

# The Lodge of Research,

No. 2429, LEICESTER.

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## Transactions

FOR THE

Year 1901=2.

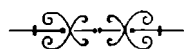
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W. BRO. J. J. W. KNOWLES, (P.M. 1007),  
P.P.S.G.D.—W.M.

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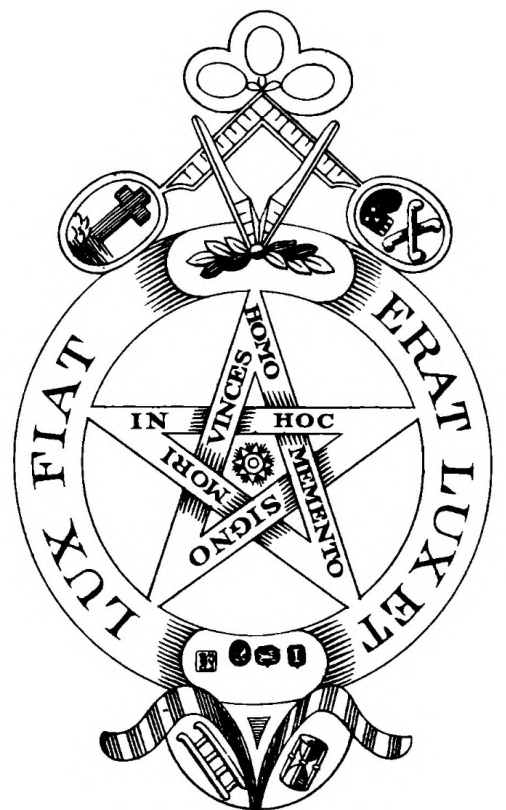
*EDITED BY*

JOHN T. THORP, F.R.Hist.S.,  
P.M., P.P.S.G.W., SECRETARY.



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PLATE I.



OLD ROYAL ARCH JEWEL.

*Vide p. 107.*

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE "LODGE OF  
RESEARCH," No. 2429, LEICESTER.

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FREEMASONS' HALL,  
LEICESTER,  
July, 1902.

DEAR BRETHREN,

It is with much pleasure I report the continued prosperity of the Lodge. The Meetings throughout the past year have been marked by an increased attendance, by interesting Papers and discussions thereon, and by undoubted evidence that the work done by the Lodge is bearing good fruit in many ways. There is yet, however, ample scope for the further increase of its usefulness, and any suggestions for the attainment of this object will receive hearty acknowledgment. A few minutes set apart towards the end of each Meeting, for the purpose of answering questions, and giving explanations on Masonic subjects, might prove useful to those who are commencing the study of Freemasonry, and could be arranged for if desired.

The List of Members, printed with the present Transactions, shows a gratifying increase in the Correspondence Circle, and it is hoped that the Members will lose no opportunity of interesting others in the special work of the Lodge, and obtaining them as subscribers, for the larger the List of Members, the more extensive and valuable will the Transactions become.

During the past year we have lost by death nine Members of the Correspondence Circle, a large number out of our list. We mourn their loss. A short account of each Brother's Masonic career is given in the Obituary.

Our Secretary, Bro. J. T. THORP, presents to the Lodge this year copies of his "Masonic Papers, II.," a companion volume to "No. I." of last year. It forms an interesting and acceptable Addendum to the present Transactions.

While looking forward with hope to the coming session, I earnestly solicit your help and assistance in promoting the best interests of the Lodge, by obtaining additional Members, by lending Masonic curios for exhibition at the Meetings, and by suggesting or providing items of interest to Freemasons for inclusion in the Transactions. It is only by co-operation in these matters, that the success, which is the desire of every Member, can be achieved.

With fraternal regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

J. J. W. KNOWLES,

W.M.

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## Officers, 1901-2.

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W. Bro. J. J. W. KNOWLES (P.M. 1007), P.P.S.G.D., ... ..	}	W.M.
W. Bro. H. HOWE (P.M. 1391), Prov.G.D.C.,		S.W.
W. Bro. W. D. GRANT (P.M. 279), P.P.J.G.D.,		J.W.
W. Bro. Rev. H. S. BIGGS, B.A. (P.M. 523), P.M., Prov.S.G.W., ... ..	}	Chaplain.
W. Bro. F. W. BILLSON, LL.B. (P.M. 1391), P.M., P.P.G.Reg., ... ..	}	Treasurer.
W. Bro. JOHN T. THORP (P.M. 523), P.M., P.P.S.G.W., ... ..	}	Secretary.
W. Bro. GEO. NEIGHBOUR (P.M. 523), P.P.S.G.W., ... ..	}	S.D.
W. Bro. R. B. STARKEY (P.M. 1391), P.P.S.G.W., ... ..	}	J.D.
W. Bro. L. STAINES (P.M. 523), P.P.G.Org.,		D.C.
W. Bro. W. A. LEA (P.M. 523), P.P.G.P., ...		I.G.
Bro. R. W. MARIES, Prov. G. Tyler, ...		Tyler.

*Treasurer's Address:* 23, Halford Street, Leicester.

*Secretary's Address:* 57, Regent Road, Leicester.

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## Objects.

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To provide a centre and bond of union for Masonic Students and Brethren of Literary tastes.

To provide and encourage an exemplary rendering of the Masonic Ritual and Ceremonies.

To attract and interest Brethren by means of Papers upon the History, Antiquities, and Symbols of the Craft, in order to imbue them with a love for Masonic Research.

And generally—to cultivate Masonic good-fellowship, and promote the Grand Principles upon which the Order is founded.

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## Dates of Meetings for 1902-3.

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September 22nd, 1902. Installation.

November 24th, 1902.

January 26th, 1903.

March 23rd, 1903.

May 25th, 1903. Election

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## Members of the Lodge.

### Founders.

- W. Bro. SAMUEL S. PARTRIDGE, P.M. 523, 1560 ;  
P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.); D.P.G.M.
- W. Bro. JOHN T. THORP, F.R.Hist.S., P.M. 523 ;  
P.P.S.G.W.
- W. Bro. W. M. WILLIAMS, P.M. 279 ; P.P.S.G.W.
- W. Bro. W. H. STAYNES, P.M. 2081 ; P.P.G.Std.B.
- W. Bro. R. PRATT, M.D., P.M. 1560 ; P.P.J.G.D.
- W. Bro. F. W. BILLSON, LL.B., P.M. 1391 ; P.P.G.Reg.
- W. Bro. Rev. H. S. BIGGS, B.A., P.M. 523 ; Prov.S.G.W.

### Joining Members.

- W. Bro. J. J. W. KNOWLES, P.M. 1007 ; P.P.S.G.D.
- W. Bro. H. HOWE, P.M. 1391 ; Prov. G.D.C.
- W. Bro. W. D. GRANT, P.M. 279 ; P.P.J.G.D.
- W. Bro. G. NEIGHBOUR, P.M. 523 ; P.P.S.G.W.
- W. Bro. W. H. LEAD, P.M. 2081 ; P.P.S.G.D.
- W. Bro. R. B. STARKEY, P.M. & Treas. 1391 ; P.P.S.G.W.
- W. Bro. L. STAINES, P.M. 523 ; P.P.G.Org.
- W. Bro. W. A. LEA, P.M. 523 ; P.P.G.P.
- W. Bro. J. RUSSELL FREARS, P.M. 2081 ; Prov.S.G.D.
- W. Bro. H. J. GRACE, P.M. 2028 ; P.P.G.Std.B.

### Honorary Members.

- W. Bro. W. H. BARROW, Mus.Doc.; P.M. 523 ; P.P.S.G.D.
- W. Bro. W. J. HUGHAN, P.M. 131 ; P.S.G.D. (Eng.).
- W. Bro. G. W. BAIN, P.M. 949 Sunderland ; P.P.G.Reg.  
Durham.
- W. Bro. H. SADLER, P.M. 2148 ; Grand Tyler.
- W. Bro. F. J. W. CROWE, P.M. 328 Torquay, &c. ;  
P.P.G.Reg. Devon.

## Members of the Correspondence Circle.

---

- W. Bro. F. S. WATERMAN, P.M. 2081 ; P.P.A.G.D.C.  
 W. Bro. E. C. KILBY, P.M. 2081 ; P.P.G.Stwd.  
 W. Bro. G. E. TURNER, P.M. 1266 Blandford ; P.P.J.G.W.  
 Dorset.  
 Bro. J. CUNNINGHAM, 1391 Leicester.  
 W. Bro. W. J. FREER, P.M. 1130 and 1560 ; P.P.J.G.W.  
 W. Bro. A. FERGUSSON, P.M. 1391 ; P.P.J.G.D.  
 W. Bro. F. B. WILMER, P.M. and Sec. 2028 ; P.P.J.G.W.  
 W. Bro. J. CLIFTON, P.M. 279 ; P.P.G.Swd.B.  
 W. Bro. HOWARD J. COLLINS, P.M. 587 Birmingham ;  
 Prov. J.G.D. Warwickshire.  
 W. Bro. G. W. G. BARNARD, P.M. 943 Norwich ; Prov.  
 Gd. Sec. Norfolk ; P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.).  
 W. Bro. A. BURNETT BROWN, F.S.I., P.M. 1503 Twick-  
 enham ; Prov.S.G.D. Middlesex.  
 W. Bro. C. H. PAGE, I.P.M. 1391 Leicester.  
 W. Bro. HY. B. BROWNE, P.M. 1350 Liverpool ; P.P.G.D.  
 Cheshire.  
 W. Bro. C. L. FERNELEY, P.M. 1130 ; P.P.G.Std.B.  
 Bro. S. P. PICK, J.W. 279 Leicester.  
 Bro. C. F. SPENCER, 2081 Leicester.  
 W. Bro. H. PICKERING, P.M. 279 ; P.P.J.G.D.  
 W. Bro. W. J. CURTIS, P.M. 523 ; P.P.J.G.D.  
 W. Bro. W. A. SPENCER, P.M. 523 ; P.P.G.Std.B.  
 W. Bro. W. T. COLTMAN, P.M. 523 ; Prov.G.Std.B.  
 W. Bro. E. F. KNIGHT, P.M. 1130 ; P.P.J.G.D.  
 W. Bro. W. E. KEITES, P.M. 279 Leicester ; Prov.  
 G. Stwd.  
 W. Bro. C. A. JAHN, P.M. 2081 ; P.P.G.Swd.B.  
 Bro. C. C. LITTLEFIELD, Sec. "Joseph Webb" Lo.  
 Boston, U.S.A.

- W. Bro. C. F. OLIVER, P.M. 1007 ; P.P.G.Reg.
- W. Bro. H. M. RUSTOMJEE, P.M. 67, 229, 2037 Calcutta ;  
P.D.S.G.W. and Dis.Gd.Sec. Bengal ; P.A.G.D.C.  
(Eng.).
- W. Bro. P. C. DUTT, P.M. 131, 234, 2446 ; P. Dep. D.  
Gd. Master, Bengal.
- Bro. P. JOSEPH, 523 Leicester.
- Bro. F. W. CROSS, Sec. 539 Walsall.
- W. Bro. A. SMITH, P.M. 1007 Loughborough ; Prov.  
A.G.D.C.
- W. Bro. A. J. WEST, P.M. 2081 ; P.P.G. Swd. B.
- W. Bro. A. CHAMBERS, P.M. 1391 ; P.P.G. Supt. Wks.
- Bro. G. J. RODWAY, S.D. 2028 Narborough.
- Bro. R. H. WARREN, Sec. 1391 Leicester.
- Bro. A. H. HAMPSON, 523 Leicester.
- W. Bro. W. J. C. CRAWLEY, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S.,  
F.G.S., F.R.H.S. ; P.M. 357 (I.C.) Dublin ; S.G.D.  
(Ireland).
- W. Bro. R. B. SMITH, L.R.C.S.I. ; P.M. 50 ; P.P.S.G.W.
- W. Bro. C. S. BREWER, M.D. ; P.M. 2433 Birkenhead ;  
P.P.S.G.D. Cheshire.
- W. Bro. H. C. BEEBY, W.M. 2081 Leicester.
- Bro. W. SHEEN, 1391 Leicester.
- Bro. G. BONNER, S.D. 523 Leicester.
- W. Bro. F. LAMBERT, P.M. 1391 ; P.P.G. Std. B.
- W. Bro. A. W. LE CREN, P.M. 1320 London.
- W. Bro. T. S. H. ASHWELL, P.M. 1391 ; P.P.G.  
Std. B.
- W. Bro. W. WALTERS, P.M. 1391 Leicester ; Prov.  
G. Swd. B.
- W. Bro. T. B. WHYTEHEAD, P.M. 1611 York ; P.P.G.W.  
N. and E. Yorks ; P.G. Swd. B. (Eng.).
- W. Bro. Gen. S. C. LAWRENCE, Boston ; Past Grand  
Master, Gd. Lo. of Massachusetts.
- W. Bro. S. D. NICKERSON, Boston ; Past Grand Master,  
Gd. Lo. of Massachusetts ; Cor. Gd. Sec., Mass.

- W. Bro. F. C. CROSSLE, M.B., P.M. 18 Newry ; D.P.G.M. Down.
- W. Bro. J. MACNAUGHT CAMPBELL, C.E., F.Z.S., F.R.S.G.S., P.M. o, 87, 408, 553, 817 Glasgow ; Prov. G. Sec. Glasgow ; P.G. Bible Bearer (Scotland).
- W. Bro. H. F. NEWMAN, P.M. 117 Shrewsbury ; P.P.G.D.C. Shropshire.
- Bro. F. GARDNER, S.D. 818 Abergavenny.
- W. Bro. S B. WILKINSON, P.M. 360 Northampton ; P.P.S.G.W. Norths. and Hunts.
- Bro. T. C. PERKINS, 491 and 1003 ; P.P.Gd. Stwd. Jersey.
- W. Bro. C. LETCH MASON, P.M. 304 and 2069 Leeds ; P.P.G.W. West Yorkshire.
- W. Bro. S. RUSSELL BASKETT, P.M. 329 and 1367 ; P.P.S.G.W. Dorset.
- W. Bro. GEO. GREEN, P.M. 1330 Market Harborough ; P.P.S.G.W.
- W. Bro. WM. HAMMOND, P.M. 532 and 510 Liskeard ; P.P.J.G.W. Devon.
- W. Bro. ROBT. JACKSON, W.M. 413 (S.C.) Glasgow.
- W. Bro. JNO. ROBINSON, P.M. 106 and 128 (I.C.) Belfast ; P.P.S.G D. Antrim.
- Bro. WM. J. KNIGHT, 2028 Narborough.
- The "Minerva" Lodge, No. 2433 Birkenhead.
- W. Bro. CHAS. S. BIXBY, P.M. 24 Osawatomie, Kansas (U.S.A.)
- W. Bro. THOS. WALKER, M.D., St. John, N.B. ; Past Grand Master, Gd. Lo. of New Brunswick.
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- W. Bro. R. J. LULHAM, P.M. 523 ; P.P.S G.D.
- W. Bro. S. A. WHITE, Boston, U.S.A.
- Bro. F. J. DALE, 1391 Leicester.
- Bro. C. POYNOR, 523 Leicester.
- Bro. C. W. POTTER, 279 Leicester.
- W. Bro. THOS. FRANCIS, P.M. 56 and 804 Havant ; P.P.S.G.W. Sussex ; P.P.J.G.W. Hants and I. of W.

- Bro. F. W. LILBURN, J.W. 2028 Narborough.
- W. Bro. ROWLAND G. VENABLES, P.M. 611 and 1124  
Oswestry; D.P.G.M. Shropshire; P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.).
- W. Bro. JOHN BODENHAM, P.M. 2706; P.M. 726, 751,  
1575, 1896 Newport (Salop); P.P.G.R. Hereford-  
shire; P.P.S.G.W. Staffordshire; P.P.S.G.W. N.  
Wales and Shropshire; P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.).
- Bro. NATHL. WHITTAKER, 1077 Blackley.
- Bro. C. F. CARTER, 1391 Leicester.
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(Eng.).
- Bro. JOHN W. WENNERBERG, Nordiska Första Lodge  
1, Stockholm.
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P.P.G. Std. B. Herts.
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Swd. B.
- W. Bro. WALTER TYLER, P.M. 1007 Loughborough;  
P.P.G. Swd. B.
- Bro. E. R. FOX, Org. 2081; P.P.G. Org.
- W. Bro. W. J. H. SAUNDERS, P.M. 139 Grand Haven,  
Mich., U.S.A.
- W. Bro. THOS. H. WILLS, P.M. 1402 Torquay; P.P.G.  
S. of W. Devon.
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Supt. of W.
- W. Bro. GEO. HELPS, W.M. 50 Hinckley.
- W. Bro. H. H. THOMSON, P.M. 50 Hinckley; Prov. G.  
Supt. of W.
- Bro. FRAS. GOODMAN, Stwd. 50 Hinckley.
- Bro. R. H. HOPE, 50 Hinckley.
- Bro. F. W. MARCHANT, S D. 50 Hinckley.
- Bro. THOS. GREENE, LL.D., 116 (I.C.) Carlow.
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- W. Bro. J. H. HALLEY, W.M. 62 Delta (Colorado), U.S.A.
- W. Bro. E. TEARE TAUBMAN, P.M. 38 Aberdeen,  
(South Dakota), U.S.A.

- W. Bro. HY. LONGMAN, P.M. 1051 Lancaster ; P.P.G.S.  
of W. West Lancs.
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P.P.J.G.W. Cheshire.
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- Bro. W. F. JACKSON, 523 Leicester.
- Bro. A. S. NICE, 1391 Leicester.
- W. Bro. Hon. WM. HENRY UPTON, M.A., LL.M.,  
F.R.S.A., Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge of  
Washington, U.S.A.
- Bro. GEO. COMSTOCK BAKER, J.W. 5 Albany (N.Y.),  
U.S.A.
- Bro. A. V. CRESSER, 353 Burton-on-Trent.
- W. Bro. G. F. LANCASTER, P.M. ; Prov. A.G. Sec.  
Hants. and I.W. ; P.G.P. (Eng.).
- W. Bro. E. V. GREATBATCH, P.M. 418 and 2487 ;  
P.P.S.G.W. Staffordshire.
- W. Bro. W. E. HAWORTH, M.B., C.M., B.Sc., P.M. and  
Sec. 2678 Umtali, Brit. S. Africa.
- "Manica" Lodge, 2768 Umtali, Brit. S. Africa.
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- W. Bro. WILFRED A. BOWSER, P.M. and Sec. 2000  
London.
- Bro. HENRY FREDERICKS, 555 (I.C.).
- Bro. G. D. POTTS, 523 Leicester.
- Bro. ALMA J. MARSHALL, 279 Leicester.
- W. Bro. T. A. WITHEY, P.M. 1299 and 2608 Leeds ;  
P.P.G. Reg. West Lancs.
- Bro. Rev. J. W. A. MACKENZIE, M.A., Chap. 50  
Hinckley ; P.P. Gd. Chap.
- W. Bro. JOHN THORPE, P.M. 1333 Atherstone.
- Bro. HY. HENDERSON, 353 Burton-on-Trent.
- Bro. WM. WALLWORTH KNIGHT, Treas. 1454 Albany,  
W. Aust.

- W. Bro. J. HUNTER LITTLE, P.M. 1429 Newport,  
Mon. ; P.P.J.G.W. Monmouth.
- W. Bro. E. H. BUCKERIDGE, P.M. and Sec. 15 London.
- W. Bro. C. W. WATTS, P.M. and Sec. 283 (I.C.) Bris-  
bane ; P.P.G.W. and Pres. B. of G.P. (I.C.)  
Queensland.
- Bro. W. G. SPENCER, 523 Leicester.
- W. Bro. W. H. RYLANDS, F.S.A., M.R.A.S., P.M. and  
Sec. 2076 London ; P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.).
- Bro F. R. KENNING, 192 London.
- W. Bro. CHAS. O. GREEVER, W.M. 110 Des Moines  
(Iowa), U.S.A.
- Bro. JOHN D. WHISH, S.W. 452 Albany (N.Y.), U.S.A.
- Bro. HARRY BLADON, J.W. 2523 Hounslow.
- Bro. NORMAN SCORGIE, M.I.C.E., 279.
- Bro. R. WARDEN HARVEY, J.W. 523 Leicester.
- Bro. SEPTIMUS POYNOR, I.G. 523 Leicester.
- Bro. W. H. OLDHAM, S.W. 2818 London.
- Bro. Rev. C. T. MOORE, M.A., Chap. 50 Hinckley.
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- W. Bro. JAMES M. LAMBERTON, P.M. 21 Harrisburg  
(Pa.), U.S.A.
- Bro. THOS. M. WOODHEAD, J.W. 2669 Bradford.
- W. Bro. JOHN HASSALL, P.M. 779 Ashby-de-la-Zouch ;  
P.P.S G.W.
- W. Bro. W. H. QUARRELL, M.A., P.M. 779 Ashby-de-  
la-Zouch ; Prov. G. Reg.
- Bro. S. W. FURZE MORRISH, M.I.N.A., J.D. 1593  
Greenwich.
- Bro. G. F. BLACK, 1391 Leicester.
- Bro. Serj. WM. THOMAS, 398 Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- W. Bro. HENRY BARTLETT, W.M. 406 Newcastle-on-  
Tyne.
- United Lodge of Instruction, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
- W. Bro. SYDNEY C. BINGHAM, P.M. 91 (New Zealand);  
P.A.G.Sec. (New Zealand).

W. Bro. WILLIAM VIAL, P.M. 1007 Loughborough ;  
P.P.S.G.W.

Masonic Library, Gd. Lo. of Pennsylvania.

W. Bro. GEORGE NEWSOME, P. M. 523 Leicester ;  
P.P.S.G.D.

Bro. F. BOLTON CARTER, M.D., F.R.C.S., 1560 Leicester.

W. Bro. ROBT. PITT, P.M. 433 Brightlingsea ; P.P.G.  
Swd.B. Essex.

Bro. F. D. JEAVONS, 1391 Leicester.

W. Bro. Lieut.-Col. GEO. W. WALKER, V.D., P.M. 2706,  
1838 and 526 Wolverhampton ; D.P.G.M. Stafford-  
shire ; P.G.Swd.B. (Eng.).

W. Bro. JAMES T. MARSON, P.M. 726 ; W.M. 2706  
Stafford ; P.P.S.G.W. Staffordshire.

W. Bro. J. F. PEPPER, P.M. 2706 and 482 Handsworth ;  
P.P.S.G.W. Staffordshire ; P.Dep.G.D.C. (Eng.).

W. Bro. THOMAS TAYLOR, P.M. 2149 and 460 New-  
castle (Staffs.) ; P.P.S.G.W. Staffordshire ; P.J.G.D.  
(Eng.).

W. Bro. FRANK HUGHES, P.M. 482 ; W.M. 2878  
Handsworth ; Prov. G. Reg. Staffordshire.

W. Bro. GEORGE WORMAL, P.M. 726 Stafford ; P.P.S.G.D.  
Staffordshire.

W. Bro. ARTHUR BAINES, P.M. 2149 Hanley ; Prov.  
S.G.D. Staffordshire.

W. Bro. LINCOLN C. LAMSDALE, W.M. 482 Handsworth.

W. Bro. WILLIAM LISTER, P.M. 482 Handsworth ;  
P.P.G. Reg. Staffordshire.

W. Bro. JOHN NEWTON, P.M. 451 Burslem ; Prov.  
J.G.D. Staffordshire.

W. Bro. A. J. LODGE, P.M. 2149 Hanley.

W. Bro. ARTHUR BOULTON, P.M. 98 and 451 Burslem ;  
P.P.A.G. Sec. Staffordshire.

Bro. EDWARD J. LINNEY, 1793 Teddington.

Bro. SAML. BOLSHAW, S.D. 1350 Bootle.

Bro. THOS. HY. DEY, 2021 London.

Bro. F. H. SHANKS, M.D., 1931 Fiji.

## Correspondence Circle.

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*The Members of the Correspondence Circle shall be placed upon the following footing, that is to say :—*

1. They shall be entitled—
  - (a) To have posted to them, as issued, the Summonses convoking the Meetings of the Lodge.
  - (b) To be supplied, gratis, with the Annual Transactions of the Lodge.
  - (c) To attend the Meetings of the Lodge.
  - (d) To take part in discussions relating to any papers which may be read, or subject of general Masonic interest which may be introduced.
  - (e) To read papers and introduce discussions on Masonic subjects by arrangement.

*(It is hoped that a copy of any paper read will be presented to the Lodge for preservation.)*

They shall not, however, be entitled to vote, hold office, or take part in the management of the Lodge.

The Members of the Lodge will, *as a rule*, be elected from the Correspondence Circle.

2. A Candidate for Membership of the Correspondence Circle shall be subject to election by the Members of the Lodge; (such election shall be by ballot, and two black balls shall exclude).
3. The names of Candidates must be submitted to the Permanent Committee through the Secretary, at least fourteen days prior to the Meeting at which it is intended they should be proposed.
4. No entrance fee shall be required, and the Annual Subscription shall be 5/-, payable in advance in the month of September.
5. The Lodge reserves to itself the full power of excluding any Member from the Correspondence Circle, whom it may deem unworthy of continued Membership.

**NOTE.**—All Master Masons, in good standing, whether Members of Lodges in this Province or elsewhere, are eligible for Membership of the Correspondence Circle.

## Obituary.

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Bro. JOSEPH BERRIDGE, a Member of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge since January, 1895, died on July 31st, 1901, after a short illness, in the 65th year of his age. He was initiated in the "Commercial" Lodge, No. 1391 Leicester, in 1892, but had never held any office in the Lodge. In early life he followed a military career, having served with the 2nd Rifle Brigade in India for nine or ten years. He went through the operations in the suppression of the Mutiny in 1857, and held the medal with the Lucknow clasp. He was present at the relief of Cawnpore and Delhi, and was a member of the force which pursued the infamous Nana Sahib into the kingdom of Oude.

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Bro. HENRY JOHN HEGINBOTHAM, L.R.C.P., a recent initiate of the "Howe and Charnwood" Lodge, No. 1007 Loughborough, died suddenly on August 2nd, 1901, aged 32. He joined the Correspondence Circle of the "Lodge of Research" in November, 1900, and his early death cuts short what promised to be a very useful medical and Masonic career. He had held the appointment of medical officer for the Wymeswold district for the past six years.

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Bro. RICHARD PORTER KEATES, who died at Birmingham, after a long illness, on August 12th, 1901, had had a distinguished career as a Mason. He was initiated in the "Ferrers and Ivanhoe" Lodge, No. 779 Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the year 1890, and occupied the Chair of that Lodge in 1896. He was a Founder and first Junior Warden of the "Grace Dieu" Lodge, No. 2428 Coalville, in the year 1892, attaining in due course to the Master's Chair. The same year—1894—he was also Worshipful Master of the "United Northern Counties" Lodge, No. 2128, meeting at the Inns of Court Hotel, London. He was also a P.Z. of "St. Augustine's" Chapter, No. 779 Ashby-de-la-Zouch, a P.M. of the "Fidelity" Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 491 Coalville, and a P.M.W.S. of the "St. Margaret's" Chapter Rose Croix, No. 92 Leicester. His Provincial honors were P.P.A.G.D.C. (Craft), P.P.A.G.D.C. (Royal Arch) and P.P.J.G.D. (Mark). He had been a Member of the Correspondence Circle of the "Lodge of Research" since January, 1895.

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Bro. GEORGE KENNING, the well-known and highly respected proprietor of *The Freemason*, died suddenly, at his residence, West Hill, Sydenham, London, on October 26th, 1901, aged 65 years. He had been a member of the Fraternity for over forty years, and had taken nearly every Masonic Degree worked in England. Initiated in the "Lion and Lamb" Lodge, No. 192 London, in 1861, he subsequently joined Lodges 249, 1194, 1293 (Founder), 1657 (Founder), 2020 (Founder) and 2191, occupying the Master's Chair in Lodges 192 and 1657, and becoming P.P.G.D.

of the Province of Middlesex. In the Royal Arch he was exalted in 1865 in the "Mount Sion" Chapter, No. 22, joining Chapters 192 (Founder and first M.E.Z.), 1657 (Founder), 1194 (Founder) and 1297, and obtaining the rank of P.P.G.D.C. in the Province of Middlesex. Bro. Kenning also worked nobly for the Central Masonic Charities. He was Patron of the R.M.I. for B. (10 Stewardships), of the R.M.I. for G. (12 Stewardships), of the R.M.B.I. (9 Stewardships) and Vice-President of the Mark Benevolent Fund (4 Stewardships). He is perhaps most widely known as the Proprietor of *The Freemason*, which he established in 1869, and which is the most extensively read of all English Masonic periodicals. He is spoken of as "a man of sterling worth, whose word was his bond, and who at all times was as ready and willing, as he was able, to do a kindness to his neighbour." Bro. Kenning only joined the Correspondence Circle of the "Lodge of Research" in September, 1901, about a month before his death.

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Bro. CAPTAIN WILLIAM SPEAK, who only joined the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge in September, 1900, died at Halifax on October 26th, 1901, at the age of 52. Thus closed a lengthy and honourable military career of nearly thirty years, eighteen of which were spent in India. Captain Speak joined the ranks of the East Yorkshire Regiment as a young man, and was subsequently attached to the Royal Sussex Regiment. He obtained well-merited promotions and ultimately retired on half-pay as Captain. When the present war broke out, he was asked to return to duty, and joined the Army Service Corps

at Sheffield, where he was engaged until invalided home early in the present year. He was initiated in Lodge "Concord" No. 757 E.C. Bombay in 1877, afterwards joining Lodge "Industry" No. 1606 E.C. at Deesa, and "Light in Adjoodhia" Lodge No. 836 E.C. Fyzabad, Bengal. He presided over the last mentioned Lodge as Master and was appointed Dist. G. Supt. of Works of Bengal. He is said, by those who knew him, to have been a most enthusiastic Freemason.

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Bro. GUSTAV ADOLPH CAESAR KUPFERSCHMIDT, a Member of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge since November 1897, died on October 30th, 1901, aged 62 years, after a long and very painful illness. Bro. Kupferschmidt was a native of Dantzic, but had resided in England for many years. He was initiated in the year 1875 in the "Pilgrim Lodge, No. 238 London, a Lodge which conducts all its business in the German language, and occupied the Chair of that Lodge, in 1883. Being a literary Mason of no mean order, he was admitted, in 1888, to full membership of the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge, No. 2076 London, and was installed its Master in November, 1896. In 1895 he was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence in the Grand Lodge of England, an office for which he was specially qualified, and which, as well as the office of Treasurer of his mother-lodge, he held at the time of his death. He corresponded regularly with the Secretary of the "Lodge of Research" upon Masonic matters, but he never visited the Lodge. His genial manner and his kindness of heart were acknowledged by all who came in contact with him.

Bro. GEORGE GIBBONS, one of the oldest Members of the Correspondence Circle, having joined in May, 1894, died suddenly on November 5th, 1901, aged 61 years. For a year or two past he had shown signs of failing health, but continued his daily avocations till the last. Bro. Gibbons was initiated in the "Commercial" Lodge No. 1391 Leicester, in October, 1890, but although a very zealous Freemason, he never held any office in the Lodge. He took a warm interest in the work of the "Lodge of Research," attended the Meetings and took part in the discussions on many occasions. He was at the head of the firm that printed the Transactions of the Lodge from the first issue in 1893, down to the present time, and the excellence of the work gave great and deserved satisfaction to the Members of the Lodge.

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Bro. WILLIAM SINGLETON FULSHAW, L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S.Ed., of Earl Shilton, died, after a few days' illness, on December 3rd, 1901. He was initiated in the "Knights of Malta" Lodge, No. 50 Hinckley, in November, 1890, and occupied the Chair of that Lodge in 1895. In 1897 he was honoured with the appointment of Prov. Gd. Standard Bearer. He was a member of "St. George's" Royal Arch Chapter No. 1560 Leicester, in which he held the office of Third Principal J. at the time of his death. Bro. Fulshaw was one of the earliest Members of the Correspondence Circle of the "Lodge of Research," having joined in May, 1894.

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Bro. HENRY EDWARD CLAYTON, who died suddenly on June 10th, 1902, aged 52, was initiated in the "John of Gaunt" Lodge, No. 523 Leicester, in the year 1895, and at the time of his death held the office of J.D. in that Lodge. He joined the Correspondence Circle of the "Lodge of Research" in 1896, and was a regular attendant at its meetings. Bro. Clayton, who since the year 1883 had been connected with the Electric Lighting Department of the Corporation, was also an enthusiastic ambulance worker, and his loss will thus be felt in several quarters.

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## Masonic Research.

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One grand peculiarity about Freemasonry is that it will stand investigation; the deeper the research, the more extensive the knowledge of its hidden art and secret mysteries, the more highly it is appreciated. A man who merely takes his degrees in a listless, careless sort of manner, who remains a mere spectator at all Lodge Meetings, and considers the customary refreshment at the close as the best part of the proceedings, may think that Masonry differs little from other Societies. But the man who dives deeply into Masonic literature, takes a lively interest in every part of the ceremony, and learns the origin, meaning and moral bearing of its symbols, cannot possibly fall into such an error. To him Masonry has a refining and elevating influence not to be found in the ordinary run of Societies. To bring this influence to bear on every Member of the Craft, and to direct them to the systematic study of Freemasonry, should be the great aim of every true Mason who has the welfare of the Craft and his Brethren at heart.—*Australian Keystone.*

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## Good Counsel to Freemasons.

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Three things to do—think, live and act.

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to cherish—virtue, goodness and wisdom.

Three things to love—courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to be faithful to—honour, country and friend.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to teach—truth, industry and contentment.

Three things to admire—intellect, dignity and gracefulness.

Three things to look for—cordiality, goodness and cheerfulness.

Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness and freedom

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to wish for—health, friends and a contented spirit.

Three things to cultivate—a smiling face, a cheering word and a helping hand.

*—Knights Golden Eagle.*

## Freemasonry.

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In all your dealings take good care,  
Instructed by the friendly Square,  
To be true, upright, just and fair,  
And thou a Fellow-Craft shalt be.

The Level so must poise thy mind,  
That satisfaction thou shalt find,  
When to another Fortune's kind ;  
And that's the drift of Masonry.

The Compass t'other two compounds,  
And says, though angered on just grounds,  
Keep all your passions within bounds,  
And thou a Fellow-Craft shalt be.

Thus, symbols of our Order are  
The Compass, Level and the Square,  
Which teach us to be just and fair ;  
And that's the drift of Masonry.

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# The Forty-Sixth Meeting

and

## Ninth Anniversary Festival

of the Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Monday, September 23rd, 1901.

The Chair was occupied by Bro. the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, B.A., P.P.G. Chaplain, the Immediate Past Master of the Lodge. A large number of Members and Visitors were present, including the following:—

Bros. J. J. W. KNOWLES (P.M. 1007), P.P.S.G.D., S.W. and W.M. elect; H. HOWE (P.M. 1391), Prov. G.D.C., J.W.; W. D. GRANT (P.M. 279), P.P.J.G.D., Treasurer; JOHN T. THORP (P.M. 523), P.P.S.G.W., P.M., Secretary; GEO. NEIGHBOUR (P.M. 523), P.P.S.G.W., S.D.; LAU. STAINES (I.P.M. 523), P.P.G. Org., D.C.; W. A. LEA (P.M. 523), P.P.G.P., I.G.; S. S. PARTRIDGE (P.M. 523 and 1560), D.P.G.M., P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.), P.M.; F. W. BILLSON (P.M. 1391), P.P.G.R., P.M.; J. R. FREARS (P.M. 2081); R. W. MARIES, Tyler.

*Members of the Correspondence Circle.*—Bros. A. C. SMITH, P.M. 50, P.P.G. Swd. B.; J. CLIFTON, P.M. 279, P.P.G. Swd. B.; F. B. WILMER, P.M. 2028, P.P.J.G.W.;

A. SMITH, P.M. 1007 ; WALTER TYLER, P.M. 1007, Prov. G. Swd. B. ; A. FERGUSSON, P.M. 1391, P.P.J.G.D. ; G. J. RODWAY, S.D. 2028 ; A. S. NICE, 1391 ; A. J. MARSHALL, 279 ; G. GIBBONS, 1391 ; G. D. POTTS, 523 ; E. R. FOX, Org. 2081, P.P.G. Org. ; A. H. HAMPSON, 523 ; H. E. CLAYTON, J.D. 523 ; C. POYNOR, 523.

*Visitors.*—Bros. J. CLEAVER, W.M. 1330 ; A. LAURENCE, P.M. 523, P.P.G. Org. ; H. G. MARRIOTT, P.M. 2028, P.P.A.G.D.C. ; G. NEWSOME, P.M. 523, P.P.S.G.D. ; R. W. HARVEY, J.W. 523 ; E. A. MORRIS, Org. 2028 ; W. BREAM, Stwd. 523 ; H. WESTRON, 523 ; W. A. PORTER, 523 ; A. J. STORK, 523 ; G. F. BLACK, 1391 ; S. F. POYNOR, 523 ; J. T. S. NOBBS, 2028.

The Lodge having been opened, and the Minutes of the last Meeting confirmed, the following Brethren were unanimously elected Members of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, viz. :—

166. Bro. WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, F.S.A., M.R.A.S., P.M. and Sec. 2076 London, P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.).
167. Bro. GEORGE KENNING, Proprietor of "The Freemason." P.M. 192 London ; P.P.G.D. Middlesex.
168. Bro. FRANK REGINALD KENNING, 192 London.
169. Bro. CHARLES O. GREEVER, W.M. 110 Des Moines (Iowa), U.S.A.
170. Bro. JOHN DAVID WHISH, S.W. 452 Albany (New York), U.S.A.
171. Bro. HARRY BLADON, S.W. 2523 Hounslow.
172. Bro. NORMAN SCORGIE, M.Inst.C.E., London, 279.

The Worshipful Master elect, Bro. J. J. W. KNOWLES, was then installed according to ancient custom, by W. Bro. S. S. PARTRIDGE, P.M., D.P.G.M., P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.), assisted by Bros. GEO. NEIGHBOUR, P.P.S.G.W., and F. W. BILLSON, P.P.G. Reg.

The following Brethren were appointed Officers of the Lodge for the ensuing year, and all except Bros. Rev. H. S. BIGGS and R. B. STARKEY, who were absent, were duly invested by the Worshipful Master, viz. :—

Bro. Rev. H. S. BIGGS, B.A.,	I.P.M.
„ H. HOWE,	S.W.
„ W. D. GRANT,	J.W.
„ Rev. H. S. BIGGS, B.A.,	Chaplain.
„ F. W. BILLSON, LL.B.,	Treasurer.
„ JOHN T. THORP,	Secretary.
„ G. NEIGHBOUR,	S.D.
„ R. B. STARKEY,	J.D.
„ L. STAINES,	D.C.
„ W. A. LEA,	I.G.
„ R. W. MARIES,	Tyler.

The Treasurer's Accounts for the past year being submitted, were approved and passed, and the Thanks of the Lodge were tendered to the late Treasurer Bro. W. D. GRANT, for his services. An Abstract of the Accounts follows :—



The following Brethren were elected to represent the Lodge on the various Provincial Committees, viz. :—

Prov. Com. of Gen. Purposes : Bro. J. T. THORP.

Prov. Charity Committee : Bro. W. D. GRANT.

Freemasons' Hall Com. : Bros. F. W. BILLSON and H. HOWE.

Com. of Prov. Mas. Charity Ass. : Bro. J. J. W. KNOWLES.

The SECRETARY called attention to the lamented death of our late Worshipful Master, Bro. the Rev. H. J. MASON, B.A., which occurred since the last Meeting of the Lodge. A vote of sympathy and condolence with the widow and family was unanimously passed, and ordered to be transmitted to them.

Deaths were also notified as follows :—Bro. JOSEPH BERRIDGE, of Lodge 1391, on July 31st ; Bro. HENRY JOHN HEGINBOTHAM, of Lodge 1007, on August 2nd ; Bro. RICHARD PORTER KEATES, P.M. of Lodges 779 and 2428, P.P.A.G.D.C., on August 12th. An expression of regret at the decease of these worthy Brethren of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, was ordered to be entered on the Minutes.

A letter was read from the widow of the late Bro. G. W. SPETH, acknowledging the vote of condolence passed at the last Meeting of the Lodge.

Apologies for unavoidable absence were notified from the following Brethren, viz. :—Bros. Dr. R. PRATT, P.M. ; R. B. STARKEY, J.D. ; W. J. HUGHAN (Torquay) ; E. CONDER, Junr., W.M. 2076 ; Rev. C. H. WOOD,

P.G. Chap. (Eng.); J. BODENHAM, P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.); Professor J. W. WENNERBERG (Stockholm); W. A. BOWSER (London); Rev. W. WHITELEY (Narborough); N. C. RIDLEY, S.W. 1560; H. HENDERSON (Burton-on-Trent); W. WALTERS and P. JOSEPH.

The usual Hearty Good Wishes were tendered by the Visiting Brethren, and the Lodge was closed.

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### Conversazione.

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Most of those who were present at the Meeting of the Lodge accepted the invitation of the Worshipful Master and Officers to remain an hour or two for Social Intercourse, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

After the Brethren had partaken of light refreshments, the Worshipful Master addressed them as follows:—

PAST MASTERS AND BRETHREN,

It is now for me, in accordance with precedent, if not with ancient custom, although I trust as years roll on it will develop into ancient custom, to address a few words to you who have honoured us with your presence on this occasion.

It is sometimes said that when a man begins to talk about his family, you may regard him with suspicion as an undesirable companion. Well I am going to take the risk and talk about my family, or rather our family, a branch of that honourable body of which we are all so proud to be styled Brethren. The merits

of that family I shall not attempt to eulogise to you, but content myself with reminding you that family ties connote family responsibilities.

This ancient borough, to which many of us owe our birth, or which for a longer or shorter period of years has afforded us its protection, has in many ways aspired to make its name and its fame known *per terram et per mare*, but I make bold to claim, that in no particular has it advanced an object more worthy of respect, than that which has seen its inception within these four walls.

For that which we advance is adverse to no laws, it aspires to no distinction, but while fully recognising the principles of our Brotherhood, leads us to enquire into and reverently criticise the modes and methods of our ancestors of the Masons' Craft.

It is our delight to let our thoughts wander at will among the traces of their deeds and their experiences, and to speculate upon the hopes and the fears that influenced their adventurous career—shall I also add, their family squabbles?—and to let our eyes gaze with wonder or admiration on the relics they have left us,—the products of the goldsmith's cunning, the limner's art, the architect's wisdom and the penman's skill.

And we owe it as a duty, alike to those who have preceded us and to those more numerous and highly reputable Brethren beyond the seas, who have been persuaded to look to us for information and instruction as to an elder brother, and co-custodians of that excellent treasure-house, our Masonic Library, and of that in some respects unique collection of Masonic curios that are at our command—to maintain, and as far as we possibly can promote the aims that gave rise to this particular association of ours. But how?

Well! I will indicate some of the ways. By a regular and punctual attendance at our assemblies, thereby shewing an *active* interest in our concerns; by inducing others to join our Outer Circle; by raising questions, taking part in discussions, and by a readiness to impart knowledge or advance opinions by means of Papers. I may here say that any Brother, whether a member of this Lodge or not, is cordially invited to favour us with a Paper upon *any* Masonic topic, and is promised a hearty welcome when so doing.

The hospitality customary on these occasions may appear meagre, and perhaps unworthy of your consideration, and so indeed it is, when compared with the more elaborate displays with which fraternal generosity has now made us familiar, but on behalf of myself and the other members of the Lodge, I would ask you kindly to bear in mind the following facts:—at present we are but young and small, we have not yet attained our majority, and we have not yet made our fortune—we are literary and therefore we are poor, even as it was in olden times in more than one seat of learning. But if we cannot provide a feast of choice viands, we at any rate offer you a hearty welcome to our modest fare.

One thing only now remains for me to do, and that a most agreeable one—it is on behalf of myself and the Lodge, to express grateful thanks to those Brethren, who being endowed with one of Nature's best gifts, the gift of song, are good enough to exercise their talents for our delectation on this occasion. To them and to all, I, in the name of my officers and myself, bid a hearty welcome.

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During the evening the SECRETARY exhibited and described the fine Collection of English Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter Certificates, belonging to the Leicester Freemasons' Hall Museum. This collection comprises specimens of nearly every variety of Certificate issued by the "Antients," "Moderns" and "United" Grand Lodge, and "Antients," "Moderns" and "United" Grand Chapter, between 1757 and 1900. Many are so rare as to be practically unobtainable at the present time, so that the Leicester Masons are envied by Brethren of more than one other Province. The specimens exhibited were Nos. 1 to 46 and 89 to 117 in the list of British and Colonial Certificates given on later pages of this Volume.

In addition to the documents belonging to the Freemasons' Hall Collection, the following specimens, belonging to the SECRETARY'S own private Collection, were also exhibited, viz. :—

"MODERNS" CRAFT. "First Angel."

5794	...	————	...	Lodge 280.
1804	...	Thos. Thorp	...	" 291.
1810	...	Wm. Powell	...	" 196.

"UNITED" CRAFT. Three Pillars, Geo. IV.

1826	...	John Briggs	...	Lodge 574.
1827	...	Geo. Gainer	...	" 167.
1827	...	John Nicholson...	...	" 488.
1829	...	James Martin	...	" 145.

"UNITED" CRAFT. "Three Pillars, Wm. IV.

1832	...	Peter Fearnhead		Lodge 519.
1832	...	John Pitcher	...	" 790.

“ANTIENTS” ROYAL ARCH. “Dermott.”

1795 ... George Godwin.

1808 ... John Whippy.

“UNITED” ROYAL ARCH. “First Gloria.”

1834 ... John Pitcher ... Chapter 522.

1840 ... Robt. Goodacre... „ 55.

“UNITED” ROYAL ARCH. “Second Gloria.”

1845. John Nicholson ... Chapter 374.

And others of a later date.

All the foregoing were original documents and excellently preserved.

The Collection was examined and compared by the Brethren present with evident interest, and many questions were asked and answered. The Exhibition was pronounced on all hands to have been a unique feature of a very enjoyable evening.

The continued prosperity of the Lodge was the subject of many congratulations, and no efforts will be spared by the Worshipful Master and Officers to maintain it.

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Collection of Certificates.

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Collection of  
 BELONGING  
 FREEMASONS' HALL  
 COMMUNICATED BY

Part I.—British

*No. 1 is a Photograph. Those marked \* are*

Certificates

TO THE  
 MUSEUM, LEICESTER.

*BRO. J. T. THORP, Hon. Sec.*

and Colonial.

*Fac-similes. All others are originals.*

No.	Issued by.	To whom issued.	Lodge.	No. and Town.	Dated.	Grand Master, &c.	Secretary.
1	Gd. Lo. of Eng. (Moderns) "Three Graces."	Jacob de Pinna. ...	Union Lodge. ...	06 London. ...	15 Sept. $\frac{1767}{5767}$	... ..	Saml. Spencer. G.S.
2	"	Richard Wilton. ...	Jerusalem Lodge. ...	63 London. ...	30 Oct. $\frac{5802}{1802}$	... ..	Wm. White. G.S.
3	"	Joseph Hayes. ...	Bedford Lodge. ...	05 London. ...	17 June $\frac{5806}{1806}$	... ..	Wm. White G.S.
4	"	Wm. Chamberlayne....	Royal York Lodge. ...	55 Stroud. ...	9 Jan. $\frac{5808}{1808}$	... ..	Wm. White. G.S.
5	Gd. Lo. of Eng. (Moderns) "St. Paul's."	Richard Everett. ...	Gloucester Lodge. ...	13 Portsea. ...	23 Dec. $\frac{5811}{1811}$	H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. G.M.	Wm. White. G.S.
6	Gd. Lo. of Eng. (Antients) "Universis."	William Licquorich. ...	... ..	01 Leicester. ...	10 Sept. $\frac{5764}{1764}$	... ..	Lau. Dermott. G.S.
7*	"	(Blank Form.) ...	... ..	... ..	1766 circa.	... ..	... ..
8*	"	Chas. Shepherd. ...	... ..	05 Liverpool. ...	9 Jan. $\frac{1776}{5776}$	... ..	Wm. Dickey. G.S.
9*	"	Jeremiah Buckley. ...	... ..	07 Sheerness....	27 Mch. $\frac{1779}{5779}$	... ..	Chas. Bearblock. G.S.
10*	"	Patrick Martin. ...	... ..	01 London ...	1 Oct. $\frac{1784}{5784}$	... ..	Robt. Leslie G.S.

No.	Issued by.	To whom issued.	Lodge.	No. and Town.	Dated.	Grand Master, &c.	Secretary.
11	Gd. Lo. of Eng. (Antients) "1st Angel."	Hills Towns. ...	George and Vulture, Shadwell.	3 London. ...	4 Sept. 5798 5 Sept. 1798	... ..	Robt. Leslie. G.S. Thos. Harper. D.G.S.
12*	"	James Young. ...	Mariners' Lodge. ...	222 Guernsey....	10 Feb. 5800 11 Feb. 1800	... ..	Do.
13	"	James Mellis ...	Abercrombie Tavern, Lombard Street.	5 London. ...	14 Jany. 5804 16 Jany. 1804	... ..	Robt. Leslie. G.S. Edw. Harper. D.G.S.
14	"	William Norman. ...	Two Parallels Lodge....	332 Jersey. ...	7 Feb. 5806 8 Feb. 1806	... ..	Do.
15	"	William Gordon. ...	Prince Edwin's Lodge.	168 Hythe. ...	3 Sept. 5808 6 Sept. 1808	... ..	Do.
16	"	John Gash ...	Bricklayers' Arms, Dock- head.	23 London. ...	24 Oct. 5809 26 Oct. 1809	... ..	Do.
17	Gd. Lo. of Eng. (Antients) "2nd Angel."	Henry Parsons. ...	Neptune, Neptune Street, Rotherhithe.	13 London. ...	11 Sept $\frac{5810}{1810}$	... ..	Do.
18	"	Philip Grace. ...	Shakespeare Tavern. ...	312 Woolwich...	13 Jany. $\frac{5812}{1812}$	... ..	Do.
19	"	Edward Wills. ...	White Hart Inn. ...	35 Chichester....	4 June $\frac{5813}{1813}$	... ..	Do.
20	United Gd. Lo. of Eng. "St. Pauls."	James Baker. ...	Mariners' Lodge. ...	95 Bristol. ...	28 May $\frac{5814}{1814}$	H.R.H. The Duke of Sussex. G.M.	Wm. H. White } G. Edw. Harper } Secs.
21*	"	Jeremiah Stark. ...	Phoenix Lodge. ...	368 Hull. ...	7 Mch. $\frac{5818}{1818}$	Do. ...	Do.
22	United Gd. Lo. of Eng. "3 Pillars."	Thomas Impey. ...	Bedford Lodge. ...	257 London. ...	29 July $\frac{5819}{1819}$	H.R.H. The Prince Regent. Patron.	Do.
23	"	William Currey. ...	Sun Lodge. ...	171 Exmouth....	24 Dec. $\frac{5821}{1821}$	H.R.H. The Duke of Sussex. G.M.	Do.
24	"	Richard Phillimore. ...	... ..	116 Lewisham...	8 Mch. $\frac{5822}{1822}$	Do. ...	Do.

No.	Issued by.	To whom issued.	Lodge.	No. and Town.	Dated.	Grand Master, &c.	Secretary.
25	United Gd. Lo. of Eng. "3 Pillars."	Thomas Steer. ...	Grenadiers Lodge. ...	92 London. ...	16 Nov. $\frac{5832}{1832}$	H.M. William IV. Patron. H.R.H. The Duke of Sussex. G.M.	Wm. H. White. } G. Edw. Harper. } Secs.
26	"	George Clark. .	... ..	58 Hinckley. ...	11 Sept. $\frac{5833}{1833}$		Do. ...
27	"	William Bailey. ...	Tuscan Lodge. ...	14 London. ...	27 Mch. $\frac{5834}{1834}$	Do. ...	Do.
28	"	James Brindley. ...	Sutherland Lodge. ...	660 Burslem. ...	7 Oct. $\frac{5841}{1841}$	H.R.H. The Duke of Sussex. G.M.	Wm. H. White. G.S.
29*	"	Cornwall B. Wilson. ...	Phoenix Lodge. ...	202 London. ...	30 Oct $\frac{5843}{1843}$	Earl of Zetland. Pro G.M.	Do.
30	"	George Josias Harrold. ...	... ..	58 Hinckley. ..	28 Mch. $\frac{5846}{1846}$	Earl of Zetland. G.M.	Do.
31	"	William N. Reeve. ...	John of Gaunt Lodge.	766 Leicester. ...	5 June $\frac{5846}{1846}$	Do. ...	Do.
32	"	Stephen Chapman. ...	St. John's Lodge. ...	348 Leicester. ...	20 Apr. $\frac{5847}{1847}$	Do. ...	Do.
33	"	Jas. Smyth Ayerst. ...	{ Lo. of Sincerity. Lo. of St John and St. Paul.	221 Plymouth. 437 Malta.	31 Dec. $\frac{5852}{1852}$	Do. ...	Do.
34	"	Hy. Moss Solomons. ...	Fortitude and Old Cumberland Lodge.	2 London. ...	6 May $\frac{5857}{1857}$	Do. ...	Wm. Gray Clarke. G.S.
35	"	Chas. Woodcock. ...	Knights of Malta Lodge.	50 Hinckley. ...	25 July $\frac{5864}{1864}$	Do. ...	Do.
36	"	Isaac George Packer.	St. John's Lodge. ...	79 Leicester. ...	8 Dec. $\frac{5866}{1866}$	Do. ...	Do.
37	"	Joseph Elgood. ...	John of Gaunt Lodge...	23 Leicester. ...	18 Oct. $\frac{5869}{1869}$	Do. ...	John Hervey. G.S.
38	"	(Blank Form). ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	Earl De Grey and Ripon. G.M.	Do.

No.	Issued by.	To whom issued.	Lodge.	No. and Town.	Dated.	Grand Master, &c.	Secretary.
39	United Gd. Lo. of Eng. "3 Pillars."	Sir Hy. St. J. Halford.	John of Gaunt Lodge...	23 Leicester. ...	30 May $\frac{5870}{1870}$	Earl De Grey and Ripon. G.M.	John Hervey. G.S.
40	"	Isaac Cooper Riddle.	Beaufort Lodge. ...	03 Bristol. ...	20 May $\frac{5871}{1871}$	Do. ...	Do.
41	"	(Blank Form.) ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	Marquess of Ripon. G.M.	Do.
42	"	Samuel Knight. ...	Commercial Lodge. ...	391 Leicester.	17 Mch. $\frac{5874}{1874}$	Do. ...	Do.
43	"	Edw. _____	Felix Lodge. ...	494 Teddington.	17 June $\frac{5875}{1875}$	H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. G.M.	Do.
44	"	Jos. Allen Church. ...	John of Gaunt Lodge. ...	23 Leicester ...	20 June $\frac{5876}{1876}$	Do. ...	Do.
45	"	Chas. Whittaker. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	25 June $\frac{5877}{1877}$	Do. ...	Do.
46	"	Stephen Goodall. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	27 June $\frac{5877}{1877}$	Do. ...	Do.
47	Gd. Lo. of England. ...	William Kelly. ...	Patent as Provincial Grand Master.	Leicestershire and Rutland.	3 Jan. $\frac{5870}{1870}$	Earl of Zetland. G.M. Earl De Grey and Ripon. D.G.M.	Do.
48	Prov. Gd. Lo. of Leicester- shire.	Do. ...	Patent as D.P.G.M. ...	Leicestershire....	26 Apr. $\frac{5852}{1852}$		Sir F. G. Fowke. Prov. G.M.
49	"	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	19 Feb. $\frac{5856}{1856}$	Do. ...	...
50	"	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	13 Oct. $\frac{5856}{1856}$	Earl Howe. Prov. G.M.	...
51	"	Wm. Napier Reeve. ...	Appt. as Prov. A.G.D.C.	Do. ...	1 Oct. $\frac{5857}{1857}$	Do. ...	...
52	"	John Homer. ...	Appt. as Prov. Gd. Stwd.	Do. ...	8 Oct. $\frac{5861}{1861}$	Do. ...	...

No.	Issued by.	To whom issued.	Lodge.
53	Prov. Gd. Lo. of Leicestershire and Rutland.	T. G. Bennett. ...	Appt. as Prov. Gd. Stwd.
54	"	Edwin Faulkner ...	Do. ...
55	"	George Pearce, M.D. ...	Do. ...
56	"	Thos. Markham, Jun. ...	Appt. as Prov. A.G.P. ...
57	"	George Pearce, M.D. ...	Do. ...
58	"	John Wilson. ...	Appt. as Prov. J.G.D. ...
59	"	(Blank Form.) ...	Appt. as ———— ...
60	"	Rev. Wm. T. Fry. ...	Appt. as Prov. Gd. Chaplain.
61	"	Rev. Wm. Berry. ...	Do. ...
62	"	Samuel Knight. ...	Appt. as Prov. Gd. Stwd.
63	"	Do. ...	Appt. as Prov. A.G.P. ...
64	Prov. Gd. Lo. of Derbyshire.	(Blank Form.) ...	Appt. as ———— ...
65	Private Lodge. (Mod.) ...	Robert Daniel. ...	King's Own (8th) Regt. of Foot.
66	" (Ant.) ...	John Raison. ...	...

No. and Town.	Dated.	Grand Master, &c.	Secretary.
Leicestershire and Rutland.	10 Feb. $\frac{5870}{1870}$	Wm. Kelly. Prov. G.M.	G. Toller, Jun. Prov. G. Sec.
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	16 Sept. $\frac{5870}{1870}$	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	58— 18—	Earl Ferrers. Prov.G.M.	...
Do. ...	5 Nov. $\frac{5873}{1873}$	Do. ...	S. S. Partridge. Prov. G. Sec.
Do. ...	25 Nov. $\frac{5874}{1874}$	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	19 Oct. $\frac{5886}{1886}$	Do. ...	Chas. Henton Wood. Prov. G. Sec.
Do. ...	17 Oct. $\frac{5888}{1888}$	S. S. Partridge. D.P.G.M.	Do.
Derbyshire. ...	$\frac{585—}{185—}$	...	C. R. Colville. Acting P.G.M.
56 Salisbury. ...	24 Oct. $\frac{5785}{1785}$	(Clearance Certificate.)	Saml. Newton. Mr. Philip Bockin. Sec.
51 Leicester. ...	5 Jany. $\frac{5790}{1790}$	Do. ...	Chas. Horton. Master. Jas. Valentine. Sec.

No.	Issued by.	To whom issued.	Lodge.	No. and Town.	Dated.	Grand Master, &c.	Secretary.
67*	Private Lodge. (Mod.)...	Richard Knight. ...	Druid's Lodge of Love and Liberality.	103 Redruth. ...	2 Apr. $\frac{5803}{1799}$	(Clearance Certificate.)	John Knight. Master. John Michell. Sec.
68	" ...	John Whippy. ...	... ..	31 ... ..	6 Nov. 5808	(E. and H. E. Master Mason.)	Wm. Franklyn. W.M. J. Camm. Sec.
69	" ...	George Gainer. ...	Beaufort Lodge.	167 Bristol. ...	17 May $\frac{5814}{1814}$	(Clearance Certificate.)	Robt. E. Case. W.M. Hy. Douglas. Sec.
70	" ...	James Mellis. ...	Sussex Lodge.	629 Neemuch (India.)	10 Jany. 5842	Do. ...	W. Shingler. W.M.
71	" ...	Nathan Bloxham. ...	Lodge of Integrity.	771 14th Regt. of Foot.	15 Dec. $\frac{5854}{1854}$	Do. ...	F. Hammersley. W.M. John Lenkin. Sec.
72	Grand Lo. of Scotland ...	Abm. Abrahams. ...	Defensive Band.	151 Edinburgh. .	5 Apr. $\frac{1851}{5855}$	... ..	Wm. A. Laurie. G. Sec.
73	" ...	William Rostron. ...	St. John Kilwinning.	28 Kirkintilloch.	28 Dec. $\frac{1869}{5869}$	... ..	Do.
74	Private Lodge. (Scotch.)...	John Barrett. ...	St. George's Lodge.	108 31st Regt. of Foot.	16 Dec. $\frac{5808}{1808}$	(M.M. Certificate.) ...	{ Michl. Marshall. Master.
75	" " ...	Michl. Mc. Kenney....	Thistle Lodge.	74 Dumfries. ...	28 Dec. 1814	(Clearance Certificate.)	{ Wm. Masheder. Sec. Robt. Neilson. W.M. William Alken. Sec.
76	" " ...	Allan Roe. ...	Operative Lodge.	47 Dundee. ...	3 Jany. $\frac{1874}{5874}$	Do. ...	{ Alex. Henry. R.W.M. Wm. R. Ross. Treas. John Fenwick. Sec.
77	" " ...	William Rostron. ...	St. John Kilwinning.	28 Kirkintilloch.	4 Apr. 1874	Do. ...	{ Daniel Cameron. Master. John Morison. Sec.
78	" " ...	(Blank Form.) ...	Ancient Lodge of St. John.	Melrose. ...	$\frac{58-}{18-}$	... ..	... ..
79	" " ...	Do. ...	Caledonian St. John's Royal Arch Lodge.	261 Campsie. ...	... ..	... ..	... ..
80	Gd. Lo. of Ireland. ...	Fred. Wm. Beale. ...	... ..	4 Dublin. ...	7 May 5858	... ..	John E. Hyndman. G. Sec.

No.	Issued by.	To whom issued.	Lodge.	No. and Town.	Dated.	Grand Master, &c.	Secretary.
81	Private Lodge. (Irish.) ...	(Blank Form.) ...	Union Lodge. ...	684 Belfast. ...	5791	... ..	... ..
82	" " ...	Lodge Hall. ...	... ..	27 Cork. ...	6 Aug. $\frac{5806}{1806}$	... ..	Benj. Parvin. Master. Abm. Skey. Secretary.
83	" " ...	William Bishop. ...	Bandon Lodge. ...	413 Bandon. ...	9 Dec. $\frac{5809}{1809}$	... ..	Jas. Donovan. Master. Jas. Kelly. Secretary.
84	" " ...	Joseph Fish. ...	... ..	8 Cork. ...	23 May $\frac{5814}{1814}$	... ..	Thos. Nugent. W.M. Richd. Blackall. Sec.
85	Gd. Lo. of Nova Scotia.	(Blank Form.) ...	Lodge Warrant. ...	.. ..	...	.. ..	... ..
86	"	Do. ...	Appt. as Representative.	... ..	...	... ..	... ..
87	"	John MacQueen. ...	Morien Lodge. ...	55 Port Morien.	24 Dec. $\frac{5888}{1888}$	... ..	Benj. Curren. G. Sec.
88	Private Lodge. (Canada.)	Wm. Bingham. ...	{ Merchant Lodge. ... Freres du Canada.	77 Quebec. ...	14 Dec. $\frac{5826}{1826}$	(E. A. Certificate.) ...	Thos. C. Oliver. W.M. G. C. Davies. Sec.
89	Gd. Royal Arch Chapter (Moderns.)	Jacob Jacobs. ...	St. James' Chapter. ...	London. ...	24 Jan. $\frac{5813}{1809}$	{ Earl Moira. Z. ... Earl Mount Norris. H. Waller Rodwell Wright. J.	John Foulston. G. Rec.
90	" (Antients.)	Jos. Edmund Turner. ...	... ..	... ..	9 Nov. $\frac{5807}{1807}$	{ Thos. Harper. Z. ... C. Humphreys. H. Robert Gill. J.	Robt. Leslie. } G. Edw. Harper. } Scribes.
91*	" "	Edward Gregory. ...	... ..	... ..	7 Oct. $\frac{5813}{1813}$	... ..	Do.
92	Grand Chapter of R.A. (United). "First Gloria."	John Pepper. ...	Royal Gloucester. ...	212 Southampton.	21 Nov. $\frac{1825}{5825}$	{ Augustus Frederick. Z. Dundas. H. J. Ramsbottom. J.	Wm. H. White. E. Edw. Harper. N.
93	"	William Kelly. ...	Chapter of Fortitude. ...	348 Leicester. ...	22 Jan. $\frac{1842}{5842}$	{ Augustus F. Z. ... James, Marquis of Salis- bury. H. J. Ramsbottom. J.	Wm. H. White. E. A. Dobie. N.
94	Sup. Grand Chap. of R.A. "Second Gloria."	Henry Paget. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	10 Dec. $\frac{1844}{5844}$	... ..	Wm. H. White. G.S.E.

No.	Issued by.	To whom issued.	Lodge.
95	Sup. Grand Chap. of R.A. "Second Gloria."	Henry Harding. ...	St. Augustine's Chapter.
96	"	James Fuller. ...	Chapter of Prudence.
97	"	A. S. Pelligrini. ...	Frederick Chapter of Unity.
98	"	Wm. Napier Reeve. ...	St. Augustine's Chapter.
99	"	Abm. Abrahams. ...	Domatic Chapter. ...
100	"	John Gore Ferns. ...	Melita Chapter. ...
101	"	Alex. Richardson. ...	Chapter of Prudence. ...
102	"	John H. Sanders. ...	Do. ...
103	"	Richd. Wm. Johnson.	Chapter of Fortitude. ...
104	"	Thos. Merret. ...	Malta Union Chapter. .
105	"	Thos. P. Berthon. ..	Chapter of Prudence. ...
106	"	John Ayre, Jun. ...	Do. ...
107	"	Charles Laws. ...	Do. ...
108	"	Henry Thorn. ...	British Chapter. ...

No. and Town.	Dated.	Grand Master, &c.	Secretary.
766 Leicester. ...	22 June $\frac{1848}{5848}$	... ..	Wm. H. White. G.S.E.
12 London. ...	19 Mch. $\frac{1849}{5849}$	... ..	Do.
661 Croydon. ...	31 May $\frac{1849}{5849}$	... ..	Do.
766 Leicester. ...	7 Nov. $\frac{1850}{5850}$	... ..	Do.
206 London. ...	26 June $\frac{1854}{5854}$	... ..	Do.
437 Malta. ...	4 July $\frac{1854}{5854}$	... ..	Do.
12 London. ...	29 Mch. $\frac{1855}{5855}$	... ..	Do.
Do. ...	24 Mch. $\frac{1859}{5859}$	... ..	Wm. Gray Clarke. G.S.E.
348 Leicester. ...	29 Oct. $\frac{1859}{5859}$	... ..	Do.
588 Malta. ...	27 Feby. $\frac{1860}{5860}$	... ..	Do.
12 London. ...	28 Mch. $\frac{1861}{5861}$	... ..	Do.
Do. ...	Do.	... ..	Do.
Do. ...	16 Mch. $\frac{1865}{5865}$	... ..	Do.
8 London. ...	4 June $\frac{1870}{5870}$	... ..	John Hervey. G.S.E.

No.	Issued by.	To whom issued.	Lodge.
109	Sup. Grand Chap. of R.A. "Second Gloria."	Nathaniel Haycroft. ...	Chapter of Fortitude. ...
110	"	Sir Hy. St. J. Halford, Bart.	Do. ...
111	"	Isaac Cooper Riddle. .	Beaufort Chapter. ...
112	"	John Frederick Halford.	Chapter of Fortitude. ...
113	"	James Adames. ...	South Saxon Chapter. ...
114	"	Samuel Knight. ...	Chapter of Fortitude. ...
115	"	Fred. G. Bailey. ...	St. Thomas' Chapter. ...
116	"	J. B. D. Wall. ...	Prosperity Chapter. ...
117	"	Wm. S. Fulshaw. ...	St. George's Chapter ...
118	"	William Kelly. ...	Patent of Prov. Gd. Supt.
119	Prov. Grand Chapter of Leicestershire.	Samuel Knight. ...	Appt. as Prov. 1st. A.S.
120	"	Do. ...	Appt. as Prov. P.S. ...
121	Sup. Gd. R. A. Chapter of Scotland.	(Blank Form.) ...	... ..
122	"	Abraham Abrahams. ...	Edinburgh Chapter. ...

No. and Town.	Dated.	Grand Master, &c.	Secretary.
279 Leicester. ...	21 July $\frac{1870}{5870}$	... ..	John Hervey. G.S.E.
Do. ...	15 Nov. $\frac{1871}{5871}$	... ..	Do.
103 Bristol. ...	31 July $\frac{1872}{5872}$	... ..	Do.
279 Leicester. ...	9 Dec. $\frac{1872}{5872}$	... ..	Do.
311 Lewes. ...	2 Oct. $\frac{1873}{5873}$	... ..	Do.
279 Leicester. ...	20 Mch. $\frac{1876}{5876}$	... ..	Do.
142 London. ...	31 Oct. $\frac{1878}{5878}$	... ..	Do.
65 London. ...	21 June $\frac{1887}{5887}$	... ..	Shadwell H. Clerke. G.S.E.
1560 Leicester. .	28 Mch. $\frac{1894}{5894}$	... ..	E. Letchworth. G.S.E.
Leicestershire & Rutland.	22 Mch. $\frac{5870}{1870}$	{ Earl of Zetland. Z. Earl de Grey & Ripon. H. John Huyshe. J.	John Hervey. E. John M. Clabon. N.
Leicestershire. ...	7 Oct. $\frac{5890}{1890}$	S. S. Partridge. Acting P.G. Supt.	Chas. Henton Wood. Prov. G.S.E.
Do. ...	29 Nov. $\frac{5893}{1893}$	Wm. Kelly. Prov. G.S.	Do.
... ..	2 Dec. 1856	... ..	Thos. Boag.
1 Edinburgh. ...	21 Nov. $\frac{5854}{1850}$	Installn. as 2nd. Prin.	G. A. W. Arnott. Dep. G. 1st. P.

No.	Issued by.	To whom issued.	Lodge.
123	Gen Gd. Chap. R.A. for Scotland and the Colonies.	(Blank Form.)	...
124	Early Gd. R.A. Chapter of Scotland.	Do.	Cert. of Installed Principal.
125	"	Do.	...
126	Private R.A. Chapter. (Scotch.)	John Barrett.	...
127	"	James Mellis.	St. Machar's Chapter...
128	Gd. R.A. Chapter of Ireland.	Frederick Mant.	...
129	Private R.A. Chapter. (Irish.)	William Bishop.	...
130	Gd. Lo. of M.M.M. of England, &c.	William Kelly.	Fowke Lodge. ...
131	"	Samuel Knight.	Do.
132	"	Wyndham Madden Hutton.	Simon de Montfort. ...
133	"	John Metcalfe.	Do. ...
134	"	James Adames.	Lewis Lodge. ...
135	"	John Kidney.	Simon de Montfort. ...

No. and Town.	Dated.	Grand Master, &c.	Secretary.
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
108 Malta. ..	11 Aug. 1809	...	Jas. Galland. W.G.M. Robt. Bond. G.S.
37 Aberdeen. ...	17 Mch. $\frac{1832}{5832}$	...	Jas. Ig. Massie. Z. Geo. Cruickshank. Scribe. John Fowler. G. Sec.
40 Belfast. ...	23 July $\frac{1841}{5841}$	Duke of Leinster. G.M.	John Fowler. G. Sec.
413 Bandon. ...	25 Feby. $\frac{1810}{3310}$	...	Stephen Moxley. H.P. Jas. Kelly. G. Sec.
19 Leicester. ...	14 Aug. 1858	Lord Leigh. G.M.	Wm. L. Collins. G. Sec.
Do.	28 Feby. 1876	Earl of Limerick. G.M.	Fredk. Binckes. G. Sec.
194 Leicester. ...	10 May 1880	Lord Skelmersdale. G.M.	Do.
Do.	20 Nov. 1884	Earl of Kintore. G.M.	Do.
391 Lewes. ...	29 Oct. 1888	Prince of Wales. G.M.	Do.
194 Leicester. ...	14 May 1891.	Do.	C. F. Matier. G. Sec.

No.	Issued by.	To whom issued.	Lodge.
136	Gd. Lo. of M.M.M. of England, &c.	William Kelly. ...	Patent of Prov. G.M. ...
This Patent was renewed, and endorsed, that of Lord Leigh, the signatures of the Geo. Raymond Portal (1870), Earl Percy Lord Henniker (1883) and Albert Edward,			
137	(Royal Ark Mariner.)	Samuel Knight. ...	Dispensation to be installed as W.C.N.
138	"	William Kelly. ...	William Kelly Lodge. ...
139	"	Samuel Knight. ...	Do. ...
140	Prov. Gd. Lo. of M.M.M. of Leicestershire.	Do. ...	Appt. as Prov. G.I.G. ...
141	"	Do. ...	Appt. as Prov. G. Swd. B.
142	"	Do. ...	Appt. as Prov. A.G.D.C.
143	"	Do. ...	Appt. as Prov. G.M.O.
144	S. Gd. R.A. Chapter of Scotland.	Isaac Cooper Riddle. .	Canynge (Mark) Lodge.
145	Sup. Coun. 33° A.A.S.R.	William Kelly. ...	Rose Croix, 18° ...
146	"	Do. ...	30° ...
147	United Orders of the Temple, &c. (England.)	Hon. Fred. Walpole. .	Patent of Prov. G. Com.

No. and Town.	Dated.	Grand Master, &c.	Secretary.
Leicestershire....	23 June 1858	Lord Leigh G.M. ...	Alex. Ridgway. Gd. Reg.
periodically from 1858 until 1892, and bears, besides following Grand Masters, viz.: W. W. B. Beach (1868), (1873), Earl of Limerick (1876), Earl of Lathom (1880), Prince of Wales (1886).			
19 Leicester. ...	11 Dec. 1886	Prince of Wales. G.M.	Fredk. Binckes. G. Sec.
Do. ...	9 Feby. 1882	... ..	Do.
Do. ...	7 Mch. 1882	... ..	Do.
Leicestershire....	23 May 1878	William Kelly. G.M. Prov.	J. M. Mc.Allister. Prov. G. Sec.
Do. ...	27 May 1880	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	9 May 1884	Do. ...	C. E. Stretton. Prov. G. Sec.
Do. ...	4 June 1888	Do. ...	Miles J. Walker. Prov. G. Sec.
7 Bristol. ...	21 Sept. 1871	... ..	L. Mackersey. G.S.E.
Leicester. ...	5 Apr. 1882	Earl of Lathom. S.G. Com.	H. D. Sandeman. G. S. Gen.
... ..	12 May 1886	Do. ..	Do.
Norfolk. ...	15 Apr. 1870	William Stuart. G.M.	{ John Huyshe. D.G.M. Joseph Lavender. G. Reg.

No.	Issued by.	To whom issued.	Lodge.	No. and Town.	Dated.	Grand Master, &c.	Secretary.
148	United Orders of the Temple, &c. (England.)	Henry Krauss. ...	Patent of Prov. Prior. ...	British Burmah. .	Jany. 1878	Lord Skelmersdale. G.P.	{ Alex. S. Hill C. Raymond H. Thrupp. Reg.
149	"	Ar. Morrell-Saunders. .	Do. ...	Madras. ...	29 Apr. 1885	Earl of Lathom. G.P.	Do.
150	"	Brig.-Gen. Alex. Wm. Adair.	Do. ...	Somersetshire. ...	24 Apr. 1889	Do. ...	{ Fred. A. Philbrick. C. Raymond H. Thrupp. Reg.
151	"	Albert Brown. (K.T.)	St. Amand Encpt. ...	Worcester. ...	30 Apr. 1867	William Stuart. G.M.	P. McC. de Colquhoun. G.C.
152	"	Earl Percy. (Malta.)...	Cœur de Lion Encpt. ...	Oxford ...	7 May 1869	Do. ...	Do.
153	"	Earl Donoughmore. (Malta.)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
154	"	Earl of Jersey. (Malta.)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
155	"	William Kelly. ...	Mt. Calvary Pre. ...	London ...	1883	Earl of Lathom G. Prior.	A. Staveley Hill. C.
156	"	Do. (E.P.)	Rothley Temple Pre. ...	Leicester ...	1885	Do. ...	Do.
157	"	Do. (Malta.)	Do. ...	Do. ...	1886	Do. ...	Do.
158	" (Private.)	John Bell. ...	Royal Kent Encpt. ...	45 Newcastle-on-Tyne.	... ..	Waller Rodwell Wright. G.M.	Robt. Thomson. C.C.
159	Gd. En. K.T. and Malta in Scotland.	(Blank Certificate.)	...	... ..	...	... ..	... ..
160	"	(Blank Cert. of Hon. Mem.)	...	... ..	...	... ..	... ..
161	"	(Blank Cert. of Em. Com.)	...	... ..	...	... ..	... ..

No.	Issued by.	To whom issued.	Lodge.	No. and Town.	Dated.	Grand Master, &c.	Secretary.
162	Gd. En. K.T. and Malta in Scotland.	(Blank Cert. of Kt.	Gd. Cross.)	...	...	...	...
163	Order of the Temple. (Ireland.)	Frederick W. Mant. ...	...	... Belfast.	31 Jany. $\frac{5851}{1851}$	Duke of Leinster. G.M.	John Fowler. G.C.
164	„ (Private.)	William Bishop. ...	...	... 13 Bandon.	25 Feb. $\frac{5810}{1810}$	...	...
165	Royal Union. ...	Do. ...	...	... Do.	1810	...	...
166	Early Grand Council of Rites. (Scotland.)	(Blank Certificate.)	...	...	...	...	...
167	Gd. Coun. of the Red Cross.	William Kelly. ...	Patent of Intendant Gen.	Leicestershire and Rutland.	2 Mch. 1871	Earl Bective. G.S. ...	R. Wentworth Little. G.R.
168	„	Do. ...	Byzantine Conclave. ...	... 44 Leicester ...	11 Mch. 1871	Do. ...	Do.
169	„	Samuel Knight. ...	Do. ...	... Do. ...	20 Dec. 1878	Sir Fras. Burdett. G.S.	W. R. Woodman. G.R.
170	„ (K.H.S. and St. John.)	William Kelly. ...	Mt. Hermon Sanc. ...	... Do. ..	2 Apr. 1880	Do. ...	Do.
171	„ (K.H.S. and St. John.)	Samuel Knight. ...	Do. ...	... Do. ...	3 May 1880	Do. ...	Do.
172	Royal and Select Masters.	James Adames. ...	Brighthelmstone Coun.	... 15 ...	29 Aug. 1891	...	C. F. Matier. Rec.

Remarks on the "Sloane Family"  
of the Old Charges of British Free-  
masons, including the John T. Thorp  
and the John Strachan MSS.

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By Dr. W. BEGEMANN, Past Provincial Grand Master  
of Mecklenburg.

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[At the suggestion of our well-known and highly-esteemed Brother, W. J. Hughan of Torquay, I recently forwarded copies of my Transcripts of the *John T. Thorp* and *John Strachan* MSS. of the Old Charges to Dr. W. Begemann of Charlottenburg, in order that his opinion as to their Masonic value might be obtained, and their position in the "Sloane Family" determined.

Bro. Dr. Begemann is the foremost student of these documents on the Continent of Europe, as Bro. Hughan is in Great Britain, and he was asked to favour us with his opinion for reproduction in the Transactions of the Lodge of Research.

Our learned Brother most generously responded to our request, and has transmitted a most critical and scholarly report consisting of sixteen closely written sheets.

This report is altogether too valuable to be confined exclusively to the pages of our Transactions, as it deserves a very much larger circulation than it could thus obtain, it will therefore probably appear *in extenso* in the pages of the *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*,

and by that means come under the notice of the large number of Masons who receive that famous publication.

Bro. Hughan has however very kindly allowed me to peruse Bro. Begemann's MS., and to take such extracts therefrom, as I thought would be interesting to our Members, and suitable to appear in our Annual.

The following are the extracts I have taken, and our thanks, as a Lodge, are due to Bro. Begemann for his kindness in writing so valuable a contribution, and to Bro. Hughan for permission to make use of the document.—JOHN T. THORP.]

“At the request of my esteemed friend, Bro. W. J. Hughan, I intended to write only a few remarks on the two MSS. named above, that had not yet made their appearance when Bro. Hughan edited the second edition of his ‘Old Charges’ in 1895. But in examining these two documents, for the reprints of which I am indebted to Bro. Hughan and Bro. John T. Thorp, I soon discovered, that I had to enter into an exact comparison of all the copies of the ‘Sloane Family,’ in order to get to a reliable verdict on the new manuscripts.”

“Brother Hughan is quite right in stating that the *Thorp* MS. is of particular importance as being the oldest of the Family, and I agree with him that it would have given its name to the Family if, in 1888, when I made up my classification of the ‘Old Charges,’ it had already been traced.”

“By comparing the text with the other copies of the Family, however, I must say, that it is *not* of the Sloane *Branch*, but forms a group together with

the *Alnwick* and the new *Strachan* MSS., these three offering a trio of a sundry critical value and leading us back to an older prototype, which, if discovered by a future lucky hand, would provide us with a version very similar to the *Grand Lodge* MS. No. 1 of A.D. 1583, and make it most probable, that the text of the Sloane Family is as old as that of the Grand Lodge Family, if not older and more original in some particulars.”

“The MSS. belonging to the Sloane Family are now sixteen altogether, forming three trios, one group of six, and one sundry form, as follows:—

- 1— 3.—Thorp, Alnwick, Strachan.
- 4— 6.—Embleton, Crane No. 1, Wren.
- 7— 9.—Hope, Waistell, York No. 4.
- 10—15.—Sloane No. 3848, Harleian No. 2054,  
Sloane No. 3323, Lechmere, Briscoe,  
Tunnah.
- 16. —Scarborough.”

“Of all copies *Thorp* is undoubtedly the oldest, but though *Alnwick* and *Strachan* agree with it in all main points, they cannot have been taken from *Thorp*, but are copied from other originals.”

Dr. Begemann then gives a number of extracts from *Thorp* and *Alnwick* to show that, in his opinion, *Alnwick* was transcribed from a MS. more original and probably older than *Thorp*, and proceeds:—

“Now as to *Strachan*, the third of the first trio, it was not transcribed either from *Thorp* or from

*Alnwick*, though there are striking agreements with both of them. The introductory prayer . . . . and the conclusion in *Thorp* and *Strachan* are the same, but there are so many discrepancies between them, though, on the whole, they are the same version, that it is impossible to lead *Strachan* back to *Thorp*; and notwithstanding many striking agreements between *Alnwick* and *Strachan*, the latter cannot have come from the former, because there are several genuine passages in *Strachan* that are missing in *Alnwick*, wherefrom it is evident that *Strachan* cannot have been copied from *Alnwick*."

A number of extracts are then given for comparison.

"The result is, that neither *Alnwick* nor *Strachan* have come from *Thorp*, and that neither *Strachan* was transcribed from *Alnwick*, nor *Alnwick* from *Strachan*. Nevertheless they form a group of their own, which may be called 'Thorp Branch.' Furthermore I dare say that each of the trio was taken from a sundry older copy, the differences being in many cases of such importance, that it is most improbable they could have had the same prototype. On the whole *Strachan* agrees more with *Thorp* than with *Alnwick*, and therefore I think *Thorp* and *Strachan* may go back to one and the same original, though not immediately, but through one or two intermediaries each. On the other hand *Strachan*, as agreeing in many cases with *Alnwick*, occupies an intermediate position between *Thorp* and *Alnwick*. It would be very difficult to give an exact genealogy of this branch, for there is a possibility, that one copy or the other was not transcribed by a simple scribe from

one single type, but that an author of some self-dependence compiled a new form from two or more types ; or, if making use of only one type, altered the verbiage or made additions from his own mind or knowledge."

Dr. Begemann adds some peculiarities of the three MSS. belonging to the Thorp Branch, and concludes with a long critical examination and comparison of those belonging to the other branches of the Sloane Family.

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## The Forty-Seventh Meeting

of the Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on November 25th, 1901. The Chair was occupied by the Worshipful Master, Bro. J. J. W. KNOWLES, and there was a good attendance of Members and Visitors.

The Minutes of the Installation Meeting, held on September 23rd last, were read and confirmed, after which the following Brethren were proposed and unanimously elected Members of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, viz. :—

- 173. Bro. REUBEN WARDEN HARVEY, J.W. 523  
Leicester.
- 174. Bro. SEPTIMUS FRANK POYNOR, I.G. 523  
Leicester.
- 175. Bro. W. H. OLDHAM, S.W. 2818 London.
- 176. Bro. Rev. CHARLES THOMAS MOORE, M.A.,  
50 Hinckley.
- 177. Bro. JAMES CLEAVER, I.P.M. 1330 Market  
Harborough.
- 178. Bro. JAMES MCCORMICK LAMBERTON, P.M. 21  
Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.A.
- 179. Bro. THOMAS M. WOODHEAD, J.W. 2669  
Bradford.
- 180. Bro. JOHN HASSALL, P.M. 779 Ashby-de-la-  
Zouch, P.P.S.G.W.
- 181. Bro. WILLIAM HENRY QUARRELL, M.A., I.P.M.  
779 Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

The following Paper was then read:—

## Some Points of Difference between English, Scottish and Irish Free- masonry.

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By W. Bro. L. STAINES (P.M. 523), P.P.G.O., D.C.

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The object of the present Paper is to bring before the Brethren of this Lodge, very briefly, some points of difference between the Freemasonry as practised by the three Grand Lodges of the British Islands.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland, established in 1736, and therefore the youngest of the three, is composed of a Grand Master, all Past Grand Masters, a Grand Master Depute, a Substitute Grand Master, Grand Officers, Provincial and District Grand Masters, and the Masters and Wardens of all subordinate Lodges. There is however this difference between the Grand Lodges of Scotland and England, viz., that in Scotland, with the exception of the Grand Master Depute and the Substitute Grand Master, who are appointed by the Grand Master himself, all the Officers are elected annually by the Members present in Grand Lodge. In England they are all appointed by the Grand Master, with the single exception of the Grand Treasurer. In Scotland the Treasurer is a paid official, in England it is an honorary office and is sought after by the most prominent members of the Craft. There is also in Scotland a proxy system, by which Provinces, Districts and Lodges can send Master Masons to represent them at the Meetings of the Grand Lodge.

Among the Officers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland are several which are quite unknown to Masons in England. These are—

Grand Architect, probably corresponding to Grand Superintendent of Works.

Grand Jeweller.

Grand Bible-Bearer.

Grand Bard.

Grand Director of Music, probably corresponding to Grand Organist.

Grand Marshall.

On the other hand, in Scotland, there is no Grand Registrar.

President of Board of General Purposes.

President of Board of Benevolence.

Grand Standard-Bearers.

The Jewels worn by the Officers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland are similar to those worn in England, with the following exceptions, viz. :—

The Collar of the Grand Master is ornamented with Thistles. His Jewel, which hangs from a Brilliant Star,—having in the centre a Field azure, charged with a St. Andrew and his Cross, gold—consists of the Square, Compasses and Segment of a Circle, enclosing a Sun. The Past Grand Master wears a similar Jewel, but without the Sun, also pendant from a similar Brilliant Star.

The Grand Master Depute, the Square and Compasses.

The Substitute Grand Master, the Square.

The Grand Secretary, the Key and Pen.

The Grand Chaplains, an Irradiated Eye in a Triangle.

The Grand Architect, Segment of Circle supporting a  
Corinthian Column.

The Grand Bible-Bearer, a Bible.

The Grand Jeweller, a Goldsmith's Hammer.

The Grand Bard, Square and Compasses, enclosing  
a Lyre.

The Grand Director of Music, Crossed Trumpets.

The Senior Grand Deacon, a Mallet.

The Junior Grand Deacon, a Trowel.

Passing from the Grand Lodge to Private Lodges, there are again the Depute Master, the Substitute Master, Architect, Jeweller and Bible-Bearer, as in the Grand Lodge. The Jewel of the Master consists of the Square, Compasses, Segment of Circle and Sun, that of a Past Master, the Square, Compasses, and Segment, that of the Depute Master, the Square and Compasses, while all other Officers wear jewels similar to those worn by the same officers in the Grand Lodge.

The Worshipful Master of a Private Lodge may hold the office for a number of years, with the natural consequence, that there is a great dearth of Past Masters to assist in the work or to take an interest in the Lodge. The Depute Master is not necessarily a Past Master, nor need he have held any of the principal offices of the Lodge prior to his appointment as Depute. The Worshipful Master in some Lodges rarely does any of the work, which is delegated to the Depute or Substitute Master. The Worshipful Master is addressed as Right Worshipful Master, and the Wardens as Worshipful Senior Warden and Worshipful Junior Warden.

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The Aprons worn in Scotch Lodges are not of one uniform type and color as in England, but vary according to the will and pleasure of the individual Lodges. The color of the Grand Lodge is Green, and in Private Lodges there are aprons trimmed with green, gold, crimson, different shades of blue, purple, red, orange, scarlet and various tartans. In many Lodges gloves are not worn except on Festival occasions.

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It is generally acknowledged that the social standing of many of the Scotch Masons is below what it is in England, due, in all probability, to the very low fees for initiation, to the entire absence in some Lodges of an annual subscription, and a purely nominal one of five shillings or thereabouts in others. The consequence is that Masons are sometimes made in a wholesale manner, in order to bring in money to keep the Lodge going. It is said to be no uncommon sight to see ten or twelve candidates passed through the degrees at one time, while the three Craft degrees, as well as the Royal Arch, are sometimes conferred upon the same Brother at a single Meeting of the Lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

Candidates sign a petition for entrance, which it is part of the duties of the Secretary to fill in; this petition is put up in the Lodge, and is often the first and only intimation to the Brethren, the Meetings not being called by circular, but by advertisement.

\* \* \* \* \*

By-law No. 2 of Mary's Chapel Lodge, Edinburgh, says, "No office-bearer shall hold office in another Lodge." How different in England, where a Mason

may hold office in quite a number of Lodges at one and the same time, the office of Worshipful Master alone excepted.

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Turning now to Ireland, the Officers of the Grand Lodge are practically the same as in England. The Grand Master is elected each year by vote of the Grand Lodge, and he is usually re-elected as long as he desires to remain in office. He may recommend his successor, and has the right to appoint a Deputy Grand Master and Provincial Grand Masters. In England and Scotland a number of Brethren are appointed annually as Grand Stewards, but in Ireland there is only one, and he ranks after the Grand Director of Ceremonies.

It is a matter for surprise that for nearly a century no Warrant, *with a new Number*, has been issued to an Irish Lodge. When a new Lodge is formed, it is given a number formerly held by some Lodge, which, for some cause or other, has ceased to work, so that the number of any Lodge on the Register gives no correct idea of its relative age. The following are the ages of Lodges, which stand at the head of the Irish Roll:—

1.	Cork,	...	founded in	1731.
2.	Dublin,	...	„	1727.
3.	Cork,	...	„	1808.
4.	Dublin,	...	„	1825.
5.	Waterford,	...	„	1814.
6.	Dublin,	...	„	1730.
7.	Belfast,	...	„	1859.
13.	Limerick,	...	„	1732.
14.	Galway,	...	„	1732.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Officers of the subordinate Lodges in Ireland correspond very nearly to those in England, but in many Lodges the Master does but little of the work, which is delegated to the "Lecturer," who is usually a Past Master, but not necessarily so.

The Aprons are very similar to those worn in England, being trimmed with light blue and silver, while in many cases they have the No. of the Lodge or some Masonic emblem embroidered on them.

The Jewel of an Irish Past Master consists of Square and Compasses, enclosing a G.

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According to some Lodge By-laws, it is still a custom to fine Officers for late attendance or absence from the Lodge. The Officers of a Lodge are elected by the Members, not appointed by the Master, and there are sometimes stringent rules with respect to dress on Festival days.

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*(Other portions of the Paper are necessarily omitted.)*

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Assistance is acknowledged from Bro. F. J. W. CROWE'S Handbooks and from Bros. A. FERGUSSON, J. G. COLLIS, Dr. W. H. BARROW, G. F. BLACK and the SECRETARY.

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A very interesting discussion followed, in which the following Brethren participated, viz.:—Bros. G. BONNER, G. J. RODWAY, G. F. BLACK, 1391, F. W. BILLSON, P.M., P. JOSEPH and the SECRETARY.

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## POSTSCRIPT BY THE SECRETARY.

Although it is customary to speak of the three principal portions of the British Islands as "England, Scotland and Ireland," Masonically it is more accurate to alter the phrase to "England, Ireland, and Scotland," inasmuch as this would represent the order in which Freemasonry became an organised body in the different countries. The Grand Lodge of England was established in 1717, the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1725, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736.

It is a common saying that "Freemasonry is the same the whole world over," and so it is in its principles and general characteristics, but there are variations in details in every country, under every Grand Lodge, and even in Lodges working in the same jurisdiction.

The Paper of this evening has called attention to some of the differences,—none of them of very great importance, but still of interest—between the Freemasonry as practised in England, Ireland and Scotland. Unfortunately, however, a large portion of the Paper, as well as practically the whole of the discussion which followed, cannot well be printed, and therefore those who read the meagre account given in the present Transactions, can form no adequate idea of the very interesting and instructive evening spent in the Lodge.

With regard to Scottish Freemasonry, the most noticeable points of difference between it and Freemasonry in England, seem to be four, viz. :—

(a.)—The readiness with which, in some Lodges, candidates are accepted. In many cases no enquiry

seems to be made as to character and qualifications, the fees are small, and ability to pay these is sometimes the only requisite for admission. The result is naturally most disastrous in many ways, unsuitable men are introduced, the Lodges are often in straitened circumstances, and the Craft at large suffers in consequence.

(*b.*)—The wholesale manner in which candidates are put through their degrees in some Lodges. As an example take the following from the *New Zealand Freemason*, quoted in *The Rough Ashlar* of October, 1891:—"Lodge St. John, No. 543 Dalmuir, advanced forty-two Master Masons on March 10th, making a total of one hundred and thirty within three months; Lodge Shettleston St. Johns, No. 128 Parkhead, Glasgow, advanced nineteen on March 27th; Lodge Plantation, No. 581 Glasgow, on March 30th, advanced thirty-two candidates; Lodge St. Kentigern, No. 429, Penicuik, advanced thirty-four on March 27th." What impression of Freemasonry must this wholesale business leave upon candidates?

(*c.*)—The conferring of several degrees on the same candidate at the same meeting of the Lodge. It is no uncommon thing to meet a Scottish Mason, who has taken the three Craft degrees and also the Royal Arch in one evening. A case of this kind was mentioned in the discussion on the foregoing Paper, where several members of a theatrical company visited a Lodge in Leicester, all of whom, some time before, had been initiated, passed, raised and exalted on one evening, and had never attended the Lodge afterwards. There is a regulation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, that an interval of at least two weeks must elapse

between the degrees, but there is no doubt whatever that in some Lodges this regulation is either unknown or ignored.

(*d.*)—The frequent introduction into the Lodge of matters not strictly Masonic, *e.g.*, the arrangements of clubs in connection with the Lodge, discussions on bowling, rifle and other matches, and the presentation in open Lodge of prizes won in those contests. These and other similar matters often cause considerable discussion, and monopolise time which should be devoted to strictly Masonic business.

With regard to Freemasonry in Ireland, the Grand Lodge of that country claims to maintain at the present time, the work and ritual common to it and to the Grand Lodge of England (Antients) during the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries. If this claim is genuine and well-founded, and the work has been continued unaltered for considerably over one hundred years, it must prove of immense interest to all Masonic students, and especially to those who take a delight in studying the variations of ritual.

The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland is not a paid official as in England, but a very prominent Freemason, often a member of the aristocracy, the work of the office being done by the Deputy, who is a prominent paid officer.

Reference was made by Bro. Staines to the numbers attached to Irish Lodges, and the impossibility of ascertaining the age of a Lodge from its position on the Roll. It seems that the List of Lodges now stands at 1009, *as in 1813*, but that only about 400

out of that number are really in existence. Out of the first fifty Lodges on the Roll, forty-three are of nineteenth century origin.

One more matter is perhaps worthy of being referred to, viz., the days upon which the three Grand Lodges hold their annual Grand Festivals. In England it is held upon the Wednesday after St. George's day (April 23rd), in Ireland upon St. John the Evangelist's day (December 27th), in Scotland upon St. Andrew's day (November 30th). Thus Ireland alone retains the old Masonic Festival day of long ago.

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The SECRETARY exhibited a large number of Masonic items, in illustration of the lecture, most of them from his own collection, which served to exemplify the differences of Clothing, Jewels, &c., of the three Constitutions of England, Ireland and Scotland. Amongst them were the following:—

#### IRELAND.

Craft Aprons.  
 R.A. Aprons.  
 Grand Lodge Certificates.  
 P.M.'s Jewel.

#### SCOTLAND.

Craft Aprons.  
 Grand Lodge Certificates.  
 P.M.'s Jewels.  
 R.A. Jewels.  
 Constitutions of the Gd. Lo. of Scotland,  
 1848. 4to. Plates.

The following presentations to the Lodge were notified by the SECRETARY, viz. :—

(1.) The “H. F. Beaumont” MS. Transcript. Presented by Bro. W. J. Hughan.

(2.) “Memorial of the 25th Anniversary of the Joseph Webb Lodge, Boston, U.S.A.” Presented by Bro. C. C. Littlefield.

(3.) “Library Reprints.” By W. Watson. Presented by the Author.

They were ordered to be added to the Library and a Vote of Thanks to the donors to be recorded in the Minutes.

The SECRETARY announced the death of the following Members of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, viz. :—

Bro. GEORGE KENNING on October 26th.

Bro. Captain WILLIAM SPEAK on October 26th.

Bro. G. A. C. KUPFERSCHMIDT on October 30th.

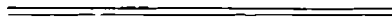
Bro. GEORGE GIBBONS on November 5th.

An expression of regret at the decease of these Brethren was ordered to be entered on the Minutes.

A letter was read from Mrs. MASON, widow of the late Bro. the Rev. H. J. MASON, acknowledging the vote of condolence passed at the last Meeting of the Lodge.

Apologies for inability to attend the Meeting were notified from Bros. Rev. H. S. BIGGS, I.P.M., W. H. STAYNES, P.M., R. B. STARKEY, J.D., J. R. FREARS, W. J. HUGHAN (Torquay), G. W. BAIN (Sunderland), J. BODENHAM (Newport), F. J. DALE and H. HENDERSON (Burton-on-Trent).

Hearty Good Wishes were tendered by Visiting Brethren, and the Lodge was then closed.



## The Forty-Eighth Meeting

of the Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Monday, January 27th, 1902. The Chair was occupied by the Worshipful Master, Bro. J. J. W. KNOWLES, and there was a large attendance of Members and Visitors.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been confirmed, the following Brethren were unanimously elected Members of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, viz. :—

- 182. Bro. SAMUEL WILLIAM FURZE MORRISH, M.I.N.A.,  
J.D. 1593 Greenwich.
- 183. Bro. HENRY JINKS GRACE, P.M. 2028 Narborough,  
P.P.G. Std. B. Leicestershire and Rutland.
- 184. Bro. GEORGE FRANCIS BLACK, 1391 Leicester.
- 185. Bro. HENRY BARTLETT, W.M. 406 Newcastle-  
on-Tyne.

Bro. R. B. STARKEY, who was absent from the Festival, was invested as J.D. of the Lodge.

The WORSHIPFUL MASTER then briefly introduced the guest of the evening, Bro. FRED. J. W. CROWE, of Torquay, who had purposely journeyed to Leicester, in order to deliver a Lecture upon "Masonic Clothing"

to the Members of the Lodge. Bro. CROWE, who was accorded a very hearty welcome, delivered the following Lecture.

## Masonic Clothing.

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By W. Bro. FRED. J. W. CROWE, of Torquay,  
P.M. 328, 2076, 2806, P.P.G. Reg. Devon, &c.

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The original of our Masonic Apron is doubtless the operative mason's Apron, but Aprons in themselves are of very great antiquity and form a study of considerable interest.

The earliest mention of an Apron, is that famous vegetable garment worn by our first parents after their expulsion from Eden, but I suppose even the most credulous of our old Masonic fabulists, would hardly claim Adam as a Brother on that account. As a matter of history, however, we find that Elijah and St. John the Baptist are said to have been "girded with an apron of leather," and Dr. Oliver tells us in the 10th lecture of his "Signs and Symbols," that the Apron or girdle in ancient times was an universally received emblem of Truth and Passive Duty.

In the Persian Mysteries of Mithras, the candidate was invested with a girdle, a tiara, a white apron and a purple tunic. In certain of the Japanese religious initiations also, the candidate, when approved, was invested with a loose tunic, and a white apron bound round the loins with a girdle.

All the ancient statues of the gods which have been discovered in Egypt, Greece, Persia, India or America are decorated with superb aprons—some white, some

striped with blue, purple and crimson, some of wrought gold, and others adorned with superb tassels and fringes. It thus follows, that this distinctive badge of our Order is of very high antiquity and dignity, and its fitness is therefore undeniable.

The Masonic Apron, like the rest of our symbolism, was undoubtedly derived from *operative* Masonry, the members of which wore a long Apron of leather or linen to preserve their clothing. Bro. W. H. Rylands, in an interesting Paper on "The Masonic Apron," quotes an Indenture of 1685, in which the master covenants to supply the apprentice with "sufficient wholesome and competent Meate drinke Lodging and Aprons (All the Rest of his Apparrell being to be p'vided by his said parents during all the said tearme.)"

The earliest known representation of a *speculative* Mason's Apron is in an engraved portrait of Anthony Sayer, chosen Grand Master in 1717. Only the upper portion is visible in the picture, but the flap is raised, and the Apron looks like a very long leather skin. The next is in the Frontispiece to the Book of Constitutions, published in 1723, where a Brother is represented as bringing a number of Aprons and gloves into the Lodge, the former appearing of considerable size and with long strings.

The Frontispiece to Cole's "Ancient Constitutions" (2nd Edit., 1731) and the Plate in Picart's "Religious Ceremonies" of 1735-6, show a much shorter Apron, reaching only to the knees. In Hogarth's picture of "Night," however, the two Masonic figures have Aprons reaching to their ankles. Most of the Aprons of this period are depicted with holes in the flaps, such as operative masons used to button them up over their waistcoats.

It has been generally assumed, that the Aprons of both *operative* and *speculative* Masons were always made of skins, but I am of opinion that linen was used almost as much as leather. In the Rules of the Lodge of Aberdeen, adopted December 27th, 1670, "ane linen apron" is referred to, and the fifth statute enacts, that "no Entering prentise shall be reciaived in this our Honourable Lodge, but shall pay, four rex dollars of composition, ane linen aprone, ane pair of good gloves to everie person concerned in the foresaid Lodge, or if the Entering Prentise have not whereupon to furnish aprones and gloves, he must pay two rex dollares for them." In the old Lodge of Melrose, dating back to the seventeenth century, the Aprons have always been of linen, and the same rule obtained in "Mary's Chapel," No. 1 Edinburgh, the oldest Lodge in the world, whilst Bro. James Smith, in his history of the old Dumfries Lodge, writes, "on inspecting the box of Lodge 53, there was only one apron of kid or leather, the rest being of linen." As these Lodges are of greater antiquity than any in England, I think a fair case is made out for linen versus leather originally.

The first reference to Aprons in the Books of Constitutions is in the 1738 Edition, p. 153. On the 17th of March, 1731, it was resolved that "*Masters* and *Wardens* of *particular* Lodges may line their *white* Leather *Aprons* with white Silk, and may hang their *Jewels* at *white* Ribbons about their Necks." Article XXIII. also records that "The STEWARDS for the Year were allow'd to have *Jewels* of Silver (tho' not gilded) pendent to *Red* Ribbons about their Necks, to bear *White* Rods, and to line their *White* Leather *Aprons* with *Red* Silk. *Former Stewards* were also

allow'd to wear the same Sort of Aprons, *White and Red.*"

In the "Ahiman Rezon" of 1764, Dermott discourses thus of the Apron—

"There was another old custom that gave umbrage to the young architects, i.e. the wearing of aprons, which made the gentlemen look like so many mechanicks, therefore it was proposed, that no brother (for the future) should wear an apron. This proposal was rejected by the oldest members, who declared, that the aprons were all the signs of masonry then remaining amongst them, and for that reason they would keep and wear them. It was then proposed, that (as they were resolved to wear aprons) they should be turned upside down, in order to avoid appearing mechanical. This proposal took place and answered the design, for that, which was formerly the lower part, was now fastened round the abdomen, and the bib and strings hung downwards, dangling in such a manner as might convince the spectators, that there was not a working mason amongst them. Agreeable as this alteration might seem to the gentlemen, nevertheless it was attended with an ugly circumstance; for, in traversing the lodge, the brethren were subject to tread upon the strings, which often caused them to fall with great violence, so that it was thought necessary, to invent several methods of walking, in order to avoid treading upon the strings."

Dermott never lost a chance of ridiculing his enemies, so that this passage may not be meant to be taken literally, but under any circumstances the reference is interesting and curious.

These Aprons were evidently long, and at an early period it became customary to decorate them with simple devices, such as "Square and Compasses," "All-seeing-Eye," &c. In the same edition—1764—of "Ahiman Rezon," Dermott gives a regulation of Grand Lodge stating that blue (or purple) is the peculiar badge of Grand Officers. He adds to this, however, that he "is certain that every member of the Grand Lodge has an undoubted right to wear purple, blue, white or crimson."

From this time blue seems to have been the recognised Masonic colour, except for Grand Stewards, who wear crimson. Another exception to this was the Grand Lodge at York, which seems to have used only white and pink—at any rate no other colour is named. In the Schedule of January 1st, 1776, of Grand Lodge Regalia, we read "One Grand Master's apron, five aprons lined with pink silk, and ten common aprons," and again in 1779, "an apron for the Grand Master, four aprons lined with pink silk, five aprons."

None of the early Aprons had any tassels, and it is certain that they were never intended, as is so frequently asserted, to represent the two great Pillars. They are neither more nor less than the ends of broadened strings ornamented with fringe. This is clearly to be seen in many existing portraits, *e.g.*, Lord Blayney, Grand Master 1764-1766, Thomas Dunckerley, engraved by J. Jones and published in 1789, the Earl of Moira in 1804, and even as late as 1806 in the case of the Rev. Richard Underwood, D.P.G.M. of Herefordshire. The fringe on the Apron itself is coeval with the fringing of the ends of the strings.

Down to the time of the Union in 1813, many engraved, painted and embroidered Aprons were in

common use, and every Brother seemed to do very much what was right in his own eyes in the way of ornamentation. At the Union, however, this latitude ceased, and the clothing to be worn under the United Grand Lodge of England was clearly laid down according to present usage. The same kind of Apron was sometimes used both for Craft and Royal Arch during the eighteenth century, the distinguishing mark being the binding of purple and crimson when used for the latter.

The Collar was originally a simple ribbon, from which the jewel of office was suspended. In 1727 this ribbon was *white*, except in the case of Stewards, when it was *red*, but in 1731 it was ordered, that Grand Officers wear their Jewels of gold suspended from *blue* ribbons. From the ribbon has been gradually evolved the broad decorative Collar now worn.

Gloves were a portion of a Freemason's clothing from the earliest times, but Gauntlets, although undoubtedly worn before the Union, were only recently authoritatively laid down as a portion of the regalia.

In Scotland, the clothing of Grand Lodge and of Provincial and District Grand Lodges is of thistle-green, doubtless from the color used in the national Order of the Thistle; but private Lodges may select any colour they please, and may also add a considerable amount of ornament and embellishment, which is usually on the fall or flap. This fall in Scottish aprons is circular, not triangular as in English aprons.

The veteran Historian of Scottish Freemasonry, Bro. D. Murray Lyon, gives many particulars about

Clothing and Jewels in his great work. The Grand Lodge in 1736 ordered that the jewels of the Grand Master and Wardens shall be worn "at a green ribbon." Embroidered aprons with Officers' emblems were introduced in 1760, and in 1767, the "garters," which in the days of knee-breeches formed part of the regalia, and the "ribbands for the jewels" were ordered to be renewed. Sashes for office-bearers were introduced in 1744 and jewels in 1760. The Lodge of Dundee wore white aprons in 1733, and the Lodge of Edinburgh in 1739 ordered "a new blew ribband for the whole fyve jewells." In reply to my enquiries, Bro. Murray Lyon tells me, that the custom of varying the colours of Lodge clothing was certainly in vogue before the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1736. The older examples of Scottish Aprons are much larger and longer than those now in use.

In Ireland, most Lodges wear very simple cotton Aprons, edged with blue, and bearing the No. of the Lodge, but at their annual Festivals, the Brethren wear kid Aprons almost identical with the English Master Mason's Apron, except that there is a narrow silver braid in the centre of the ribbon. The Grand Lodge Clothing is of the same colour, with gold fringe, but the bottom of the fall is squared off, and curiously enough, there are no tassels. The rank of the wearer is indicated by the number and width of the rows of gold braid. Although the Grand Lodge of Ireland was formed in 1725 or earlier, there has never been any regulation as to Clothing in its Constitutions, the only authority, until quite recently, being in a book entitled "Clothing and Insignia,"

with coloured plates, first published in 1860. Bro. F. C. Crossle, who has studied the matter, tells me, that in days gone by the Worshipful Master in many parts of Ireland, if not everywhere, was always attired in a red cloak and top hat, and this custom had obtained even within the memory of living Brethren, although now obsolete.

Before leaving the subject of British clothing, there is one other point I should like to touch on, viz., the wearing of jewels. In a city like this, with the enlightened influence of its famous Lodges, and especially of this Worshipful "Lodge of Research," I should imagine no breach of law would be possible, but I regret to say that I have seen Brethren enter a Craft Lodge, wearing Mark, Templar and other jewels which are quite out of order. The only jewels which may be worn in Craft Lodges are those of Craft and Royal Arch Masonry, including Past Master, Past Z., Grand and Provincial Lodge jewels, Presentation jewels of Craft or Royal Arch offices, Founders' jewels and Charity jewels. All others are illegal.

I will now briefly glance at the Clothing of the Continental Grand Lodges, and will commence with DENMARK. In that country the Order is most exclusive, being in reality a State Institution, with the King at its head. I am able to exhibit a set of Aprons and Sashes belonging to the Grand Lodge of Denmark, which I had very great difficulty in procuring. The Rite is the Swedish, and is purely

Christian in character, consisting of the following degrees, viz. :—

1. Entered Apprentice.
2. Fellow Craft.
3. Master Mason.
4. Entered Apprentice Master of St. Andrew.
5. Fellow Craft Master of St. Andrew.
6. Master of the Scotch Lodge of St. Andrew.
7. Knight of the East and of Jerusalem, called also "Steward Brother."
8. Knight of the West or Knight Templar, called also True Templar, Master of the Key and Favourite Brother of Solomon.
9. Commander of the Temple or Favourite Brother of St. John.
10. Preceptor of the Temple or Favourite Brother of St. Andrew.
11. Master of the Temple; Knight Commander of the Red Cross.
12. Dignitary of the Chapter.
13. Most Wise Vicar of Solomon or Grand Master of the Order.

The Deputy Grand Master is called The Attorney of Solomon.

All the Brethren wear small "trowels"; that of the E.A. is of rough silver on a string of leather, that of the F.C. of polished silver on white silk, that of the M.M. of gold on a blue ribbon. Brethren who have taken degrees above the 7th, wear a special attire in bodies of their own Order, which is not allowed to be seen by Brethren of the lower degrees.

In the case of the Grand Lodges of NORWAY and SWEDEN, the Clothing is practically identical with that of Denmark. It also includes a Collarette, trowel, and an ivory key. The latter is still worn in many Grand Lodges as it was once in England, and a reference to it is found in some old "catch" questions of the Fraternity. In Sweden, the Brotherhood is so highly esteemed, that it has its own Order of civil knighthood, that of Charles XIII., and membership of the higher degrees also carries civil nobility.

Under the Grand Orient of FRANCE the aprons are very elaborately embroidered or painted, and edged sometimes with crimson, and sometimes with blue. Blue embroidered Sashes (lined with black for use in the third degree) are in common use also.

In ITALY, the E.A. apron is a plain white skin; the F.C. has one edged and lined with green, and with a square printed in the centre; the M.M. wears one lined and edged with crimson, and bearing the square and compasses. Master Masons also wear a very handsome sash of green silk, edged with red, richly embroidered in gold, and lined with black silk on which are embroidered the emblems of mortality in silver. Members of the third degree, who choose to do so, may wear more elaborately ornamented aprons.

In GREECE, Master Masons formerly wore silk or satin aprons, painted or embroidered, and edged with

crimson, and also a very beautiful sash similar to that worn in Italy, but of blue and red instead of green; now, however, the clothing is identical with that worn in England.

In HOLLAND, a custom similar to that in vogue in Scotland prevails, and each Lodge selects its own color or colors, which are used both in the clothing and in the ribbons to which the seals are attached. In addition to this, a considerable amount of additional ornament in the way of embroidery, painting, fringes, &c., is freely employed at the pleasure of the Lodge or the individual.

In BELGIUM, the Grand Lodge clothing is of light blue silk bordered with gold fringe, and without tassels. The collars are embroidered in gold with the jewel of the office to which they pertain, and with acacia and other emblems.

In SWITZERLAND, under the Grand Lodge "Alpina," the clothing is extremely simple. The E.A. apron is of white leather, and only varies from the English one in having the lower corners round. That of F.C. has blue silk edging and strings. The M.M. apron has a wider border, with three rosettes on the body of the apron, whilst the flap is entirely covered with blue silk; a small blue sash, with a white rosette at the point is also worn with this. The apron of the Grand Officers is edged with crimson, and has neither tassels nor rosettes, except in the case of the Grand Master, who is distinguished by three crimson rosettes;

the collar is of crimson watered ribbon, edged with white, from which is suspended the jewel, consisting of a gold square and compasses, enclosing a star, on which is enamelled the white Geneva Cross on a red field, which is the shield of the Republic. Each Lodge has also its own distinctive jewel.

In HUNGARY, the members of the Grand Lodge wear collars of light blue watered silk, with a narrow edging of red, white and green—the national colors,—from which is suspended a five-pointed star, enamelled in the centre with a number of emblems, and bearing the inscription MAGNUS LATOM HUNC COETUS SYMBOLICUS. The Grand Officers also wear collars of orange-colored ribbon, with a narrow edging of dark green, lined with white silk, and embroidered with the emblem of office and acacia leaves. The aprons are extremely simple, with blue edging, and, for Master Masons, three rosettes; even that of the Grand Master is precisely the same.

Under the former Grand Orient, the Grand Officers' aprons were edged with orange ribbon, and they wore sashes of the same color, edged with dark green, and having a brass square and compasses attached to a green rosette at the point. The Master Masons' aprons were often elaborately engraved and painted as in the specimens exhibited.

Under the former St. John's Grand Lodge, the aprons were as at present, but Master Masons wore blue watered silk sashes, elaborately embroidered, lined with black, also a small ivory key on a narrow blue collarette. Both these latter bodies are now merged in the Symbolic Grand Lodge.

In GERMANY, the various Grand Lodges exhibit considerable variation in size and shape of the aprons ; some are extremely diminutive, and some very large, whilst the shape also varies, being square, rounded or shield-shaped. Some bear rosettes, others levels, the latter even on the E.A. apron, so that obviously their symbolism is not the same as in England, where they are used to designate Past Masters only. Each German Lodge also possesses its own distinctive jewel, of which I have a large collection.

Under the Grande Oriente Nazionale of SPAIN, the E.A. apron is of white leather, rounded at the bottom, but with a pointed flap, worn raised ; that of F.C. is identical, the flap being turned down ; the M.M. apron is of white satin, with curved flap, edged with crimson, and embroidered with square and compasses, enclosing the letter G., the letters M .: and B .: and three stars. The apron is lined with black brocaded silk, and embroidered with skull, cross-bones and three stars, for use in the third degree. The officers' jewels are identical with those of England.

In PORTUGAL, the Grand Officers wear white satin aprons edged with blue and gold, and with three rosettes of the same. The collar is of blue watered silk embroidered with acacia in gold. The gauntlets have also G.O.L.U. (Grande Oriente Lusitania Unido) embroidered on them, with the date of its formation, 1869. The ordinary Craft clothing is very simple.

The clothing of the Grand Orient of EGYPT is practically identical with that of England, but the colors are thistle and sea-green instead of dark and light blue. The organist's jewel is an Ood (a kind of guitar) instead of a lyre; and the rank of the wearer is indicated by the number of stars embroidered on the collar.

The Grand Lodges of the ENGLISH COLONIES wear clothing similar to that worn in England, differing only in slight details of ornamentation.

In the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the ordinary apron is simply a white skin, the E.A. wearing the left corner turned up; the F.C. the right corner turned up, and the M.M. both turned down. Individual Brethren, however, are permitted considerable additional ornamentation, if they care to go to the expense, as exemplified in several specimens exhibited.

A large number of aprons, &c., are illustrated in my work on "Masonic Clothing and Regalia, British and Continental," to which I refer those who desire fuller information.

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Brother CROWE exhibited the following specimens :

1. O'd P.M. apron, showing evolution of tassels.
2. " " " " "
3. Old engraved skin apron of "Moderns" G.L.,  
*circa* 1790.

4. "Newman" apron, engraved and painted on satin. 1798.
5. Old painted apron worn in "Bedford" Lodge, Tavistock.
6. Engraved R.A. apron of "Ancients" G.L., by J. Cole, *circa* 1790.
7. Fine old engraved R.A. apron, *circa* 1790.
8. Scottish Prov. G.L. apron. Aberdeen City Province.
9. Very large old skin apron of the "Argyle" Lodge, Ayr.
10. Large skin apron, Mother Kilwinning Lodge, *circa* 1750.
11. Large satin apron, Mother Kilwinning Lodge, *circa* 1800.
12. Large skin apron, edged crimson and green. Old.
13. Large skin apron of "Caledonian" Lodge, Annan.
14. Old linen apron of Lodge "St. John," Melrose.
15. Old Scottish leather apron. Lodge unknown.
16. Old hand-painted linen R.A. apron.
17. Small apron, pointed flap, "Mary's Chapel" Lodge, No. 1 Edinburgh, *circa* 1750.
18. Group of Scottish Lodge Officers' Sashes.
19. Tartan Lodge Officer's Collar.
20. Old Scottish painted leather apron.
21. Old apron, "Canongate Kilwinning" Lodge, Scotland.
22. Apron, edged crimson and blue, worn in Lodge at Ayr.
23. Old apron of Lodge "Dumfries Kilwinning" Lodge.
24. Old apron of "St. Thomas'" Lodge, Arbroath.
25. Irish "working" apron of linen.
26. Irish M.M. apron.

27. Denmark ; E.A. apron.
28. „ F.C. apron and silver trowel.
29. „ M.M. apron and golden trowel.
30. „ apron, collar and sash of 4th degree.
31. „ apron, collar, sash and jewel of 5th degree.
32. „ apron and sash of 6th degree.
33. „ apron and sash of 7th degree.
34. „ apron, sash and jewel of 8th degree.
35. „ collar, sash and jewel of 9th degree.
36. „ sash of 10th degree.
37. Sweden ; apron, collar and key.
38. Norway ; E.A. apron and trowel.
39. „ F.C. apron and trowel.
40. „ apron and trowel.
41. „ apron and trowel.
42. „ M.M. apron, collar, key and trowel.
43. „ group of aprons of higher degrees.
44. Hungary ; aprons and collar, Symbolic Grand Lodge.
45. „ apron and sash, former Grand Orient.
46. „ apron and sash, „ „ „
47. „ apron and sash (orange), former Grand Orient.
48. Holland ; M.M. apron of white silk, decorated with crimson, blue and gold.
49. „ white apron, embroidered in black for third degree.
50. „ black velvet apron, edged white satin for third degree.
51. „ M.M. apron, handsomely embroidered.
52. „ apron, edged white satin.
53. Italy ; F.C. apron.
54. „ M.M. apron and sash.



unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Lodge.

The fine Collection of Aprons, &c., brought by Bro. CROWE for the purpose of illustrating the Lecture, was much admired by the Brethren, who spent much time in looking over the various specimens and asking questions about them.

The SECRETARY announced the untimely death of Bro. WILLIAM SINGLETON FULSHAW, a Member of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, which took place on December 3rd, 1901. It was resolved to enter an expression of sincere regret on the Minutes.

Apologies for inability to attend the Meeting were received from the following Brethren, viz. :—Bros. W. J. HUGHAN (Torquay), T. B. Whytehead (York), G. W. BAIN (Sunderland), Dr. R. PRATT, P.M., Rev. C. H. WOOD, P.G.C. (Eng.), A. FERGUSSON, AR. SMITH, F. J. DALE, &c.

Hearty Good Wishes were tendered by Visiting Brethren, after which the Lodge was closed.

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## The Forty-Ninth Meeting

of the Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Monday, March 24th, 1902. The Worshipful Master, Bro. J. J. W. KNOWLES, presided, but the attendance of Members and Visitors was not so large as usual.

The Lodge having been opened and the Minutes of the last Meeting confirmed, a ballot was taken for the following Brethren, Lodges, &c., as Members of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, which proved unanimous in each case, viz. :—

- 186. Bro. Sergt. WILLIAM THOMAS, 398 Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- 187. United Lodge of Instruction, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
- 188. Bro. SYDNEY CLIFTON BINGHAM, P.M. 91 (New Zealand); P.A.G. Sec., Gd. Lo. of New Zealand.
- 189. Bro. WILLIAM VIAL, P.M. 1007 Loughborough; P.P.S.G.W. Leicestershire and Rutland.
- 190. Masonic Library, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- 191. Bro. GEORGE NEWSOME, P.M. 523 Leicester; P.P.S.G.D. Leicestershire and Rutland.
- 192. Bro. F. BOLTON CARTER, 1560 Leicester.

The following Paper was then read. :—

**The Origin of Freemasonry solved,  
by the Spirit of an ancient Egyptian,  
through a Spiritualistic medium.**

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By W. Bro. R. B. STARKEY, P.P.S.G.W. ; J.D.

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Such is the title of a pamphlet printed in Leeds for the Spiritual Science Society. It consists principally of an Address on Freemasonry, and bears no date, but from a printed "opinion" of the late R.W. Bro. T. W. Tew, that "the Lecture was well thought out and clearly written," it must have been delivered not later than the year 1893.

The author's name and the sources of information are withheld, but the brother for whom the Address is printed is evidently an ardent Spiritualist, and believing that Spiritualism could instruct Freemasons, learning also that one of the Spirit-guides was ready to discourse on Freemasonry, he went to headquarters—presumably the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire—and offered to have the Address given to Freemasons exclusively and in a Masonic Lodge-room. The Masonic authorities declined the offer, so that the Address was delivered to a mixed assembly of ladies and gentlemen ; several Freemasons were present, one of whom, the Spiritualist Brother referred to, was in the Chair.

In his opening remarks, the Chairman alluded to the refusal of the Masonic authorities to have the Address delivered under their auspices, as they

“deemed themselves bound by prudence to be on the safe side.” He regretted it, however, inasmuch as the controlling Spirit would have to avoid “the central point round which the Brethren love to linger,” and although the Oration would of necessity be shorn of many references to Modern Freemasonry, what was left would afford ample scope to the speaker, for the utterance of much that was noble and elevating, instructive and entertaining.

The Address purported to be the inspiration of an Egyptian, who lived on the earth long before the advent of the Christian era, and spoken through the medium of Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, who, however, was declared by the Chairman not to be conscious of the language emanating from her lips.

During the singing of a hymn by the audience, the Spirit-medium went into a trance, and having offered up a Prayer, proceeded to give the Address on Freemasonry.

Reference was first made to the opinion widely held at the present time, that “the beginning of Freemasonry was at the building of Solomon’s Temple in Jerusalem,” followed by the assertion that “no one can properly understand the secret meaning of the symbols of Freemasonry, unless he is also educated in the ancient symbols of the Kabala, and of the more ancient orders that preceded the foundation of Christianity.”

The following extracts will serve to indicate the tenor and scope of the Address.

“The Blue Lodge contains essentially all the principles of Freemasonry, and to this we must turn for the knowledge of that ancient symbolism which is

therein embodied. All degrees and symbols that have been introduced subsequent to the foundation of Christianity, have been for the purpose of propitiating Christian Kings and Popes, who were adverse to the existence of a secret Order in their midst, and who, in order to be propitiated, themselves proposed and originated some of the more modern Orders.”

“The power and influence of Freemasonry to-day, can in no wise be compared with that which it held among its originators in the very foundation of the Order. We have to take you back now to the knowledge of those mysterious rites that must have existed at one time in the Orient, and that, especially in Egypt, formed the basis of all the mysteries which to-day are embodied in Freemasonry.”

“The Egyptian symbol of light was the Sun, the central God of the solar system, who, under the name of Osiris, ruled all the planetary bodies. . . . This sun of splendour was not the real God, but was the Eye of God, the All-Seeing-Eye of the Freemasons, giving light, warmth, splendour and power unto the world. And there, because science was in its infancy, because none of the masses understood geometry, and because the number *three*, the number *five* and the number *seven* were essential principles in all geometrical calculations, these were made secret, and were presented in different *forms*, *signs* and *degrees* for the purpose of preserving the knowledge intact; and as the *Globe*, *Square*, *Triangle* and other geometrical figures properly belong to Freemasonry, so the meanings of these were veiled by kabalistic names, in order to prevent the masses from destroying the instruments which were used for geometrical calculations, and also to prevent them from ridiculing

those who did ascertain the movements of the heavenly bodies from these geometrical calculations.”

“The *Triangle* especially was a secret, because its three sides were typical, not only of the various powers of the Infinite, but in its configuration were the only methods whereby the *Circle* could be solved, and as we know, the *Circle* is the symbol of the Infinite, and the *Triangle* contains the three sides which solve the *Circle*, so under various names, the *Triangle* has been handed down, the very *innermost* and *most secret* name being preserved until the last degree of Freemasonry. All preparations in Freemasonry, from the initial or Entered Apprentice to the Royal Arch, are but steps for the final unveiling of this secret name.”

“As Egypt in her civilization increased, expanded, and culminated in what now remains but as a monument of her arts and sciences in the pyramids, and especially in the greatest pyramid of all, that of Gizeh, the secrets of the ancient Order of Freemasons, as it is now called, passed into oblivion, and were only preserved by such as found their way into other oriental countries, and finally, through the secret Order which in the Bible is known as Melchisedec.”

“The fact that the date of the introduction of Freemasonry into Jerusalem is placed at the building of Solomon’s Temple, proves how defective is the present history of Freemasonry in the world, for there is evidence to show that the existence of the symbols of Freemasonry were known among the Jews, especially among the Kabala, long previous to that time.”

“Every one of its symbols is preserved in the pyramid of Gizeh, and every one of the principles valuable to the astronomical and visible creation and the

moral order in the universe, and of the Grand Temple which God reared, all will be found there perfectly verified, and instead of tracing this system to Jerusalem and to the two Hiram and King Solomon as the threefold representations of the Masonic Three, you would do well to avoid any such mysticism, and turn to Egypt direct for all your information concerning the origin of Freemasonry."

"The lesson of Freemasonry now in the world is to inculcate certain moral principles, that in themselves are evidences of the high order of intelligence in the foundation of those mystic rites. To-day Freemasonry is but a system of morality; there was a time when it was a system of knowledge; there were still more ancient times when it was a system of religion. Amongst the Egyptians, Science and Religion went hand in hand, and the symbol of the All-Seeing-Eye, as referred to before, was a symbol of Osiris, who, in turn, was a representation of the Most High God."

"In the Circle you have the structure of the universe, of which the Most High is in reality the divine beginning and ending; for Truth you have the Square as a symbol of the four corners of the earth; for Equity and Justice you have the Triangle, the most sacred symbol of all, and the Plane and the Point within the Circle signifying the beginning and the end, the Alpha and Omega. You have the preservation of the most ancient system of Science, which is Mathematics perpetuated under the name of Geometry. You have the different divisions and stepping-stones of human life clearly portrayed, revealing a still more ancient and wonderful mystery, that ancient history had failed to analyse."

“Nothing connected with the Christian religion as such, essentially belongs to Freemasonry, but every *moral principle*, every *cardinal virtue* and every *grace*, under various names, are included in its teachings. Under the symbolism of this Fraternity, the ancient Order of Brotherhood, from which Freemasonry has sprung, has been perpetuated in the arts, the sciences, the moral principles, which, but for this, would never have survived the terrors and darkness of those periods during which human nature, with her dreadful revolutions, destroyed the most secret and sacred rites, and during which, but for the Order, all knowledge which was coherent concerning these mystic rites must have been lost; but by their perpetuation through Phoenicia and Greece, the true line of Freemasonry was more perfectly preserved, and by the broken fragments which you borrow from Hiram Abif, and are said to be handed down from the Temple of Solomon, you manage to keep the structure fairly before the world as a most ancient one.”

In bringing this subject before the Lodge, it may be thought by some that I am too credulous; this is not so, but rather the opposite, although we must all, at any rate, admit the possibility of such phenomena. I sincerely hope that some Brother will take the matter up, enquire into it further, and probe it to its utmost depths.

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A very interesting discussion followed.

The SECRETARY thought there was little doubt that the Address emanated from an American source.

He scouted the claim that the words used were those of an ancient Egyptian who lived thousands of years ago, as such an one could have no knowledge of the English language nor of the development of the Craft subsequent to the time in which he lived. The fact that the Chairman, as is apparent from his opening remarks, knew what the Spirit-medium was about to say and to refrain from saying, raised at once grave doubts of the genuineness and bona-fides of the whole affair. The Address suggested no new theories of the origin of Freemasonry, and the Spirit-medium would have no difficulty whatever in obtaining all the ideas and theories expressed therein from published books, copies of which were in most Masonic libraries.

Bro. H. G. MARRIOTT, P.M. 2028, expressed his disbelief in Spiritualism and his suspicions of everything connected therewith; he was decidedly of the opinion that there was nothing in it.

Bro. L. STAINES, D.C., was not prepared to accept the theories expressed in the pamphlet.

Bro. S. C. BINGHAM said he had little doubt that the Spirit-medium hailed from America, and believed that very much of what was contained in the Address could be found in a book written by—he believed—John Fellows.

The WORSHIPFUL MASTER thought the whole affair was far too elaborate; he was more interested in knowing what went on in a Freemasons' Lodge five thousand years ago.

Bro. A. S. NICE spoke of Gould's references to the Egyptian mysteries in his History of Freemasonry, and gave some account of a spiritualistic seance in London, at which he was present.

Bro. F. W. BILLSON, Treasurer, thought the expressions used were more applicable to modern than to ancient symbols, and hoped that copious extracts from the Address would be printed in the Transactions.

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The SECRETARY exhibited the following Masonic Curios belonging to his own Collection, viz. :—

(1.) A very curious old Royal Arch Jewel,\* silver-gilt. The design consists of a Circle, containing a Pentalfa, and is probably of Scottish origin. On the obverse are the words "ERAT SERMO ILLE IN PRINCIPIO" on the Circle, and on the Pentalfa "TRINITAS ET UNITAS"—"UNITAS ET TRINITAS." On the reverse are the words "ERAT LUX ET LUX FIAT" on the Circle, and on the Pentalfa "IN HOC SIGNO VINCES" and "HOMO MEMENTO MORI." Among the emblems engraved on the Jewel are the following, Square and Compasses, Latin Cross, Skull and Cross-bones, Ladder, Hour-glass, Serpent and Staff, Book and EXO, Broken Arch and Altar, &c., &c.

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\* *Vide* Frontispiece.

(2.) Red wax impression of a Seal\* used by Lodge 471 (now "St. John's," 279 Leicester), between 1792 and 1814.

(3.) Red wax impression of a Seal\* used by Lodge 47 (now the "Knights of Malta," 50 Hinckley), between 1803 and 1814.†

(4.) A large paper Certificate issued by the Grand Lodge of Geneva, in the year 1800, to François Arson, a Master Mason of the Lodge "Des Amis Unis." This is a most interesting document, with a large number of signatures at foot, and a red wax Seal attached to blue ribbon. Particulars of several visits of the owner to Lodges in France are endorsed on the back.

(5.) A very fine copy of an old French *exposure*, "Le Maçon Démasqué," printed in 1757. The book contains many plates, which are both curious and interesting.

Bro. HENRY JINKS GRACE, Past Master of the "Granite" Lodge, No. 2028 Narborough, and P.P.G. Std. B. of Leicestershire and Rutland, was proposed a Member of the Lodge.

Apologies for absence were notified from Bros. S. S. PARTRIDGE, D.P.G.M., H. HOWE, S.W.,

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\* *Vide* Plate II.

† This is an addition to those shown on Plate II. of the "Early History of the Knights of Malta Lodge," in the Transactions for 1898-9.

**PLATE II.**



SEAL, USED IN ST. JOHN'S LODGE, LEICESTER,  
1792-1814.

*Vide p. 108.*



SEAL, USED IN THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA LODGE,  
HINCKLEY, 1803-1814.

*Vide p. 108.*

Rev. H. S. BIGGS, P.M , W. J. HUGHAN (Torquay),  
G. W. BAIN (Sunderland), H. E. CLAYTON,  
E. R. FOX, G. D. POTTS and Rev. W. WHITELEY  
(Narborough).

Hearty Good Wishes were tendered by the Visiting  
Brethren, and the Lodge was closed.



## The Fiftieth Meeting

of the Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Monday, May 26th, 1902. The Worshipful Master, Bro. J. J. W. KNOWLES, presided, and there was a good attendance.

After the Minutes of the last Meeting had been read and confirmed,

W. Bro. HENRY JINKS GRACE, P.M. 2028 Narborough,  
P.P.G. Std. B. of Leicestershire and Rutland,

was unanimously elected a Joining Member of the Lodge.

A ballot was taken for the following Brethren as Members of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, and they were unanimously elected, viz. :—

193. Bro. ROBERT PITT, P.M. 433 Brightlingsea ;  
P.P.G. Swd. B. Essex.

194. Bro. FREDERICK D. JEAVONS, 1391 Leicester.

195. Bro. Lieut.-Col. GEO. WALTON WALKER, V.D.,  
P.M. 2706, 1838 and 526 Wolverhampton ;  
D.P.G.M. Staffordshire ; P.G. Swd. B. (Eng.)

196. Bro. JAMES T. MARSON, P.M. 726, W.M. 2706  
Stafford ; P.P.S.G.W. Staffordshire.

197. Bro. J. F. PEPPER, P.M. 2706 and 482 Handsworth ; P.P.S.G.W. Staffordshire ; P. Dep. G.D.C. (Eng.).
198. Bro. THOS. TAYLOR, P.M. 2149 and 460 Newcastle (Staffs.) ; P.P.S.G.W. Staffordshire ; P.J.G.D. (Eng.).
199. Bro. FRANK HUGHES, P.M. 482, W.M. 2878 Handsworth ; Prov. G. Reg. Staffordshire.
200. Bro. GEO. WORMAL, P.M. 726 Stafford ; P.P.S.G.D. Staffordshire.
201. Bro. AR. BAINES, P.M. 2149 Hanley ; Prov. S.G.D. Staffordshire.
202. Bro. LINCOLN C. LAMSDALE, W.M. 482 Handsworth.
203. Bro. WM. LISTER, P.M. 482 Handsworth ; P.P.G. Reg. Staffordshire.
204. Bro. JOHN NEWTON, P.M. 451 Burslem ; Prov. J.G.D. Staffordshire.
205. Bro. A. J. LODGE, P.M. 2149 Hanley.
206. Bro. AR. BOULTON, P.M. 98 and 451 Burslem ; P.P.A.G. Sec. Staffordshire.
207. Bro. EDWD. J. LINNEY, 1793 Teddington.
208. Bro. SAML. BOLSHAW, S.D. 1350 Bootle.
209. Bro. THOS. H. DEY, 2021 London.
210. Bro. F. H. SHANKS, M.D., 1931 Fiji.

The following Paper was then read:—

## Freemasonry and its Influence on a Man in Relation to his Fellow-Men.

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By Bro. G. DAVID POTTS, 523.

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We have not yet been definitely informed, as to the result of an irresistible force coming into contact with an immovable body, and any experiments in that direction are fraught with considerable danger. Finding our Worshipful Master and our Worshipful Brother THORP, the Secretary of this Lodge, an irresistible force, I could not remain an immovable body, so I am occupying this unsought position to-night; and if the reading of this Paper by so young a Brother in Masonry as myself, induces other Brothers in the same state of chrysalis in our Order, to enter into a discussion, (and to create a discussion is more particularly the object of my Paper), and to take a part, other than that of the "silent member," in the Meetings of this Lodge, I shall hope to have done something towards what I understand is the desire of our Secretary and the Members of the Lodge; in any other direction I cannot hope my Paper will possess any merit.

I have purposely selected the title of my remarks as affording a theme that is capable of being treated from a purely sentimental point of view, rather than make what, in my case, would be a presumptuous attempt to treat the subject from its academical side; this is only to be expected from Brothers more learned and advanced in our Order.

In the first place, it is to be remembered that a good thing establishes its claim to virtue in the

minds of men, from the stringent and never-failing test of Time, and Masonry may surely claim that it has stood such a test, and though there may be differences of opinion as to the extent of its antiquity, it is not to be disputed that it has continued through several centuries, and flourishes more abundantly with its increasing age. As far as I am personally concerned, that it should have stood even only a tithe of the ages we have positive knowledge of, is evidence of its qualities for good, to some extent at least, and since my initiation, the beauty of which ceremony will, I hope, never be effaced from my memory, I have learned that Masonry not only has qualities for *some* good, but that it is *wholly* good in its influences, in its spiritual elevation, in its education and broadening of the mind, and finally in its development of Brotherhood. It is a prostitution of Masonry to limit the conception of it to what we term the "fourth degree," though here there are to be found some of its humanising influences. I can conceive nothing better calculated to give one a general, if brief, conception of what true Masonry is, than the beautifully written Charge after the Initiation, a Charge that I cannot imagine, under any circumstances, should fail to be given to every newly initiated Brother. I go further and unhesitatingly assert, that if acted up to in both the spirit and the letter by any man or body of men, it would make such men proof against all evil, and potential factors for nothing but good. It was this Charge that made the deepest impression on my mind, and I firmly believe was the originating influence towards a higher and nobler conception of my duty in Life, and particularly as regards my relations to my fellow-men.

Masonry teaches man's duty to himself, and the first law in Nature is Self-Preservation. I have been led to think why, if we are not each and all possessed of the ability to do some good, this law should be,—for it is not good to preserve evil—and taking this deduction, it is uncharitable, and an offence to Masonry, to assume a single soul to be without this Spirit of Good, no matter how kept down it may be by adverse influences; and personally conscious of my many wants, I believe, and have faith, in the Masonic Spirit of Brotherhood having the inherent qualities of leading men on to diffuse this Spirit of Brotherhood amongst our fellow-men without distinction, and, by the exercise of all that the Brotherhood means, in its Charity, Education, and Helpfulness, to reap for those that so exercise themselves, the natural reward of increased, and increasing, self-effacement, and the attainment, as a consequence, of true happiness in Life.

Masonry teaches us the respect due to merit and ability, respect to those in authority over us, and, above all, respect for ourselves; this must of necessity influence, and should influence us in relation to our fellows, to pay respect where respect is due, which, in turn, commands respect from others to ourselves. Masonry teaches us fidelity, and without fidelity, the guarding of trust reposed, the having faith in one another's honourableness, even our daily business transactions could have no solid basis, and such a basis as this is solid indeed. There is no Ceremony in Masonry that has not its meaning, that does not stand as a meaning for good; the signs and symbols that remind us of solemn obligations, and the working-tools that we apply to our morals, each and every one is a sign-post to the best path to take in Life, and

all, if properly read, influencing us for good in our relations to our fellow-men; and finally, when we remember that Masonry not only teaches us how to live but also how to die, how can a true man, much less a Mason, make sport of this, or indeed any of these.

Masonry further appeals to me, as shewing the possibilities of its power and influence, in teaching us to extend our research into nature and science, by using the abilities in us to the utmost of our power of attainment. This is an educating influence, one of the greatest and most benign of this, our many-sided Order, and no one will dispute the spirit of Brotherhood that is inherent in education, for even as we educate ourselves we are diffusing knowledge.

Masonry further directs our attention to the beauties of nature and science, and as, in our study of the same, we see and enjoy in varying degrees, according to the measure of our abilities, the inducement becomes strong within us to bring in our fellows to share with us the pleasures both nature and science are ever abundantly and continually unfolding to our view, in the wonderful works of the Almighty.

Masonry and its magnificent ritual can only have an elevating influence on the mind, and so must be unconsciously leading us to a kindlier view of our fellows, and varying though it may be, the power for good that is in us must be strengthened by Masonry, while collectively the power for good vested in the Brotherhood is enormous and increasing, and will be made even more manifest as Time goes on.

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A short discussion followed, in which the Worshipful Master, Bro. HOWE, S.W., and the SECRETARY took part.

## “When the Sun was at its Meridian.”

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The SECRETARY introduced a discussion on this paradox, as follows:—

Every Mason will remember the question, which elicits the reply “When the sun was at its meridian”; but how many are satisfied with the explanation of the paradox? It may therefore prove of some interest, to devote a few minutes to an attempt to ascertain the origin and meaning of the phrase “When the sun was at its meridian.”

It will be well, at the outset, to remember, that the symbols of Freemasonry are much older than the ritual; the latter is at most barely two hundred years old, while the symbols, or at least many of them, go back to *operative* times, having been adopted as specially applicable to our ancient church-building brethren, when they were engaged in their daily work of the erection of stately and superb edifices, and to whom they were explained by word of mouth.

The symbols of Masonry are of three kinds, viz.:—

(a.) Objects of use or ornament, such as the Working Tools, Jewels, &c.

(b.) Actions, such as divesting, perambulating, hood-winking, raising, &c.

(c.) Words or phrases.

“The Letter G,” which I endeavoured to explain at one of the Meetings last year,\* belongs to the first category, the phrase “When the sun was at its meridian,” belongs to the last.

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\* *Vide* Transactions for 1900-1, p. 92.

During the decadence of Freemasonry in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the meaning of many of the old symbols seems to have been lost by disuse—the symbols themselves remained, but their signification dropped out of mind, so that when the Society became *speculative*, fresh explanations had to be invented for some of the old symbols. It seems to have been so in this case; the compilers of the ritual found the symbol and invented a very unsatisfying explanation, for it must be remembered, that at the date it is assumed that our ritual was framed, there were very few Lodges outside the British Islands, certainly none at the antipodes, and yet we are told that Freemasonry was *at that time* universally spread over the surface of the earth.

Freemasonry is often described as “a peculiar system of morality illustrated by symbols”—this being so, we naturally expect that every symbol should have some moral or spiritual lesson to teach, but we look in vain for any moral or spiritual lesson in the present explanation of the phrase now under consideration.

The Sun is one of the commonest as well as one of the most beautiful of Masonic symbols. It is

- (a.) One of the three Lesser Lights.
- (b.) One of the Ornaments.
- (c.) The All-Seeing Eye.

The Sun in its meridian splendour—the Glory in the Centre—is one of the most beautiful objects in the Lodge, as it is one of the most beautiful in nature. There it is, high above all, the emblem of the goodness and never-failing watchfulness of the

G.A. of the U., a symbol of His watchful care over all, for “wherever we are and whatever we do, He is always with us, and His all-seeing eye beholds us.”

Is it not then quite possible, not to say probable, that this symbol was used to inculcate the lesson of the omnipresence of the Almighty, and to teach the old *operative* Masons that the eye of the G.A. of the U. was ever on them, and that all their work should be done as in the sight of Him who, in His impartial justice, will reward every man according to his work?

Every Mason is initiated in the eye of the Meridian Sun—when the Sun was at its Meridian—for the symbol is never absent from the Lodge, and surely the lesson of the omnipresence of the Almighty is as necessary to be inculcated in these later times, as in the older times of long ago.

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A short discussion followed, in which Bros. A. S. NICE, P. JOSEPH and the WORSHIPFUL MASTER participated.

The SECRETARY exhibited the following Masonic Curios, viz. :—

(1.) Old Irish Royal Arch Apron, of white satin, edged with crimson ribbon; an Irradiated Eye embroidered on the fall.

(2.) Small Scottish Past Master's Jewel.

(3.) Small circular Master Mason's Jewel, with emblems under glass.

(4.) A fine specimen of a French Masonic copper medal of 1802. The following description of the piece

is taken from Marvin's "Masonic Medals," p. 59, No. 118.—"Obverse, three equilateral triangles, interlaced and forming a nine-pointed star, in which is the radiant sun, and below which is 5802. Legend, □ ECOS. DE LA PARFAITE UNION. O. DE DOUAI. [Scottish Lodge of Perfect Union. Orient of Douai.] Reverse, a female figure seated, to right, her right hand resting upon the fasces, her left holding a caduceus and wreath. At her feet are the square, gavel, compasses and rule. Legend, on the right (going only half round), CONSOCIARE AMAT. [It delights to meet together.]"

The following Brethren were unanimously elected to office for the ensuing year, viz. :—

Worshipful Master, Bro. H. HOWE.

Treasurer, Bro. F. W. BILLSON. (Re-elected.)

Tyler, Bro. R. W. MARIES. (Re-elected.)

The WORSHIPFUL MASTER proposed a Vote of Thanks to the SECRETARY for his Addendum to the last Transactions, which was seconded and carried unanimously. The SECRETARY duly acknowledged the vote.

The SECRETARY notified the following presentations to the Lodge, viz. :—

(1.) Old Irish Royal Arch Apron ; exhibited at the present Meeting. Presented by Bro. WALTER TYLER, P.M. 1007, P.P.G. Swd. B. Leicestershire and Rutland.

(2.) "The Freemasons' Manual." By Jeremiah How. Plates. 1865. Presented by Bro. F. J. BAINES, P.M. 523, P.P.S.G.W. Leicestershire and Rutland.

The gifts were ordered to be added to the Hall Collection, and the thanks of the Members to the Donors to be recorded on the Minutes.

Apologies for non-attendance were notified from Bros. Rev. H. S. BIGGS, P.M., Chaplain; GEO. NEIGHBOUR, S.D.; W. J. HUGHAN (Torquay); H. J. GRACE (Narborough); C. S. BURDON (London); F. HUGHES (Handsworth); F. LAMBERT; AR. SMITH; R. PITT (Brightlingsea); L. C. LAMSDALE (Handsworth); A. BAINES (Hanley); Rev. W. WHITELEY (Narborough); F. J. DALE and others.

The usual Hearty Good Wishes having been tendered, the Lodge was closed.

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