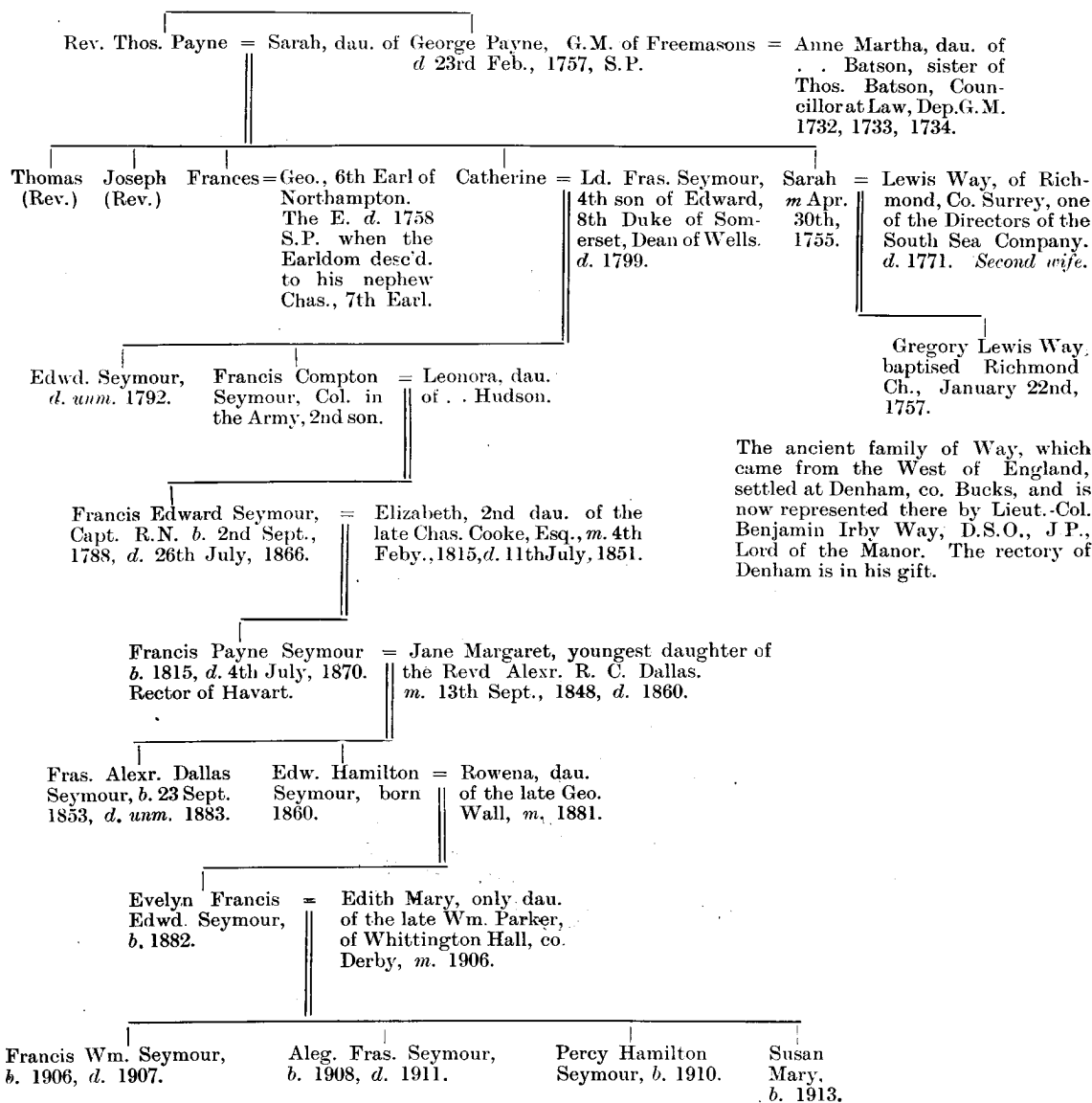
Thanks in no small measure to Payne's personal claims upon the consideration of the Fraternity, No. 4 was restored to its rank and privileges on 4th April, 1751, and it is interesting to note that while the second Grand Master sought the hospitality of the Old King's Arms Lodge within a month of the disbandment of its members in 1747, he paid his first Masonic visit to No. 28 within a month of the reinstatement of the Old Horn to the List of Lodges five years later.

We get a momentary glance of Payne as a zealous officer of Grand Lodge in September, 1725, when he paid a visit to the “*Philo-Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas-Apollini*,” an organisation which had been established in February of that year as a society of “true lovers of Music and architecture” recruited entirely from members of the Craft. It is supposed that the brethren of the Apollo had not been constituted into a regular Lodge, and it is clear that Payne was not satisfied with the proceedings on the occasion of his visit, since we learn from the Minutes of the Society dated 16th December, 1725, that a communication had been received from “Brother Geo. Payne Junr. Grand Warden,” enclosing a letter from the Duke of Richmond in which the latter “erroneously insists and assumes to himself a Pretended Authority to call our Right Worfull and Highly Esteemed Society to an account for making Masons irregularly.” The Society returned no reply to these representations, and, what is more surprising, the Grand Lodge ignored their disregard for its authority, although the brethren of the Apollo continued to make Masons until midsummer of 1726, and did not cease to exist as a society until the year following.

The Will of our second G.M., preserved at the Principal Registry of the Prerogative Court 97 *Herring*, has been already touched upon in the paper “Bicentenary of Grand Lodge,” yet it is of sufficient biographical interest to warrant a more detailed reference. It is dated 8th Decr., 1755, and, as Payne informs us in the document itself, it is “all in my own handwriting.” Payne died 23rd February, 1757 (not January, as frequently stated), and in his Will, which was proved at London on 9th March, 1757, by Anne Martha Payne, the widow, sole executrix, he bequeathes to his wife “all the residue of the money Government securieties etc. of which I shall die possessed . . . for her life . . . and all my goods and chattels for her own use.” After his wife's decease he bequeaths £2,000 among the children and grand-children of “my late beloved brother the Rev. Thomas Payne in proportions, viz: To my nephew the Rev. Thomas Payne £200; To my niece Frances now Countess of Northampton £200; To my niece Catherine now Lady Francis Seymour £200; To my niece Sarah, wife to Lewis Way, Esq. £200. To my grand nieces Elizabeth Payne and Anne Singleton Payne daurs. of my nephew Rev. Joseph Payne £100 each. To my niece Mary Payne spinster £500. To my grand niece Amelia (Polly) Hammond Payne—another daughter of my nephew Joseph and now living with me—£500. It is my desire that sd. Amelia may continue to live with my wife after my decease and be brought up by her in such manner as in her judgment and discretion she shall think proper . . . I forgive my nephew Joseph all the money he stands indebted to me . . . I bequeath the following small legacies . . . To the Earl and Countess of Northampton £10 each. . . . To the Lord and Lady

Francis Seymour £10 each. . . . To Lewis Way, Esq. and his wife £10 each. To my nephew Rev. Thos. Payne and his wife £10 each. To my nephew Rev. Joseph Payne and his wife £10 each. To James Batson and Edward Batson (my wife's nephews) £10 each. To my worthy friends Richard Hammond, Esq., and Mr. Hugh Watson of the Temple Attorney at Law £10 each in token of the many kind offices they have done me. . . etc." The bequests made in the foregoing will to James and Edward Batson "my wife's nephews," justify the assumption that the wife of George Payne was the sister of Thomas Batson, Councillor of Law, who was Junior Grand Warden in 1730 and served the office of Deputy Grand Master from 1731 to 1738, but we have no evidence upon which to establish the conjecture.

George Payne's connection, through the marriages contracted by the daughters of his "beloved brother" the Rev. Thomas Payne, with two noble families, may be subsequently traced to the present day through the simple method of a tabulated form as follows:—



The ancient family of Way, which came from the West of England, settled at Denham, co. Bucks, and is now represented there by Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Irby Way, D.S.O., J.P., Lord of the Manor. The rectory of Denham is in his gift.

I am tempted to apologise for the apparent irrelevance of some of the foregoing particulars, but since I believe that nothing affecting the early history of our Grand Lodge and its officers can be regarded with indifference, it is my hope that the rescue of even a few trifling details concerning George Payne from the maw of time may not be without interest.

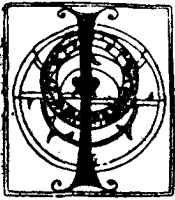
ALBERT F. CALVERT.

**John Byrom and Martin Folkes.**—In the course of the Discussion following Bro. Wonnacott's Paper on "Charles, Second Duke of Richmond," Bro. A. F. Calvert draws attention to "*A Full and True Account of an Horrid and Barbarous Robbery, Committed on Epping Forest upon the Body of the Cambridge Coach. In a Letter to M.F. Esq. Printed and Sold by J. Roberts in Warwick Lane, M.DCC.XXVIII.*," and Bro. Calvert expresses the opinion that this may be from the pen of the Duke of Richmond. It was written by Dr. John Byrom of Manchester, and is reprinted in full in the Chetham Society Edition of *The Poems of John Byrom*, 1894, Editor Dr. A. W. Ward, who gives an instructive Note concerning the circumstances referred to. Dr. Byrom ends by styling himself 'Grand Master,' but in so doing he refers not to Freemasonry but to the 'Short-hand Society' of which I gave some account in *A.Q.C.*, vol. xxix., p. 87.

J. E. S. TUCKETT.



## OBITUARY.



It is with much regret that we have to record the death of the following Brethren:—

**John Jeckell**, Inspector of Weights and Measures for Bishop Auckland, on 17th December, 1917, at the age of 47. He was a P.M. of the Marquis of Granby Lodge No. 124, and a member of the Babington Boulton Chapter No. 1121. Bro. Jeckell joined our Correspondence Circle in October, 1916.

**Edalji Jamsedji Khory**, of 7, Astley Avenue, Cricklewood, London, N.W., on 10th July, 1917. Our late Brother, who was born in India in 1845, was educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay, and practised for many years as a barrister-at-law. His initiation took place in 1882, in the Campbell Lodge No. 1415, and his installation as Master of the Victoria in Burma Lodge No. 832, in 1887. In 1885 he filled the office of Steward; in 1887 that of Assistant-Secretary to the Dis. Grand Lodge of Burma; and in 1889 and 1890 he acted as Treasurer of the Dis.G.L. of the E. Archipelago, being appointed S.W. of the District in 1891. On returning to England in 1892, as a recognition of his progress in Freemasonry, his Mother Lodge presented him with a complimentary Jewel: he was installed Master of the Lodge in 1912. He was exalted in the R.A. in 1884, in the Royal Burma Chapter, subsequently becoming Z. of the Dalhousie Chap. in 1890, and in 1885 he was appointed Registrar of the Dis.G.Chap. of Burma.

Bro. Khory joined our Correspondence Circle in October, 1890, and from 1891 to 1908 he acted as our Local Secretary in Singapore.

**John Chambers Leggett**, who was born in Ripley, Ohio, 20th September, 1843, and died there on 1st September, 1917, aged 74. Bro. Leggett was initiated 3rd October, 1870, in the Union Lodge No. 71, of which he subsequently became Master; exalted in the R.A. in April, 1871, and attained high positions in various other degrees. He became a member of our Correspondence Circle in October, 1908, and was an honorary member of the Kilwinning Chapter No. 97, a member of the Georgetown Lodge No. 72, and of the Milford Lodge No. 54, holding the rank of P.H.P. of the R.A. Chapter No. 71. He published many articles on Freemasonry, his principal work being "A Concise History of Freemasonry together with that of The Union Lodge No. 71."

**Sir Edward Letchworth**, eldest son of the late Henry Finch Letchworth, of Oak Hill, Surbiton, was born 18th March, 1833. For many years previous to his appointment, 7th March, 1892, to the office of Grand Secretary, which made him so prominent in the Masonic world, he practised as a solicitor. Bro. Letchworth was initiated in the Jerusalem Lodge No. 197 on 23rd April, 1875, subsequently being installed as W.M. in 1882, having in 1881 served as Grand Steward and as President of the Board of Grand Stewards. In 1877 he was appointed Prov.G.Reg., Middlesex, and was invested J.G.D. in Grand Lodge in 1884. He joined the Antiquity Lodge No. 2, the Bard of Avon Lodge No. 778, and the Royal Alpha Lodge No. 16, in all of which he passed the Chair, and of the last-mentioned he had been Secretary for 27 years. In 1872 Bro. Letchworth was exalted in the St. James Chapter No. 2, becoming 1st Prin. in 1882. He was honoured with the appointment of Grand Registrar in the Prov.G.Chapter, Middlesex, Grand Standard Bearer in the Grand Chapter, 1884, and in 1892 he became G.Sc.E. of the Supreme Grand Chapter. Sir Edward Letchworth took a great interest in the Masonic Institutions, of which he was a keen supporter. The honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him in 1902. He was elected an honorary member of our Lodge 4th January, 1911.

Bro. Sir Edward Letchworth died on Monday, 8th October, and his funeral took place on Saturday, 13th October, 1917, at Brompton Cemetery, preceded by a service at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, London, S.W.

**William Taylor Mitchell**, of Kilpank, Madras, on 25th October, 1917, at the age of 58. Bro. Mitchell held the positions of Deputy District Grand Master and District Grand H. His membership of our Correspondence Circle dated from October, 1894.

Col. Sir **Howland Roberts**, Bart., V.D., D.L., of London, in December, 1917. P.M., London Irish Rifles Lodge No. 2312; P.Z., Old King's Arms Chapter No. 28; and a member of our Correspondence Circle since May, 1911.

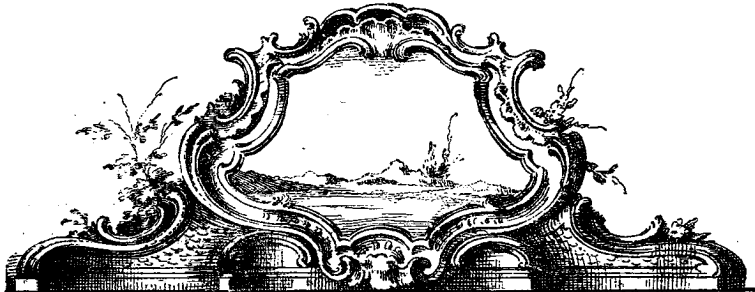
**Arthur Edmund Stearns**, of Gloucester Terrace, London, on 29th October, 1917. Past Grand Deacon in the Craft and Past Assistant Grand Sojourner, R.A. Bro. Stearns was elected to membership of our Correspondence Circle in March, 1908.

**Charles William Scott** (late Chief Clerk in the Supreme Court Taxing Office), of 22, Portland Place, Brighton, on 16th August, 1917. Our deceased Brother was a member of the Clerkenwell Lodge No. 1964, and a Founder of the Justinian Lodge No. 2694, and the Gladsmuir Chapter No. 1385. He had been appointed to London Rank, and occupied the office of P.Prov.G.S.B. (Hertfordshire) in the Royal Arch. He was elected to membership of our Correspondence Circle in June, 1908.

---

### ERRATA.

VOL.	PAGE.	LINE.	
xxix.	91	24.	<i>For Devil's Tavern, read Devil Tavern.</i>
„	„	26.	<i>For necssarily, read necessarily.</i>
„	313	19.	<i>For early Grand Lodge minutes, read early Lodge minutes.</i>
„	364	23.	<i>For an Oration, read of an Oration.</i>
„	„	27.	<i>For a fellow infinite jest, read a fellow of infinite jest.</i>
„	365	18.	<i>For Bro. T. P. Ashley's, read Bro. R. E. M. Peach's.</i>
„	„	20.	<i>For the same author's, read Bro. T. P. Ashley's.</i>
xxx.	50	9.	<i>For prevailed to accept, read prevailed upon to accept.</i>
„	127	29.	<i>For Edinburgh, read Ayrshire.</i>
„	199	50.	<i>For John Law, read John Lane.</i>
„	201	38.	<i>For Fredric, read Frederic.</i>







SIR EDWARD LETCHWORTH, *F.S.A.*  
(1833-1917).

Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of  
England; and Grand Secretary 1892-1917.



# ST. JOHN'S CARD

OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076,  
London.



**27th December, 1917.**

W. J. PARRETT, LTD., PRINTERS, MARGATE.  
1917.

# 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.		
D.	Deacon, Director, Dutch.	O.	Organist.
D.C.	Director of Ceremonies.	Or.	Orator.
(D.C.).	Dutch Constitution.		
D.M.	Director of Music.	P.	Past, Principal, Priest
Dep.	Deputy, Depute ( <i>Scottish</i> ).		( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).
Dep. Dis.	Deputy District.	P. Dep.	Past Deputy.
Dep. Pr.	Deputy Provincial.	P. Dep. Dis.	Past Deputy District.
Dis.	District.	P. Dep. Pr.	Past Deputy Provincial.
Dis.A.G.	District Assistant Grand.	P. Dis.	Past District.
Dis.G.	District Grand.	P.Dis.G.	Past District Grand.
Div.	Division.	P.G.	Past Grand.
		P.H.	Past Haggai.
E.	English, Excellent, Ezra.	P.H.P.	Past High Priest
(E.C.).	English Constitution.		( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).
G.	Grand, Guard.	P.J.	Past Joshua.
G.Ch.	Grand Chaplain.	P.K.	Past King ( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).
G. Chap.	Grand Chapter.	P.M.	Past Master.
G.D.	Grand Deacon.	P.Pr.	Past Provincial.
G.D.C.	Grand Director of Ceremonies.	P.Pr.G.	Past Provincial Grand.
G.H.	Grand Haggai.	Pr.	Provincial.
G.H.P.	Grand High Priest.	Pres.	President.
	( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).	Pr.G.	Provincial Grand.
G.J.	Grand Joshua.	Pt.	Pursuivant.
G.L.	Grand Lodge.	P.Z.	Past Zerubbabel.
G.M.	Grand Master.		
G.O.	Grand Organist.	R.	Registrar, Right, Roll, Roster.
G.P.	Grand Principal (R.A.).	R.A.	Royal Arch.
G.Pt.	Grand Pursuivant.	Rep.	Representative.
G.R.	Grand Registrar.	R.W.	Right Worshipful.
G.S.B.	Grand Sword Bearer.		
G. Sc.E.	Grand Scribe Ezra.	S.	Scottish, Senior, Sword.
G.Sec.	Grand Secretary.	S.B.	Sword Bearer.
G.St.B.	Grand Standard Bearer.	(S.C.).	Scottish Constitution.
G.Stew.	Grand Steward.	Sc.	Scribe.
G. So.	Grand Sojourner.	Sc.E.	Scribe Ezra.
G. Sup.	Grand Superintendent (R.A.).	Sc.N.	Scribe Nehemiah.
G Sup. W.	Grand Superintendent of Works.	S.D.	Senior Deacon.
G. Treas.	Grand Treasurer.	Sec.	Secretary.
G.W.	Grand Warden.	So.	Sojourner.
G.Z.	Grand Zerubbabel.	Stew.	Steward.
		St.	Standard.
		Sub.	Substitute ( <i>Scottish</i> ).
II.	Haggai.	Sup.	Superintendent.
H.P.	High Priest ( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).	Sup.W.	Superintendent of Works.
		S.W.	Senior Warden.
I.	Inner, Irish.		
(I.C.).	Irish Constitution.	Treas.	Treasurer.
I.G.	Inner Guard.		
Ins.W.	Inspector of Works.	V.	Very.
		V.W.	Very Worshipful.
J.	Joshua, Junior.		
J.D.	Junior Deacon.	W.	Warden, Works, Worshipful.
J.W.	Junior Warden.	W.M.	Worshipful Master.
K.	King ( <i>American &amp; Irish R.A.</i> ).	Z.	Zerubbabel.

## 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 ( <i>Newfoundland</i> ).
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.	O.B.E.	Order of the British Empire.
C.M.G.	Companion of Order of SS. Michael and George.	P.C.	Privy Councillor.
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.A.M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps.
D.L.	Deputy Lieutenant.	R.C.I.	Royal Colonial Institute.
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order.	R.D.	Reserve Distinction.
Hon.	Honorary, Honourable.	R.E.	Royal Engineers.
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service.	R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery.
I.M.	Indian Marine.	R.G.A.	Royal Garrison Artillery.
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service.	R.H.A.	Royal Horse Artillery.
I.S.C.	Indian Staff Corps.	R.M.	Royal Marines.
I.S.O.	Imperial Service Order.	R.M.A.	Royal Marine Artillery.
		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.Hist.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.
F.I.	Faculty of Insurance.	R.I.A.	„ Irish Academy.
G.S.	Geological Society.	R.I.B.A.	„ Institute of British Architects.
I.A.	Institute of Actuaries.	R.M.S.	„ Microscopical Society.
I.C.	„ of Chemists.	R.S.	„ Society.
Inst.C.E.	„ of Civil Engineers.	R.S.A.	„ Society of Arts ( <i>Fellows</i> ).
I.E.E.	„ of Electrical Engineers.	R.S.A.	„ Scottish Academy.
I.M.E.	„ of Mining Engineers.	R.S.E.	„ Society, Edinburgh.
I.Mech.E.	„ of Mechanical Engineers.	R.S.L.	„ Society of Literature.
I.N.A.	„ of Naval Architects.	S.A.	Society of Antiquaries ( <i>Fellows</i> ).
I.S.E.	„ of Sanitary Engineers.	S.A.A.	„ „ of Accountants and Auditors ( <i>Incorporated</i> ).
I.I.	Imperial Institute.	S.C.L.	Student of Civil Law.
J.I.	Institute of Journalists.	S.I.	Institute of Surveyors.
K.C.	King's Counsel.	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.

HEARTY GOOD WISHES  
TO THE  
MEMBERS OF BOTH CIRCLES  
FROM THE  
OFFICERS  
OF THE  
QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE No. 2076,  
ST. JOHN'S DAY IN WINTER,  
A.D. 1917.

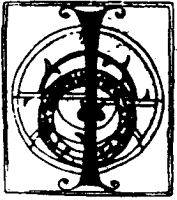
---

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.

## ST. JOHN'S DAY IN WINTER, 1917.

BRETHREN



It has been the custom in this Lodge for the Master to send at this season of the year to the members of both Circles kindly greetings and good wishes. I gladly avail myself of the privilege, and am sure my officers would desire to join me in doing so.

During the present serious times our thoughts are constantly affected by the war, our energies are sorely taxed, and our opportunity, and indeed our inclination, for recreation seems small. But, even so, Brethren, let us not forget our duty to the Craft. We shall find in it a respite from the continuous tale of horror and suffering, a quiet rest from our work, and an inspiration for a zealous performance of our task in life. With so much to distract our attention, it is difficult to keep our Lodges up to their usual standard. We must therefore make the greater efforts—not only for our own satisfaction, but more particularly for the sake of those Brethren who are now away on the service of their country, and who should find everything in good order when happily they return home.

It is one of the most pleasant features of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge that we see at our meetings Masons from all parts of the Empire, who are generally members of our Correspondence Circle and happen to be within hail. I hope that during the coming months we shall also be able to welcome many Brethren from the United States of America, who are crossing the Atlantic to help us and our other Allies to redress the grievous wrongs of the Old World.

The most important Masonic event of the past year has been the stately celebration of the Bicentenary of the formation of our Grand Lodge, the 'Mother' Grand Lodge of the Order. Nothing in those two days at the Albert Hall impressed itself upon probably everyone present so much as the memory of our late beloved and revered Grand Secretary, both when he received from the Grand Master the rank of Past Grand Warden, and when he read the Lesson in his own beautiful manner.

It has been usual to give a reproduction of some old Masonic picture as a frontispiece to each St. John's Card. This year it has been thought fitting to present a portrait of R.W. Bro. Sir Edward Letchworth, who was an Honorary Member of this Lodge for the past eight years of his life. He was born on March 18th, 1833, was initiated in the Jerusalem Lodge, No. 197, on April 23rd, 1875, served as Grand Secretary 1892-1917, presided at the Festival of the Girls' School in 1913, and died on October 8th last.

He loved chivalrye,  
Trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisye.

I sincerely trust that long before my period of office is ended an honourable and lasting peace will have been concluded.

CECIL POWELL, Master.

## Founders and Past Masters.

- \* SIR CHARLES WARREN, Lieut.-General, *G.C.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. (Died 26th March, 1915.)
- \* 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.G.D.*, 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, *J.G.D.*, Past Master.
- EDWARD ARMITAGE, *M.A.*, *P.Dep.G.D.C.*, Past Master.
- WILLIAM BROWN HEXTALL, Past Master.
- WILLIAM WONNACOTT, *A.R.I.B.A.*, *F.S.I.*, *L.R.*, Past Master.
- FREDERICK WILLIAM LEVANDER, *F.R.A.S.*, Past Master. (Died 26th December 1916.)

• Founders.

---

## Officers of the Lodge and Committee.

Worshipful Master	ARTHUR CECIL POWELL.
Senior Warden	GORDON PETTIGREW GRAHAM HILLS, <i>A.R.I.B.A.</i>
Junior Warden	JAMES EDWARD SHUM TUCKETT, <i>M.A.</i> , <i>F.C.S.</i>
Chaplain	REV. CANON JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, <i>M.A.</i> , <i>P.G.Ch.</i>
Treasurer	HAMON LE STRANGE, <i>M.A.</i> , <i>F.S.A.</i> , <i>Pr.G.M.</i> , Norfolk, <i>P.G.D.</i>
Secretary	WILLIAM JOHN SENGHURST, <i>F.C.I.S.</i> , <i>P.G.D.</i>
Senior Deacon	HENRY FITZPATRICK BERRY, <i>L.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> , <i>P.G.D.</i>
Inner Guard	WILLIAM WATSON
Steward	HERBERT BRADLEY, <i>P.Dis.G.M.</i> , Madras.
Steward	ARTHUR LIONEL VIBERT.
Steward	FREDERICK HILDEGAR BAXTER.

---

## Tyler.

JOHN HECTOR McNAUGHTON, 1585, P.M. 32, Winchendon Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6.

# MEMBERS OF THE LODGE

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SENIORITY.

- 1a **Warren**, Lieut.-General Sir Charles, *G.C.M.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 Master.
- 1b **Rylands**, William Harry, *F.S.A.* 27 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.* 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 **Rylands**, John Paul, Barrister-at-Law, *F.S.A.* 96 *Bidston Road, Birkenhead.* 148, 1354. Founder.
- 1d **Pratt**, Lieut.-Colonel Sisson Cooper, R.A. *The Ferns, Charminster, Dorset.* 92. Founder. Past Master.
- 5 **Westcott**, William Wynn, *M.B., (Lond.), J.P.* 333 *Camden Road, London, N.7.* 814, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Somerset. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). Past Master. Joined 2nd December, 1886.
- 6 **Macbean**, Edward, *F.R.G.S. Rockend, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire.* 1 (S.C.); 2029, P.Z., 21. Past Master. (Joined C.C. May 1887.). Joined 4th May 1888.
- 7 **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.
- 8 **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.
- 9 **Markham**, Admiral Sir Albert Hastings, *K.C.B., A.D.C., F.R.G.S.* 19 *Queen's Gate Place, London, S.W.7.* 257, 1593, P.M. **Past District Grand Master; Past Grand Superintendent, Malta.** Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1889.). Joined 24th June 1891.
- 10 **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.15.* 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.
- 11 **Malczovich**, Ladislav Aurèle de, *Belügyministerium, Budapest, Hungary.* Lodge Szent Istvan. Formerly Member of Council of the Order, Hungary. **Representative of Grand Lodge, Ireland.** (Joined C.C. January 1890.). Joined 5th January 1894.
- 12 **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.
- 13 **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.
- 14 **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.
- 15 **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.
- 16 **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.
- 17 **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.

- 18 **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; Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). Past Master. (Joined C.C. November 1888.). Joined 8th November 1898.
- 19 **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 Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner. Past Grand Warden, Iowa.** Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1895.). Joined 8th November 1900.
- 20 **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.
- 21 **Watson**, William. 24 *Winston Gardens, Headingley, Leeds.* 61, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.So., W. Yorks. Inner Guard. (Joined C.C. February 1887.). Joined 3rd March 1905.
- 22 **Songhurst**, William John, *F.C.I.S.* 27 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.* 227, P.M., Treas., 3040, D.C., 3743, D.C.; 7, P.Z., 23, P.Z. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Secretary. (Joined C.C. January 1894.). Joined 2nd March 1906.
- 23 **Simpson**, John Percy, B.A. 25 *Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.* 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 25th June 1906.
- 24 **Dring**, Edmund Hunt. *Wentworth, The Ridgeway, Sutton, Surrey.* 1297, P.M., 3444; 1297, **Junior Grand Deacon.** Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1899.). Joined 25th June 1906.
- 25 **Berry**, Henry Fitzpatrick, *I.S.O., Lit. Doc.* 45 *Leeson Park, Dublin.* 200 (Lodge of Research, I.C.) 1st W.M., 357 (I.C.), P.M.; 33 (I.C.), P.K. **Representative, Grand Lodge Philippine Islands.** Senior Deacon. (Joined C.C. January 1895.). Joined 3rd May 1907.
- 26 **Hextall**, William Brown. 2 *Garden Court, Temple, London, E.C.4.* 1085, 2128, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Derbyshire. Past Master. (Joined C.C. January 1904.). Joined 5th March 1909.
- 27 **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.
- 28 **Wonnacott**, Ernest William Malpas, *A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.* 6 *Old Cavendish Street, London, W.1.* 2416, 2956, Sec., 3171, P.M., 3324, P.Pr.G.D., Herts.; 23, P.Z., 2416, P.Z., 2923, P.Z., 2956. Past Master. (Joined C.C. March 1904.). Joined 3rd March 1911.
- 29 **Westropp**, Thomas Johnson, *M.A., M.R.I.A., Pres.R.S.A.I.* 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.
- 30 **Powell**, Arthur Cecil. *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.* 187, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Bristol; 187, P.Z., P.Pr.G.J., Bristol. Worshipful Master. (Joined C.C. November 1902.). Joined 24th June 1912.
- 31 **Hills**, Gordon Pettigrew Graham, *A.R.I.B.A.* *Fircroft, Cookham Dean, Berkshire.* 2416, P.M., L.R., 2228, P.M. 3684; 2416, P.Z. Senior Warden. (Joined C.C. May 1897.). Joined 2nd October 1914.
- 32 **Tuckett**, Major 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. Junior Warden. (Joined C.C. November 1910.). Joined 2nd October 1914.
- 33 **Bradley**, Herbert, *C.S.I.* *Koyama, West Cliff Road, Bournemouth.* **Past District Grand Master; Past Grand Superintendent, Madras.** Steward. (Joined C.C. October 1893.). Joined 5th January 1917.
- 34 **Vibert**, Arthur Lionel, *I.C.S.* *c/o Bank of Madras, Madras.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.J., Madras. Local Secretary for Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, and Oudh. Steward. (Joined C.C. January 1895.). Joined 5th January 1917.
- 35 **Baxter**, Roderick Hildegar, 97 *Milnrow Road, Rochdale, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.A.G.So., E. Lanes. Local Secretary for East Lancashire. Steward (Joined C.C. October 1907.). Joined 5th January 1917.

### HONORARY MEMBER.

- 36 **H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., &c.** **Grand Master; Grand Z.** Honorary Member. Joined 9th November 1908.





# 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	Capa 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 Chapter of Michigan	Coldwater	October 1913
43	Grand Lodge of Montana	Helena	March 1898.
44	Grand Lodge of New Mexico	Albuquerque	March 1907.
45	Grand Lodge of North Dakota	Lisbon, N.D.	November 1913.
46	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	May 1900.
47	Grand Lodge of Vermont	Burlington	November 1909.
48	Grand Lodge of Virginia	Richmond	January 1893.
49	Grand Lodge of Wisconsin	Milwaukee	October 1906.
50	Grand Lodge of the Republic of Costa Rica	San José	June 1902.
51	United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Sydney	June 1894.
52	Grand Lodge of New Zealand	Wellington	November 1891.
53	Grand Lodge of South Australia	Adelaide	January 1890.
54	Grand Lodge of Tasmania	Hobart	October 1907.
55	United Grand Lodge of Victoria	Melbourne	November 1890.
56	Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons	London	June 1888.
57	Provincial Grand Mark Lodge of West Yorkshire	Leeds	May 1912.
58	Supreme Council, A. & A.R., England	London	May 1888.
59	Supreme Council, A. & A.S.R., Belgium	Brussels	May 1887.
60	Supreme Council, A. & A.S.R., Canada	Hamilton, Ont.	March 1896.
61	Supreme Council, A. & A.S.R., S. Jur., U.S.A.	Washington, D.C.	March 1892.
62	Societas Rosicruciana in Scotia	Glasgow	March 1899.

## LODGES AND CHAPTERS ON THE ROLL OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

63	No. 19	Royal Athelstan Lodge	London	JOINED. January 1890.
64	„ 31	United Industrious Lodge	Canterbury	May 1912.
65	„ 39	St. John the Baptist Lodge	Exeter	October 1890.
66	„ 48	Lodge of Industry	Gateshead	June 1895.
67	„ 57	Humber Lodge	Hull	May 1889.
68	„ 61	Lodge of Probity	Halifax	November 1890.
69	„ 75	Lodge of Love and Honour	Falmouth	November 1901.
70	„ 107	Philanthropic Lodge	King's Lynn	October 1890.
71	„ 117	Salopian Lodge of Charity	Shrewsbury	January 1889.
72	„ 121	Mount Sinai Lodge	Penzance	January 1903.
73	„ 124	Marquis of Granby Lodge	Durham	May, 1917.
74	„ 133	Lodge of Harmony	Faversham	November 1890.
75	„ 150	Lodge of Perfect Unanimity	Madras	October 1893.
76	„ 174	Lodge of Sincerity	London	March 1894.
77	„ 195	Lodge Hengist	Bournemouth	March 1891.
78	„ 227	Ionic Lodge	London	June 1895.
79	„ 236	York Lodge	York	October 1888.
80	„ 238	Pilgrim Lodge	London	November 1905.
81	„ 253	Tyrian Lodge	Derby	January 1888.

			JOINED.
82	No. 260	Lodge Rock	Trichinopoly, Madras
83	.. 262	Salopian Lodge	Shrewsbury
84	.. 278	Royal Lodge of Friendship	Gibraltar
85	.. 297	Witham Lodge	Lincoln
86	.. 298	Harmony Lodge	Rochdale, Lancs.
87	.. 316	Lodge Unity, Peace and Concord, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots	Edinburgh
88	.. 345	Lodge Perseverance	Blackburn
89	.. 354	Sussex Lodge	Kingston, Jamaica
90	.. 356	Harmonic Lodge	St. Thomas, Danish West Indies
91	.. 374	St. Paul's Lodge	Montreal, Que.
92	.. 391	Lodge Independence with Philanthropy	Allahabad, India
93	.. 393	St. David's Lodge	Berwick-on-Tweed
94	.. 431	Ogle Royal Arch Chapter	North Shields
95	.. 450	Cornubian Lodge, "Coombe" Library	Hayle, Cornwall
96	.. 508	Lodge Zetland in the East	Singapore
97	.. 510	St. Martin's Lodge	Liskeard, Cornwall
98	.. 546	Etruscan Lodge	Longton, Staffs.
99	.. 551	Yarborough Lodge	Ventnor, I.W.
100	.. 566	Lodge St. Germain	Selby
101	.. 588	St. Botolph's Lodge	Sleaford, Lincolnshire
102	.. 603	Zetland Lodge	Cleckheaton, Yorks.
103	.. 611	Lodge of the Marches	Ludlow, Shropshire
104	.. 614	Lodge Star of Burma	Rangoon
105	.. 617	Excelsior Lodge	Buenos Aires
106	.. 637	Portland Lodge	Stoke-on-Trent
107	.. 696	St. Bartholomew Lodge	Wednesbury
108	.. 711	Goodwill Lodge	Port Elizabeth, S. Africa
109	.. 738	Port Natal Lodge	Durban, Natal
110	.. 804	Carnarvon Lodge	Havant, Hampshire
111	.. 809	Lodge of United Good Fellowship	Wisbech
112	.. 828	St. John's Lodge	Grahamstown, Cape Colony
113	.. 853	British Kaffrarian Lodge	King William's Town, Cape Colony
114	.. 859	Isaac Newton University Lodge	Cambridge
115	.. 876	Acacia Lodge	Monte Video, Uruguay
116	.. 877	Royal Alfred Lodge	Jersey, C.I.
117	.. 882	Midland Lodge	Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony
118	.. 897	St. Helens Lodge of Loyalty	St. Helens, Lancashire
119	.. 904	Phoenix Lodge	Rotherham, Yorkshire
120	.. 976	Royal Clarence Lodge	Bruton, Somerset
121	.. 1007	*Howe and Charnwood Lodge	Loughborough
122	.. 1008	Royal St. Edmund Lodge	Bury St. Edmund's
123	.. 1010	Kingston Lodge	Hull
124	.. 1022	Rising Star Lodge	Bloemfontein
125	.. 1025	Lodge Star of the South	Buenos Aires
126	.. 1039	St. John's Lodge	Lichfield
127	.. 1046	St. Andrew's Lodge	Farnham, Surrey
128	.. 1092	Yokohama Lodge	Yokohama, Japan
129	.. 1152	Lodge St. George	Singapore
130	.. 1198	Lodge Pitt Macdonald	Madras
131	.. 1285	Lodge of Faith, Hope, and Charity	Ootacamund, Madras
132	.. 1301	Brighouse Lodge	Brighouse, Yorkshire
133	.. 1302	De Warren Lodge	Halifax
134	.. 1402	Jordan Lodge	Torquay
135	.. 1415	Campbell Lodge	Hampton Court, Middlesex

			JOINED.	
136	No. 1462	Wharncliffe Lodge	Penistone, Yorkshire	March 1888.
137	„ 1469	Meridian Lodge	Craddock, Cape Colony	June 1889.
138	„ 1521	Wellington Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1887.
139	„ 1514	Mount Edgcombe Lodge	Camborne, Cornwall	March 1891.
140	„ 1553	Lodge Light of the South	Rosario de Santa Fé Argentina	May 1898.
141	„ 1554	Mackay Lodge	Mackay, Queensland	May 1891.
142	„ 1611	Eboracum Lodge	York	May 1887.
143	„ 1665	Natalia Lodge	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	March 1889.
144	„ 1680	Cemet Lodge	Barcaldine, Queensland	June 1892.
145	„ 1721	United Manawatu Lodge	Palmerston, New Zealand	March 1897.
146	„ 1837	Lullingstone Lodge	Wilmington, Kent	June 1911.
147	„ 1838	Tudor Lodge of Rifle Volunteers	Wolverhampton	January 1889.
148	„ 1884	Chine Lodge	Shanklin, I.W.	March 1888.
149	„ 1896	Audley Lodge	Newport, Shropshire	January 1888.
150	„ 1960	Stewart Lodge	Rawal Pindi, Punjab	May 1889.
151	„ 1991	Agricola Lodge	York	November 1887.
152	„ 2069	Prudence Lodge	Leeds	November 1887.
153	„ 2074	St. Clair Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889.
154	„ 2089	Frere Lodge	Aliwal North, Cape Colony	May 1891.
155	„ 2109	Prince Edward Lodge	Heaton Moor, Lancashire	May 1891.
156	„ 2155	Makerfield Lodge	Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire	May 1889.
157	„ 2158	Boscombe Lodge	Boscombe, Hampshire	May 1899.
158	„ 2188	Lodge Kerala	Calicut, India	October 1900.
159	„ 2208	Horsa Lodge	Bournemouth	January 1888.
160	„ 2225	Lodge Perak Jubilee	Taiping, Malay States	October 1890.
161	„ 2232	Stella Lodge	Vryburg, Cape Colony	January 1914.
162	„ 2277	St Paul's Lodge	Limassol, Cyprus	May 1899.
163	„ 2300	Aorangi Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1891.
164	„ 2314	El Dorado Lodge	Zeerust, Transvaal	June 1892.
165	„ 2337	Read Lodge	Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	May 1895.
166	„ 2356	Lodge Pandyan	Madura, India	November 1896.
167	„ 2433	Minerva Lodge	Birkenhead	November 1892.
168	„ 2459	Quilmes Lodge	Quilmes, Buenos Aires	November 1906.
169	„ 2474	Hatherton Lodge	Walsall, Staffs.	January 1912.
170	„ 2478	Gold Fields Lodge	Johannesburg, Transvaal	May 1895.
171	„ 2479	Rhodesia Lodge	Salisbury, Rhodesia	November 1904.
172	„ 2494	Humber Installed Masters Lodge	Hull	May 1898.
173	„ 2517	St. John's Lodge	Buenos Aires	June 1898.
174	„ 2529	Abbey Lodge	Whalley, Lancashire	January 1909.
175	„ 2538	Metropolitan Lodge	Cape Town	January 1899.
176	„ 2546	*Rahere Lodge	London	October 1898.
177	„ 2592	Lodge Waltair	Vizagapatam, Madras	May 1898.
178	„ 2678	Manica Lodge	Umtali, Rhodesia	November 1900.
179	„ 2706	Foster Gough Lodge	Stafford	May 1899.
180	„ 2727	St. Audrey Lodge	Ely	January 1905.
181	„ 2735	Lodge United Service	Bangalore, Madras	March 1901.
182	„ 2908	Neptune Lodge	Wallsend-on-Tyne	October 1913.
183	„ 2933	Lodge St. Michael	Singapore	October 1904.
184	„ 3042	Camden Place Lodge	Chislehurst	January 1911.
185	„ 3084	Harmony Lodge	Nairobi, B.E.A.	October 1916
186	„ 3127	Lakhimpur Lodge	Dibrugarh, Assam, India	May 1913.
187	„ 3135	St. George's Lodge	Nikosia, Cyprus	May 1906.
188	„ 3173	Mid-Kent Masters Lodge	Chatham	January 1907.
189	„ 3390	George Stephenson Lodge	Wylam-on-Tyne	October 1915.
190	„ 3636	Murray Hammick Lodge	Chittoor, Madras	May 1914.
191	„ 3681	Lodge Gwalior	Morar, India	June 1915.

# LODGES, &c., NOT UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

		JOINED.
192	Acacia Lodge, No. VII. (I.C.)	Belfast May 1905.
193	Tara Lodge of Installed Masters, No. 419 (I.C.)	Bombay January 1916.
194	Southern Cross Lodge, No. 398 (S.C.)	Cape Town October 1889.
195	Lodge Dalhousie, No. 679 (S.C.)	Carnoustie, N.B. January 1908.
196	Lodge Bolan, No. 691 (S.C.)	Quetta, Baluchistan October 1902.
197	Golden Thistle Lodge, No. 744 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, Transvaal March 1895.
198	Mount Morgan Lodge, No. 763 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland June 1891.
199	Lodge Warrego, No. 835 (S.C.)	Cunnamulla, Queensland June 1899.
200	Lodge Gympie, No. 863 (S.C.)	Gympie, Queensland May 1898.
201	Lodge Heather, No. 928 (S.C.)	Munaar, S. India January 1903.
202	Lodge Scotia, No. 1003 (S.C.)	Penang, Straits Settlements January 1912.
203	Lomagundi Lodge, No. 1075 (S.C.)	Eldorado, Rhodesia October 1911.
204	Lodge Les Amis du Commerce et la Persévérance Réunis	Antwerp, Belgium June 1898.
205	Lodge Les Elèves de Thémis	Antwerp, Belgium May 1909.
206	Lodge Archimedes zu den drei Reissbretern	Altenburg, Saxe-Altenburg November 1890.
207	Lodge Carl zur Gekrönten Säule	Brunswick, Germany May 1896.
208	Lodge Indissolubilis	Berlin, Germany June 1889.
209	Lodge zu den drei Cedern	Stuttgart, Germany January 1908.
210	Germania Lodge (G.L. Hamburg)	Mexico May 1910.
211	Lodge de Goede Hoop, No. 12 (D.C.)	Cape Town September 1887.
212	Lodge de Goede Trouw, No. 26 (D.C.)	Cape Town January 1899.
213	Lodge de Ster in het Oosten (D.C.)	Batavia, Java November 1899.
214	Lodge La Compagnie Durable (D.C.)	Middleburg, Holland June 1905.
215	Lodge La Flamboyante (D.C.)	Dordrecht, Holland June 1905.
216	Lodge Nos Vinxit Libertas (D.C.)	Amsterdam, Holland March 1902.
217	Star of the Rand Lodge, No. 71 (D.C.)	Johannesburg, Transvaal June 1896.
218	Lodge Caledonian, No. 89 (D.C.)	Caledon, Cape Colony October 1911.
219	Lodge Ultrajectina (D.C.)	Utrecht, Holland March 1902.
220	Lodge Union Royale (D.C.)	The Hague, Holland November 1906.
221	Lodge Nordlyset	Trondhjem, Norway June 1913.
222	Lodge Olaf Kyrre til den gyldne Kjaede	Christiania, Norway June 1901.
223	Lodge Oscar til de Syv Bjerge	Bergen, Norway May 1912.
224	Bow River Lodge, No. 1 (Alta. C.)	Calgary, Alta, Canada October 1903.
225	Mountain Lodge, No. 11 (B.C.C.)	Golden, B.C., Canada June 1907.
226	Lodge Kootenay, No. 15 (B.C.C.)	Revelstoke, B.C., Canada May 1909.
227	United Service Lodge, No. 24 (B.C.C.)	Thoburn, B.C., Canada November 1911.
228	Webb's Lodge, No. 166 (Ga. C.)	Augusta, Ga. June 1914.
229	Palestine Lodge, No. 357 (Mich. C.)	Detroit, Mich. October 1898.
230	Mankato Lodge, No. 12 (Minn. C.)	Mankato, Minn. May 1900.
231	Holbrook Lodge, No. 257 (Neb. C.)	Holbrook, Neb. May 1912.
232	Highland Lodge, No. 835 (N.Y.C.)	Buffalo, N.Y. May 1913.
233	Madison Lodge, No. 5 (Wis. C.)	Madison, Wis. October 1912.
234	La Luz Lodge, No. 3 (C.R.C.)	San José, Costa Rica November 1901.
235	Macquarie Lodge, No. 53 (N.S.W.C.)	Dubbo, New South Wales June 1910.
236	Tweed Lodge, No. 136 (N.S.W.C.)	Murwillumbah, New South Wales October 1913.
237	Lodge Scinde, No. 5 (N.Z.C.)	Napier, New Zealand October 1913.
238	Lodge of Otago, No. 7 (N.Z.C.)	Dunedin, New Zealand January 1894.
239	Lodge Hawera, No. 34 (N.Z.C.)	Hawera, New Zealand May 1913.
240	Lodge Victory, No. 40 (N.Z.C.)	Nelson, New Zealand January 1889.
241	Lodge Ponsonby, No. 54 (N.Z.C.)	Auckland, New Zealand March 1908.
242	Lodge Taringatura, No. 100 (N.Z.C.)	Lumsden, New Zealand May 1914.
243	Civic Lodge, No. 157 (N.Z.C.)	Christchurch, New Zealand November 1912.

244	Duke of Leinster Lodge, No. 3 (Q.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	JOINED. June 1894.
245	Clare Lodge, No. 12 (S.A.C.)	Clare, South Australia	October 1906.
246	Lodge of St. John, No. 15 (S.A.C.)	Strathalbyn, South Australia	May 1892.
247	Emulation Lodge, No. 32 (S.A.C.)	Norwood, South Australia	January 1907.
248	Lodge St. Alban, No. 38 (S.A.C.)	Adelaide, South Australia	October 1890.
249	Naracoorte Lodge, No. 42 (S.A.C.)	Naracoorte, South Australia	October 1900.
250	Barunga Lodge, No. 43 (S.A.C.)	Snowtown, South Australia	March 1900.
251	Lodge of Hope, No. 4 (T.C.)	Launceston, Tasmania	January 1908.
252	Warriors Lodge, No. 83 (V.C.)	Colac, Victoria	October 1913.
253	Lowan Lodge, No. 107 (V.C.)	Nhill, Victoria	May 1914.
254	Kalgoorlie Lodge, No. 24 (W.A.C.)	Kalgoorlie, Western Australia	May 1915.
255	Wagin Lodge, No. 74 (W.A.C.)	Wagin, Western Australia	June 1913.

## OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

			JOINED.
256	Bournemouth Lodge of Instruction (No. 195)	Bournemouth	October 1897.
257	Love and Honour Lodge of Instruction (No. 285)	Shepton Mallet	October, 1917.
258	Bideford Lodge of Instruction (No. 489)	Bideford	January 1913.
259	Holmesdale Lodge of Instruction (No. 874)	Tunbridge Wells	May 1899.
260	Staines Lodge of Instruction (No. 2536)	Staines	March 1911.
261	Germantown School of Instruction	Philadelphia, Pa.	March 1906.
262	Freemasons' Hall Library	Leicester	November 1887
263	Reading Masonic Library	Reading	March 1911.
264	Warwickshire Masonic Library and Museum	Birmingham	January 1909.
265	West Yorkshire Knight Templar Library	Leeds	January 1913.
266	Quetta Masonic Library	Quetta, Baluchistan	October 1916.
267	United Masonic Library	Kimberley	March 1908.
268	Ottawa Masonic Library	Ottawa, Ont., Canada	May 1895.
269	Masonic Library Association	Cincinnati, O.	May 1910.
270	Masonic Library and Historical Society	Duluth, Minn.	June 1892.
271	Californian Chapter, Acacia Fraternity, University of California	Berkeley, Cal.	January 1915.
272	Los Angeles Masonic Library	Los Angeles, Cal.	March 1898.
273	Mansfield Masonic Library	Mansfield, O.	March 1910.
274	Portland Masonic Library	Portland, Me.	October 1891.
275	Masonic Library Board	Seattle, Wash.	May 1906.
276	Tacoma Masonic Library Association	Tacoma, Wash.	January 1894.
277	* Wanganui Masonic Library	Wanganui	March, 1917.
278	Manchester Association for Masonic Research	Manchester	January 1910.
279	Sussex Masonic Museum and Research Association	Brighton	January 1901.
280	National Masonic Research Society	Anamosa, Iowa	May 1915.
281	Blackburn Masonic Club	Blackburn	January 1913.
282	Freimaurer-Kränzchen im Remstal	Schwabisch-Gmund, Germany	January 1908.
283	Masonic Study Club	Grand Forks, N.D.	March 1914.
284	Gavel Club	Regina, Sask.	June 1916.
285	Patricia Masonic Club	Edmonton, Alta.	March 1916.
286	Auckland Masonic Institute and Club	Auckland	October, 1917.
287	Denver Association of Masonic Officers	Denver, Colo.	May 1914.
288	Equity Home Association	Chicago, Ill.	November 1911.
289	Invercargill Freemasons' Hall Committee	Invercargill, New Zealand	October 1903.
290	Hallamshire Province and College of Rosicrucians	Sheffield	November 1907.
291	Newcastle College of Rosicrucians	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	October 1890.
292	York College of Rosicrucians	York	March 1890.
293	El Paso Consistory, No. 3 (A. & A.S.R.)	El Paso, Tex.	October 1910.

		JOINED.
294	Oriental Consistory	Chicago, Ill. October 1915.
295	Scottish Rite Cathedral Association of Los Angeles	Los Angeles, Cal. October 1910.
296	Scottish Rite Lyceum of the Philippines	Manila, P.I. January 1909.
297	Latomia	Leipzig June 1905.
298	South African Masonic Journal	Johannesburg June 1913.
299	American Tyler-Keystone	Owasso, Mich. October 1899.
300	South Western Freemason	Los Angeles, Cal. March 1913.
301	Texas Freemason	San Antonio, Tex. April 1902.
302	Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland	London June 1900.
303	Palestine Exploration Fund	London January 1890.
304	Royal Institute of British Architects	London January 1898.
305	Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute	Washington, D.C. 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.)

- 306 **Abbott**, Leon Martin. 934 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. **Past Grand Warden.** March 1914.
- 307 **Abbott**, Norris Greenleaf. 107 Providence Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A. 4, P.M., Rep.G.L. Florida, Dis.Dep.G.M.; 1. June 1914.
- 308 **Abdul Rahman**, Raja the Hon. Dato Sri Amor, C.M.G. c/o J. A. Anderson, 25 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. 1152, S.W. November 1893.
- 309 **Abel**, Victor. Nausori, Fiji. 2238, W.M. October, 1917.
- 310 **\*Aburrow**, Charles. Box 534, Johannesburg, Transvaal. **Past Grand Deacon, District Grand Master; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **England, Grand Superintendent.** October 1888.
- 311 **Acworth**, E. Cecil B. The Cairn, Anstey Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, India. 549, P.M.; 549. March 1900.
- 312 **Adair**, Ernest William. Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt. 1105, A.D.C., 43 (Egypt C.), P.M.; 43 (Egypt C.), P.Z. May 1914.
- 313 **Adams**, Alfred William. 3 Cricket Street, Kimberley, South Africa. P.Dis.G.W.; Dis.G.Sc.E. Local Secretary for Kimberley. March 1897.
- 314 **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.
- 315 **\*Adams**, Cecil Clare. c/o Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1. 1174; 1174. March 1913.
- 316 **Adams**, John William. 2753, P.M.; 127, J. March 1911.
- 317 **Adamson**, Ebenezer. Lilburn, Dore, near Sheffield. P.Pr.G.W. January 1908.
- 318 **Adcock**, William Henry. Herberton, N. Queensland. 685 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.St.B. October 1901.
- 319 **Adler**, Elkan N. 15 Cozthall Avenue, London, E.C.2. 1997. March 1895.
- 320 **\*Adrianyi-Pontet**, Emile. 5 Rue Roger de Guimps, Yverdon, Switzerland. 1726 (E.C.), Luginsland (G.L.L.); 38 (E.C.) October 1893.
- 321 **Alderman**, Stanbery. Big Spring, Howard Co., Tex., U.S.A. 111 (O.C.); 182 (O.C.) January 1913.
- 322 **Aldom**, Geoffrey E. Chichagoff Mining Co., Chichagoff, Alaska, U.S.A. 157 (Wash. C.), S.W. May 1914.
- 323 **Aldrich**, Orlando Wesley, LL.D., Ph.D., D.C.L. Room 10, Wesley Block, Columbus, O., U.S.A. 4, P.M. June 1911.
- 324 **Alexander**, Lieut. Ben, F.R.C.I. 188 Trexillian Road, Brockley, London, S.E.4. 1298. I.G.; 2029, Sc.N. October 1916.
- 325 **Allan**, Alfred, jun. 41 Woodland Road, Northfield, Worcestershire. P.Pr.G.W.; 2034. November 1914.

- 326 \***Allan**, Ebenezer, F.R.C.S. 55 *East Mount, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire*. 0, P.M. May 1901.
- 327 \***Allan**, Francis John, M.D., F.R.S.E. *Belmont Lodge, 58 Berrylands Road, Surbiton, Surrey*. 1768, P.M., L.R.; Pr.G.Sc.N., Surrey. January 1897.
- 328 **Allen**, Percy. 59-61 *Bute Street, Luton, Beds*. 475, P.M. January 1914.
- 329 **Allen**, Philip Spelman. *The Forehill, Ely, Cambs*. 2727. January 1904.
- 330 **Allworthy**, Samuel William, M.A., M.D. *Manor House, Antrim Road, Belfast*. 243; 109. May 1910.
- 331 **Alston**, Charles Frederick. 268. May 1909.
- 332 \***Amphill**, 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.
- 333 **Anderson**, A. H. *Maphutsing, Mohales Hoek, Basutoland, S. Africa*. 2089. Nov. 1897.
- 334 **Anderson**, Charles. *Winchester House, Singapore*. 1152; 1152. March 1914.
- 335 **Anderson**, Charles William, jun. 3 *Van Mildert Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees*. P.Pr.G.Treas., Durham; 509, P.So. October 1910.
- 336 **Anderson**, James. Box 122, *Kaslo, B.C., Canada*. Dis.Dep.G.M.; 120, P.Z. May 1908
- 337 **Anderson**, Captain James, R.A.M.C. (T.F.). *Hastings Cottage, Seaton Delaval, Northumberland*. P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). January 1913.
- 338 **Anderson**, James Alexander. *Stoneleigh, Codsall, Nr. Wolverhampton*. 526, P.M. March 1915.
- 339 **Anderson**, J. L. Box 95, *Witbank, Transvaal*. 3150, P.M., 385 (S.C.), P.Dis.G.St.B. June 1912.
- 340 **Anderson**, Roderick W. 108 *Wyatt Park Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.* 2918, P.M.; 174, A.So. March 1911
- 341 **Andrew**, Thomas Hawkes. *Northwood, Minehead, Somerset*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. May 1916.
- 342 \***Andrews**, Quarter-Master Sergeant Alan. 3rd *Battalion, The Buffs, Dover*. 2195, W.M.; 2195, P.So. May 1912.
- 343 **Anley**, John. 34 *Colvestone Crescent, St. Mark's Square, London, N.E.* 177, P.M. May 1904.
- 344 **Ansley-Young**, Walter. *Klang, Federated Malay States*. 3369; 2337. January 1917.
- 345 **Anthony**, Albert Lee. Box 41, *Providence, R.I.* 1, Prov.; **Past Grand High Priest**. Rep.G.Chap., Conn. and Ill. June 1915.
- 346 **Antons**, Anton Marius Mathias Christian. 36-38 *Gl. Kongevej, Copenhagen, Denmark*. Christian. January 1914.
- 347 **Appleby**, Frederick Henry, M.D., J.P. *Barnby Gate, Newark-on-Trent*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. January 1900.
- 348 **Apps**, Frederick. 26 *Raffles Place, Singapore*. P.Dis.G.Treas. (Craft and R.A.). Local Secretary for Singapore. October 1908.
- 349 **Apps**, George Thomas. *Whymark, Spitalfields, Chichester*. 38, P.M. October 1910.
- 350 \***Apps**, Engineer-Capt. William Richard, R.N., M.V.O., M.I.N.A. *The Hawthorns, Bishop's Waltham, Hants*. 257; 257. November 1910.
- 351 **Apsey**, John, R.C.N.C. 2 *The Parade, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth*. P.Pr.G.W., Hants. and I.W., P.Dis.G.S.B., Malta; 407, H. May 1907.
- 352 **Archbald**, William. c/o *George Gillespie & Co., Ltd., Box 64, Rangoon, Burma*. Pres.Dis.B.G.P.; P.Dis.G.O. (R.A.). January 1912.
- 353 \***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.
- 354 **Armitage**, William J., M.A. *Dore Moor House, near Sheffield*. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner**. October 1896.
- 355 \***Armstrong**, Charles Hendrie Barrington, M.D. 38 *East Street, Kingston, Jamaica*. P.Dis.G.D.C.; P.Dis.G.So. October 1910.
- 356 **Armstrong**, N. G. *Wicksteed Place, Wanganui, New Zealand*. 79 (N.Z.C.), P.M. January 1914.
- 357 \***Armstrong**, Thomas John. 14 *Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). February 1890.
- 358 **Armstrong**, William John. *Belturbet, Co. Cavan*. 63, P.M., 99, Sec. March 1914.
- 359 **Arnaud**, Lieut. John Macaulay, R.N. *R.N. Rifle Range, Ricasoli, Malta*. 349; 407. January 1912.



- 360 **Arthur**, John. Box 176, *Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**; 3, P.So. Jan. 1908.
- 361 \***Asbury**, Frederick John, F.S.A.A., F.C.I.S. *Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.2.* 3040, P.M., Pr.G.D.C., Surrey; 15, P.Z. March 1905.
- 362 **Ash**, Richard Green. Box 267, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.), P.M.; 9 (N.S.). March 1910.
- 363 **Ashdown**, H. Wykes. 38 *Park Road, Wellingborough.* January 1915.
- 364 **Aspandiarji**, Jamshedji. *Near Old Colaba Station, Colaba, Bombay, India.* 1359, S.W.; 123 (S.C.). January 1916.
- 365 \***Aspland**, W. G. *Nyali, Mombasa, British East Africa.* 1138. May 1899.
- 366 **Atkinson**, Frank P. 33 *Kenilworth Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 406, P.M.; 406, Sc.E. June 1913.
- 367 **Atkinson**, George, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A. 5 *Victoria Buildings, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D.; 1458, P.Z. March 1906.
- 368 **Atkinson**, Henry Jas. *The Homestead, 35 The Ridgeway, Golders Green, N.W.* 1056. March 1917.
- 369 **Atkinson**, Reginald Douglas. *Bangkok, Siam.* 1072 (S.C.), P.M.; 56 (S.C.). Mar. 1914.
- 370 **Atkinson**, Samuel Ernest, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *Osgathorpe House, Loughborough.* 779, P.M.; 779. March 1914.
- 371 **Atthill**, Capt. Anthony William Maunsell, M.V.O. *Clement Court, Redwell Street, Norwich.* 943. March 1907.
- 372 **Attwood**, Jabez, M.I.M.E. *Hagley Road, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.* 564, P.M.; 1031, P.Z. January 1906.
- 373 **Atwell**, George Washington. *Lima, Livingstone Co., N.Y., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M. Oct. 1897.
- 374 \***Audley**, Robert. *Windycote, Longsion, Stoke-on-Trent.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.J. Nov. 1914.
- 375 **Aultman**, Major Dwight E. *Field Artillery, U.S. Army, c/o War Dept., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.* 811 (Kan. C.). October 1913.
- 376 **Austen**, Arthur Elvey. *c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., S. Africa, E. Div., **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1887.
- 377 **Austen**, William Henry. 58 *Broad Street, Ludlow, Salop.* 611, I.G.; 611. October 1908.
- 378 **Austin**, Edgar Montague. 8 *Harpur Place, Bedford.* 475. November 1916.
- 379 **Ayling**, Charles Stephen. 48 *Angell Road, Brixton, London, S.W.9.* 2128, P.M. May 1909.
- 380 **Ayling**, Harry. *D'arcy Villa, Woolrich Road, Abbey Wood, London, S.E.2.* 3048, P.M., L.R.; 1973, P.Z. May 1913.
- 381 **Aylmore**, Herbert S. 36 *East Street, Chichester.* 38, P.M.; 38. October 1910.
- 382 **Ayres**, Clarence Montague. *Ankerdale, Attleborough Road, Nuneaton.* 432. March 1910.
- 383 **Ayres**, George V. *Deadwood, S.D., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** October 1894.
- 384 **Ayres**, Rupert Stanley. *The Hermitage, Northwood, Middlesex.* 2893. May 1909.
- 385 \***Bache**, T. Foley. *Churchill House, West Bromwich, Staffs.* Pr.G.Stew.; Pr.G.R. (R.A.). March 1903.
- 386 **Bacon**, Col. Alexander S. 101 *Rugby Road, Prospect Park S., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 656. May 1897.
- 387 **Bacon**, Robert. *Waverley Terrace, Coleraine, Ireland.* 235, P.M.; 414, P.K. June 1904.
- 388 **Baddeley**, William. *Lautoka Hospital, Lautoka, Fiji.* 3354, P.M. October 1904.
- 389 **Badman**, Harry Alfred. 27 *Chandos Avenue, Oakleigh Park, London., N.20.* 1298, P.M., L.R. June 1906.
- 390 **Baer**, Daniel C. *Moundridge, Kansas, U.S.A.* 346, W.M. March 1916.
- 391 **Bagnall-Wild**, Col. Ralph Kirkby. 15 *Acacia Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8.* October 1915.
- 392 **Bagshaw**, Oscar Cathrall. 115 *West Bar, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M.; 1239, P.Z. March 1908.
- 393 **Baildon**, James Owen. *Supreme Court House, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 13 (Q.C.), P.M., P.G.Stew. November 1900.
- 394 **Bainbridge**, T. H. B. *Wavertree, Hurst Road, Eastbourne.* 2434, P.M. January 1906.
- 395 **Baird**, D. M. 35 *Henry Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.), P.M.; 9 (N.S.). May 1907.
- 396 **Baird**, Hugh. Box 191, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 86 (D.C.), P.M. June 1906.
- 397 **Baird**, Robert Craig. *San José, Costa Rica.* **Past Grand Warden.** May 1902.
- 398 **Baker**, Harry James Russell. *Kenilworth, Pencisely, Cardiff.* 2720, P.M.; 960. January 1917.
- 399 **Baker**, Henry M. 40 *Steamfield Street, Chelsea, London, S.W.* 1539. January 1906.

- 400 **Baker**, John. *Beechwood, Loudwater, Bucks.* P.Pr.G.D.; 2535. June 1916.
- 401 **Baker**, Louis Leroy. *Tooele, Utah, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon.** January 1916.
- 402 \***Salfour**, Capt. Charles Barrington. *Newton Don, Kelso, N.B.* **Past Substitute Grand Master.** March 1892.
- 403 **Ball**, Harry. 30 *Mill Street, Bedford.* Pr.S.G.W.; 540, P.Z. March 1910.
- 404 **Balls**, Henry Jas. Kingston. *Restdene, Kingston Road, Staines, Middlesex.* 157, J.W.; 197. June 1917.
- 405 **Ballam**, Edward John Clark. *Maple House, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, Suffolk.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.So. May 1907.
- 406 **Ballantyne**, Henry Norman. *Caelee, Innerleithen, N.B.* Pr.Sub.G.M., Roxburgh, Peebles & Selkirks.; 56. March 1899.
- 407 **Bambridge**, William Samuel. *Marlborough, Wilts.* **Past Grand Organist.** May 1915.
- 408 **Bamford**, Charles Frederick. 6 *Goldington Avenue, Bedford.* 2108; 2108. May 1910.
- 409 **Bamford**, William Brokaw, M.Am.Sec.C.E. 614 *Tenth Avenue, Belmar, N.J., U.S.A.* 5. November 1900.
- 410 **Bancroft**, Walter Newman. *Green Bank, Farley Road, Derby.* P.Pr.G.W.; 731. October 1911.
- 411 **Banham**, Joseph. *Calle Belgrano 650, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* P.Dis.G.D.; P.Dis.A.G.So. May 1902.
- 412 **Banker**, Stewart Melville. *Helvellyn, Brownlow Road, Bounds Green, London, N.11.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. June 1894.
- 413 **Banks**, John Herbert. 11 *Cranley Place, Onslow Gardens, S. Kensington, London, S.W.7.* 3029, J.D. January 1915.
- 414 **Banks**, Jerome N., F.S.A. 63 *Redcliffe Gardens, West Brompton, London, S.W.10.* 3121. May 1912.
- 415 **Barclay**, Lieut.-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.
- 416 **Barclay**, John McGeorge. *King Street, Coolgardie, Western Australia.* 840 (S.C.), P.M.; 287 (S.C.). June 1914.
- 417 **Barker**, Claude. 37 *Westbourne Road, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.Treas. January 1905.
- 418 **Barker**, Frederick Day. *P.W.D., Lagos, Nigeria.* 3065, Sec.; 3065. January 1916.
- 419 **Barker**, Major John. 12 *Waldegrave Park, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.* 1715, P.M.; 995, P.Z. October 1904.
- 420 **Barker**, William Arthur. 48 *New Road, Whitechapel, London, E.1.* 933, P.M.; 933. January 1907.
- 421 **Barker**, William Boulton. 34 *King Street, Manchester.* 1375; 1387. June 1913.
- 422 **Barlet**, Stephane, B.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.S.A. 97 *St. Mark's Road, North Kensington, London, W.10.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** June 1904.
- 423 **Barlow**, George Robert. 137 *High Street, Tewkesbury.* P.Pr.G.S.B. March 1915.
- 424 **Barnard**, The Right Hon. Lord, D.C.L. *Raby Castle, Darlington, Co. Durham.* **Past Grand Warden, Provincial Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.** June 1907.
- 425 **Barnard**, Rev. Canon. *Sutton Coldfield.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1915.
- 426 **Barnard**, Ettwell Augustine Bracher. *F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A. The Lodge, Evesham, Worcestershire.* 3308. June 1911.
- 427 **Barnard**, George William Girling. 4 *Surrey Street, Norwich.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Assistant Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner (R.A.).** June 1890.
- 428 **Barnes**, Benjamin. 7 *Grosvenor Road, Ilford, Essex.* 3365, I.G. January 1917.
- 429 **Barnes**, John Walter. 27 *Clements Lane, London, E.C.4.* 19. June 1895.
- 430 **Barnes**, William Chapman. 89 *Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* 19, P.M., L.R.; 19, P.Z. June 1895.
- 431 \***Barnett**, Richard W. 3 *Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C.4.* 29, P.M., P.G.Stew. January 1911.
- 432 **Barr**, Peter Rudolph. 69 *Springfield Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8.* 2463, P.M.; P.Pr.A.G.So., Middlesex; 2536, P.Z. June 1917.
- 433 **Barratt**, Herbert. 79 *Main Street, Bingley, Yorkshire.* 1018; 1018. May 1911.
- 434 **Barrell**, William Henry. 114 *High Street, Portsmouth.* P.Pr.G.D.; 309, P.Z. Oct. 1907.
- 435 **Barren**, Henry England. 78 *Lyndhurst Road, Peckham, London, S.E.15.* 813; 201. January 1910.
- 436 **Barrett**, Benjamin Charles. Box 544, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1747, S.W., 1006 (S.C.) November 1910.

- 437 **Barron**, Edward Jackson, F.S.A. 10 *Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.*  
**Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1890.
- 438 **Barrow**, Henry. *Sheringham, Grosvenor Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* P.Pr.G.S.B.; 933,  
P.Z. October 1909.
- 439 **Barss**, John Edmund. *Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., U.S.A.* 13. October 1913.
- 440 **Bartlett**, George. *Duchy of Cornwall Estate Office, Kennington Gate, London, S.E.*  
2030, P.M.; 23, P.Z. January 1900.
- 441 **Barton**, H. J. 29 *High Street, Barnes, London, S.W.13.* 2722, P.M., L.R. Oct. 1908.
- 442 **Barton**, Robert Harvey. *Dymchurch, Moreton Road, S. Croydon.* 2625, P.M., L.R.  
June 1911.
- 443 **Basham**, Septimus, M.D. 3 *Higham Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 2995, P.M.; 2260,  
P.So. October 1906.
- 444 **Baskerville**, Lieut.-Col. Charles Herbert Lethbridge. 22 *Chatsworth Road, Croydon.*  
**Past Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). October 1907.
- 445 **Bass**, William Henry. 6 *Millicent Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.W.,  
Derbyshire; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Derbyshire. January 1906.
- 446 **Bassett**, Thomas Shipherd. *Onehunga, Auckland, New Zealand.* 24 (N.Z.C.). Jan. 1914.
- 447 **Bassett-Smith**, Walter Bassett. 651 *Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.*  
P.Dis.G.W. March 1917.
- 448 **Bastone**, John Millard. *Goodrest, St. Botolph's Road, Sevenoaks.* 186, P.M.; 186, P.Z.  
March 1887.
- 449 **Bate**, Osborne Hambrook. *Lakenheath, Cumnor Avenue, Kenilworth, Cape Division,*  
*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.
- 450 **Bavin**, Rev. Francis. *Bavinton, Stony Hill Post Office, Jamaica.* P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.Ch.;  
P.Dis.G.St.B. (R.A.). June 1909.
- 451 **Bavin**, John, A.S.A.A., F.C.I.S. 3 *Unwin Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, London,*  
*W.14.* 1598, P.M., L.R.; 186, Sc.N. May 1909.
- 452 **Baxter**, Frederick Peel, F.C.I.S. 13 *Sise Lane, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.*  
1216, P.M., L.R.; 1706, P.Z. March 1911.
- 453 **Bayley**, William Leonard, F.C.I.S. 6 *Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4.* 890, P.M.,  
L.R. May 1912.
- 454 **Bayliss**, Herbert Frederick. 5 *Monkham's Avenue, Woodford, London, E.18.* 1584.  
May 1911.
- 455 **Bayne**, Rev. Ronald. 6 *The Terrace, Champion Hill, London, S.E.5.* 1297. Nov. 1912.
- 456 **Baynes**, Henry Kennett. Box 1400, *Cairo, Egypt.* P.Dis.G.Sec., Egypt & Soudan.  
Local Secretary for Egypt. March 1910.
- 457 **Bazell**, Rev. Prebendary Charles, M.A., A.K.C. *Eastover Vicarage, Bridgwater.*  
P.Pr.G.Ch.; 291, P.Z. June 1912.
- 458 **Beal**, Alfred Charles. 159 *Tulse Hill, London, S.W.2* 1719; 2913. March 1913.
- 459 **Beale**, Octavius Charles. *Trafalgar Street, Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.*  
94 (N.S.W.C.), P.M. May 1914.
- 460 **Beaman**, Harris Samuel. 16 *The Terrace, Kennington Park, London, S.E.11.* 227, P.M.  
October 1905.
- 461 **Beamish**, William H. *The Shrubbery, Monkstown, Co. Cork.* P.Dep.Pr.G.M., Munster.  
June 1898.
- 462 **Bean**, Harold. *Kelsey House, Burstwick, near Hull.* 2134. May 1899.
- 463 **Bean**, William Henry. 17 *Boar Lane, Leeds.* 306, W.M.; 305. January 1915.
- 464 **Bearman**, Fred. Jacob. 18 *Dalgarno Gardens, North Kensington, London, W.10.* 227,  
P.M. May 1907.
- 465 **Beaver**, Sydney Ernest. *Court House, West Maitland, New South Wales.* 215 (N.S.W.C.).  
October 1909.
- 466 **Bebbington**, George William. *Berton Road, Knutsford, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.O. (Craft &  
R.A.). May 1902.
- 467 **Bech**, Hans Marius Frederik. 16 *Tariff Street, Dale Street, Manchester.* Zorobabel og  
Frederik til det Kronede Haab. June 1914.
- 468 **Bech**, Harald. *Parkvej 22, Klampenborg, Denmark.* Zorobabel. March 1914.
- 469 **Beck**, Frederick Thomas. *Wulfrun Chambers, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.*  
P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. May 1915.
- 470 **Eesley**, Eustace Barton. *Old Exchange Chambers, 29-31 King Street, Manchester.*  
P.Pr.G.R.; 993. October 1916.
- 471 **Beeston**, W. J. *Lloyds Bank Chambers, Newport, Mon.* P.Pr.G.D.C. October 1914.
- 472 **Begemann**, Dr. Georg Emil Wilhelm. *Pallasstrasse 10-11, Berlin, W. 57, Germany.*  
**Past Provincial Grand Master, Mecklenberg.** Feb. 1887.

- 473 **Bell**, Andrew. M.A. *Carradale, Erith Road, Belvedere, Kent.* 1973. May 1913.
- 474 **Bell**, Edward L. Box 1434, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* 327. June 1909.
- 475 **Bell**, Seymour. 7 *Summerhill Grove, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Dep.P.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Pr.G.H., Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** June 1891.
- 476 **Bell**, Thomas Alfred. *The Orchard, Sherborne, Dorset.* Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.A.G.So. January 1911.
- 477 **Bellamy**, Major Charles Vincent, V.D. *Leigh Holt, Crapstone, S. Devon.* 3065, P.M.; 3065, P.Z. October 1906.
- 478 **Bellew**, Thomas Acheson. *Underwriters' Association, Liverpool.* 1380. May 1892.
- 479 **Bellis**, Amos G. Box 199, *Manila, P.I.* **Grand Secretary; 1,** P.H.P. January 1909.
- 480 **Benka-Coker**, Ambrose. *Colonial Secretary's Office, Lagos, S. Nigeria.* Dis.G.Stew.; 366 (S.C.); 3726, Z. March 1915.
- 481 **Bennett**, Frank Hefford. 76 *Drukefield Road, Uppcr Tooting, London, S.W.17.* 1599, J.W. October 1917.
- 482 \* **Bennett**, George J. 126 *Jameson Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; **Grand Scribe E.** June 1911.
- 433 **Bennett**, John Robert, M.H.A. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* P.Dis.G.W.; 9 (N.S.). January 1909.
- 484 **Bennett**, John T. 22 *Church Street, Ipswich.* 959, P.M.; 959, P.Z. March 1913.
- 485 \* **Bennion**, Thomas. *Ophir Cottage, Croydon, N. Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), P.M.; 768 (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Croydon. June 1892.
- 486 **Bentley**, Frederick Richard. *Lautoka, Fiji.* 1931. March 1907.
- 487 **Bergfeld**, Karl. 3 *Mönch Strasse, Eisenach, Germany.* Zur Krone der Elisabeth. October 1909.
- 488 \* **Bernays**, Albert Evan, M.A. 3 *Priory Road, Kew, Surrey.* 2851. January 1905.
- 489 **Bernhard**, John H. 52 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 2102. November 1914.
- 490 **Bernstiel**, Bruno Arthur. 2535, I.G.; 2535. May 1914.
- 491 \* **Berolzheimer**, Daniel Deronda. 431 *East Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 865, P.M. January 1916.
- 492 **Berryman**, Stanley Hoskin. *Accounting Branch, G.P.O., Pretoria, Transvaal.* 2967 (E.C.); 1860 (E.C.). October 1911.
- 493 **Bertram**, John. 16 *Belmont Road, Southampton.* 1461, P.M. October 1907.
- 494 **Bestow**, Charles Horton, F.R.M.S. 43 *Upper Clapton Road, London, E.5.* P.Pr.G.Pt.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Essex. March 1894.
- 495 **Betenson**, Frederic Roger. 13 *Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.* 1415, S.W. May 1915.
- 496 **Bevan**, Frank Cecil. 6 *Richmond Terrace, Swansea.* 1573, P.M.; 1323, Sc.E. May 1917.
- 497 \* **Bevington**, Richard George. Box 1091, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* Sub.Dis.G.M. (S.C.). October 1892.
- 498 **Biazzi**, Luigi. 3 *Fitzroy Square, London, W.1.* 2687, P.M. March 1913.
- 499 **Bice**, W. P. 415 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand H., Victoria.** May 1898.
- 500 **Biggs**, Albert Edward. P.W.D., *Soudan Government, Khartoum, Soudan.* 2954, S.W. May 1914.
- 501 **Biggs**, William Edward. *Middleton House, Kildwick, Keighley, Yorkshire.* 265, P.M.; 265. May 1912.
- 502 **Bilbie**, John. 106 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.* 9, P.M.; 9, P.Z. Oct. 1911.
- 503 **Billinghurst**, Henry. 18-22 *Wigmore Street, London, W.1.* P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Essex; 2503, P.Z. May 1901.
- 504 **Billson**, Frederick William, LL.B. *The Bungalow, Gotha Street, Leicester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. January 1902.
- 505 **Bindon**, George H., F.S.A.A. Box 226, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 12 (D.C.), P.M. Local Secretary for Pretoria. March 1907.
- 506 **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.
- 507 **Binney**, Joseph. *Bank Street, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.R. Local Secretary for Sheffield. October 1890.
- 508 **Binzer**, Ludwig von. *Winzerstrasse 28, Nieder Lössnitz, bei Dresden, Germany.* Zum Füllhorn. January 1913.

- 509 **Bird**, James Herbert. *Heythrop Park, Chipping Norton, Oxon.* 567. January 1913.
- 510 **Birdseye**, Sidney George. 25 *Westmount Road, Eltham, London, S.E.9.* 1275. June 1907.
- 511 **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.
- 512 **Bishop**, John Herbert. 117 *Mount Pleasant Lane, Clapton, London, E.5.* 2823. November 1900.
- 513 **Bishop**, R. Winsor. *Beech Lodge, Norwich.* 93, P.M. March 1907.
- 514 **Biss**, Noel Leslie Holm. 28 *Shortland Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.D.C., **Past Grand Standard Bearer, New Zealand; 1338, Sc.E.** January 1914.
- 515 **Bithell**, Walter. *Bickly Wood, Malpas, Cheshire.* 2992. May 1905.
- 516 \***Bitterman**, Lieut. Theodore. 104 *McLean Avenue, Yonkers, N.Y., U.S.A.* 14 (Fla.C.); 1. November 1910.
- 517 **Bixby**, Charles Sumner. *Osawatomie, Miami Co., Kan., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M.; Rep.G.Chap., New Zealand. June 1897.
- 518 **Black**, William. *Falkirk, N.B.* **Past Provincial Grand Master; Past Grand Superintendent, Stirlingshire, Past Depute Grand Z.** October 1888.
- 519 **Black**, W. P. M. 136 *Wellington Street, Glasgow.* 510, P.M.; 296, P.J. March 1905.
- 520 **Blackbeard**, C. A. *Kruispan, Vierfontein Post Office, O.F.S., S. Africa.* 1832, P.M.; 1832, P.Z. October 1890.
- 521 **Blackburn**, William. *The Bungalow, Broomfield, Herne Bay.* 1365, P.M., L.R.; 21, P.Z. May 1910.
- 522 **Bladon**, Harry. 16 *Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.)** October 1901.
- 523 **Blair**, George. 65 *Langside Road, Newlands, Glasgow.* 344. October 1906.
- 524 **Blair**, P. *Seven Oaks, Natal, S. Africa.* November 1911.
- 525 **Blair**, Jun., William Nesbit. 23 *West Hill, Highgate, N.6.* 3339. May 1915.
- 526 **Blake**, Alfred James. 106 *St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1.* 1839, P.M., L.R. March 1912.
- 527 **Blake**, Col. Charles John, R.A. 6 *Greenhill Terrace, Weymouth.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.R. (R.A.), Malta. March 1892.
- 528 **Blake**, Henry Daniel. *Blenheim, Court Lane, Dulwich, London, S.E.21.* 2729, P.M., L.R.; 813, P.Z. November 1905.
- 529 **Blaker**, Dr. Walter C. 82 *Downton Avenue, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.2.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. October 1900.
- 530 **Blinkhorn**, Edward. 79 *Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.* 1471, P.M. October 1898.
- 531 **Blizard**, John H. *Lansdowne House, Castle Lane, Southampton.* 394, P.M. May 1904.
- 532 **Blood**, Major John Neptune, V.D., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon). *Huntley Court, near Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.So. November 1899.
- 533 **Bloomer**, Frederick William, M.D. *Derby Road, Long Eaton, Derbyshire.* P.Pr.G.S.B.; 506, P.Z. June 1913.
- 534 **Boardman**, Edmund James, M.D. 4 *Empire Block, Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* October 1916.
- 535 **Bock**, Johann Daniel. *Houghton, Colney Hatch Lane, Muswell Hill, London, N.10.* 238. June 1903.
- 536 \***Bodenham**, John. *Edgmond, Newport, Salop.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.).** November 1887.
- 537 **Boddy**, John. 7 *Belle Vue Park, Sunderland.* P.Pr.G.D.; 2039, P.Z. June 1912.
- 538 **Boggild**, Johannes Erh. *Danish Consulate, Washington, D.C.* Christian. January 1917.
- 539 **Bold**, John Dean. *Commercial Travellers' Club, Sydney, New South Wales.* 182 (N.S.W.C.). May 1912.
- 540 **Bolton**, George Edward, Superintendent of Excise. c/o *Thomas Cook & Son, Rangoon, Lower Burma.* P.Dis.G.Pt.; 542. October 1904.
- 541 **Bonar**, William Macadam. *Herberton, N. Queensland.* P.Dis.G.W. October 1895.
- 542 **Bond**, Edgar E. 7 *Wood Lane, Highgate, London, N.6.* P.Pr.G.D., E. Lancs. March 1898.
- 543 **Bond**, William Robert Anstruther. *Oakhurst, Christchurch Road, Norwich.* 807, P.Pr.G.W.; 807. May 1912.
- 544 **Boniface**, Frederick John. 25 *Colberg Place, Stamford Hill, London, N.16.* 2694. March 1916.
- 545 **Bonnyman**, James Hastings. 57 *Pencisely Road, Cardiff.* 36; 1992. March 1915.
- 546 **Bonser**, Chas. Gordon. 60 *Beresford Road, Canonbury, London, N.5.* 2823, P.M. October 1917.

- 547 **Boocock**, John Heaton. 25 *Bennett Hill*, Birmingham. Pr.G.Treas.; P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.). May 1909.
- 548 **Booker**, Albert Edward. 2 *Summerfield*, Broomhill, Sheffield, Yorks. 2491, P.M.; 2491, P.So. March 1917.
- 549 **Booth**, Edward. *Beechmount*, St. Bernards Road, Olton, Birmingham. P.Pr.G.D.C. (Craft & R.A.), Staffs. January 1911.
- 550 **Booth**, Egbert Percy. *c/o Stableford & Co., Exchange Buildings*, New Street, Birmingham. 3659, P.M.; 3802, W.M.; 3659, Sc.E. June 1915.
- 551 **Booth**, Major John. *Hazel Bank*, Turton, Bolton, Lancashire. **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.). November 1889.
- 552 **Booth**, William. *Longshut Lane W.*, Stockport. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies: Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1912.
- 553 **Booyson**, I. J. *Graaff Reinet*, Cape Colony. 882. March 1902.
- 554 **Boorglum**, John Gutzon de la Mothe. 166 *E. Thirty-eighth Street*, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. 35, P.M. March 1910.
- 555 **Borrett**, Alfred Trivett. 20 *Wood Street*, Norwich. P.Pr.A.G.Sec.; 213, P.So. May 1915.
- 556 \* **Bostock**, Archibald Thomas. *c/o Jurdine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai, China*. 260; 260. November 1911.
- 557 **Boswell**, Arthur George. 31 *Tankerville Road*, Streatham, London, S.W.16. 1339, P.M., L.R.; 1339, P.Z. May 1894.
- 558 **Bourne**, Fredk. Geo. *c/o Deputy Public Prosecutor's Office*, Singapore, Straits Settlements. 2970, W.M.; 508, J. May 1917.
- 559 \* **Bourne**, Robert William. 18 *Hereford Square*, London, S.W.7. 32, P.M.; 32. June 1890.
- 560 \* **Boutell**, Francis Hepburn Chevallier. 645 *Avenida Mayo*, Buenos Aires, Argentina. **District Grand Master; Grand Superintendent**. October 1901.
- 561 **Boutwood**, Robert Frederick. 1 *Cambridge Road*, Hastings. 1184. October 1910.
- 562 **Bowater**, Sir William Henry. *Meadows Road*, Edgbaston. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner**. May 1915.
- 563 **Bowden**, Rev. Charles Henry, M.A., Lond. *St. Paul's Vicarage*, Kipling Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E. 1339, W.M. November 1916.
- 564 **Bowden**, John Edward. *Roath House*, Cardiff. 36, P.M. January 1913.
- 565 **Bowe**, William Fairbanks. 541 *Broad Street*, Augusta, Ga., U.S.A. 412; **Past Grand High Priest**. Local Secretary for Georgia. October 1897.
- 566 \* **Bowen**, Albert Henry. 26 *St. Malo Avenue*, Lower Edmonton, London, N.9. 2921, Stew. October 1913.
- 567 **Bowen**, John Evan. *Appletons*, Stoke Green, Slough, Bucks. Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner**. May 1905.
- 568 **Bowley**, Joseph Plunkett. 957, P.M.; 2021, P.Z. January 1914.
- 569 **Bowring**, C. C., C.M.G. *Nairobi*, British East Africa. 3084, P.M. May 1915.
- 570 **Bradbear**, W. Mason. *Priority Cottage*, 102 *St. Paul's Road*, Canonbury, London, N.1. 2741. November 1916.
- 571 **Braddy**, Bertie William George. 21 *Castle Avenue*, Higham Park, Chingford, London, E.4. 2421, W.M. May 1915.
- 572 **Bradgate**, Sydney. 203 *Adelaide Road*, Hampstead, London, N.W.3. 3456. May 1916.
- 573 **Braine**, Charles William. *Avondale*, West Hill Road, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18. 3040, P.M. March 1911.
- 574 **Braithwaite**, John, M.D. 2 *Hardwick Mount*, Buxton, Derbyshire. 1688, P.M.; 1235, A.So. November 1908.
- 575 \* **Brand**, Koeniglicher Justizrath Alfred. *Herford*, Westphalia, Germany. Zur Rothen Erde, W.M. March 1903.
- 576 **Brandt**, Martin. *Cranachstrasse 17-18*, Friedenau, Berlin, Germany. Minerva zu den drei Palmen (Leipzig). November 1908.
- 577 **Brayshaw**, John Lund. *Settle*, Yorkshire. 209; 265. January 1889.
- 578 **Brazil**, Frank W. 12 *High Street*, Deptford, London, S.E.8. 1924, P.M.; 140, P.Z. January 1905.
- 579 **Brennecke**, Friedrich August. 238. January 1912.
- 580 **Brentnall**, Ernald James. 12 *Quarry Road*, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.18. 2513. March 1905.
- 581 **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.
- 582 **Brideaux**, Coy. Sergt. Major Winter Philip. 1st *K.G.O. Sappers and Miners*, Roorkee, U.P., India. 1422, I.G.; 1422, Jan. June 1915.

- 583 **Bridge**, Robert. *Cloverley, Rochdale, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.D., E. Lancs.; 298, P.Z. June 1908.
- 584 **Briegel**, Jess. 6014 *Jefferson Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* 789. November 1913.
- 585 **Briegel**, Joseph Albert. 6014 *Jefferson Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* 789, P.M. November 1913.
- 586 **Briers**, Frank Ellis. Box 17, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. November 1900.
- 587 **Briggs**, Herbert James. Box 101, *Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 1, Prov., Sec.; 1, P.H.P. November 1902.
- 588 **Briggs**, John, M.A., F.Z.S. 32 *Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1.* **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.). November 1906.
- 589 \* **Briggs**, William, LL.D., D.C.L. *Owlbrigg, Chaucer Road, Cambridge.* **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.). October 1906.
- 590 **Bright**, John Henry Robert. 10a *Great Portland Street, London, W.1.* 194, P.M., L.R. October 1904.
- 591 **Brindley**, Charles Frederick. *Barrowby House, Worksop, Notts.* 2491, P.M. May 1898.
- 592 **Briscoe**, John Potter, F.R.S.L., F.R.Hist.S., F.L.A., M.S.A. 38 *Addison Street, Nottingham.* 47, P.M.; 47, P.Z. March 1909.
- 593 **Briscomb**, William Bertram. 32 *Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, London, W.9.* 1328. June 1911.
- 594 \* **Brison**, Clifford Scarnell, A.C.A., F.R.C.I. 1152, Treas.; 1152. November 1913.
- 595 **Bristol**, Edgar Hayward. *Salem, Ind., U.S.A.* 21; **Past Grand High Priest.** Oct. 1912.
- 596 **Broad**, Herbert. *Netherstead, Welcome Road, Stratford-on-Avon.* Pr.G.D.; 587, P.S. January 1913.
- 597 \* **Broadbent**, Claud Davos. *Nicola Lake Post Office, B.C., Canada.* 10; 2738 (E.C.). June 1902.
- 598 **Broadbent**, Frederick W. 3 *Mawdesley Street, Bolton, Lancashire.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar; Past Deputy Grand Registrar** (R.A.). November 1907.
- 599 **Broadbent**, Harry, F.I.C., F.C.S. *Ormonde House, Bainbrigge Road, Leeds.* 2922, P.M.; 304, P.Z. October, 1913.
- 600 **Brockaway**, Charles A. 691 *Park Place, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 719, P.M.; 137, P.H.P. November 1905.
- 601 **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.
- 602 **Brooker**, Fitzhardinge Woodford. c/o *Samuel B. Hale & Co., Ltd., 101 Calle 25 de Mayo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, P.M.; 617. November 1909.
- 603 **Brookhouse**, John Charles. 22 *Rodway Road, Bromley, Kent.* 2693, P.M.; 79. May 1905.
- 604 **Brooking**, William. *Cromden, Northlew, near Beaworthy, Devon.* 2486. October 1895.
- 605 **Brooks**, Arthur David. 15 *Waterloo Street, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). June 1899.
- 606 **Brooks**, Francis Augustus, M.D. P.Pr.G.W.; 376. October 1895.
- 607 **Brough**, James R. *Eversley, Shepherds Hill, Highgate, London, N.6.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). Jan. 1899.
- 608 **Brower**, Charles Abel. *Rich Hill, Missouri, U.S.A.* 104, J.W.; 4. October 1912.
- 609 **Brown**, Alexander Burnett, F.S.I. *Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Middlesex, **Past Grand Deacon, Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1901.
- 610 **Brown**, Alfred Loftus. 57 *Chatsworth Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.27.* 1050, P.M. March 1910.
- 611 **Brown**, Arthur Richard Dupuis. *Labu, Negri Sembilan, Malay States.* Dis.G.Pt.; 1157, P.Z. January 1913.
- 612 **Brown**, Bernard Hardesty. *Agrennan, Ulundi Road, Johnstone, N.B.* 1239 (E.C.). January 1914.
- 613 **Brown**, Chas. Edward. c/o *G.P.O., Bombay.* 2672. March 1917.
- 614 **Brown**, Cony Thomas. *Socorro, Socorro Co., N.M., U.S.A.* 9; 8. October 1907.
- 615 \* **Brown**, Edward Douglas William, *Trevelyan, Cranley Road, Guildford, Surrey.* 175; 2523. January 1913.
- 616 \* **Brown**, Frederick. 28-30 *Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2.* 1365, P.M. Oct. 1899.
- 617 **Brown**, James. *River Plate Meat Co., Campana, Argentina.* 3364. January 1911.
- 618 **Brown**, James. *Gratwicks, Ashurst, Steyning, Sussex.* 1960, P.M. June 1888.
- 619 **Brown**, James Marshall. *Thomas Street, Oamaru, New Zealand.* 52, P.M. (N.Z.C.); P.G.Z., New Zealand. January 1906.

- 620 **Brown**, Peter Boswell. *Lindrick, Sidcup, Kent.* 2263. January 1911.
- 621 **Brown**, Robert John. 27 *Thornsett Road, Sheffield.* 2268. May 1911.
- 622 **Brown**, Thomas. 48 *The Avenue, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.* 602. Jan. 1901.
- 623 **Brown**, Thomas. Surgeon. 236 *Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.11.* 1597, P.M. June 1904.
- 624 **Brown**, Walter. 325 *Anlaby Road, Hull.* 3263, P.M.; 2494. March 1912.
- 625 \***Brown**, Walter Herbert, F.R.G.S. 236 *Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.11.* 23, P.M., P.G.Stew.; 23, P.Z. June 1900.
- 626 \***Browne**, Bernard Frederick. *General Manager, The City of Santos Improvements Co., Ltd., Santos, Brazil.* 2329 (E.C.); 2329 (E.C.). May 1906.
- 627 **Browne**, John. 28 *Swinley Road, Wigan, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.D.; W. Lancs. June 1894.
- 628 **Bruce**, Alexander. *Clyne House, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Principal.** June 1894.
- 629 **Brunnich**, Johannes Christian, F.I.C., J.P. *Daheim, Taringa, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.Sup.W. October 1893.
- 630 **Bruton**, Sir James. *Wotton Hill Cottage, Gloucester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). June 1890.
- 631 **Bryant**, James. 48 *Osborn Road, Southsea.* 1069. June 1900.
- 632 **Buchanan-Dunlop**, Capt. A. H. *St. Margaret's, Musselburgh, N.B.* 1022. Oct. 1901.
- 633 **Buck**, Edward H. 48 *Osborn Road, Southsea, Hants.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). October 1892.
- 634 **Buckland**, William Price. 8 *Loughborough Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.* 3314, Sec. January 1908.
- 635 \***Buckley**, Llewellyn Edison, I.C.S. *c/o Walker & Co., 37 Second Line Beach, Madras, India.* **District Grand Master;** 150. June 1896.
- 636 **Buckmaster**, Frederick H. *The Briers, West Hill Road, London, S.W.18.* 19. Jan. 1915.
- 637 **Budd**, A. M. L. *Blankaholm, Queen's Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex.* 2472, P.M.; 1662. May 1917.
- 638 **Budd**, Charles Arthur. *Mount Fletcher, East Griqualand, Cape Province.* 2537. Nov. 1912.
- 639 **Budd**, Henry. 132 *Lambton Road, West Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.* 1604. Jan. 1909.
- 640 **Buglass**, Thomas Dixon. 129 *Clapham Road, Lowestoft.* 71; 71. October 1910.
- 641 **Bugler**, Thomas. 43 *Morley Road, Lewisham, London, S.E.13.* 171. March 1895.
- 642 **Bullock**, Geo. Thos. 61 *Leigham Vale, Streatham, London, S.W.16.* 2913, P.M.; 2913, P.Z. March 1917.
- 643 **Bullock**, Thomas Adolphus, F.R.G.S. 11 *Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). June 1911.
- 644 **Bullough**, Edward. *Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.* 1492. November 1915.
- 645 **Bunn**, Arthur William. 1 *Heaton Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 2571, P.M.; 2571, J. January 1915.
- 646 **Bunn**, John Henry. Box 166, *Bloemfontein, O.F.S., S. Africa.* 1022, S.D.; 1022, Sc.E. June 1911.
- 647 **Burd**, Francis James. Box 426, *Vancouver, B.C.; Canada.* **Past Grand Warden;** 98. November 1909.
- 648 **Burdon**, Lieut. Charles Sambrook. *Albuhera, 45, Derwent Road, Palmer's Green, London, N.* 2738, P.M., L.R.; 2738, P.Z. October 1898.
- 649 **Burgdorff**, Hermann Ferdinand Friedrich Wilhelm Karl. *Manse Place, Falkirk, N.B.* 16. October 1911.
- 650 **Burgess**, A. T. *Kingsdown, Manwood Road, Crofton Park, London, S.E.4.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Bucks. March 1915.
- 651 **Burgess**, Henry. *Craigengillan, Layton Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.* 1556, P.M. January 1900.
- 652 **Burgess**, Thomas. 12 *Fouberts Place, Regent Street, London, W.1.* 201, P.M., L.R.; 2346, P.Z. March 1906.
- 653 **Burley**, Harold Newsham. *Banco Anglo Sud Americano, Mendoza, Argentina.* 3489. October 1917.
- 654 \***Burnand**, Alphonse A. 806 *S. Bonnie Brae Street, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** March 1891.
- 655 **Burne**, John Ford. *Kelowna, B.C., Canada.* 41, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1912.
- 656 **Burnet**, James Henry. Box 81, *Wanganui, New Zealand.* 705, P.M. January 1913.
- 657 **Burnham**, Albert Francis. *Anthony, Coventry, R.I., U.S.A.* 12; 10. May 1911.



- 658 **Burrell**, Lionel Cottingham, M.A., M.B., B.C. *Arlarie, Kew, Surrey.* 3012, P.M., L.R. January 1908.
- 659 **Burrell**, Walter C. 227 *Fulton Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 42, P.M. October 1908.
- 660 **Burrows**, Horace Gifford, F.C.I.S. *Albury, Hounslow Road, Whitton Park, Twickenham, Middlesex.* 3040, P.M., L.R.; 1227, P.Z. January 1904.
- 661 **Burrows**, Sidney Edward. 1 *Arnold Gardens, Palmer's Green, London, N.* 2087. November 1914.
- 662 **Burrows**, William, LL.B. *Germania Life Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163, P.M.; 45, P.H.P. January 1912.
- 663 **Burtchaell**, George Dames, M.A., LL.B., B.L., Deputy Ulster King of Arms. 44 *Morehampton Road, Dublin.* P.Pr.G.D., Wicklow & Wexford; 25, P.K. Jan. 1895.
- 664 **Busby**, William. *Council School, Yoxford, Suffolk.* P.Pr.G.St.B. January 1910.
- 665 **Bush**, Robert John. 93 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.* 7, P.M. May 1910.
- 666 **Buswell**, William Jas. 304 *N. Chestnut Street, Toppenish, Washington, U.S.A.* 178, P.M.; 2, May 1917.
- 667 **Butcher**, Charles. *The Grange, Tressillian Road, St. John's, London, S.E.4.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** March 1906.
- 668 **Butler**, Charles. 76 *Madeley Road, Ealing, London, W.5.* 2489, P.M.; 2489, P.Z. March 1898.
- 669 **Butler**, J. Dixon. *Danemead, Northolt, Middlesex.* **Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works; Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** June 1904.
- 670 **Buttery**, Dr. G. B. *Kingston House, Oldbury, Worcestershire.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. January 1907.
- 671 **Byatt**, John. *Education Dept., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand Scribe N., Victoria.** November 1907.
- 672 **Calberg**, Stanislaus Gustav Martin. *Skindergade 22, Copenhagen K, Denmark.* Christian til Palmetraet, W.M. May 1911.
- 673 **Callaghan**, Samuel William 17th *D.C.O. Lancers, Meerut, India.* P.Dis.G.S.B., Punjab. October 1906.
- 674 **Callender**, George Dayrell. 27 *Sinclair Gardens, Kensington, London, W.8.* 1297, D.C.; 1297, P.So. March 1912.
- 675 **Calvert**, Albert F. "*Royston*," *Eton Avenue, London, N.W.3.* 3456. May 1915.
- 676 **Cameron**, Sir Charles Alexander, C.B., M.D. 27 *Raglan Road, Dublin.* **Deputy Grand Master.** May 1896.
- 677 **Cameron**, Finlay David. *Grand Forks, N.D., U.S.A.* 349 (S.C.). May 1915.
- 678 \* **Campbell**, Archibald Young Gippis, 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.
- 679 **Campbell**, Colin. Box 4, *Everett, Wash., U.S.A.* 95, P.M.; 24, P.H.P. January 1910.
- 680 **Campbell**, Guy Marshall. *Royal Normal College, Upper Norwood, London, S.E.* 3339, P.M., May 1915.
- 681 **Campbell**, Henry. *Home, Shankill, Co. Dublin.* XXV.; XXV. June 1907.
- 682 **Campbell**, John. 230 *Thirty-third Street, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.* 265, J.W.; 13, P.H.P. November 1907.
- 683 **Campbell**, John Lorne. 1524 *Traders Bank Building, Toronto, Ont., Canada* P.Dis.Dep.G.M. January 1899.
- 684 **Campbell**, John MacNaught, C.E., F.Z.S. 6 *Franklin Terrace, Glasgow.* Rep.G.I. N. Dakota, **Past Grand Bible Bearer; Rep.G.Chap. Maryland, Past Grand J.** March 1889.
- 685 **Campbell**, Reuben Adolphus. *Statesville, N.C., U.S.A.* 487, J.W. June 1916.
- 686 **Campkin**, Harry Herbert. 30-31 *Canada Life Building, Regina, Sask., Canada.* Hon.P.G.M. (Man.). March 1901.
- 687 **Camus**, Manuel. *Manila, P.I.* 1034 (S.C.). January 1909.
- 688 **Caney**, Stanley. *Newbridge House, Wolverhampton.* 1415; 23. October 1899.
- 689 **Canham**, George Masters. 19 *Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2.* 2694, P.M.; 73, Sc.N. May 1902.
- 690 **Carne**, Charles Herbert. Box 13, *Lautoka, Fiji.* 3354, P.M. January 1909.
- 691 **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.

- 692 **Carpenter**, Lieut.-Col. George Thomas. *Leigham House, Streatham, London, S.W.16.* **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer; Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). January 1906.
- 693 **Carpenter**, Col. John Austin. *15 Belsize Crescent, South Hampstead, London, N.W.3.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). June 1900.
- 694 **Carr**, Buckley. *41 Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1906
- 695 **Carr**, Riley. *Rowandene, Tapton House Road, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D. November 1907.
- 696 \***Carr**, Thomas, M.D. *9 Carlton Terrace, Blackpool.* 2758, P.M.; 2758, H. October 1910.
- 697 **Carrick**, William Lowther. *Oaklands, Stokesley, R.S.O., Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.R. March 1897.
- 698 **Carroll**, Walter J. *81 Buckingham Road, Brighton.* 1227, P.M., L.R.; 1227, Treas. January 1907.
- 699 **Carruthers**, John. *8 Firpark Terrace, Dennistoun, Glasgow.* Rep.G.L. Connecticut, **Past Grand Deacon**; Rep.G.Chap. N. Dakota, **Past Grand Sojourner.** May 1892.
- 700 **Carsberg**, George Ridsen. *Hidecote, Willenhall Park, New Barnet.* 19. May 1893.
- 701 **Carter**, C. A. *36 Clyde Street, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.H. October 1888.
- 702 **Carter**, Elmer Josiah. *Box 93, Missoula, Mon., U.S.A.* 40 (Wash.); 25 (Wash.). Oct. 1899.
- 703 \***Carter**, Major Frank Bird. *Forrest Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.* 39 (W.A.C.), S.W. October 1908.
- 704 **Carter**, George. *Raleigh House, Springfield Mount, Armley, Leeds.* 1211; 2069, Treas. May 1912.
- 705 **Carter**, William Allan. *51 Queen Street, Edinburgh.* 1, W.M., 757, P.M.; 56, P.Z. June 1914.
- 706 **Cartmell**, Samuel. *73 Willows Lane, Accrington.* 3306, P.M.; 462, A.So. June 1912.
- 707 **Cartwright**, Ernest H., M.D., B.Ch. (Oxon). *Castle Grounds, Devizes, Wilts.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1891.
- 708 **Carus-Wilson**, Major Edward Willyams. *Penmount, near Truro, Cornwall.* 331, P.M. March 1889.
- 709 **Cary**, Frederick William. *Private Bag, Colleen Bawn Siding, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 851 (S.C.), S.W.; 2566. October 1909.
- 710 **Case**, Albert Havelock, M.Inst.C.E. *Coniston, Epping.* January 1908.
- 711 **Cashman**, Thomas. *c/o King, King & Co., Bombay, India.* 944, Sec.; 1100. Oct. 1914.
- 712 **Casler**, C. C. *302 Butler Street, Port Huron, Mich., U.S.A.* 58, P.M.; 27, P.H.P. May 1904.
- 713 \***Caslon**, Harold Arthur. *42 Woodberry Down, Finsbury Park, London, N.4.* 569, P.M., L.R.; 569, Z. June 1906.
- 714 **Cass-Tewart**, Rev. Frederick Charles Guise. *Nethercourt, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.* 622. May 1888.
- 715 **Cassal**, Col. Charles Edward, V.D., F.I.C., F.C.S. *56 Oxford Gardens, Kensington, London, W.10.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). March 1891.
- 716 **Cassell**, James. *23 Oxford Square, Hyde Park, London, W.2.* 227, P.M., L.R.; 7, P.Z., Treas. January 1891.
- 717 **Caster**, Frank. *Alcroft, Fletton Avenue, Peterborough.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. May 1898.
- 718 **Catten**, Joseph Hazelgrove. *Parkdale, Melrose Road, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18.* 1687, P.M. June 1915.
- 719 \***Catto**, Alexander Ross. *Box 296, Yokohama, Japan.* P.Dis.G.W.; 1092, Z. Local Secretary for Japan. June 1909.
- 720 **Cauthorne**, Edward Everett, A.B., A.M. (Harvard). *1723 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 106; 76. March 1902.
- 721 **Cave**, George. *Desborough, Seaford Road, Dovercourt, Essex.* 650, I.G. Nov. 1913.
- 722 **Cave-Browne**, Capt. William, R.E. *1st K.G.O. Sappers and Miners, Roorkee, U.P., India.* 1422, S.W.; 1422. June 1915.
- 723 **Cavell**, Rev. Walter Theodore. *Box 320, Lake City, Fla, U.S.A.* 29; 3. May 1914.
- 724 **Cawood**, Horace. *68 Eyre Street, Sheffield.* 2558, P.M.; 1239, P.Z. October 1907.
- 725 **Cawthorn**, John Elston. *Elmete House, Sherburn-in-Elmet, South Milford, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.D.C. (Craft & R.A.). Local Secretary for Leeds. May 1897.
- 726 **Chabot**, Clement. *11 Stoke Newington Road, London, N.16.* 11, P.M.; 11, P.Z. June 1900.
- 727 **Chadder**, James. *St. Petroc, Ilfracombe, Devon.* Pr.A.G.D.C.; 251, Z. October 1909.

- 728 **Chaffer**, Guy Frederick. *Beacon Grange, The Boulevard, Petersham, New South Wales.* P.Pr.G.W. (S.C.); P.Pr.G.H., (S.C.). June 1911.
- 729 **Chaffer**, Paris Ernest. *May Street, Marrackville, New South Wales.* 91 (N.S.W.C.), P.M., D.C. November 1912.
- 730 **Chamberlin**, Dr. Jehiel Weston. 734 *Lowry Building, St. Peter Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163; 45. Local Secretary for Minnesota. March 1893.
- 731 **Chambers**, Charles George. *Rheinfels, The Avenue, London Road S., Lowestoft.* 3291 May 1914.
- 732 **Chambers**, Leonard. 13 *Brooklands Avenue, Withington, Manchester, Lancs.* 3693; 1387, Stew. June 1917.
- 733 **Chambers**, Paul Bell. 564 *Cangallo, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* P.Dis.G.D.C.; 617. May 1902.
- 734 **Chant**, Thomas Whitmore. *Clarendon Lodge, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). June 1896.
- 735 **Chaplin**, W. J. 21 *Guildford Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.* 199. May 1906.
- 736 **Chapman**, Alfred Chaston, F.I.C., F.C.S. 38 *Primrose Hill Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.* 2327, P.M., L.R. November 1898.
- 737 **Chapman**, Arthur. Box 553, *Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.Treas., S. Africa, E. Div. Oct. 1895.
- 738 **Chapman**, Arthur W. 11 *Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.* P.Pr.G.W., W. Yorks; 2397, P.Z. November 1906.
- 739 **Chapman**, John. 376 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 2724; 617. May 1914.
- 740 **Chapman**, John Midelton. 40 *Hutt Street, Springbank, Hull.* 907, P.M.; 907, P.Z. May 1898.
- 741 **Chapman**, Major Lawrence Joseph, R.A. 1789; 2904, P.So. October 1914.
- 742 **Chappell**, Edwin B. H. *Thorndale, 99 Tierney Road, Streatham, London, S.W.16.* 1728, W.M. March 1916.
- 743 **Charlesworth**, Edwin. *Richmond Grove, Birkenshaw, Bradford.* 603, P.M. May 1906.
- 744 **Charlton**, Matthew Foster. *Waterloo, Sunny Bank, Chipping Norton, Oxon.* Pr.G.Pt. May 1893.
- 745 **Chatley**, Herbert, D.Sc., Lond. 450 *G. Avenue Joffre, French Concession, Shanghai.* A.Dis.G.Sec.; 1027. May 1911.
- 746 **Chatterton**, Francis. c/o *Best & Co., Madras, India.* P.Dis.A.G.Pt.; 150, P.Z. June 1906.
- 747 **Chatterton**, William Lincoln. 10 *South Street, Pawtucket, R.I., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L., New Zealand, **Past Grand Master**; 4, Sec. June 1905.
- 748 **Cheesman**, William Norwood, J.P., F.L.S. *The Crescent, Selby, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. January 1893.
- 749 **Cheetham**, Capt. C. E. *Poplar Hall, Faversham, Kent.* 133. June 1916.
- 750 **Cheshire**, Harry. 22 *Royal Street, Kirkdale, Liverpool.* 1756. October 1915.
- 751 **Chester**, Alfred. 2 *Dinham, Ludlow, Salop.* 611, P.M. October 1907.
- 752 **Chesterton**, Lewis Birch. Box 2210, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* P.Dis.G.Sec. Oct. 1891.
- 753 **Chick**, Frank. 83 *Queen Street, Exeter.* 2659. June 1899.
- 754 **Childe**, Rev. Canon Christopher Venn, LL.D. 8 *York Gate, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.* **Past Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Scribe N.** January 1898.
- 755 **Childs**, Frederick John. 4 *Leathwaite Road, Battersea, London, S.W.11.* 1269, P.M. October 1908.
- 756 **Chillingworth**, George. *Foleshill, Beacontree Avenue, Forest Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17.* 1228, P.M., L.R. May 1902.
- 757 **Chinn**, Thomas Morton. 75 *Sharia Emad El Din, Abdin, Cairo, Egypt.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Scribe N., Egypt.** March 1902.
- 758 **Chipman**, Elon E. *Kaslo, B.C., Canada.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand Superintendent.** June 1907.
- 759 **Chivers**, George Charles. 12 *High Street, Poplar, London, E.14.* 65, P.M., L.R.; 65. November 1907.
- 760 **Chown**, Harry. 47 *Ingleby Road, Ilford, Essex.* L.R., P.Pr.G.St.B.; 3115, P.Z. June 1906.
- 761 **Christison**, James T. 839 *Fairmont Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163, P.M. October 1906.
- 762 **Church**, John. 17 *Winchendon Road, Teddington, Middlesex.* 317. May 1907.
- 763 \* **Claridge**, Dr. W. Walton. 9 *Bracondale, Norwich.* 3717, P.M.; 52. June 1913.
- 764 **Clark**, Beaumont. 1 *Boothroyd Lane, Dewsbury.* 971. October 1913.
- 765 **Clark**, Charles Crabb. *Clark & Thistleton, Durban, Natal.* 731 (S.C.), P.M. June 1906.

- 766 **Clark**, David R., M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.). 8 Park Drive, Glasgow, W. 0, P.M. June 1890
- 767 **Clark**, James John. 4a George Street, Dunedin, New Zealand. **Past Grand Bible Bearer, New Zealand.** November 1909.
- 768 **Clark**, Owen Aly. 12 Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmund's. Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Grand Superintendent, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). October 1907.
- 769 **Clark**, Percy George. 183 Oakwood Court, London, W.14. P.Pr.G.D., Berks.; P.Z. October 1917.
- 770 **Clark**, William Hamilton, B.A. Lumsden, Southland, New Zealand. **Past Grand Deacon, New Zealand.** May 1909.
- 771 **Clarke**, Charles H. Chepstow, Mon. P.Pr.G.D.C. March 1916.
- 772 **Clarke**, George Henry. 432 Calle Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentina. P.Dis.G.R.; P.Dis.G.J., Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.). October 1907.
- 773 **Clarke**, George James. P.O. Box 410, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. 3035, 292 (I.C.); 379 (S.C.). May 1912.
- 774 **Clarke**, Matthew Herbert. Kingsbury Road, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham. 739, P.M.; 739, J. June 1908.
- 775 **Clarke**, Thomas Henry. Oficina del Ingeniero Constructor, Rosario Central F.C.C.A., Argentina. 2960. January 1913.
- 776 **Clarke**, William. Sidmouth, Holmdene Avenue, Herne Hill, London, S.E.24. 190, P.M. March 1905.
- 777 **Clarke**, William Henry. Ladywell House, Roundhay, Leeds. P.Pr.G.W.; 380. May 1911.
- 778 **Clavering**, Col. Charles Warren Napier. Azwell Park, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Northumberland. **Provincial Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.** May 1910.
- 779 **Clayton**, Robert Verney. 2 Cooper Street, Manchester. Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Pr.G.Sc.E., Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1911.
- 780 **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.
- 781 **Clemens**, Captain Percy Warwick. c/o The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone, W. Africa. 156; 156. October 1913.
- 782 **Clements**, Chas. Whittaker. Manager Russia Engineering Works, Dibrugarh, Assam. 438. May. 1917.
- 783\* **Glendinning**, James Hermon. 80 Hill Street, Lurgan, Ireland. 134, P.M.; 602, P.K. May 1890.
- 784\* **Clifford**, Henry John. Morrinsville, New Zealand. 52 (N.Z.C.). October 1898.
- 785 **Clift**, The Hon. James Augustus, Minister of Agriculture & Mines, K.C., M.H.A. St. John's, Newfoundland. **District Grand Master.** January 1909.
- 786 **Clutton**, Brian. Wykeham, Milford, Surrey. 1537, P.M. & Sec.; 143, P.Z. March 1911.
- 787 **Coates**, Arthur Robert. Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. 1931, P.M. October 1899.
- 788 **Cobbold**, Lieut.-Col. Ernest C. York & Lancaster Regiment, New Barracks, Limerick. 691 (S.C.). March 1908.
- 789 **Cochran**, Sam. P. Box 119, Dallas, Tex., U.S.A. **Past Grand Master; Past Grand Scribe.** June 1899.
- 790 **Cochrane**, William Percy. Rezzola, Prov. di Genova, Italy. 1448; 602. Nov. 1890.
- 791 **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.** Nov. 1900.
- 792 **Cockshott**, Major Arthur Maurice. c/o Sir C. R. McGrigor, Bart., & Co., Panton Street, London, S.W. 1971; 1971. January 1914.
- 793 **Cohen**, Isaac. 22 St. George's Square, London, S.W.1. P.Pr.G.W., Bucks. Oct. 1917.
- 794 **Cohn**, Albert. 84 Canfield Gardens, West Hampstead, London, N.W.6. May 1897.
- 795 **Cohn**, Charles C. Manila, P.I. 386. January 1909.
- 796\* **Coker**, Simeon Josephus. 26 Waterloo Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone, W. Africa. 1955, P.M.; 1955, P.Z. March 1914.
- 797 **Cole**, Charles William. Littlecot, Marius Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.17. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). May 1899.
- 798 **Cole**, James Francis. E. Ex. A. & C. Telegraph Co., Ltd., Singapore. 508. June 1913.
- 799 **Cole**, George Marie Joseph. Sea Lake, Victoria, Australia. 215 (V.C.). March 1913.

- 800 **Cole**, Dr. Lynn Roscrear. 800 *Boyd Building, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* 4; 52. June 1912.
- 801 **Cole**, Thomas Skelton. *Endcliffe Crescent, Sheffield.* 2491, P.M.; 2491, J. Jan. 1914.
- 802 **Coles**, Charles, J.P. *Eddystone, Kenney Street, Port Elizabeth, South End, South Africa.* 2886, J.W.; 711. June 1909.
- 803 **Collins**, Algernon Lionel. 60 *Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, London, W.1.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). January 1902.
- 804 **Collins**, George Sherrington. 39 *Ladbroke Square, London, W.11.* **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). January 1897.
- 805 **Colman**, Thomas W. 19 *Bracondale, Norwich.* P.Pr.G.D. October 1902.
- 806 **Colsell**, Robert. *Norfolk House, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, London, N.16.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). Jan. 1905.
- 807 **Colton**, Charles Maxwell. *c/o Benguet Commercial Co., Ltd., Baguio, Benguet, P.I.* 342. January 1907.
- 808 **Comfort**, Newton C. *c/o Quarantine Service, Manila, P.I.* **Past Grand Master; 1,** P.H.P. Local Secretary for Philippine Islands. January 1909.
- 809 **Compton**, Leslie Spencer. 54 *Gt. Tower Street, London, E.C.3.* 2987, I.G. May 1917.
- 810 **Condell**, Thomas de Renzy *c/o Fletcher, Humphreys & Co., Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dis.G.Sec., Canterbury, **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** June 1899.
- 811 **\*Conner**, William Tate, A.R.I.B.A. Box 5615, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 510 (S.C.); 50 (S.C.). January 1902.
- 812 **Cook**, Ernest Henry, D.Sc. 27 *Berkeley Square, Bristol.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). October 1910.
- 813 **Cook**, Fred., J.P., Assistant King's Printer for Canada. *Ottawa, Ont., Canada.* **Past Grand Warden.** June 1909.
- 814 **Cook**, Joseph. 12 *Millicent Road, West Bridgford; Nottingham.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1905.
- 815 **Cooke**, Frank Krinks, F.C.I.S. *Errwood, 150 Coldershaw Road, West Ealing, London, W.13.* P.Pr.G.D., E. Lancs.; 1375, P.Z. September 1917.
- 816 **Coombe**, William John Brooks. *Bellevue, Long Ashton, near Bristol.* P.Pr.G.W. (Glos.); 68, Sc.N. May 1916.
- 817 **Cooper**, Allan. 115 *Hill Lane, Southampton.* 1461. May 1912.
- 818 **\*Cooper**, Rev. Charles E. *St. Botolph's Vicarage, Lincoln.* 24 (B.C.). October 1908.
- 819 **Cooper**, Edward Ernest. *Berrydown Court, Overton, Hants.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) May 1894.
- 820 **Cooper**, Frederick Ernest. *Westminster Chambers, 5 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.* 1657, L.R.; 1657. March 1907.
- 821 **Cooper**, Raymond Willoughby. *c/o Messrs. Cox & Co., Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.* 767, P.M. May 1906.
- 822 **Cooper**, Wm. Jas. 24 *Fennel Street, Manchester, Lancs.* 3656, P.M. June 1917.
- 823 **Copeland**, Morris. 97 *College Road, Auckland, New Zealand.* 10 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 9 (N.Z.C.). January 1914.
- 824 **Copp**, Alfred Edward Guillaume. 31 *South Park Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.* 2790. January 1909.
- 825 **Copus**, Frank Armitage. Box 353, *Stratford, Ont., Canada.* 144, P.M.; 24, P.Z. March 1913.
- 826 **Corbett**, John W., M.D. *Camden, S.C., U.S.A.* 29, P.M.; 4. June 1896.
- 827 **Cordes**, Carl Hermann Theodor. *Fürstenufer 15, Magdeburg, Germany.* Harpokrates. January 1913.
- 828 **Corfield**, Dr. Carruthers. 189 *High Road, Balham, London, S.W.17.* 720; 724. Oct. 1917.
- 829 **Cornwall**, William. *Llanberis, New Road, Lower Edmonton, London, N.9.* 1327. November 1909.
- 830 **Corsan**, Douglas. *Fernie, B.C., Canada.* 35, P.M.; 137. October 1911.
- 831 **\*Cory-Wright**, Dudley, M.A., J.P. 52 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** October 1897.
- 832 **Costello**, Frederick. *Eversley, Hessle R.S.O., Hull.* 250. January 1907.
- 833 **Coster**, Arthur Augustus. 14 *Montpelier Villas, Brighton.* 143, P.M., L.R.; 143. November 1908.
- 834 **Couch**, James. *Roe Hyde, Hatfield, Herts.* 1601, P.M., L.R.; 1293, P.Z. June 1907.
- 835 **Coulson**, J. W. *Tower House, St. Peter's Hill, Stamford, Lines.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). May 1911.

- 836 **Courlander**, Hermon. 10 Medcroft Gardens, East Sheen, S.W.14. 2722, P.M.; 2458. May 1917.
- 837 **Gowan**, Henry Earle. Box 603, St. John's, Newfoundland. 454 (S.C.), J.W. March 1909.
- 838 **Cowern**, Walter. 120 Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham. 3300, P.M., P.Pr.G.St.B. November 1907.
- 839 **Cowins**, Henry Somerfield. Bound Brook, N.J., U.S.A. 3; 27. October 1897.
- 840 **Cowling**, Thomas. Glan Dyff, Wisbech, Cambs. P.Pr.G.O.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). November 1910.
- 841 \***Cowlishaw**, William. 78 Reconquista, Buenos Aires, Argentina. 617, P.M.; 617, O. Local Secretary for Argentina. November 1913.
- 842 **Cox**, Claude Collins. Banco Anglo-Sud-Americano, Casilla 345, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina. P.Dis.A.G.Pt.; P.Dis.G.O. (R.A.). May 1905.
- 843 **Cox**, Ralph Douglas, Lieut.-Commr., R.N. 3503, W.M.; 278. May 1917.
- 844 **Cox**, Thomas. Brencliffe, Lichfield. P.Pr.A.G.D.C.; 726. June 1914.
- 845 \***Coxe**, The Hon. Justice Henry Reynell Holled. c/o Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1. 3102, P.M. October 1908.
- 846 **Crabtree**, Herbert. 19 Pencisely Road, Penhill, Cardiff. 960, P.M.; 960, Sc.E. March 1913.
- 847 **Craddock**, Charles Ernest. 194 Castle Road, Bedford. 2343, W.M. October 1917.
- 848 **Craig**, Charles Taylor. 67 Watling Street, London, E.C.4. 2562. October 1904.
- 849 **Craig**, William. G.P.O., Singapore. P.Dis.G.Sec.; P.Dis.G.Sc.E. March 1902.
- 850 **Cramphorn**, Octavius Christian. Warwick Lodge, Brentwood, Essex. 276, P.M., P.Pr.G.W.; 276, P.Z. June 1907.
- 851 **Crang**, William Henry. 11 Collingwood Villas, Devonport. P.Pr.G.D. January 1908.
- 852 **Cranstoun-Day**, Thomas N. City Club, Cape Town, South Africa. P.Dis.G.St.B. October 1907.
- 853 **Craster**, Lieut.-Col. James Cecil Balfour. Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S. James's, London, S.W.1. P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P., Bengal; **Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). May 1896.
- 854 **Crate**, Rev. Felix Eustace. Salcott Virley Rectory, Witham, Essex. P.Pr.G.Ch.; P.Pr.G.So. June 1912.
- 855 **Craven**, Ven. Archdeacon James Brown, D.D. Kirkwall, Orkney. P.Dep.Pr.G.M., Caithness, Orkney & Zetland. February 1887.
- 856 **Creake**, St. Arnaud. 39 Crescent Road, Sharrow, Sheffield. 1239, P.M. October 1907.
- 857 **Crerar**, John. Melita Post Office, Man., Canada. **Grand Registrar**. January 1898.
- 858 **Cresswell**, Frank Pearson Skeffington, F.R.C.S. 24 Windsor Place, Cardiff. 2570, P.M.; 36. May 1905.
- 859 **Cresswell**, George John. Watson Avenue, Rose Park, Adelaide, South Australia. 74 (S.A.C.) P.M. May 1905.
- 860 **Crew**, B. T. Reculver, Lansdowne Road, Luton, Beds. 475. March 1916.
- 861 **Crider**, Prof. George A., M.A. 1823 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A. 543; 256. May 1897.
- 862 **Cridge**, Arthur John. 16 Hendham Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.7. 2772, S.D., 3680. January 1915.
- 863 **Crocker**, G. A. 1 Cromer Villas, West Hill, Wandsworth, London, S.W.18. 857. January 1912.
- 864 **Cropper**, Digby Leopold. Sandringham Court, Maida Vale, London, W.9. 3339. May 1915.
- 865 **Cross**, Albert Pearl. 22 Frith Street, London, W.1. 3634. P.M. March 1916.
- 866 **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.
- 867 **Crowell**, Christie Burnham. 2 Western Avenue, Brattleborough, Vt., U.S.A. Dis.D.G.M.; 12, P.So. May 1916.
- 868 **Crundall**, Arthur William. Estancia Siempre Amigos, Vilela, F.C. Sud, Argentina. 617; 617. October 1900.
- 869 **Crush**, Sam. T. Westcombe, Southbrae Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow. 3 bis; 79. Nov. 1908.
- 870 **Cuddon**, Staff-Sergt.-Major Elias Martin, A.S.C. 35 Pearl Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17. 2411. January 1917.
- 871 **Cullen**, J. F. Inverell, New South Wales. 48 (N.S.W.C.), P.M. March 1895.
- 872 **Culley**, Alfred Benjamin, F.I.A. Rose Dene, Rowlands Gill, Northumberland. 619, S.W. January 1910.
- 873 **Culley**, Samuel Widgery. 8 Dyfrig Street, Cardiff. Pr.G.Treas.; 36. November 1912.
- 874 **Cullwick**, Herbert Ernest. 153 Tettenhall Road, Wolverhampton. 526, P.M. Oct. 1915.

- 875 **Cully**, James Russell. 22 *Lorne Road, Forest Gate, London, E.C.7.* 1816. January 1908.
- 876 **Cumberland**, Hugh. *The Lynchet, Luton, Beds.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1909.
- 877 **Cummings**, Arthur Temple. *Abchurch House, Sherborne Lane, London, E.C.4.* 2881. January 1910.
- 878 **Cummings**, Gus Skelton. *New Court, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2.* 2700, P.M.; 2427. May 1914.
- 879 **Cummins**, Ernest Norman Travers. *S. Rinching Estate, Kajang, Selangor, Malay States.* 2337, P.M.; 2337. January 1913.
- 880 **Curd**, Charles. 6 *Gay Street, Bath.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. May 1909.
- 881 \***Cursetjee**, Jehanglur Manodijee. 84, *Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.R. October 1910.
- 882 **Curtis**, Edwin Charles. *Carey Hall, Neath, South Wales.* P.Pr.G.R. May 1909.
- 883 **Cutter**, Edward Oliver. 3 *Elton Street East, Wallsend on Tyne, Northumberland.* 3679; 991. June 1916.
- 884 **Dakin**, William. 292 *Manchester Road, Warrington.* 3597. June 1913.
- 885 **Dalglish**, Henry J. 91 *Walworth Road, London, S.E.17.* P.Pr.G.D., Devon. May 1907.
- 886 **Dance**, Col. Charles E. 19 *Northampton Square, London, E.C.1.* 2006. January 1905.
- 887 **Dangerfield**, Frederick. *Westcott, Battlefield Road, St. Albans.* 1260, P.M., L.R.; 1260, P.Z. May 1894.
- 888 **Danielsson**, Leonard. 64 *Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.3.* 1471; 1471. June 1897.
- 889 **Dansie**, Crown. *Durban, Natal.* 712 (S.C.), P.M. March 1897.
- 890 **Darby**, Charles Henry. *Royston, West Bromwich.* 662, P.M.; 2385, Sc.N. June 1915.
- 891 **Darling**, Alexander. *Governor's House, Berwick-on-Tweed.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Northumberland. October 1895.
- 892 **Darrington**, Thomas. *Penrhyn, The Chase, Enfield, Middlesex.* 2987. October 1908.
- 893 **Dashwood**, John Rowdon. *Weycettalawa, Watawala, Ceylon.* 2656, S.W.; 2940. March 1917.
- 894 **Davey**, Arnold E. *Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* 38 (S.A.C.), P.M. June 1905.
- 895 **David**, William Morgan. *Carson City, Nev., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden.** Oct. 1911.
- 896 **Davidge**, Cecil William. 5 *Kitano Cho, 3 Chome, Kobe, Japan.* P.Dis.G.W.; 1401, P.Z. March 1914.
- 897 **Davies**, Charles. *Ivy Dene, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.* 467. March 1898.
- 898 **Davies**, Rev. Enoch Thomas, M.A. *Danygraig, Clive Crescent, Penarth, S. Wales.* 1754; 1754. May 1911.
- 899 **Davies**, Neander Warburton. *Portswood Estate, Kandapolla, Ceylon.* P.Dis.G.Sec.; 2656, P.Z. October 1905.
- 900 **Davies**, Rev. William Arthur. *Ponsonby Vicarage, Cumberland.* 289, Ch.; 289. May 1911.
- 901 **Davis**, Albert Victor. 17 *Northolme Road, Highbury Park, London, N.5.* 3089, P.M. October 1907.
- 902 **Davis**, Alfred. 41 *St. Augustine's Avenue, S. Croydon, Surrey.* 1693, P.M., L.R.; 1693, P.Z. May 1903.
- 903 **Davis**, Arthur Vernon. 48 *Beal Lane, Shaw, Lancs.* 854, P.M.; 277, J. March 1917.
- 904 **Dawbarn**, Oscar Saltonstall. *Lahat, Perak, Malay States.* 3212, Sec.; 3212, Sc.N. March 1913.
- 905 **Dawkins**, Harry. 1st *K.G.O. Sappers & Miners, Park Road, Roorkee, U.P., India.* 1422, P.M.; 1422. November 1913.
- 906 **Dawson**, William. *The Bungalow, Belford, Northumberland.* 393, P.M. June 1904.
- 907 **Davy**, Frederick Downe. 18 *St. James's Mansions, West Hampstead, London, N.W.6.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.So., Lincs. June 1896.
- 908 **Day**, Edward Harry. *Assiout, Upper Egypt.* 1982. October 1898.
- 909 **Day**, John C., C.E. *Sharia el Madabegh, Cairo, Egypt.* 1982. October 1896.
- 910 \***Day**, William Reginald, F.I.A. *Bishops Avenue, Randwick, New South Wales.* 57 (N.S.W.C.), P.M.; 9 (N.S.W.C.), H. October 1911.
- 911 **Daykin**, Harold William. 5 *King Street, Alfreton, Derbyshire.* 1028. January 1915.
- 912 **D'Amer-Drew**, J. 69 *Park Street, W., S. Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Victoria.** May 1898.
- 913 **d'Artois**, Joseph Maurice. 38 *Placé de l'Industrie, Brussels, Belgium.* 1541 (E.C.). May 1907.
- 914 **D'Cruz**, Capt. A. B. H. *P.O. Box 35, Calcutta, India.* 1268; 1268. January 1909.
- 915 **de Haas**, Sydney Emanuel. 61 *Blenheim Gardens, Cricklewood, N.W.2.* 1766. May 1917.

- 916 **de Lafontaine**, Henry Thomas Cart. 52 *Albert Court, Kensington Gore, London, S.W.7.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1900.
- 917 **de Ridder**, Louis E. *Newbridge Towers, Weston, Bath.* 68, 152. January 1890.
- 918 **de Smet de Naeyer**, Maurice. 49 *Leinster Gardens, Bayswater, London, W.2.* **Le Septentrion.** January 1916.
- 919 **De Stein**, Joseph Nicholas. 2123 *Retallack Street, Regina, Sask., Canada.* 115; *Key-stone.* May 1911.
- 920 **De Wolf Smith**, Dr. William Andrew. *Pafraets Daal, New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* **Grand Secretary; Grand Historian (R.A.).** Local Secretary for British Columbia. June 1901.
- 921 **Deacon**, Charles William. *The Leys, 31 Kimbolton Road, Bedford.* 1677, P.M. Nov. 1905.
- 922 **Deacon**, Rev. Ernest W. *Sandringham, Warwick Road, Olton, Birmingham.* Oct. 1900.
- 923 **Dean**, Dr. Marshall H. Room 39, *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L. England, **Past Grand Master.** October 1903.
- 924 **Dear**, Lawrence Hart. 51 *Ermine Road, Ladywell, London, S.E.* 49, S.W. June 1906.
- 925 \***Dearing**, R. M. *Savannah, Ga., U.S.A.* 231, P.M. June 1912.
- 926 **Deats**, Hiram Edmund. *Flemington, N.J., U.S.A.* 37, P.M.; 37. Local Secretary for New Jersey. May 1897.
- 927 **Debenham**, Edward Percy. *Ennerdale, Carlise Avenue, St. Albans.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1893.
- 928 **Delmege**, J. R., M.D. *Serembau, Negri Sembilan, Malay States.* 3552, P.M. Nov. 1907.
- 929 **Denholm**, William Munro. 6 *Charing Cross, Glasgow.* Rep.G.L. Utah, **Past Grand Warden; Rep.G.Chap. Delaware, Past Grand J.** March 1891.
- 930 **Dennett**, John Jacob. R.E. *Roorkee, India.* 1422. March 1917.
- 931 **Dennison**, Thomas Gilbert. *Port Elizabeth, S. Africa.* 3166. May 1911.
- 932 **Denny**, Charles Hill. 18 *Wood Street, London, E.C.2.* 1671, P.M., L.R. May 1897.
- 933 **Denny**, George E. 44 *Hurlingham Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6.* 144; 1489. June 1907.
- 934 **Dentith**, Arthur W. 57 *Chestnut Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.27.* 859. June 1898.
- 935 **Denton**, John Burton. 160 *Osbaldeston Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.16.* 1001. May 1900.
- 936 **Derrick**, George Alexander. c/o *Derrick & Co., Gresham House, Battery Road, Singapore.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M. October 1890.
- 937 **Derry**, John Kingston. *Post Office, Meadows, O.F.S., S. Africa.* Pr.G.Stew. (D.C.) November 1914.
- 938 **Desprez**, Ernest Haynes. 31b *St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol.* 3663. May 1914.
- 939 \***Dessen**, Hans Falck. 2 *Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2.* P.G.Stew. June 1903.
- 940 **Deutsch**, Franz. 4 *Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1.* 2108, L.R. June 1897.
- 941 **Devey**, William Starcke. 43 *George Road, Erdington, Birmingham.* P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Worcester. Local Secretary for Worcestershire. May 1907.
- 942 **Devonshire**, George Thomas. 28 *Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.* 95; 1677. Oct. 1905.
- 943 **Devonshire**, Robert Llewellyn. *Gresham House, Sharia Soliman Pacha, Cairo, Egypt.* P.G.Stew., P.Dis.G.W.; 4, P.Z. May 1914.
- 944 **Dew**, Thomas George. *The Mount, Peterston-super-Ely, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.So. Oct. 1907.
- 945 **Dewdney**, Francis Worthy Rigbye. 67-9 *Watling Street, London, E.C.4.* 2562. Oct. 1905.
- 946 **Dewes**, John Hunt. *Wigginton Grange, Tamworth.* P.Pr.G.St.B.; P.Pr.A.G.So. May 1915.
- 947 **Dewes**, Walter. 4 *Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.* 1415. October 1910.
- 948 \***Dey**, Thomas Henry. 93 *Amhurst Park, Stoke Newington, London, N.16.* 2021; 2738. May 1902.
- 949 **Diack**, Philip Wilberforce, L.D.S. 176 *Laygate, South Shields.* 3217. March 1913.
- 950 **Dick**, George Paris. *Braid Lodge, Nagpur, C.P., India.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.J., Bombay June 1909.
- 951 **Dickens**, John. 11 *The Drive, Northampton.* Pr.G.Sec.; **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Pr.G.Sc.E., Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** November 1904.
- 952 **Dickinson**, William. *Pinehurst, Pyrford, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; 1395. Oct. 1898.
- 953 **Dicks**, Frank. 110 *Deansgate, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.A.G.So. October 1913.
- 954 **Dickson**, Robert. *Slottsbacken 4, Stockholm, Sweden.* **Grand Secretary.** Sept. 1887.



- 955 **Diercks**, Dr. Gustav. *Splitterbergasse 3, Berlin S. 14, Germany.* **Grand Keeper of the Archives.** March 1898.
- 956 **Dix**, Walter J. *23a High Street, Newport, Mon.* P.Pr.G.W. October 1914.
- 957 **Dixon**, Sergt. Ernest S. D. *18 Bedrell Road, Risley Avenue, Tottenham, London, N. 2970; 508.* October 1913.
- 958 **Dixon**, Rev. Edward Young. *Mount Ayliff, East Griqualand, Natal.* 2113. Nov. 1889.
- 959 **Dixon**, John Ernest. *3a Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.* 3623. November 1915.
- 960 **Dobson**, Andrew Edward. *Power Station, Lake Margaret, Queenstown, Tasmania.* 25 (T.C.), P.M.; 179 (S.C.). October 1911.
- 961 **Dodd**, William Albert. *37 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.* 2956, Stew. January 1912.
- 962 **Doe**, George Mark, Town Clerk. *Enfield, Torrington, N. Devon.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). October 1897.
- 963 **Donald**, William. *Hawthorn Villa, Grattan Place, Fraserburgh, N.B.* 197, P.M.; 38. P.Z. November 1913.
- 964 **Donaldson**, Eric. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.1.* 859. October 1911.
- 965 **Donovan**, Capt. E. H., R.N. *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.* 2094; 2094. May 1911.
- 966 **Donovan**, Edward Wynne, M.I.Mech.E. *Hilton House, Prestwich, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. November 1906.
- 967 **Doorschodt**, Johannes. *37 Hercules Street, Beaconsfield, South Africa.* 51 (D.C.); 173 (S.C.) 3rd So. October 1915.
- 968 **Dorman**, Thomas Phipps. *Reincliffe House, Cliftonville, Northampton.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** March 1889.
- 969 **Dörwaldt**, Hermann. *Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2.* Zu den drei Sternen, (Rostock). May 1906.
- 970 **Doughty**, Frederick Holmes. *112, Westcotes Drive, Leicester.* 2081, W.M.; 279, 2nd A.So. October 1915.
- 971 **Douglas**, Hugh. *84 Victoria Terrace, Dunfermline, N.B.* 151, J.W.; 278. June 1914.
- 972 **Douglas**, William. *Box 2960, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Oct. 1909.
- 973 **Down**, Hubert Vincent. *9 Madeira Road, Streatham, London, S.W.16.* 1571. Jan. 1911.
- 974 **Dowson**, Joseph J. *187 Calle Mainu, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 3293. October 1917.
- 975 **Draper**, Alfred. *Milton House, Dore New Road, Dore, near Sheffield.* 1239; 1239. March 1911.
- 976 \***Dressel**, Otto. *Ilmenau, Thuringen, Germany.* November 1904.
- 977 **Drought**, James J. *Landiani, British East Africa.* 3559, P.M. January 1914.
- 978 \***Dru-Drury**, Edward Guy, M.D. *High Street, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 2546. May 1904.
- 979 **Drummond**, Charles James, J.P. *21 Dalmore Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.21.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). January 1899.
- 980 **Duchaine**, Dr. Paul Henri. *28 Rue Capouillet, Brussels, Belgium.* Les Vrais Amis de l'Union et du Progrès Réunis. January 1911.
- 981 **Druder**, Charles R. *Box 1114, St. John's, Newfoundland.* Dis.G.Sec. (S.C.). Jan. 1910.
- 982 **Dudfield**, Reginald S. Orme, M.B. *19 Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, London, W.9.* 1974. October 1898.
- 983 **Duffield**, Albert John. *Box 24, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.W.; 711. June 1895.
- 984 **Duka**, Major Albert Theophilus, M.A., D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *15 Grand Avenue, Bournemouth, E.* 1554, P.M.; 14 (N.S.W.C.), P.Z. January 1911.
- 985 \***Duncan**, George. *Caixa 571, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.* 3 (Brazil); 2738 (E.C.). June 1912.
- 986 \***Duncan**, Harold Malcolm. *Room 1401, North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* 610. January 1913.
- 987 **Dundas**, Major Malcolm James Russell. *1 Albion Street, Hyde Park, London, W.2.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer; Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). October 1908.
- 988 **Dundas**, Sir Henry, Bart. *Moorfoot House, Gorebridge, Midlothian.* **Substitute Grand Master of Scotland.** October 1917.
- 989 **Dunkerley**, Herbert. *720 Anlaby Road, Hull, Yorks.* 57, P.M.; 57, P.Z. June 1917.
- 990 **Dunlop**, John Hickman. *Richmond Hill, Ont., Canada.* 16, P.M.; 77. October 1912.
- 991 **Dunlop**, Robert. *183 Commercial Road, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 996 (S.C.), P.M.; 1665. May 1917.
- 992 **Dunlop**, Thomas, M.B., C.M. *Medical Officer of Health, Town Hall, Torquay.* Pr.G.R. March 1915.

- 993 **Dunlop**, Major W. B. *S. & T. Corps, Ambala, Punjab, India.* P.Dis.G.D.C. (S.C.). Local Secretary for Punjab. January 1909.
- 994 **Dunn**, William Magnus Henley. Box 535, *Kaslo, B.C., Canada.* 25, S.D. May 1915.
- 995 **Dunnett**, Lionel F. 3 *Ascott Avenue, Ealing, London, W.5.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). Jan. 1907.
- 996 \***Durell**, Lieut.-Col. A. J. V., C.B. *The War Office, London, S.W.1.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** October 1906.
- 997 **Dyer**, Major Edmund Eustace. *Gladstone House, Alloa, N.B.* **Provincial Grand Master;** Dep.Pr.G.Sup., Stirlingshire. May 1913.
- 998 **Dyer**, William John. 26 *Preston Park Avenue, Brighton.* P.G.Stew.; 1900, P.Z. November 1903.
- 999 **Dyett**, Richard Henry Kortright. 4 *Tanner Street, St. John's, Antigua, Leeward Islands.* 492, P.M.; 492, P.Z. October 1911.
- 1000 **Dymond**, Arthur Hingston. 24 *Burton Court, Chelsea, London, S.W.* P.Pr.G.W., Devon. October 1915.
- 1001 **Eaborn**, H. *Glen Helen, Woodwarde Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.22.* 1539, Nov. 1898.
- 1002 \***Eales**, C. L. M., I.C.S. *The Laurels, Tiverton, Devon.* 836, P.M., P.Dis.G.W., Bengal. October 1900.
- 1003 **Earle**, J. W. A. 54 *Brown Street, Manchester.* 62, October 1913.
- 1004 **East**, Fred J. 69 *Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.16.* 11, P.M., Sec., L.R. June 1902.
- 1005 **Eastwood**, Edward Byrom. *Bangkok, Siam.* 2916, P.M.; 241, J. January 1912.
- 1006 **Eaton**, Alfred W. 8 *Linwood Avenue, Warren, Pa., U.S.A.* 560, May 1902.
- 1007 **Eaton**, Charlie D. 109 *Colmore Row, Birmingham.* **Grand Standard Bearer; Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). May 1906.
- 1008 \***Ebblewhite**, Ernest Arthur, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A., J.P. 5 *Essex Court, Temple, London, E.C.4.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar.** January 1898.
- 1009 **Eddelbuttel**, Friedrich Louis. *Jungfernstieg, 1-2, Hamburg, Germany.* St. George (Hamburg), P.M. January 1912.
- 1010 **Edey**, Alfred John. 110 *Waller Road, London, S.E.14.* 180, P.M. June 1917.
- 1011 **Edden**, Henry P. 2707, J.W.; 2728, A.So. January 1912.
- 1012 **Edgar**, W. J. Box 1201, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* Dis.G.Sec. Local Secretary for Newfoundland. March 1906.
- 1013 **Edmonds**, Erskine. *Lydbury North, Salop.* 611, January 1907.
- 1014 **Edward**, Eric James. 11 *Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.3.* 2396, W.M. May 1914.
- 1015 **Edwards**, Arthur John. Box 638, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1006 (S.C.); 231 (S.C.), A.So. May 1912.
- 1016 \***Edwards**, Charles Lewis, F.S.S. *Santa Caterina, Loudwater, Bucks.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** October 1897.
- 1017 **Edwards**, Charles Lund Fry. *The Court, Axbridge, Somerset.* **Past Grand Deacon;** P.Pr.G.J. October 1888.
- 1018 **Edwards**, Henry Charles. *The Firs, Hastings.* 40, P.M.; 40, P.So. May 1912.
- 1019 **Edwards**, H. Passmore. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1907.
- 1020 **Edwards**, Percy G. 33 *Ardbeg Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.24.* 1627, P.M., L.R.; 1194, P.Z. January 1896.
- 1021 **Edwards**, W. G. A. 3 *Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.* 2500, L.R. January 1899.
- 1022 **Eedle**, F. J. 8 *Railway Approach, London Bridge, London, S.E.1.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex. June 1898.
- 1023 **Elder**, Alexander Garrow. *C.M. Customs, Shanghai, China.* 936 (S.C.); 129 (S.C.). May 1915.
- 1024 **Elgee**, Richard Waddy. 2 *Farnague Terrace, Wexford.* Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Wicklow & Wexford. March 1901.
- 1025 **Elgood**, Charles Alsager. 218 *Strand, London, W.C.2.* 92, P.M., L.R.; 92, Sc.E. October 1916.
- 1026 **Elin**, Major J. Edward. 25 *Chesham Place, London, S.W.1.* 2094, P.M., L.R. Oct. 1908.
- 1027 **Elkington**, George, F.R.I.B.A. 7 *Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.4.* 2416, P.M., L.R.; 2416, P.Z. January 1898.
- 1028 **Ellis**, Major William Francis, R.A.M.C. c/o *Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.* P.Dis.G.D.C.; P.Dis.A.G.So., Punjab. January 1910.

- 1029 \***Ellis**, William Simons. *Sherwood, Nottingham*. 2553, P.M.; 47, P.Z. May 1904.
- 1030 **Elliston**, R. J. *Maple Villa, Aylesbury, Bucks*. P.Pr.G.W. May 1911.
- 1031 **Ellor**, Andrew. 13 *Carlton Range, Gorton, Manchester*. P.Pr.G.Treas., Cheshire; Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). January 1898.
- 1032 **Embrey**, George. *City & County Laboratory, 47 Park Road, Glou.* P.Pr.G.W. January 1917.
- 1033 **Emerson**, Alonzo Emery. *Ellensburg, Wash., U.S.A.* **Grand Marshal**; 11, P.H.P. October 1913.
- 1034 **Emery**, George Edwin. *State Savings Bank, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia*. **Past Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Victoria**. January 1914.
- 1035 **Emmerson**, Philip Arthur. 10 *Upper Park Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea*. 40, May 1913.
- 1036 **Enever**, Charles Richard. *Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2.* L.R. May 1916.
- 1037 **Engel**, Leon A. *Meadside, Golder's Green Road, London, N.W.4.* 25, P.M., L.R.; 7, P.Z. May 1907.
- 1038 **English**, Ernest Edward. *Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.* 3367, P.M.; P.Dis.A.G.D.C. (K.A.), Gibraltar. November 1910.
- 1039 **Eriksson**, Charles Theodore. Box 318, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia*. 851 (S.C.). November 1913.
- 1040 **Ernst**, Waldemar Frederick Carl. 17 *Meadvale Road, Croydon, London, S.E.* 401 (S.C.). January 1902.
- 1041 **Eva**, George. 608 *Railway Camp, Pretoria, Transvaal*. 1006 (S.C.), S.D.; 231 (S.C.). January 1914.
- 1042 **Evans**, A. W. Charles. *Royal Chambers, Port Said, Egypt*. P.Dis.G.W., Egypt & Soudan, **Past Grand Deacon, Egypt**; 3003, J. June 1899.
- 1043 **Evans**, Isaac Vaughan. 2 *Arran Place, Cardiff*. 960, P.M. March 1916.
- 1044 **Evans**, J. *Rosebank, Dolton, Devon*. 1885, P.M. May 1912.
- 1045 **Evans**, John. *Brook Croft, Queen's Road, Sheffield*. 139; 139. May 1913.
- 1046 **Evans**, William Joseph. *Dromore, Brent Garden Village, Church End, Finchley, London, N.3.* P.Dis.G.W., Madras; 465, P.Z. June 1905.
- 1047 **Evans-Vaughan**, Frederick James. *The Sycamores, Surrey Road, Bournemouth*. P.Pr.G.W.; 195, P.Z. November 1906.
- 1048 **Evenson**, Carl S. *Dixon, Ill., U.S.A.* 5. May 1912.
- 1049 **Everitt**, Rev. Claude Arthur. *The Rectory, Whitchurch, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire*. P.Pr.G.Ch. June 1910.
- 1050 **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.
- 1051 **Ewbank**, Rev. Thomas Cranmer. *Sedgebrook Rectory, Grantham*. Pr.G.Ch.; 1094. January 1901.
- 1052 **Ewen-Watson**, George John. *Estates Office, Fort William, Inverness-shire*. 43, J.D. May 1916.
- 1053 **Eyre**, John William Henry, M.D. *Guy's Hospital, London, S.E.1.* 2410, P.M.; 2410, P.Z. November 1907.
- 1054 **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.
- 1055 **Fabb**, John Austin. *Brooklyn, Chesterton, Cambridge*. P.Pr.A.G.D.C.; 441, J. October 1909.
- 1056 **Faddy**, Percival William. *Nadroga, Fiji*. 1931. January 1917.
- 1057 **Failing**, Wilson R. 388 *Welling Street, Richmond Hill, N.Y., U.S.A.* 892, S.W. October 1912.
- 1058 **Fairley**, Alfred. 314 *Birchfield Road, Birmingham*. 1782, P.M. June 1906.
- 1059 **Falconer**, Geo. Albert. *Banco de Londres, Mendoza, Argentina*. 3489. October 1917.
- 1060 **Farbrother**, Arthur Frederick. *Devon House, Fishponds, Bristol*. P.Pr.G.Pt.; 103, P.Sc.N. January 1911.
- 1061 **Farrant**, Cecil Robert, *Beechurst, Bemerton, Salisbury*. 472. January 1908.
- 1062 **Farrer**, William Edward. *St. Bride's, Littlemoor Hill, Smethwick, Birmingham*. 74, P.M. March 1910.
- 1063 **Farrow**, Albert Victor. *P.W.D., Lagos, Nigeria*. 103; 3065. January 1916.
- 1064 \***Fawcett**, John E., J.P. *Heron Court, Farnham, Knaresborough, Yorkshire*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. November 1900.

- 1065 **Fearnley**, James Banks. *Red Beck House, Shipley, Yorkshire.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1899.
- 1066 **Feather**, George. 100 *Cavendish Street, Keighley, Yorkshire.* 408; 408. October 1909.
- 1067 **Fegan**, William John. 9 *Farnham Street, Cavan.* 90, P.M.; XXV., P.K. March 1914.
- 1068 **Fellowes**, Peregrine Paul. *Umzimkulu, East Griqualand, Natal.* 2113, P.M.; 711. October 1909.
- 1069 **Fennell**, George H. *St. Malo, Bushwood, Leytonstone, London, E.11.* 1805, P.M., L.R. October 1899.
- 1070 **Fenton**, Sydney James. 15 *Southdean Gardens, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.* 3232. June 1909.
- 1071 **Ferguson**, James. 3 & 4 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1907.
- 1072 **Ferrer**, Enrique. 9 *Richmond Road, Ilford, Essex.* 898, A.Sec. January 1916.
- 1073 \***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.
- 1074 **Ferrier**, William Best. 30 *Ninian Road, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. March 1907.
- 1075 **Festing**, John Edward Grindall. *c/o Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.* P.Dis.G.D., Bombay; 549 (E.C.), 68 (S.C.). May 1906.
- 1076 **Field**, William Daniel Painter. *Brayton House, Whitehaven.* Pr.G.Sec., Cumberland & Westmorland, **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1911.
- 1077 **Fielding**, Abraham. *Gorseley Dene, Newhey, Lancs.* 854, P.M.; 277. June 1917.
- 1078 **Figiera**, Felix. *Arborfield, Wimbledon Park Road, London, S.W.19.* **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). October 1904.
- 1079 **Filmer**, William Parker. 711 *Scott Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Grand Scribe.** June 1915.
- 1080 **Filson**, James Thomas Warnock. *c/o Parry, Murray & Co., Box 12, Madras, India.* 150; 150. May 1907.
- 1081 **Finan**, A. *R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay, India.* 338 (S.C.) P.M., 419 (I.C.) P.M.; 71 (S.C.) P.Z., 319 (I.C.); P.G.Pt. (A.S.F.I.). October 1915.
- 1082 **Finlayson**, Judge Frank G. *County Court House, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.* Oct. 1911.
- 1083 **Finlayson**, John George. 19 *Westoe Parade, South Shields.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. October 1908.
- 1084 **Finley**, Dozier. 2725 *Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, Cal., U.S.A.* 268, P.M.; 92, P.H.P. May 1911.
- 1085 **Firminger**, Ven. Archdeacon Walter Kelly, B.D., F.R.G.S. *St. John's House, Calcutta, India.* P.Dis.G.W., Bengal. March 1900.
- 1086 **Fischer**, Paul. *Landgerichtsrat, Gera-Untermhaus, Germany.* Archimedes zum ewigen Bunde, W.M. June 1905.
- 1087 **Fishel**, John. *Dispatch Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L., England, **Grand Secretary.** May 1905.
- 1088 **Fisher**, Arthur Edmund. 25 *George Street, Luton, Beds.* 1470. March 1910.
- 1089 **Fisher**, Louis William Henry. *Hylton, 44 Albemarle Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 33, P.M.; 33. June 1913.
- 1090 **Fisher**, Robert. *London & River Plate Bank, Ltd., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960, Treas. October 1907.
- 1091 **Fisher**, Walter. 31 *Abbey Road, West Ham, London, E.15.* 2411, P.M., L.R.; 192, P.Z. May 1906.
- 1092 **Fisher**, William. 124 *Wellesley Road, Chiswick, London, W.4.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). October 1907.
- 1093 **Fisk**, Frank. *Carlton Hotel, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* March 1904.
- 1094 **Fisk**, William. *St. Osyth, London Road, St. Albans.* P.G.Stew. March 1914.
- 1095 **Fitch**, Stanley Fox. 99 *Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.). January 1903.
- 1096 **Flather**, David. *Standard Steel Works, Tinsley, Sheffield.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. November 1903.
- 1097 **Flitcroft**, John. Box 1025, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 1006, P.M. October 1910.
- 1098 **Foakes-Jackson**, Rev. Canon Frederick John, D.D. *Jesus College, Cambridge.* **Past Grand Chaplain; Grand Superintendent.** May 1915.
- 1099 **Fogg**, Sampson. *Normanhurst, Danes Road, Rusholme, Manchester.* 3264, P.M.; 204. October 1907.
- 1100 **Footer**, Thomas. *Cumberland, Md., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden.** October 1895.

- 1101 **Forbes**, Alexander Keith, M.A. *Glenyards, Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire*. 911, Dep.M.; 2, Sc.N. May 1913.
- 1102 **Forbes**, Henry. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony*. Dep.Dis.G.M., S. Africa. E. Div., **Past Grand Deacon, England**. May 1895.
- 1103 **Forbes**, Samuel Russell, Ph.D. *74a Via della Croce, Rome, Italy*. Universo. Nov. 1887.
- 1104 **Ford**, Alan Benson. Box 729, *Victoria, B.C., Canada*. 24. January 1913.
- 1105 **Ford**, James H. *11 South Parade, Leeds*. Pr.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.) Jan. 1894.
- 1106 **Formoy**, James Arthur, F.R.A.S., F.C.S. *Brighton Chambers, Denman Street, London, E.C.* P.Pr.G.D.; 410, P.Z. May 1911.
- 1107 \***Forrester**, William. *Storrington, Pulborough, Sussex*. 2660; 599. October 1901.
- 1108 **Forsdike**, J. *White Hart Hotel, Saxmundham, Suffolk*. 936, P.M. November 1913.
- 1109 **Forsyth**, Lennard William. *35 Harley Street, London, W.1.* 905. June 1908.
- 1110 **Forsyth**, William Thomas. Box 1625, *Cape Town, S. Africa*. 1581; 2379. January 1906.
- 1111 **Fortescue**, George West. *c/o Fortescue & Co., 8 St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, London, S.W.11.* 2437, P.M.; 945. November 1898.
- 1112 **Fortmeyer**, George William. *East Orange, N.J., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**. March 1895.
- 1113 **Foster**, Arthur. *The Mill House, Halstead, Essex*. 2154, W.M. June 1916.
- 1114 **Foster**, Charles. *156 Onepu Road, Lyall Bay, Wellington, New Zealand*. 122 (N.Z.C.). October 1911.
- 1115 **Foster**, Wilbur Fisk. *Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest**. March 1892.
- 1116 \***Fowler**, Thomas Benjamin Davis. *441 Calle Piedad, Buenos Aires, Argentina*. P.Dis.G.D. October 1890.
- 1117 **Fox**, Edwin. *14 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1899.
- 1118 **Fox**, Eugene Charles William Emil. *139a Yamate Cho, Yokohama, Japan*. P.Dis.G.W.; 1032, P.Z. May 1910.
- 1119 **Francis**, Percy James. Box 222, *Port Elizabeth, South Africa*. 711. November 1907.
- 1120 **Francis**, Thomas. *Munro, Binstead, near Ryde, I.W.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1887.
- 1121 **Frandsen**, J. F. M. *71 Alexandra Park Road, Muswell Hill, London, N.10.* 2472. October 1917.
- 1122 **Frank**, Julius. *132 W. 123rd Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 271. March 1907.
- 1123 **Frankel**, Louis Rudolph. *National German-American Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163; 45, P.So. November 1908.
- 1124 **Fraser**, Alexander Orme, A.M.Inst.C.E. *Lautoka, Fiji*. P.Pr.G.S.B., Worcester. June 1905.
- 1125 **Fraser**, John Sutherland, M.B., C.M. *Manor Villa, Lee, London, S.E.13.* P.Dis.G.Pt. (S.C.), India. May 1905.
- 1126 **Fraser**, William Thomas. *Fores, Effingham Street, Mosman, New South Wales*. 172 (N.S.W.C.), P.M. March 1909.
- 1127 **Freeman**, Arthur James. *Cullington, Cornwall*. 557, P.M.; 557, Z. October 1916.
- 1128 \***Freer**, Richard, M.D. *Church Street, Rugeley, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.Pt.; 1941, P.Z. March 1899.
- 1129 **Freer**, William J. *Stoneygate, Leicester*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. May 1903.
- 1130 **Frenkel**, Emil. *8 E. Eighty-first Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 279, P.M. June 1903.
- 1131 **Frew**, Rev. Robert. *Constantinople, Turkey*. 687 (E.C.), P.M. May 1910.
- 1132 **Frewer**, Rev. G. Herbert. *Collingham, Leeds*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Northants. & Hunts. January 1905.
- 1133 **Friend**, Capt. B. J. *454 Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.12.* 1349. October 1905.
- 1134 **Fullbrook**, George. *49 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.* 1471, P.M. March 1898.
- 1135 **Furby**, William Stafford. *Glanville Terrace, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand*. Dep.Dis.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon**. November 1893.
- 1136 **Furze-Morrish**, Samuel William F., M.I.N.A. *Chief Constructor, H.M. Dockyard, Gibraltar*. 1593, P.M., L.R.; 1593, P.Z. March 1898.
- 1137 **Fussell**, Joseph H. *Point Loma, San Diego County, Cal., U.S.A.* November 1915.
- 1138 **Gairdner**, Edward James, F.S.I. *Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.* 1351. January 1904.
- 1139 **Galbraith**, James Francis Wallace. *2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.* 1615, S.W; 176, A.So. October 1907.

- 1140 **Gallon**, George. *Haldon, Tongwynlais, Glam.* 2547, P.M.; 1992, H. June 1915.
- 1141 **Galloway**, Capt. Christian Francis John, B.Sc. 19 *Park Place, Cardiff.* 25. Nov. 1910.
- 1142 **Galloway**, Stanley. *Chasewood, Wood Street, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.* 2457, A.Sec.; 2457, Treas. June 1917.
- 1143 **Galloway**, W. *Casilla 887, Valparaiso, Chile.* 1411. October 1916.
- 1144 **Gandy**, Louis Thomas Chamberlain. 9 *Kensington, Bath.* 41, I.G. January 1913.
- 1145 **Gane**, William James. *Sandhill House, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.* 874; 3015. March 1899.
- 1146 **Gange**, George. *Claremont, Hermon Hill, Snaresbrook, Essex.* 1237, P.M.; 1237, P.Z. March 1907.
- 1147 **Ganson**, John Herbert. 11 *Burford Road, Stratford, London, E.15.* 3071, J.D. March 1913.
- 1148 **Garbutt**, Matthew. A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.I.B.A. 3 *Staple Inn, London, W.C.1.* 2416. January 1898.
- 1149 **Gardiner**, Rev. Allan Frederick. *Trichinopoly, S. India.* P.Dis.G.Ch., Madras; 260, P.Z. October 1909.
- 1150 **Gardner**, Charles. *Holbrook, Barkly East, Cape Colony.* 2252. January 1906.
- 1151 **Gardner**, Frederick Leigh. 14 *Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, London, W.4.* 1017. March 1895.
- 1152 **Gardner**, James Cardwell, M.B. *The Firs, Amersham, Bucks.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** March 1901.
- 1153 **Gardner**, Rev. Richard Titley. c/o *Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Purley, Surrey.* 2421, P.Pr.G.Ch., Bucks. June 1903.
- 1154 **Garrard**, Stanley Ricardo. *Brundish House, Sinoia, S. Rhodesia.* 2479, 1075 (S.C.), P.M. Local Secretary for Mashonaland. May 1905.
- 1155 **Garraway**, Major Charles William. 10 *Cornwall Road, Bedford.* P.Dis.A.G.D.C., Bombay. January 1897.
- 1156 **Garsia**, H. R. C. 81 *Water Lane, Kingston, Jamaica.* Dis.G.Treas.; P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.). October 1909.
- 1157 **Gates**, Alfred. *The Old Cottage, South Street, Sherborne, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.J., Dorset, P.Pr.G.J., Somerset. January 1911.
- 1158 **Gaukrodger**, David William. *Alice Downs Station, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1901.
- 1159 **Gaunt**, John Thomas. *Eastbourne, Eaglescliffe, Co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). January 1910.
- 1160 **Gaunt**, The Hon. W. Freemantle. 4 *Lansdowne House, Lansdowne Road, Bayswater, London, W.11.* 19. October 1905.
- 1161 **Geary**, Percival Falle. *Stock Exchange, London, E.C.2.* 2744, P.M.; 1635, P.Z. January 1903.
- 1162 **Gebbie**, Alexander McLean. Box 58, *Coolgardie, Western Australia.* 840 (S.C.), P.M., D.C.; 287 (S.C.). October 1913.
- 1163 **Gedge**, Alfred Sydney, F.C.A., F.I.D., F.C.I.S. *Endsleigh, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.* Pr.S.G.D.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. January 1901.
- 1164 **Gedge**, Dr. Donald McCulloch. 2924 *Steiner Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* 260. May 1904.
- 1165 **Gemmell**, William Henry Miller. *Braiverd, Minn., U.S.A.* 100, J.W. June 1912.
- 1166 **Gensan**, A. von. Box 25, *Heidelberg, Transvaal.* 2345, P.M. June 1897.
- 1167 **George**, Frederick Brand. *Swan Hotel, Wells, Somerset.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). June 1911.
- 1168 \***Gericke**, Captain O. M. (S.A.M.C.). No. 1 *General Hospital, Military Camp, Wynberg, C.P.* 2089, W.M.; 2089, Sc.E. March 1915.
- 1169 **Gerry**, Horace Leonard. 37 *Market Place, Devizes, Wilts.* 663; 663. October 1916.
- 1170 **Ghislain**, Louis. 18 *Rue du Mont de Piété, Mons, Belgium.* Parfaite Union. Oct. 1895.
- 1171 **Chislain**, Raoul. *Société Semet-Solvay, Compañia 22, Santander, Spain.* Parfaite Union. May 1910.
- 1172 \***Gibb**, Alexander. *H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth, Fifeshire.* 1077; 36. October 1914.
- 1173 **Gibb**, Robert Ernest. *Post Office, Sinoia, Rhodesia.* 876 (S.C.) May 1913.
- 1174 **Gibbs**, Alfred Percy. *Rangagore P.O., Dibrugarh, Assam, India.* 3127. October 1916.
- 1175 **Gibson**, Rev. John George. *The Rectory, Ebchester R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2279, P.M.; 2929, Sc.E. January 1904.
- 1176 \***Gieve**, John William. 53 *Clarence Parade, Southsea.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** January 1889.
- 1177 **Gilbard**, John Francis Hutchins, F.I.C., F.C.S. 245 *Dalston Lane, Hackney, London, E.8.* 56. January 1907.

- 1178 **Gilbert**, Arthur. 4 Walbrook, London, E.C.4. 15. January 1909.
- 1179 **Gilchrist**, Alexander F. *Solicitors' Department, Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.* 263, P.M. March 1907.
- 1180 **Gill**, Christopher Coleman. *Westcroft, Cleveland Walk, Bath.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1909.
- 1181 **Gill**, Herbert Ernest. 42 Endymion Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.2. 1638, L.R. June 1905.
- 1182 **Gill**, Richard. *The Bungalow, Liversedge, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; 258, P.Z. May 1906.
- 1183 **Gillespie**, Rev. Chancellor Henry John, D.D. *The Rectory, Clonlara, Co. Limerick.* P.Pr.G.Sec., Pr.G.Ch.; **Past Grand Chief Scribe, Provincial Grand Superintendent, Midland Counties.** May 1900.
- 1184 **Gillespie**, Rev. Henry Richard Butler, M.A. *Aghancon Rectory, Roscrea, Ireland.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Pr.G.Stew. 307, P.K. March 1907.
- 1185 **Gillies**, James John. *Banco Anglo Sud-Americano, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 2960. October 1916.
- 1186 **Gilliland**, William Edward. 34 Woodville Gardens, Ealing, London, W.5. 1928; 1928. March 1914.
- 1187 **Gillmor**, Rev. Fitzwilliam J. C., M.A. *St. Giles' Vicarage, Reading.* **Past Assistant Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). October 1906.
- 1188 **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.
- 1189 **Giovanetti**, Constantine William. Box 781, Pretoria, Transvaal. 1747, P.M. Oct. 1910.
- 1190 **Gissing**, George John. *Surrey Villa, Knight's Park, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1056, P.M., L.R. March 1907.
- 1191 **Glaeser**, Edward Nicholas. 12 Wood Street, London, E.C.2. 1627. May 1893.
- 1192 **Glaeser**, F. A. *c/o Hans Bergfried, Rosselstrasse 6, Wiesbaden, Germany.* 238 (E.C.), P.M. May 1897.
- 1193 **Glass**, John, J.P. 450 Seven Sisters' Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.4. P.Pr.G.W., Essex. May 1890.
- 1194 **Glassman**, Harry. *c/o Haberland & Glassman, 25/26 Humber Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.R. January 1906.
- 1195 **Glen**, Robert Roger. *Carlston, Kelvinside, Glasgow, W.* 859. June 1913.
- 1196 **Glew**, Thomas Arthur. *Ardwick Villa, Louis Street, Hull.* 250, P.M.; 250. May 1909.
- 1197 **Glover**, Rev. Ernest A., D.D. *St. Rumbold's Rectory, Chichester, Sussex.* 38. January 1916.
- 1198 **Goadby**, Kenneth Weldon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 46 Harley Street, London, W.1. 2410. November 1912.
- 1199 **Godding**, J. W. S. 6 Elliott Street, Plymouth **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** March 1890.
- 1200 **Godfray**, Arthur Walter. *c/o P. Le Maistre, 25 Hill Street, St. Helier's, Jersey.* P.Pr.G.D.C. March 1897.
- 1201 **Godward**, Henry Newman. *St. Margaret's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.* 162, P.M., L.R.; 162, P.Z. November 1911.
- 1202 **Godwin**, Sir John Arthur, J.P. *Emm Royd, Heaton, Bradford.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1907.
- 1203 **Golby**, Frederick W. 36 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1916.
- 1204 \***Goldsworth**, William Thomas. *Beaconsfield Street, Long Eaton, Derbyshire.* 2224, J.W.; 506, A.So. October 1908.
- 1205 **Goldup**, Thomas H. 6 Aldermanbury Avenue, London, E.C.2. 1056. November 1908.
- 1206 **Goodacre**, Francis Bebbington. *Central Masonic Club, Eberle Street, Liverpool.* Pr.A.G.Sec.; Pr.A.G.Sc.E. October 1905.
- 1207 **Goodman**, Percy Tranter. 75 Brick Lane, Spitalfields, London, E.1. 1900, L.R. May 1906.
- 1208 **Goodman**, Vivian Edwin. 8 Hatherley Road, Kew Gardens, Surrey. 3743. March 1917.
- 1209 **Goodman**, William Henry. 37 Wellmeadow Road, Hither Green, London, S.E.13. 1326. October 1904.
- 1210 **Goodwin**, Savil Henry. Box 284, Provo, Utah, U.S.A. **Past Grand Master; 4, P.H.P.** October 1916.
- 1211 **Goodyear**, Herbert Stanley. 18 Linnaeus Street, Hull, Yorks. 57, P.S.W.; 57, Sc.E. June 1917.

- 1212 **Gordon**, Alan Bell. Box 128, *King William's Town, Cape Colony*. **Past Grand Deacon, District Grand Master; Grand Superintendent**. October 1912.
- 1213 **Gordon**, George Stannard. 231 *Victoria Avenue, Wanganui, New Zealand*. 77 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 23 (N.Z.C.), P.Z. January 1907.
- 1214 **Gordon**, Henry Donald. *Stanhope Hotel, Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington, London, S.W.7*. 255, P.M.; 255, P.Z. March 1914.
- 1215 **Gordon**, Thomas. *Post Office, Herberton, Queensland*. 685 (S.C.), P.M. January 1902
- 1216 \***Gorgas**, George Albert. *Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., Pa., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M.; 21, P.H.P. October 1908.
- 1217 **Gorham**, Capt. Arthur. *c/o Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1*. 1960; P.Dis.G.Stew. (R.A.), Gibraltar. October 1910.
- 1218 **Gorham**, William Hills. 811 *First Avenue, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* **Grand Historian**; 3. January 1905.
- 1219 **Gotthold**, Prof. Dr. Christian Christolph Karl. Editor of *Bauhütte, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany*. Einigkeit, P.M. January 1896.
- 1220 **Goudielock**, David Manwell. *Dunnottar, Eastwood Avenue, Giffnock, near Glasgow*. Editor, Scottish Masonic Historical Directory. 153; 67. November 1910.
- 1221 **Gough**, Charles. *Holmwood, Grove Hill, South Woodford, London, E.18*. 2508, P.M., L.R.; P.Pr.G.H., Essex. January 1904.
- 1222 **Goulburn**, John Benjamin. *The Oaks Hall, Bolton, Lancs.* **Past Grand Deacon**, D.Pr.G.M., E. Lancs. March 1917.
- 1223 **Gould**, Hubert Arthur. *Bank of Victoria, Sea Lake, Victoria, Australia*. 215, P.M.; 25. March 1913.
- 1224 **Gould**, James Gerald. 12 *Killarney Road, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.18*. 15. May 1915.
- 1225 **Gould**, Joseph, J.P. 15 *High Street, Exeter*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). March 1899.
- 1226 **Gove**, Royal Amenzo, M.D. 1156 *Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**. Local Secretary for Washington. May 1906.
- 1227 **Gowan**, Hyde Clarendon, I.C.S. *Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, India*. 2323. March 1902.
- 1228 **Gowan**, Robert Anthony. *National Liberal Club, London, S.W.1*. P.Pr.G.St.B., Surrey. May 1888.
- 1229 **Gowing**, Herbert Manley. 22 *Montrell Road, Streutham Hill, London, S.W.2*. 857. November 1906.
- 1230 **Gowlland**, Stephen L. 17 *Tunley Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.17*. 720. June 1907.
- 1231 **Grace**, Henry Jinks. *Pen Craig, Enderby, near Leicester*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. November 1908.
- 1232 **Graham**, E. N. *Army & Navy Club, Whitehall, London, S.W.1*. 3557, P.M. March 1914.
- 1233 **Graham**, Theophilus Malcolm. 95 *Forburg Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.16*. 1365. March 1910.
- 1234 **Graham**, Thomas Talbot. *Glenmore, Portishead, near Bristol*. 1404, W.M.; 187. June 1916.
- 1235 **Grant**, Donald John. 4 *High Street, Shrewsbury*. Pr.G.D.C.; 262, P.Z. January 1897.
- 1236 **Grase**, Jan Carl Gysbert. *De Meidoorn, Wethr Konig-laan, Naarden, Holland*. Nos Vinxit Libertas, P.M. Local Secretary for Holland. January 1901.
- 1237 **Gray**, Thomas. 835, *Raleigh Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master**; 3. January 1907.
- 1238 \***Gray**, Thomas Lowe, M.I.Mech.E., M.S.A. *Valverdé, Babbacombe Road, Torquay*. 1025; 617. October 1899.
- 1239 **Gray**, William Edwards. 2 *Rutland Road, Sheffield*. P.Pr.G.D.; 296, P.Z. June 1902.
- 1240 **Gray**, William Riddell. Box 46, *Springs, Transvaal*. P.Dis.A.G.D.C. (Craft & R.A.). November 1904.
- 1241 **Greatbatch**, D. W. *Gowie's Chambers, Kimberley, S. Africa*. P.Dis.G.W. May 1892.
- 1242 **Green**, Edward William. *Dower House, North Cray, Kent*. P.Pr.G.W., Essex; 1159, A.So. January 1911.
- 1243 **Green**, Frederick William. 3038, J.D.; 2738. November 1913.
- 1244 **Green**, George Augustus Bramble. *Capital & Counties Bank, High Wycombe, Bucks*. 2809; 1501. January 1907.
- 1245 **Green**, Harold Arthur. *Latrigg, Park Road, Dewsbury, Yorkshire*. 827, S.D.; 827. October 1907.
- 1246 **Green**, James Robert. *Glengariffe, Hailsham, Sussex*. 2434, W.M.; 916, J. March 1915.



- 1247 **Green**, J. Samuel, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), LL.B. (Lond.). 2 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Past Grand Deacon; Past Deputy Grand Registrar* (R.A.). March 1904.
- 1248 **Green**, Louis Lawrence. 60 *State Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Amicable; Cambridge* May 1913.
- 1249 **Green**, William. *Fountain Cottage, East Bergholt, Suffolk.* 2339, S.W. June 1907.
- 1250 **Green**, Dr. William. 96 *Kingston Crescent, Portsmouth.* 1903, P.M.; 257. May 1910.
- 1251 **Greene**, George Arthur. Lit. Doc., F.R.Hist.S. 2 *Tanfield Court, Temple, London, E.C.4.* 2127, L.R.; P.M.; 1929, P.Z. January 1910
- 1252 **Greenhill**, Charles Godfrey. 5 *Queensberry Place, South Kensington, London, S.W.7.* 2032, P.M. November 1912.
- 1253 **Greenland**, Herbert William. *White Memorial Building, Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; Rep.G.Chap., Nebraska. March 1910.
- 1254 **Greenisaf**, Lawrence N. *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* March 1899.
- 1255 **Greenstreet**, William John, M.A., F.R.A.S. *The Woodlands, Burghfield Common, near Mortimer, Berks.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Glos. January 1897.
- 1256 **Greenwood**, Thomas. *High Trees, Alderbury, Salisbury.* 26, P.M.; 357, P.Z. March 1888.
- 1257 **Greer**, W. J. 18 *Chiswell Street, London, E.C.1.* 2108, P.M. January 1917.
- 1258 **Greever**, Charles O. 737 *Twenty-Seventh Street, Des Moines, Ia., U.S.A.* 110, P.M.; Rep.G.Chap., Canada. March 1899.
- 1259 **Gregar**, William Barry. 2 *Cobham Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 1672, P.M. October 1909
- 1260 **Gregory**, George Ernest. 9 *Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.* 1539. January 1930.
- 1261 **Greiner**, Ernst. 10-12 *Milton Street, London, E.C.2.* 92, P.M. November 1894.
- 1262 **Grenfell**, J. S. Granville, M.A. *Heath Mount, Hampstead, London, N.W.3. Grand Director of Ceremonies* (Craft & R.A.). March 1912.
- 1263 **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.
- 1264 **Griffiths**, Harold, A.R.I.B.A. *Dunelm, The Crescent, Croydon, Surrey.* 1347, P.M. May 1898.
- 1265 **Griffiths**, Thomas Leonard. *Stalheim, Olton, Birmingham.* 3613, S.W.; 739, Sc.E. March 1914.
- 1266 **Grimsditch**, Fredk. John. *Bodegas Arizu, Godoy Cruz, Mendoza, Argentina.* 3489. October 1917.
- 1267 **Grimston**, Colonel Lionel Augustus. *Balijan T.E., Chabua P.O., Dibrugarh, Assam, India.* P.Dis.G.D., Bengal. October 1916.
- 1268 **Grover**, Albert Charles. 155 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.* 2632. May 1907.
- 1269 **Gubbins**, Henry Matterson. *Union Club, Mendoza, Argentina.* 3489. October 1917.
- 1270 **Gunner**, William Anson. *Colyton, Devon.* 1538, P.M.; 1056, P.Z. March 1903.
- 1271 **\*Gunther**, Gustav Carl Hermann. 28 *Cleveland Road, Preston Park, Brighton.* 1198; 1198. March 1896.
- 1272 **Gurner**, Herbert Thornton. 77 *Purford Gardens, Palmer's Green, London, N.13.* P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. March 1906.
- 1273 **Guyatt**, Thos. Alexander. *Shelbrooke, Ely, Cambs.* P.Pr.G.Reg.; 1719. June 1917.
- 1274 **Gwillim**, Edward Llewellyn *Kingsbury Street, Marlborough.* 1533, J.W.; 1533, P.So June 1914.
- 1275 **Haarburger**, Ivan H. *Bloemfontein, O.F.S., S. Africa. Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England.* October 1895.
- 1276 **Haddock**, Walter Thorpe. *Mosborough Hall, Derbyshire.* 2150. June 1917.
- 1277 **Haes**, David. 28 *Bassett Road, North Kensington, London, W.10.* 1056, L.R. June 1898.
- 1978 **Haffenden**, Albert Henry Starr. 4236 *Forty-ninth Avenue, S.E., Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 46, J.D.; 18, Sc. March 1916.
- 1279 **Haig-Brown**, William Alban. *c/o King, King & Co., Bombay, India. District Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.* March 1901.
- 1280 **Halcrow**, Isaac James Duncan. *Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia.* 41 (S.A.C.); 258 (S.C.) May 1912.
- 1281 **Hale**, Albert H. 3 *York Street, Broadstairs, Kent.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. November 1892.
- 1282 **Hall**, Albert Ernest, F.E.S. *Cranfield House, Southwell, Notts.* 296; 296. May 1898.
- 1283 **Hall**, Edward, F.C.I.S. *The Hollies, Farnborough, Kent,* P.Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex, March 1899.

- 1284 **Hall**, Frank. 2 *Trinity Street, Cambridge*. 441, P.M.; Pr.G.Treas.; 441, P.Z. Oct. 1909
- 1285 **Hall**, Frederick James. 93 *Edward Street, West Bromwich*. 632; 2385. June 1915.
- 1286 **Hall**, Henry Layton. *Elmwood, Harlesden, London, N.W.10*. 3111, P.M.; 2705, P.Z. November 1914.
- 1287 **Hall**, Isaac Walker, M.D., Ch.B. *Linden Gate, Clifton Down Road, Clifton, Bristol*. 1404, W.M. January 1917.
- 1288 **Hall**, J. Francis E. 9 *Anerley Park, Anerley, London, S.E.20*. 1982, P.M. May 1913.
- 1289 **Hall**, John William. *Minster Precincts, Peterborough*. Pr.G.S.B.; P.Pr.G.So. October 1905.
- 1290 **Hall**, William. *Woodcroft, Woodborough Road, Putney, London, S.W.15*. 15, P.M.; 2697. November 1911.
- 1291 **Haller**, I. George. 52 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3*. 65, P.M. January 1908.
- 1292 **Halley**, James Mitchell White, F.R.I.B.A. 3051. November 1914.
- 1293 **Halsey**, The Right Hon. Thomas Frederick. *Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead, Herts*. Rep.G.L. Colorado, **Provincial Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master; Grand Superintendent, Grand H.** May 1907.
- 1294 \***Hamburg**, Alexander Louis. 230 *Hamilton Street, Arcadia, Pretoria, Transvaal*. 770 (S.C.). March 1906.
- 1295 **Hamel**, Fergus Edward. *Chilterne, Eastbury Avenue, Northwood, Middlesex*. 2408 June 1897.
- 1296 **Hamilton**, Dr. Allen. *Fort Wayne, Ind., U.S.A.* 359. October 1914.
- 1297 **Hamilton**, George M. E. *Woodslea, Bexley, Kent*. **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.)**. October 1900.
- 1298 **Hamm**, Johannes M. 50 *Mark Lane, London, E.C.3*. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies**. March 1891.
- 1299 **Hammerich**, Sophus Johannes August. *c/o Goods Office, Pietermaritzburg, Natal*. 2990, P.M.; 175 (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.
- 1300 **Hammett**, Darcy Heseltine. 46 *Richmond Road, Cardiff*. 960. January 1913.
- 1301 **Hammond**, William, J.P. *Bolingbroke Lodge, Wandsworth Common, London, S.W.11*. 209. October 1899.
- 1302 **Hammond**, Dr. William, F.S.A. *Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2*. Librarian & Curator of Grand Lodge, **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner**. March 1888.
- 1303 **Hampson**, Albert Henry. *The Pines, Aylstone, Leicester*. 523, P.M.; 1130. Jan. 1917.
- 1304 **Hamsher**, William. *Holly Coombe, Downs Avenue, Epsom*. 1139, P.M., L.R.; 180, P.Z. January 1898.
- 1305 **Hanckel**, Robert Stuart. *Casilla 362, San José, Costa Rica*. Rep.G.LL. Ireland & Utah, **Past Grand Master**. November 1901.
- 1306 **Hancock**, Alexis Redmore. *Western Telegraph Co., Ltd., Caixa 120, Pernambuco, Brazil*. 239 (Portugal), P.M. June 1908.
- 1307 **Hancock**, F. W. 51 *Lewisham Park, London, S.E.13*. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (Craft & R.A.)**. March 1898.
- 1308 **Hands**, John Joshua. *The Yollands, Woodcote Lane, Purley, Surrey*. 2488. March 1907.
- 1309 \***Hankin**, Herbert Ingle. *The Firs, St. Ives, Hunts*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N January 1900.
- 1310 **Hann**, Herbert Frederick. 22 *Hollingbourn Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E.24*. 1297. May 1905.
- 1311 **Hannay**, George. *Heworth Hall, Felling, Gateshead*. 1664, P.M.; 405, P.Z. Oct. 1912.
- 1312 **Hansen**, Johan Henrik. *Andelsslagteriet, Esbjerg, Denmark*. June 1901.
- 1313 **Hansford**, Charles James. Box 974, *Durban, Natal*. 738, Treas. June 1911.
- 1314 **Hanson**, Septimus Charles. *P.W.D., Lagos, Nigeria*. 2163. January 1916.
- 1315 **Hanson**, W. A. Box 316, *Salisbury, Rhodesia*. 2479, P.M. October 1908.
- 1316 **Harcke**, Carl F. 20 *Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3*. 238. June 1904.
- 1317 **Harcourt**, Frederick W., K.C. *Home Life Building, Toronto, Ont., Canada*. 25, P.M., P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; **Grand Z**. October 1911.
- 1318 **Harding**, G. P. *Rogerstone Grange, Chepstow, Mon.* Pr.G.D.C. March 1916.
- 1319 **Harding**, James Cooper, M.I.Mech.E. *Yapton, King's Road, Knock, Belfast*. 2462, P.M.; 764. November 1898.
- 1320 **Harding**, Robert Stanley. 15 *Abbeville Road, Clapham, London, S.W.4*. 15, P.M.; 2191, J. May 1913.

- 1321 **Harding**, Thomas. *c/o Messrs. Russell, P.O. Box 142, Lagos, Nigeria.* 3065, S.D.; 3065. October 1916.
- 1322 **Harding**, Thomas James. *West Street, W. Durban, Natal.* 738, P.M. March 1902.
- 1323 \***Hardwich**, Rev. John Manisty. *4 Hillmorton Road, Rugby.* 3497, Ch. May 1913.
- 1324 **Hardy**, George Allen. *Port Said, Egypt.* P.Dis.G.D.C.; 3003, H. June 1915.
- 1325 **Hare**, Sholto Henry, F.R.C.I., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.H.S. *Montebello, Weston-super-mare.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.S.B (R.A.), Cornwall. January 1892.
- 1326 **Harkema**, Eppo Roelfs. *Museumplein 12, Amsterdam, Holland.* Nos Vinxit Libertas. May 1910.
- 1327 **Harkness**, Edwin Carman. *1503 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.* 357; 357. January 1913.
- 1328 **Harris**, Francis W. *Box 1023, Renton, Wash., U.S.A.* 20. June 1907.
- 1329 **Harris**, G. A. *19 Eastwood Road, Goodmayes, Essex.* 1306, P.M., L.R. October 1907.
- 1330 **Harris**, Rev. Harold Augustus. *Thorndon Rectory, Eye, Suffolk.* Pr.G.Ch. May 1912.
- 1331 **Harris**, Henry, J.P. *216 Mile End Road, London, E.1.* 1349. March 1894.
- 1332 **Harris**, Henry Gregory. *London House, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.* 2888; 2888. June 1915.
- 1333 **Harris**, H. G. *32 Commercial Road, Bournemouth.* 2208, P.M.; 195, P.So. June 1907.
- 1334 **Harris**, James. *Mosman Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 655 (S.C.); 206 (S.C.). November 1901.
- 1335 **Harris**, Reginald V. *Tramway Building, 50 Sackville Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.* 1 (N.S.C.); 2. January 1916.
- 1336 **Harris**, Richard. *Alival North, Cape Colony.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). May 1891.
- 1337 **Harrison**, G. A. *Merton, St. Cross, Winchester.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Norfolk; 807, P.Z. October 1902.
- 1338 **Harrison**, John. *Linskill House, Castleton S.O., Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). June 1893.
- 1339 **Harrison**, Percy, I.C.S. *Allahabad, U.P., India.* P.Dis.G.R.; P.Dis.G.Sc.N., Bengal. March 1897.
- 1340 **Harriss**, William Richard. *17 St. Stephen's Road, West Ealing, London, W.13.* 1642. June 1911.
- 1341 **Harrop**, George Harrison. *Serembau, Malay States.* 3552. January 1913.
- 1342 \***Hartley**, Wm. Cottom. *44 Beal Lane, Shaw, Lancs.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.So. June 1917.
- 1343 **Hartwell**, Alfred. *50 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2.* 2381, P.M. January 1907.
- 1344 **Harvest**, Lieut.-Col. William Sidney Smith, R.M. *United Service Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.* 2721, P.M.; 1269. January 1901.
- 1345 **Harvey**, George. *Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.* 753, P.M. March 1913.
- 1346 **Harvey**, Thomas Edwin, LL.D. *Tullyhuc, Dollis Park, Church End, Finchley, London, N.3.* 153 (I.C.). October 1911.
- 1347 **Harwood**, Charles William. *56 Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E.26.* 2744. March 1903.
- 1348 **Hascall**, Lee Claffin. *36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* Mount Hermon. January 1891.
- 1349 **Haselden**, Horace. P.Pr.G.O., N. Wales; 2569. May 1904.
- 1350 \***Haslop**, Charles Edwin. *Yalta, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.* 2170. October 1904.
- 1351 **Haswell**, John Frederick. *Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.* 425. March 1914.
- 1352 **Hatfield**, Robert James. *676 Commercial Road, Poplar, London, E.14.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). June 1907.
- 1353 **Hawes**, Arthur J. *59 Norbury Crescent, London, S.W.16.* 2986, S.W. March 1916.
- 1354 **Hawes**, Frederick George. *Courthorpe, Poole, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1915.
- 1355 **Hawkes**, Ernest Thomas. *Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, U.P., India.* 1422. November 1915.
- 1356 **Hawkins**, Arthur Alexander. 233. October, 1905.
- 1357 **Hawkins**, Francis Henry. *Makum T.E., Margherita P.O., Assam, India.* 3127, W.M. October 1916.
- 1358 **Hawkins**, Olive Augustine. *Richmond Trust & Savings Co., Cor. Main & Seventh Streets, Richmond, Va., U.S.A.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; 32. January 1908.
- 1359 **Hawkins**, William Isaac. *Bank House, Church Hill, Beckenham, Kent.* 31. March 1898.

- 1360 \***Haworth**, Wallace Ellwood, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. *Penhalonga, Rhodesia*. 2678, P.M.; 2678, P.Z. June 1899.
- 1361 **Hay**, Coy.-Sergt.-Major George, R.E. *1st K.G.O. Sappers and Miners, Manora, Karachi, India*. 1422; 1422. March 1915.
- 1362 **Hayes**, George S. 1123 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 454. May 1902.
- 1363 **Hazell**, Frank Gidley, F.C.I.S. *General Superintendent and Secretary, Manchester Royal Infirmary, Manchester*. P.Pr.G.D., Norfolk. May 1908.
- 1364 **Hazzledine**, F. A., F.C.I.S., F.F.I. *Little Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). March 1899.
- 1365 **Headlam**, Brigadier-Gen. John Emmerson Wharton, C.B., D.S.O. *Hanwood, Salop.* P.Dis.G.D., Punjab; 1789, P.Z. October 1897.
- 1366 \***Heap**, Herbert Ryder. *The Elms, Ruddington, Nottingham*. P.Pr.G.D., N. Wales. March 1895.
- 1367 **Heath**, Meyrick William. *Mortimer House, Clifton, Bristol*. P.Pr.G.W.; 103, P.Z. May 1893.
- 1368 **Heaton**, Simon Woodd. 25 *High Street, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.* 45, P.M.; 45, P.Z. March 1909.
- 1369 **Hedge**, John. *Brooklands, 85 King's Hall Road, Beckenham, Kent*. 95. January 1916.
- 1370 **Heemskerk**, Lodewijk Bysterus. *Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Bombay, India*. 828 (S.C.). March 1914.
- 1371 **Heilmann**, Hugo. *Oranienburgerstrasse 33, Berlin N. 24, Germany*. Dep.Pr.G.M., G.L. Hamburg. June 1912.
- 1372 **Heinemann**, Königlicher Archivrat Dr. phil. Otto. *Leipzigerstrasse 10a ii, Magdeburg, Germany*. Harpokrates, Dep.M. May 1913.
- 1373 **Heiron**, Arthur. 67 *Twyford Avenue, W. Acton, London, W.* 18, P.M.; 1604, P.Z. May 1917.
- 1374 **Hellins**, Rev. Edgar William James. *Marnhull Rectory, Dorset*. P.Pr.G.Ch.; 859. January 1909.
- 1375 **Hemmann**, John Christian Theodore. Box 722, *San José, Costa Rica*. 3. October 1903.
- 1376 **Henderson**, Charles Alfred. 125, P.M.; 6, Captain of Host. October 1911.
- 1377 **Henderson**, John Robson. 34 *St. Alban's Terrace, Gateshead*. 2520. October 1899.
- 1378 **Henderson**, William. 14 *Cambridge Drive, Kelvinside N., Glasgow*. 510, P.M.; 296, P.Z. January 1906.
- 1379 **Hendrick**, Rev. Canon Samuel Purcell, M.A. *Cathedral Rectory, Spanish Town, Jamaica*. Dis.G.Ch. May 1910.
- 1380 **Henning**, Lloyd C. *Holbrook, Arizona, U.S.A.* 6, P.M. November 1913.
- 1381 **Hennings**, Richard John. 286 *Camberwell New Road, Camberwell, London, S.E.5.* L.R., P.Pr.G.D., Essex. March 1904.
- 1382 \***Henshall**, Louis. *Runnymede, Stockton Heath, Warrington*. 2651. March 1904.
- 1383 **Hermann**, Fritz R. 936. November 1913.
- 1384 **Hertslet**, Godfrey Edward Procter, F.R.G.S. *c/o Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.* October 1899.
- 1385 **Hervey**, William Rhodes. 631 *Shatto Place, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.* **Grand Master**. October 1915.
- 1386 **Heupgen**, Georges. 12 *Rue du Grand Quiévrois, Mons, Belgium*. La Parfaite Union. October 1910.
- 1387 **Hewitt**, David Lythall, J.P. 2 *Hough Green, Chester*. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1905.
- 1388 **Hewitt**, George Frederick. *Fairfield Road, Chesterfield*. 1626. October 1912.
- 1389 **Hewkin**, Samuel. Box 297, *H.B.M.'s Post Office, Shanghai, China*. Shanghai (Mass. C.), P.M. May 1913.
- 1390 **Hewlett**, Ernest Frederick John Holcombe, M.I.E.E., M.Amer.I.E.E. *Fole Way, Mansfield, Notts*. 1852, 3648; 1852. June 1904.
- 1391 **Hewton**, John. 315 *Ormeau Road, Belfast*. 188, P.M.; 188, P.K. Dis.G. Instructor (R.A.), Down. March 1912.
- 1392 **Hibberdine**, William. 8 *Gordon Mansions, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Middlesex. June 1905.
- 1393 **Hickman**, Evelyn Hervey. *Beaulieu, The Crescent, Belmont, Surrey*. 172, W.M. May 1915.
- 1394 **Hide**, George John. *c/o Hardy & Co., 682 Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina*. 617. June 1901.
- 1395 **Higgs**, Charles James. Box 311, *Mount Road, Madras, India*. Dep.Dis.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon**; P.Dis.G.J. October 1893.

- 1396 **Hildesley**, Rev. Walter S. *Colwick Rectory, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.Ch., W. Lanes. October 1904.
- 1397 **Hill**, Arthur John. *Helenville, Auckland, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.D. January 1914.
- 1398 **Hill**, Arthur Robert. *Grata Quies, Guest Road, Mill Road, Cambridge.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; 88, P.Z. March 1904.
- 1399 **Hill**, Farquhar John William. *Coundon Vicarage, Bishop Auckland, Durham.* P.Pr.G.Ch.; 1121. October 1916.
- 1400 **Hill**, George Henry. 255 *Twelfth Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A.* 2; 3. March 1904.
- 1401 **Hills**, Cecil D. *Rosetta, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 185, P.M. March 1914.
- 1402 **Hillyard**, Henry James. 49 (I.C.), 1072 (S.C.), P.M. June 1911.
- 1403 **Hilton**, Albertus A. 908 *Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* October 1913.
- 1404 **Hindle**, Lieut. Edward, R.E. *Quick Laboratory, Cambridge.* 1492. June 1912.
- 1405 **Hinds**, Tom. 10 *Stoncutter Street, London, E.C.4.* 1671, P.M. November 1905.
- 1406 **Hinton**, Sydney Langley. 19 *Lansdowne Road, Aldershot.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Surrey; 2317, P.Z. March 1917.
- 1407 **Hipwell**, Humphrey Hallam. 1159 *Almirante Brown, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, 1740. November 1912.
- 1408 **Hobbs**, Joseph Walter. 23 *Brandreth Road, Balham, London, S.W.12.* 2550, P.M.; 2913, P.Z. March 1907.
- 1409 \***Hobbs**, W. Cooper. 18 *Larper Avenue, Putney, London, S.W.15.* 901. November 1899.
- 1410 **Hobbs**, W. G. *Capital & Counties Bank, Cambridge.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). June 1904.
- 1411 **Hobson**, C. W. *Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.* May 1915.
- 1412 **Hobson**, Frederick William. *Claybanks, Guiseley, near Leeds, Yorkshire.* 1108; 3255. October 1913.
- 1413 **Hodge**, William John. 50 *Lee Terrace, Blackheath, London, S.E.3.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.J., Arg. Rep. June 1901.
- 1414 **Hodges**, Herbert William, F.S.A. (Scot.). 3 *Staple Inn, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.* 569, 1460, W.M. June 1914.
- 1415 **Hodges**, Archdeacon William Herbert. 675 *Paseo de Julio, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 3579, S.W. June 1916.
- 1416 **Hodgkin**, John. 131 *Hamlet Gardens Mansions, Ravenscourt Park, London, W.6.* 142, P.M.; 255, Sc.E. May 1913.
- 1417 **Hodgson**, Alfred Edward. Box 93, *Germiston, Transvaal.* 887 (S.C.), Treas. June 1908.
- 1418 **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.
- 1419 **Hodgson**, Oscar Weston. 69 *Elm Bank Gardens, Barnes, London, S.W.13.* 2458, W.M. 2458, J. January 1915.
- 1420 **Hoffman**, Gert Joel. Box 86, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* Oranje (D.C.), P.M.; 103, P.Z. January 1899.
- 1421 **Hogg**, Godfrey James. 13 *Paternoster Row, London, E.C.4.* 2128. November 1909.
- 1422 **Hokanson**, Carl Gustav. 33 *Rönneholmsvägen, Malmö, Sweden.* 1513. May 1894.
- 1423 **Holland**, George. 1 *Monton Road, Eccles, Lancashire.* 1213; 1345. March 1909.
- 1424 **Holland**, Henry Norman. *Elmhurst, Hermon Hill, South Woodford, London, E.18.* 1578, 563 (S.C.); 186 (S.C.). May 1913.
- 1425 **Holland**, Job. *Eclipse Gunster Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* P.Pr.Dep.G.D.C. May 1898.
- 1426 **Holman**, John. *Ebbw Vale, Mon.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). March 1917.
- 1427 \***Holme**, Henry Edward. *Aligarh, U.P., India.* 391; 391. October 1896.
- 1428 **Holme**, Richard Hopper. 6 *Chester Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Durham. October 1890.
- 1429 **Holmes**, Herbert George Maxwell. *Royal Engineers, Lansdowne, Garhwal, U.P., India.* P.Dis.G.S.B.; P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.). October 1911.
- 1430 **Holmes**, James Edmund. *Ripple, Whangarie, Auckland, New Zealand.* 78 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 9 (N.Z.C.), P.Z. October 1907.
- 1431 **Holmes**, William Henry. 69 *Haymarket, London, S.W.1.* 2978. November 1911.
- 1432 **Holmes**, William Josiah Hartley. 25, P.M.; 120. October 1906.
- 1433 **Holt**, John. *Yarm-on-Tees, Yorkshire.* 509, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.H.; Durham June 1900.
- 1434 **Holt**, William Henry. P.Pr.G.W., Cheshire. November 1894.
- 1435 **Holzapfel**, W. C. A. *Beechlands, Caterham Valley, Surrey.* 48; 48. June 1907.

- 1436 **Hood**, Paul Henry. 11 *Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.* 1185. October 1912.
- 1437 **Hooper**, C. F. *c/o Thacker, Spink & Co., 5 Government Place, Calcutta, India.* 218, P.M. Local Secretary for Bengal. May 1906.
- 1438 **Hope**, Andrew. 38 *Prospect Park, Exeter.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.A.G.So. November 1889.
- 1439 **Horley**, Percy Herbert. F.C.I.S. 266 *Portland Road, South Norwood, London, S.E.25.* 1139, P.M., L.R. January 1898.
- 1440 **Hornby**, Louis Henry. *Eldon Chambers, Newport, Mon.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1914.
- 1441 **Hornby**, Robert. 29 *Sutherland Place, Bayswater, London, W.2.* 1585. January 1917.
- 1442 **Horne**, Walter Jobson, M.A., M.D. 23 *Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.1* 2546. January 1908.
- 1443 **Hornyold**, Dr. Alfonso Gandolfi. *Villa Beaulieu, Champel, Geneva, Switzerland.* Union des Cœurs. January 1916.
- 1444 **Horrex**, James. 66 *Temple Sheen Road, East Sheen, London, S.W.14.* 2697. March 1912.
- 1445 **Hoseason**, William Sandford. *The Towers, Princes Dock, Bombay, India.* 540 (S.C.); 154, J. June 1913.
- 1446 **Hotchkin**, William Lambert. 20 *Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 1201. November 1907.
- 1447 \***Hotson**, John Ernest Buttery, I.C.S. *c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Box 93, Bombay, India.* 2787; 549. October 1910.
- 1448 \***Hough**, Thomas Frederick. *Cadzow, Magazine Gap, The Peak, Hong Kong, China.* **District Grand Master; Grand Superintendent, Hong Kong and South China.** October 1913.
- 1449 **Houlton**, Robert Joseph. 25 *St. Stephen's Avenue, Ealing, London, W.12.* 733, P.M.; 733, P.Z. January 1909.
- 1450 **Houndle**, Henry Charles Herman Hawker. 3 *Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.4.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. January 1890.
- 1451 **House**, Walter Bryant. 74 *Claremont Avenue, Malvern, Victoria, Australia.* 110 (V.C.), P.M. October 1913.
- 1452 **Howard**, Emmett. *Quincy, Ill., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M.; 5, P.H.P. May 1909.
- 1453 **Howard**, Hosea Oberlin. 667 *Market Street, Facit, near Rochdale.* P.Pr.G.St.B.; 238. January 1915.
- 1454 **Howard**, Joseph H. 99 *Mount Pleasant Road, Tottenham, London, N.15.* 1707, P.M. November 1906.
- 1455 **Howard**, Percy William. 25 *de Mayo 582-4, Montevideo, Uruguay.* 2956 (E.C.). March 1909.
- 1456 **Howartson**, George. *Lake View & Star Mine, Ltd., Box 99, Fimiston, W. Australia.* 57, W.M. October 1915.
- 1457 **Howe**, George Allaire. *Midfield, Cobourg, Ont., Canada.* 221, P.M.; 268 (Pa.C.), P.H.P. October 1904.
- 1458 **Howkins**, Lieut.-Col. Cyril Henry. 83a, *Edmund Street, Birmingham.* 938, S.D. March 1914.
- 1459 **Howkins**, Francis. 7 *Highfield Avenue, Golders Green Road, London, N.W.4.* 34. J.D. January 1913.
- 1460 **Howlett**, Arthur G. 29 *Bracondale, Norwich.* 93, P.M. October 1902.
- 1461 **Howlett**, John Kitton. *East Dereham, Norfolk.* 996, S.W.; 996. October 1908.
- 1462 **Hubbard**, Frederick Joseph. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.Pr.G.D., W.Lancs., P.Pr.G.Treas., Bucks. March 1899.
- 1463 **Hubbell**, E. P. 408 *Main Street, Bradentown, Fla., U.S.A.* 99, S.W., Rep. Minnesota & Ohio; 99, P.H.P. Local Secretary for Florida. October 1915.
- 1464 **Huckle**, Claud Hamilton. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 341, P.M. May 1907.
- 1465 **Hucks**, W. Young. 33 *Hampstead Lane, Highgate, London, N.6.* 2549, W.M. March 1914.
- 1466 \***Hudson**, Alan Murray. *Casilla 18, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* P.Dis.G.St.B.; 1553, P.Z. November 1903.
- 1467 **Hudson**, Arthur. 1425. October 1914.
- 1468 **Hudson**, Charles. *Parliament Chambers, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1.* 1425; 3051. May 1914.
- 1469 **Hudson**, Christopher William. *Grangeruhe, Idle, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.S.B.; 600, P.Z. November 1912.
- 1470 **Hudson**, Captain Eric. 35 *Selbourne Road, Hove, Sussex.* 1740. March 1914.
- 1471 \***Hudson**, Gerard. M.I.Mech.E. P.Dis.G.St.B., S. Africa, C. Div. March 1909.
- 1472 **Hudson**, Rev. Herbert Kynaston. *Berden Vicarage, Stansted, Essex.* 2650, P.M. May 1910.

- 1473 **Hudson**, Nathan Cousen. 13 *Severn Street*, Birmingham. 2724, S.D. May 1907.
- 1474 \***Hughes**, Frank. *Handsworth, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. Local Secretary for Staffordshire. March 1898.
- 1475 \***Hughes**, Thomas Cann, M.A. *Town Clerk, 78 Church Street, Lancaster.* 105, I.G. May 1910.
- 1476 **Hull**, Trevor J. D. *Earlswood Mount, Redhill, Surrey.* March 1912.
- 1477 **Hully**, Francis. *Beaux Champs, 25 Strada Stella Maris, Sliema, Malta.* P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.Sec.; P.Dis.G.J., Dis.G.Sc.E. January 1902.
- 1478 **Humphries**, Henry. 4 *Prior Park Buildings, Bath.* P.Pr.G.S.B.; P.Pr.A.G.So. May 1908.
- 1479 **Hungerford**, Edward. 15 *Young Street, Sydney, New South Wales.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand Z.** May 1911.
- 1480 **Hunt**, Hubert W. 14 *Belgrave Road, Tyndall's Park, Bristol.* 1404, J.W.; 187. May 1910.
- 1481 **Hunter**, Alexander Boddie. 195 *Hyde Park Road, Leeds.* 642 (I.C.). January 1910.
- 1482 **Hunter**, Andrew. *Royal Bank Buildings, 1 Newmarket Street, Falkirk, N.B.* P.Pr.G.W., Stirlings; 210. October 1907.
- 1483 \***Hunter**, William Sutherland. *Kildonan, Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1890.
- 1484 **Hurd**, George N. *Manila, P.I.* 342; 1. January 1909.
- 1485 **Hurlbatt**, Charles. 1075 (S.C.). March 1913.
- 1486 **Hutchings**, Dudley Protheroe. *Woodhatch, Bexley, Kent.* 1837, S.D.; 1837, Sc.N. March 1914.
- 1487 **Hutchins**, Alexander Constantine. 9 *Astley Avenue, Cricklewood, London, N.W.2.* 435. S.D. May 1912.
- 1488 **Hutchinson**, George Henry. 6 *Priory Place, Sharrow, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.Treas., W. Yorks. May 1912.
- 1489 **Hutton**, Charles. *Torryburn, Fifeshire, N.B.* 1141. May 1915.
- 1490 **Huxley**, Henry. 50 *Bow Lane, London, E.C.4.* 1031, P.M. March 1913.
- 1491 **Hyde**, Henry. 67 *Mornington Road, Leytonstone, London, E.11.* 1227, P.M., L.R.; 1227, P.Z. November 1904.
- 1492 **Hyde**, Henry. *The Laurels, Knighton Rise, Leicester.* Pr.S.G.W.; 279, A.So. June 1908.
- 1493 **Iles**, Ernest Stanley. *Holly Lodge, Chipstead, Surrey.* 2416. March 1911.
- 1494 **Iles**, Lieut.-Col. Henry Wilson, R.G.A. *c/o Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., Hong Kong, South China and Burma; 1268, P.Z. June 1905.
- 1495 **Iiffe**, John William. *Oak Tower, Upperthorpe, Sheffield.* 296, Sec. May 1912.
- 1496 **Illingworth**, William. 15 *Sunbridge Road, Bradford.* 2669; 600. October 1916.
- 1497 **Inches**, Right Hon. Sir Robert Kirk, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. 2 *Strathearn Road, Edinburgh.* **Proxy District Grand Master, Natal** (S.C.); **Grand Chancellor** (R.A.). June 1900.
- 1498 \***Inchley**, Orlando, M.D. *Babraham, near Cambridge.* 1492. January 1911.
- 1499 **Infeld**, Max. 20 *Gloucester Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.4.* 185. January 1911.
- 1500 **Inglefield**, George. 33 *Hurlingham Court, Hurlingham, London, S.W.6.* 194. Jan. 1911.
- 1501 **Ingleton**, Alfred. 131 *Claremont Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). October 1909.
- 1502 \***Inglis**, Joseph, W.S. 110 *George Street, Edinburgh.* **Provincial Grand Master, Kincardineshire; Senior Grand Warden; 56, P.Z.** June 1899.
- 1503 **Inglis**, Dr. Tracy Russell. 232 *Ponsonby Road, Auckland, New Zealand.* 1 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 9 (N.Z.C), H. March 1912.
- 1504 **Ingram**, Rev. Prebendary Arthur John. *The Rectory, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.* **Past Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Sojourner.** May 1908.
- 1505 **Ingram**, George S. *Témérairez, Silvertown Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6.* 879. Jan. 1912.
- 1506 **Ingram**, Louis de Crespigny. *Indian Industrial School, Elkhorn, Man., Canada.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** October 1913.
- 1507 **Ingram**, William George. 4 *Verulam Buildings, London, W.C.1.* 1297. March 1912.
- 1508 **Inkster**, James Robert Howard. 25 *Colberg Place, Stamford Hill, London, N.16.* 2694. March 1916.
- 1509 **Innes**, John Albert. 46 *The Terrace, Ealing, London, S.W.13.* 1842. January 1907.

- 1510 **Inskipp**, Frederick. 2 *Paternoster Square, London, E.C.4.* 1997, P.M., L.R.: 141, P.Z. October 1904.
- 1511 \***Irving**, William. 2 *Loreburn Park, Lovers Walk, Dumfries, N.B.* Pr.G.Treas.; 174. November 1896.
- 1512 **Isebree-Moens**, Joost. *Villa Bloois, Rotterdam, Holland.* **Past Grand Secretary.** October 1890.
- 1513 **Isherwood**, Thomas Frederick. *Wold House, Upham, Hants.* 1446, P.M.; 820, P.Z. October 1907.
- 1514 **Isler**, Camille. *Artesian Works, Bear Lane, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.* 1471, P.M., L.R. October 1897.
- 1515 **Jack**, Henry J. *Maenan Hall, Llanwrst, N. Wales.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1909.
- 1516 **Jackson**, George John. 41 *Park Row, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 454, P.M.; 8. May 1905.
- 1517 \***Jackson**, Herbert W. 75 *Gainsborough Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* March 1905.
- 1518 **Jackson**, James T., M.A. 37 *York Road, Rathmines, Dublin.* 357; 33. June 1913.
- 1519 **Jackson**, Robert. 16 *Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow.* 313, P.M.; **Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1895.
- 1520 **Jackson**, Robert Smith. *c/o Kemp & Co., Ltd., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, India.* 3184, W.M. November 1915.
- 1521 **Jacob**, John Christopher. *Morooro, South Australia.* 49 (S.A.C.), P.M., P.G.Stew. May 1914.
- 1522 **Jacob**, Willoughby Ross Legrand. *Imperial Forest Service, Tezpur, Assam, India.* 3351, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Bengal. March 1914.
- 1523 **Jacobs**, Abraham. *Suva, Fiji.* 1931. May 1914.
- 1524 **Jacobs**, S. 110 *Strand, London, W.C.2.* 1614. November 1914.
- 1525 **Jacobsen**, W. 5 *Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.* 238. P.M. March 1902.
- 1526 **Jacobson**, Charles H. 39 *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary; Grand Scribe E.** November 1906.
- 1527 **Jagger**, Harold. *Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** October 1912.
- 1528 **James**, David Charles. *c/o Duncan, Fox & Co., Concepcion, Chili.* St. John's (Mass.). October 1911.
- 1529 **James**, David Timothy. *Gualia, Cardigan.* 476, J.W.; 476. January 1915.
- 1530 **James**, Frank. 49 *Priory Avenue, Hastings.* 40, I.G. June 1913.
- 1531 **James**, Frederick Hubert. *Bartestree, Fields Park Avenue, Newport, Mon. P.Pr.G.D., S. Wales, E. Div., P.Pr.G.W., Mon., P.Pr.A.G.So., S. Wales, W. Div., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Mon.* October 1908.
- 1532 **James**, Fred. Tom. *Newton House, London Road, Gloucester.* 3171; 258 (I.C.). March 1912.
- 1533 **James**, Henry J. *Ahaura, Grey Valley, West Coast, New Zealand.* 40 (N.Z.C.). October 1900.
- 1534 **James**, Henry Nelson. 124 *Balfour Road, Ilford, Essex.* Pr.G.D.C.; 2749, P.Z. March 1906.
- 1535 **Jameson**, Julian Veitch. *Bhelwah, Motihari Post Office, Behar, India.* 2704, P.M. November 1911.
- 1536 **Jardine**, Capt. William. 18 *Norma Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.* 2459. October 1911.
- 1537 **Jardine**, Major William. *Craigdhu, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 398, I.G.; 86, D.C. October 1914.
- 1538 **Jardine**, W. E., I.C.S., C.I.E. *The Residency, Gwalior, India.* Dis.G.D.C.; G.A.D.C. (S.C.). May 1912.
- 1539 **Jarrett**, Frank. *High Street, Rye, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.D.C. November 1907.
- 1540 **Jauncey**, John. 2 *Bridgewater Street, London, E.C.1.* 1471. March 1898.
- 1541 **Jenkins**, Charles Herbert. 107 *Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.W.; 1338, P.Z. Local Secretary for Auckland. May 1907.
- 1542 **Jenkins**, Henry. 137 *Willesden Lane, London, N.W.6.* 332, P.M. June 1913.
- 1543 **Jennings**, Harry. *Burnside, Yeadon, near Leeds.* 1108. March 1914.
- 1544 **Jennings**, Thorp Buttolph. *Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* 152, P.M.; 5, P.H.P. March 1914.
- 1545 **Jennings**, Col. W. Ernest. *c/o King & Co., Bombay, India.* Dis.Dep.G.M. (S.C.). March 1903.
- 1546 **Jervis**, William Leedham. 75 *Harvist Road, Kilburn, London, N.W.6.* 2956. June 1912.
- 1547 \***John**, Reginald Marshall. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. October 1904.



- 1548 **Johnmarin**, James. 6 *Whitevale Street, Glasgow*. 27; 50. May 1915.
- 1549 **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.
- 1550 **Johns**, Herbert Chas. 8 *Litchfield Road, Bow, London, E.3*. 3394, S.D.; 3096, A.So. March 1917.
- 1551 **Johns**, Philip. 6 *Worship Street, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2*. 2262, P.M.; 2262, P.Z., P.Pr.G.So. (R.A.), Bucks. November 1913.
- 1552 **Johnson**, Bernard Marr. 5 *Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1*. **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies (Craft & R.A.)**. January 1911.
- 1553 **Johnson**, Frank H. Room 201, *Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky., U.S.A.* 400, P.M.; **Grand Treasurer (R.A.)**. March 1911.
- 1554 **Johnson**, Harold. 61 *St. Kilda's Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.16*. 2191, P.M. November, 1916.
- 1555 **Johnson**, H. T. C. 324-330 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia* 110 (V.C.). May 1898.
- 1556 **Johnson**, Hubert. *St. Botolph's, The Park, Hull*. 57, P.M.; 57. May 1907.
- 1557 **Johnson**, Melvin M. 89 *State Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.* **Grand Master**. May 1914
- 1558 **Johnson**, William. 239 *Tettenhall Road, Wolverhampton*. P.Pr.G.Treas. March 1915.
- 1559 **Johnson**, William George Tressler. *Bangkok, Siam*. 1072 (S.C.); 357. March 1914.
- 1560 **Johnston**, Edward Irvine. 6 *Belgrave Square E., Rathmines, Dublin*. 329, P.M. March 1914.
- 1561 **Johnston**, Guy Vyvyan Gordon. *Nausori, Suva, Fiji*. 2238. October 1913.
- 1562 **Johnstone**, Dr. James. *Tudor House, King's Road, Richmond, Surrey*. 2032, P.M.; 2190, P.Z. May 1906.
- 1563 **Johnstone**, Robert. *Nahorrani Tea Estate, Thakubari Post Office, Assam, India*. 3419. June 1914.
- 1564 **Jolley**, Philip Henry. *Takapau Hotel, Takapau, Napier, New Zealand*. **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer**. May 1894.
- 1565 **Jolly**, Thomas Farquharson. 5 *Grafton Street, Elsternwick, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia*. **Past Pro Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Western Australia**. October 1911.
- 1566 **Jolly**, Thomas James. 238 *Fore Street, Upper Edmonton, London, N.18*. 2921, S.W. October 1913.
- 1567 **Jones**, A. Ernest 38 *Friars Road, Newport, Mon.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.)** March 1914.
- 1568 **Jones**, Albert Barnett. *Old Customs House, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.* 150 (N.Y.C.). November 1912.
- 1569 **Jones**, Arthur. *Babilonia Mine, La Libertad, Nicaragua*. 4 (Brazil C.), S.W. May 1909.
- 1570 **Jones**, Arthur Cadbury. 8 *Golden Square, London, W.1*. 2948; 1507, P.Z. Jan. 1904.
- 1571 **Jones**, Arthur Edward. 48 *Narcissus Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.6*. 3038. October 1914.
- 1572 **Jones**, Ben. 29 *Sheriff Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.6*. 2867. May 1916.
- 1573 **Jones**, Edward Francis. 37 *Edgware Road, London, W.2*. 3267, S.W. June 1913.
- 1574 **Jones**, Frank Cameron. 201 *First National Bank Building, Houston, Tex., U.S.A.* **Junior Grand Warden; 2, P.H.P.** November 1911.
- 1575 **Jones**, George William. *Monkbarns, Northwood, Middlesex*. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner**. May 1909.
- 1576 **Jones**, Herbert. 99 *Alma Street, Newport, Mon.* 471, P.M.; P.Pr.A.G.Sc.E. October 1914.
- 1577 **Jones**, John Archyll, B.Sc., F.C.S. *Reethville, Park Road, West Hartlepool, Co. Durham*. 1848, P.M.; 602. November 1895.
- 1578 **Jones**, Thomas. *Woodlands, Oak Hill Gardens, Woodford Green, Essex*. 1607, P.M., L.R.; 1185, P.Z. January 1890.
- 1579 **Jones**, W. E. 3 *Fournier Street, Spitalfields, London, E.1*. 206, P.M., L.R. March 1911.
- 1580 **Jordan**, Andrew Jackson. 19 *Furnival Street, Sheffield*. 296, P.M. March 1905.
- 1581 **Joscelyne**, Alfred Bamford. *Tullymore, Christchurch Road, East Sheen, London, S.W.14*. 87. October 1910.
- 1582 **Jowett**, John Blackburn. 20 *Lyddon Terrace, Leeds*. 289, P.M.; 289, P.Z. June 1914.
- 1583 **Juckes**, Thomas. 29 *Monkwell Street, London, E.C.2*. 2883, P.M., L.R.; 141, P.Z. January 1909.

- 1584 **Justice**, Col. Charles le Gendre. *c/o Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.1.* 1843, P.M.; 552. October 1902.
- 1585 **Justice**, Col. Howard Rudolph. 29 Lancaster Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.27. 444 (Pa.C.), P.M.; 183 (Pa.C.). January 1909.
- 1586 **Kahn**, F. W. *The Brokes, Reigate, Surrey.* 185. March 1909.
- 1587 **Kalker**, E. 23 Much Park Street, Coventry. 2811, P.M. March 1906.
- 1588 **Kardos**, Emanuel. *c/o The Goldschmidt Detinning Co., Chrome, N.J., U.S.A.* 238. October 1911.
- 1589 **Kayser**, Theodor. 15 Coolhurst Road, Crouch End, London, N.8. 238. May 1907.
- 1590 **Keating**, Edward William. *Beaconsfield, S.Africa.* P.Dis.G.W. March 1905.
- 1591 **Keddell**, William Frederick. *Drayton House, Bulwer Road, Leytonstone, London, E.11.* 1185, P.M., L.R.; 1598, P.Z. June 1907.
- 1592 **Keith**, John Meiggs. *San José, Costa Rica.* Rep.G.L., New York, **Past Grand Master.** November 1901.
- 1593 **Kekule von Stradonitz**, Dr. Stephan. 16 Marienstrasse, Gross Lichterfelde, Berlin, Germany. *Drei Lichter in Felde, Or.* January 1910.
- 1594 **Kekwick**, Alfred Allen. 47-48 Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. 2093. January 1907.
- 1595 **Kelf**, Joseph Willoughby. *Bangalow, New South Wales.* 248 (N.S.W.C.), P.M.; 373 (S.C.), P.Z. October 1910.
- 1596 **Kellett**, Arthur Chadwick. 98 Oxford Road, Moseley, Birmingham. P.Pr.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.S. January 1905.
- 1597 **Kellett**, Percy Edgar. 193 Kingsway, Winnipeg, Man., Canada. **Past Grand Warden.** October 1912.
- 1598 **Kelly**, W. Redfern, J.P., M.Inst.C.E. *Dalriada, Malone Park, Belfast.* P.Pr.G.W.; **Grand Superintendent, Antrim.** March 1904.
- 1599 **Kemmis**, Arthur Charles. *Pincher's Creek, Alta., Canada.* 6. March 1912.
- 1600 **Kemmis**, John Henry William Shore. *Cowley Post Office, Alta., Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M., Man., **Past Grand Deacon, Alberta.** March 1901.
- 1601 **Kemp**, William David. *c/o Strother & Co., Inverness.* 339; 115. May 1894.
- 1602 **Kennedy**, Charles Rann. 257 W. Eighty-Sixth Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. 35 January 1910.
- 1603 **Kennedy**, John. *Kookynie, Western Australia.* 932 (S.C.), P.M. November 1904.
- 1604 **Kenning**, Frank Reginald. 1 Little Britain, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.1. 192; 192. March 1894.
- 1605 **Kenworthy**, Robert Judson. 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. **Past Grand Master.** January 1898.
- 1606 **Keown**, Thomas H. 8 Donegall Square S., Belfast. 188, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., Down; **Past Grand High Priest.** March 1905.
- 1607 **Kerr**, Charles Goldie Clinton. *General Post Office, Kingston, Jamaica.* 1933, P.M. November 1911.
- 1608 **Kerr**, Harry John. *Okanogan, Wash., U.S.A.* 169; 22. May 1913.
- 1609 **Kerr**, Robert England, M.A., M.B. Box 2909, Johannesburg, Transvaal. 339. June 1895
- 1610 **Kershaw**, William Stott. *Sparth Lea, Princes Avenue, Great Crosby, Lancashire.* Pr.J.G.D., E. Lanes.; 298, P.Z.
- 1611 **Kettlewell**, Capt. George Douglas. *Rest Camp, St. Brideaux, Plymouth.* 1266. October 1903.
- 1612 **Keys**, William Hall. *Lyndon House, West Bromwich, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). October 1901.
- 1613 **Keyser**, Charles Edward, M.A., F.S.A. *Aldermaston Court, Reading.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand Scribe N.** January 1893.
- 1614 **Kidd**, John Carson. *Houston, Tex., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Treasurer; Past Grand High Priest.** October 1911.
- 1615 **Kielland**, Dr. Kristian Semb. *Trondhjem, Norway.* St. Olaf til det gjenreiste Tempel January 1904.
- 1616 **Kienzie**, Alfred. *Levuka, Fiji.* 562 (S.C.), P.M., 1931 (E.C.). May 1915.
- 1617 **Kimball**, Charles P. 412 Pacific Avenue, Bremerton, Wash., U.S.A. 117, P.M.; **Grand Scribe.** June 1913.
- 1618 **Kindness**, William. *Rosella Post Office, Homebush, Mackay, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.). May 1902.

- 1619 **King**, Andrew. 62 *Market Place*, Hull. P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1902.
- 1620 **King**, Arthur William. *Aysgarth, R.S.O., Yorkshire*. 345, P.M.; 345. January 1896.
- 1621 **King**, George Anthony, M.A. *Penn Road House, Croydon*. **Past Assistant Grand Registrar; Past Deputy Grand Registrar (R.A.)**. June 1908.
- 1622 **King**, Henry William. 84 *Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmund's*. 1008, W.M., Pr.G.Stew. October 1907.
- 1623 **King**, Herbert. *St. James's Schools, Upper Bangor, N. Wales*. Pr.A.G.Sec. Mar. 1901.
- 1624 \***King**, Lieut. Olenthus William, D.S.O. *Balcombe, Gordon Road, Camberley, Surrey*. 552, P.M.; 552, P.H. October 1904.
- 1625 **King-Baker**, Sidney James. *Bishnath, Sadharu Gope T.E., Char Ali P.O., Assam, India*. P.Dis.G.D., Bengal; 3195, P.Z. October 1916.
- 1626 **King-Church**, Lieut. John Eyre. *1st West Indian Regiment, Up Park Camp, Kingston, Jamaica*. 3175. October 1907.
- 1627 **Kipping**, Percival Philip. *Midland Bank Chambers, 71a Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4*. **Past Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.)**. May 1911.
- 1628 **Kiralfy**, Imre. *Tower House, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.)**. June 1906.
- 1629 **Kirkpatrick**, Samuel. *Nelson, New Zealand*. P.Dis.G.So. May 1897.
- 1630 \***Kirkwood**, R. A. *British India Engineer Club, Calcutta, India*. 834 (S.C.). Jan. 1907.
- 1631 **Kitchener**, George Henry. 113 *High Street, East Ham, London, E.6*. 2551, P.M. March 1910.
- 1632 **Kittel**, Theodore Bruno. *Fane House, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, London, N.W.3*. Pelikan (Hamburg). January 1911.
- 1633 **Klinck**, Jacob Charles. 85 *Argyle Road, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Marshal**. Local Secretary for New York. June 1907.
- 1634 **Knaggs**, William Thomas. *Willow Lodge, Wolsingham S.O., Co. Durham*. P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). May 1908.
- 1635 **Knaus**, Alexander. *Hemingford, Moss Hall Grove, North Finchley, London, N.12*. 238. May 1909.
- 1636 **Knight**, Athro Charles. 1 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4*. 21. May 1916.
- 1637 **Knight**, Charles Neil. 36 *Kensington Park Road, London, W.11*. 1036. May 1895.
- 1638 **Knight**, Frank. 49 *Fairmount Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.2*. 2395, P.M. June 1907.
- 1639 **Knight**, Herbert Edward. *c/o C. H. Walker & Co., Casilla Correo 796, Buenos Aires, Argentina*. P.Dis.G.St.B.; 2329, J. October 1912.
- 1640 **Knight**, Herbert Manning. 406 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia*. **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand H.** Local Secretary for Victoria. June 1892.
- 1641 **Knight**, William Austin. *Beaconsfield, S. Africa*. 1574. January 1914.
- 1642 **Knipe**, Joseph William, Ph.D. *Wolsey Hall, Orford*. P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1911.
- 1643 **Knocker**, George Stodart. 24 *Lyndhurst Road, Lowestoft*. P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.So. October 1910.
- 1644 \***Knowles**, Hugh Charles, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon). *Inverness Lodge, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.2*. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Middlesex. May 1912.
- 1645 **Knowles**, William, A.S.A.A. *Heath Dene, Alcester Road, Wallington, Surrey*. 944, P.Dis.G.W., Bombay; 944, P.Sc.E. October 1913.
- 1646 **Koester**, Carl. 22 *Kuesbeck Strasse, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany*. Friedrich Wilhelm zur Morgenröthe. June 1903.
- 1647 **Kottmann**, Herman Philip. *Amboina, Dutch East Indies*. De Ster in het Oosten (Batavia). June 1907.
- 1648 **Kruger**, Albert J. 45 *Leopold de Wael Straat, Antwerp, Belgium*. **Grand Director of Ceremonies**. November 1899.
- 1649 **Kuehn**, M. *West Heath Lodge, Branch Hill, Hampstead Heath, London, N.W.3*. 238. March 1902.
- 1650 **Ladbrook**, Hubert George. *Owen Street, Innisfail, N. Queensland*. 2887, W.M.; 2139 October 1908.
- 1651 **Lake**, Cuthbert. 9 *Stone Buildings, London, W.C.2*. 1731. January 1916.
- 1652 **Lake**, Harold Coote. *Heuge House, Crouch Hill, London, N.4*. 1731. May 1912.
- 1653 **Lake**, William. *Kenwyn, Queen's Road, Beckenham, Kent*. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.)**. May 1887.

- 1654 **Lamb**, Major Bruce. *Andover, Hants.* 1373, W.M.; 694, Sc.N. March 1915.
- 1655 **Lambert**, Arthur Reginald, F.R.S.A., M.Inst.M. *Lulworth Cottage, Sevenoaks, Kent.* 2621, J.W.; 2484. March 1917.
- 1656 **Lambert**, Charles Alexander. *Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.* 818 (S.C.), P.M.; 200 (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.
- 1657 **Lambert**, Charles W. 51 *King Street, Manchester.* 1345, P.M.; 3456, H. May 1906.
- 1658 **Lambert**, Thomas. *Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Victoria.** October 1899.
- 1659 **Lambton**, John William. 5 *Front Street, Preston, North Shields.* P.Pr.G.St.B.; P.Pr.A.G.So. January 1897.
- 1630 **Lamley**, Alfred John. 17 *Poplar Grove, Hammersmith, London, W.6.* 15; 2191. January 1914.
- 1661 **Lancaster**, George Felton. *St. John's Cottage, Forton, Gosport, Hants.* **Past Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** May 1887.
- 1662 **Lancaster**, Stephen Handel. 17 *Melville Road, Falkirk, N.B.* 588; 210. Nov. 1914.
- 1663 **Lander**, R. E. F. 8 *Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.* 2545, P.M., L.R. November 1905.
- 1664 **Landesmann**, Robert Ernest. 12 *Highbury Terrace, London, N.5.* 22, P.M.; 22, P.Z. March 1908.
- 1665 **Lane**, Alvin Valentine. *c/o American Exchange National Bank, Dallas, Tex., U.S.A.* 760, P.M.; 47, P.H.P. January 1913.
- 1666 **Lang**, William. *The School House, Laurencekirk, N.B.* Pr.G.Sec., Kincardineshire; 265. January 1907.
- 1667 **Lange**, Christian Suhr. *Kompagnistræde 34, Copenhagen, Denmark.* St. Andrew's, D.C. October 1906.
- 1668 **Lange**, Fredk. Montague Townshend. 35 *Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, London, W.2.* 11. June 1917.
- 1669 **Lange**, Paul. Box 3, *Senekal, O.F.S., S. Africa.* Unity (D.C.). May 1893.
- 1670 **Langford**, Nathaniel Pitt. 415 *Capital Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 5, P.M.; 1. March 1915.
- 1671 **Langton**, John Gordon. 9e *Hyde Park Mansions, Paddington, London, N.W.1.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies (Craft & R.A.).** October 1898.
- 1672 **\*Lanyon**, Henry Raby. *The Stannage, Wellington, Salop.* November 1912.
- 1673 **\*Lapham**, Thomas Uriah. 2479. May 1902.
- 1674 **Lardner**, Nathaniel Phillips. *Truro Road, Wood Green, London, N.22.* 1623, P.M., L.R. May 1916.
- 1675 **Larkam**, Edward. *Beechwood, Alcester Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.* 2654, P.M.; P.Pr.G.R., Worcs. November 1906.
- 1676 **Laskey**, Francis Seward. *London Rowing Club, Putney, London, S.W.15.* 357; 357. January 1911.
- 1677 **Last**, Robert Samuel. *St. Edmund's, Aylsham, Norfolk.* 213; 213. May 1908.
- 1678 **Latham**, Frank. *Public Buildings, Penzance.* P.Pr.G.O.; 121, H. January 1907.
- 1679 **Lavery**, Hugh. *Assistant Surveyor General, Airlie, Lara Street, South Yarra, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand Scribe N., Victoria.** October 1892.
- 1680 **Lavington**, Henry Hugh. 96 *Cheapside, London, E.C.2.* 857. January 1916.
- 1681 **Law**, Frank. 63 *Windham Road, Bournemouth East.* 3026; 120. May 1909.
- 1682 **\*Lawrance**, Walter, F.S.I. 13 *Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.* **Past Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** October 1899.
- 1683 **Lawrence**, J. E. G. *The Cedars, Chepstow, Mon.* P.Pr.G.D.C. March 1914.
- 1684 **\*Lawton**, Reginald Frederick. 161 *Upperthorpe, Sheffield.* 2355, P.M.; 2355, J. October 1913.
- 1685 **Laycock**, William. *Yeadon, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.St.B.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. May 1911.
- 1686 **Le Feuvre**, Dr. William Philip. Box 150, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 1603. January 1899.
- 1687 **Le Forestier**, Henri. 2 *Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.* 2060, P.M., L.R. May 1911.
- 1688 **Le May**, Spencer. *Casilla 2369, Santiago, Chile.* 1411. October 1916.
- 1689 **Le Neve-Foster**, Ernest. 39 *Masonic Temple, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; 29, P.H.P.** November 1906.
- 1690 **Le Poidevin**, E. J. *Rocquaine, Jersey, C.I.* P.Pr.G.O. January 1914.

- 1691 **Le Tall**, F. W. 9 *Eliot Bank, Sydenham Hill, London, S.E.23.* 2913, P.M.; 2913, P.Z. November 1912.
- 1692 **Lea**, Edwin, J.P. *Wilderley, Heathfield Road, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. October 1900.
- 1693 **Leaf**, Herbert, M.A. *The Green, Marlborough, Wilts.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.H. January 1912.
- 1694 **Lee**, Charles Herbert. 56 *Warwick Road, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.* 2956; 2956. November 1910.
- 1695 **Lee**, George Trevelyan. *Town Clerk, 15 Tenant Street, Derby.* Pr.S.G.W.; 253, Sc.N. May 1910.
- 1696 **Lee**, James. *St. James's Vicarage, West Hartlepool, Durham.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. May 1908.
- 1697 **Legge**, Percy Arthur. *Dunorlan, Tavistock Road, South Woodford, London, E.18.* 1607, P.M.; 1364. May 1907.
- 1698 **Legge**, Robert Henry, Barrister-at-Law. *Ipoh, F.M.S.* 901. June 1910.
- 1699 **Leigh**, George. 52 *George Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.St.B. May 1897.
- 1700 **Lemert**, Rae John. *Helena, Mon., U.S.A.* 9; 2. October 1905.
- 1701 **Lemon**, Frank E. *Hill Crest, Redhill, Surrey.* 2033, P.M., L.R. October 1905.
- 1702 **Lemon**, Rev. Thomas William, D.D. (Oxon). *Poughill Vicarage, Bude, N. Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J., Devon. September 1887.
- 1703 **Leonard**, Frederick Eugene. *Pawtucket, R.I., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L. Utah, **Past Grand Lecturer**; Rep.G.Chap. Louisiana, **Grand High Priest.** May 1911.
- 1704 \***Lephard**, Percy Edwin. *Hazelwood, West Tarring, Worthing.* 851, P.M. Jan. 1910.
- 1705 \***Lepper**, John Heron, B.A., B.L. 14 *Randolph Road, Maida Vale, London, W.9.* 7, P.M. (I.C.); 253, P.K. (I.C.). January 1914.
- 1706 **Leversedge**, Robert Coram. *Oxford House, Evercreech, Bath.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.A.G.So., Middlesex. June 1900.
- 1707 \***Leveson**, Edward John. 26, P.M. January 1901.
- 1708 **Levin**, Julius Vernon. 89 (D.C.). March 1912.
- 1709 **Levin**, Rev. Walter. 39 *Aberdeen Park, Highbury, London, N.5.* 1017. November 1913.
- 1710 **Levoy**, Lewis G. *Webster, S.D., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** Local Secretary for South Dakota. October 1893.
- 1711 **Levy**, Gustave Daniel. 219 *Hennen Building, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand High Priest.** May 1909.
- 1712 **Levy**, Lawrence, jun. 22 *Bracknell Gardens, London, N.W.* 185, P.M. May 1907.
- 1713 **Lewis**, Alfred Sydney. *Library, Constitutional Club, Hotel Cecil, The Embankment, London, W.C.2.* 2847. May 1910.
- 1714 **Lewis**, George. *Firholm, King Edward Road, Nuneaton.* 432, P.M. October 1913.
- 1715 \***Lewis**, Henry. *Sefton House, Clarence Road, Longsight, Manchester.* 2809. June 1911.
- 1716 **Lewis**, Dr. Lewis. Barrister-at-Law. c/o F. A. Lewis, Bank of England, London, E.C.2. 2410. March 1909.
- 1717 \***Lewis**, Peter. 81 *Keith Street, Wanganui, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.W., Wellington. Local Secretary for Wanganui. January 1910.
- 1718 **Leyshon**, Robert Howe. 29 *Corbett Road, Cardiff.* 2720; 960. January 1910.
- 1719 **Libby**, Willard Alton. *Durango, Colorado.* 46, W.M.; 15, P.H.P. March 1917.
- 1720 **Light**, George Inglefield. c/o North British Rubber Co., Ltd., 19 *Humberstone Road, Leicester.* 3027, L.R.; 279, P.Z. January 1908.
- 1721 **Lighthourn**, John Nathaniel. *St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.* 356, P.M. June 1911.
- 1722 **Liisberg**, H. C. Bering. *Ostervoldgade 4a, Copenhagen, Denmark.* Christian. Oct. 1906.
- 1723 **Lincoln**, W. S. 2 *Holles Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.* 2191, P.M., L.R.; 1201. October 1905.
- 1724 **Lindman**, Raymond Heald. 614 *Laurel Avenue, Willmette, Illinois.* 931. March 1917.
- 1725 **Lindsay**, R. H. 11 *Southbrook Terrace, Horton Road, Bradford.* 1648, P.M.; 1018, A.So. January 1907.
- 1726 **Lines**, Stanley Llandaff Burnett. *The Windermere, Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 50 (N.S.W.C.). November 1910.
- 1727 **Lippincott**, Charles Seward. 145 S. Main Street, Memphis, Tenn., U.S.A. 507. Oct. 1909.
- 1728 **Lipscombe**, William Gull, M.A. *Hopfield, Chorley New Road, Bolton, Lancs.* 1479. March 1901.
- 1729 **Lister**, Edwin Hutchinson. *Avondale, The Grove, Church End, Finchley, London, N.3.* 3376, W.M. January 1914.

- 1730 **Littledale**, Thomas Alfred Royds. *Wiltondale, Ross, Herefordshire.* 155, P.M. November 1913.
- 1731 **Littleton**, Joseph. 52 *Archfield Road, Cotham, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1901.
- 1732 **Livesey**, Charles Edwin Leonard. 24 *Bootham Crescent, York.* 236; 236. May 1914.
- 1733 **Livingston**, Donald McKenzie. *Beira & Mashonaland Railway, Umtali, S. Rhodesia* 2678. May 1902.
- 1734 **Llewellyn**, W. Melville. 82 *Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare.* 2647. May 1902.
- 1735 **Lloyd**, F. 130 *Bellevue Road, Durban, Natal.* 2426. October 1902.
- 1736 **Lloyd**, Francis William. 85 *Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.* 2650, L.R. May 1905.
- 1737 **Lloyd**, Frederick Charles. 62 *Crutched Friars, London, E.C.3.* 22, P.M. June 1911.
- 1738 **Lloyd**, Thomas. *Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617, P.M.; 617. Nov. 1909.
- 1739 **Lloyd**, William Thomas. *Post Office, Rodepoort, Transvaal.* P.Dis.A.G.Pt. Oct. 1894.
- 1740 **Lobingier**, Judge Charles Sumner. *U.S. Court for China, Shanghai, China.* 25 (Neb.C.). May 1900.
- 1741 **Lockwood**, William. 12 *Sherwood Street, London, W.1.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Berks. May 1903.
- 1742 **Loewy**, Benno. 206 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 209, P.M., Rep.G.L. Hamburg; 220, P.H.P. May 1894.
- 1743 **Lofthouse**, George William. 3 *Island Road, Garston, Liverpool.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). January 1906.
- 1744 **Lohr**, Fred. H. 635 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 655. June 1916.
- 1745 **Lole**, Alfred. 32 *Church Street, Oswestry.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Warwick; 279. Nov. 1907.
- 1746 **\*Long**, Geoffrey Rogers. *c/o Thomas Cook & Sons, Rangoon, Burma.* 542; 542. November 1896.
- 1747 **Lonnon**, Engineer-Capt. William, M.I.Mech.E. 62 *Kingston Crescent, Portsmouth.* 1593, 966 (S.C.); 407. May 1903.
- 1748 **Lopez**, Manly Thomas. *Chapelton, Jamaica.* 1933. March 1905.
- 1749 **Lovegrove**, Henry, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. 18 *Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent.* **Past Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** November 1887.
- 1750 **Lovejoy**, Ernest William. 55 *Liberty Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* 245; 8. October 1910.
- 1751 **Lovell**, Alan Edward. *Lloyd's Bank, Yeovil.* 329. October 1914.
- 1752 **Lovell**, C. H. *The Lozelles, Cavendish Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 857. June 1914.
- 1753 **Lovell**, William Cecil Lennox. *Nokroi T.E., Tinsukia P.O., Dibrugarh, Assam, India.* 3127, P.M. October 1916.
- 1754 **Löw**, William Henry. Box 695, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* Sub.Dis.G.M., Cape Colony, W. Div. (D.C.); 86, P.Z. January 1911.
- 1755 **Lowe**, William Edward. *Cliftonville, Treforest, Glamorgan.* 960, P.M.; 960. March 1911.
- 1756 **\*Lowry**, Thomas Martin. 7 *Woodbine Terrace, Exeter, Devon.* 3356. November 1910.
- 1757 **\*Loxton**, C. A. *Cannock, Staffs.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). May 1911.
- 1758 **Loyd**, Louis Richard. 17 *Saundringham Court, Maida Vale, London, W.9.* 3016; 3016. March 1916.
- 1759 **Lucie-Smith**, Evan Francis. *Nicosia, Cyprus.* 3135, P.M. November 1914.
- 1760 **Luke**, S. A. 59 *Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M. May 1905.
- 1761 **Lund**, Thomas Boston. *Glenroyd, Park Grove, Frizinghall, Bradford.* 3442, P.M. October 1912.
- 1762 **Lyons**, John Rose Cormack. *Ministry of Justice, Bangkok, Siam.* 623 (S.C.), 1072 (S.C.); 370 (S.C.). Local Secretary for Siam. January 1909.
- 1763 **McBeth**, John Donald Welford. *Wanganui, New Zealand.* 79 (N.Z.C.). January 1913.
- 1764 **MacBride**, Andrew Summerville. *Carmonadh, Courthill Avenue, Cathcart, Glasgow.* P.Dep.Pr.G.M., Dumbarton. May 1893.
- 1765 **McCallum**, Alexander Cunningham. 96 *Murray Street, Perth, Western Australia.* **Deputy Grand Master.** October 1910.
- 1766 **McCandlish**, Capt. Patrick Dalmahoy. *Quarter House, Denny, Stirlingshire.* 415 (E.C.), P.M. November 1908.
- 1767 **McCarroll**, Lieut. Thomas. *c/o The Secretary, Franklin Lodge, Paparoa, Kaipara, Auckland, N.Z.* 3351, S.W. May 1914.
- 1768 **McClure**, Charles Edward. *Empire Building, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.* 87. January 1912.
- 1769 **McClymont**, Andrew Colville. *Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Canada.* 1449; 31. June 1910.

- 1770 **McCreary**, Lawson William. 8-10 *Mumford Court, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.* 1572, P.M.; 2147, P.Z. November 1911.
- 1771 **McCullagh**, John Charles. *Abbey House, Waterford.* Pr.G.Stew., Wicklow & Wexford; **Grand Janitor.** May 1904.
- 1772 **Macdonald**, George, M.D. *Calgary, Alta., Canada.* **Grand Secretary;** 106, P.Z. Local Secretary for Alberta. May 1904.
- 1773 **Macdonald**, James Angus. *Netherlea, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.* 1179, I.G. 506. May 1915.
- 1774 **MacDonald**, John. *Boys' State School, Longreach, Queensland.* 1175, P.M.; 127 (S.C.), P.Z. November 1896.
- 1775 **Macdonald**, John Thomas. *Calgary, Alta., Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** June 1910.
- 1776 **Mace**, Albert E. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036, P.M., P.Pr.G.R. March 1894.
- 1777 **\*Macfarlane**, Duncan Arrol. *Moreno 351, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617; 617. Oct. 1905.
- 1778 **McGee**, Reginald Hubert. *Warialda, New South Wales.* 257, P.M. November 1915.
- 1779 **MacGill**, James Henry. *Vancouver, B.C., Canada.* 12. January 1912.
- 1780 **Machin**, Harry. *Fircroft, Walton-on-Thames.* 231, P.M.; 2489, P.Z. March 1901.
- 1781 **MacInnes**, Dr. Angus. *Kempsey, Macleay River, New South Wales.* 203 (N.S.W.C.), P.M.; 1 (N.S.W.C.). May 1913.
- 1782 **\*McIntyre**, Alexander Gordon. *P.O. Umbumbulu, Natal.* 2299. October 1903.
- 1783 **Mackay**, Adam Muir. 13 *Cornwall Street, Edinburgh.* 36, P.M.; 56. October 1907.
- 1784 **Mackenzie**, Alexander F. 6 *Castle Street, Inverness, N.B.* 339, P.M.; 115, P.Z. Local Secretary for Inverness. November 1893.
- 1785 **Mackintosh**, Rev. Canon Alexander, F.R.G.S. *The Vicarage, Holme-next-the-Sea, King's Lynn.* Pr.G.Ch. (Norfolk); 1 (Cal.C.), P.H.P. January 1912.
- 1786 **McLachlan**, Hugh George, A.R.I.B.A. 23 *Clarendon Road, Lewisham, London, S.E.13.* 1607, P.M., L.R.; 1185, P.Z. October 1910.
- 1787 **McLaren**, Duncan B. Box 449, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.* 3055, P.M., 1 (B.C.); 681. January 1909.
- 1788 **McLaren**, James Russell. 40 *Trinity Square, London, E.C.3.* 3156, J.W.; 176. Nov. 1915.
- 1789 **McLaren**, Joseph Henry. Box 376, *Pretoria, Transvaal.* 887 (S.C.), P.M., P.Dis.G.Stew.; 334 (S.C.). P.Z. May 1901.
- 1790 **Maclean**, A. J. *Mombasa, British East Africa.* 1146. January 1912.
- 1791 **\*McLean**, Archibald Wilson. *British Embassy, Tokio, Japan.* P.Dis.G.D.C. May 1910.
- 1792 **Maclean**, Capt. Lachlan Frederick Copland. *Chenies, Bucks.* 1593. May 1911.
- 1793 **Maclean**, William Haydon. Box 2, *Hunterville, New Zealand.* 71 (N.Z.C.), Sec. June 1911.
- 1794 **MacLennan**, Rev. George, B.A. *St. Andrew's Manse, Chateauguay Basin, Que., Canada.* **Past Grand Chaplain;** 5, P.Z. March 1911.
- 1795 **MacLennan**, Hope Vere. *Post Office, Riverton Road, Kimberley, S. Africa.* 1574. November 1907.
- 1796 **McLeod**, James Morrison, F.C.I.S. *Puerorum House, 26 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.* Sec., R.M.I.B., **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner** (R.A.). November 1890.
- 1797 **McLoghlin**, Francis James. *Mullumbimby, New South Wales.* 136 (N.S.W.C.), J.D. November 1912.
- 1798 **McMahon**, Col. Sir Arthur Henry, I.S.C., C.S.I., K.C.I.E. *The Residency, Cairo, Egypt.* **Past Grand Deacon, England.** May 1902.
- 1799 **McMiken**, Samuel Douglas. *Komata, Upper Thames, Auckland, New Zealand.* 107 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 17 (N.Z.C.), P.Z. January 1906.
- 1800 **\*MacMillan**, Major Frederick Douglas. **Past District Grand Master, Transvaal;** 1198, P.Z. November 1890.
- 1801 **Macnab**, Capt. John, R.N.R. 3 *Irvine Terrace, New Ferry Road, New Ferry, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1916.
- 1802 **Maccomb**, Albert. 131 *Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* **Assistant Grand Secretary;** 77. May 1911.
- 1803 **Macwatt**, Judge Daniel F. *Sarnia, Ont., Canada.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand Z.** June 1911.
- 1804 **Mackworth**, Lieut. Arthar Christopher Paul. *Magdalen College, Oxford.* 357, S.W. March 1915.
- 1805 **Maddocks**, Alfred Henry. 97 *West Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4.* 1987, P.M., L.R.; 1293, P.Z. October 1907.
- 1806 **Madgwick**, Albert Edward. *Burndale, Emsworth, Hants.* 804, J.D.; 804, Sc.E. October 1915.

- 1807 **Mahony**, Joseph Jackson. 313 *Fifth Street*, New Westminster, B.C., Canada. 17, J.W.; 124. June 1913.
- 1808 **Main**, Dr. George Agnew. 196 *Chapel Street*, Salford, Manchester. P.Pr.G.D.; 325, P.Z. January 1914.
- 1809 **Maish**, Frank Thomas. 63 *Burford Gardens*, Palmer's Green, London, N.13. 3394, P.M. May 1913.
- 1810 **Malcolm**, George Reno. 430 *Lincoln Street*, Walla Walla, Wash., U.S.A. **Grand Master**. October 1916.
- 1811 **Malling**, William. *Højbroplads 5*, Copenhagen K., Denmark. Nordstjernen, W.M.; Local Secretary for Denmark. March 1910.
- 1812 **Mallory**, Percy George. 22 *Elms Avenue*, Muswell Hill, London, N.10. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). Mar. 1910.
- 1813 **Malone**, Henry L'Estrange. 80 *Dartmouth Road*, Cricklewood, London, N.W.2. 2500, J.W. January 1917.
- 1814 **Mandleberg**, Joseph Harold. *Redclyffe*, Victoria Park, Manchester. 859; 859. March 1907.
- 1815 **Manfield**, Harry, M.P. *Moulton Grange*, Northampton. **Past Grand Treasurer** (Craft & R.A.). May 1889.
- 1816 **Mann**, Edgar Montague. 7 *Clifton Hill*, Exeter. P.Pr.G.Treas.; P.Pr.G.So. March 1892.
- 1817 **Mann**, Hugh Edward. Box 885, *Alexandria*, Egypt. Dis.A.G.Pt., Egypt & Soudan; 1157, J. January 1911.
- 1818 **Mannion**, William Stewart. Box 261, *Bloemfontein*, O.F.S., South Africa. 1022. Local Secretary for Bloemfontein. June 1909.
- 1819 **Mansell**, Edward Anson. 21 *Warrior Square*, St. Leonard's-on-Sea. 1842, P.M. October 1906.
- 1820 **Manton**, James Odom. *Oak Lea*, Edgely Road, Cheadle Heath, Stockport. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Derbyshire. March 1892.
- 1821 **Manwaring**, Henry T. *Spitzbrook*, near Marden, Kent. 2660, W.M. June 1914.
- 1822 **March**, Arthur N. *West Bank*, Oaklands Avenue, Shortlands, Kent. 1321. May 1898.
- 1823 **Mardle**, George Benjamin. 21 *Forest Drive E.*, Leytonstone, London, E.11. 901, P.M. January 1913.
- 1824 **Margerison**, James Bell. 47 *Cromwell Terrace*, Shear Brow, Blackburn, Lancashire. P.Pr.A.G.D.C. May 1897.
- 1825 **Margetson**, J. *Flat 3*, *Coventry House*, Haymarket, London, S.W.1. P.Pr.G.W., Glos.; 702, P.So. May 1909.
- 1826 **Markham**, Major Christopher A., F.S.A. *The Garth*, Dallington, Northampton. P.Pr.G.W. May 1892.
- 1827 **Marks**, Arthur Tristman. 7 *Cascade Avenue*, Muswell Hill, London, N.10. 1766, J.W. March 1917.
- 1828 **Marples**, Robert Moffatt. 104 *High Holborn*, London, W.C.1. 754. June 1909.
- 1829 **Marrian**, Charles J. 8 *Heathfield Park*, Willesden Lane, Cricklewood, London, N.W.2. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1895.
- 1830 \***Marriott**, Fleet-Surgeon Horace Bruce, R.N. *H.M.S. Egmont*, Malta. 2612; 358. October 1903.
- 1831 **Marrs**, John H. 28 *Highland Street*, Concord Junction, Mass., U.S.A. Corinthian, P.M.; *Walden*, P.H.P. October 1898.
- 1832 \***Marsden**, William. *Bleak House*, Honley, near Huddersfield. 652, 3063, P.M. May 1912.
- 1833 \***Marshall**, Arthur G. *Central House*, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 2737. November 1909.
- 1834 \***Marson**, James Thomas. *Sandon Road*, Stafford. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. Nov. 1893.
- 1835 **Martin**, A. January, 1917.
- 1836 **Martin**, Albert Enerby. 420 *Calle Soler*, Bahia Blanca, Argentina. 3196. October 1907.
- 1837 **Martin**, Arthur Anderson, M.D. *Inverleith*, Fitzherbert Street, Palmerston N., New Zealand. 1721. March 1911.
- 1838 **Martin**, George M. 18 *Lindsay Street*, Dundee, Scotland. 49. March 1917.
- 1839 **Martin**, John. *Stratton*, Mornington Road, Woodford Green, Esser. 1056. May 1899.
- 1840 \***Marty**, Francis Charles. *Casilla 32*, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina. P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P.; P.Dis.G.J. May 1898.
- 1841 \***Massiah**, Rev. Henry, M.A. *Knuzden Vicarage*, Blackburn. P.Pr.G.Ch., E. Lancs.; 345. June 1912.
- 1842 **Massie**, Frank. *Kensington House*, St. John's, Wakefield. P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). May 1914.



- 1843 **Masson**, Sir David Parkes, K.C.I.E. P.Dis.Dep.G.M., Punjab. June 1888.
- 1844 **Matheson**, Duncan Royston, I.C.S. *Sub Collector, Tinnevely District, S. India.* 260; 260. October 1911.
- 1845 **Mathews**, Charles Pilleau. Box 415, Pretoria, Transvaal. P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.So. October 1910.
- 1846\* **Mathews**, Hamilton Bartlett, B.A. *District Surveyor, Forbes, New South Wales.* 220 (N.S.W.C.). October 1908.
- 1847 **Matthew**, John. Box 92, Pretoria, Transvaal. October 1896.
- 1848 **Matthews**, David. 82 *Plantation Street, Rhymney, Mon.* P.Pr.A.G.Sec. January 1907.
- 1849 **Matthews**, John Arthur Young. *Southwood, Swindon.* **Past Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** June 1909.
- 1850 **Maura**, William Henry Handford. *Nassau, N.P. Bahamas.* 443, W.M. November 1916.
- 1851 **Maurice**, William, F.G.S., M.Inst.M.E., M.I.E.E. *Goldthorpe, Mushroom Lane, Sheffield.* 2583. January 1905.
- 1852 **Maurice**, William. 159 *Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, London, N.17.* 2346, J.W. January 1914.
- 1853 \***Maxwell**, John M. 1432 *Gaylord Street, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1890.
- 1854 \***Maxwell**, William Ward. 13 *Swinburne Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Durham.* 3241, J.W.; 48. October 1916.
- 1855 **May**, Albert Edward William. 40 *Forest Road, Nottingham.* 2594, J.W. June 1911.
- 1856 **May**, Dr. Charles Montagu Neale. *Park Road, Kimberley, S. Africa.* 1574. March 1905.
- 1857 **May**, Robert. 70 *Belgrave Road, Warwick Square, London, S.W.1.* 2853, P.M.; 2620. March 1910.
- 1858 **May**, Walter. *Brook House, Woodford Green, Essex.* 142, P.M.; 255, P.Z. Nov. 1910.
- 1859 **Maye**, William Bennett. *Abham, Buckfastleigh, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.H. January 1889.
- 1860 **Mayell**, Alfred Young, J.P. 124 *Westbourne Grove, London, W.11.* 227, P.M.; 201, P.Z. January 1904.
- 1861 **Mayell**, Herbert Young. 6 *Carey Lane, London, E.C.2.* 227, P.M., Sec., L.R.; 201, P.Z. January 1904.
- 1862 **Mayer**, Charles. 29 *W. Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.* 398; 6. **Local Secretary for Indiana.** October 1910.
- 1863 **Mayer**, Ernest Eugene. 6 *Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.* 1769, P.M.; 55. March 1907.
- 1864 **Mayers**, Moses. *Balm Road Mills, Hunslet Car, Leeds.* 454 (S.C.). January 1909.
- 1865 **Maynard**, John M. 10 *Mayfair Avenue, Cranbrook Park, Ilford, Essex.* **Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** May 1903.
- 1866 **Maynard**, Lewis H. *Bundaberg, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.). November 1907.
- 1867 **Mayne**, W. Harriot, M.B. *Castle House, Warrenpoint, Co. Down.* 697, P.M., Pr.G.Ins.; 697, P.K. November 1913.
- 1868 **Meacock**, Stanley Alfred. *Carlton Chambers, Newport, Mon.* 471, P.M.; 471. May 1912.
- 1869 **Mead**, Arthur Charles, J.P. 9 *Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, London, S.W.3.* 2851, P.M. March 1900.
- 1870 **Measor**, Frederick Ernest. *Holmhurst, Florence Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.* 2795; 1329. June 1907.
- 1871 **Meek**, James M. 6 *Nelson Terrace, Coatham, Redcar, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. October 1898.
- 1872 **Meese**, Constant. 3007 *Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, Cal., U.S.A.* 61. March 1909.
- 1873 **Meggy**, Arthur Robert. *Fairmead, Woodside Road, Woodford Wells, Essex.* P.Pr.G.W. November 1915.
- 1874 **Megraw**, Ainsley. Box 339, *Vernon, B.C., Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; 157. May 1913.
- 1875 \***Mehta**, Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoy, J.P., C.I.E. 9 *Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta, India.* P.Dis.G.D., Bengal. June 1891.
- 1876 \***Meikle**, John. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M.; 2566. November 1900.
- 1877 **Mercer**, Harry. 13 *Hartingdon Road, Ealing, London, W.13.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Middlesex. November 1902.
- 1878 **Mercer**, Laurence L. *Paso de los Toros, Uruguay.* 876. March 1916.
- 1879 **Meredith**, Llewellyn. *Clonard, Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.* 546, P.M.; 546. January 1917.

- 1880 **Meserve**, Rev. Harry Chamberlain. *The Manse, Danbury, Conn., U.S.A.* Springfield (Mass.C.), P.Ch.; *Morning Star* (Mass.C.). May 1907.
- 1881 **Metz**, A. L. *Trelane University, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* 102. May 1910.
- 1882 **Mew**, Joseph Harris Parker. 8 *Powis Gardens, London, W.11.* 151; 195. Nov. 1912.
- 1883 **Meyer**, Fritz. *Hohenzollernstrasse 12, Hanover, Germany.* 238 (E.C.). March 1912.
- 1884 **Meyer**, Oscar Barnett. 5 *St. Stephen's Mansions, Bayswater, London, W.2.* 11, J.W. November 1911.
- 1885 **Meymott**, Sydney. *London & South-Western Bank, Broadway, Ealing, London, W.5.* 847. November 1901.
- 1886 **Michael**, Dr. Gustave. *Bayham House, 135 West End Lane, Kilburn, London, N.W.6.* 185. March 1901.
- 1887 **Michael**, J. R. *Freemasons' Hall, Primrose Road, Bangalore.* 1043; 1043. Oct. 1917.
- 1888 **Michie**, James Leslie. *Darlington, S.C., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** November 1913.
- 1889 **Mickey**, O. E. *Osceola Bank, Osceola, Neb., U.S.A.* 65, P.M. October 1911.
- 1890 **Middlebrook**, William. 31 & 32 *Whitefriargate, Hull.* 250; 250. May 1907.
- 1891 **Middleton**, Harry Martin. 30 *Cyn Coed Road, Pen-y-Lan, Cardiff.* 960, W.M.; 960. January 1913.
- 1892 **Middleton**, Keith John. 611 *North C. Street, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104. Oct. 1911.
- 1893 **Middleton**, Richard Stephenson. *Oakdene, Oaks West, Sunderland.* 2934, P.M.; 97. October 1908.
- 1894 **Middleton**, Thomas. *Vicar Street, Falkirk, N.B.* P.Pr.G.W.; Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Stirlings. October 1907.
- 1895 **Middleton**, W. E. 10 *Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.* 1563. January 1917.
- 1896 **Middleton**, William Joseph. *Loloma, 92 Cockrane Street, Gardenvale, Melbourne, Victoria.* 240 (V.C.) November 1911.
- 1897 **Mildren**, W. L. *Tremar, Cartmell, Grange over Sands, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.). May 1905.
- 1898 **Miles**, Charles George. *Port Arthur, District Bathurst, Cape Province, S.A.* P.Dis.G.D., S. Africa, E. Div. March 1883.
- 1899 **Millar**, James. *Ketchikan, Alaska, U.S.A.* 155 (Canada), P.M., 1 (B.C.), P.M., 159 (Wash.C.), P.M. May 1909.
- 1900 **Miller**, Alexander Lawrence. 10 *Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen.* 13, P.M.; 309, P.Z. January 1912.
- 1901 **Miller**, Berthold. 18 *Gunnersbury Avenue, Ealing, London, W.5.* 231, S.W. May 1910.
- 1902 **Miller**, Edward Holl. 81 *Chardmore Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.16.* 1395, P.M.; 1395. March 1908.
- 1903 \***Miller**, James Cram. 654 (S.C.); 291 (S.C.). January 1904.
- 1904 **Millichamp**, George Henry. 353 *San Martin, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* Pres.Dis.B.G.P.; Dis.G.Sc.E. November 1909.
- 1905 **Millward**, Alfred A. *Huntley, Bishop's Teignton, S. Devon.* 216S. May 1903.
- 1906 **Milne**, John Taylor. *Bridge Inn, Tarvin Road, Chester.* 667, P.M.; 721. May 1905.
- 1907 **Milton**, John Herbert. 8 *College Avenue, Crosby, Liverpool.* 2289, W.M.; 480. Oct. 1915.
- 1908 **Minifie**, Rev. William Charles, F.R.S.L., D.D. *Brentwood, East End Road, East Finchley, London, N.2.* 1429. January 1912.
- 1909 **Miskelly**, William Malcolm. 60 *Pine Crescent, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 494, P.M.; 1857, P.Z. May 1914.
- 1910 **Mitchell**, Albert George. *Public School, Corrimal, New South Wales.* 59 (N.S.W.C.). June 1900.
- 1911 **Mitchell**, John Christopher. 114 *Thorntree Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.27.* 3707, W.M.; 7. January 1915.
- 1912 **Mitchell**, John Edwin. *Cape Hill, Smethwick.* P.Pr.G.S.B.; Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.). June 1915.
- 1913 \***Moar**, John Ingram. 6 *Moor Street, Cambridge Circus, London, W.C.2.* 813, P.M., L.R. March 1898.
- 1914 **Moffatt**, Alexander. *Arnotdale, Falkirk, N.B.* Pr.Sub.G.M., Stirlings. **Grand Chancellor** (R.A.). October 1907.
- 1915 **Mogford**, Herbert W. 70 *Balham Road, Lower Edmonton, London, N.9.* 754. March 1915.
- 1916 \***Mogren**, Adolf Joseph Wilhelm Mauritz. 88 *Thornhill Road, Handsworth, Staffs.* 2878, P.M.; 482, P.Z. January 1905.
- 1917 **Mold**, Charles John. 69 *Carter Street, Walworth, London, S.E.17.* 1381, P.M. Oct. 1906.
- 1918 **Mold**, Reginald. 785 *Calle Rivadavia, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). June 1901.

- 1919 **Money**, Kyrle Eugene. 262 Balmoral Street, Winnipeg, Man., Canada. Assiniboine June 1910.
- 1920 **Montague**, George Vere. 63 Crowted Road, West Dulwich, London, S.E.21. 2728. January 1908.
- 1921 **Montchal**, Charles. Taconnerie 3, Geneva, Switzerland. L'Union des Coeurs. March 1911.
- 1922 **Monteith**, H. Campin. Inchmahome, Burlington Road, Ipswich, Suffolk. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. June 1898.
- 1923 **Monteith**, John. Stanleigh, Headingley, Leeds. 1311, P.M. January 1905.
- 1924 **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.
- 1925 **Moore**, Reginald Gelisse Adey. Bankok, Siam. 2272 (E.C.), 1072 (S.C.). January 1915.
- 1926 **Moore**, Robert Lee, M.D. 10 Seacliffe Road, Bangor, Co. Down 170, P.M.; P.Pr.G.Sup.Tabernacle (R.A.), Down. January 1914.
- 1927 **Morcombe**, Jos. E. Editor of *American Freemason*, Storm Lake, Ia., U.S.A. March 1910.
- 1928 **More**, Lieut.-Col. Lancelot Paxton, R.A.M.C. Hotel Cecil, Simla, India. P.Dis.G.D.; 1093, P.Z. November 1916.
- 1929 **Morgan**, John. 112 High Street, Merthyr Tydvill, S. Wales. P.Pr.G.W., S. Wales, E. Div.; P.Pr.G.H. June 1906.
- 1930 **Morgan**, Oscar Crossley. Fairfield, Heaton, Bolton, Lancs. 3023, J.W.; 904. June 1916.
- 1931 **Morgan**, Thomas Hastings, New Zealand. 73 (N.Z.C.), P.M., P.G.Stew., New Zealand; Napier (N.Z.C.), P.H. November 1910.
- 1932 **\*Morrell**, George Arthur. 956 Great Horton Road, Bradford, Yorks. 3342, P.M.; 61. January 1917.
- 1933 **Morrieson**, Lieut.-Col. Henry Walters. 42 Beaufort Gardens, London, S.W.3. **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). October 1908.
- 1934 **Morris**, Arthur William. The Rest, Oxford Road, Teddington, Middlesex. 1853, J.D. June 1914.
- 1935 **Morris**, Capel. Leafeld, Gibson's Hill, Norwood, London, S.E.19. 175. October 1913.
- 1936 **Morrison**, William Fingland. Crown Inn, Stenhousemuir, N.B. 16, P.M.; 210, A.So. November 1910.
- 1937 **\*Morsbach**, Walter. Avenida Central 636, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina. P.Dis.A.G.Pt.; P.Dis.A.G.Sc.E. January 1903.
- 1938 **Morton**, Francis William Watson. 39 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Victoria, Australia. **Past Grand Warden, Victoria**. June 1896.
- 1939 **Morton**, Joseph Hall, F.R.I.B.A. 50 King Street, South Shields, Co. Durham. P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1907.
- 1940 **Moses**, Myer. 49 Hanover Gate Mansions, Regents Park, London, N.W.1 185; 185. May 1907.
- 1941 **\*Moss**, William Edward. c/o Davies, Benachi & Co., 7 Rumford Street, Liverpool. 357. March 1899.
- 1942 **Moulder**, Victor J., F.R.Hist.S. 7 Lower Downs Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19. 3362, P.M., L.R. March 1900.
- 1943 **Mounsey**, Kenneth William. Tientsin, N. China. 1026, 2931, P.M. October 1907.
- 1944 **Mowbray**, G. D. Wool House, Spring Street, Stockton-on-Tees. 509, P.M. June 1913.
- 1945 **Muddukrishnaiya**, Palem. Cuddapah, Madras, India. 2920. May 1914.
- 1946 **Muirhead**, Alexander. 728 Lovejoy Street, Portland, Or., U.S.A. 12, P.M.; 3, P.H.P. November 1907.
- 1947 **Müller**, Emil. Rechnungs Direktor, Mainz, Germany. Hohenzollern treu und beständig. November 1911.
- 1948 **Müller**, R. 238. March 1902.
- 1949 **Mullins**, Rev. Joseph Dennis, M.A., D.D. 44 St. John's Wood Road, London, N.W.8. 3237, P.M.; 8, J. June 1914.
- 1950 **Mumby**, John. Ashville, Kingsland Road, Birkenhead. 3519, P.M. May 1914.
- 1951 **Murch**, William Squire Rone. 216 Johnston Street, Kingston, Canada. **Grand Z**. January 1916.
- 1952 **Murdock**, R. Campbell Place, Wanganui, New Zealand. 705, Stew. January 1914.
- 1953 **Murison**, John. 15 Church Crescent, Muswell Hill, London, N.10. 2168. March 1906.
- 1954 **Murphy**, Charles Edward Ivydene, Cootehill, Co. Cavan. 795, I.G.; 795. Jan. 1913.
- 1955 **Murray**, Alexander. c/o A. G. M. Gillott, Box 375, San José, Costa Rica. 3; P.M., **Grand Treasurer**. October 1910.

- 1956 **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.
- 1957 **Murray**, Lieut.-Col. George. *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.* 2994, 3225, P.M. June 1913.
- 1958 **Murray**, Dr. J. *Spean House, Abbey Road, Barrow-in-Furness.* P.Pr.G.D. May 1905.
- 1959 **Murray**, Walter. *F.C.B.B. y N.O., Bahia Blanca, Argentina.* 3196. October 1907.
- 1960 **Murray-Lees**, T. *Banco de Londres, Rio de la Plata, Valparaiso, Chile.* 1411. Oct. 1916.
- 1961 **Murrell-Wright**, Frederick. *Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Tantah, Egypt.* P.Dis.G.St.B.; 1355, H. March 1914.
- 1962 **Mustapha Ben Yusuph** (Henry Crane). 31 Lansdowne Road, Tottenham, London, N.17. 2278, P.M. November 1913.
- 1963 **Mustard**, John George. 8 Mary Street, Sunderland. 3359; 949. March 1915.
- 1964 **Myers**, Dr. Charles S. *Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.* 1492, P.M. November 1908.
- 1965 **Myers**, John. 46 Coldra Road, Newport, Mon. 1429. October 1914.
- 1966 **Myles**, Major David. *Ellengowan, Preston Park, North Shields.* P.Pr.G.D.; 685, Sc.E. March 1912.
- 1967 **Nadel**, Naley. *Napier Lodge, Napier Park, Mount Road, Madras, India.* P.Dis.A.G.Sec.; P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.). March 1897.
- 1968 **Nailard**, E. H. 1 Bath Street, Brighton. 315, P.M. October 1912.
- 1969 **\*Nairne**, Sir Perceval Alleyne. 3 Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1898.
- 1970 **Nalder**, Francis Henry. 104 Gleneldon Road, Streatham, London, S.W.16. 96, S.W.; 96. January 1906.
- 1971 **Nash**, George P. 11 Hanover Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1. 2661, P.M., L.R.; 1426, P.Z. May 1907.
- 1972 **Nash**, Tom Harry Cromwell. *St. Oswald's, Yarmouth Road, North Walsham, Norfolk.* Pr.G.Ch. June 1916.
- 1973 **Nauwerck**, Curt. *Winbrook, Canning Road, Croydon.* 238. January 1909.
- 1974 **Nead**, Daniel Wunderlich, M.D. Box 468, Reading, Pa., U.S.A. 631, P.M.; 631, P.H.P. May 1905.
- 1975 **Neall**, A. J. 6 Preston Park Avenue, Brighton. P.Pr.G.O.; 315, P.Z. May 1911.
- 1976 **Nelson**, Horace, D.C.L., J.P. 2 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1. Pr.S.G.W., Middlesex; 176, P.Z. May 1907.
- 1977 **Nelson**, Nels. Box 403, New Westminster, B.C., Canada. 17, P.M. June 1909.
- 1978 **Nelthorpe**, Alfred Edwin. *Lion Hotel, Latchingdon, Essex.* 2589. January 1906.
- 1979 **\*Neser**, Cecil Vincent. Box 15, Middelburg, Transvaal. 794 (S.C.), P.M. October 1906.
- 1980 **Nethersole**, Major Alfred Ralph, I.S.C. *Court House, Egmore, Madras, India.* 150, P.M.; 150. March 1897.
- 1981 **Newby**, William George. *Bean Street, Kimberley, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.D.C. October 1905.
- 1982 **Newcomb**, Reginald Sydney. *His Majesty's Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* 1710, S.D. October 1914.
- 1983 **Newman**, Charles Arnold. *Oundle, Northants.* 607; 360. March 1912.
- 1984 **Newman**, James Robert. *Graylingwell, Chichester.* 38, Sec.; 38, Sc.N. October 1910.
- 1985 **Newman**, Leslie Frank. *Downing College, Cambridge.* 1492, W.M. May 1914.
- 1986 **Newman**, William Edwin, M.I.Mech.E. *Lyngate, Sheringham, Norfolk.* P.Pr.G.S.B.; 2602, P.Z. May 1908.
- 1987 **\*Newton**, Lieut. Edwin B. B. 177 Harrow Road, London, W.2. **Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works; Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1911.
- 1988 **Newton**, John Patrick. *Brook House, Long Eaton, Derbyshire.* 2224, P.M. June 1913.
- 1989 **Newton**, Dr. Joseph Fort. *City Temple, London, E.C.1.* November 1914.
- 1990 **Nicholl**, Cecil Hume. 1 Mackenzie Road, Mill Road, Cambridge. 88; 88. October 1909.
- 1991 **Nickel**, Dr. August Ferdinand Alexander. *Perleberg, Germany.* Zur Perle. Oct. 1895.
- 1992 **Nicklin**, John Bailey. 601 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., U.S.A. P.M. March 1892.
- 1993 **Nicoll**, Brydon Hayward. 658 Chapman Street, Portland, Or. U.S.A. 55, P.M.; 3, P.H.P. November 1907.
- 1994 **Nixon**, Dr. Edward John. Box 57, Heidelberg, Transvaal. P.Dis.G.W. May 1898.
- 1995 **Nixon**, John Clarke. *Plympton House, Plympton, Devon.* 1522. October 1899.

- 1996 **Noakes**, J. Norman. *The Brewery, Bermondsey, London, S.E.* 92, P.M., L.R.; 92, P.Z. March 1901.
- 1997 **Noar**, Charles Percy. 50 *Murray Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.* 3650, P.M.; 935, H. October 1913.
- 1998 **Noel**, William. *Agriculture & Mines Dept., St. John's, Newfoundland.* 776; 9 (N.S.), P.So. January 1910.
- 1999 **Nordon**, E. Box 428, *Christchurch, N.Z.* P.Dis.G.W. October 1916.
- 2000 **Norfolk**, Thomas. 77 *Athol Road, Bradford.* 600. January 1888.
- 2001 **Norman**, George, M.R.C.S. 12 *Brock Street, Bath.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). November 1895.
- 2002 \***Northall-Laurie**, Dudley. 34 *Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.4.* 1159. October 1906.
- 2003 **Northend**, John William. *West Street, Sheffield.* 2558; 1239. October 1907.
- 2004 \***Norton**, Eardley. *Bar Library, Calcutta, India.* 1189, P.M. November 1895.
- 2005 **Notley**, Thomas Burston. *Maclean, Clarence River, New South Wales.* 71 (N.S.W.C.), S.W. November 1913.
- 2006 **Nutt**, Ernest Smith, F.C.I.S. 17 *Grange Road, Sheffield.* 1239; 1239. November 1907.
- 2007 **Nutt**, Henry Styring. *Lynwood, Topley Rise, Nr. Sheffield, Yorks.* 2558; 1239. Jan. 1917.
- 2008 **Nutt**, Walter Frederick. *Kuala Lumpur, Malay States.* P.Dis.G.W. November 1910.
- 2009 **Nutt**, William Harwood. 280 *Western Bank, Sheffield.* 1239; 1239. May 1916.
- 2010 **Nuttall**, John Robert. F.R.Hist.S. 13 *Thornfield, Lancaster.* 1051, P.M.; 1051, P.Z. Local Secretary for North Lancashire. May 1899.
- 2011 **Oakey**, John Martin. *Avoca, Eastbourne, Sussex.* 859; 859. March 1914.
- 2012 **Ogden**, David. 56 *Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.* 25, P.M.; 25, P.K. May 1911.
- 2013 **O'Grady**, Rev. Carew James Standish, B.A. 93 *Norfolk Road, West Hackney, London, E.8.* 131 (I.C.), P.M.; 131 (I.C.), P.K. November 1914.
- 2014 **O'Grady**, Guillamore, M.A., *Dublin Herald of Arms.* 49 *Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.* 143; 143. May 1911.
- 2015 **Ohlerich**, Heinrich A. E. D. *Rostock, Germany.* Zu den drei Sternen, Dep.M. November 1907.
- 2016 **Oldham**, John Frederick. *Post Office, Pawtucket, R.I., U.S.A.* P.Dis.D.G.M.; **Past Grand High Priest.** October 1915.
- 2017 **Oldroyd**, Henry J. 51 *Louis Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.J. March 1906.
- 2018 **Oliver**, Andrew. 5 *Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, London, W.2.* 263; 2416. May 1900.
- 2019 **Oliver**, Eldred. *Fern Mount, Clayton, near Bradford.* 294. June 1916.
- 2020 **Oliver**, Rev. Henry Francis, M.A. 8 *Brunswick Road, Kingston-on-Thames.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Bucks.; P.Z. May 1903.
- 2021 **Oliver**, H. St. John. *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.* 143, P.M., L.R. October 1906.
- 2022 **Oram**, William Adams. 34 *Craven Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.* P.Dis.G.D., Japan. May 1897.
- 2023 **Ormsbee**, James Jackson. Box 681, *El Paso, Tex., U.S.A.* 505, P.M.; 157. Oct. 1906.
- 2024 **Ormsby**, Col. Horatio Nelson. *Brakpan Mines Ltd., Brakpan, Transvaal.* 3167, P.M.; 3167, P.So. October 1910.
- 2025 **Ormsby**, Oswald Christian. *Lonavla, Bombay Presidency, India.* 828 (S.C.); 340. November 1916.
- 2026 **Ormsby**, Capt. Robert Daly, R.M. *H.M.S. Courageous.* 2649, J.D.; 2649, P.So. Oct. 1909.
- 2027 **Orr**, Cyrus Pitman, Acting British Vice Consul. Box 884, *Birmingham, Ala, U.S.A.* 460. January 1912.
- 2028 **Orton**, William Amor. *Walton Lodge, Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, London, S.E.3.* 3279, Stew.; 140, A.So. March 1912.
- 2029 **Osborne**, Lieut. Ernest. 24 *Aston Road North, Birmingham.* 74, S.D.; 74, Stew. May 1914.
- 2030 **Osborne**, George Emil. *Goldschmidt Hahlo & Co., 100 Portland Street, Manchester.* 3333, P.M. March 1914.
- 2031 **Osborne**, H. J. 13 *Union Street, Ryde, I.W.* 175, P.M.; 175, P.Z. October 1907.
- 2032 **Osgood**, Robert. *Calbourne, Thurlow Park, Torquay.* 1402, W.M.; 1402, A.So. Jan. 1914.
- 2033 **Osler**, Thomas Andrew. Box 49, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1905.
- 2034 **Ostheide**, Albert Wilhelm Heinrich. 91 *Harehills Avenue, Leeds.* 289, P.M.; 289. January 1913.
- 2035 **Ovenden**, Capt. William Edward. *The Docks, Grangemouth, Stirlings.* 173; 118. March 1916.

- 2036 **Overton**, Frank. 4 *Oakwood Avenue, Beckenham, Kent.* 1556, L.R. January 1906.
- 2037 **Owers**, Samuel John. 71 *Malmesbury Road, Bow, London, E.3.* 1816, P.M.; 933, P.Z. January 1912.
- 2038 **Oxbrow**, Alfred William. 7 *Old Haymarket, Norwich.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. October 1907.
- 2039 **Owst**, Capt. Arthur Robert, F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C.T. *Inverloch, Agincourt Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.* P.Pr.G.D., Surrey. October 1910.
- 2040 **Page**, Alfred. 28 *King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.* 79, P.M. March 1899.
- 2041 **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.
- 2042 **Pakeman**, Lieut. Sidney Arnold, M.C. *Marlborough College, Wilts.* 3663. Oct. 1917.
- 2043 **Palmer**, Frank T. 12 *Montpelier Avenue, Cheltenham.* 246, P.M. January 1901.
- 2044 **Palmer**, Frederick Grove. 50 *Gresham Road, Birtton, London, S.W.9.* P.Dis.G.S.B., Japan, 3283, Ch.; 1263. June 1914.
- 2045 **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.
- 2046 **Palmer**, Henry. 1 *Pelaw Terrace, Durham.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.A.G.So. June 1899.
- 2047 **Palmer**, John. 17 *Brand Lane, Ludlow, Salop.* 611, P.M., Sec.; Pr.G.Sc.E. November 1906.
- 2048 **Palmer**, Philip Henry. *The Bungalow, Filsham Park, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W. January 1907.
- 2049 **Pandit**, Narayan Purushottam. *Anandashrama, Anand, India.* 215 (S.C.). June 1911.
- 2050 **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.
- 2051 **Park**, R. J. C. 91 *Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.* 2108. January 1917.
- 2052 **Parker**, Arthur Fortune. *Artesian Works, Bear Lane, Southwark, London, S.E.* 11. November 1912.
- 2053 **Parker**, George Phillips. 3 *Ormonde Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.8.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Deputy Grand Registrar** (R.A.) June 1898.
- 2054 **Parker**, George V. *Windward, Waltham Cross, London, E.* May 1915.
- 2055 **Parker**, Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert, Bart., M.P. 20 *Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1.* 3456, S.W. October 1916.
- 2056 **Parker**, James G. 82 *Chetwynd Road, Dartmouth Park, London, N.W.5.* 1929, P.M., 3525; 1624, A.So. October 1913.
- 2057 **Parker**, Thomas. 8 *Spencer Terrace, Lipson Road, Plymouth.* P.Pr.G.W.; 156. November 1915.
- 2058 **Parker**, William. 5 *Milk Street, London, E.C.2.* 1851, P.M.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Surrey. March 1908.
- 2059 **Parkinson**, Harry. *Whinfield, Davis Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds.* 971, Outer G. Jan. 1917.
- 2060 **Parnall**, Robert Herbert Bond. *Glanmor, Newport, Mon.* P.Pr.G.D.C.; 683. Oct. 1914.
- 2061 **Parrett**, Frederick James, J.P. 12 *Avenue Road, Herne Bay, Kent.* 1273, P.M.; 1273. May 1909.
- 2062 **\*Parry**, Edward Hallmark. *Castle Lodge, Duffield, Derby.* 482, P.M.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.), Staffs. January 1905.
- 2063 **Parry**, Edwin. *The Thoughts, Bishops Cleeve, near Cheltenham, Glos.* P.Pr.G.R., Worcester. June 1906.
- 2064 **Parsell**, Henry van Arsdale. 458 *Penna Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.* 16. October 1907.
- 2065 **Parslow**, William. 5 *Fountaine Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.16.* 1227, P.M.; 1227, H. October 1909.
- 2066 **Parson**, Charles H. *Golden, B.C., Canada.* 11. May 1904.
- 2067 **\*Parsons**, Dudley St. Leger. *Kuala Lumpur, Malay States.* 2337, P.M.; 2337, H. January 1908.
- 2068 **Parsons**, Henry David. *Witham Lodge, Eaglescliffe, Co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.Treas.; P.Pr.G.H. January 1912.
- 2069 **Parsons**, James. 346 *South Lambeth Road, London, S.W.8.* 2941, P.M.; 23, P.Z. January 1905.
- 2070 **Parsons**, Dr. Philip Harry. 6 *Foulis Terrace, Onslow Gardens, London, S.W.7.* 172, J.W.; 172, Sc.N. November 1915.

- 2071 **Pastfield**, John Robinson. 7 *Victoria Terrace, Magdalen Road, Exeter.* 39, P.M. March 1897.
- 2072 **Paton**, John. *London & River Plate Bank, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* P.Dis.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). November 1906
- 2073 **Pattani**, Prabh Shankar Dalpatram, Diwan. *Bhavnagar, India.* 2787. October 1904.
- 2074 **Pattin**, Harry Cooper. *King Street House, Norwich, Norfolk.* 52, W.M.; 52, A.So. October 1917.
- 2075 **Pattison**, John Charles. *Gaolers' Quarters, Penang Prison, Penang, Straits Settlements.* 508, P.M.; 1555, H. May 1912.
- 2076 **Pawson**, James Henry. *Owston Hall, Askern, near Doncaster.* P.Pr.G.R. May 1912.
- 2077 **Payne**, Earl Hamilton. *Rushville, Ind., U.S.A.* 62, P.M.; 24, P.H.P. October 1912.
- 2078 **Payne**, Edward. 11 *Whitehall Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.* 2987. May 1917.
- 2079 \***Payne**, Edward Scott. *c/o Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Ras Boradli, Aden.* 738, P.M. June 1912.
- 2080 **Payne**, Dr. William Henry. 8 *Vesta Road, Brockley, London, S.E.4.* 2700, P.M. March 1914.
- 2081 **Paynter**, Rev. Francis Samuel, M.A. *Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex.* **Past Assistant Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1910.
- 2082 \***Paynter**, Henry Harold. *Budgetoppin, Woolundra, Western Australia.* 900 (S.C.), P.M.; 287 (S.C.), P.Z. November 1902
- 2083 **Peach**, Alfred Courtenay. 51 *Tregunter Road, West Brompton, London, S.W.10.* 12, P.M.; 1159, P.Z. January 1913.
- 2084 **Peacock**, Charles Russell, M.S.A. *Misgrove, Overland Road, Mumbles, Glamorgan.* 237, P.M.; 237. May 1912.
- 2085 **Pearce**, Christopher. 73 *Commercial Road, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (Craft & R.A.). Local Secretary for Bournemouth. March 1901.
- 2086 \***Pearse**, Major Albert. *Junior Army & Navy Club, Horseguards Avenue, London, S.W.1.* 165, P.M., L.R.; 63, A.So. May 1912.
- 2087 **Pearston**, Joseph Osborne. 4 *Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.* 2087, W.M.; 2353, P.So. October 1910.
- 2088 **Peck**, Michael Charles. *Park Villa, The Valley, Scarborough.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). March 1892.
- 2089 **Peebles**, Norman Gordon. 47 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.* 110 (V.C.). October 1913.
- 2090 \***Peek**, Rev. Richard. *St. Magnus the Martyr, Lower Thames Street, London, E.C.3.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1888.
- 2091 **Peffley**, David Franklin. *Creston, Washington, U.S.A.* 123, P.M.; 25. May 1917.
- 2092 **Pegge**, William Thomas. 2921, P.M.; 749, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sup.W. (R.A.), India (S.C.). June 1906.
- 2093 **Penman**, Archibald Trenerry. Box 606, *Cape Town, South Africa.* 360 (I.C.), W.M. January 1917.
- 2094 **Pennington**, Miles Stuart, M.D. *Calle General Paz, Quilmes, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 1025; 1047. January 1912.
- 2095 **Penny**, Major J., I.M.S. *Grindley & Co., Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.1.* P.Dis.G.W., Burma; P.Dis.G.St.B. (R.A.), Burma. March 1901.
- 2096 **Perkins**, G. J. *High Street, Staines, Middlesex.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). March 1905.
- 2097 **Perram**, Charles Herbert. 55 *Bromham Road, Bedford.* 2490, P.M. March 1909.
- 2098 **Perry**, George Burdett. 19 *King Street, W. Hamilton, Ont., Canada.* 382, P.M. March 1914.
- 2099 **Peters**, Frederick William Box 747, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* P.Dis.G.W. Jan. 1889.
- 2100 **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.
- 2101 **Pettigrew**, George Attwood. *Sioux Falls, S.D., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** Oct. 1894.
- 2102 **Pettman**, Rev. Charles. *The Parsonage, Queenstown, Cape Colony.* Dis.G.Ch., S. Africa, E. Div. March 1906.
- 2103 **Pfeifer**, Arthur Otto Bruno. 5 *Southey Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.* 1425. May 1906.
- 2104 **Pflug**, B. 238. March 1906.
- 2105 **Philippe**, L. H. *Casilla 1395, Valparaiso, Chile.* 1411. October 1916.
- 2106 **Philips**, Homer C. *Hartline, Wash., U.S.A.* 120, J.W. October 1916.
- 2107 **Philipsen**, Christian F. 19 *Jens Baggisensgade, Korsør, Denmark.* 356, S.W. Nov. 1912.

- 2108 **Philipson**, Ferdinand, Knight of Danebrog. *Vester Boulevard 29, Copenhagen, Denmark.* Zorobabel og Frederik t. d. k. H. May 1893.
- 2109 **Phillips**, Ebenezer S. 1120 *Kossuth Street, Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.* 3; 13. March 1894.
- 2110 **Phillips**, Frederick. *Nant Coch, Newport, Mon.* **Past Grand Deacon, Provincial Grand Master; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.), Grand Superintendent.** May 1906.
- 2111 **Phillips**, Major George Ingieton. 2 *Harcourt Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.4.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.S.B., Berks; P.Pr.G.So., Oxon. June 1907.
- 2112 **Phillips**, James Thomas. 97 *Osborne Road, Forest Gate, London, E.7.* 2291. May 1907.
- 2113 **Phillips**, Reginald S. *Friasland Hall, Roebuck, Co. Dublin.* 2, P.M. June 1913.
- 2114 **Phillipps**, W. Herbert. *Adelaide, South Australia.* 38 (S.A.C.), P.M. May 1898.
- 2115 **Phinney**, Fred. V. Box 357, *Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, U.S.A.* October 1916.
- 2116 **Phipps**, Walter Thomas. 3 *Eldon Terrace, Bradford.* 236; 236. May 1915.
- 2117 **Phorson**, Peter, M.I.N.A. *Glen Lea, Roker, Sunderland.* Pr.G.Treas.; 97, Sc.E. October 1908.
- 2118 **Pickard**, James Eastwood. *Greenways, Burlington Road, Leicester.* P.Prov.G.D.; 1130, P.Z. October 1917.
- 2119 **Pickersgill**, Charles Phillips. *Elmroyd, Savile Town, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). October 1898.
- 2120 **Pickett**, Jacob, M.D. 26 *Woodstock Road, Croydon.* 766, P.M. January 1895.
- 2121 **Pickett**, John J. *G.P.O., Gisborne, New Zealand.* **Grand Superintendent of Works, New Zealand.** May 1893.
- 2122 **Pickford**, Alfred Donald. *c/o Begg, Dunlop & Co., P.O. Box 171, Calcutta.* 109, W.M.; 109, J. October 1916.
- 2123 **Pickford**, John Charles. 897 *High Street, Armadale, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Grand Deacon; 13, J.** March 1916.
- 2124 **Pickford**, Joseph James. *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* 1239; 139. October 1907.
- 2125 **Picton**, Edwin. 7 *Ravensworth Terrace, Durham.* 1334, W.M.; 124, A.So. May 1914.
- 2126 **\*Pietersen**, James Frederick Gerhard. *Ashwood House, Kingswinford, near Dudley.* P.Pr.G.W.; 419, Z. June 1915.
- 2127 **Pierce**, Benjamin Fowler. 212 *Union Street, Providence, R.I.* 35, P.M.; 1. June 1916.
- 2128 **Pike**, Herbert Watson, I.C.S. *Fyzabad, India.* P.Dis.G.W., Bengal; 2018, P.Z. October 1896.
- 2129 **Pike**, Nelson Cook. *Lake City, Minn., U.S.A.* 40; 12. May 1911.
- 2130 **Pilkington**, Edward Fielden. *Ingleside, Irlams o' th' Height, Manchester.* 859; 859. June 1907.
- 2131 **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.
- 2132 **\*Pillinger**, Major Roland. *Maindee, Clarendon Park, Torquay.* 389 (S.C.), P.M.; 139 (S.C.), P.H. March 1914.
- 2133 **Piper**, Arthur W., K.C. *Cowra Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Deputy Grand Master.** January 1904.
- 2134 **Pirie-Gordon**, Harry. *Gwernvale, Crickhowel, S. Wales.* 357, 1523; 357. Oct. 1906.
- 2135 **Pitcher**, Alfred Holman. 49 *Glenfield Road, Leicester.* 2538; 2538. May 1906.
- 2136 **Pitman**, William Alfred John. *Brook Heath, Woodside Green, South Norwood, London, S.E.25.* 1457, P.M. June 1914.
- 2137 **Platt**, William. *St. George's Place, 132 Lord Street, Southport.* P.Pr.G.Treas. (Craft & R.A.). October 1916.
- 2138 **Plenderleath**, Capt. Claude W. M., R.N. 2 *Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.* L.R., P.Pr.G.W.; 444, P.Z. October 1907.
- 2139 **Plowman**, Percy. *Point House, Blackheath, London, S.E.3.* 15, S.W. May 1915.
- 2140 **Plumbe**, Rowland, F.R.I.B.A. 34 *Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.* **Past Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** June 1896.
- 2141 **Pochin**, Frank Howard. *Sherwood, Woodland Avenue, Leicester.* P.Pr.G.S.B.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). October 1916.
- 2142 **Pocklington**, W. H. 10 *Woodside Park Road, North Finchley, London, N.12.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** May 1898.



- 2143 **Pocock**, F. Ernest. M.D. *The Limes, St. Mark's Road, North Kensington, London, W.10.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1904.
- 2144 **Poignant**, Axel Jonas Alfred. 13 *Park View, Harrogate.* 289; 289. March 1909.
- 2145 **Pollard**, Ben. *Highfield, Devonshire Road, Davenport Park, Stockport, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.D.; 993. P.Z. October 1917.
- 2146 **Pollard**, Joseph. 51 *Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. October 1899.
- 2147 **Pollitt**, Stanley Warr. *Manchester & County Bank, Ltd., Fleetwood, Lancs.* 3711. November 1915.
- 2148 **Polynesia**, The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of (Thomas Clayton Twitchell, D.D.). *Bishop's Lodge, Suva, Fiji.* 1931. May 1913.
- 2149 **Pond**, Percy J., J.P., F.R.Hist.S. *St. Margaret's, Droitwich.* 280, P.M. January 1915.
- 2150 **Ponton**, Lieut.-Col. William Nisbet, M.A., K.C. *Belleville, Ont., Canada.* 11, 123, Dis.Dep.G.M.; 72. October 1906.
- 2151 **Pook**, Thomas. 5 *Nelson Terrace, Barnstaple.* 251, S.W.; 251. November 1913.
- 2152 **Poole**, Clement Vaughan. 50 *Unthank Road, Norwich.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). October 1902.
- 2153 **Poole**, Edmund. 15 *Kensington Mansions, Earl's Court, London, S.W.5.* 7, P.M., P.G.Stew.; 534, P.Z. May 1907.
- 2154 **Poole**, Rev. Herbert. *King's School, Canterbury.* 31; 31. June 1911.
- 2155 **Pope**, Tom. 85 *Fore Street, London, E.C.2.* 2918, W.M. May 1917.
- 2156 **Potter**, Henry, J.P., F.S.S. 60-64 *Artillery Lane, London, E.1.* 2884, P.M., L.R. November 1909.
- 2157 **Potter**, Robert. *Rockleigh, Gledholt, Huddersfield.* P.Pr.G.Treas. June 1900.
- 2158 **Potter**, Sidney Paul. *Inglenest, Woodside Grange Road, North Finchley, London, N.12.* 40, P.M.; 40. March 1909.
- 2159 **Pottruff**, John Allan. 235 *Kingsway, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* 25, P.M. March 1914.
- 2160 **Potts**, Edwin. 4 *Church Street, Durham.* 124, P.M.; 124. Sc.E. January 1917.
- 2161 **Potts**, James Rowland. 14 *Warwick Terrace, Plumstead, London, S.E.18.* 1472; 1472. November 1906.
- 2162 **Pound**, Roscoe. *Harvard University School of Law, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.* 54 (III.). June 1902.
- 2163 **Pounder**, Festus Kelley. *St. John's Terrace, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.* Pr.G.I.G., Wicklow & Wexford; 935, P.K. May 1904.
- 2164 **Powell**, Arthur Marriott. *Whitefriars Glass Works, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.* 2885, I.G.; 2885. January 1911.
- 2165 **Powell**, Frederick Atkinson, J.P., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. 344 *Kennington Road, London, S.E.11.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). November 1887.
- 2166 **Powell**, James. 34 *Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). June 1911.
- 2167 **Powell**, Stanley Langhorne. *Dorcas, Staplefield, Crawley, Sussex.* 2741, P.M.; 23, P.Z. January 1906.
- 2168 **Powell**, William Howard, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.S.E. *c/o McKenzie & Holland, Ltd., Vulcan Iron Works, Worcester.* 2453. January 1911.
- 2169 **Powis**, Charles William Koppel. *Tampin, Negri Sembilan, Malay States.* 3557, J.W.; 2337. January 1914.
- 2170 **\*Preedy**, William Frederick. 5 *Marchwood Crescent, Ealing, London, W.5.* 3051. January 1911.
- 2171 **Prewer**, Alfred John. 76 *Great Portland Street, London, W.1.* 2622. January 1913.
- 2172 **Prewer**, Percy John. 12 *Springfield Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.10.* 2622. January 1912.
- 2173 **Price**, Arthur. *The Gate House, Chepstow, Mon.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.So. Oct. 1914.
- 2174 **Price**, Frank Beaumont. 23 *St. Swithins Lane, London, E.C.4.* 23, P.M.; 23, P.Z. January 1917.
- 2175 **\*Prime**, William C. *Rye, N.Y., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1906.
- 2176 **Pringle**, Sir John, K.C.M.G. *Cape Clear, Clonmel Post Office, Jamaica.* **District Grand Master.** October 1910.
- 2177 **Pritchard**, David Francis. *Goytre House, Pontypool, Mon.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1914.
- 2178 **Pritchett-Shaw**, Rev. Walter Lilley. *Senior Chaplain, Roorkee, U.P., India.* 1422, S.W.; 1422, Treas. June 1915.

- 2179 **Probyn-Williams**, R. J., M.D. 13 *Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1903.
- 2180 **Procter**, Arthur Howard. 18 *Mattock Lane, Ealing, London, W.5.* 1767, P.M. January 1914.
- 2181 \***Proctor**, Frank Eastham. *Tarquah, Gold Coast, W. Africa.* 3356, J.D. January 1911.
- 2182 **Proctor**, Frederick Stephen. *Cupar, Sask., Canada.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M., Manitoba. Local Secretary for Saskatchewan. October 1906.
- 2183 **Proctor**, John Thomas. 5 *De Merley Road, Morpeth, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.A.G.Sc.E. June 1907.
- 2184 **Provart**, Alfred George William. 2554. January 1913.
- 2185 **Pruen**, John Ashmead, M.A., F.R.G.S. *Merrow, Guildford.* P.Pr.G.D.; 2858, P.Z. October 1912.
- 2186 \***Pryce**, Thomas Lawrence, F.S.A.A. Box 247, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 823; 2313. Local Secretary for Johannesburg. May 1890.
- 2187 **Purcell**, Robert George. *Banco de Londres, Mendoza, Argentina.* 3489. October 1917.
- 2188 **Pursell**, W. T. 115 *S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* 878, S.Stew. Nov. 1911.
- 2189 **Purser**, Brittain B. *Amite City, La., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden.** October 1912.
- 2190 **Purton**, John Frederick. 83 *For Lane, Palmer's Green, London, N.13.* 1541, P.M.; 1269. March 1901.
- 2191 **Purvis**, Dr. Frank Prior. 9 *Shinryudo cho, Azabu, Tokio, Japan.* P.Dis.G.W.; Dis.G.Treas.; 1092. January 1915.
- 2192 **Quibell**, Rev. William. *The Vicarage, Hednesford, Staffs.* Pr.G.Ch.; 1941, Z. Jan. 1910.
- 2193 **Radnor**, The Right Hon. the Earl of. *Longford Castle, Salisbury.* **Past Grand Warden, Provincial Grand Master; Grand Superintendent.** June 1912.
- 2194 **Rainey**, James Jarvis. *Spilsby, Lincolnshire.* 426; 721. March 1890.
- 2195 **Raitt**, William Charles Henry. 315 *Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.* 63 (E.C.) October 1913.
- 2196 **Ralling**, Thomas John. *Winnock Lodge, Colchester.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Grand Deacon;** Pr.G.Sc.E., **Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1890.
- 2197 **Rand**, Thomas R. *Merodol, Clarendon Road, London, S.E.13.* 2504, W.M. March 1916.
- 2198 **Randell**, Major A. J., V.D. *The Green, Devizes, Wilts.* Pr.G.Sup.W. June 1913.
- 2199 **Ranking**, Drory Fearon de l'Hoste, M.A., LL.D. 9 *Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, London, S.W.11.* 555. June 1910.
- 2200 **Rasmussen**, P. S. Johannes. *Niels Juelsgade 7, Copenhagen, Denmark.* Christian, P.S.W. Member of Museum Committee. June 1906.
- 2201 **Ratcliffe**, Charles. *Marton, Queen's Drive, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. May 1892.
- 2202 **Ravenscroft**, William, F.S.A. *Briantercroft, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Berks. June 1907.
- 2203 **Rawlings**, Justly. *Dellcroft, Allyn Park, West Dulwich, London, S.E.21.* 1671, P.M.; 1671. May 1906.
- 2204 **Rawlinson**, Cecil John. *Oakfield, Crescent Road, Enfield, Middlesex.* 1228, P.M., L.R. May 1907.
- 2205 **Ray**, Arthur Robert. *Portelet, Carlton Drive, Leigh-on-Sea.* P.Pr.G.Pt. Nov. 1909.
- 2206 **Read**, R. S. *Beaumont, St. Ives, Cornwall.* 1272, P.M. January 1895.
- 2207 **Readwin**, Herbert. *Junior Constitutional Club, London, W.1.* 1702, P.M., 2623, Treas.; 1540. March 1913.
- 2208 **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.
- 2209 **Reddish**, John Thomas. 2609; 721. March 1905.
- 2210 **Reece**, Richard James, M.A., M.D. 62 *Addison Gardens, West Kensington, London, W.14.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1911.
- 2211 **Reed**, John Hawkes. 115 *Harwood Road, Waltham Green, London, S.W.6.* 108, P.M. March 1912.
- 2212 **Reep**, John Robertson. 38 *Abinger Road, Bedford Park, London, W.4.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (Craft & R.A.). June 1890.
- 2213 **Reepmaker**, M. *Zeekant 45, Scheveningen, Holland.* Frédéric Royal. June 1905.

- 2214 **Rees**, E. C. 1 West Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1664, P.M. June 1912.
- 2215 \***Rees**, Thomas Ernest. *Relieving Station Master, S.A. Railways, Headquarters, Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 654 (S.C.); 291 (S.C.). March 1898.
- 2216 **Rees**, William Joseph. Auckland, New Zealand. **Provincial Grand Master (I.C.).** October 1912.
- 2217 **Reeves**, Alexander Stewart. Box 2, Witbank, Transvaal. 3150, P.M. June 1909.
- 2218 **Reeves**, John G. Lancaster, Fairfield Co., O., U.S.A. 57, P.M.; 11. November 1905.
- 2219 **Reid**, Andrew. 13 Heyworth Road, Clapton, London, E.5. 1471. May 1915.
- 2220 **Reid**, Edwin James. Stanthorpe, Glynde Road, Bexley Heath, Kent. P.Pr.G.D., Middlesex. October 1910.
- 2221 **Reid**, James. J.P. Box 425, Wellington, New Zealand. 122 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 25 (N.Z.C.). P.Z. June 1908.
- 2222 **Reid**, John. Box 16, Durban, Natal, S. Africa. 1022. January 1899.
- 2223 **Reid**, Robert Raymond. Amite City, La., U.S.A. **Past Grand Master; Grand Scribe.** November 1904.
- 2224 **Reid**, William James. I.C.S. Silchar, Assam, India. P.Dis.G.W., Bengal; 3195. November 1916.
- 2225 **Reid**, William Peter. Borjuli Post Office, Assam, India. 3419. June 1914.
- 2226 **Reinganum**, Percy E. 29 Heathfield Park, Willesden Green, London, N.W.2. 3097; 2743. March 1916.
- 2227 **Rendle**, Rev. Alfred James, M.A. Bladington Vicarage, Kingham, Oron. P.Dis.G.Ch., S. Africa. W. Div. March 1899.
- 2228 \***Rettig**, Philip. 731 Hay Street, Perth, Western Australia. 840 (S.C.), P.M., Sec.; 287 (S.C.). October 1913.
- 2229 **Reuter**, Rudolph Johannes. Normannia, Weybridge, Surrey 2686. March 1906.
- 2230 **Reynolds**, Alfred L. 2 Couthall Buildings, London, E.C.2. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** June 1906.
- 2231 \***Rhodes**, William. Brampton Vale, Newcastle, Staffs. P.Pr.G.D.; 98, Treas. June 1915.
- 2232 **Ricards**, Robert Flack. 14 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tasmania. **Past Grand Warden.** October 1907.
- 2233 **Rice**, Alfred Daniel Sleeman 59; 2191. January 1914.
- 2234 \***Rice**, David. Hellesdon Asylum, Norwich. 52, S.W.; 52. March 1914.
- 2235 **Rich**, Harry Nelson. Ladner, B.C., Canada. **Past Grand Master.** January 1896.
- 2236 **Richards**, James Garfield. Sydney-on-Taal, South Africa. 3450. March 1913.
- 2237 **Richards**, Thomas George. Cajón Correo 3, La Paz, Bolivia. 2459 (E.C.). October 1902.
- 2238 **Richardson**, Charles Lindsey. 81 New Bond Street, London, W.1. 960, P.M.; 960. May 1910.
- 2239 **Richardson**, George Henry. 63 Lancaster Gate, London, W.2. 1387, L.R. March 1906.
- 2240 **Richardson**, George T. Canterbury House, 293 Camden Road, London, N.7. 3097, I.G.; 72. May 1913.
- 2241 \***Richardson**, Harry, C.E. 5 Somerset Road, Handsworth Wood, Staffs. P.Pr.G.Treas., P.Pr.G.J. June 1900.
- 2242 **Richardson**, Lawford Moray. c/o Royal Bank of Canada, New Westminster, B.C., Canada. 57, J.D.; 124, P.So. June 1912.
- 2243 **Richardson**, William. Guisborough, Yorkshire. P.Pr.G.W. Jan. 1898.
- 2244 \***Richmond**, A. E. 3 St. Peter's Road, Great Yarmouth. P.Pr.G.D.C.; P.Pr.G.J. January 1903.
- 2245 **Rickard**, F. A. Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Bombay. 570, P.M. P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.), E.Arch. March 1906.
- 2246 **Rickard**, Capt. Frank Martyn, R.A. Inspection Dept., Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18. 1789, L.R. October 1905.
- 2247 **Rider**, Alfred Leonard. Vansittart House, Coatham, Redcar, Yorks. 2391, W.M.; 602, 1848. May 1915.
- 2248 **Ridley**, Frank Robert. 10 Russell Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2. 2956, Stew. May 1907.
- 2249 **Ridout**, George. 4 Mount View Road, Crouch Hill, London, N.4. 3121, P.M. May 1912.
- 2250 **Rietbergen**, Johannes Gerardus Maria. Fimmelskiftet 35, Copenhagen K., Denmark. Christian. January 1914.
- 2251 **Riggs**, Dr. Lewis F. 205 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada. **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** October 1911.
- 2252 **Riisager**, Dr. Alfred. Sølundsvej 1, Kjöbenhavn Str., Copenhagen, Denmark. St. Andrew's, S.W. January 1913.

- 2253 **Riley**, John James. 26 *The Square, Blaenau Festiniog, N. Wales.* 1509, W.M.; 1509, A.So. May 1915.
- 2254 **Rilliet**, Robert Frederick. *Campana, F.C.C.A., Argentina.* 3364, Ch. November 1910.
- 2255 **Riseley**, Harry Lorimer. *Westfield House, Westfield, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 2497; 2260, A.So. May 1911.
- 2256 **Ritson**, Joseph, F.C.I.S. 83 *Lonsdale Road, Baines, London, S.W.13.* 3040, P.M.; 3027, June 1909.
- 2257 **Rixon**, Arthur Chichele. *The Plains, East Sheen, near Richmond, Surrey.* 34, P.M. November 1915.
- 2258 **Roach**, Edward William. *The Hawthorns, Upper Walthamstow Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17.* 2396, P.M.; L.R.: 145, P.Z. October 1910.
- 2259 **Robbins**, Sir Alfred. *Dunheved, Villa Road, Brixton, London, S.W.9.* **President, Board of General Purposes; Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1899.
- 2260 **Roberts**, Chas. Knight. *Maplehurst, Broom Road, Teddington, Middlesex.* 246, January 1917.
- 2261 **Roberts**, David E. 59 *Queen Street, Cardiff.* 36, S.W. January 1914.
- 2262 **Roberts**, John. *Church House, Bury Street, Cape Town, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.H. June 1890.
- 2263 **Roberts**, Wm. Henry. *Union Club, Mendoza, Argentina.* 3489, October 1917.
- 2264 **Roberts**, William James David. 31 *Blandford Road, Bedford Park, London, W.4.* 2956; 2956, May 1911.
- 2265 **Roberts**, William Lee. *Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3.* 3088, Sec. June 1912.
- 2266 **Robertson**, George. *Wellington, New Zealand.* Rep.G.Orient, Italy. **Past Grand Secretary, New Zealand.** Local Secretary for Wellington. May 1892.
- 2267 **Robertson**, Robert. 55 *Moodie Street, Dunfermline, N.B.* 415, P.M. June 1902.
- 2268 **Robeson**, John Granville. *Winderton, Dickinson Road, Crouch End, London, N.8.* **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant.** October 1896.
- 2269 **Robin**, Rev. Leonard Philip. *The Vicarage, Melbourne, Derby.* 367; 1388 (N.Z.C.). October 1900.
- 2270 **Robinson**, Alfred Ernest. *Ministry of Education, Cairo, Egypt.* 1105, P.M. May 1914.
- 2271 **Robinson**, C. B. c/o *Thompson & Taylor, Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.W.; Dep.G.Sup. (S.C.). October 1907.
- 2272 **Robinson**, Frank. 29 *Henry Street, Kilbirnie, Wellington, New Zealand.* 122 (N.Z.C.), P.M. January 1909.
- 2273 **Robinson**, Fred. A. *Woodthorpe, Leigh Hill, Cobham, Surrey.* 3042, P.M. March 1909.
- 2274 **Robinson**, F. P. *Woodthorpe, Leigh Hill, Cobham, Surrey.* 859, March 1909.
- 2275 **Robinson**, H. W. *Goldsmith's Hall, London, E.C.1.* 142, P.M. May 1906.
- 2276 **Robinson**, John. 5 *Rushcroft Terrace, Baildon, Shipley, Yorkshire.* 1545, Sec.; 600, June 1912.
- 2277 \***Robinson**, John. *The Flow, Cattogs, Comber, Co. Down.* P.Pr.G.D., Antrim. Oct. 1896.
- 2278 \***Robinson**, Walter William. 10 *King Street, Hereford.* Pr.S.G.W.; 120, P.Z. May 1914.
- 2279 **Robinson**, William. *Allington Lodge, Stafford Road, Eccles, Manchester.* 1773, P.M.; 1548, P.Z. March 1911.
- 2280 **Robson**, George. 34 *Altenburg Gardens, North Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4.* 1608, P.M.; 2030, P.Z. March 1905.
- 2281 **Rod**, James. 43 *Courtenay Place, Wellington, New Zealand.* 32 (N.Z.C.), P.M. May 1909.
- 2282 **Rodger**, Stanley Harvey. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 454 (S.C.). January 1909.
- 2283 **Rodgers**, Stanley Wallen. 4 *Walbrook, London, E.C.4.* 15, J.D.; 2500, P.M.; 15, P.Z. March 1907.
- 2284 **Rodriguez**, Francisco de Paula. *Virtudes 51, Havana, Cuba.* Chairman, Committee on Foreign Correspondence; **Grand Secretary, General Supreme Council.** May 1893.
- 2285 **Rogers**, Henry. 24a *Arley Hill, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.D. May 1913.
- 2286 **Rogers**, Joseph Whyte. 30 *Rusholme Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 16, P.M.; 4, J. October 1912.
- 2287 **Rogers**, William. 8 *New Court, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Surrey; P.Pr.G.So., Surrey. March 1896.
- 2288 **Rolleston**, Samuel Vilett. *Saltford House, near Bristol.* 2094, November 1910.
- 2289 **Rooke**, Charles William. 17 *Rushhall Avenue, Bedford Park, London, W.4.* 1572, October 1916.
- 2290 \***Roper**, John. *Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland.* P.Pr.G.W.; 1074, P.Z. March 1893.

- 2291 **Rose**, Alexander. 1072 (S.C.). P.M. March 1912.
- 2292 **Rose**, Algernon. *Authors' Club, 2 Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1.* 3456, P.M., L.R.: 1766, P.Z. October 1912.
- 2293 **Rose**, Dr. Edmund Frederick. *College Hill House, Attleborough, Norfolk.* P.Pr.G.W.: 396, June 1913.
- 2294 **Rose**, George Daniel. *c/o Beale & Co., Trafalgar Street, Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.* 3 (N.S.W.C.). November 1911.
- 2295 **Rose**, Major John. 14 *Sloane Court, London, S.W.1.* 2394, P.M. March 1905.
- 2296 **Rosedale**, Rev. Honyel Gough, D.D., F.S.A., F.R.S.L. 7 *Gloucester Street, Victoria, London, S.W.1.* **Past Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Sojourner.** May 1906.
- 2297 \***Rosedale**, Rev. William Elitto, D.D. 43 *Gilston Road, West Brompton, London, S.W.10.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Staffs. (Craft & R.A.). June 1906.
- 2298 **Rosenbaum**, Rev. Morris. *Synagogue House, Heggate Street, Walworth, London, S.E.17.* 3173, P.M., P.Pr.G.Ch., Northumberland. October 1903.
- 2299 **Ross**, Arthur. F.I.C., F.C.S. 36 *Allegn Park, Dulwich, London, S.E.21.* 2913, W.M. October 1916.
- 2300 **Ross**, John. *c/o Ayre & Son, Ltd., Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.* 776; 9 (N.S.). October 1908.
- 2301 **Ross-Johnson**, Dennis. *Docks Office, Queen Square, Bristol.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.D.C. (R.A.), Madras. October 1893.
- 2302 **Round**, Reginald Thomas Sayer. 46 *Osmond Road, Hove, Sussex.* 1829, S.D.; 732, May 1908.
- 2303 **Routledge**, Charles Linnaeus. 62 *Jesmona Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 1626, P.M.: 2260, May 1916.
- 2304 **Rover**, Frederick James. 59 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, London, E.7.* 1227, P.M.: 1227, P.Z. January 1908.
- 2305 **Rowbotham**, Thomas Lees. *New South Wales Masonic Club, 218 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.Dis.G.Ins.W.; **Past Grand H.** Local Secretary for New South Wales. October 1906.
- 2306 **Rowe**, Louis Earle. 11 *Waterman Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 36; 1, June 1916.
- 2307 **Rowell**, Sydney George. 98 *Union Street, Torquay, Devon.* 1402, I.G. March 1917.
- 2308 **Rowley**, Major Walter, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S. *Alder Hill, Meanwood, Leeds.* 289, March 1888.
- 2309 **Roxburgh**, John Robert. M.A. *Dunedin, Madingley Road, Cambridge.* P.Pr.G.W.; Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1909.
- 2310 **Royaards**, J. G. M. 9 *Binnen Amstel, Amsterdam, Holland.* Concordia Vincit Animos. June 1905.
- 2311 **Roynon**, John Rowe James. 53 *South Street, Romford, Essex.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). March 1912.
- 2312 **Rudd**, H. Bulmer. 4 *Westgate, Ripon, Yorkshire.* 837, P.M.; Pr.D.G.R. (R.A.). May 1911.
- 2313 **Rudd**, John MacHveen. *Nanaimo, B.C., Canada.* **Grand Master**; 127, P.Z. March 1912.
- 2314 **Ruddle-Browne**, William. 355, P.M.; 355, A.So. March 1913.
- 2315 **Runton**, Percy Thomas. *White House, Hesse, E. Yorkshire.* 250, P.M. May 1911.
- 2316 \***Rushton**, W. H. *Khara, Crawford Avenue, Exmouth, S. Devon.* 413, June 1895.
- 2317 **Russell**, Alexander. 57 *Poppleton Road, Leytonstone, London, E.11.* 1201, P.M. October 1907.
- 2318 **Russell**, Clinton P. 113 *Martin Street, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.* May 1915.
- 2319 **Russell**, Ernest Howard. Box 477, *Victoria, B.C., Canada.* **Grand Organist.** Jan. 1910.
- 2320 **Russell**, John. *Lesham Lodge, Denton Road, Eastbourne.* 33, P.M. May 1912.
- 2321 **Russell**, W. E. *Nadarivatu, Fiji.* 3354, May 1915.
- 2322 **Rust**, George Robert Dewey. P.Pres.Dis.B.G.P., P.Dis.G.S.B. Local Secretary for Jamaica. October 1900.
- 2323 \***Rustomjee**, Cursetjee, I.C.S. *c/o Henry S. King & Co., 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.* 2018, October 1898.
- 2324 **Rutt**, Pattisson Talfourd. *Launceston, Tasmania.* 20, P.M. October 1904.
- 2325 **Rylands**, Richard W. *Ashburn Lodge, Worsley, near Manchester.* P.Pr.Dep.G.R.; P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.). November 1911.
- 2326 **Rymer**, Sir Joseph Sykes. *The Mount, York.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1888.

- 2327 **Sach**, Charles F. 38 *Alwyne Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.* 1541, P.M., L.R. November 1906.
- 2328 **Sadleir**, Richard Joseph. *Standon, Adliscombe Road, E. Croydon.* 2979, P.M., L.R.; 742, P.Z. May 1911.
- 2329 **Sadler**, Herbert Edgar. 24 *Pencerley Road, Catford, London, S.E.6.* 2860; 1185, P.So. June 1913.
- 2330 **Sadler**, Joseph T. W., B.A. *Caixa Postal 58, São Paulo, Brazil.* 8, P.M. Oct. 1909.
- 2331 **Sadler**, Vivian. *Cheyenne County High School, Cheyenne Wells, Colorado, U.S.A.* 132. March 1917.
- 2332 **St. Clair**, James Sidney. *Turf Club, Cairo, Egypt.* 1105, S.W. May 1914.
- 2333 **Salaman**, Clement Isaac. *Treborough Lodge, Roadwater; Somerset.* 2390. March 1913.
- 2334 **Sale**, Harold Malcolm. 821 *New Canterbury Road, Dulwich Hill, Sydney, N.S.W.* 288 (N.S.W.C.). J.W. March 1917.
- 2335 **Salwey**, Theophilus John. 4 *St. George's Square, Regents Park, London, N.W.1.* P.Pr.G.W. (Salop.) November 1891.
- 2336 **Sampson**, Edward William. 913, P.M. March 1910.
- 2337 **Samuelson**, Frederick, C.E. *Mora, Clifton Road, Rugby.* 2562. January 1898.
- 2338 \* **Sandeman**, Theophilus Caldwell. 12 *Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, London, W.2.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1911.
- 2339 **Sanders**, Harold Bertram. *Carn Brea, Garrads Road, Streatham, London, S.W.16.* 2729. I.G. January 1910.
- 2340 **Sanderson**, Francis Robert. *Union Club, Alexandria, Egypt.* 1105, P.M.; 1355, H March 1910.
- 2341 **Sanderson**, Sidney. 10 *Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.* 1297; 916. October 1909.
- 2342 \* **Sapp**, J. G. Victor, M.B. 20 *Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.* 2455, P.M. May 1912.
- 2343 **Saran**, Kishori. *Roorkee, U.P., India.* 1422; 1422. October 1915.
- 2344 **Sargeant**, Arthur. 2 *Newton Villas, Finsbury Park, London, N.4.* 55. November 1907.
- 2345 **Sarginson**, George. 76 *Clifton Avenue, West Hartlepool, Durham.* P.Pr.S.G.W.; 764, P.Z. January 1917.
- 2346 \* **Saueracker**, Richard. *Magdeburg, Germany.* Ferdinand zur Glückseligkeit. May 1911.
- 2347 **Saunders**, Alexander. 29 *Park Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23.* 1549. June 1915.
- 2348 **Saunders**, Alfred. *Erin Villa, Burston Road, St. John's Road, Putney, London, S.W.15.* 144, P.M., L.R. January 1900.
- 2349 **Saunders**, Charles. 30 *Fern Avenue, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 481. October 1912.
- 2350 **Saunders**, George Richard. *Heathside, Worcester Gardens, Sutton, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.J. June 1901.
- 2351 **Saunders**, Harris May. *Moirs, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.* **Past Grand Inspector of Works, Western Australia.** June 1909.
- 2352 **Sawyer**, Samuel Nelson. *Palmyra, N.Y., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master;** 79, P.H.P. October 1909.
- 2353 **Sawyers**, Thomas Henry. *Moonstone, Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton.* 2848, P.M.; 74. May 1915.
- 2354 **Sayer**, Sydney. 31 *Savoy Chambers, Cairo, Egypt.* 1355; 1355. May 1914.
- 2355 **Scarlett**, Charles Herbert. *Prestone, Firc, Sussex.* 859. January 1912.
- 2356 \* **Schaufuss**, Camillo Festivus Christian. *Cölln-Elbe, Saxony, Germany.* Zur Akazie. November 1899.
- 2357 **Schmidt**, Adolf. *Steinhaus Brauerei, Burg, bei Magdeburg, Germany.* Adamas zur Heiligen Burg. June 1913.
- 2358 **Schmidten**, Marcus Godtfred. *Arendalsgade 1, Copenhagen O, Denmark.* Nordstjernen. January 1914.
- 2359 **Scholar**, James. 1 *Ashley Court Villas, Ashley Hill, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.R. November 1910.
- 2360 **Schofield**, James. *Green Villa, Marsden, near Huddersfield.* 1645, P.M.; 1645, P.Z. January 1911.
- 2361 **Schoonover**, George L. *Cedar Rapids, Ia., U.S.A.* November 1914.
- 2362 \* **Schroeter**, Dr. Franz Leberecht. *Mommensenstrasse 5, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany.* Friedrich Wilhelm zur Morgenröthe. January 1908.
- 2363 **Schumann**, Detlef Carl Heinrich. *Eppendorferlandstrasse 79ii, Hamburg 20, Germany.* Zu den drei Rosen. May 1913.
- 2364 **Schurman**, Charles Stephen. 175 *S. Wabash Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 171, P.M.; 1, P.H.P. March 1915.
- 2365 **Schurr**, Otto. *c/o Stahlwerks-Verein's British Agency, Ltd., Norfolk House, 7 Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.4.* 238. May 1911.

- 2366 **Scobie**, Col. Mackay John Graham, C.B. *Hereford*. Dep.Pr.G.M.. **Past Grand Deacon**. May 1913.
- 2367 \***Scott**, Dr. William. 15 *Claremont Crescent, Edinburgh*. 1581, P.M., P.Dis.G.Stew., S. Africa, E. Div. (E.C.). October 1907.
- 2368 **Scott**, Bowen Briggs. 1431 *Broad Street, Providence, R.I.* 4; 1. June 1915.
- 2369 **Scott**, George Lamb. *Spencer Road, Newport, Mon.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. Oct. 1916.
- 2370 **Scott**, James. 98 *Barons Court Road, West Kensington, London, W.14.* 370, J.W.; 370. A.So. March 1914.
- 2371 **Scott**, James Alfred Spiers. 28 *Grosvenor Place, West Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. P.Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.G.So. November 1889.
- 2372 **Scott**, Mark, J.P. *Micklegate, Selby, Yorkshire*. P.Pr.G.W.; Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). May 1892.
- 2373 **Scott**, Milton Asbury. 1411 *W. Tenth Street, Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* 225; 5. June 1913.
- 2374 **Scott**, Walter. 25 *College Hill, London, E.C.4.* 3451, S.W.; 3722, Sec. November 1914.
- 2375 **Scott**, William. 1 *Rosebery Place, Arbroath, N.B.* 90. May 1911.
- 2376 **Scott**, William Henry, A.M., C.P.A. 61 *Laura 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.
- 2377 **Scriven**, George, M.D. 33 *St. Stephen's Green, Dublin*. **Past Grand Deacon**. Nov. 1905.
- 2378 **Seakins**, Joseph Henry. *Eastgate Lodge, Peckham Rye Common, London, S.E.15.* 1681. June 1916.
- 2379 \***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.
- 2380 **Sebastian**, Robert Lee. *Aberdeen, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden**. October 1913.
- 2381 **Seeligson**, Louis. *Colonial Mutual Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia*. **Past Grand Treasurer; Deputy Grand Z., Western Australia**. November 1903.
- 2382 **Selwyn**, Rev. Sydney A. *The Vicarage, Sherborne, Dorset*. 1168. October 1911.
- 2383 **Semans**, Dr. William M. *Delaware, O., U.S.A.* 18. October 1899.
- 2384 **Senior**, George Edward. *Ellerslie, Dore, near Sheffield*. 139, Sec.; 139. June 1909.
- 2385 **Serjeant**, Rev. Justus Stephen. *The Rectory, Warboys, Hunts*. Pr.G.Ch.; 373. March 1910.
- 2386 **Sexton**, Henry. *Town Close Road, Newmarket Road, Norwich*. P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1902.
- 2387 **Seymore**, William Byron. *Charleston, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer**. March 1904.
- 2388 **Sharp**, A. A. C. *Longfleet, Poole, Dorset*. 137, P.M., 3366. May 1915.
- 2389 **Sharp**, Ernest E. 109 *West Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4.* 3736. May 1915.
- 2390 **Sharp**, George Frederick. 3065; 3065. January 1915.
- 2391 **Sharratt**, Albert Valey. 16 *Mauldeth Road, Heaton Mersly, Manchester*. 1375, P.M. March 1899.
- 2392 **Shaw**, Gilbert Shuldham. 859. October 1908.
- 2393 **Shaw**, J. M.D. 32 *High Street, Aylesbury, Bucks*. P.Pr.G.W. May 1911.
- 2394 **Shaw**, John. *Drawer 51, Nanaimo, B.C., Canada*. P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; 127. June 1912.
- 2395 **Shaw**, Thomas Sime. *Bank House, Bacup, Lancs*. 286; 286, P.So. March 1917.
- 2396 **Sheard**, Herbert. 57 *Park Road, Bingley, Yorkshire*. 439, P.M.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). May 1912.
- 2397 **Shears**, Thomas Edward. 378 *Lafayette Street, Denver, Colo., U.S.A.* 117, P.M., Treas., Rep.G.L. New Brunswick; 9 (1a.), P.H.P., Rep.G.Chap. Scotland. Nov. 1906.
- 2398 **Sheffield**, Col. Frank. *Palaspoi, Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.* 2029, P.M. June 1894.
- 2399 **Shephard**, George Werterman. 29 *Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.* 65, L.R. June 1906.
- 2400 **Shepherd**, Silas Henry. *Hartland, Wis., U.S.A.* 122, P.M.; 42. June 1914.
- 2401 **Shepherd**, John Edward. *Opposite Race Course, Charters Towers, Queensland*. 2613. October 1907.
- 2402 **Shergold**, Percy Frank. 78 *Castle Street, Luton*. 3027; 3027. March 1917.
- 2403 **Sherratt**, J. c/o *Sherratt & Hughes, Cross Street, Manchester*. 44, P.M. March 1907.
- 2404 **Sherrin**, 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.

- 2405 **Sherrington**, William Staunton. 6 *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.* **Assistant Grand Registrar ; Deputy Grand Registrar** (R.A.). June 1906.
- 2406 **Sheshachar**, C. P.M.; P.Z. October, 1917.
- 2407 \***Shields**, Isaac Mann. 122 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.* **Past Grand Deacon ; Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). May 1900.
- 2408 **Shipton**, Francis H. 15 *Norfolk Road, London, S.W.11.* 1681, P.M.; 19, P.Z. May 1912.
- 2409 **Shirk**, George H. *Hanover, Pa., U.S.A.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1891.
- 2410 **Short**, William Henry. *Trafalgar Street, Nelson, New Zealand.* 40 (N.Z.C.), P.M. October 1892.
- 2411 **Shove**, Ralph S. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* 859, P.Pr.G.Stew. November 1913.
- 2412 **Shove**, William Frederick Onsted. 14 *Carlton Mansions, Portslown Road, London, W.9.* 2580, W.M. June 1911.
- 2413 **Shryock**, Gen. Thomas J. *Masonic Temple, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.* Rep.G.L. England. **Grand Master.** May 1890.
- 2414 **Shuttleworth**, Thomas Ernest, B.A. 5 *Park Avenue, Riverdale Road, Sheffield.* 2268. March 1904.
- 2415 \***Siau**, Raymond Louis, F.C.S. 15 *Merridale Lane, Wolverhampton.* 1838, P.M.; 419, P.So. June 1907.
- 2416 **Sibthorpe**, John. 33 *Molesworth Street, Dublin.* **Grand Sword Bearer.** March 1900.
- 2417 **Side**, Arthur Orsini. 14 *Claverdale Road, Upper Tulse Hill, London, S.W.2.* 183, P.M.; 720, P.Z. May 1893.
- 2418 **Siggs**, Herbert Augustus. *Kenwyn, Knollys Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.16.* 2729. January 1911.
- 2419 **Silberbauer**, Conrad Christian. Box 921, *Cape Town, S. Africa.* **Deputy Grand Master** (D.C.). March 1889.
- 2420 **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.
- 2421 **Silley**, Alfred Charles. 28 *Fortismere Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.10.* 687, P.M.; 1049 (S.C.), P.M. October 1903.
- 2422 \***Sim**, Harry Alexander, I.C.S., C.I.E. c/o *Henry S. King & Co., 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.* P.Dis.G.W., Madras. June 1896.
- 2423 **Simcox**, A. H. A., I.C.S. c/o *Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.J. March 1904.
- 2424 **Simner**, Lieut. Percy Reginald Owen Abel, M.A. 10 *Little Stanhope Street, Hertford Street, London, W.1.* 357. June 1905.
- 2425 **Simon**, Ludwig. 1693, P.M., L.R.; 1693, P.Z. May 1898.
- 2426 **Simon**, Sigismond. 11 *Clapham Mansions, Nightingale Lane, London, S.W.4.* 27, P.M. November 1910.
- 2427 **Simons**, Henry. 20 *Montpelier Terrace, Swansea.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.H. May 1913.
- 2428 **Simpson**, Lieut. B. R. 30th *Dist. Signal Company, Grantham.* 9. October 1915.
- 2429 **Simpson**, George. 265 *Victoria Park Road, S. Hackney, London, E.9.* 2941, S.W.; 1471. June 1913.
- 2430 **Simpson**, John. *Greenwood, B.C., Canada.* 25, J.W.; 120, Sc.E. March 1913.
- 2431 **Simpson**, Capt. W. A. J. c/o *Messrs. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.* 3323. October 1915.
- 2432 **Simpson**, Lieut.-Col. William George. *Dover House, Chertsey.* 2612, P.M. Nov. 1908.
- 2433 **Sinai**, Joseph. 1109 *Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.* 72, P.M.; 1, P.H.P. May 1911.
- 2434 **Sinclair**, Alexander Duncan. 26 *Marshalsea Road, Southwark, London, S.E.1.* 1297. January 1907.
- 2435 **Sinclair**, Richard Mason. *Glenmoor, Oaklands, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* 481, P.M.; 481, A.So. October 1912.
- 2436 **Sington**, Harold Sigismund, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 167 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W.2.* 905, P.M., L.R.; 2870, P.Z. May 1908.
- 2437 **Sitwell**, Major Norman Sisson Hurt, R.A. *Kirkee, Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.St.B.; 109, P.Z. October 1910.
- 2438 **Skaggs**, Thomas Edward. 1112 *Franklin Street, Olympia, Wash., U.S.A.* 25, P.M.; 24. June 1913.
- 2439 **Skinner**, Robert Clark. *Wonder Kop Estate, Tweespruit, O.R.C.P., S. Africa.* 102 (D.C.). October 1912.
- 2440 **Skinner**, Willie Swinton. 6 *Chesterfield Road, St. Andrew's, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.W. October 1916.
- 2441 **Skipwith**, F. P. 82 *Gayton Road, Harrow.* 10. January 1913.



- 2442 **Slack**, Charles Henry. *Walburge House, 47 Nassau Place, Chapeltown, Leeds.* 971, J.W. October 1907.
- 2443 **Slator**, Thomas, jun., B.A. *Royal Naval College, Greenwich, London, S.E.10.* 838; 272. January 1908.
- 2444 **Slaughter**, Mihill. *25 Crediton Hill, Hampstead, London, N.W.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.).** March 1906.
- 2445 **Slotegraaf**, Pieter George. *Jansenville, Cape Colony.* 1590. May 1906.
- 2446 **Small**, Henry Gordon. *Lea Hurst, Broughton Park, near Manchester.* **Junior Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1897.
- 2447 **Smallwood**, David. *9 Bush Lane, London, E.C.4.* 857. January 1916.
- 2448 **Smets-Mondez**, Dr. Gustave Lambert Emerent. *48 Leybourn Park, Kew Gardens, Surrey. Union des Cœurs.* November 1915.
- 2449 **Smiles**, James Thomas. *Department of Mines, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. June 1897.
- 2450 **Smith**, Alfred. *Superintendent, Pacific Cable Board, Bamfield, near Victoria, B.C., Canada.* 78 (N.Z.C.), P.M. June 1909.
- 2451 **Smith**, Alfred Ernest. *Rehabari P.O., Dibrugarh, Assam, India.* 2441, P.M.; 64 (S.C.), P.Z. May 1905.
- 2452 **Smith**, Arthur William. *34 Garlies Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23.* June 1907.
- 2453 \***Smith**, Major Benjamin Edwin. *Helene Lodge, Simla, W.C., Punjab, India.* P.Dis.G.Ch., Bombay; P.Dis.A.G.D.C., Madras; P.Dis.G.S.B. (R.A.), Madras. October 1894.
- 2454 **Smith**, Charles. *65 Birdhurst Rise, S. Croydon, Surrey.* 19. October 1895.
- 2455 **Smith**, Cornwell. *57 Manor House Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.D.C.; P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.). Local Secretary for Northumberland. November 1903.
- 2456 \***Smith**, Daniel. *163 Lea Road, Wolverhampton.* 1838. October 1915.
- 2457 **Smith**, Edward. *15 Horton Grange Road, Bradford.* 3442, P.M.; 600, H. Oct. 1912.
- 2458 **Smith**, Rev. Edward Darnley, M.A. *Vicar of Landscope, near Ashburton, Devon.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Devon.; 710. P.Z. October 1917.
- 2459 **Smith**, E. D. *116 Gladstone Road, Gisborne, New Zealand.* Dis.G.D.; Pr.G.Sup.W. (S.C.); 197 (S.C.), Z. October 1911.
- 2460 **Smith**, Rev. Evelyn Bucknall L., M.A. *Holroyd, Wotton under Edge, Gloucestershire.* 1533; 1533. March 1912.
- 2461 **Smith**, George Henry. *219 Balmoral Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* 326, P.M. October 1912.
- 2462 **Smith**, Rev. G. Knowles. *21 Hankey Street, Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Chaplain, New Zealand.** October 1914.
- 2463 **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.
- 2464 **Smith**, Henry Thomas. *204 Montrose Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.* **Past Grand Registrar; Past Grand Superintendent, Grand Scribe E.** Local Secretary for Ontario. October 1909.
- 2465 **Smith**, Herbert. *75 Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.* 2890, P.M. Jan. 1908.
- 2466 **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.
- 2467 **Smith**, James R. *Faribault, Minn., U.S.A.* 9, P.M. June 1908.
- 2468 **Smith**, James Thomas. *333 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 37; 1. October 1906.
- 2469 **Smith**, John. *9 Dermody Gardens, Lewisham, London, S.E.* 1257, P.M. March 1911.
- 2470 **Smith**, Rev. John Robert Pawley. *The Vicarage, Ramsey, Hunts.* 2684. May 1911.
- 2471 **Smith**, Joseph Collett. *Helmwood, Cumberland Park, Acton, London, W.3.* 1965. May 1898.
- 2472 **Smith**, Joseph Walter. *6 Newington, Liverpool.* P.Pr.G.R. October 1905.
- 2473 **Smith**, Kirkman. *7 Park Hill, London Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E.23.* 1982. January 1906.
- 2474 **Smith**, Mark. 122 (N.Z.C.). March 1911.
- 2475 **Smith**, Philip Henry Waddell. *Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 576. November 1905.
- 2476 **Smith**, Rev. Samuel George, D.D., LL.D. *125 College Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 3. March 1900.
- 2477 **Smith**, Thomas. *67 Bath Road, Wolverhampton, Staffs.* 2848. January 1917.

- 2478 **Smith**, Capt. Thomas Gabriel Lumley. 21st Lancers. *Cavalry Club, London, W.1.* 1355, P.M.; 1355, P.So. January 1910.
- 2479 **Smith**, W. H. M. *Casilla 653, Valparaiso, Chile.* 1411. October 1916.
- 2480 **Smith**, William Dimond. *Meads, Winchester Road, Walton-on-Thames.* 227, S.W. June 1907.
- 2481 **Smith**, William Henry. *Funns, Weston-under-Penyard, near Ross, Herefordshire.* P.Pr.G.W.; 120, P.Z. March 1911.
- 2482 **Smith**, William Leonard. 189 *Shrewsbury Road, East Ham, London, E.7.* 1638. March 1905.
- 2483 **Smith**, William Richard Albert. 2 *Pier Block, Locust Avenue, Long Beach, Cal., U.S.A.* 1511 (E.C.). May 1906.
- 2484 **Smyth**, Godfrey. Box 32, *Denver, Transvaal.* 3167; 3167, P.So. November 1910.
- 2485 **Smyth**, Charles Glastonburg. *Everett, Wash., U.S.A.* 95; 24, P.H.P. January 1908.
- 2486 **Smyth**, John Henry. 798 *High Road, Tottenham, London, N.17.* 704, P.M.; 704, P.Z. October 1913.
- 2487 **Smyth**, Dr. Robert Milner. *Government Hospital, Durban, Natal.* 738, J.D.; 365 (I.C.), P.M.; 768, Sc.N. October 1911.
- 2488 **Smyth**, Thomas Jones, LL.B. 20 *Goldsmith Street, Dublin.* 296, P.M.; 25, P.K. May 1911.
- 2489 **Snowball**, Fitzgerald. *Stanwise, St. Aubin's Avenue, Caulfield, Victoria, Australia.* 752. June 1892.
- 2490 **Snowball**, Oswald Robinson 19 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.* P.M. June 1892.
- 2491 **Soddy**, Robert James. 42 *Jewin Street, London, E.C.1.* 92, P.M.; 92. March 1911.
- 2492 **Softley**, Charles Joseph Peter. *Pridey House, Sudbury, Suffolk.* 51. May 1915.
- 2493 **Solly**, Rev. William. 100 *Beeches Road, West Bromwich.* P.Pr.G.Ch.; P.Pr.A.G.Sc.E. March 1915.
- 2494 **Solomon**, Albert Joseph. 12 *Ninian Road, Roath Park, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.W.; 960. October 1906.
- 2495 **Solomons**, Alfred. 16 *Willowbridge Road, Canonbury, London, N.1.* 3163, P.M., L.R. May 1910.
- 2496 **Solomons**, Israel. 74 *Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, London, W.9.* 41349. Nov. 1907.
- 2497 **Solomons**, J. 55a *High Street, Harlesden, London, N.W.10.* 1614, S.D. May 1914.
- 2498 **Solomons**, Maurice E., J.P. 26 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.* **Grand Senior Deacon**; P.R., R.A. Instruction. March 1901.
- 2499 **Soltau**, William Edward. *Authors' Club, 2 Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1.* 257, P.M.; 257, P.Z. May 1903.
- 2500 **Sonnet**, Georg. 83 *am Dobben, Bremen, Germany.* Herder. June 1914.
- 2501 **Sorrell**, John Edward, R.D., R.N.R. *Lal Ghar, Engayne Gardens, Upminster, Essex.* 19. May 1900.
- 2502 **\*Soveral**, Dr. Antonio Maria de. *Pureza; Pureza.* May 1913.
- 2503 **Sowerbutts**, Rev. John William Hadrian. 15 *Kings Road, Teddington, Middlesex.* 3292, Ch.; 1549. May 1917.
- 2504 **Spafford**, Dr. Frederick Angier. *Flandreau, S.D., U.S.A.* 11, P.M.; 19. May 1895.
- 2505 **Spalding**, Frank Wilby. 47 *Newmarket Terrace, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* P.Pr.G.W.; 213, P.Z. October 1902.
- 2506 **Spalding**, John Tricks, J.P. 22 *Villa Road, Nottingham.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). May 1894.
- 2507 **Sparling**, George Henry Thomas. *Newcastle, Wash., U.S.A.* 115, P.M.; 39, P.H.P. May 1915.
- 2508 **Speedy**, James. 94 *Southville, Wandsworth Road, London, S.W.8.* 1987. June 1912.
- 2509 **\*Speirs**, Alexander Archibald. *Houston House, Renfrewshire.* **Substitute Grand Master**; 189, P.J. March 1909.
- 2510 **Spencer**, George Ross, L.D.S. *Public Library, King William's Town, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.Sc.N. June 1911.
- 2511 **Spencer**, Thomas. 39 *The Square, Fairfield, near Manchester.* 1774, P.M. Jan. 1900.
- 2512 **Spencer**, Thomas Harris. *Eastville, West Bromwich.* P.Pr.G.W., Staffs. May 1915.
- 2513 **Sprague**, Anthony Grafton. *The Bank, Llandrindrod Wells.* 2240, P.M. October 1909.
- 2514 **Spratling**, W. J., B.Sc. 74 *Wickham Road, London, S.E.4.* (Representing the Order of the Secret Monitor.) **Past Grand Sword Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). June 1888.
- 2515 **Spurr**, Fredk. Chas. 62 *Wheelwright Road, Erdington, Birmingham.* 1782, P.M. March 1917.

- 2516 **Squire**, Charles. *Glenwood, Woolacombe, N. Devon.* 1135, Stew. ; 251. November 1909.
- 2517 **Squire**, W. H. 3 *Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C.4.* 2909, P.M. November 1916.
- 2518 **Squires**, Richard Anderson, LL.B., M.L.C. Box 243, *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 579, W.M.; 9 (N.S.). March 1909.
- 2519 **Stacy**, Jonathan Sargeant. 152 *Shoreditch, London, E.C.1.* 1572, P.M. March 1904.
- 2520 **Staffurth**, Ernest H. *Ryde House, Petworth, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. November 1907.
- 2521 **Staines**, W. Leonard. *Woodcroft, Flower Lane, Mill Hill, London, N.W.7.* 1982, O. May 1911.
- 2522 **Stanton**, Albert Lennox. 39 *Waterloo Place, Brynmill, Swansea, S. Wales.* 237; 237. March 1917.
- 2523 **Stanton**, Ernest William. *N.P. Bank, Hythe, Kent.* 125, S.W. May 1917.
- 2524 **Starkey**, John W. 300 *Strada Reale, Valetta, Malta.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; P.Dis.G.H. Local Secretary for Malta. January 1888.
- 2525 **Stauffer**, William Ferdinand. *Islington, London, N.1.* 19. May 1893.
- 2526 **Staynes**, William Henry. *The Ferns, Belgrave, Leicester.* P.Pr.G.St.B.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Leicester & Rutland. March 1902.
- 2527 **Stead**, Lieut.-Col. J. Walter. 3 *Cookridge Street, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.R. May 1905.
- 2528 **Stean**, Louis N. 2 *Drayton Park, Holloway, London, N.5.* 3089, S.W. October 1907.
- 2529 **Steedman**, Captain Henry Percy Gormanston. 1 *Grand Parade, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.* 10; 10. May 1910.
- 2530 **Steele**, William Frederick, M.B., B.Sc. *Tockwith, near York.* 381, P.M.; 381, P.Z. March 1898.
- 2531 **Steinacker**, Arthur. *Fiume, Hungary.* Sirius, W.M. March 1910.
- 2532 **Steinthal**, Anton Ernest. 28 *Netherhall Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.* 99, P.M., P.G.Stew. January 1909.
- 2533 **Steinthal**, Walter Oliver. 12 *Palatine Road, Withington, Manchester, Lancs.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.A.G.So. June 1917.
- 2534 **Stenning**, Norman Chas. *Banco Anglo Sud Americano, Mendoza, Argentina.* 3489. October 1917.
- 2535 **Stephens**, J. L. *Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.* P.M. May 1915.
- 2536 **Sternberg**, Samuel Herman. 309 *Broadway, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; 213. January 1910.
- 2537 **Stetson**, John B. *Elkins Park, Pa., U.S.A.* 610; 245. January 1915.
- 2538 \***Stevens**, Daniel Collenette, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I. 1409. May 1889.
- 2539 **Stevens**, John William, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. 181 *Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.* L.R., P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Surrey ; 23, P.Z. June 1891.
- 2540 **Stevenson**, Ernest Percy. *Cia. de Gas, Milan, Italy.* 1025 (E.C.); 1025 (E.C.). Jan. 1907.
- 2541 **Stevenson**, John Dunlop. *Freemasons' Hall, Hay Street, Perth, Western Australia.* **Grand Secretary.** October 1900.
- 2542 **Stevenson**, Thomas. *Sheriff's Residence, Joliet, Ill., U.S.A.* 42, P.M. January 1909.
- 2543 **Stewart**, Arthur. 23 *Eastcombe Avenue, Blackheath, London, S.E.7.* 157. May 1916.
- 2544 **Stewart**, D. M. *Aurangabad, Deccan, India.* 3127. March 1914.
- 2545 **Stewart**, Capt. Philip S., R.A.M.C. *c/o Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.* P.Dis.G.W. (Malta) ; 407 (S.C.). May 1912.
- 2546 **Stewart**, Dr. Thomas Milton. 901 *Union Trust Building, 4th & Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, O., U.S.A.* 542, P.M.; 97. March 1910.
- 2547 **Stewart**, William. P.O. Box 51, *Lagos, Nigeria.* 3175. October 1916.
- 2548 **Stiffin**, W. E. 31 *St. John Square, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1.* 1237, P.M. May 1911.
- 2549 **Stirling**, James Heron. *Ardanreagh, Windsor Avenue, Belfast.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sec., Antrim; Pr.Dep.G.M. March 1908.
- 2550 **Stockings**, William F. 22 *Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 943, P.M. October 1902.
- 2551 **Stokes**, Capt. Aley W., R.E. *Manor Cottage, Kempston, Bedford.* 2877. March 1910.
- 2552 \***Stokes**, John, M.A., M.D. 340 *Glossop Road, Sheffield.* 3368, P.M., P.Pr.G.D. ; 249; P.Z. March 1910.
- 2553 **Stone**, Harley Alvin. 8 *Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.4.* 1538. May 1910.
- 2554 **Storm**, William Thorburn. *Lagos, Southern Nigeria.* 3065 ; 3065. October 1913.
- 2555 **Stow**, Ernest Charles Sergeant. *East Field Lodge, Hessle, near Hull.* 250, P.M. January 1906.

- 2556 **Stowe**, Lieut.-Col. Francis Joseph. 103 *Priory Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.6.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1903.
- 2557 **Stowe**, George Marshall. *Wadena, Minn., U.S.A.* 156, P.M.; 66, P.H.P. June 1912.
- 2558 \***Strangways**, Leonard R., M.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I. 56 *Holland Road, Kensington, London, W.14.* 357 (I.C.); 33 (I.C.). March 1898.
- 2559 **Stratford**, Henry Augustus. *Ravine Lodge, Hoads Wood, Hastings.* P.Pr.G.D. June 1913.
- 2560 **Stratton**, William Joseph. 13 *Clarence Road, Brondesbury, London, N.W.6.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Bucks. March 1899.
- 2561 **Straughan**, Chas. Tracy. 81 *High Street, Hythe, Kent.* 125, P.M.; 558, A.So. March 1917.
- 2562 **Street**, Oliver Day. *Guntersville, Marshall Co., Ala., U.S.A.* 209, P.M.; 130, P.H.P. October 1908.
- 2563 **Stritch**, Charles Russell. 99. March 1914.
- 2564 \***Strong**, James Norman. 23 *Tsukiji, Tokio, Japan.* P.Dis.G.W.; 1092, H. Nov. 1911.
- 2565 **Stubbs**, Dr. Percy Belford Travers, J.P. *Durban Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.* 2577, P.M. March 1897.
- 2566 **Studd**, John Edward Kynaston. 67 *Harley Street, London, W.1.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1909.
- 2567 **Sturrock**, Major G. C., R.A. *Cordite Factory, Wellington, India.* 2885. October 1903.
- 2568 **Sturton**, John Gilbert. *Broad Bridge Street, Peterborough.* 2996; 442. May 1905.
- 2569 **Sturton**, Walter Harold. *Cumbergate, Peterborough.* 2533, P.M.; 442, P.So. June 1907.
- 2570 **Stuttaford**, Richard. Box 591, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 81 (D.C.), P.M.; 2566, P.Z. October 1907.
- 2571 **Suffield**, William Geo. *Petersham Lodge, New Malden, Surrey.* 2913; 2913. Mar. 1917.
- 2572 **Sullivan**, John. 152 *Drury Lane, London, W.C.2.* **Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** November 1907.
- 2573 **Summers**, Herbert Dixon. *Postal Commissioner's Office, Chinese Post Office, Peking, China.* P.Dis.G.D.; 2931. October 1907.
- 2574 **Summers**, Capt. J. Seymour. *Zainool Manzil, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, India.* Dis.G.Ch.; Dis.A.G.So. January 1909.
- 2575 **Summers**, Rev. William Edgar, M.A. *Spencer House, Petersfield, Hants.* Pr.G.Ch.; 694, Sc.E. May 1910.
- 2576 **Sumner**, Reginald Philip. *Westfield House, Gloucester.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** January 1895.
- 2577 **Sundstrom**, Carl Alfred. 4444 *Main Street, Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.* 441, P.M.; **Past Grand High Priest.** October 1904.
- 2578 **Sutcliffe**, Frederick William. *Marsden House, Haslingden, Manchester, Lancs.* Pr.A.G.P., East Lans.; 283, P.Z. January 1917.
- 2579 **Sutherland**, Major Alic. 19 *Fitzgeorge Avenue, Kensington, London, W.* P.Dis.G.W., Egypt & Soudan; P.Dis.G.So., Punjab. January 1908.
- 2580 **Sutherland**, George. 40 *Elms Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4.* 1965, P.M.; 72. March 1913.
- 2581 **Sutherland**, Herbert S. *Morton Tinmouth, Co. Durham.* 1121; 1121. October 1914.
- 2582 **Sutton**, J. F. *Vriog, West Barnes Lane, New Malden, Surrey.* 3155. March 1912.
- 2583 \***Svoboda**, Franz. Box 977, *Cairo, Egypt.* 37 (Egypt C.), J.D. May 1912.
- 2584 **Swales**, Arthur Gordon. *Aysgarth, Street Lane, Roundhay, Leeds.* 3047; 306. March 1915.
- 2585 **Swift**, Frank. 6 *Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.* 2024, P.M.; 749, P.Z. June 1906.
- 2586 **Swinden**, Francis George. 36 *Westfield Road, Birmingham.* Pr.G.Sec., **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** Jan. 1893.
- 2587 **Swinn**, Charles. 125 *Upper Moss Lane, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). June 1894.
- 2588 **Sykes**, Charles Frederick. 21 *Springwell Avenue, Harlesden, London, N.W.10.* 2218, J.W. March 1911.
- 2589 **Sykes**, Thomas. *Etalford, Westoe, South Shields, Durham.* 3217, P.M., Ch.; Pr.G.P.So., Durham. October 1917.
- 2590 \***Symns**, Robert Corser Montfort, I.C.S. *Budleigh Salterton, Devon.* P.Dis.G.W.; P.Dis.G.J., Burma. March 1901.
- 2591 **Symons**, William Wallace. 7 *Farecliffe Terrace, Bradford.* 2321; 302. January 1906.

- 2592 **Taber**, George Hathaway. *Frick Building Annex, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.* 51; 91. January 1906.
- 2593 **Tait**, William. *Iniskeen, Marlborough Park N., Belfast.* 34; 36. May 1910.
- 2594 **Talboys**, Frank Powell. *Great North Western Road, St. John's Hill, Wanganui, New Zealand.* 79 (N.Z.C.). March 1915.
- 2595 \***Tangye**, Edgar. *Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Staffs.* 1369, P.M. March 1907.
- 2596 **Tansill**, C. A. *Manila, P.I.* 82 (Kentucky Con.). June 1915.
- 2597 **Tappenden**, Edward. *Mayfield, 5 The Avenue, Hitchin, Hertfordshire.* 901, W.M.; 901, Sc.N. June 1913.
- 2598 **Tappenden**, Sydney. *64 Woodside Road, Wood Green, London, N.22.* 901, I.G.; 901. June 1913.
- 2599 **Tapper**, Ambrose Henry. *1 Rosebery Place, Penarth, S. Wales.* 2202. January 1910.
- 2600 **Tapper**, William Court Parsons. A.M.I.E.E. *Godrevy, 18 Foley Lane, Purley, Surrey.* 2884. January 1907.
- 2601 **Tarrant**, Herbert. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. March 1899.
- 2602 **Tarrant**, William H. *36 Market Place, Witney, Oxon.* P.Pr.G.O. January 1897.
- 2603 **Tate**, John. *Rantalar, Belfast.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., Bombay, **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1893.
- 2604 **Tate**, Leonard George. *20 Bucklersbury, London, E.C.4.* 1351, P.M., L.R.; 19. March 1904.
- 2605 **Tatsch**, Jacob Hugo. *Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Junior Grand Deacon; Grand Orator.** March 1912.
- 2606 **Tauranač**, J. W. *50 de Vere Gardens, Hford, Essex.* L.R., 554, Sec.; 554, Z. May 1917.
- 2607 **Taylor**, Alexander. *Edieville, Windmill Road, Kirkcaldy, N.B.* 468; 97. January 1914.
- 2608 **Taylor**, Arthur. *Waverley, Westbury Road, Woodside Park, London, N.12.* 2430. May 1911.
- 2609 **Taylor**, Arthur Alexander. *Kaslo Club, Kaslo, B.C., Canada.* 25, S.W.; 120, P.So. October 1914.
- 2610 **Taylor**, David. *59 Chalsey Road, Brockley, London, S.E.4.* P.Pr.A.G.Sec., Herts. May 1914.
- 2611 \***Taylor**, Edward Reginald. *Medomsley, Sidecup, Kent.* 190. March 1900.
- 2612 \***Taylor**, Francis Robert. *12 Pleydell Avenue, Stamford Brook, London, W.6.* 2416, P.M.; 2913, P.Z. January 1905.
- 2613 \***Taylor**, Captain George Frederick. *Box 2908, Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2489; 2678. May 1905.
- 2614 \***Taylor**, George William, A.I.N.A. *61 St. Mary Ave, London, E.C.3.* 171; 140. October 1889.
- 2615 **Taylor**, Hugh Taylor. *9 Wood Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.* 2000, P.M. Oct. 1911.
- 2616 **Taylor**, James Norman. *Golden, B.C., Canada.* 11. P.M. May 1907.
- 2617 **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.
- 2618\* **Taylor**, John Arnold. *166 High Street, Clapham, London, S.W.4.* 1056. January 1905.
- 2619 **Taylor**, Joseph Dean. *Crabtree Bank, Crabtree Lane, Sheffield, Yorks.* 2558, P.M.; 2491. January 1917.
- 2620 **Taylor**, Roland James. *31 Northampton Street, Birmingham.* 739, S.D.; 739, A.So. June 1906.
- 2621 **Taylor**, T. G. *Ballaclogue, Ellington Park Road, Ramsgate.* 3350. January 1917.
- 2622 **Taylor**, Thomas. *Rosendale, The Brampton, Newcastle, Staffs.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer (R.A.).** May 1900.
- 2623 **Taylor**, William Campbell. *1 Horseguards Avenue, London, S.W.1.* P.Pr.G.D., Kent.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.), Kent. March 1898.
- 2624 **Taylor**, William Hendrickson. *International Banking Corporation, Manila, P.I.* 3, P.M.; 1, P.H.P. October 1915.
- 2625 **Taylor-Broun**, Dr. J. *Carlsruhe, Main Street, Jeppe, Transvaal.* 3215, P.M., P.Dis.G.Stew. June 1898.
- 2626 \***Tazewell**, Charles J. *Maesrhaf, Neath, S. Wales.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.H. Jan. 1913.
- 2627 **Tearoe**, James, M.Inst.C.E., J.P. *The Coppice, Purley Beeches, Surrey.* 198, P.M., D.C.; 23, A.So. October 1914.
- 2628 **Teeton**, William. *Stafford Street, Hanley, Staffs.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Grand Standard Bearer (R.A.).** May 1915.
- 2629 **Ternet**, Alfred George. *84 Soseava Colentina, Bucharest, Roumania.* Sapientia (G.L. Royal York, Berlin), D.C. May 1913.

- 2630 **Terry**, Major-General Astley. 48 *Coombe Park, Bath*. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner**. October 1897.
- 2631 **Terry**, Col. Astley. *United Service Club, 116 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1*. **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer; Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). March 1899.
- 2632 **Terry**, Dudley Willett. *Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Klerksdorp, Transvaal*. 762 (S.C.), S.W. January 1914.
- 2633 **Terry**, Wm. C. *Elm Villa, 123 Upper Clapton Road, London, E.5*. 1962; 15. Oct. 1917.
- 2634 **Tessier**, Peter George. Box 456, *St. John's, Newfoundland*. P.Dis.G.Sec. (S.C.); 9 (N.S.), P.K. March 1909.
- 2635 **Tharp**, Henry Walter. *Ettington, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicester*. 49. May 1895.
- 2636 **Tharp**, John Alfred. 9 *Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate, London, E.1*. 1228. P.M.; 55, P.Z. November 1895.
- 2637 **Tharp**, William Anthony. 86 *Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, London, W.11*. **Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). May 1895.
- 2638 **Thatcher**, Thomas Herbert. 20 *Southbrook Road, Lee, Kent*. 3386, W.M.; 3556. January 1917.
- 2639 **Thewlis**, Arthur. 401 *Dandenons Road, Armadale, Victoria, Australia*. P.G.D., 43 (V.C.); 8 (V.C.), P.Z. January 1917.
- 2640 **Thibaut**, John Stanley. *Donaldsonville, La., U.S.A.* 251; 2. June 1896.
- 2641 **Tinker**, Douglas Bruce. 28 *Elmfield Terrace, Halifax, Yorks*. 448, Stew.; 448. March 1917.
- 2642 **Thomas**, Alfred James. 14 *Conduit Street, London, W.1*. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner**. March 1900.
- 2643 **Thomas**, Cyril. 50 *Alexandra Street, Ebbw Vale, Mon.* 2556. March 1917.
- 2644 **Thomas**, Edmund Landers. *Willowsmere, Park View, Swansea*. P.Pr.G.D.; 1323. March 1913.
- 2645 **Thomas**, Francis Henry Hale. 30 *Vernon Road, Leytonstone, London, E.11*. 3269, W.M.; 2458. November 1911.
- 2646 **Thomas**, Major G. T. Harley, F.S.A. *c/o Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1*. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner**. June 1914.
- 2647 **Thomas**, Hugh James Protheroe. *Tygwyn, Haverfordwest*. 464. May 1906.
- 2648 **Thomas**, James Harvey. 34 *McDougall Street, St. John's, Newfoundland*. 579, P.M. March 1909.
- 2649 **Thomas**, Lieut.-Col. James Reginald, M.A., LL.B., V.D. 86 *Breakspears Road, Brockley, London, S.E.4*. 1982. P.M., L.R.; 1928, P.Z. March 1907.
- 2650 **Thomas**, John Lloyd. 161 W. *Thirty-sixth Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.* P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; 8. June 1903.
- 2651 **Thomas**, Lieut.-Col. William Frederick, M.D., I.M.S. *Dunmere, Eaton Road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth*. P.Pr.G.D.C. March 1900.
- 2652 **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.
- 2653 **Thompson**, A. L. *Rock Creek, Ohio, U.S.A.* 277, P.M.; 104, P.H.P. October 1915.
- 2654 **Thompson**, Arthur. *Park House, 56 Park Road, Southport*. 2529, P.M. May 1912.
- 2655 **Thompson**, Charles William. 4 *Lansdowne Grove, Devizes, Wilts*. 663; 663. January 1912.
- 2656 **Thompson**, Edward James. *Katandra Station, Stamford, Queensland*. 2207. Mar. 1896.
- 2657 **Thompson**, George. *Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore*. P.Dis.G.W.; 508. January 1908.
- 2658 **Thompson**, Col. James Woodbury. *Whickham Park, Whickham R.S.O., near Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. P.Pr.G.W., Durham. May 1914.
- 2659 \***Thompson**, John. *Albion Brewery, Mile End, London, E.1*. 2242, P.M., L.R. Nov. 1892.
- 2660 **Thompson**, John George. 16 *Gilesgate, Durham*. 1334, S.Stew.; 124. January 1913.
- 2661 **Thompson**, William. *Clermont, Ryde, New South Wales* **Grand Master**; 9 (N.S.W.C.), P.Z. May 1911.
- 2662 **Thompson**, W. J., jun. *Parkhurst, Church Street, Epsom*. 10, P.M. May 1910.
- 2663 \***Thomson**, Andrew. *Cathkin, Middle Crescent, Middle Brighton, Victoria, Australia*. **Past Grand Warden; Past Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.), Victoria. June 1892.
- 2664\* **Thomson**, Kenneth Roberts. *Burnham & County Club, Burnham, Somerset*. 291, I.G.; 291. May 1914.

- 2665 **Thomson**, Octavius Leopold. 47 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.* **Past Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). Nov. 1903.
- 2666 **Thomson**, W. *Skelmorlie, Montefiore Avenue, Ramsgate.* 3350. January 1917.
- 2667 **Thorne**, Sir William. *Thorne, Stuttaford & Co., Adderley Street, Cape Town, S. Africa.* 398 (S.C.). June 1894.
- 2668 **Thornton**, Robert S., M.B. *Deloraine, Man., Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Manitoba. May 1897.
- 2669 \***Thornton**, William Eber. *Deynecourt, Frodsham, Warrington.* 2651, P.M.; 148. June 1897.
- 2670 \***Thorpe**, C. H. 2 *Pump Court, Temple, London, E.C.4.* **Senior Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner.** March 1912.
- 2671 **Thorpe**, Samuel. 97 *Montgomery Road, Sheffield.* 2491. March 1914.
- 2672 **Thorpe**, Thomas Harrison, F.R.I.B.A. 23 *St. James's Street, Derby.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). Local Secretary for Derbyshire. January 1914.
- 2673 **Thudichum**, Louis Mader. *The Kraal, Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey.* 3136. March 1913.
- 2674 **Thurston**, John Woodhouse. 28 *Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, India.* 67, P.M.; 67, J. January 1910.
- 2675 **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.
- 2676 **Tijou**, Charles J. R. *County Court, Bow Road, Bow, London, E.3.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** January 1898.
- 2677 **Tipper**, Harry. 35 *The Grove, Hammersmith, London, W.6.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (Craft & R.A.) June 1889.
- 2678 **Tippetts**, Canon Edwin C., M.A. *Minor Canonries, Llandaff, South Wales.* P.Pr.G.Ch., W. Yorks. May 1911.
- 2679 **Todd**, George A. 1132 *Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* 104; 4. October 1910.
- 2680 **Todd**, H. Guicharde. 277 *Regent Street, London, W.1.* 1385. March 1917.
- 2681 **Tomlin**, William. *Red Lion Hotel, Much Hadham, Herts.* 1695, P.M. March 1912.
- 2682 **Tonkin**, Alfred James. 19 *Redland Park, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.D., Somerset; 68, P.Z. November 1892.
- 2683 **Toon**, Joseph. 89 *Grandison Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W.11.* 2484, P.M., L.R.; P.Pr.A.G.So., Middlesex. October 1912.
- 2684 **Topham**, John Arthur. *Hill Crest, Shalmsford Street, Chartham, near Canterbury, Kent.* 31. June 1916.
- 2685 **Topping**, John William. *Calle Tucuman 1355, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 1553, S.W.; 1553, A.So. June 1909.
- 2686 **Tostevin**, Peter. *Hermina, Gosport, Hants.* 903; 903. June 1913.
- 2687 **Townend**, Thomas. 2 *Ashfield Road, Rochdale, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W.; P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.). March 1910.
- 2688 **Townley**, Frederick M. *Sayreville, Middlesex Co., N.J., U.S.A.* 63; 4. March 1904.
- 2689 **Traylen**, George Dodson. 33 *Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, India.* P.Dis.G.Ch.; P.Dis.G.So. May 1907.
- 2690 **Trebilcock**, Richard Ernest. *Kerang, Victoria, Australia.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Victoria). January 1914.
- 2691 **Tregilgas**, Marshall. *Ilfracombe, Burnham Road, Leigh-on-Sea.* 1420, P.M., L.R.; 766, P.Z. March 1911.
- 2692 \***Trentham**, George. *Cowhays, Solihull, Warwickshire.* 1246; 482. October 1900.
- 2693 **Trotman**, Arthur Howard. *Kenilworth, Canons Park, Edgware, Middlesex.* 1586. June 1913.
- 2694 **Truelove**, Arthur. 24 *Wostenholm Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M.; 1329, P.So. Oct. 1907.
- 2695 **Trumper**, William Frederick. 5 *Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.* P.G.Stew.; 143, P.Z. March 1911.
- 2696 **Tuck**, Capt. Douglas Campbell. *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* Lewis. Nov. 1909.
- 2697 **Tuck**, William John. *Bowraville, Nambucca River, New South Wales.* 271 (N.S.W.C.), D.C. November 1912.
- 2698 **Tucker**, Alfred. *Sunny Moor, Alexandra Road, Parkstone, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Middlesex; 21, P.Z. May 1910.
- 2699 **Tuckey**, Henry Phelps. *Sydney-on-Taal, Cape Colony.* 3142, P.M. May 1907.
- 2700 **Tupper**, Robert Edward Thomas. 15 *Vernon Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1163. March 1913.

- 2701 **Turnbull**, Charles E. *Oaklands, Lovelace Gardens, Surbiton, Surrey.* 190. P.M., L.R. May 1907.
- 2702 **Turnbull**, David Lowe, M.A. *Denesyde, Duddingston Crescent, near Portobello, N.B.* P.Pr.G.W., Midlothian; **Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1909.
- 2703 **Turner**, Augustus, M.A. *Brook House, 10 & 11 Walbrook, London, E.C.4.* **Past Assistant Grand Registrar; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1906.
- 2704 **Turner**, Frederick Charles. *118 Fulham Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.3.* 3247. March 1915.
- 2705 **Turner**, George. *The Square, Biggleswade, Beds.* 803, P.M. March 1914.
- 2706 **Turner**, George Austin. *25 Station Road, Harlesden, London, N.W.10.* 2309, W.M. March 1914.
- 2707 **Turner**, George Edward. *Purbeck, Blandford, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1892.
- 2708 **Turner**, George Percy. *12 Eccleston Street, London, S.W.11.* 2765, S.W. March 1910.
- 2709 **Turner**, James. *42 London Road, N. Lowestoft.* 71, S.W.; 71, 1<sup>st</sup> A.So. January 1911.
- 2710 **Turner**, Richard Whitbourn. *1 Brick Court, Temple, London, E.C.4.* P.G.Stew. January 1916.
- 2711 **Turton**, Robert. *Queen Hotel, Harrogate.* 1211. May 1911.
- 2712 **Tylden-Pattenson**, Lieut.-Col. Edwin Cooke, R.E. *1st K.G.O. Sappers & Miners, Roorkee, U.P., India.* Dis.G.S.B.; Dis.G.So., Bengal. March 1912.
- 2713 **Tyler**, Horace Walter. *Masonic Temple, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary; Grand Treasurer (R.A.).** March 1907.
- 2714 **Tyler**, J. C. S. *Wai-na-voci, Nadarivatu, Fiji.* 58 (N.S.W.C.). March 1913.
- 2715 **Tyrell**, J. B. *14 Walmer Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.* University. June 1916.
- 2716 **Ungebauer**, Charles. *Box 291 Lagos, S. Nigeria.* Dep.Dis.G.M.; 3065, Z. March 1915
- 2717 **Unwin**, Arthur Harry. *Manager, Rosario Electric Co., Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* 1553, 2960, P.M., Dis.G.Stew. January 1906.
- 2718 **Upjohn**, Arthur Ritchie. *10 Serjeants Inn, Temple, London, E.C.4.* P.G.Stew.; 58. June 1917.
- 2719 **Urwin**, Thomas H. *1 Shafto Leazes, Hexham, Northumberland.* 1626, P.M. Oct. 1906
- 2720 **Uttley**, Edwin A., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. *Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.* **Past Grand Deacon.** June 1906.
- 2721 **van der Gon**, Dr. W. H. Denier. *Leusdensche weg 170, Amersfoort, Holland.* Oct. 1906.
- 2722 **van der Heyden**, Alexander Frederik. *3 St. John's Terrace, Middlesbrough.* 2391; 602. January 1907.
- 2723 **Vanderlieth**, Edward D. *Carson City, Nev., U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** October 1911.
- 2724 **van der Linden**, F. *38 Beechwood Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey.* Amis Philantropes. June 1916.
- 2725 **van Deventer**, Horace. *Knorrville, Tenn., U.S.A.* 453. October 1916.
- 2726 **van Duzer**, Frederick Conkling. *114 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** June 1906.
- 2727 **van Oppen**, Gerrit Jansz. *Casilla 169, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentina.* P.Dis.A.G.Pt.; 1553, P.Z. January 1907.
- 2728 **van Patten**, Dr. Edwin Hugh. *Dayton, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master;** 5. October 1914.
- 2729 **Vane-Stow**, Major Harry. *1 Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer (Craft & R.A.).** June 1902.
- 2730 **\*Varley**, Benjamin. *The Laurels, Littleover, Derby.* P.Pr.G.D.C.; 731, P.Z. Oct. 1916.
- 2731 **\*Vassar-Smith**, Sir Richard Vassar, Bart. *Charlton Park, Cheltenham.* **Past Grand Deacon, Provincial Grand Master; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Nov. 1888.
- 2732 **Vasse**, Herbert Alfred. *Lloyd's Bank House, Dover.* 2753, Sec. March 1910.
- 2733 **Veazie**, Winchester. *Hyannis, Mass., U.S.A.* Fraternal; Orient. June 1914.
- 2734 **Venables**, Harry Goward Philip, F.R.S.A. *19 Plasturton Gardens, Canton, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.R.; Pr.G.R. (R.A.). June 1908.



- 2735 **Venables**, Rowland George. *Oakhurst, Oswestry, Salop.* Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Sojourner, Grand Superintendent.** January 1889.
- 2736 **Vermont**, Leon. 24 *Northolme Road, Highbury, London; N.5.* 907. May 1911.
- 2737 \***Vernon**, Sir William, Bart. *Shotwick Park, Chester.* P.Pr.G.S.B. (Staffs.). May 1899.
- 2738 **Vernon-Inkpen**, George Charles, F.S.I. 14 *Taswell Road, Southsea.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Sussex; P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.). Hants. & I.W. October 1910.
- 2739 **Vickers**, John Renwick. *Inland Revenue, 26 York Place, Edinburgh.* 2; 56. May 1914.
- 2740 \***Vince**, Lieut. A. H. 1st *West India Regt., Mount Aureol, Sierra Leone, W. Africa.* P.Dis.G.W., Jamaica; P.Dis.G.Sc.N., Jamaica. October 1908.
- 2741 **Vincent**, Richard Baxter. 35 *St. Kilda's Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.16.* 2278, P.M.; 179, P.Z. October 1911.
- 2742 **Vincent**, Richard W. 321 *S. Hoover Street, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.* 392. May 1912.
- 2743 **Vogel**, C. 53 *Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.* 238. March 1902.
- 2744 **Vroom**, James, M.A. *St. Stephen, N.B., Canada.* **Past Deputy Grand Master; Past Grand King.** June 1907.
- 2745 **Waddell**, John. *c/o Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Shanghai.* Dis.G.O.; 1152. June 1908.
- 2746 **Wade**, Henry Logan. *Victoria Arcade Buildings, Auckland, New Zealand.* 689. March 1901.
- 2747 **Waite**, Arthur Edward. *Sidmouth Lodge, South Ealing, London, W.5.* 2430. Mar. 1902.
- 2748 \***Wakefield**, Major Thos. Montague, D.S.O. *c/o Messrs. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.* P.Dis.G.D.C., Hong Kong and S. China. October 1917.
- 2749 **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.
- 2750 **Waldron**, Hubert J. T. K. 3456 *Calle Pino, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617. Oct. 1913.
- 2751 \***Walker**, Alexander, J.P., F.S.I. *City Assessor, City Chambers, 249 George Street, Glasgow.* 873, P.M.; 122, P.Z. October 1901.
- 2752 **Walker**, Edward Maxwell. *Dead Letter Office, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.* **Past Grand Master.** June 1912.
- 2753 \***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.
- 2754 **Walker**, William Henry. 53 *Arbuthnot Road, New Cross, London, S.E.14.* 2272, P.M. January 1906.
- 2755 **Walker-Arnott**, Charles. 20 *Montalt Road, Woodford Green, Essex.* 1056, S.W. May 1909.
- 2756 **Wallbach**, Capt. David Augustus. *N. N. Regiment, Zungeru, Northern Nigeria.* 1056, P.M. November 1898.
- 2757 **Wallis**, Edwin A. *Sunnyside, Upper Lewes Road, Brighton.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1911.
- 2758 **Wallis**, John George. 33 *Albion Street, Hull.* **Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** October 1906.
- 2759 **Wallis**, R. F. *Sarisbury House, Titchfield, Hants.* P.Dis.G.D., Transvaal. May 1898.
- 2760 **Walsh**, Albert. *Brackley, Kenilworth, Cape Town, S. Africa.* P.Dis.G.W. June 1887.
- 2761 **Walsh**, Charles Herbert. *North View, Guiseley, Yorkshire.* 1108, P.M. November 1912.
- 2762 **Walter**, Arthur Christopher. *Nethercliffe, Walton-on-Thames.* 2473, J.W.; 2120, P.So. January 1910.
- 2763 **Ward**, Frank. *Finharn Lodge, Stoneleigh, Kenilworth.* 254, S.D.; 254, O. March 1912.
- 2764 **Ward**, Frank W. *The Hollies, 20 Cambridge Road, Wanstead, Esser.* P.Pr.A.G.Sec.; P.Pr.A.G.D.C. (R.A.) June 1907.
- 2765 **Ward**, James David. 23 *Oaklands Road, Wolverhampton.* 526. June 1915.
- 2766 **Ware**, Alfred G. M.S.A. *Observer Chambers, Albert Road, Bournemouth.* 3244, W.M. May 1915.
- 2767 **Warliker**, Lieut.-Col. Damodar, I.M.S. *Warley House, Woodstock Avenue, Golder's Green, London, N.W.4.* P.M. October 1896.
- 2768 **Warne**, Henry. *Ferndale, West Parade, Norwich.* P.Pr.G.R.; P.Pr.G.J. March 1907.
- 2769 **Warneford-Thomson**, Hugh Robert. 1053 *Calle Patricios, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* 617; 617. November 1909.
- 2770 **Warren**, Herbert George. *Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1.* 1719. June 1904.

- 2771 **Warren**, James Syer. *Brook Street, Neston, Chester.* 979, P.M.; 321, P.Z. Jan. 1894.
- 2772 **Warvelle**, George W. 1901 *Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.* P.M.; **Grand Secretary** (R.A.). March 1894.
- 2773 **Warwick**, William Arthur. *Balderton Hall, Newark.* 3441. January 1914.
- 2774 **Washbourn**, T. A., jun. *Bell Lane, Gloucester.* 839, P.M.; Pr.G.Sc.N. June 1900.
- 2775 **Waterlow**, Paul Langbourne. *Fuzze Freeze, Bembridge, I.W.* 2545, P.M. May 1902.
- 2776 **Waters**, Lieut. A. F. *Union House, Wordsley, near Stourbridge.* 121. June 1912.
- 2777 **Watson**, Lieut. Edward Clifford. *H.M.S. Africa, 3rd Battle Squadron, Home Fleet, c/o General Post Office, London, E.C.1.* 2612; 1629. May 1909.
- 2778 **Watson**, Edward Wilkie. 23 *Caroline Street, Wellington, New Zealand.* 156 (N.Z.C.), Stew. May 1911.
- 2779 **Watson**, Harold Bernard. 14 *Marine Parade, Sheerness.* 2096. June 1905.
- 2780 **\*Watson**, James Colvin. 28 *Mount Stewart Square, Cardiff.* 3775, S.W.; 1754, A.So. October 1909.
- 2781 **\*Watson**, James Procter, J.P. *Garth Marr, Castle Carrock, Cumberland, and 1 Churchgate Street, Port, Bombay, India.* 3189, P.M. May 1897.
- 2782 **Watson**, Maj. James Taylor. *N.Z. Military Headquarters, 8 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.* 79 (N.Z.C.). October 1917.
- 2783 **Watson**, Reginald Cyrus. 30 *Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.* 2427. March 1902.
- 2784 **Watson**, William. *St. Mary's House, Ross, Herefordshire.* Pr.G.Pt. June 1911.
- 2785 **Watts**, Charles John. 49 *Hornsey Rise Gardens, London, N.19.* 1491, P.M.; 28, P.Z. March 1908.
- 2786 **Watts**, Edward Henry. *Gloucester Chambers, High Street, Newport, Mon.* 683; 179. October 1914.
- 2787 **Watts**, Joshua Dawson. 2 *Nicholas Passage, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.4.* Pr.G.R. (Middlesex). January 1907.
- 2788 **Wavell**, George H. 79 *Waddon Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 862, P.M., L.R.; 862, Sc.E. January 1906.
- 2789 **Weare**, Reginald V. *Claremont, Stockbridge Road, Chichester.* 38. October 1910.
- 2790 **Wearing**, Lewis George. 29 *Stamford Hill Mansions, Stamford Hill, London, N.16.* 2664, I.G.; 1471, P.So. May 1915.
- 2791 **Weatherill**, Henry Charles. *Pala Road, Pala, Bechuanaland.* 1417. October 1889.
- 2792 **Weatherby**, Arthur Andrew Henry Wynne. *Christian Street, Kimberley, S. Africa.* 1574, P.M., Dis.G.Treas., S. Africa, C. Div. March 1905.
- 2793 **Weaver**, Alfred Ernest Remmett, M.D. 6 *South Street, Yeovil.* 329. May 1914.
- 2794 **Webb**, Percy Conrade. 6 *Crescent Road, Crouch End, London, N.8.* 2580, P.M. January 1911.
- 2795 **Webb**, Reginald Acheson, P.A.S.I. Box 166, *Lagos, Nigeria.* Dis.G.Sec.; 3065, October 1914.
- 2796 **Webb**, William. 24 *Woodstock Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.4.* 1310. October 1907.
- 2797 **Weber**, Ervin G. *Klaus Groth Strasse 13, Lubeck, Germany.* 269 (Mich.); 4 (Wis.). May 1911.
- 2798 **Webster**, W. Rains. *World's Buildings, White Lion Street, Bishopsgate, London, E.1.* 2663, P.M., Treas. January 1906.
- 2799 **Wegg**, William Henry Jervis. 15 *Hertford Street, London, W.1.* 176, P.M., L.R. October 1911.
- 2800 **Weir**, John. *Dunbritton, Malford Grove, South Woodford, London, E.18.* 1693. March 1907.
- 2801 **\*Welby**, Davis, A.A.I. 3 *Park Parade, Harrogate.* 2157, P.M. January 1911.
- 2802 **Welch**, Frederick John, J.P. *Christ Church School, Chelsea, London, S.W.3.* 2157, P.M. January 1907.
- 2803 **Weldhen**, Willie. 35 *Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale, London, W.9.* 2847, P.M. Nov. 1908.
- 2804 **Wellcome**, Henry Solomon. *Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1.* 3. P.M. Jan. 1904.
- 2805 **Weller-Poley**, Thomas. *West Broyle, Chichester.* P.Dep.Pr.G.M., **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** October 1906.
- 2806 **Wells**, Charles, M.D. *Lamesley House, High Town Road, Maidenhead, Berks.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** November 1895.
- 2807 **Wells**, Charles Frederick. *Suffolk Terrace, Hornsea, near Hull.* P.Pr.G.St.B. Jan. 1911.
- 2808 **Wells**, Edward Bennett. 23 *Filey Avenue, Stoke Newington, London, N.16.* 1607, W.M. May 1917.
- 2809 **Wellstood**, Frederick Christian, M.A. *Shakespeare's Birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon,* 2133. May 1914.

- 2810 **Welsford**, William Oakley. 19-21 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.* **Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** October 1900.
- 2811 \***Welsh**, William Henry. *Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire.* 2188. June 1899.
- 2812 **Wemyss**, John. *Neepawa, Man., Canada.* **Deputy Grand Master.** May 1901.
- 2813 **Wendelaar**, W. C. *Nieuwe Uitleg 22, The Hague, Holland.* Hiram Abiff. Jan. 1910.
- 2814 **Weston**, Fred. 58 *Mount Pleasant Road, Exeter.* P.Pr.G.O., Dorset; P.Pr.G.D.C., Somerset. **January 1914.**
- 2815 **Westwood**, William F. T. 6 *Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.* P.Pr.G.D.; P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.). **January 1904.**
- 2816 **Whadcoat**, John Henry. J.P., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.S.A. F.C.A. 12 *Duchy Road, Harrogate, Yorks.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1894.
- 2817 **Wheater**, Harry. 20 *Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.* 857. **January 1916.**
- 2818 **Wheatley**, Richard. 193 *Goswell Road, London, E.C.1.* 3394; 3096. **October 1917.**
- 2819 **Wheeler**, Stanley James. *c/o Anderson, Meyer & Co., Shanghai, China.* P.Dis.G.S.B.; 1092. **May 1912.**
- 2820 **Whewell**, Major Arthur. 60 *Moyne Road, Palmerston Park, Dublin.* XXV.; XXV. **March 1912.**
- 2821 **Whiley**, Edwin. *P.O. Maribogo, Transvaal.* P.Dis.G.D. **October 1893.**
- 2822 **Whitaker**, Lucas. *The Doone, Wetherby Road, Roundhay, Leeds.* 3047, P.M.; 306, H. **March 1914.**
- 2823 **Whitaker**, William Martin, A.M., K.C. 9 *Herbert Place, Dublin.* 620, P.M., Rep.G.L., Louisiana; **Captain of Blue Vail.** **June 1912.**
- 2824 **White**, Harry French. *Topeka, Kan., U.S.A.* 51, P.M.; 5, P.H.P. **May 1908.**
- 2825 **White**, Dr. Henry Francis La Touche. *Caxton, Cambs.* P.Pr.G.D., Northants & Hunts.; 442, H. **May 1908.**
- 2826 **White**, John. 28 *Budge Row, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.* **Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** **June 1898.**
- 2827 **White**, Joseph Walwyn. *Strathdene, Woolton, near Liverpool.* 1908, P.M. **June 1894.**
- 2828 **White**, Reginald Walford. *Eversley, Maldon Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 857, P.M.; 23, A.So. **May 1917.**
- 2829 **White**, Thomas Jeston. 39 *Burne Street, Edgware Road, London, N.W.1.* 860, P.M., L.R.; 860, P.Z. **May 1898.**
- 2830 **White**, Thomas Killingworth. 59 *Manor House Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland.* P.Pr.A.G.Sec.; 24. **October 1912.**
- 2831 **White**, Walter Michael. 18 *Edward Road, Canterbury.* 1449; 31. **January 1907.**
- 2832 **Whited**, Jesse Meigs. 30 *Belvedere Street, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.* 1, P.M.; 5. **October 1913.**
- 2833 **Whitehead**, J. Fred. *Gippsland, Kilmany South Post Office, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.* 247 (I.C.), P.M.; 159 (I.C.). **June 1895.**
- 2834 **Whitehead**, Joseph T. 62 *Lucey Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.* 1441, P.M.; 2184, P.Z. **May 1907.**
- 2835 **Whiteley**, Percival Edgar Thomas. Box 1268, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.* 2731. **June 1910.**
- 2836 **Whitney**, Frank Irving. *Ninth and Broadway, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 163; 45. **June 1908.**
- 2837 **Whitney**, Harry Edward. *Faribault, Minn., U.S.A.* 9, P.M. **June 1908.**
- 2838 **Whitney**, William John. *The Quadrant, St. Ives, Hunts.* P.Pr.G.Pt. **March 1909.**
- 2839 **Whittington**, George. *The Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds.* Pr.G.R.; 1042, P.Z. **May 1912.**
- 2840 \***Whitwell**, James Richard. *District Asylum, Melton, Suffolk.* 2974. **January 1912.**
- 2841 **Whyman**, Herbert Francis. J.P. *Hill Crest, Maidstone Road, Chatham.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.A.G.So. **May 1907.**
- 2842 **Wickert**, W. Box 459, *Bloemfontein, O.F.S., S. Africa.* 1022, J.W. **October 1914.**
- 2843 **Wieselgren**, Ragnar. *Karlstad, Sweden.* Wärländska Provinsial-Logen. **May 1914.**
- 2844 **Wightman**, Frederick Robert. *Norfolk House, Bungay, Suffolk.* 929, P.M. **Nov. 1909.**
- 2845 **Wilcox**, Henry. *High Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire.* P.Pr.G.D.; 573, P.Z. **October 1907.**
- 2846 **Wilcox**, Richard Loy. *Park Hospital, Hither Green, London, S.E.13.* 1768, P.M. **October 1917.**
- 2847 **Wild**, Lewis. 21 *Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, London, N.10.* 813. **January 1899.**
- 2848 **Wilding**, Longworth. 22 *St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury.* 74, J.D.; 74, A.So. **Jan. 1908.**

- 2849 **Wildy**, Commander Edmund, R.N.V.R., O.B.E., V.D. *Crystal Palace, Norwood, London, S.E.19. Deputy Grand Sword Bearer; Grand Sword Bearer* (R.A.). Jan. 1909.
- 2850 **Wilke**, Georg. *Gr. Junkerstrasse 1, Magdeburg, Germany. Zur Goldenen Krone.* November 1898.
- 2851 **Wilkinson**, Charles David. *Hong Kong, China.* 1026. October 1908.
- 2852 **Wilkinson**, Cuthbert. 4 *Ashbrooke Crescent, Sunderland.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. May 1908.
- 2853 **Wilkinson**, Cuthbert. 2 *Mitie Court, Temple, London, E.C.4.* 3116. March 1916.
- 2854 **Wilkinson**, Francis James Robert. 50-52 *Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.* 11, P.M., 2741, P.M., L.R.; 11, P.Z. June 1906.
- 2855 **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.
- 2856 **Wilkinson**, Major William. *Albion Cottage, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1902.
- 2857 **Wilkinson-Pimbury**, Charles James. 60 *Marmora Road, Honor Oak, London, S.E.22.* 1997, P.M.; 1260, P.Z. March 1887.
- 2858 \***Wilks**, E. T., F.R.G.S. *Ashlyns, Watford, Herts.* 18, P.M., L.R. October 1896.
- 2859 **Williams**, Albert Foster. *Hedderch, Holywell, Flint.* 2423; 721. March 1916.
- 2860 **Williams**, Alexander. Box 95, *Dayton, Tex., U.S.A.* 119, P.M.; 33. November 1904.
- 2861 **Williams**, Frank Foxwell. *St. Weonards, Hereford.* 120. June 1917.
- 2862 **Williams**, Frederick John. 15 *Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.* 2899. June 1905.
- 2863 **Williams**, George C. 7 *Hills Place, Oxford Circus, London, W.1.* 25, P.M.; 7, P.Z. May 1907.
- 2864 **Williams**, Henry Montague. *Lee House, Dyke Road, Brighton.* P.Pr.G.R. (Craft & R.A.). May 1895.
- 2865 **Williams**, Herbert James. Box 8, *Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Master; Past Grand Z., Grand Scribe E., New Zealand.** January 1908.
- 2866 **Williams**, James. *Emberton Lodge, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer; 1501, P.Z., P.Pr.G.Sc.N.** January 1889.
- 2867 **Williams**, Jestyn. 683. May 1906.
- 2868 **Williams**, Percy Edward. *Cranford, Ceuu Avenue, Willoughby, N.S.W.* 239, P.M. March 1916.
- 2869 **Williams**, Percy Edwin. *The Croft, Blake Hall Road, Wanstead, London, E.11.* 11. November 1911.
- 2870 **Williams**, Richard Wheatley. 68 *Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.* 1321. June 1907.
- 2871 **Williams**, Stanley Victor. 117 *Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, London, S.E.5.* 1306. June 1912.
- 2872 **Williams**, Tom Gill. *The Caeran, Newport, Mon.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1916.
- 2873 \***Williamson**, Alexander Smart. 42c *Sagarimatsu, Nagasaki, Japan.* P.Dis.G.W.; 1092. May 1910.
- 2874 **Williamson**, Douglas Edward. *York House, Royal Parade, Eastbourne.* 3069, P.M.; 916. March 1908.
- 2875 **Williamson**, Capt. James Morrison. *Edenvale, Loughborough Road, Kirkcaldy, N.B.* 611. March 1906.
- 2876 **Williamson**, Walter Lehman. *Lisbon, N.D., U.S.A.* **Grand Master; 7, P.H.P.** October 1904.
- 2877 **Willis**, Fred W. *Khopoli, G.I.P., Bombay, India.* 1090 (S.C.), P.M. October 1911.
- 2878 **Willis**, Dr. William Frederick. *Kimbolton Road, Fielding, New Zealand.* 41 (N.Z.C.), P.M.; 19 (N.Z.C.). November 1910.
- 2879 **Wilcox**, William Carl. 616 *Forest Street, Bellingham, Wash., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Deacon; 12, P.H.P.** October 1894.
- 2880 **Wilson**, Percy. 19 *St. John's Road, Brixton, London, S.W.9.* 274, S.W. March 1915.
- 2881 **Wilmot**, Henry. *Leeming Bar, Bedale, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.S.B. June 1904.
- 2882 **Wilson**, Alexander. *Beechwood, Rubislaw Den South, Aberdeen.* **Provincial Grand Master; 155.** November 1888.
- 2883 **Wilson**, Charles Henry, J.P. 5 *Park Row, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.D. 306, P.Z. January 1906.
- 2884 **Wilson**, John Macfarlane. Box 282, *Durban, Natal.* 2623. May 1901.
- 2885 **Wilson**, John Strode. *Woolbrook, Coonoor, Nilgiris, S. India.* 260, P.M. Oct. 1908.

- 2886 **Wilson**, Reginald William, M.R.C.S. *Croydon Infirmary, Mayday Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. November 1899.
- 2887 **Wilson**, Richard. *Westfield House, Armley, Leeds.* **Provincial Grand Master, West Yorkshire, Past Grand Deacon; Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1893.
- 2888 **Wilson**, William Mortimer, M.A. *The Firs, Alfreton, Derbyshire.* P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.J. May 1905.
- 2889 **Wilson**, William Murray, jun. 2060, I.G. October 1907.
- 2890 \***Winby**, Ivor Scott. 68 *Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.* 617; 617. October 1912.
- 2891 **Winfield**, James Harry. 90 *Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.* P.D.G.M. Jan. 1906.
- 2892 **Wing**, James Edward. *Bonnyrigg, Lawson Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M. May 1912.
- 2893 **Wing**, John Clifford. 43 *Downleaze, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.* 1135. May 1906.
- 2894 **Winterflood**, Joseph. 22 *Alexander Road, Finsbury, Park, London, N.4.* 9, J.W. May 1911.
- 2895 **Wise**, Arthur W. S. 11 *Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, India.* G.Sec., India (S.C.). January 1914.
- 2896 **Wise**, William C. 24 *Stamford Street, Blackfriars, London, S.E.1.* **Past Grand Pursuivant; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.).** May 1910.
- 2897 **Wiseman**, James Wilson. *c/o J. Wiseman & Sons, Ltd. Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.W. January 1914.
- 2898 **Witcover**, Hyman Wallace. *Savannah, Ga., U.S.A.* 231, P.M.; 3, P.H.P. May 1908.
- 2899 **Withnall**, Walter Edward. 19 *Temple Street, Birmingham.* 925, S.W.; 587. Oct. 1917.
- 2900 **Witney**, Harold. *Manning's Heath, Horsham, Sussex.* 3397, J.W. November 1913.
- 2901 **Wolde**, Bernhard. *Pondok Turjong, Perek, Malay States.* 2656, P.M. October 1907.
- 2902 **Wolf**, Georg. 1072 (S.C.). October 1911.
- 2903 **Wolff**, Arno. 4 *Arndtstrasse 4ii, Wiesbaden, Germany.* Plato. May 1910.
- 2904 \***Wolff**, Paul Ferdinand. *Marthastrasse 7, Berlin Lichterfelde, Germany.* Friedrich Leopold zum Friedensbund. March 1910.
- 2905 **Wolfskeil**, William Daniel. 225 *Broad Street, Elizabeth, N.J., U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** May 1898.
- 2906 **Wolstenholme**, Frederick. 26 *Grange Crescent, Sheffield, Yorks.* 2558, W.M.; 2491. January 1917.
- 2907 **Wood**, Frank. 9 *Sun Street, Canterbury.* 1449, P.M. November 1907.
- 2908 **Wood**, Henry Thomas. 29 *Olive Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.2.* 3097. May 1912.
- 2909 **Wood**, Herbert, B.A. 6 *Clarinda Park, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.* Grand Master's. May 1911.
- 2910 **Wood**, Horatio Robinette. 13 *Darlington Street, Manchester.* 3392, P.M. March 1915.
- 2811 **Wood**, R. E. J. *Ar tea Roa, Hanks & Queen Streets, Ashfield, New South Wales.* 97 (N.S.W.C.). October 1904.
- 2912 **Wood**, Robert Henry. *c/o Smith, Wood & Co., 3 & 4, Lime Street Square, London, E.C.3.* 44 (S.C.). March 1911.
- 2913 **Wood**, Thomas Megam. *Downlands, Manor Road, W. Worthing.* 186, P.M., L.R. June 1907.
- 2914 **Woodcock**, T. J. 85 *Redear Road, Guisborough, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Pt.; P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.). March 1902.
- 2915 **Woodhead**, Thomas Mansley. *Fairfield, Baildon, Yorkshire.* **Junior Grand Deacon; Assistant Grand Sojourner.** October 1901.
- 2916 **Woodland**, Lieut. Alton Richard. *The Barracks, Shrewsbury.* 3229, P.M.; 262. January 1908.
- 2917 **Woodman**, Herbert Musgrave. 58 *Boundary Road, Chatham.* 3252. November 1908.
- 2918 **Woodman**, Dr. William J. *Rogate, Austin Road, Koorloon, Hong Kong.* 1174, P.M. March 1906.
- 2919 **Woods**, Lieut.-Col. Albert Edward. *Inspector-General of Police, Shillong, Assam, India.* 2866. January 1914.
- 2920 **Woods**, Herbert. *Polefield, Stockton Heath, near Warrington.* 148, P.M.; 148, Treas. Local Secretary for West Lancashire. October 1906.
- 2921 **Woods**, William A. G. 8 *Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.* 2456, P.M. January 1913.
- 2922 **Woods**, Major William Fountain, J.P. 18 *St. Leo Mansions, Chelsea, London, S.W.3.* 858, P.M., L.R.; 92, P.Z. October 1900.
- 2923 **Woodside**, Nevin G. *c/o H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.* 318. January 1899.

- 2924 **Woodthorpe**, John William, F.C.A. 7 *Adelaide Mansions*, 181 *Queen's Gate*, London, S.W.7. 4, P.M.; L.R.; P.G.Stew.; 4, P.Z. January 1895.
- 2925 \***Woodward**, Alphonse Marie Tracey. *Japanese P.O. Box 44*, Shanghai, China. 1092; 1092. October 1911.
- 2926 **Woodward**, Edward R. 61 *Bartholomew Close*, London, E.C.1. P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Norfolk. June 1909.
- 2927 \***Woollen**, T. H., M.I.M.E. 56 *St. Mark's Road*, N. Kensington, London, W.10. **Past Assistant Grand Superintendent of Works; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). May 1901.
- 2928 **Woolley**, Victor James, M.A. 15 *Lower Camden*, Chislehurst, Kent. 859; 859. Oct. 1906.
- 2929 **Wrede**, Dr., jur., Richard. *Hermannstrasse 11*, Südende, Berlin, Germany. Am Berge der Schönheit, Or. March 1912.
- 2930 **Wright**, Albert P. *Mancayan Post Office*, Mountain Province, P.I. 342. October 1912.
- 2931 **Wright**, Rev. Charles Edward Leigh, B.A. *Eamont Dale*, Julian Road, Folkestone. **Past Grand Deacon; Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.). March 1889.
- 2932 **Wright**, Francis William. *Park Place*, Ashford Road, Maidstone, Kent. **Past Grand Standard Bearer; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.). May 1891.
- 2933 **Wright**, Frederick. 323 *Seven Sisters Road*, Finsbury Park, London, N.4. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft & R.A.). January 1906.
- 2934 **Wright**, Joseph Pretty. 7; 98. March 1905.
- 2935 **Wright**, Olin S., A.M., M.D. *Plant City*, Fla., U.S.A. P.Dis.Dep.G.M.; **Past Grand High Priest**. June 1900.
- 2936 **Wyatt**, Oliver Newman, F.S.I. 10 *West Pallant*, Chichester. P.Pr.G.W.; P.Pr.G.Sc.N. January 1893.
- 2937 \***Wyatt**, Rev. Vitruvius Partridge. *Enstone*, Arnison Road, East Molesey, Surrey. **Past Grand Chaplain; Past Grand Sojourner**. May 1895.
- 2938 **Wyed**, W. 19 *Parsifal Road*, Hampstead, London, N.W.6. 3231. May 1915.
- 2939 \***Wynter**, Andrew Ellis, M.D. 17 *Eastfield Road*, Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire. 1139; 180. January 1898.
- 2940 **Yardley**, Henry Langford. 78 *Thornlaw Road*, West Norwood, London, S.E.27. 66. W.M.; 7. October 1916.
- 2941 **Yeo**, William. *Freemasons' Hall*, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. **Grand Tyler; Grand Janitor**. January 1911.
- 2942 **York**, Francis Colin. 4 *Newbold Terrace*, Leamington. 617. October 1890.
- 2943 **York**, Willis Braisted. 5330 *Market Street*, Oakland, Cal., U.S.A. 401. May 1905.
- 2944 **Yorke**, Rev. Harry Walter. *Laverstoke Rectory*, Whitechurch, Hants. P.Pr.G.Ch., Jersey. October 1904.
- 2945 **Yorston**, John C. 1024 *Walnut Street*, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A. 610. October 1904.
- 2946 **Youle**, David Norrie. 21 *Lombard Street*, London, E.C.3. 15, J.W. March 1915.
- 2947 **Young**, Ernest Benjamin. 11 *Tankerville Road*, Streatham Common, London, S.W.16. 1227; 1227. March 1909.
- 2948 **Young**, F. E. 5 *Park View Mansions*, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. **Past Grand Secretary, York Grand Lodge of Mexico**. May 1908.
- 2949 **Young**, George Lewis. *Woolrough Road*, Semaphore, South Australia. 2 (S.A.C.), P.M.; 2 (S.A.C.), P.Z. May 1889.
- 2950 **Young**, James Charles Kirsop. c/o *Station Master*, South African Railways, Pietermaritzburg, Natal. 447; 323. November 1909.
- 2951 **Youngman**, Charles H. 63 *High Street*, Saffron Walden, Essex. P.Pr.G.O., Suffolk; P.Pr.G.J., Suffolk. November 1898.
- 2952 **Zabban**, Julius C. 6 *Arthur Street East*, London, E.C.4. 2551, P.M. May 1910.

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

*Members admitted on the 8th November, 1917.*

- 2953 No. 2656, Adams Peak Lodge. *Hutton, Ceylon.*
- 2954 \***Balloch**, Donald. *Firecliff, Machan, Larkhall, Lanarkshire.* 306. P.M.
- 2955 **Chittenden**, John Franks Frederick Thomas Picton. 90 *Hillmorton Road, Rugby, Warwickshire.* 3497, J.W.
- 2956 **Clegg**, William. *Collingwood Street, Stanhope Road, South Shields, Durham.* 3217.
- 2957 **Dransfield**, Frank. *Moorfields, Moorside, near Oldham, Lancs.* P.Pr.G.D.; Pr.A.G.So.
- 2958 **Earls**, Dr. James Henry. *Fenstanton, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, London, S.W.2.* 2410, S.W.
- 2959 **Field**, Thomas Thackrah. *Humber Street, Hull, Yorks.* 57, W.M.
- 2960 **Griffin**, Alfred George. *Bab-el-Karasta Street, Alexandria, Egypt.* 1157, J.D.; 1157.
- 2961 **Harrison**, George Cooper. 15 *Gladwin Street, Batley, Yorks.* 971.
- 2962 **Hatherley**, Sidney Oldall. *Cliff Field House, Swinton, near Rotherham, Yorks.* 2259, J.W.; 236.
- 2963 **Jay**, Harold Alfred George. *Sheffield Lodge, Westbury-on-Trym, Glos.* 3069, J.W.
- 2964 **Keys**, John Patterson. *Rochester, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 229; 167.
- 2965 **Neal**, George Kelsey Breward. 265 *Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S.W.15.* P.G.Stew.; 14, W.M.; 33, J.
- 2966 **Padgett**, Walter Gell. *Etherington House, Beverly High Road, Hull, Yorks.* 57, P.M.; P.Pr.G.So., N. & E. Yorks.
- 2967 **Rhodes**, Charles Herbert. Box 556, *Cape Town.* 12 (D.C.).
- 2968 **Richardson**, John Lythe. *Park House, The Park, Hull, Yorks.* 57, P.M.
- 2969 **Snow**, Ben. 58 *Palwell Park, East Sheen, London, S.W.14.* 1900, W.M.
- 2970 **Studd**, Capt. Eric. Post Box 69, *Calcutta, Bengal, India.* P.Dis.G.W., Bengal; 109, Z.
- 2971 **Wilson**, James Frederick. *Central Hotel, Dublin.* 567, P.M.; 395.





## LOCAL SECRETARIES.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Bournemouth	Christopher Pearce	73, Commercial Road.
Derbyshire	T. H. Thorpe	23, St. James's Street, Derby.
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.
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.
„ Leeds	J. Elston Cawthorn	Elmete House, Sherburn-in-Elmet, South Milford.
„ Sheffield	J. Binney	Bank Street.

### EUROPE.

Denmark	William Malling	Højbroplads 5, Copenhagen. K.
Holland	J. C. G. Grasé	65, Fr. v. Mierisstraat, Amsterdam.
Malta	J. W. Starkey	Gas Office, Valetta.

### ASIA.

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.
Japan	A. R. Catto	Box 296, Yokohama.
Philippine Islands	N. C. Comfort	Quarantine Service, Manila.
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 1400, Cairo.
Kimberley	Alfred W. Adams	3, Cricket Street.
Natal	C. W. P. Douglas de Fenzi	P.O. Box 230, Pietermaritzburg.
Rhodesia, 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.
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	Pafraets 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.**

Florida	E. P. Hubbell	Bradentown.
Georgia	W. F. Bowe	541, Broad Street, Augusta.
Indiana	C. Mayer	29, W. Washington Street, Indianapolis
Minnesota	Dr. J. W. Chamberlin	734, Lowry Building, St. Peter Street, St. Paul.
New Jersey	H. E. Deats	Flemington.
New York	J. C. Klinck	85, Argyle Road, Brooklyn.
Rhode Island	William H. Scott	61, Laura Street, Providence.
South Dakota	L. G. Levo	Webster.
Washington	R. A. Gove, M.D.	1156, Pacific Avenue, Tacoma.

**CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.**

Argentina	William Cowlishaw	78, Reconquista, Buenos Aires.
Costa Rica	A. G. M. Gillott	Box 385, San José.

**WEST INDIES.**

Jamaica	G. R. D. Rust	Post Office, Kingston.
---------	---------------	------------------------

**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	D. C. Cameron	49, Duke Street, Dunedin.
„ „ 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.

**STATED MEETINGS OF THE LODGE IN 1918.**

Friday, 4th January.

Friday, 1st March.

Friday, 3rd May.

Monday, 24th June.

Friday, 4th October.

Friday, 8th November.

## DECEASED.

<u>Adams, Arthur Montgomery</u>	<i>Late of Marlborough</i>	1917.
<u>Appleton, Charles Frederick</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>9th April, 1917.</u>
<u>Armstrong, Henry James</u>	„ <i>Kyneton, Victoria</i>	<u>September, 1916.</u>
<u>Baxter, Leonard Arthur</u>	„ <i>Northern Nigeria</i>	<u>1917.</u>
<u>Carnell, James</u>	„ <i>Florida</i>	<u>17th June, 1917.</u>
<u>Clegg, James</u>	„ <i>Rochdale, Lancs.</i>	<u>9th February, 1917.</u>
<u>Clements, James</u>	„ <i>Dublin</i>	<u>1917.</u>
<u>Court, George</u>	„ <i>Hereford</i>	<u>23rd May, 1917.</u>
<u>Crick, William Clifton</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>July, 1917.</u>
<u>Dixon, Albert Edward</u>	„ <i>Ba, Fiji</i>	<u>1917.</u>
<u>Emary, F. H.</u>	„ <i>Eastbourne</i>	<u>13th February, 1917.</u>
<u>Everitt, Rupert Edward</u>	„ <i>Canterbury, Kent</i>	<u>24th June, 1917.</u>
<u>Foulds, Dr. John</u>	„ <i>Westcliff-on-Sea</i>	<u>31st March, 1917.</u>
<u>Fowler, William</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>18th February, 1917.</u>
<u>Glen, George</u>	„ <i>Yoker-by-Glasgow</i>	<u>December, 1916.</u>
<u>Graddage, Stephen Albert</u>	„ <i>Brighton</i>	<u>23rd January, 1917.</u>
<u>Greame, Douglas</u>	„ <i>Gt. Crosby, Liverpool</i>	<u>16th August, 1917.</u>
<u>Haarhoff, Daniel Johannes</u>	„ <i>Kimberley</i>	<u>28th September, 1917.</u>
<u>Hancock, Walter</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>October, 1916.</u>
<u>Hobbs, Thos. H.</u>	„ <i>Middlesex</i>	<u>19th July, 1917.</u>
<u>Irvine, Thos. William</u>	„ <i>Cape Colony</i>	<u>1st June, 1917.</u>
<u>Jackson-Jones, Capt. William</u>	„ <i>Colombo, Ceylon</i>	<u>10th November, 1917.</u>
<u>Jeckell, John</u>	„ <i>Bishop Auckland</i>	<u>17th December, 1917.</u>
<u>Jessell, Albert Henry</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>2nd January, 1917.</u>
<u>Khory, Edalji Jamsedji</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>10th July, 1917.</u>
<u>Knight, Arthur</u>	„ <i>Singapore</i>	<u>November, 1916.</u>
<u>Letchworth, Sir Edward</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>8th October, 1917.</u>
<u>Leggett, John Chambers</u>	„ <i>Ripley, Ohio</i>	<u>1st September, 1917.</u>
<u>Luetchford, G. H.</u>	„ <i>Harold Wood, Essex</i>	<u>January, 1917.</u>
<u>Macartney, Samuel Robert</u>	„ <i>Gravesend</i>	<u>16th November, 1916.</u>
<u>Marsh, Dr. Wm. G. H. Blake</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>February, 1917.</u>
<u>Mendelssohn, Sidney</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>1917.</u>
<u>Mitchell, William Taylor</u>	„ <i>Kilpank, Madras</i>	<u>25th October, 1917.</u>
<u>Morgan, John Gordon</u>	„ <i>Winnipeg, Manitoba</i>	<u>January, 1917.</u>
<u>Morison, Donald Stuart</u>	„ <i>Madras</i>	<u>July, 1917.</u>
<u>Pakes, John James</u>	„ <i>Teddington</i>	<u>11th May, 1917.</u>
<u>Faynter, Walter Abbot</u>	„ <i>Staines</i>	<u>18th May, 1917.</u>
<u>Roberts, Col. Sir Howland,</u> <u>Bart.</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>December, 1917.</u>
<u>Scott, Charles William</u>	„ <i>Brighton</i>	<u>16th August, 1917.</u>
<u>Stearns, Arthur Edmund</u>	„ <i>London</i>	<u>29th October, 1917.</u>
<u>White, Patrick Kingston</u>	„ <i>Dublin</i>	<u>14th February, 1917.</u>
<u>White, Theodore Henry</u>	„ <i>Reading</i>	<u>12th May, 1917.</u>
<u>White, William John</u>	„ <i>Cootehill, Co Cavan</i>	<u>30th August, 1917.</u>
<u>Whyte, Sir William Henry</u>	„ <i>Montreal, Quebec</i>	<u>19th September, 1917.</u>
<u>Young, James</u>	„ <i>Belfast</i>	<u>18th February, 1917.</u>

# DIRECTORY.

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

**Bedfordshire.** Bedford, 332, 378, 403, 408, 847, 921, 1155, 2097, 2551; Biggleswade, 2705; Luton, 328, 860, 876, 1088, 2402.

**Berkshire.** Burghfield Common, 1255; Cookham Dean, 31; Maidenhead, 2806; Reading, 263, 1187, 1613.

**Bristol.** 812, 816, 938, 1060, 1234, 1287, 1367, 1480, 1731, 2285, 2288, 2301, 2359, 2440, 2652, 2682, 2893.

**Buckinghamshire.** Amersham, 1152; Aylesbury, 1030, 2393; Chenies, 1792; High Wycombe, 1244; Loudwater, 400, 1016; Newport Pagnell, 2866; Slough, 567.

**Cambridgeshire.** Babraham, 1498; Cambridge, 114, 589, 644, 1054, 1055, 1098, 1284, 1398, 1404, 1410, 1985, 1990, 2050, 2309, 2411; Ely, 180, 329, 1273; Caxton, 2825; Great Shelford, 1964; Wisbech, 111, 840.

**Channel Islands.** Jersey, 116, 1200, 1690.

**Cheshire.** Alderley Edge, 897; Birkenhead, 1c, 167, 581, 1801, 1950; Chester, 1387, 1906, 2737, 2771; Knutsford, 466; Malpas, 515; Stockport, 552, 1820, 2145.

**Cornwall.** Bude, 1702; Cambourne, 139; Calington, 1127; Falmouth, 69; Hayle, 95; Liskeard, 97; Penzance, 72, 1678; St. Ives, 2206; Truro, 708.

**Cumberland.** Ponsonby, 900; Whitehaven, 1076.

**Derbyshire.** Alfreton, 911, 2888; Buxton, 574; Chesterfield, 1388; Derby, 81, 410, 1695, 2672, 2730; Duffield, 2062; Ilkeston, 1773; Long Eaton, 5, 33, 1204, 1714, 1988; Melbourne, 2269; Mosborough, 1276.

**Devonshire.** Ashburton, 2458; Barnstaple, 2151; Bideford, 258; Bishop's Teignton, 1905; Buckfastleigh, 1859; Budleigh Salterton, 2500; Colyton, 1270; Crapstone, 477; Devonport, 851; Dolton, 1044; Exeter, 65, 753, 1225, 1438, 1756, 1816, 2071, 2138, 2814; Exmouth, 2316; Ilfracombe, 727; Northlew, 604; Plymouth, 1199, 1611, 2057; Plympton, 1995; Tiverton, 1002; Torquay, 134, 992, 1238, 2032, 2132, 2307, 2617; Torrington, 962; Woolacombe, 2516.

**Dorset.** Blandford, 2707; Charminster, 1d; Marnhull, 1374; Parkstone, 2404, 2698; Poole, 1354, 2388; Sherborne, 476, 1157, 2382; Weymouth, 527.

**Durham.** Bishop Auckland, 1399, 2856; Darlington, 424; Durham, 73, 2046, 2125, 2160, 2956; Eaglescliffe, 1159, 2068; Ebchester, 1175; Gateshead, 66, 1311, 1377, 1854; Gilesgate, 2660; Morton Tinnmouth, 2581; South Shields, 949, 1083, 1939, 2589; Stockton-on-Tees, 335, 1944; Sunderland, 537, 1893, 1924, 1963, 2117, 2852; West Hartlepool, 1577, 1696, 2345; Wolsingham, 1634.

**Essex.** Berden, 1472; Brentwood, 850; Chelmsford, 2081; Colchester, 2196; Dovercourt, 721; Epping, 710; Goodmayes, 1329; Halstead, 1113; Ilford, 428, 760, 1072, 1534, 1865, 2606; Latchingdon, 1978; Leigh-on-Sea, 2205, 2597, 2691; Romford, 2311;

Saffron Walden, 2951; Snarebrook, 1146; Upminster, 2501; Westcliff-on-Sea, 438, 1259; Witham, 854; Woodford Green, 637, 1578, 1839, 1858, 2755; Woodford Wells, 1873.

**Gloucestershire.** Cheltenham, 2013, 2063, 2731; Chipping Campden, 2811; Gloucester, 630, 1932, 1532, 1692, 2576, 2774; Huntley, 532; Newent, 12; Stonehouse, 2351; Tetbury, 1332; Tewkesbury, 423; Westbury-on-Trym, 2939, 2963; Wotton-under-Edge, 2460.

**Hampshire.** Aldershot, 1406; Andover, 1654; Bishop's Waltham, 350; Bournemouth, 33, 77, 159, 256, 714, 984, 1047, 1333, 1681, 2085, 2651, 2766; Boscombe, 157; Emsworth, 1806; Gosport, 1661, 2686; Havant, 110; Landport, 153; Milford-on-Sea, 2202; Overton, 819; Petersfield, 2575; Portsmouth, 351, 434, 493, 631, 633, 1176, 1250, 1747, 2738; Southampton, 531, 817; Titchfield, 2759; Upham, 1513; Whitechurch, 2944; Winchester, 1337.

**Herefordshire.** Hereford, 2278, 2366; Ross, 1730, 2784; St. Weonards, 2861; Western-under-Penyard, 2481.

**Hertfordshire.** Bishop's Stortford, 1694; Halton, 1462; Hatfield, 834; Hemel Hempstead, 1293; Much Hadham, 2681; New Barnet, 700; St. Albans, 887, 927, 1094; Watford, 734, 2858.

**Huntingdonshire.** Ramsey, 2470; St. Ives, 1309, 2838; Warboys, 2385.

**Isle of Man.**

**Isle of Wight.** Bembridge, 2775; Binstead, 1120; Ryde, 2031; Shanklin, 148; Ventnor, 99.

**Kent.** Beckenham, 1089, 1359, 1369, 1401, 1653, 1749, 2036; Belvedere, 473; Bexley, 1297, 1486; Bexley Heath, 2220; Broadstairs, 1281; Bromley, 603, 1163; Canterbury, 1a, 64, 2154, 2831, 2907; Chatham, 2684; Chatham, 188, 2841, 2917; Chislehurst, 184, 2928; Dover, 342, 2732; Farnborough, 1283; Faversham, 74, 749; Folkestone, 2931; Harrietsham, 791; Herne Bay, 521, 2061; Hythe, 2523, 2561; Lee, 2638; Maidstone, 14, 2932; Marden, 1821; North Cray, 1242; Ramsgate, 2621, 2666; Sevenoaks, 448, 1655; Sheerness, 2779; Shortlands, 1822; Sidcup, 620, 2611; Tunbridge Wells, 259, 1145; Wilmington, 146.

**Lancashire, Eastern Division.** Accrington, 706; Bacup, 2395; Blackburn, 88, 281, 1824, 1841; Bolton, 551, 598, 1222, 1728, 1930; Facit, 1453; Fairfield, 2511; Gorton, 1031; Manchester, 278, 367, 421, 467, 470, 694, 732, 779, 822, 953, 1003, 1099, 1363, 1657, 1715, 1808, 1814, 1997, 2030, 2130, 2279, 2391, 2403, 2533, 2578, 2587, 2910; Newhey, 1077; Oldham, 2957; Prestwich, 966; Rochdale, 35, 86, 583, 2687; Shaw, 903, 1342; St. Annes-on-Sea, 1142; Whalley, 174; Worsley, 2325.

**Lancashire, Western Division.** Barrow-in-Furness, 326, 1958; Blackpool, 696; Dalton-in-Furness, 866; Eccles, 1423; Fleetwood, 2147; Frodsham, 2669; Garstang, 1743;

Grange-over-Sands, 1897; Great Crosby, 1610; Heaton Moor, 155; Lancaster, 1475, 2010; Liverpool, 478, 750, 1206, 1536, 1907, 1941, 2201, 2472; Newton-le-Willows, 156; Southport, 2137, 2654; St. Helens, 118; Warrington, 884, 1382, 2920; Wigan, 627; Woolton, 2827.

**Leicestershire.** Enderby, 1231; Leicester, 19, 262, 504, 970, 1129, 1303, 1492, 1720, 2118, 2135, 2141, 2526, 2635; Loughborough, 121, 123, 370.

**Lincolnshire.** Grantham, 2428; Lincoln, 85, 818; Sedgbrook, 1051; Sleaford, 101; Spilsby, 2194; Stamford, 835.

**London, N.** 726, 901, 948, 1664, 2142, 2240, 2525, 2608, 2785; Bounds Green, 412; Canonbury, 546, 570, 2495; Crouch End, 1589, 2263, 2794; Crouch Hill, 1652, 2249; Edmonton, Lower, 566, 829, 1915; Edmonton, Upper, 1566; Finchley, 1046, 1346, 1729, 1908; Finchley, North, 1635, 2158; Finsbury Park, 713, 1193, 1499, 2344, 2796, 2894, 2933; Highbury, 1709, 2736; Highgate, 525, 542, 607, 1465; Holloway, 2528; Muswell Hill, 535, 1121, 1812, 1827, 1953, 2172, 2431, 2847; Oakleigh Park, 389; Palmer's Green, 618, 661, 1272, 1809, 2190; Stamford Hill, 544, 806, 1004, 1508, 2790; Stoke Newington, 935, 1233, 1554, 1902, 2063, 2741, 2808; Tottenham, 957, 1454, 1852, 1962, 2486; Wood Green, 1673, 2598.

**London, N.W.** 5, 675, 1037, 1459, 1542, 1546, 1671, 1712, 2056, 2226, 2829; Brondesbury, 2560; Cricklewood, 915, 1487, 1813, 1829, 2908; Golder's Green, 368, 2767; Hampstead, 572, 693, 736, 1262, 1632, 2039, 2398, 2444, 2532, 2556, 2938; Hampstead Heath, 1649; Hampstead, West, 794, 907, 1571, 1572; Harlesden, 1286, 2497, 2588, 2706; Haverstock Hill, 888; Kilburn, 1886; Mill Hill, 2521; Regent's Park, 738, 754, 1940, 2053, 2335; St. John's Wood, 391, 432, 1949.

**London, S.E.** 440, 460, 610, 623, 625, 650, 680, 885, 934, 1010, 1022, 1053, 1260, 1307, 1514, 1585, 1691, 1911, 2028, 2165, 2197, 2329, 2378, 2514, 2649, 2857, 2896, 2940; Abbey Wood, 380; Anerley, 1288; Bermondsey, 563, 1996, 2824; Blackheath, 1410, 2139, 2543; Brockley, 324, 2080, 2610; Camberwell, 1381, 2871; Champion Hill, 455; Deptford, 578; Dulwich, 528, 979, 1001, 2299; Dulwich, West, 1920, 2203; Eltham, 510; Forest Hill, 2347, 2452, 2473; Greenwich, 2443; Herne Hill, 776, 1020, 1310; Hither Green, 1209, 2846; Ladywell, 924; Lee, 1125; Lewisham, 641, 1786, 2469; New Cross, 2754; Norwood, 1925, 2849; Norwood, South, 1439, 2136; Peckham, 435; Plumstead, 2161; St. John's, 667; Southwark, 2052, 2434; Sydenham, 1347; Walworth, 1917, 2298; Woolwich, 2246.

**London, S.W.** 9, 10, 58, 315, 559, 580, 636, 639, 792, 793, 820, 821, 845, 916, 940, 965, 996, 1026, 1028, 1075, 1078, 1111, 1117, 1179, 1181, 1217, 1224, 1228, 1232, 1301, 1344, 1352, 1384, 1431, 1494, 1584, 1628, 1638, 1825, 1857, 1895, 1933, 1937, 2021, 2055, 2069, 2070, 2086, 2153, 2199, 2211, 2292, 2295, 2297, 2323, 2408, 2422, 2426, 2431, 2499, 2508, 2545, 2623, 2631, 2646, 2708, 2748, 2890, 2924; Balham, 828, 1408; Barnes, 441, 1419, 2256; Battersea, 755; Brixton, 379, 2044, 2259, 2880; Chelsea, 399, 1007, 1869, 2802, 2922; Clapham, 1320, 2618; Clapham Common, 1805, 2280, 2389,

2580, 2683; East Sheen, 836, 1444, 1581, 2969; Fulham, 933, 1505; Hurlingham, 1500; Kensington, South, 413, 1214, 1252, 2704; Putney, 1290, 1409, 1676, 2348, 2965; Streatham, 557, 642, 692, 742, 973, 1970, 2339; Streatham Common, 2947; Streatham Hill, 340, 529, 1229, 2418, 2958; Tooting, Upper, 431, 797, 862, 1230, 2900; Tulse Hill, 458, 1417; Wandsworth, 573, 718, 863; West Brompton, 414, 2083; Westminster, 1201, 1364, 1436, 1468, 1552, 2095, 2466, 2585, 2695, 2770; Wimbledon, 824, 1070, 1942, 2103, 2327, 2529.

**London, E.** 76, 343, 420, 494, 870, 1207, 1331, 1424, 1550, 1579, 2013, 2037, 2156, 2304, 2317, 2633, 2636, 2659, 2676, 2798; Chingford, 571; Clayton, 512, 2219; East Ham, 1631, 2482; Forest Gate, 875, 1501, 2112; Hackney, 1177, 2429; Leytonstone, 1069, 1491, 1591, 1823, 2645; Poplar, 759, 1352; Stratford, 1147; Waltham Cross, 2054; Walthamstow, 756, 2258; Wanstead, 2869, 2761; West Ham, 1091; Woodford, 454, 2800; Woodford, South, 1221, 1697.

**London, E.C.** 26, 63, 80, 319, 361, 376, 429, 431, 452, 453, 502, 522, 526, 530, 616, 643, 665, 689, 809, 831, 848, 877, 878, 886, 932, 939, 945, 959, 961, 964, 989, 1014, 1021, 1027, 1036, 1071, 1095, 1106, 1134, 1161, 1178, 1191, 1205, 1008, 1251, 1257, 1261, 1268, 1291, 1298, 1316, 1343, 1405, 1421, 1450, 1490, 1504, 1510, 1525, 1540, 1551, 1583, 1604, 1627, 1636, 1663, 1680, 1687, 1716, 1736, 1737, 1770, 1788, 1861, 1863, 1969, 1989, 2002, 2040, 2051, 2058, 2087, 2090, 2111, 2155, 2164, 2174, 2230, 2265, 2275, 2283, 2365, 2374, 2399, 2407, 2447, 2491, 2517, 2519, 2539, 2548, 2553, 2604, 2614, 2615, 2670, 2703, 2710, 2718, 2729, 2743, 2777, 2787, 2804, 2817, 2818, 2826, 2853, 2862, 2870, 2912, 2926, 2946, 2952.

**London, W.** 28, 78, 176, 303, 304, 308, 451, 498, 503, 590, 593, 652, 716, 769, 803, 804, 815, 864, 865, 982, 987, 1109, 1198, 1340, 1373, 1416, 1442, 1570, 1573, 1637, 1668, 1705, 1723, 1741, 1758, 1860, 1882, 1971, 1987, 2018, 2143, 2146, 2171, 2179, 2207, 2238, 2239, 2338, 2412, 2436, 2478, 2496, 2566, 2612, 2642, 2680, 2799, 2803, 2863; Acton, 2479; Bayswater, 918, 1160, 1441, 1884; Bedford Park, 2212, 2264, 2289; Chiswick, 1092; Ealing, 663, 995, 1186, 1449, 1509, 1877, 1885, 1901, 2170, 2180; Ealing, South, 2747; Gunnersbury, 1151; Hammersmith, 1630, 2677; Kensington, 674, 715, 2558, 2579; Kensington, North, 422, 464, 1277, 2927; Kensington, West, 2210, 2370; Notting Hill, 2637; Shepherd's Bush, 1133.

**London, W.C.** 1, 1b, 22, 23, 56, 302, 437, 495, 588, 609, 787, 942, 947, 1025, 1038, 1138, 1139, 1148, 1203, 1247, 1302, 1345, 1368, 1392, 1414, 1507, 1524, 1594, 1651, 1682, 1713, 1796, 1828, 1833, 1913, 1976, 2022, 2140, 2166, 2248, 2287, 2342, 2405, 2572, 2665, 2726, 2782, 2783, 2810, 2854, 2921, 2941.

**Middlesex.** Edgware, 2693; Enfield, 892, 2204; Hampton Court, 135; Harrow, 2078, 2441; Hounslow, 651; Northolt, 669; Northwood, 384, 1295, 1575; Staines, 260, 404, 2096; Strawberry Hill, 419; Teddington, 762, 1934, 2260, 2503; Twickenham, 660.

**Monmouthshire.** Chepstow, 771, 1318, 1683, 2173; Ebbw Vale, 1426, 2643; Newport, 471, 956, 1440, 1531, 1567, 1576, 1868, 1965,

2060, 2110, 2131, 2369, 2786, 2872; Pontypool, 2177; Rhydney, 1848.

**Norfolk.** Attleborough, 2293; Aylsham, 1677; East Dereham, 1461; Great Yarmouth, 2244; Hunstanton, 16; King's Lynn, 70, 1785; North Walsham, 1972; Norwich, 4, 371, 427, 513, 543, 555, 763, 805, 1050, 1460, 2038, 2074, 2152, 2234, 2386, 2505, 2550, 2768; Ormsby St. Michael, 1073; Sheringham, 1986.

**Northamptonshire.** Dallington, 1826; Northampton, 951, 968, 1815, 2855; Oundle, 1983; Peterborough, 717, 1289, 2568, 2569; Wel-lingborough, 363.

**Northumberland.** Belford, 906; Berwick-on-Tweed, 93, 891; Blyden-on-Tyne, 778; Hexham, 2719; Morpeth, 2183; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 291, 357, 366, 443, 475, 645, 1418, 1428, 2214, 2231, 2255, 2303, 2349, 2371, 2435, 2455, 2622, 2658, 2830; North Shields, 94, 1966; Rowlands Gill, 872, 1659; Seaton Delaval, 337; Wallsend-on-Tyne, 182, 883; Wylam-on-Tyne, 189.

**Nottinghamshire.** Mansfield, 1390; Newark-on-Trent, 347, 2773; Nottingham, 592, 814, 1396, 1855, 2506; Ruddington, 1366; Sherwood, 1029; Southwell, 1282; West Bridgeford, 445, 634, 838, 2465; Workson, 591.

**Oxfordshire.** Chipping Norton, 509, 744, 1776; Oxford, 1642, 1804, 2227; Witney, 2632.

**Rutland.**

**Shropshire.** Hanwood, 1365; Ludlow, 103, 377, 751, 2047; Lydbury North, 1013; Newport, 149, 536; Oswestry, 1745, 2735; Shrewsbury, 71, 83, 1235, 2848, 2916; Wellington, 1672.

**Somerset.** Axbridge, 1017; Bath, 880, 917, 1144, 1180, 1478, 2001, 2630; Bridgewater, 457; Bruton, 120; Burnham, 2664; Ever-crech, 1706; Minehead, 341; Roadwater, 2333; Shepton Mallet, 257; Wells, 1167; Weston-super-Mare, 30, 1325, 1734; Yeovil, 1751, 2793.

**Staffordshire.** Cannock, 1757; Codsall, 338; Hanley, 2628; Handsworth, 1474, 1916, 2241, 2595; Hednesford, 2192; Lichfield, 126, 844; Longton, 98; Rugeley, 1128; Smethwick, 1912; Stafford, 5, 6, 179, 1834; Stoke-on-Trent, 106, 374, 1879; Tamworth, 946; Walsall, 169; Wednesbury, 107; West Bromwich, 385, 890, 1285, 1612, 2493, 2512, 2753; Wolverhampton, 147, 469, 688, 874, 1558, 2353, 2415, 2456, 2477, 2765.

**Suffolk.** Bungay, 2844; Bury St. Edmund's, 122, 768, 1622; East Bergholt, 1249; Ipswich, 405, 484, 1922; Lowestoft, 640, 731, 1643, 2709; Melton, 2840; Saxmundham, 1108; Sudbury, 2492; Thorndon, 1330; Yoxford, 664.

**Surrey.** Belmont, 1393; Camberley, 7, 1624; Caterham Valley, 1435; Chertsey, 2432; Chipstead, 1493; Cobham, 2273, 2274; Croydon, 442, 444, 902, 1040, 1264, 1621, 1973, 2120, 2328, 2454, 2788, 2815; East Molesey, 2937; Epsom, 1304, 2662; Farnham, 17, 127; Guildford, 615, 2185; Kew, 488, 658, 1208, 2448, 2724; Kingston-on-Thames, 1190, 2020; Milford, 786; New Malden, 2571, 2582; Purley, 1153, 1308, 2630, 2673; Purley Beeches, 2627; Pyrford, 952; Redhill, 1476, 1701; Reigate, 8, 1586; Richmond, 1562, 2257; Sanderstead, 1870; Surbiton, 327, 735, 2701; Sutton, 24, 1446, 1752, 2350;

Thornton Heath, 430, 2886; Wallington, 1645, 2828; Walton-on-Thames, 1780, 2480, 2762; Weybridge, 2229.

**Sussex.** Brighton, 279, 691, 698, 833, 998, 1271, 1968, 1975, 2757, 2864; Chichester, 18, 349, 381, 1197, 1984, 2789, 2805, 2936; Crawley, 2167; Eastbourne, 394, 2011, 2320, 2341, 2874; Firle, 2355; Hailsham, 1246; Hastings, 561, 1018, 1530, 2559; Hove, 1470, 2302; Petworth, 2520; Rye, 1539; St. Leonard's-on-Sea, 13, 1035, 1819, 2048; Steyning, 618; Storrington, 1107; Worthing, 1704, 2913.

**Warwickshire.** Birmingham, 264, 314, 547, 550, 605, 774, 1007, 1058, 1062, 1458, 1473, 1675, 2029, 2586, 2620, 2899; Coventry, 1587; Edgbaston, 562, 2700; Erdington, 941, 2515; Kenilworth, 2763; Moseley, 1596; Nuneaton, 382; Olton, 549, 922, 1265; Rugby, 1323, 2337, 2955; Solihull, 2692; Stratford-on-Avon, 596, 1049, 2809; Sutton Coldfield, 425.

**Westmorland.** Kirkby Lonsdale, 2290.

**Wiltshire.** Devizes, 707, 1169, 2198, 2655; Marlborough, 32, 407, 1274, 1693, 2042; Salisbury, 1061, 1256, 2193; Swindon, 1849.

**Worcestershire.** Droitwich, 2149; Dudley, 2126; Evesham, 426; Northfield, 325; Oldbury, 670; Stourbridge, 372, 2845; Worcester, 2041, 2168, 2776.

**Yorkshire, North and East Ridings.** Aysgarth, 1620; Brough, 15; Burstwick, 462; Castleton, 1338; Guisborough, 2243, 2914; Hessle, 832, 2315, 2555; Hornsea, 2807; Hull, 67, 123, 172, 624, 740, 989, 1194, 1196, 1211, 1556, 1619, 1699, 1890, 2017, 2758, 2959, 2966, 2963; Leeming, 2881; Middlesbrough, 622, 2722; Redcar, 1871, 2247; Scarborough, 2088; Selby, 100, 748, 2372; Stokesley, 697; Tockwith, 2530; Yarm-on-Tees, 1433; York, 79, 142, 151, 292, 1732, 2326.

**Yorkshire, West Riding.** Baildon, 2915; Batley, 2961; Bingley, 433, 2396; Bradford, 743, 1496, 1725, 1761, 1932, 2000, 2019, 2116, 2457, 2591; Brighouse, 132; Cleckheaton, 102; Dewsbury, 764, 1245, 2119; Doncaster, 2076; Guisley, 1412, 2761; Halifax, 68, 133, 2641; Harrogate, 2144, 2711, 2801, 2816; Headingley, 21, 1923; Heaton, 1202; Huddersfield, 1832, 2157; Idle, 1469; Keighley, 501, 1066; Knaresborough, 1062; Leeds, 7, 57, 152, 265, 463, 599, 704, 1105, 1132, 1481, 1582, 1864, 2034, 2308, 2442, 2527, 2883, 2887; Liversedge, 1182; Marsden, 2360; Penistone, 136; Rotherham, 119, 2962; Ripon, 2312; Roundhay, 777, 2059, 2584, 2822, 2839; Settle, 577; Sheffield, 290, 317, 354, 392, 417, 507, 548, 621, 695, 724, 801, 856, 975, 1045, 1096, 1239, 1425, 1488, 1495, 1580, 1684, 1851, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2124, 2384, 2414, 2552, 2619, 2671, 2894, 2906; Sherburn-in-Elmet, 725; Shipley, 1065, 2276; Wakefield, 1842; Yeadon, 1543, 1685.

## WALES.

**Wales, North.** Bangor, 1623; Blaenau Festiniog, 2253; Holywell, 2859; Llanrwst, 1515.

**Wales, South.** Cardigan, 1529; Cardiff, 398, 545, 564, 846, 858, 873, 1043, 1074, 1141, 1300, 1718, 1891, 2261, 2494, 2734, 2780; Crickhowell, 2134; Haverfordwest, 2647; Llandaff, 2678; Llandrindod, 2513; Merthyr Tydvil, 1929; Mumbles, 2084; Neath, 882,

2626; Penarth, 898, 2599; Peterston-super-Ely, 944; Swansea, 496, 2427, 2522, 2644; Tongwynlais, 1140; Treforest, 1755.

## SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen, 1900, 2882; Alloa, 997; Arbroath, 2375; Bonnybridge, 1101; Carnoustie, 195; Denny, 1766; Dumfries, 1511; Dundee, 1838; Dunfermline, 971, 2267; Edinburgh, 3, 87, 705, 1497, 1502, 1783, 1956, 2367, 2739; Falkirk, 518, 649, 1482, 1662, 1894, 1914; Fort William, 1052; Fraserburgh, 963; Galashiels, 2446; Giffnock, 1220; Glasgow, 62, 519, 523, 628, 634, 699, 766, 869, 929, 1195, 1378, 1483, 1519, 1548, 1764, 2751; Gorebridge, 988; Grangemouth, 2035; Helensburgh, 6; Houston, 2509; Innerleithen, 406; Inverness, 1601, 1784; Johnstone, 612; Kelso, 402; Kirkcaldy, 2607, 2875; Kirkwall, 855; Larkhall, 2954; Laurencekirk, 1666; Musselburgh, 632; Portobello, 2702; Rosyth, 1172; Stenhousemuir, 1936; Torryburn, 1489.

## IRELAND.

Aghancon, 1184; Bangor, 1926; Belfast, 192, 330, 1391, 1598, 1606, 2549, 2593, 2603; Belturbet, 358; Cavan, 1067; Clonlara, 1183; Coleraine, 387; Comber, 2277; Cootehill, 1954; Dublin, 2, 25, 29, 663, 676, 1518, 1560, 2012, 2014, 2377, 2416, 2488, 2498, 2820, 2823, 2971; Enniscorthy, 2163; Killybegs, 601; Kingston, 2939; Knock, 1319; Limerick, 788; Lurgan, 783; Monkstown, 461; Roebuck, 2113; Shankhill, 681; Warrenpoint, 1867; Waterford, 1771; Wexford, 1024.

## AFLOAT.

843, 1880, 2026.

## MEDITERRANEAN.

Cyprus, 162, 187, 1759; Gibraltar, 11, 84, 1136; Malta, 13, 359, 1477, 2524.

## Austria.

Belgium. Antwerp, 204, 205, 1648; Brussels, 59, 913, 980; Court St. Etienne, 27; Mons, 176, 1386.

Denmark. Copenhagen, 20, 346, 672, 1667, 1722, 1811, 2108, 2200, 2250, 2252, 2358; Esbjerg, 1312; Klampenborg, 468; Korsør, 2107.

Germany. Altenburg, 206; Bayreuth, 23; Berlin, 21, 22, 208, 472, 576, 955, 1371, 1593, 1646, 2362, 2904, 2929; Bremen, 2500; Brunswick, 207; Colln-Elbe, 2356; Dresden, 508; Eisenach, 487; Frankfurt-on-Main, 1219; Gera, 1086; Hamburg, 24, 25, 1009, 2363; Hanover, 1883; Herford, 575; Ilmenau, 976; Leipzig, 297; Lubeck, 2797; Magdeburg, 827, 1372, 2346, 2357, 2850; Mainz, 1947; Perleberg, 1991; Rostock, 2015; Swabisch-Gmund, 282; Stuttgart, 209; Wiesbaden, 1192, 2903.

Holland. Amersfoort, 2721; Amsterdam, 216, 1326, 2310; Dordrecht, 215; Middleburg, 214; Naarden, 1236; Rotterdam, 1512; Scheveningen, 2213; The Hague, 26, 220, 2813; Utrecht, 219.

Hungary. Budapest, 11; Fiume, 2513.

Italy. Milan, 2540; Rezzola, 790; Rome, 1103.

Norway. Bergen, 223; Christiania, 28, 222; Trondhjem, 221, 1615.

Roumania. Bucharest, 2629.

Spain. Santander, 1171.

Sweden. Karlstad, 2843; Malö, 1422; Stockholm, 29, 954.

Switzerland. Geneva, 1443, 1921; Yverdon, 320.

Turkey. Constantinople, 1131.

## ASIA.

Arabia. Aden, 2079.

Baluchistan. Quetta, 196, 266.

Burma. Rangoon, 9, 104, 352, 540, 1746.

Ceylon. Colombo, 1547, 2601; Hatton, 2953; Kandapolla, 899; Nuwara, 1350; Watawala, 893.

China. Hong Kong, 1448, 2851, 2918; Peking, 2573; Shanghai, 15, 556, 745, 1023, 1389, 1740, 2745, 2819, 2925; Tientsin, 1943.

Dutch East Indies. Amboina, 1647.

Eastern Archipelago. Ipoh, 1698; Kajang, 879; Klang, 344; Kuala Lumpur, 165, 2008, 2067; Labu, 611; Lahat, 904; Penang, 202, 2075; Pondok Turjong, 2901; Serembau, 928, 1341; Singapore, 10, 96, 129, 183, 334, 348, 558, 798, 849, 936, 2657; Taiping, 160, 2169.

## INDIA.

Assam. Borjuli, 2225; Chabua, 1267; Char Ali, 1625; Dibrugarh, 186, 782, 1753, 2451; Margherita, 1357; Rangagora, 1174; Silchar, 2224; Tezpur, 1522.

Bengal. Aligarh, 1427; Allahabad, 92, 1339; Calcutta, 914, 1085, 1437, 1630, 1875, 2004, 2122, 2674, 2970; Fyzabad, 2128; Garhwal, 1429; Meerut, 673; Motihari, 1535; Roorkee, 582, 722, 905, 930, 1355, 2178, 2343, 2712; Shillong, 2919; Thakubari, 1563.

Bombay. Anand, 2049; Aurungabad, 2544; Bombay, 193, 311, 613, 711, 881, 1081, 1279, 1370, 1445, 1447, 1520, 1545, 2245, 2271, 2423, 2689, 2781, 2895; Bhavnagar, 2073; Colaba, 364; Khopoli, 2877; Kirkee, 2437; Lonavla, 2025; Malaba Hill, 2574; Manora, 1361; Nagpur, 950, 1227.

Madras. Bangalore, 181, 1887; Calicut, 158; Chittoor, 190; Coonoor, 2885; Cuddapah, 1945; Egmore, 1980; Madras, 12, 34, 75, 130, 635, 678, 746, 1080, 1395, 1967; Madura, 166; Munaar, 201; Ootacamund, 131; Tinnevely, 1844; Trichinopoly, 82, 1149; Vizagapatana, 177; Wellington, 2567.

Punjab. Ambala, 993; Gwalior, 1538; Lahore, 16; Morar, 191; Rawal Pindi, 150; Simla, 1928, 2453.

Japan. Kobe, 896; Nagasaki, 2873; Tokio, 1791, 2191, 2564; Yokohama, 128, 719, 1118.

Java. Batavia, 213.

Philippine Islands. Benguet, 807; Manila, 296, 479, 687, 795, 808, 1484, 2596, 2624; Man-cayan, 2930.

Siam. Bangkok, 369, 1005, 1559, 1762, 1925.

## AFRICA.

Basutoland. Maphutsing, 333.

British East Africa. Landiani, 977; Mombasa, 365, 1790; Nairobi, 185, 569.

Egypt. Alexandria, 1817, 2340, 2960; Assiout, 908; Cairo, 312, 456, 757, 909, 943, 1351, 1798, 2270, 2332, 2350, 2583; Port Said, 1042, 1324; Tantah, 1961.

**Nigeria.** Lagos, 418, 480, 1063, 1314, 1321, 2547, 2554, 2716, 2795; Zungeru, 2756.

**Soudan.** Khartoum, 500.

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

**Natal.** Durban, 109, 737, 765, 889, 1313, 1322, 1735, 2222, 2487, 2884; Mount Ayliff, 958; Mount Fletcher, 638; Pietermaritzburg, 14, 143, 773, 991, 1299, 2950; Seven Oaks, 524; Umbumbulu, 1782; Unzinkulu, 1068.

**Orange Free State.** Bloemfontein, 124, 646, 1275, 1818, 2842; Meadows, 937; Senekal, 1669; Tweespruit, 2439; Vierfontein, 520.

**Rhodesia.** Bulawayo, 396, 709, 1039, 1686, 2570, 2720; Eldorado, 203; Penhalonga, 1360; Salisbury, 171, 586, 1350, 2033; Sinoia, 1154, 1173; Umtali, 178, 1733, 1876.

**South Africa, Central Division.** Beaconsfield, 967, 1590, 1641; Kimberley, 267, 313, 1241, 1795, 1856, 1981, 2100, 2792; Pala, 2791; Vryburg, 161.

**South Africa, Eastern Division.** Aliwal North, 154, 1336; Barkly East, 1150; Cradock, 137; Graaf Reinet, 117, 553; Grahamstown, 112, 978, 983, 1093; Jansenville, 2445; King William's Town, 113, 1212, 2463, 2510; Port Elizabeth, 108, 701, 802, 931, 1102, 1119; Queenstown, 2102.

**South Africa, Western Division.** Caledon, 218; Cape Town, 18, 27, 175, 194, 211, 212, 474, 852, 1110, 1420, 1537, 1754, 2093, 2262, 2419, 2420, 2667, 2675, 2967; Kenilworth, 449, 2763; Mossel Bay, 1464; Port Arthur, 1898; Wynberg, 1168, 2565.

**Transvaal.** Brakpan, 2024; Denver, 2484; Germiston, 1417; Heidelberg, 1166, 1994; Jeppe, 2625; Johannesburg, 19, 170, 197, 217, 298, 310, 497, 752, 811, 1609, 2059, 2186, 2215, 2613, 2835; Klerksdorp, 2632; Mari-bogo, 2821; Middleburg, 1979; Pretoria, 436, 492, 505, 1015, 1041, 1097, 1189, 1294, 1789, 1845, 1847; Roodenoor, 1739; Springs, 1240; Sydney-on-Vaal, 2236, 2699; Witbank, 339, 2217; Zeerust, 164.

## WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

**Ashantee.**

**Gold Coast.** Tarquah, 2181; Sierra Leone, 781, 2740; Freetown, 796.

## WEST INDIES.

**Antigua.** St. John's, 999.

**Bahamas.** Nassau, 1850.

**Cuba.** Havana, 2284.

**Danish West Indies.** St. Thomas, 90, 1721.

**Jamaica.** Chapelton, 1748; Clonmel, 2176; Kingston, 89, 355, 1156, 1607, 1626; Spanish Town, 1379; Stony Hill, 450.

## NORTH AMERICA.

### CANADA.

**Alberta.** Calgary, 224, 1772, 1775; Cowley, 1600; Edmonton, 285, 2195; Pincher's Creek, 1599.

**British Columbia.** Fernie, 830; Golden, 225, 2066, 2616; Greenwood, 2430; Kaslo, 336, 758, 994, 2609; Kelowna, 655; Ladner, 2235; Nanaimo, 2313, 2394; New Westminster, 920, 1807, 1977, 2242, 2696; Nicola Lake, 597; Revelstoke, 226; Thoburn, 227; Vancouver, 647, 1779; Vernon, 1874; Victoria, 30, 1104, 1787, 2319, 2450.

**Manitoba.** Deloraine, 2668; Elkhorn, 1506; Melita, 857; Neepawa, 2812; Winnipeg, 32, 534, 800, 972, 1597, 1919, 2752.

**New Brunswick.** St. Stephen, 2744.

**Ontario.** Belleville, 2150; Cobourg, 1457; Guelph, 1769; Hamilton, 31, 60, 2098; Kingston, 1951; Ottawa, 268, 813, 1763; Richmond Hill, 990; Sarnia, 1803; Stratford, 325; Toronto, 20, 482, 683, 1317, 1726, 1802, 1909, 2251, 2286, 2461, 2464, 2715, 2948.

**Prince Edward Island.** Charlottetown, 2749.

**Quebec.** Chateauguay Basin, 1794; Montreal, 91.

**Saskatchewan.** Cupar, 2182; Moose Jaw, 1527; Regina, 33, 284, 636, 919.

**Newfoundland.** St. John's, 362, 395, 483, 785, 837, 981, 1012, 1998, 2282, 2300, 2518, 2634, 2648.

**Nova Scotia.** Halifax, 1335, 2891.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

**Alabama.** Birmingham, 2027; Guntersville, 2562; Montgomery, 34.

**Alaska.** Chichagoff, 322; Ketchikan, 1899.

**Arizona.** Holbrook, 1380.

**Arkansas.**

**California.** Berkeley, 271, 1084; Long Beach, 2483; Los Angeles, 272, 295, 300, 654, 1082, 1385, 2742; Oakland, 1872, 2943; Point Loma, 1137; San Francisco, 1079, 1164, 2832.

**Colorado.** Cheyenne Wells, 2331; Denver, 287, 923, 1254, 1526, 1689, 1853, 2397; Durango, 1719.

**Connecticut.** Bridgeport, 2109; Danbury, 1880; Lakeville, 439.

**Delaware.**

**District of Columbia.** Washington, 35, 61, 305, 375, 538, 2064.

**Florida.** Bradentown, 1463; Jacksonville, 36; Lake City, 723; Plant City, 2935.

**Georgia.** Augusta, 228, 565, 2898; Savannah, 925.

**Hawaii.**

**Idaho.** Cœur d'Alene, 2115.

**Illinois.** Chicago, 288, 294, 584, 585, 2188, 2772; Dixon, 1048; Joliet, 2542; Quincy, 1152; Willmette, 1724.

**Indiana.** Fort Wayne, 1296; Indianapolis, 1862; Rushville, 2077; Salem, 595.

**Indian Territory.**

**Iowa.** Anamosa, 280; Cedar Rapids, 37, 2361; Des Moines, 1258; Storm Lake, 1927.

**Kansas.** Moundridge, 390; Osawatimie, 517; Topeka, 38, 1544, 2373, 2824.

**Kentucky.** Louisville, 39, 1553.

**Louisiana.** Amite City, 2189, 2223; Donaldsonville, 2640; New Orleans, 1711, 1881, 2433.

**Maine.** Portland, 40, 274.

**Maryland.** Baltimore, 2413; Cumberland, 1109.

**Massachusetts.** Boston, 41, 306, 1248, 1348, 1517, 1557; Cambridge, 2162; Concord, 1831; Hyannis, 2733.

**Michigan.** Coldwater, 42; Detroit, 229, 1327, 1568; Owasso, 299; Port Huron, 712.

**Minnesota.** Braiverd, 1165; Duluth, 270; Faribault, 2467, 2837; Lake City, 2129; Mankato, 230; St. Paul, 662, 730, 761, 1087, 1123, 1670, 2364, 2476, 2836; Wadene, 2557.

**Mississippi.**

**Missouri.** Rich Hill, 608.

**Montana.** Helena, 43, 1700; Missoula, 702.

**Nebraska.** Holbrook, 231; Osceola, 1889.

**Nevada.** Carson City, 895, 2723.

**New Hampshire.**

**New Jersey.** Belmar, 409; Bound Brook, 839; Chrome, 1588; East Orange, 1112; Elizabeth, 2905; Flemington, 926; Sayreville, 2638.

**New Mexico.** Albuquerque, 44; Socorro, 614.

**New York.** Brooklyn, 386, 491, 600, 720, 1633; Buffalo, 232; Lima, 373; New York, 489, 554, 659, 1122, 1130, 1362, 1516, 1602, 1605, 1742, 1744, 1750, 2208, 2536, 2650; Palmyra, 2352; Richmond Hill, 1057; Syracuse, 1253; Rye, 2175; Yonkers, 516.

**North Carolina.** Statesville, 685.

**North Dakota.** Grand Forks, 283, 677; Lisbon, 45, 2876.

**Ohio.** Cincinnati, 269, 2546; Cleveland, 780; Columbus, 323; Delaware, 2383; Lancaster, 2218; Mansfield, 273; Rock Creek, 2653.

**Oklahoma.**

**Oregon.** Portland, 1237, 1278, 1400, 1946, 1993.

**Pennsylvania.** Elkins, 2537; Hanover, 2409; Harrisburg, 1216; Philadelphia, 46, 261, 861, 986, 2577, 2945; Pittsburg, 2475, 2592, 2923; Reading, 1974; Rochester, 2964; Warren, 1006.

**Rhode Island.** Coventry, 657; Pawtucket, 747, 1703, 2017; Providence, 307, 345, 353, 587, 2127, 2306, 2368, 2376, 2468.

**South Carolina.** Camden, 826; Darlington, 1888.

**South Dakota.** Deadwood, 383; Flandreau, 2504; Sioux Falls, 2101; Webster, 1710.

**Tennessee.** Chattanooga, 1992; Memphis, 1727; Nashville, 1115; Knoxville, 2725.

**Texas.** Big Spring, 321; Dallas, 789, 1411, 1665, 2318, 2535; Dayton, 2860; El Paso, 293, 2023, 2379; Houston, 1574, 1614, San Antonio, 301.

**Utah.** Provo, 1210; Tooele, 401.

**Vermont.** Brattleboro, 867; Burlington, 47.

**Virginia.** Richmond, 48, 1358.

**Washington.** Aberdeen, 2380; Bellingham, 2879; Bremerton, 1617; Charleston, 2387; Creston, 2091; Dayton, 2728; Ellensburg, 1033; Everett, 679, 2485; Hartline, 2106; New-castle, 2507; Okanogan, 1608; Olympia, 2438; Renton, 1328; Seattle, 275, 360, 1218, 1403, 1763; Spokane, 2605; Tacoma, 276, 1226, 1892, 2679, 2713; Toppenish, 666; Walla Walla, 1810.

**West Virginia.**

**Wisconsin.** Hartland, 2400; Madison, 233; Milwaukee, 49, 682.

**Wyoming.**

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**

**Costa Rica.** San José, 50, 234, 397, 1188, 1305, 1375, 1592, 1955.

**Mexico.** Mexico, 210.

**Nicaragua.** La Libertad, 1569.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

**Argentina.** Bahia Blanca, 1836, 1959; Buenos Aires, 8, 105, 125, 173, 411, 447, 560, 602, 733, 739, 772, 775, 841, 974, 1116, 1394, 1407, 1415, 1639, 1738, 1777, 1904, 1918, 2750, 2769; Campana, 617, 2254; Mendoza, 653, 1059, 1266, 1269, 2187, 2263, 2534; Rosario de Santa Fé, 140, 842, 1090, 1185, 1466, 1840, 1937, 2072, 2685, 2717, 2727; Quilmes, 168, 2094; Vilela, 868.

**Bolivia.** La Paz, 2237.

**Brazil.** Pernambuco, 1306; Rio de Janeiro, 985; Santos, 626; Sao Paulo, 2330.

**Chili.** Santiago, 1688; Concepcion, 1528; Valparaiso, 1143, 1960, 2105, 2479.

**Uruguay.** Monte Video, 115, 1455; Paso de los Toros, 1878.

**AUSTRALIA.**

**New South Wales.** Ashfield, 2911; Bangalow, 1595; Bowraville, 2697; Corrimall, 1910; Dubbo, 235; Forbes, 1846; Inverell, 871; Kempsey, 1781; Maclean, 2005; Marrickville, 729; Mosman, 1126; Mullumbimby, 1797; Murwillumbah, 236; Petersham, 728; Randwick, 910; Ryde, 2661; Sydney, 51, 459, 539, 1479, 2294, 2305, 2334, 2449; Warialda, 1778; West Maitland, 465; Willoughby, 2868.

**Northern Territory.** Darwin, 1280.

**Queensland.** Barcaldine, 144; Blackall, 1158; Brisbane, 17, 244; Bundaberg, 1866; Charters Towers, 1334, 2401; Croydon, 485; Cunnamulla, 199; Gympie, 200; Herberton, 318, 541, 1215; Innisfail, 1650; Katandra, 2656; Longreach, 1774; Mackay, 141, 1618; Mount Morgan, 198; Rockhampton, 393; Taringa, 629.

**South Australia.** Adelaide, 53, 248, 859, 894, 1549, 2114, 2133; Clare, 245; Morooroo, 1521; Naracoote, 249; Norwood, 247; Semaphore, 2949; Snowtown, 250; Strathalbyn, 246.

**Tasmania.** Hobart, 54, 2232; Launceston, 251, 2324; Queenstown, 960.

**Victoria.** Armadale, 2123, 2639; Caulfield, 2489; Colac, 252; Fitzroy, 1938; Kerang, 2690; Malvern, 1451; Melbourne, 55, 499, 671, 912, 1034, 1555, 1565, 1640, 1656, 1658, 1896, 2089, 2490, 2833; Middle Brighton, 2663; Nhill, 253; Sea Lake, 799, 1223; South Yarra, 1679.

**Western Australia.** Coolgardie, 416, 1162; Fimiston, 1456; Kalgoorlie, 254; Kookynie, 1603; Perth, 703, 1765, 2228, 2381, 2541; Wagin, 255; Woolundra, 2082.

**Fiji.** Lautoka, 388, 486, 690, 1124; Levuka, 1616; Nadroga, 1056; Nadarivatu, 2321, 2714; Nausori, 309, 1561; Suva, 1523, 2148.

**NEW ZEALAND.**

**North Island.** Auckland, 241, 286, 514, 823, 1397, 1430, 1503, 1541, 1767, 1982, 2216, 2746, 2897; Fielding, 2878; Gisborne, 2121, 2459; Hastings, 1931; Hawera, 239; Hunterville, 1793; Komata, 1799; Morrinsville, 784; Napier, 237; Orehunga, 446; Parnell, 415, 1135; Takapau, 1564; Wanganui, 277, 356, 656, 1213, 1717, 1763, 1952, 2045, 2594; Wellington, 52, 138, 163, 1114, 2221, 2266, 2272, 2281, 2462, 2778, 2865.

**South Island.** Ahaura, 1533; Blenheim, 1263; Christchurch, 243, 506, 511, 810, 1999; Dunedin, 238, 767; Invercargill, 289; Lumsden, 242, 770; Nelson, 240, 1629, 2410; Oamaru, 619; Palmerston, 145, 1837.