

The Lodge of Research,

No. 2429 LEICESTER.

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# Transactions

FOR THE

Year 1925=26.

*(Thirty-fourth Year of Publication.)*

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W. Bro. NORMAN K. LEE, P.M. 3919. W.M.

*Secretary:* W. Bro. H. J. GRACE, Pen Craig, Enderby,  
Leicester; P.M., P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.).

*EDITED BY*

JOHN T. THORP, F.R.HIST.S.; F.R.S.L.;  
P.G.D. (Eng.).

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

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FREEMASONS' HALL,  
LEICESTER,  
August, 1926.

DEAR BRETHREN,

Although it is gratifying to be in a position to report a large number of new Members joining our Correspondence Circle during the past year, viz. 62,— it is a disappointment to find that we have increased our aggregate by *one* only. This is owing partly to deaths and resignations, but mainly to the fact that a great number have been erased through arrears of Subscriptions. The usual notices have been sent, but without any satisfactory result. I sincerely hope that every effort will be made during the ensuing year to obtain a large addition to the Correspondence Circle.

I have been pleased to see so many Brethren attending our Meetings, and the appreciation shown by them of the excellent Papers given. It is hoped that Brethren will volunteer to contribute Papers, and will communicate their consent to the Secretary, who will be glad to make necessary arrangements.

The Lodge is again much indebted to our esteemed Editor, Bro. J. T. THORP, for "MASONIC REPRINTS, No. IX, Rite Ancien de Bouillon," published with the present Transactions. Our Brethren generally, and overseas especially, constantly express their great appreciation of this Series.

The new edition of Hughan's "Origin of the English Rite of Freemasonry" has also been published this year, and has been well taken up. We congratulate Bro. THORP on the great success of his work.

In conclusion may I exhort every Brother to assist in extending the work and influence of the Lodge, feeling sure that Masonic Research will inevitably tend to the good of the Craft, and the general interest of its Members.

With Hearty Good Wishes to our Brethren both at home and abroad,

I am,

Yours fraternally,

NORMAN K. LEE,  
W.M.

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## Officers 1925-26.

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W. Bro. NORMAN K. LEE (P.M. 3919).....	W.M.
W. Bro. ARTHUR H. HIND (P.M. 279), P.P.S.G.D... ..	} S.W.
W. Bro. C. S. BIGG, M.A. (P.M. 3091), .....	J.W.
W. Bro. the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, B.A., P.M., P.P.S.G.W.; P.P.G. Chap., .....	} Chaplain & Treasurer.
W. Bro. HENRY J. GRACE (P.M. 2028, 3448 and 3078), P.M., P.P.S.G.W., Prov. G. Treas., P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.), }	} Secretary.
W. Bro. W. A. LEA (P.M. 523 and 2865), P.M., P.P.J.G.W., .....	} D.C.
W. Bro. the Rev. E. R. J. BIGGS, B.A., B.D.; (P.M. 494 Canada, etc.) .....	} S.D.
W. Bro. HENRY HYDE, (P.M. 523 & 3431), P.P.S.G.W. ....	} J.D.
W. Bro. HAROLD D. M. BARNETT (P.M. 3091), P.P.G.Reg. ....	} I.G.
Bro. C. H. HARDING (1391), .....	Tyler.

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LODGE EDITOR—W. Bro. JOHN T. THORP (P.M. 2076),  
P.M., P.P.S.G.W., P.G.D. (Eng.).

*Address* : Brunswick House, 54 Princess Road, Leicester.

*Treasurer's Address* : 51 Highfield Street, Leicester.

*Secretary's Address* : Pen Craig, Enderby, near 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 1926-27.

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September 27th, 1926—Installation.

November 22nd, 1926.

January 24th, 1927.

March 28th, 1927.

May 23rd, 1927—Election.

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## Honorary Members.

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W. Bro. W. H. BARROW, Mus. Doc.; P.M. 523; P.P.S.G.D.

W. Bro. G. W. BAIN, P.M. 949 Sunderland; P.P.G. Reg. Durham.

W. Bro. F. J. W. CROWE, P.M. 38, 328, 1726, 2076;  
P.P.G. Reg. Devon; P. Prov. G.S.W. Sussex;  
P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.).

W. Bro. the Rev. W. W. COVEY CRUMP, P.P.G. Chap. Cambs.

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## Members of the Lodge.

In the order of Seniority.

### Founders.

1. THORP, John T., F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.L., F.R.S.A.I. 54 *Princess Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2076 ; P.M. ; P.P.S.G.W. Past Grand Deacon. First Worshipful Master. October 26th, 1892.
2. BILLSON, Frederick W., LL.B. *White Lodge, Swanage, Dorset.* P.M. 1391, 3448 ; P.M. ; P.P.S.G.W. ; Past Assist. Grand Director of Ceremonies. October 26th, 1892.
3. BIGGS, the Rev. Hy. Sylvanus, B.A. 51 *Highfield Street, Leicester.* P.M. 523 ; P.M. and Treas. ; P.P.S.G.W. October 26th, 1892.

### Joining Members.

4. HOWE, Henry. *Newstead, Bushby, near Leicester.* P.M. 1391 ; P.M. ; P.P.S.G.W. ; Prov. G.D.C. Past Asst. Grand Director of Ceremonies. Joined November 28th, 1892.
5. LEAD, William Henry. *Rothley, near Leicester.* P.M. 2081 ; P.P.S.G.D. Joined September 25th, 1893.
6. LEA, William Adams. *Stoneygate Road, Leicester.* P.M. 523 and 2865 ; P.M. ; P.P.J.G.W. Joined November 28th, 1898.
7. FREARS, J. Russell. *Westcotes Drive, Leicester.* P.M. 2081 and 3091 ; P.M. ; P.P.S.G.W. ; Prov. G. Sec. ; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. Joined Jan. 28th, 1901.
8. GRACE, Henry Jinks. *Pen Craig, Enderby, near Leicester.* P.M. 2028, 3448 and 3078 ; P.M. and Sec. ; P.P.S.G.W. ; Prov. G. Treasurer ; Past Assist. Grand Director of Ceremonies. Joined May 26th, 1902.
9. POTTS, George David. *St. Ronan's, Morland Avenue, Leicester.* P.M. 2865 ; P.M. ; P.P.G. Org. Joined March 23rd, 1903.
10. OLIVER, Lt. Col. Charles Frederick, *Welford Place, Leicester.* P.M. 1007 and 1560 ; Dep. P.G.M. ; P.M. ; Past Grand Deacon. Joined September 24th, 1906.
11. LOLE, Alfred. 58 *Leam Terrace, Leamington.* P.M. 2811 ; P.M. ; P.P.J.G.D. Joined March 20th, 1908.
12. HUNT, Thomas George. *Anstey Frith, Groby Road, near Leicester.* P.M. 2865 ; P.M. ; P.P.A.G.D.C. Joined Nov. 28th, 1910.
13. HUNT, George William. *Montello, Victoria Park Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2865 and 3091 ; P.M. ; P.P.S.G.W. Joined November 28th, 1910.
14. PICKARD, J. Eastwood. *Greenways, Burlington Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2081 ; P.M. ; P.P.S.G.W. Joined November 28th, 1910.

15. POCHIN, Frank Howard. *Evington House, Leicester.* P.M. 2028, 3091, 3448 and 4088 ; P.M. ; P.P.S.G.W. Joined January 22nd, 1912.
  16. JOHNSON, John D. *56 Rutland Street, Leicester.* P.M. ; P.M. 1391 and 3448 ; P.P. S.G.W. Joined November 24th, 1913.
  17. HAMPSON, Albert H. *Blatchington Court, Seaford, Sussex.* P.M. ; P.M. 523 ; P.P.G. Reg. Joined January 26th, 1914.
  18. DOUGHTY, Frederick H. *2 Tichborne Street, Leicester.* P.M. 2081 ; and 3919 ; P.M. ; P.P.S.G.W. ; Past Asst. Grand Director of Ceremonies. Joined Sept. 27th, 1915.
  19. BUNNEY, W. J. *28 Severn Street, Leicester.* P.M. ; P.M. 523 ; P.P.G.Reg. Joined September 24th, 1917.
  20. HAINES, Frank. "*Oldfield,*" *Woodland Avenue, Leicester.* P.M. ; P.M. 1391 ; P.P.A.G.D.C. Joined September 24th, 1917.
  21. LEE, NORMAN K. *13 Severn Street, Leicester.* P.M. 3919. Joined January 27th, 1919.
  22. HIND, Arthur H. *3 Grey Friars, Leicester.* P.M. 279 ; P.P.S.G.D. Joined March 30th, 1921.
  23. BIGG, Chas. S., M.A. *23 Friar Lane, Leicester.* P.M. 3091. Joined May 23rd, 1921.
  24. BIGGS, the Rev. Ernest R. J., B.A., B.D. *14 Kinderley Road, Leicester.* P.M. Palm Lodge, Bassein, Burma, and 494 Canada ; P.D.G. Chap. Bengal ; P.D.G. Chap. Burma. Nov. 27th, 1922,
  25. HYDE, Henry. "*The Laurels,*" *Knighton Rise, Leicester.* P.M. 523 and 3431 ; P.P.G.S.W. Joined Nov. 25th, 1925.
  26. BARNETT, Harold D. M. "*Brendon,*" *Swithland Lane, Rothley.* P.M. 3091 ; P.P.G. Reg. Joined Nov. 25th, 1925.
  27. CROSFIELD, Arthur M. *The Grange, Leicester.* P.M. 1560 ; P.P.G.Swd.B. Joined Nov. 25th, 1925.
  28. RICHARDSON, Melville D. R. "*Holmdale,*" *Narborough nr. Leicester.* J.D. 2028. Joined Nov. 25th, 1925.
  29. MORTON, James H. *Dene Holme, Knighton Rise, Leicester.* M.M. 3789 London ; 3431 Leicester. Joined Nov. 25th, 1925.
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## Members of the Correspondence Circle.

Grand Lodges, Lodges, Libraries, etc.

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1. ALBERT COVENEY LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, Birkenhead. March, 1915.
2. BAGHDAD LODGE, 4022 Baghdad, Iraq. November, 1925.
3. BARON EGERTON LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, 3513 Birkenhead. June, 1917.
4. BORDER CITY MASONIC INSTRUCTION CIRCLE, Carlisle. March, 1918.
5. BRISTOL MASONIC LIBRARY. November, 1906.
6. BURMA, DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF. March, 1908.
7. BURMA LODGE OF INSTRUCTION. January, 1926.
8. CINCINNATI MASONIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Cincinnati (Ohio) U.S.A. May, 1911.
9. COMBERMERE LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, Birkenhead. May, 1916.
10. EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF, Freemasons' Hall, Coleman Street, Singapore. September, 1923.
11. HIRAM ABIFF LODGE (N.C.), The Hague, Holland. Sep. 1923.
12. HOWE AND CHARNWOOD LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, Loughborough. January, 1913.
13. IONIC LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, 3832 Wallasey. January, 1919.
14. JAMES THOMPSON LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, 3653 Birkenhead. May, 1919.
15. KELLERBERRIN LODGE, 49 (W.A.C.) West Australia. May, 1923.
16. KENT, PROV. GRAND LODGE LIBRARY OF, Masonic Temple, Canterbury. November, 1923.
17. KITCHENER LODGE, 2998 Simla, India. November, 1909.
18. LEICESTER FREEMASONS' HALL LIBRARY. May, 1898.
19. MADRAS, DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF. November, 1922.
20. MANCHESTER ASSOCIATION FOR MASONIC RESEARCH. March, 1914.
21. MANICA LODGE, 2678, Umtali, Brit. S. Africa. September, 1900.

22. MANSFIELD (Ohio) MASONIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. April, 1910.
  23. MASSACHUSETTS, GRAND LODGE OF. November, 1896.
  24. MINERVA LODGE, 2433 Birkenhead. March, 1898.
  25. MOUNTAIN LODGE, 11 (B.C.) Golden, British Columbia. May, 1907.
  26. NEPTUNE LODGE, 2908 Wallsend-on-Tyne. September, 1913.
  27. NORTH YORKS LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, Middlesbrough. March, 1908.
  
  28. PALM LODGE, 2645 Bassein, Burma. September, 1925.
  29. PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND LODGE LIBRARY OF. March, 1902.
  30. PHOENIX LODGE OF ST. ANN, 1235 Buxton. November, 1913.
  31. RESEARCH, LODGE OF, 200 (I.C.) Dublin. March, 1926.
  32. RIVERDALE LODGE, 494 G. Lodge of Canada, Toronto. November, 1920.
  33. RHODESIA LODGE, 2479 Salisbury, Rhodesia. November, 1904.
  34. SCOTLAND, LIBRARY OF GRAND LODGE OF. September, 1910.
  35. SCOTLAND, SUPREME GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF. September, 1913.
  36. SOUTH AFRICA, DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF, Western Division. March, 1926.
  37. SOUTH AUSTRALIA, GRAND LODGE OF, Adelaide. September, 1911.
  38. TRANSVAAL, DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF THE, Johannesburg. September, 1911.
  39. UNITED SERVICE LODGE, 24 Esquimalt, British Columbia. November, 1911.
  40. WARWICKSHIRE MASONIC LIBRARY. January, 1909.
  41. WILLEM VAN ORANJE LODGE, 3976 LONDON. May, 1926.
  42. WORCESTERSHIRE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM. September, 1915.
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### Brothers.

43. ADCOCK, Alec. A. 12 *Humberstone Drive, Leicester.* 1391 Leicester. November, 1925.
44. ADCOCK, Richard B. 24 *Severn Street, Leicester.* P.M. 279 Leicester ; P.P.G.S.W. November, 1915.
45. ALDERMAN, Stanbery. *The Alderman Building, Pacific-at-Walton Dallas (Texas), U.S.A.* Dallas (Texas), U.S.A. May, 1913.
46. ALEXANDER, John. *Queen's Hotel, Sea Point, Cape Town.* P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.). March, 1926.
47. ALEXANDER, E. *Queen's Hotel, Sea Point, Cape Town.* P.M. 2691 Cape Town. March, 1926.
48. ALLEN, Alfred, Junr. 12 *Hill Street, Birmingham.* P.M. 2654 Moseley ; P.P.S.G.W. Worcs. January, 1915.
49. ALLEN, Barton H. B. *Royal Cape Golf Club, Ottery Road, Wynberg, Cape, Africa.* 1093 Madras ; 582 Peshawar, Punjab. May, 1923.
50. ALLEN, E. J. "Overdale," *Avenue Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2028 ; P.P.G.S.D. November, 1925.
51. ALLEN, James. 28 *Fosse Road South, Leicester.* 523 Leicester. November, 1921.
52. ALLEN, T. 44 *Humberstone Gate, Leicester.* 2081 Leicester. Nov. 1916.
53. APPS, Capt. W. R., M.V.O., R.N., M.I.N.A. "Branksome," *Chandlers Ford, Hants.* P.M. 257 Portsmouth ; 960 (S.C.) Simonstown, S. Africa. March, 1914.
54. ARCHBALD, William. *c/o Geo. Gillespie & Co., P.O. Box No. 64, Rangoon, Burma.* P.M. 1268 Rangoon. November, 1907.
55. ARMSTRONG, Percy. *The College, Scarborough.* P.M. 1248 ; P.P.G.D.C., N. & E. Yorks. January, 1921.
56. ASHWELL, T. *Maplehurst, Ratcliffe Road, Stoneygate, Leicester.* P.M. 2081 Leicester. November, 1916.
57. ASHTON, A. F. 39 *Romilly Crescent, Cardiff, S. Wales.* J.D. 1992 Cardiff. Founder 4774 Cardiff. November, 1925.
58. ATKINSON, S. Ernest, M.D. *Lane Side, Churwell, near Leeds.* P.M. 779 Ashby-de-la-Zouch. P.P.G. Std. B. May, 1903.
59. AVERY, the Rev. T. R. J. *Syston, nr. Leicester.* 2865 ; P.P.G. Chap. November, 1924.
60. BAILEY, Thomas. "Nevin," *Letchworth Rd., Leicester.* 2865 Syston. January, 1925.
61. BAINES, E. S. *High Street, Uppingham.* 1265 Oakham. May, 1925.
62. BAMBURY, A. E. *Thirlmere, Bushby.* 2028. May, 1925.
63. BANKS, F. C. *Kirby Muxloe, Leicester.* 2028. January, 1925.

64. BARCLAY, Col. George, V.D. *17 Queen's Parade, Devonport, Auckland, N.Z.* P.M. 166 Frankton (N.Z.C); P.M. 844 Dunedin; P.D.S.G.W. and P.D.G. Sec. Otago and Southland, New Zealand; Past Grand Deacon; Grand Sec., Grand Lodge of New Zealand. January, 1906.
65. BARDELL, Ernest. *Aruvankadu, Nilgiris, South India.* P.M. and D.C. 93 Wellington; District Grand Deacon, Madras. Jan., 1926.
66. BARKER, John W. *Firwood, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.* P.M. 279 and 3431 Leicester; P.P.S.G.W. September, 1903.
67. BARLOW, Thomas. *89 Mildred Avenue, Walford, Herts.* 1984 Watford. November, 1922.
68. BARNARD, George W. G. *4 Surrey Street, Norwich.* P.M. 943 Norwich; P.D.P.G.M. Norfolk; Past Grand Deacon. Nov. 1894.
69. BARNES, Charles. *3 Welford Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2865 Syston. Prov. G. Reg. January, 1916.
70. BARNETT, E. J. *81 Hungerford Road, Crews.* W.M. 368 Sandbach. November, 1925.
71. BATES, A. *Guy Hailings, Birstall Lane, Leicester.* 523. Nov. 1925.
72. BATLIVALA, J. C. *5 York Road, Rangoon.* P.M. and Sec. 614 Rangoon; Depty. D.G.M. Burma; P.G.J.D. (Eng.). September, 1904.
73. BAUM, G. W. *21 Alexandra Road, Leicester.* 523. Nov. 1924.
74. BAXTER, Roderick Hildegard. *97 Milnrow Road, Rochdale.* P.M. 2320 Castleton; P.M. 2076; P.P.G.W., E. Lancs. P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.). Sept. 1909.
75. BAYLISS, Francis C. *57 Braunstone Gate, Leicester.* 523 Leicester. January, 1922.
76. BEAUMONT, Philip. *The Grove, Swadlincote.* P.M. 779 Ashby and 1739 Swadlincote. September, 1909.
77. BEDFORD, George H. *Meadowcroft, Harrogate Road, Eccleshill, Bradford, Yorks.* 3448 Leicester. May, 1918.
78. BEEBY, H. C. *The Firs, Westleigh Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2081; 3091; P.P.G.J.W. November, 1924.
79. BENCH, Horace. *127 Haunch Lane, King's Heath, Birmingham.* 4032 Birmingham. May, 1925.
80. BENT, F. J. *2 Bromley Road, Leicester.* 2081. May, 1925.
81. BENTLEY, W. T. *29 Corn Market, Derby.* 3448 Leicester. January, 1920.
82. BEROLZHEIMER, D. D. *Woodmere Boulevard, Woodmere, L.I., New York, U.S.A.* P.M. 865 New York; Past Grand Director of Ceremonies, New York; Sec. P.M.'s. Association, 12th Masonic District, New York. November, 1919.
83. BICE, Wm. Player. *The Ridge, Camberwell, Victoria, Australia.* Grand Master of Victoria, Australia. May, 1926.

84. BIGGS, A. E. 5 *Hobari Street, Leicester.* 1391. November, 1925.
85. BILLSON, Capt. Arthur. *Ringstead, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.* P.M. 3431 Leicester; P.P.G.Swd. B. March, 1914.
86. BINGHAM, Sydney Clifton. 7 *Cashel Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.* P.M. 91 New Zealand; Past Asst. Grand Secretary, New Zealand; Past Provincial Grand Master Canterbury, New Zealand. March, 1902.
87. BIRCH, J. E. L. 42 *St. Saviour's Road East, Leicester.* 523. November, 1924.
88. BISHOP, the Rev. D. G. *South Croxton Rectory, near Leicester.* 1330 Market Harborough. November, 1924.
89. BISHOP, Hubert G. 33 *Radford Road, Leamington Spa.* 395 Leamington. September, 1917.
90. BLACKBURN, Arthur W. *Waynoille, Reservoir Street, Dewsbury.* 264 Batley. March, 1921.
91. BLACKBURN, the Rev. Joseph, B.A. *Box 403, Melfort, Saskatchewan, Canada.* 131 East Kildonan (Man. Con.). March, 1923.
92. BLACKMORE, the Rev. Alfred T. G. *All Saints Vicarage, Leicester.* 1560 Leicester; Prov. Gd. Chap. May, 1923.
93. BLADON, Harry. 16 *Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.* P.M. 2523 and 2675 London; L.R.; P.P.J.G.D. Middlesex. Past Grand Standard Bearer. Sept. 1901. (Life Member.)
94. BLAND, C. *Old School House, Uppingham.* Sec. 1265 Oakham. January, 1925.
95. BLAND, C. A. 46 *Springfield Road, Leicester.* P.M. 1391 Leicester. March, 1918.
96. BLOOR, Thos. 15 *Belgrave Gate, Leicester.* 279 Leicester. November, 1917.
97. BLOWER, H. *Glenwood, 76 Station Road, Wigston Magna.* 2028. May, 1925.
98. BOND, G. *Church Street, Lutlerworih.* 3078. November, 1925.
99. BOND, W. 146 *South Knighton Road, Leicester.* 3448 Leicester. May, 1924.
100. BOUSFIELD, Edgar. 11 *Curzon Avenue, New Brighton, Wallasey.* 2837 Liverpool. September, 1924.
101. BOTT, Ernest E. *Waipawa, Hawkes Bay, N. Zealand.* P.M. 30 (N.Z.C.). September, 1922.
102. BOWER, Wm. Morris. *Kenmore, Mawneys, Romford.* 538 London. September, 1925.
103. BOWMAN, Henry Cecil. *The Spinneys, Manor Road, Leicester.* Org. 3091 Leicester. March, 1913.
104. BOYCE, B. A. M. "Eastrop," 147 *Ashby Road, Loughborough.* 1007 Loughborough. May, 1924.

105. BOYDEN, W. L. Librarian, Library of the Supreme Council, 33<sup>o</sup> for the Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A. *Sixteenth and S. Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C., U.S.A.* November, 1912.
106. BRAITHWAITE, T. M., M.A., LL.B. *Town Hall, Sudbury, Suffolk.* 1224 Sudbury. March, 1922.
107. BRAMLEY, F. A. *Ashby Road, Moira, near Burton-on-Trent.* 779 Ashby. May, 1925.
108. BRASH, Capt. E. L. *c/o Ministry of Defence, Baghdad.* 2399 Woolwich. P.M. 4022 Baghdad. January, 1922.
109. BRAY, Cecil F. Solicitor, *Lutterworth.* 3078. January, 1925.
110. BREWSTER, A. H.. 25 *Nottingham Road, Loughborough.* P.M. 1007 Loughborough; Prov. G.A. Pur. November, 1921.
111. BRIGGS, A. E. *The Haven, Birstall.* I.G. 1391. May, 1925.
112. BROAD, Herbert. *Neiherstead, Stratford-on-Avon.* P.M. 2133. Stratford-on-Avon; P.P.G.D. Warwickshire. March, 1923.
113. BROWN, A. C. *Fairview, Southill Road, Chiselhurst.* P.M. 1268 Rangoon; P.Dist. J.G.D. Burma. September, 1907.
114. BROWNLIE, Dr. Alex. *Drayton House, Redcar, Yorks.* P.M. 1244 4244 Redcar; P.P.G.Reg. N. and E. Yorks. May, 1922.
115. BULL, Frederick W. 37 *Avenue Road, Leamington Spa.* 395 Leamington; 581 (S.C.). November, 1922.
116. BULLOCK, H. Stanley. *Spencer Chambers, Market Place, Leicester.* 657 London; 3919 Leicester. January, 1923.
117. BURD, F. J. *The Province Office, Vancouver (B.C.), Canada.* Treas. and Secy. Masonic Board of Relief, Vancouver, Canada. September, 1908.
118. BURDON, Capt. Charles S. "*Albuhera,*" *Derwent Road, Palmers Green, London, N. 13.* P.M. 2738 London and 2523 Hounslow; L.R.; P.P.S.G.D. Middlesex. January, 1900.
119. BURGESS, J. Jr. 147 *Corporation Street, Birmingham.* May, 1915.
120. BURLEY, M. L. *Blaby Road, South Wigston, near Leicester.* 2028. November, 1924.
121. BURN, Henry. *Carisbrooke Road, Leicester.* 523 Leicester. September, 1916.
122. BURROWS, H. G., F.C.I.S. *Albury, Hounslow Road, Whitton Park, Twickenham.* P.M. 3040 London. L.R. November, 1904.
123. BURTON, J. Cecil. *Cuthbert Leys, Ondby Hill, Leicester.* S.W. 3431; Asst. Sec. 3919 Leicester. November, 1915.
124. BUTLER, Henry R., A.B. 104 *North Boulevard, Atlanta (Ga.), U.S.A.* Crystal Lodge 112 Atlanta; Grand Master Union Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M. (Prince Hall), State of Georgia. Nov. 1922.
125. BUTLER, Thomas Mays. *The Lodge, London Road, Leicester.* P.M. 279 Leicester; Prov. G. Stwd. March, 1921.

126. CALLINGTON, W. H. "*Carisbrooke*," *Stoneygale, Leicester*. 3448 Leicester. November, 1919.
127. CALVERT, Clifford. *Bingley, Yorks*. 439 Bingley, Yorks. Jan. 1923.
128. CALVERT, Norman. *Jesmond, Lutterworth Road, Leicester*. 3078 Lutterworth. November, 1921.
129. CAMPBELL, Colin. *Everett, Washington, U.S.A.* P.M. 95 Washington, U.S.A. September, 1912.
130. CANNON, A. J. S. 97 *Winchester Avenue, Leicester*. 523 Leicester. November, 1916.
131. CARR, E. Freeman. *Holmsfield, Groby Road, Leicester*. P.M. 2865 Syston. January, 1922.
132. CARR, E. R. 2 *Westminster Road, Leicester*. 3448 Leicester. May, 1924.
133. CARPMAEL, Harold. *Freemasons' Hall, Coleman Street, Singapore*. P.M. 508 ; 2933 ; Dist. G. Sec ; P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.), Sept. 1924.
134. CASS, George W. *Mansfield, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* P.M. 247 Mansfield, Pa. March, 1921.
135. CASTELLO, James. *Ellerio, The Mount, St. Leonards-on-Sea*. P.M. 227 London. September, 1908.
136. CASTERTON, G. R. 1 *Mansfield Grove, Nottingham*. P.M. 1130 Melton Mowbray ; P.P.G. Supt. of W. January, 1916.
137. CAWTHORN, J. Elston. *Elmete, Esplanade Crescent, Scarborough*. P.M. 1221 Leeds ; P.P.G.D.C. West Yorks. January, 1907.
138. CAWTHRA, A. M. 346 *East Park Road, Leicester*. 3448. May, 1925.
139. CHANDLER, Ralph L. *Southern Pines, North Carolina, U.S.A.* Sec. 484 Southern Pines. March, 1921. Beeston. September, 1911.
140. CHARLES, Leo. E. 105 *Balsam Avenue, Toronto, Canada*. May, 1916.
141. CHARLESWORTH, Capt. E. *Windyridge, James Street, Bridlington*. P.M. ; P.P.G.W. North and East Yorks. May, 1920.
142. CHARLEWOOD, Wm. T. *Christchurch, New Zealand*. P.M. 130 Christchurch, N.Z. (N.Z.C.). November, 1925.
143. CHATAWAY, John Gordon. *Westcotes Drive, Leicester*. 3091 Leicester. January, 1916.
144. CHITHAM, S. R. 41 *Willows Crescent, Cannon Hill, Birmingham*. P.M. 2865 Syston. November, 1909.
145. CHOLERTON, A. 66 *St. Peter's Road, Leicester*. 523 Leicester. November, 1917.
146. CHURCH, A. H. 3 *Campbell Street, Leicester*. 3431 Leicester and 1764 Northampton. January, 1920.
147. CLARKE, Francis William. *Springfield, 408 Nayboro' Rd., Leicester*. P.M. 2028 Leicester ; P.P.A.G.D.C. November, 1915.

148. CLARKE, T. J. *Richmond Avenue, Aylestone Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2081 Leicester. June, 1917.
149. CLARK, W. G. J. *28 Station Road, Wigston.* 2028 Leicester. November, 1915.
150. CLAYTON, Geo. "*Ambleside," Thurnòy.* 3919. November, 1925.
151. CLEGG, R. Ingram. *307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago (Ill.), U.S.A.* P.M. 370 Cleveland (Ohio), U.S.A. May, 1910.
152. CLOVER, Major W. C. *Narborough, near Leicester.* P.M. 2028 Leicester; P.P.G. Swd. B. November, 1911.
153. COBB, Henry George. *Bank House, BRAINTREE, Essex.* P.M. 2154 Halstead; P.P.J.G.W. Essex. March, 1916.
154. COE, W. W. *5 Somerville Road, Leicester.* 2028. January, 1925.
155. COGGAN, Henry D. *Kamptee, Central Provinces, India.* P.M. 500 Kamptee, India. March, 1914.
156. COLEMAN, W. M. *518 Tornille Street, El Paso, Texas, U.S.A.* Grand Lecturer. P.M. 76 El Paso. November, 1924.
157. COLENZO, Major J. Eric., F.R.G.S. *8 Southwell Gardens, London, S.W. 7.* P.W. 2333 Quetta; P.M. 2440 E.C.; P.D.G. Deacon, Bengal. November, 1908.
158. COLES, R. W. *230 Kimberley Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2865. May, 1925.
159. COLLINS, Chas. Montague. *Irenecestre, Stratford-on-Avon.* P.M. 2133 Stratford-on-Avon. March, 1923.
160. COLLINS, Isaac P. *Room 205 Masonic Temple, Olean (New York) U.S.A.* P.M. 252 Olean (N.Y.), U.S.A. September, 1903.
161. COOPER, Frederick. *3 Chancery Street, Burnley.* 523 Leicester. March, 1921.
162. COOPER, John T. *The Lodge, Aylestone Road, Leicester.* P.M. 523 Leicester; Prov. G.S.D. March, 1912.
163. COTTON, W. H. *Earl Shilton, Leicestershire.* J.D. 50 Hinckley. May, 1923.
164. COWLING, Alf. Ernest. *22 Sunnycroft Road, Western Park, Leicester.* 3919 Leicester. March, 1921.
165. CRAIG, W. "*The Rest," Loftus Street, Katoomba, N. S. Wales.* P.M. 508 Singapore, Straits Settlements. January, 1904.
166. CRANE, Charles E. *2 The Hill, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.* P.M. 779, P.P.G.R.; 2428 Coalville. May, 1910.
167. CRESSWELL, F. P. S., F.R.C.S. *24 Windsor Place, Cardiff.* P.M. 2570 Cardiff; Prov. G.D.C. South Wales (E.D.). Nov. 1909.
168. CRESSWELL, F. W. *The Bombay Club, Bombay.* P.M. 549; P.D.D.G.M. Bombay; P.G.D. (Eng.). May, 1913.

169. CROSS, Fred W., A.M.I.C.E. 74 *Thornhill Road, Handsworth, Birmingham*. P.M. 539 Walsall; P.P.G. Sup. of W., Staffs. September, 1895.
170. CUMMINS, Arthur. 8 *St. George's Road, Folkestone*. Lo. Barbadonia, Sierra Leone (I.C.). January, 1922.
171. DALE, F. J. 5 *Leamington Street, King Richard's Road, Leicester*. 1391 Leicester. September, 1898.
172. DARLING, A. E. *Beechcroft, 138 Balne Lane, Wakefield*. 264 Batley. January, 1921.
173. DASHWOOD, J. R. *Calsay, Nanuoya, Ceylon*. P.M. 2656. Nov. 1925.
174. DAVIS, H. N. 33 *Lytham Road, Leicester*. 2865 Syston. May, 1925.
175. DAY, Major A. D. *c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (King's Branch), 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1*. P.M. 2038 Langport. January, 1915.
176. DAYNES, Gilbert Wm. *The Maples, Brundall, Near Norwich*. 52 Norwich. March, 1922.
177. D'CRUZ, Capt. A. S.S. "Chantala," *B.I. Marine Service Club, Post Box 35, Calcutta, India*. 229 Calcutta. Sept., 1905.
178. DEANS, Fredk. *Myrtle Villa, Victoria Crescent, Burton-on-Trent*. 3962 Burton-on-Trent. March, 1923.
179. DE SALIS, Major Edward, A. A., D.S.O. *Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe*. P.M. 3806; 349 (E.C.) Malta; 3129 Ludgershall, Wilts.; P.P.G.S.W. Lincs. January, 1921.
180. DEWES, Walter, L.R.I.B.A., M.S.A. 37 *Bedford Row, London, W.C. 1*. 1415 London. November, 1917.
181. DIGGINS, Arthur E. "Brookville," *St. John's Road, Leicester*. P.M. 301 Alcester; 3299 Manchester; 3659 Birmingham; 2373 Chesterfield; 3440 Manchester; P.P.G.S.D. Warwickshire. March, 1926.
182. DOE, George M. *Enfield, Great Torrington, Devon*. P.M. 1885 Great Torrington; P.P.G.W. Devonshire. January, 1911.
183. DRYSDALE, Rev. J. A. "The Manse," *Signal Pagoda Road, Cantonments, Rangoon, Burma*. P.M. 3330 Rangoon; Chap. Dist. G.Lo. Burma. March, 1912.
184. DUNN, C. H. 378 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal*. P.O. Box 225. January, 1926.
185. DURSTON, George. *The Spinneys, Uppingham Road, Leicester*. P.M. 2028 Leicester; P.P.G.A. Purst. November, 1915.
186. EABRY, H. W. 57 *Mellor Road, Western Park, Leicester*. 1391 Leicester. March, 1921.
187. EATON, Charlie D. "Oakhurst," *146 Middleton Hill Road, King's Norton, Near Birmingham*. P.P.S.G.W. Worcs. Past Grand Standard Bearer. January, 1915.

188. EDMONDS, Erskine. *Lydbury North, Shropshire*. P.M. 611 Ludlow  
January, 1910.
189. EDWARDS, C. Lewis, C.B.E., F.S.S. *Santa Caterina, Loudwater,  
Bucks*. P.M. 108, 617, 3623, 3743 ; P.D.S.G.W. South America  
(S. Div.). Past Grand Deacon. September, 1903.
190. EDWARDS, W. J. *Windouree, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex*. P.M. 2925.  
London. January, 1917.
191. ELDER, Chas. Gallagher. *98 Littledale Road, Egremond, Wallasey,  
Cheshire*. 3519 Birkenhead ; P.M. 3832 Wallasey. Sept. 1914.
192. ELLIS, G. E. "*Forest Edge*," *Leicester Forest East, Kirby Muxloe*.  
P.M. 3091 Leicester. November, 1917.
193. ELLIS, Lt.-Col. W. F., R.A.M.C. *306 Main Street, Gibraltar*.  
P.M. 2370 Lahore ; P.M. 1307 Mooltan and 1308 Dalhousie ;  
Dist. G. Reg. Punjab. April, 1910.
194. ELLWOOD, G. B. *1 Chancery Street, Leicester*. P.M. 3448 ; W.M.  
4088. May, 1925.
195. EVANS, C. D. *26 Forest Road, Moseley, Birmingham*. 3393 Bir-  
mingham. September, 1920.
196. EVANS, J. E. *Rosebank, Dolton, North Devon*. P.M. 1885 Tor-  
rington. January, 1913.
197. EVANS, Walter. *201 Mellon Road, Leicester*. W.M. 2865 Syston.  
May, 1911.
198. EVELEIGH, Wm. L. *5 Central Avenue, Leicester*. 2028. May, 1925.
199. EVERITT, the Rev. C. A. *West Tofts Rectory, Mundford, Norfolk*.  
P.M. 2727 Ely ; P.P.G. Chap. Cambs. Sept., 1921.
200. EYRE, G. H. *31 Upperton Road, Leicester*. 2028. May, 1925.
201. FARNSWORTH, John. *85 Brook Road, Meersbrook, Sheffield*. P.M.  
2355 Dore. March, 1925.
202. FENTON, S. J. *40 Charlotte Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham*. P.M.  
3232 ; W.M. 4209 ; D.C. 4134. May, 1921.
203. FESTING, Major John Edward Grindell, R.E. *c/o Cox & Co.,  
16 Charing Cross, London, S.W.* 3340 London ; P.M. 3651  
Bombay ; P.D.G.'V. April, 1910.
204. FIELD, Ernest H. *Tangley, Barrow Rd., Quorn, near Loughborough*.  
May, 1922.
205. FITZ-HENRY, W. *Myrtle, Manitoba, Canada*. May, 1923.
206. FLATHER, David. *Banner Cross Hall, Sheffield*. P.M. 2268  
Sheffield ; P.P.A.G.D.C., W. Yorks ; P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.).  
November, 1903.
207. FLEEMAN, F. G. *74 Frederick Street, Loughborough*. P.M. 1007  
Loughborough ; P.P.G.A.D.C. September, 1918.

208. FLOCKTON, B. P. *The City Hotel, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham.* P.M. 3448 Leicester ; Prov. G. Stwd. March, 1913.
209. FOGG, Sampson. *The Bungalow, Brighton Grove, Rusholme, Manchester.* P.M. 1633 Avon Lodge ; P.M. 3264 Duke of Connaught ; 4058 Prince Arthur ; P.P. Senior Grand Deacon (East Lancs.). September, 1907.
210. FOISTER, A. T. *Berrystead, Barkby.* P.M. 2028 Leicester. November, 1917.
211. FOISTER, Maurice Charles. 10 *Haynes Road, Uppingham Road, Leicester.* 2028 Leicester. November, 1915.
212. FORRESTER, William. *Storrington, Pulborough, Sussex.* P.M. 2660 Cranbrook, Kent ; P.P.G. Sup. Wks. Kent. September, 1903.
213. FOSTER, Fredc., *Melford, Warwick Road, Coventry.* P.M. 254 Coventry ; P.P.G.S. of W. Warwickshire ; P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.). September, 1907.
214. FOSTER, Reg. W. 21 *John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.* L.R., P.M. 1559 and 2712 London. September, 1917.
215. FOX, Edward Robert. 206 *London Road, Leicester.* Org. 2081 ; P.P.G. Org. November, 1899.
216. FREER, Major William Jessc, V.D., F.S.A. *Stoneygate, Leicester.* P.M. 1130 and 1560 ; P.P.J.G.W. ; Past Grand Deacon. November, 1894.
217. FREWER, the Rev. G. H. 1 *Magdalen Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea.* P.M. 373 Huntingdon and 2684 St. Ives ; P.P.J.G.W. Norths. and Hunts. November, 1909.
218. FROST, Albert. *Norfolk Lodge, Sheffield.* P.M. 3779 ; P.P.G.A.D.C. West Yorks. March, 1926.
219. FROST, Charles. *Windycroft, Rothley, near Leicester.* P.M. 2028 Leicester. May, 1924.
220. FURBY, W. Stafford. 12 *Glanville Terrace, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand.* P.M. 1338 ; Past Grand Deacon ; P. Dist. G.M. Auckland, N.Z. January, 1914.
221. FURLONGER, C.A.M. *Sofaer's Buildings, P.O. Box 331, Rangoon, Burma.* J.W. 832 (E.C.) Rangoon ; 2737 London ; 3130 Calcutta. January, 1926.
222. GARDNER, F. L. 14 *Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, London, W.* 1017 London. September, 1902.
223. GARNER, A. C. *St. Hilda, Broad Street, Syston, near Leicester.* 3078 Lutterworth. May, 1925.
224. GASCOYNE, W. L. *Abwick House, Lutterworth.* P.M. 3078 Lutterworth. May, 1925.
225. GATES, Alfred. *Sherborne, Dorset.* P.M. 329 Yeovil ; P.M. 1168 Sherborne ; P.M. 3366 Dorset Masters ; P.P.J.G.D. Dorset. P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.). September, 1911.

226. GAUNT, S. A. 333 *East Park Road, Leicester*, 2028. March, 1926.
227. GAYNER, W. A. 4 *Burlington Street, Bath*. P.M. 906 Bath. September, 1910.
228. GIBBS, Col. J. A. C., C.B. *Portobello, Eaton Rise, Ealing, London, W. 5*. P.M. 1040 Driffield; P.M. 118 (N.C.) The Hague; P.M. 3976 London; P.P.G.Reg. N. and E. Yorks; Past D.G. Purs. Barbadoes; Past Grand Deacon. May, 1908.
229. GIBSON, H. W. *Clarendon House, Knighton Park Road, Leicester*. P.M. 1391; P.P.G.S.D. March, 1920.
230. GILBERT, N. 36 *De Montfort Street, Leicester*. 2028. Nov. 1924.
231. GILDER, F. M. 10 *Lanark Mansions, Maida Vale, London, W. 9*. J.W. 1540 London. May, 1925.
232. GILL, Christopher C. *Westcroft, Cleveland Walk, Bath*. P.M. 53; P.M. 379; P.M. 335; Prov. G. Sec. Somerset; Past Assist. Grand Director of Ceremonies. November, 1911.
233. GILMOUR, Dr. P. Graham. *Gorleston, Yarmouth*. January, 1920.
234. GIRLING, Charles. *Langholm, Stoneygale Avenue, Leicester*. P.M. 3431 Leicester. Pr.G.A.Sec. November, 1906.
235. GOODFELLOW, H. F. 91 *York Street, Rugby*. 4118 Rugby. September, 1922.
236. GOODING, Thos. John. *The Poplars, Birstall, Leicester*. 2081 Leicester. January, 1923.
237. GOODYEAR, F. John. 56 *King Street, Egremont, Cheshire*. 3852 Nottingham. November, 1924.
238. GORE, Major F. L., C.I.E., O.B.E. *c/o Ministry of Defence, Baghdad, Iraq*. 2787 Kathiawar; 4022 Baghdad. March, 1923.
239. GOVIER, Ralph G. 35 *King Street, Wallasey*. 2132 Liscard; 3832 Wallasey. November, 1918.
240. GRAHAM, D. J. 63 *Stoughton Drive North, Leicester*. 1391 Leicester. November, 1921.
241. GRAYSTONE, Major Frederick Russ, D.S.O.; M.C. *Thamaine Ain, Eton Road, Burton-on-Trent*. P.M. 2924, 3962 and 834 (S.C.) Rangoon; P.J.G.W. of Scottish Freemasonry in India; Past District Grand Registrar, Burma; P.P.G.D. of C. Derbyshire. September, 1910.
242. GREEN, George. 52 *High Street, Market Harborough*. P.M. 1330 Market Harborough; P.P.S.G.W. January, 1893.
243. GREEN, G. E., B.A. *Farndon, Toiler Road, Leicester*. 3091. Jany. 1916.
244. GREEN, Harold Arthur. 2 *Crosfield, Harcourt Road, Craig-y-don, Llandudno*. May, 1909.

- GREEN, W. A. *Drayton House, Forest Road, Moseley, Birmingham.* P.M. 3391 Birmingham and 2654 Moseley. P.P.G.R. Worcester. November, 1912.
- GREENAWAY, W. No. 7 *Buld Road, Cantonments, Rangoon, Burma, India.* 2904 Maymyo. March, 1912.
- GREENFIELD, J. F. 49 *Heavitree Road, Plumstead, London, S.E.* 18. 3540 Borough Polytechnic; 4299 London. March, 1925.
- GRIFFIN, Phillip D. 63 *Hallewell Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 4011 Birmingham. November, 1923.
- GRIMWADE, A. W. B. *Rivington, Woodland Avenue, Wolstanton, Staffs.* 3919 Leicester. September, 1920.
- GRINDLEY, George J. *Stratford, St. Phillip's Road, Leicester.* J.D. 2865 Syston. January, 1916.
- GRUNDY, J. J. W. 24 *Clarke's Road, Wigston Magna, near Leicester.* P.M. 1060 Tamworth. May, 1925.
- GUNNER, W. A. 19 *St. Peter Street, Tiverton, Devon.* P.M. 1538 London. March, 1903.
- HAG—BROWN, W. A., J.P. 19 *Tile Street, Chelsea.* Dist. G.M. Bombay. May, 1913.
- HAINES, Chas. Ernest. "Homeside," *Syston, Near Leicester.* 2865 Syston. November, 1921.
- HALL, H. S. 32a *Old Market Place, Grimsby.* W.M. 2770 Grimsby. March, 1926.
- HALL, T. P. "Woodbank," *Bushby, near Leicester.* 2865. November, 1919.
- HALL, R. B. 29 *Gotham Street, Leicester.* 1739 Swadlincote; 4088. January, 1925.
- HALLAM, D. *Newlands, Lutterworth Road, Leicester.* 2028. May, 1925.
- HALLETT, H. Hiram. *Mansfield House, Taunton.* W.M. and Librarian 261 Taunton. March, 1921.
- HALSTEAD, THOS. "Yeldor," *Rodley, near Leeds.* 3600 Bradford. January, 1924.
- HAMBY, Chas. L. *Town Hall, Beccles.* P.M. 305 Beccles. March, 1925.
- HAMMOND, Wm. *Eversfield, St. John's Road, Leicester.* 523. May, 1920.
- HANCOCK, Clarence C. *Crimden, Heath Drive, Potters Bar.* P.M. 1478 Warminster; I.G. 3921 London. November, 1925.
- HANFORD, A. Pelham. *Kencote, Ashfield Road, Leicester.* P.M. 279 Leicester; P.P.G.S.W. November, 1903.

265. HANNAY, George. *Bruachmhòr, Pitlochry*. P.M. 1664 Gosforth and 3241 Gateshead ; P.M. 3477 Newcastle-on-Tyne ; Prov. J.G.W. Durham ; P.P.A.G.D.C. Northumberland. September, 1913.
266. HARDING, William W. 8 *Belmont Villas, New Walk, Leicester*. P.M. 2028 Leicester ; P.P.G. Purst. November, 1906.
267. HARDY, J. J. *Sapulpa, Oklahoma, U.S.A.* 1170 Sapulpa. November, 1922.
268. HARMER, W. S. *Wattle Valley Road, Cantby, Melbourne, Australia*. 523, 3448 Leicester ; P.M. 300 (Vic. Con.). March, 1913.
269. HARRIS, F. B. 80 *Church Street, Woking*. J.D. 2317 Woking. November, 1925.
270. HARRIS, C. M. *Box 294, G.P.O., Perth, W. Australia*. Guildford Lodge No. 16 (W.A.C.). January, 1925.
271. HARRISON, Ernest Young. 26 *Ayloun Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow*. P.M. 3041 Wellingborough ; P.P.G.O. Norths. and Hunts. Sept. 1922.
272. HARRISON, John Junr. *Mostyn, Guildford Road, Leicester*. P.M. 3448. January, 1925.
273. HASKARD, E. W. *The Bungalow, Meadowcourt Road, Leicester*. 279. November, 1924.
274. HASSALL, John. "Rotherwood," *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*. P.M. 779 Ashby-de-la-Zouch ; P.P.S.G.W. ; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. November, 1901.
275. HAWKINS, Francis H. *Grasmere, Serpentine Road, Harborne, Birmingham*. P.M. 3127 and 3812 Lakimpur, Assam ; P.D.G.D. Bengal. November, 1917.
276. HAWTHORN, J. H. *The Quern, Bucknell, Salop*. P.M. 3091 ; P.P.G.S.D. September, 1924.
277. HAYTON, John. 158 *Stewart Road, Liverpool*. P.M. 1299 Liverpool. September, 1913.
278. HAYWARD, Thomas W. A. *Humberstone, 38 Nightingale Lane, Balham, London, S.W.* P.M. 3368 London ; 1224 ; L.R. ; Past Asst. Grand Supt. of Works. Sept. 1912.
279. HEANLEY, Marshall. 11 *Billing Road, Northampton*. P.M. 2533 Peterborough ; P.P.G. Std. B. Norths. and Hunts. Sept. 1909.
280. HEATH, F. T. 142 *South Knighton Road, Leicester*. 3919. November, 1925.
281. HEATH, J. E. 6 *Kirby Road, Leicester*. 523. May, 1925.
282. HENDERSON, R. A. *Bushby, near Leicester*. P.M. 2081 ; Prov. G. Stwd. November, 1913.
283. HENDRY, Campbell A. 18 *Agett Road, Clavemont, W. Australia*. 39 Claremont (W.A.C.). January, 1925.
284. HENSON, Samuel. 277 *East Park Road, Leicester*. 1391. September, 1925.

285. HERBERT, Sydney Frank. 111 *Princess Road, Leicester*. P.M. 4088 Leicester. May, 1915.
286. HESS, F. E. *Bedford, Iowa, U.S.A.* March, 1926.
287. HEWTON, John. 315 *Ormeau Road, Belfast*. P.M. 188. (I.C.). January, 1920.
288. HEYNES, Dr. M. *Potchefstroom, Transvaal, S. Africa*. May, 1926.
289. HIBBERT, R. S. *The Lings, Canterbury Terrace, Westcotes Park, Leicester*. 523. May, 1925.
290. HILL, Albert Edward. *The Grange, Wigston, near Leicester*. 2028 Leicester. November, 1915
291. HILTON, G. E. 133 *Loughborough Road, Leicester*. P.M. 3431 ; P.P.J.G.W. Leicester. November, 1917.
292. HILTON, Joseph Arthur. *Ridgeway, Rothley, Leicester*. P.M. 3091 Leicester ; P.P.G. Asst. Sec. November, 1915.
293. HOBBS, J. Walter. 23 *Brandveth Road, London, S.W.* 17. P.M. 2550 and 3661 London. L.R. April, 1910.
294. HOCKRIDGE, J. A. R. 119 *Mackintosh Place, Roath Park, Cardiff*. 1992 Cardiff. May, 1925.
295. HOLDOM, Percy Wm. 46 *Prebendal Avenue, Aylesbury, Bucks*. P.M. 2735 Bangalore, India. November, 1920.
296. HOLDSWORTH, John Wm. 58 *Southfield Square, Bradford*. 1018 Bradford. November, 1923.
297. HOOPER, A. W. 83 *Craig Street, Montreal, Canada*. 374 (E.C.) Montreal. November, 1923.
298. HOPKINS, Arthur. 277 *Mellon Road, Leicester*. 279 Leicester. September, 1916.
299. HUGHES, Ed. J. 23 *Cannon Street, Aberdare, S. Wales*. P.M. 679 Aberdare. November, 1924.
300. HURLEY, Tom S. *Stannmore, Ashleigh Road, Leicester*. P.M. 279 ; P.P.J.G.D. November, 1915.
301. HURST, J. Forrest. *Ismay, Scraploft Lane, Leicester*. 2081 Leicester. March, 1923.
302. HUTCHINSON, A. E. 38 *Brazil Street, Leicester*. W.M. 2028. September, 1924.
303. ISHERWOOD, T. Fredk. *Upham, Hants*. P.M. 1446 and 3097 London. September, 1907.
304. JACKSON, Ernest W. *Godrevy, Saltburn-by-the-Sea*. W.M. 4539 ; J.W. 3474. January, 1926.
305. JACKSON, Henry. *Engadine, 67 Gledhow Lane, Oakwood, Leeds*. 2081 Leicester. May, 1909.
306. JAMES, F. Hubert. "*Bartestree*," *Field Park Avenue, Newport (Mon.)*. P.P.G.W. Monmouth ; P.P.G.D. S. Wales ; A.G.D.C. (Eng.). November, 1924.

307. JAMESON, C. M. *Iringmara, T. E. Dwarbund Post Office, Cachar, Assam.* 3195 Jorhat and P.M. 3766 Nazira, Assam, India. September, 1914.
308. JAMIESON, H. W. P.M. 3249 Secunderabad, India. Sept., 1910.
309. JENKINS, Charles H. 107 *Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* P.M. 689 (E.C.) Auckland, N.Z. September, 1908.
310. JENKINS, David T. *BM;BVDL, London, W.C. 1.* (Temporary). 4213 Cardiff. September, 1924.
311. JOHNSON, E. M. 181 *Uppingham Road, Leicester.* 3448. May, 1925.
312. JOHNSON, H. T. 108 *Howard Road, Leicester.* 2028. May, 1925.
313. JOHNSTONE, F. *Lower Prescott, Tiverton, Devon.* P.M. 1125 Tiverton. January, 1923.
314. JONES, C. C. *Vale Royal, Elms Road, Leicester.* P.M. 3091 Leicester. November, 1917.
315. JONES, Lieut.-Col. C. H. "*Catmos*," 13 *Hartfield Rd., Eastbourne.* J.D. 4227 London; 1265 Oakham. January, 1925.
316. JONES, William George. 1 *Hermiston Avenue, Hornsey, London N. 8.* P.M. 523 Leicester; P.P.A.G.D.C. May, 1905.
317. JORDAN, Thomas. 45 *Sale Street, Derby.* P.M. 1085 Derby; P.P.J.G.W. Derbyshire. March, 1904.
318. JOWETT, H. C. 365 *Aylestone Road, Leicester.* S.W. 2081 Leicester. November, 1917.
319. JUDGE, Thos. Oliver. *Meadowcourt Road, Leicester.* S.W. 2028 Leicester. May, 1923.
320. JUKES, W. H. *The Hollies, Burnt Tree, Tipton, Staffs.* P.M. 347 Tipton; 3847 West Bromwich; P.P.G.Org. January, 1923.
321. KEEN, Alpheus A. *P.O. Box 535, Albuquerque, New Mexico, U.S.A.* Grand Sec. New Mexico, U.S.A. November, 1909.
322. KEENE, Wilfred D. *Woodheys, Elms Rd., Leicester.* 4088. May, 1925.
323. KENDALL, William. (Burma Rlys.), 4 *Hume Road, Rangoon, Burma.* 57 Hull; P.M. 1268 Rangoon; P.D.G.S.W. Burma; P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.). November, 1910.
324. KEMP, L. H. *Clifton, 91 Knighlton Church Road, Leicester.* 4088; 3919. March, 1925.
325. KENNING, Frank Reginald. 1 *Little Britain, London, E.C.* 192 London. September, 1901.
326. KERSHAW, William Stott. *Sparth Lea, Princes Avenue, Gt. Crosby.* P.M. 1129 Rochdale; P.P.J.G.D. East Lancs. March, 1911.
327. KETTLEY, Percy H. *Rudlac, 20 Redcliffe Road, Nottingham.* P.M.; P.P.G.D.C. Notts.; Secy. Notts. Installed Masters Lodge. May, 1923.

328. KEYS, Major W. Hall. *The Foxlands, Penn, near Wolverhampton.* P.M. 662 and 2784 West Bromwich ; P.M. 2878 Handsworth ; 3995 Walsall ; P.P.S.G.W. Staffs. A.G. Swd. B. (Eng.) November, 1904.
329. KING, L. J. 32 *Dashwood Road, Leicester.* 4088. Nov. 1924.
330. KING, T. A. *Thornhill, Mount Rd., Hinckley.* P.M. and Treasurer 50 Hinckley ; P.P.G.S.D. January, 1918.
331. KING-BAKER, S. J. *Shahomato Tea Estates, Ltd., Biswanathghat P.O., Assam, India.* P.M. 3195 and 3766 Jorhat, Nazira, Assam, India. P.G.S.G.D. Bengal. Sept., 1914.
332. KNOWLES, Hugh C., M.A., B.C.L. *Inverness Lodge, Inverness Terrace, London. W.* P.M. 1691 Hampton Court ; P.P.G.W. Middlesex. Past Assist. Grand Registrar. November, 1913.
333. LAFONTAINE, H. T. Cart de. 52 *Albert Court, Kensington Gore, London, S.W.* Past Grand Deacon. January, 1914.
334. LAKE, F. J. 218 *East Park Road, Leicester.* 50 Hinckley. May, 1925.
335. LANE, Geo. H. 237 *Narborough Road, Leicester.* 2028. Jan. 1925.
336. LANGLEY, W. R. *Elmhurst, Grango Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex.* P.M. 554 London. January, 1916.
337. LANGTON, Ernest. 38 *Sandown Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2865 Syston ; P.P.G.P. November, 1914.
338. LAPRAIK, Douglas. "*Glen Cairn,*" *Hinckley Road, Leicester.* P.M. 3448 Leicester. November, 1915.
339. LAWTON, R. *Boothorpe, Woodville, Burton-on-Trent.* P.M. 779 Ashby-de-la-Zouch ; P.M. 1739 Swadlincote. P.P.G. Std. B. March, 1913.
340. LEE, G. Trevelyan. 15 *Tenant Street, Derby.* P.M. 253 Derby ; P. Prov. S.G.W. Derbyshire. January, 1912.
341. LEVERSEDGE, R. C. *Oxford House, Evercreech, Bath.* P.M. 2048 and 2087 ; P.P.G.D. Middlesex. November, 1910.
342. LEWIS, C. J. *Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.* P.M. 779 Ashby ; P.P.G. Std. B. May, 1925.
343. LEWIS, Marcus. *P.O. Box 1123, Durban, Natal.* P.M. 3170 E.C. ; P. Dist. G.D. January, 1921.
344. LIDDIARD, Ernest J. 21 *Abingdon Road, Leicester.* 3431 Leicester. March, 1918.
345. LIGHT, Geo. H. I. 182 *Kimberley Road, Leicester.* 3302 London and 4088 Leicester. November, 1920.
346. LIGHT, Geo. Inglefield. 129 *Aldborough Road, Seven Kings, Essex.* P.M. 3091 and 4088 Leicester ; P.M. 3077 Taplow ; 3237 and 3302 London. September, 1925.

347. LINLEY, Herbert. 60 *Mark Lane, London. E.C. 3.* P.M. 1330 Market Harborough. March, 1914.
348. LOEWY, Benno, Trustees of the late. *c/o Messrs. Moss, Marcus & Wels, Woolworth Bldgs., New York, U.S.A.* P.M. 209 New York, U.S.A. September, 1905.
349. LONNON, Wm., R.N. *Natal House, Hadlow, near Tonbridge, Kent.* 349 and 966 (S.C.) Malta.
350. LOWETH, C. F. *Morleigh, Morland Avenue, Leicester.* I.P.M. 3919. November, 1925.
351. LUCAS, A. F. 2 *Pool Road, Leicester.* P.M. 279 Leicester. September, 1921.
352. MACFARLANE, G. Sydney. 110 *Beacon Hill Avenue, Lynn (Mass.), U.S.A.* P.M. and Sec. Golden Fleece Lodge, Lynn. June, 1917.
353. MACGILLIVRAY, J. R. 218 *Bay Street, Toronto, Canada.* 90 Collingwood (Ont.); G. Reg. of Ontario. January, 1914.
354. MACKLEY, R. L. *Brightside, New Birstall, Leicester.* 2028. May, 1925.
355. MACLENNAN, the Rev. George A., B.A. *The Canadian Bible Society, 460 Union Avenue, Montreal, Canada.* 223 Norwood (Ont.); 38 Montreal; P.G. Chap. G. Lo. of Quebec. January, 1914.
356. MALLINSON, H. *Ebor Mount, 103 Toothill Road, Loughborough.* P.M. 1007 Loughborough. January, 1922.
357. MARSHALL, Alma J. "*Strathclyde*," 30 *Airlie Gardens, Ilford, Essex.* P.M. 279 Leicester. May, 1909.
358. MARTIN, Dr. Glenfield. *Littleport, Ely.* P.M. 2727; P.P.G. Sup. of W. Cambs. January, 1922.
359. MASON, Thomas. *The Uplands, Beaudesert, Henly-in-Arden.* P.M. 2034 Moseley; P.P.G.S.W. Worcs. Sept., 1915.
360. MATTHEWS, C. Pilleau. *Box 434 P.O. Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.* P.M. 1747 Pretoria; P.D.J.G.W. Transvaal. Sept. 1911. (Life Member).
361. MATTHIE, Charles W. 31 *Woburn House, Homer Street, London, W.I.* 122 (S.C.) Perth. September, 1915.
362. MAUND, J. W. *Dyott Road, Moseley, Birmingham.* 2034 Moseley. November, 1915.
363. MAY, S. W. *Norwood, Woodville, Burton-on-Trent.* P.M. 1739 Swadlincote. September, 1909.

364. MCCALLUM, A. C. 96 *Murray Street, Perth, West Australia*. P.M. 39 (W.A.C.) Perth, W.A.; Deputy Grand Master of W. Australia. November, 1907.
365. MCCRURY-CREERY, A. *Grand Master's Office, 322 Richards Street, Vancouver, B.C.* Grand Master, The Grand Lodge of A.F. and A.M. of British Columbia. November, 1922.
366. MCNEHE, the Rev. R. F. *Uppingham*. Chap. 1265; P.P.G. Chap. November, 1924.
367. MIDDLETON, Thomas. *Solicitor, Montrose, Scotland*. P.M. 16 Falkirk; P.P.J.G.W. Stirlingshire. September, 1906.
368. MILES, C. E. *Branst, Humberstone Drive, Leicester*. A.D.C. 2028. May, 1925.
369. MILLINGTON, F. V. *Kirby Muxloe, near Leicester*. 2028. May, 1925.
370. MILLS, T. W. *Y-Graig, Rhyd-y-Penna Road, Llanishen, Cardiff*. 4113 Penarth. March, 1925.
371. MINCHEN, W. *Quarrington, London Road, Leicester*. P.M. 3431 Leicester; P.P.G. Asst. Sec. November, 1917.
372. MOLLER, A. A.; M.C. 11 *Eaton Terrace, London, S.W. 1*. W.M. 3662 London. May, 1925.
373. MONTANA, Juan. *Box 3141 G.P.O. Sydney, N.S.W.* 476 (N.S.W.C.). March, 1925.
374. MOORE, R. Adey. "*The Bangkok Times*," Bangkok, Siam. Secty. 1072 (S.C.). May, 1922.
375. MOORE, W. E. 20 *West Avenue, Leicester*. 523 Leicester. January, 1918.
376. MORGAN, John. 20 *Church Street, Merthyr Tydvil*. P.M. 110, 2606, 3969; P.P.G.S.W. S. Wales. September, 1917.
377. MORRIS, George. 50 *Fosse Road South, Leicester*. 279 Leicester. November, 1917.
378. MORRIS, G. W. W. *Coventry Road, Lutterworth*. P.M. 3078 Lutterworth. January, 1922.
379. MORTON, G. A. 42 *Burton Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne*. 3886 Newcastle. May, 1926.
380. MUDDIMER, E. H. 26 *De Montfort Street, Leicester*. 2028. May, 1925.
381. MUDDIMER, E. "*Canford*," *St. Phillips Road, Leicester*. 3919. May, 1925.
382. MUMBY, John. *Ashville, Kingsland Road, Birkenhead*. P.M. and Sec. 3519 Birkenhead; P.P.A.G.D.C. Cheshire. May, 1914.
383. MURMANN, F. V. 152 *New Walk, Leicester*. 3431 Leicester. November, 1917.

384. MURRAY, S. "Newhaven," *Westcoles Drive, Leicester.* S.D. 3431. November, 1919.
385. MUSTHER, Wm. 37 *Riseldine Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.* 23. 188 London. September, 1922.
386. MYERS, David R. 21 *John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.* 2. P.M. 3231 London. March, 1922.
387. MYERS, Philip. *Mount Teviot, Avenue Fresnaye, Cape Town.* P.M. 2691; P. Dep Dist. G.M. S. Africa, Western Division. Past Gd. Deacon (Eng.). March, 1926.
388. MYLES, D. *Ellengowan, Preston Park, North Shields.* P.M. 2497 Wallsend-on-Tyne; 2666 Newcastle-on-Tyne; P.M. 3477; Asst. Prov. Gd. Master Northumberland. September, 1913.
389. NEAL, H. *Central Station, Rutland Street, Leicester.* W.M. 3431. May, 1925.
390. NESBITT, Major John William. "Darjeeling," *Rhyd-y-penna Road, Llanishen, Cardiff.* 1992 Cardiff; 2924 Rangoon; P.D.G.S. Burmah; 791 S.C.; P.M. 1170 Georgetown, Paisley; P.P.G. Assist. Marshall (S.C.). September, 1909.
391. NICHOLSON, Major T. M. *c/o Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W.* 1. P.M. 3262 Quetta. September, 1913.
392. NIGHTINGALE, C. F. *Buchanan Road, Walsall.* P.M. 1520 Cannock and 539 Walsall. November, 1925.
393. NOAR, Charles P. 50 *Murray Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.* P.M. 3650 Manchester. P.P.G.D. East Lancs. March, 1914.
394. NOBBS, Capt. John T. S. 81 *Blaby Road, South Wigston, near Leicester.* P.M. 363 (S.C.) 909 (S.C.); P.M. 2028 Leicester; Prov. G. Swd. B.; P.G. Dir. of Music, A.S.F.I. January, 1911.
395. NORMAN, George, M.R.C.S. 12 *Brock Street, Bath.* P.M. 41 Bath; P.P.J.G.W. Somerset; P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.). Nov., 1909.
396. NORTH, W. 11 *Gladwin Street, Batley.* 264 Batley. January, 1921.
397. OATES, R. L. 36 *Glenfield Road, Leicester.* 2081. Nov. 1925.
398. O'BRIEN, V. J. 9 *Y-Groes, Rhiwbina, near Cardiff.* S.D 1992 E.C. Cardiff. March, 1925.
399. ORD, Dr. Fred. W. *The Poplars, Castle Gresley, near Burton-on-Trent.* P.M. 1739 Swadlincote; P.P.S.G.W. Derbyshire. March, 1913.
400. OLDFIELD, Claud C. 54 *Regent Road, Great Yarmouth.* P.M. 943 Norwich; P.P.S.G.W. Norfolk. November, 1920.
401. ORRINGE, J. "Mayfield," *St. James' Road, Leicester.* P.M. 3431. November, 1925.
402. OSBORNE, George E. "Honeyburn," *Didsbury, Manchester.* P.P.S.G.W. Cheshire; Asst. Gd. Dir. of Cer. (Eng.) March, 1914.

403. OVAS, James A. *Fremasons' Hall, Winnipeg.* Grand Sec. Gd. Lo. of Manitoba. January, 1908.
404. PAGE, E. P. 123 *Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.* 117 Shrewsbury. March, 1925.
405. PAINE, S. S. 60 *Regent Road, Leicester.* P.M. 3431 Leicester. November, 1917.
406. PARR, Alfred. *Aylestone House, Aylestone, Leicester.* P.M. 22 London. January, 1921.
407. PAYNE, H. R. I. 139 *Charles Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* P.M. 4 (T.C.); Dep. Sec. G. L. of Tasmania. April, 1910.
408. PEAKE, Samuel W. 20 *Holland Road, Spalding.* S.W. 469 Spalding. September, 1925.
409. PEARCE, A. *Sandown Road, Leicester.* Leicester 2028. May, 1925.
410. PEBERDY, T. C. 73 *Princess Road, Leicester.* Org. 523. May, 1925.
411. PEGG, Samuel John. *Castle House, Castle Street, Leicester.* P.M. 2028 Leicester. P.P.A.G.P. September, 1913.
412. PENNINGTON, Cecil. *Wellington, Somerset.* P.M. 1966 Wellington; 855 Wotton-under-Edge. September, 1920.
413. PERCIVAL, J. *Knighton Lodge, Elms Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2028. May, 1925.
414. PERKINS, Walter. 61 *Coton Road, Nuneaton.* 432 Nuneaton. September, 1923.
415. PETTIT, G. R. *Waveney House, Dale Street, Leicester.* J.W. 2028. January, 1925.
416. PHIPPS, G. A. *Highbury, Lutterworth Road, Leicester.* 2028. May, 1925.
417. PHIPPS, George E. *Bardon House, Lutterworth Road, Leicester.* 1391; S.D. 3919. March, 1919.
418. PITT, William Thomas. 6 *Station Road, Brightlingsea.* P.M. 433 Brightlingsea; P.A.G.P. Essex. January, 1920.
419. PLANT, Arthur N., Senr. 12 *Hobart Street, Leicester.* P.M. 523; P.P.G.S.D. November, 1919.
420. POLLARD, F. *Linden House, Linden Drive, Old Evington, Leicester.* 523 Leicester. March, 1918.
421. POLLARD, F. *Millbunk, Leicester Road, Anstey.* 2028. Jan. 1926.
422. POLLARD, S. J. 19 *College Avenue, Leicester.* 3078 Lutterworth. May, 1925.
423. POPE, G. W. W. *P.O. Box 3347 Johannesburg.* P.M. 981 (S.C.) Johannesburg. May, 1908.

424. POTTER, Charles W. 17 *Evington Road, Leicester*. 279 Leicester. November, 1898.
425. POTTER, W. *Narborough Hall, nr. Leicester*. 2028. May, 1925.
426. POTTERTON, A. *The Hawthorns, Evington, Leicester*. May, 1925.
427. POWELL, Cecil. *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare*. P.M. 187 Bristol and 2076; P.P.S.G.W. Bristol. Past Grand Deacon (Eng.). November, 1906. (Life Member.)
428. POYNOR, C. A. 17 *Beckingham Road, Leicester*. 279. Jan. 1919.
429. PRASAD, Thâkur. *Public Wks. Dept., Bassein, Lower Burma*. 2219 Mandalay. November, 1911.
430. PRATT, J. *Wrangthorpe, Holmfield Road, Leicester*. P.M. 2028. September, 1924.
431. PRESTON, Ed. *Ingleside, Baslow Road, Leicester*. 1265 Oakham. May, 1925.
432. PRIDMORE, S. H. 315 *Belgrave Gate, Leicester*. 2865 Syston. May, 1926.
433. PUERTA, V. L. *Apartado, No. 1163, Havana, Cuba*. 609 Penn. November, 1924.
434. PUGSLEY, Albert E. 30 *Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London, N.W.* 1298 London. January, 1918.
435. QUARRELL, William H., M.A., F.S.A. 9 *Breckin Place, London, S.W. 7*. 10 London; P.M. 779 Ashby-de-la-Zouch; P.P.G. Reg. November, 1901.
436. RAE, T. H. 17 *Fawcett Street, Sunderland*. P.M. 1389 Sunderland. January, 1924.
437. READ, Major Harmon Pumpelly. 7 *Elk Street, Albany (N.Y.), U.S.A.* Librarian of Masters' Lodge; P.M. 5 Albany (N.Y.), U.S.A. September, 1912.
438. REID, Thomas Henry. 16 *Rutland Street, Leicester*. 2038 Leicester. January, 1903.
439. RENTON, C. Y. *The Limes, Psalter Lane, Sheffield*. 1239 and Std. 3499 Sheffield. March, 1922.
440. RICH, Harry Nelson. *Ladner, B.C., Canada*. Grand Master, British Columbia. January, 1910.
441. RICHARDS, W. 1 *Springfield Road, Leicester*. 3091. March, 1926.
442. RIDER, Alfred L. *Vansittart House, Coatham, Redcar*. P.M. 2391 and 3936 Middlesbrough. Prov. G.D.C. N. & E. Yorks. Nov. 1923.
443. RILEY, Ernest J. 60 *Jermyn Street, Leicester*. Stwd. 3919 Leicester. November, 1921.
444. RILEY, W. H. 25 *Horsefuir Street, Leicester*. S.W. 3448. May, 1926.

445. RIPPON, C. Walton. *c/o Greenall, Whitley & Co., Ltd., Hall Street, St. Helens.* 897 and Sec. 4151 St. Helens. January, 1923.
446. ROBBINS, Sir Alfred F. 32 *Fitzgeorge Avenue, Baron's Court, London, W.* 14. P.M. and Almoner 1928; P.M. 2076 and 2712;; Past Grand Warden; President of the Board of General Purposes. November, 1910.
447. ROBERTS, Charles Henry. *Milton Hayes, Manor Road, Leicester.* P.M. 3091 Leicester; P.P.A.G.D.C. November, 1906.
448. ROBERTS, Harry. *Knighton Rise, Leicester.* P.M. 3431 Leicester; P.P.G. Asst. Sec. September, 1905.
449. ROBERTS, R. Lee. *Doddington Lodge, near Ludlow, Salop.* P.M. 262 Shrewsbury; P.P.G. Reg. Shropshire. March, 1925.
450. ROBINSON, Arthur B. B. 113 *Hinckley Road, Leicester.* 2028 Leicester. November, 1915.
451. ROBINSON, J. *The Flow, Comber, Co. Down, Ireland.* P.M. 106; 128; 46 (I.C.) P.P.S.G.D. Antrim. January, 1898.
452. ROCHE, P. W. D. *Wytecot, Gynsill Lane, Groby Road, Leicester.* S.D. 3448. November, 1925.
453. RODDEN, H. M. *Kashmir Gate, Delhi.* 1394 Delhi; 16 (S.C.) Kirkcudbright. January, 1916.
454. RODDEN, W. N. *Seville Town, Dewsbury.* P.M. 264 Batley. March, 1920.
455. RODWAY, G. J. *Blaby Road, S. Wigston, Leicester.* P.M. 2028 Leicester; P.P.G. Swd. B. November, 1895.
456. ROSE, E. F. *College Hill House, Attleborough, Norfolk.* P.P.G.W Norfolk; P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.). November, 1913.
457. ROSS, Archd. J. *Lutterworth.* P.M. 3078 Lutterworth. March, 1923.
458. ROSTON, the Rev. R.A., L.Th. 24 *Stoughton Street, Leicester.* 3078; Prov. G. Chap. March, 1926.
459. ROWLETT, Frank H. 60 *New Walk, Leicester.* P.M. 1391 Leicester; P.P.G. Org. November, 1916.
460. RYMER, Stanley. 2 *Charzot Road, Cardiff.* 1992 Cardiff; Founder 4774 Cardiff. November, 1925.
461. SADLER, H. E. 44 *Penerley Road, Catford, S.E.* 6. P.M. 2421 Amersham. May, 1918.
462. SAMUELS, Fredk. H. 591. March, 1923.
463. SAWDAY, T. Trevor. *London Road, Leicester.* 3431. Jan. 1925.
464. SCHOLEFIELD, Harry H. 50 *Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.* P.M. 1391 Leicester. Prov. Gd. Fur. January, 1918.

465. SCOTT, G. J. *Ivydene, Leicester Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.* 779 Ashby. May, 1925.
466. SCOTT, Joseph W. 31 *Lincoln Street, Leicester.* P.M. 607 Thrapston ; P.M. and Treas. 1265 Oakham ; P.P.G. Reg. Leic. and Rut. November, 1914. (Dead).
467. SCOTT, William. 367 *Aylestone Road, Leicester.* 2081 Leicester. March, 1922.
468. SERJEANT, Geo. Ed. 6 *Pencisely Road, Llandaff.* W.M. 1992 Cardiff ; Founder 4774 Cardiff ; 4026 Cardiff. Nov. 1925.
469. SEVILLE, H. G. 101 *Beaconsfield Road, Fosse Road South, Leicester.* 2028. May, 1925.
470. SHADBOLT, R. D. 75 *Trafalgar Road, Moseley, Birmingham.* P.M. 362 Grantham ; 3053 Manchester ; P. P. J. G.W. Lincs. ; P.P.S.G.D. E. Lancs. Nov. 1915.
471. SHARDLOW, Howard W. *Wentworth, Dolgarrog, N. Wales.* 3237 London ; 4741 Llanrwst. September, 1919.
472. SHARP, W. H. *Wigston Magna.* P.M. 2028 Leicester. November, 1912.
473. SHARP, W. L. 17 *Brazil Street, Leicester.* 523. November, 1924.
474. SHEPHERD, Silas Hy. *Hartland, Wisconsin, U.S.A.* P.M. 122 Hartland (Wis.). January, 1921.
475. SHEEN, R. C. 112 *Chichele Road, Cricklewood.* Std. 23 London. May, 1925.
476. SIMPKIN, F. G. V. *The Grange, Narborough, near Leicester.* 2028. May, 1926.
477. SIMPSON, D. B. 40 *Saxby Street, Leicester.* 2028. Nov. 1924.
478. SITWELL, Major Norman, S. H. 10 *Place Edouard VII., Paris.* P.M. 1374 ; P.D.G.D.C. Bengal ; Nos. 1 and 11 Paris. Jan. 1925.
479. SKIPPER, H. H., M.B.E. ; F.S.I. *Room 64, Archway Block S., Admiralty, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.* 1593 London. Jan. 1922.
480. SLACK, C. H. *Walburge House, 47 Nassau Place, Chapeltown Road, Leeds.* P.M. 971 Batley, and 3047 ; P.P.S.G.D. W. Yorks. September, 1907.
481. SMEDLEY, W. R. *Singapore, Straits Settlements,* 508, 2933 Singapore. District Grand Treasurer, Eastern Archipelago. May, 1918.
482. SMITH, E. H. *South View, Narborough.* 2028. May, 1925.
483. SMITH, F. L. *Derwent House, Milford, Derbyshire.* 4088. September, 1924.
484. SMITH, J. KIMPTON. *Lutterworth.* P.M. 3078 Lutterworth. November, 1919.

485. SMITH, Samson. 6 *Belmont Villas, New Walk, Leicester*. P.M. 523 ; P.M. 3919 Leicester. November, 1906.
486. SMITH, T.W. 24 *Millstone Lane, Leicester*. 1391; J.D. 4656. November, 1925.
487. SMITH, W. A. DE WOLF. P.O. Box 910 *New Westminster (B.C.), Canada*. Sec. G.L. of British Columbia. November, 1904.
488. SMITH, W. H. *Newhaven, Sloughton Drive North, Leicester*. 2865. January, 1919.
489. SNAITH, J. F. *The Hermitage, Woodhouse, near Loughborough*. P.M. 1007 Loughborough ; P.P.S.G.W. November, 1904.
490. SODDY, Robert J. 25 *Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.* P.M. 92 London. March, 1914.
491. SOFTLEY, Charles, J.P. 61 *West Stockwell Street, Colchester, Essex*. 51 Colchester. May, 1913.
492. SOLLITT, C. F. *Nausori, Fiji*. P.M. 2238 (E.C.) Nausori, Fiji. September, 1923.
493. SONGHURST, W. John. F.C.I.S. 27 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* P.M. ; Sec. 2076 London ; Past Grand Deacon. March, 1907.
494. SOWTER, T. A. 30 *Nelson Street, London Road, Leicester*. 1391. November, 1924.
495. SPRAGUE, A. Grafton. *Prospect View, Ludlow, Salop*. P.M. 2240 and 3320 Llandrindod Wells. P.P.G.J.D. Herefordshire. ; P.P.G. Asst. Soj. Gloucestershire and Herefordshire. April, 1910.
496. SPRIGG, S. 20 *Nottingham Road, Melton Mowbray*. P.M. 1130 Melton Mowbray. May, 1925.
497. SPRINGETT, B. H. *West View, Seaford, Sussex*. P.M. 1687 and 2430 ; P.P.G.P. Bucks.. March, 1922
498. STANDEN, Arthur. 11 *Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1*. P.M. 1414 Sevenoaks. March, 1922.
499. STANHOPE, T. Webster. 126 *St. Saviour's Road, Leicester*. 2028. November, 1925.
500. STEELE, Henderson W. *South Penn. Engineering Co., 524 Fayette Title and Trust Buildings, Uniontown, Pa, U.S.A.* P.M. Laurel 651 Pa. May, 1920.
501. STEPHENS, Alfred. *Linthorpe, Ashfield Road, Leicester*. P.M. 1391 Leicester ; P.P.G.S. of W. November, 1916.
502. STEVENS, John S. J. "*St. Olaves*," *Thurcaston, near Leicester*. P.M. 3096, 3750 London. March, 1926.

503. STEVENS, J. W. *Town Hall, Shoeburyness.* 2810 Saxmundham. March, 1924.
504. STEVENS, William E. H. *Crow Leys, 3 Park Vale Road, Leicester.* 523 Leicester. November, 1915.
505. STEVENSON, J. D. *Freemasons' Hall, Perth, West Australia.* G. Sec. of the Gd. Lo. of Western Australia. March, 1907.
506. STEVENSON, Wm. Haslam A. *Barrowby, Guildford Road, Leicester.* 3919 Leicester. March, 1921.
507. STELFOX, J. W. *Winterdene, Knighton Drive, Leicester.* J.D. 3091 Leicester. November, 1916.
508. STOKES, John T. *Aysgarth, Kimberley Road, Leicester.* 279 Leicester. March, 1921.
509. STORK, Ernest Henry. *Arundel, Ashfield Road, Leicester.* P.M. 523; P.P. G.J.D. November, 1915.
510. STURGESS-WELLS, H. *The Poplars, Knighton Rise (Oadby), Leicester.* P.M. 523 Leicester. November, 1921.
511. STURTON, J. G. 18 & 20 *Bridge Street, Peterborough.* P.M. 2996 Peterborough; P.P.S.G.W. Norths. and Hunts. Nov., 1915.
512. SURRIDGE, W. A. 167 *Auckland Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.* 19. P.M. 1201; 1397, 1719, 2712 London. Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. September, 1917.
513. SWANN, A. W. *The Rowans, Lutterworth Road, near Aylestone.* 2081. May, 1925.
514. SWAN, Seymour. 10 *Market Place, Halesworth, Suffolk.* P.M. 388 Halesworth; P.G.J.D. Suffolk. September, 1925.
515. SWAIN, Joseph Paddy. *The Paddocks, Burton Overy.* 3091 Leicester. January, 1916.
516. SWAIN, Peter Arend. 36 *St. James' Road, Leicester.* 3091 Leicester. January, 1916.
517. SWALES, G. P. 122 *Westcote Drive, Leicester.* 523 Leicester. January, 1922.
518. SWIFT, James T. B. 7 *Gipsy Lane, Leicester.* 523 Leicester. September, 1921.
519. SYMES, Col. G. P. 9 *East Street, Weymouth.* Past Assistant Grand Registrar; Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Dorset. January, 1924.
520. TAILBY, A. F. *Snaefell, Freeman's Road N., Leicester.* 3448. May, 1925.
521. TATSCH, Capt. Jacob Hugo. *c/o Iowa Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U.S.A.* P.J.G.D. Grand Lo. of Washington, U.S.A. Past Grand Orator. March, 1916.

522. TAYLOR, Bertram Chas. 29 Cecil Road, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham. November, 1920.
523. TAYLOR, J. C. 1 Thorosby Street, Leicester. 438 (E.C.) Cawnpore. November, 1925.
524. TAYLOR, L. F. 2A Shan Road, Rangoon, Burma. P.M. 3330 (E.C.) ; 859 (E.C.). May, 1926.
525. TAYLOR, T. G. Ballaclague, Ellington Park Road, Ramsgate. P.M. 3931 Canterbury ; P.M. 2197 and 3350 ; Prov. G. Reg. Kent ; P.P.G. Sup. Wks. I. O. Man. May, 1922.
526. TELFER, M. Ross. 34 Princes Avenue, Crosby, Liverpool. 3469 Liverpool. January, 1916.
527. TERRY, Henry G. Leek, Staffs. Chap. 966 Leek ; P.M. 1367 Beaminster ; P.P.G.Swd.B. Dorset. September, 1925.
528. THOMAS, Edmund Landers. Willowsmere, Park View, Swansea, S. Wales. P.M. 3161 Swansea ; P.P.J.G.W. S. Wales (E.D.) ; P.P.G.Reg. November, 1913.
529. THOMAS, Capt. William. 56 Pemberton Gardens, London, N. 19. 398 Halifax, Nova Scotia. March, 1902.
530. THOMAS, William K. Elmsleigh, 4 Hillside, Cotham Hill, Bristol. P.M. 68 Bristol and 1755 Portishead ; P.P.S.G.W. Bristol and Somerset ; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (Eng.). November, 1909.
531. THOMPSON, A. Warren. St. Nicholas Street, Scarborough. P.M 2586 Scarborough. P.P.G.A. Secty N. and E. Yorks. Nov. 1922.
532. THOMPSON, Lt.-Col. James Woodbury, V.D. Whickham Park, Whickham R.S.O., near Newcastle-on-Tyne. P.M. 2666 Newcastle, on-Tyne ; 3290 Blaydon-on-Tyne ; P.M. 3616 Dunston-on-Tyne ; P.P.G.W. Durham. September, 1913.
533. THORPE, John. Market Bosworth. P.M. 50 Hinckley ; P.M. 1333 Atherstone ; Prov. G.S. of Wks. November, 1900.
534. THORPE, Thomas C. 11 Wordsworth Road, West Bridgford, Notts. 3658 and 4316 West Bridgford. March, 1922.
535. THORPE, Thomas Harrison, F.R.I.B.A. 23 St. James' Street, Derby. P.M. 802 Derby ; P.P.S.G.W. Derbyshire. September, 1906.
536. TIMMS, A. H. Swadlincote. P.M. 1739 Swadlincote. March, 1913.
537. TINKER, D. B. Eolorna, Gloria Crescent, Killara, Sydney, N.S.W. 448 St. James, Halifax. September, 1922.
538. TOMKINS, A. F. 19 Adderley Road, Leicester. I.G. 2028. May, 1925.
539. TOMPKINS, William. 70 Fosse Road South, Leicester. 3431 Leicester. November, 1915.

540. TONKIN, H. G. W. 9 *Park Street, Bristol*. 1755 and Sec. 4399 Portishead. January, 1923.
541. TRASLER, Frank. *Burn Mill Cottage, Market Harborough*. P.M. 1330 Market Harborough; P.P.J.G.D. November, 1915.
542. TRICKS, J. L. 116 *Laurel Road, Leicester*. S.W. 1391. Jan. 1925.
543. TUCKETT, Major J. E. S., M.A., F.C.S. 12 *Belvedere Road, Redland, Bristol*. P.M. 1533 Marlborough; P.P.G. Reg. Wilts.; Assist. Gd. Swd. Bearer (Eng.). January, 1911.
544. TURNER, Alfred E. *The Firs, 41 Wigston Lane, Aylestone, Leicester*. 515 (E.C.) Malta; 3448 Leicester. September, 1921.
545. TUSTAIN, T. A. *Greystone, Ashleigh, Solihull, Birmingham*. 1792 Birmingham. November, 1924.
546. TYLER, A. H. *Warriston, Glenageary, Co. Dublin*. P.M. 1007 Loughborough; P.P.J.G.D. September, 1904.
547. TYLER, Walter. "*Wyke House*," 17 *Ashleigh Road, Leicester*. P.M. 1007 Loughborough; P.P.G. Swd. B. November, 1899.
548. UNDERWOOD, I. R. *Bleak House, Upperton Rise, Leicester*. 523 Leicester. September, 1921.
549. VIBERT, Lionel. *Marvine, Lansdown, Bath*. P.M. 2076 London; P. Dist. S.G.W. Madras. November, 1913.
550. VROOM, James. *St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada*. P.D. Grand Master, New Brunswick. January, 1910.
551. WADDLETON, Joseph A. *Langoe, Durham Road, Darlington*. 1650 Staindrop, Durham. September, 1909.
552. WADE, H. J. Seaton. *Haucesworth, Tavistock, Devon*. 2028 Leicester; P.M. 3063 Accra, W. Africa. September, 1922.
553. WAIN, F. *The Oaks, Anstey Lane, near Leicester*. 2028. May, 1925.
554. WAKELING, P. G. *Oakly Road, Redditch*. W.M. 2804 Redditch. January, 1926.
555. WALLACE-JAMES, Richard Edward. 8 *Abercromby Place, Edinburgh*. P.M. 57, etc.; Prov. Gd. Treas. Midlothian; Mem. of Gd. Com., Grand Lodge of Scotland. March, 1909.
556. WALTERS, Wm. *Chatillon, Woodland Avenue, Leicester*. P.M. 1391; P.P.S.G.W. September, 1925.
557. WARD, John Henry. 99 *Mere Road, Leicester*. P.M. 279 Leicester; Prov. J.G.W. September, 1906.
558. WARD, Major R. W. *Balmoral, Waterloo Terrace, Carmarthen, S. Wales*. P.M. 476 Carmarthen; P.P.S.G.W. South Wales. (W.D.). April, 1910.

559. WATSON, Ernest R. 27 *Queen's Road, Loughborough*. 1007. Nov. 1925.
560. WEST, Fredc. Alexander. "*Westhaven*," *Gloucester Road, East Bognor, Sussex*. P.M. 201 London, 3423 London, 3665 Northwood; P.P.S.G.D. Middlesex. January, 1920.
561. WEST, F. B. 2865 *Syston*. November, 1921.
562. WESTBY, George S. 86 *Evington Road, Leicester*. 2028 Leicester. January, 1921.
563. WHALLEY, Dr. Edgar. *Lynbrook, 19 Lidget Park Avenue, Rowthay, Leeds*. P.M. and Treas. 3047 Leeds. January, 1912.
564. WHITCHER, A. S. *Ash Lodge, Stoughton Drive South, Leicester*. 523 Leicester. September, 1921.
565. WHITE, Arthur I. 16A *Market Place, Grantham*. Sec. 362 Grantham. January, 1921.
566. WHITEHEAD, A. S. *Stetchford, Woodland Avenue, Leicester*. 3091. January, 1925.
567. WHITEHEAD, Joseph T. 62 *Lucey Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.* P.M. 1441 London and 2184 Romford; P.P.G. Swd. B. Essex. September, 1907.
568. WHITELEY, F. Ogden. "*Roseway*," *Thackley, Bradford*. 4255; P.M. 3600 Bradford; P.P.D.G. Reg. West Yorks. Sept, 1912.
569. WILL, John. 26 *Goodall Street, Caversham, Dunedin, New Zealand*. January, 1921. (Life Member).
570. WHYMAN, Herbert F. *Hill Crest, Maidstone Road, Chatham*. P.M. 2046 Maidstone; 3173 and 4050 Chatham; P.P.G.W. Kent; Assistant Grand Standard Bearer. September, 1909.
571. WILKES, J. W. *The Spinneys, Rothley*. P.M. 3431 Leicester; Prov. G. Stwd. November, 1921.
572. WILKINSON, S. B. 69 *Billing Road, Northampton*. P.M. 360 Northampton; P.P.S.G.W. Norths. and Hunts.; Past Grand Deacon. May, 1897.
573. WILLIAMS, W. J. *Cromer Lodge, 25 Church Road, Brixton, London, S.W.* 2. 2696 London. September, 1921.
574. WILLIAMSON, Harry A. 248 *West 149th Street, New York, U.S.A.* Carthaginian 47; P.D.G.M.; Prince Hall Grand Lodge of New York. (F. & A. M.). November, 1920.
575. WESTON, Philip. 51 *Lexham Gardens, London, W.* 8. September, 1922.

576. WILSON, John. *Oregon, The Round Hill, Leicester.* 2865 Syston. November, 1915.
577. WOOD, Arthur J. 18 *New Street, Leicester.* 1391. Nov. 1924.
578. WOOD, Horatio R. *Beech House, Broom Lane, Higher Broughton, Manchester.* P.M. 1993 and 3392 Manchester; P.P.G.D. East Lancs. September, 1916.
579. WOODCOCK, Cleever. P.M. 3811 Godalming. March, 1922.
580. WOODCOCK, T. J. *Guisborough, Yorks.* P.M. 561 Guisborough; P.P.G.P. North and East Yorks. September, 1909.
581. WOODS, Herbert. *Polefield, Stockton Heath, Warrington.* 148 and 3597 P.M. Warrington; P.P.S.G.W. (West Lancs.). March, 1906.
582. WOLFERSBERGER, W. H. 330 *Mack Buildings, Denver (Colo.), U.S.A.* 7 Denver (Colo.) U.S.A. May, 1905.
583. WRIGHT, Wm. Arthur. 36 *Gladstone Terrace, Grantham.* 362 Grantham. January, 1920.
584. WYKES, Gerald D. *Snailthorpe Holme, London Road, Leicester.* J.W. 3091 Leicester. January, 1915.
585. WYKES, William B. *Newlyn, Knighton Road, Leicester.* 3091 Leicester. May, 1914.
586. YATES, A. S. "*Sherwood*," *Princess Road, Leicester.* 2028 Leicester. March, 1918.
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## Notes on French Prisoners' Lodges, No. iv.\*

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Fresh discoveries relating to these interesting Lodges continue to be made, and are here detailed as a permanent record.

### DERBY.

The surmise that a Lodge named "Tiroliene" was established in Derby among the French Prisoners of War interned there, now appears not to be justified.† Bro. G. Trevelyan Lee (P.P.G.W. Derbysh.) has discovered that a John Gaudin, referred to as a member of that Lodge, was initiated in the "Tyrian" Lodge, Derby, on July 28th, 1801, so that it would seem that the name "Tiroliene" was an error for "Tyrian." The Masonic record of John Gaudin is as follows:—John Gaudin, Wine Merchant, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, balloted for and elected December 23rd, 1800, and initiated July 28th, 1801. It does not appear that he was ever passed to the second degree, although he was present at two later meetings in 1801, at three in 1802 and two in 1803. No further attendances are recorded.

Bro. J. O. Manton (P.P.G.W. Derbysh.) writes on the same subject:—"Bonniot's statement . . . was that Jean Gaudin, an apprentice of a Lodge called the 'Tiroliene' at Derby was personally advanced by him to the second and third degrees, his Lodge being suddenly closed down. It is not likely, I think, that the John Gaudin of 1801 was the Jean Gaudin of 1814. The name 'Tiroliene' probably

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\* *Vide* L. of R. Trans. 1921-22, p. 136; 1923-24, p. 147; 1924-25, p. 37.

† *Vide* L. of R. Trans. 1924-25, pp. 44 and 76.

arose through some connection with a French Regt. of the Line with a Swiss Contingent. The Frenchman Bonriot of 1814 could not justifiably claim, by virtue of his rank under the Grand Orient of France, to disclose the second and third degrees to an English initiate of 1801. And surely the latter could not claim an emergency in 1814."

There the matter rests for the present.

#### CHESTERFIELD.\*

Bro. J. O. Manton writes:—" St. John (Lodge of St. John) was a designation of all French Lodges. The distinctive name of the Chesterfield French Prisoners' Lodge you are dealing with was ' St. Jerome et L'Esperance.' A second Chesterfield Lodge with the distinctive name of ' L'Esperance ' was not connected with ' St. Jerome et L'Esperance,' except in the mutual exchange of visits. In other words, they were two distinct Lodges."

#### THAME.

A Certificate, issued by another French Prisoners' Lodge, has been discovered in the Grand Lodge collection by Bro. W. Wonnacott, the Grand Librarian, who has kindly sent it to the Lodge of Research for reproduction.†

It is a parchment document, printed by an Oxford firm for a Lodge called " La Paix " at Thame, in favour of a French Prisoner named Jean Marc Carsimille, and dated 1807.‡

It follows the usual wording of similar documents, but is called a *Lettre De Passe*, a somewhat unusual designation.

Nothing further is known of this Lodge, and the names appended to it are an entirely new set, none of them appearing on any similar document, with the one exception of A. De Court, Garde des Sceaux.

\* *Vide* L. of R. Trans. 1924-25, p. 45.

† *Vide* Plate I. (Front.).

‡ The French date 6<sup>e</sup> jour 11<sup>e</sup> mois 5806 is January 6th, 1807.

[TRANSCRIPT.]

LETTRE-DE-PASSE pour le T. C. F. *Jean Marc Carsimille*  
 Membre de la R. L. □ La Paix, à l'Or. de Thame.

A LA GLOIRE du G. O. de L'U.  
 Au Nom et sous les AUSPICES du S. G. M.  
 La R. L. □ LA PAIX, à tous les MM. RR.  
 V. F. S.

Le désir que nous avons de faciliter l'entrée des OO. EE. et des LL. □ □ RR. de France, à ceux de nos FF. qui nous paraissent dignes d'y être admis, nous a | porté à constater leur état maçonnique, dans la douce confiance qu'ils répandront dans tous les lieux qu'ils parcourront, l'esprit de liberté, de concorde et d'union fraternelle, | qui fait l'essence de notre Ordre. Par ces motifs et sur la demande de notre T. C. F. *Jean Marc Carsimille, Agé de quarante neuf ans | né à la Rochelle — Capne des batiments du Commerce. Elevé au sublime grade d'Elu S. ayant | passé dans tous les précédents.* |

Vû la décision de la L. □, en date de ce jour, nous avons à notre dit C. F. *J. Marc Carsimille El. S.* accordé et accordons la présente | LETTRE-DE-PASSE, en attendant celle du G. O. de France; prions tous les MM. RR. de lui faire l'accueil fraternel qu'ils désireraient eux-mêmes en pareille cir- | constance; et de l'admettre, après examen, aux travaux de son âge maç. ainsi que nous avons coutume d'en user envers ceux qui se présentent à notre O. munis de | certificats authentiques des OO. EE. ou des LL. □ □ RR. de France. En foi de quoi, nous lui avons délivré la présente LETTRE-DE-PASSE, de nous signée et | contre-signée par notre T. C. F. Secrétaire, à laquelle nous avons fait apposer les Timbre et Sceau de notre Architecture. |

A l'Or. de Thame, le *Sixieme* jour du *Onzieme* mois de la V. L. 5. 8. 0. 6. |

Timbré et Scellé par nous      *Lecameur. C. : D'O. :*  
 G. : des S. : et T. : de la R. : L.  $\square$       T. : V  $\triangle$



*A. De Court. E. :*

*L. Marsalet. E. :      Brunet. O. :*

*O. Manciet E. : S. :      Demoule. E. : S. :      E. : S. :*

*2<sup>me</sup> S<sup>t</sup>.*

*Plavin. E. : S. :*

*B. Lambert.      V. Leriol. E. : S. :*

*M. :*

*M. : C. :*

*J<sup>ph</sup>e Gautier. E. : S. :*

*L<sup>s</sup>. Froussart E. : S. :*

*R. B. Desbordes.*

*1<sup>er</sup> Surv<sup>nt</sup>.*

*L. Gagneur.*

*M. :*

*M. :*

*Jaubert. 2<sup>d</sup> orat. :*

*Delandenent. E. : S. :*

*1<sup>er</sup> Ex. :      Guyon. E. : S. :*

*S. Bouroyne.*

In left margin.

*M.*

*E. de Caligny.*

Ne Varietur.

*Lagret. M. :*

*E. : S. :*

*Carsimille.*

*Gervais,*

*M. :*

*Par Mandement de la R. :  $\square$  :*

*Charpentier. E. : S. :*

*S<sup>re</sup>.*

Seal—black wax on black ribbon.

Square and Compasses, surrounded by LA R. :  $\square$  .:

LA PAIX A L'O. : de THAME.

Size—engraved portion— $15 \times 11\frac{1}{4}$  in.

Seal. 2 in. diameter.

Form engraved

OXFORD, DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE SLATTER ET MUNDAY

(at foot of form.)

#### MALTA.

In my "French Prisoners' Lodges" reference was made to the existence of a Lodge in Malta, named "Les Amis en Captivité," but beyond the fact that it was short-lived, nothing seemed to be known about it.

This Lodge is mentioned in a French book\* that has recently come into my hands. The writer of the book was a French prisoner-of-war, and was interned for some time in the Island of Malta. The account of the Lodge given by him, and the reason for its discontinuance, throws such an interesting light on the religious bigotry, and the priestly antagonism towards the Masonic Order in Malta a century ago, that a rough translation of portions of his narrative are here placed on record. The account is as follows:—

Vol. I, p. 12.—In the year 1811 about forty officers, French Prisoners of War, were interned in the village of Rabato, in the middle of the Island of Malta. Having exhausted the pleasure of visiting every corner of the island, organising fishing parties and sea excursions, participating in promenades and the drama, those amongst us who were Freemasons decided to establish a Lodge. This we did, and named it “*Les Amis en Captivité.*” Many meetings were held. An English Lodge working at Valetta\* hearing of it, sent a deputation to visit us, and invited us in return to a festival and banquet which they were holding. Seven members of the Lodge went, and were honourably received.

Wishing to reciprocate their kindness, we laid our plans and sent invitations to the English Brethren. All arrangements were made, a hall engaged and decorated, and a banquet ordered, when, on the eve of what was to be a red-letter day in our captivity, the local Commissioner, a man named Chilcot, arrived in the village, and informed us that the Governor of the Island had prohibited the meeting, and that the English officers had been forbidden to attend. Loud protests were made, to which the Commissioner replied that the fact of the Lodge's existence was well-known in the Island, and that the meeting of the next day was understood to be a special Masonic festival. He told us

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\* *Histoire Des Pontons et Prisons D'Angleterre* . . . Par A. Lardier, Ancien Commis de Marine. 2 Vols. Paris. 1845.

† Probably a Military Lodge.

that for months past the priests had been denouncing the Order from their pulpits, declaring that the Freemasons had caused the drought from which the island was then suffering, and were also responsible for the disease which was killing off their horses ; that soon, in consequence of their presence, fire would fall from heaven upon the island, as in olden times it fell upon Sodom and Gomorrah. Tomorrow, at the timewhen they were seated at the banquet, all the exits of the hall would be set on fire, they would be killed in attempting to escape, and all would be burnt together as heretics and sorcerers. All this had come to the ears of the Governor. " Now do as you think well," added the Commissioner.

The first resolution of our forty members, mostly young men of 18 to 25, was to hold the meeting and partake of the banquet, in spite of everything ; to obtain arms and fight against stupidity and fanaticism with the courage of despair. It was decided eventually to make enquiries, and endeavour to get more details than the Commissioner had given us. It was ascertained, among other things, that the Freemasons were reported to have been seen, on a moonlit night, flying like swallows round about the village, using barbarous words and terrible imprecations, the Master of the Lodge flying better and higher than the rest, and directing their movements.

The Lodge was immediately summoned, when after a long and serious deliberation, prudence and good sense prevailed. A majority decided that the banquet should be cancelled, and the Lodge dissolved.

It was well to have acted thus, for the following day more than a thousand peasants assembled, coming from all parts of the island, to take part in a demonstration against the Freemasons, and were disappointed to find that the fête was not to be held. The doors of the hall were broken open, the decorations, Masonic emblems and devices were torn down, piled up in the Square, and burnt with a religious ceremony, accompanied by the singing of hymns. The

priests subsequently entered the hall in procession, sprinkled the interior with holy water, exorcised the evil spirits, and consecrated it afresh.

Subsequently the processionists and demonstrators fell out among themselves, blows were exchanged, and it was as much as the clergy could do to part the combatants. Many were more or less severely injured in the tumult, but these did not scruple to solicit the aid of the medical men among the Freemasons, whom they had been prepared to massacre earlier in the day.

J. T. T.

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The  
**One Hundred-and-Seventieth**  
**Meeting**  
 and  
**Thirty-Third Anniversary**

of the Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Monday, September 28th, 1925. Bro. CHAS. F. OLIVER, D.P.G.M., W.M., presided, and the following Brcthren were present, viz. :—

*Members.*—Bro. W. J. BUNNEY, as I.P.M. ; Bro. NORMAN K. LEE, S.W. ; Bro. ARTHUR H. HIND, J.W. ; Bro. the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, Chaplain and Treasurer ; Bro. H. J. GRACE, P.M., Secretary ; Bro. C. S. BIGG, S.D. ; Bro. the Rev. E. R. J. BIGGS, J.D. ; Bro. W. A. LEA, P.M., D.C. ; Bro. C. H. HARDING, Tyler.

Bros. F. HAINES, P.M. ; J. D. JOHNSON, P.M. ; F. H. DOUGHTY, P.M.

*Members of the Correspondence Circle.*—Bros. J. W. BARKER, G. A. PHIPPS, F. WAIN, T. O. JUDGE, G. R. CASTERTON, T. P. HALL, G. E. PHIPPS, F. V. MILLINGTON, A. E. COWLEY, A. J. WOOD, E. J. LIDDIARD, HY. HYDE, A. W. SWAIN, H. T. SEVILLE, E. F. CARR, E. R. FOX, B. A. M. BOYCE, E. H. FIELD, A. CHOLERTON, F. LOMAS SMITH, H. STURGESS WELLS, E. R. CARR, W. BOND, W. E. MOORE, G. W. BAUM, W. L. GASCOYNE, A. T. STEVENSON, D. LAFRAIK, L. BIRCH, A. S. WHITCHER, F. J. BENT, Rev. D. G. BISHOP, R. W. COLES, R. B. HALL, T. A. SOWTIER, H. T. JOHNSON, Rev. A. T. G. BLACKMORE, M. D. R. RICHARDSON, J. CECIL BURTON, GEO. T. SWALES, F. C. BAYLISS, G. E. GREEN, J. T. COOPER, A. HOPKINS, W. H. SHARP, C. A. BLAND, E. S. BAINES, W. L. EVELEIGH, A. M. CROSFIELD, J. H. MORTON.

*Visitors.*—Bros. S. HENSON, 1391 ; S. B. POTTER, 279 ; A. A. ADCOCK, 1391 ; A. BATES, 523 ; T. BUFFLY ; J. C. TAYLOR, 438, Cawnpore ; A. F. BRYAN, 3919 ; A. C. WOOLLERTON, 3919 ; E. R. WATSON, 1007 ; P. E. S. WISBET, 4014 ; H. A. ARNOLD, 332 ; GEO. CLAYTON, 3919 ; CHAS. BROOK, P.M. 3431 ; JOS. ORRINGE, P.M. 3431 ; F. T. HEATH, 3919 ; W. WALTERS, P.M. 1391, P.P.S.G.W. ; GEO. BOND, W.M. 3078 ; R. ARMSTRONG, Rep. G.L. of Argentina at G.L. of Ireland.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The WORSHIPFUL MASTER mentioned the serious illness of Bro. J. RUSSELL FREARS, P.M., Prov. G. Sec., and it was resolved that a letter expressing the deep regret and sympathy of the Brethren, with the hope of his speedy recovery, be sent to him by the Secretary.

The following seven Brethren and one Lodge were unanimously elected, by ballot, Members of the Correspondence Circle :—

- 1419. Bro. SAMUEL WOOLLEY PEAKE, S.W. 469 Spalding.
- 1420. Bro. SEYMOUR SWAN, P.M. 388 Halesworth, Prov. G.J.D. Suffolk.
- 1421. Bro. WM. MORRIS BOWER, M.M. 538 London.
- 1422. Bro. SAMUEL HENSON, M.M. 1391.
- 1423. PALM LODGE, No. 2645, Bassein, Burma.
- 1424. Bro. GEO. I. LIGHT, P.M. 3091, 4088 Leicester, P.M. 3077 Taplow, 3237 & 3302 London.
- 1425. Bro. WM. WALTERS, P.M. 1391 ; P.P.S.G.W.
- 1426. Bro. HENRY G. TERRY, P.M. 1367 Beaminster ; P.P.G. Swd. B. Dorset ; Chap. 966 Leek.

W. Bro. NORMAN K. LEE was duly obligated and installed into the chair of the Lodge by the WORSHIPFUL MASTER according to ancient custom.

The W. MASTER then appointed and invested his officers for the ensuing year as follows :—

Bro. A. H. HIND,	S.W.
„ C. S. BIGG,	J.W.
„ the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, P.M.,	} Chaplain and Treasurer.
„ H. J. GRACE, P.M.,	
„ W. A. LEA, P.M.,	Secretary.
„ the Rev. E. R. J. BIGGS,	D.C.
„ C. H. HARDING.	S.D.
	Tyler.

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### Address by the Worshipful Master.

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Brethren,

The subject of my brief address to you this evening is one of the three Great Cardinal Virtues, "Charity." I am conscious of the fact that this has been the purport of previous papers, but I shall try, in the short time at my disposal, to present it to you in a new light.

The generally accepted view of Charity is the practical one of giving alms or relief when necessity arises, but to my mind the full meaning of Charity is much more comprehensive, for it comprises all that is commonly called "Loyalty." For example, Religion is the highest Charity, and it is made plain in the charge given to every initiate, where he is directed to study the Sacred Volume, and learn the duty he owes to God, his neighbour and himself. Patriotism, the duty towards our native land, which puts the common good above self interest, is, in its true essence, Charity. Citizenship is Charity, which puts duty to our fellow townspeople above personal advantage. True Charity in business-life puts commercial honour above personal profit. Charity towards oneself will be evident in Temperance and Self Control. And then there is the Charity which our Order

requires us to exercise in our dealings with the brethren. This should give a broader and more generous outlook, not only upon the world and men in general, but more particularly upon those united to us in Freemasonry. We ought never to be unmindful of the failings of a brother, but to view them with sympathy, and with a desire to help them to become non-existent, in short by precept and example endeavour to uplift a fallen brother to a prior state of self-respect. "Charity never faileth," "Charity shall cover the multitude of sins." This does not mean, though sometimes quoted as such, that a man's Charity will hide or cover the multitude of his sins against the G.A. The meaning is that Charity shall cover from our sight the sins of our brethren; we shall not be disposed to look at them, neither shall we take pleasure in observing the faults of those around us, but rather seek to contemplate the good actions and good qualities of all our brethren.

Charity includes that service to others which will give encouragement to a fallen brother, not merely monetary assistance, but good counsel and advice in time of need and distress. We often very carelessly proffer advice, but to be of real service, we should endeavour to put ourselves in the place of those we are trying to help, and give of our best in thought and consideration, that the counsel we offer may be of real value and of a practical nature. Again think kindly of a brother, for Charity is exemplified just as much by thinking kindly as in almsgiving. Peace in this world will not be obtained by uncharitable thoughts of those with whom we come into contact; rather should we endeavour to avoid the company of those we know, who are ever ready to point the finger of scorn to one in distress.

While it is never an easy matter to take the part of one who has transgressed, we can by precept and example discourage the uncharitableness which we meet, and by so doing extend the true spirit of brotherhood and fellowship to those in sore need of comfort and help; to cherish all kindness of feeling towards those around us, even to those

who may have wronged us, praying for them and doing them good if we can ; to refrain from forming unfavourable opinions hastily and from expressing them unnecessarily ; to show a disposition to think well of our neighbours, and to place the most favourable construction possible upon their conduct, and to excuse, as far as possible, any action that cannot be justified, such is the Charity we are taught to cherish. Such is the Charity we are taught to practise, remembering always the beautiful teachings of the five pointed Star, that symbol of the Third Degree—

Firstly, a hand given to a Master Mason is a sure sign of brotherhood, secondly, never to withdraw the hand from a sinking brother, and lastly—" I will support your character in your absence as well as in your presence."

The V. of S.L., the unerring standard of truth and justice on which our faith is founded, abounds with numerous references and commendations of Charity, whereby we are taught to cultivate and practise the performance of the multitude of special duties which belong to it.

We read in the 17th Chapter of the Proverbs of King Solomon,

" He that covereth a transgression seeketh love, but he that repeateth a matter separateth very friends."

" A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity."

" He that hath a froward heart findeth no good : and he that hath a perverse tongue falleth into mischief."

Again in the 18th Chapter.

" A man that hath friends must show himself friendly : and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

All who have read that wonderful Sermon on the Mount will recall the following passage :—" Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged : and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

Every one of us when first making acquaintance with Freemasonry, was exhorted in very strong terms to be cautious in our behaviour. Let us then apply this caution even in our thoughts, and by so doing cultivate a more charitable feeling towards our fellow-men, for by this means the world cannot but gain, and the peace which we all hope for, and look forward to, will be so much nearer attainment.

May I remind you that the laws of Freemasonry are very strict as to the conduct of the brethren in Open Lodge? and when any question is under discussion, any disturbance or departure from the rule of patient hearing is contrary to Masonic Law; the rules laid down for the conduct of the brethren in Lodge are founded upon and in accordance with, the great law of Charity, which as good Freemasons we should at all times strictly observe, and such rules ought to guide us not only in Lodge, but in all situations outside of the Lodge.

To be charitable in speech does not imply insincerity and flattery, but rather a due care for truth. We so often speak harshly of another's actions, having no real knowledge of the circumstances which gave rise to them; without such knowledge of another's action we are not able to judge fairly. The spirit of Charity involves a readiness to be generous in speaking of others, a willingness to impute good motives and to excuse where one cannot approve.

The Masonic Symbol of Charity is the figure of a young woman with an open and benevolent countenance, carrying an infant in her left arm and with two other young children clinging to her, one of whom is holding her right hand and bearing a pleading look upon its face. These are to signify that tender care of the helpless and that readiness to minister to their wants, which so essentially belong to Charity.

The figure of Charity is represented as standing on a rough ashlar, suggestive of the harshness and bitterness which it ought to be our endeavour to remove, but the present existence of which in our neighbours Charity wishes us to disregard, so far as not to allow them to interfere with our desire to do them good.

As we are told in the charge after initiation, the North East Corner represents the cornerstone of the Masonic structure, so does Charity stand out as the keystone of our Masonic Life.

No true Mason will ever forget the words contained in that wonderful charge to the initiate, "To be especially careful to maintain in their fullest splendour those truly Masonic Ornaments, Benevolence and Charity."

In conclusion I would like to mention the pride this Province takes, in being among the foremost Provinces in the amount of its contributions to the Central Masonic Charities, which are supported yearly in turn. The total yearly contributions for the past ten years amount to no less than £22,600, and this in spite of the fact, that during the past three or four years no special appeal has been made to the brethren ; and a further point of interest is that the income of the Central Charities has grown from £149,000 in 1916, to the stupendous sum of £332,944 for the year 1924. In other words, the contributions to these great charities have been more than doubled in less than ten years.

May I before finally closing my brief address, appeal to all present to support to the utmost our great Masonic Charities, and to assist not only by voluntary contributions, but by every possible means, in spreading the knowledge of the great work that is being done for those belonging to our Order, who can no longer help themselves.

In commending these thoughts to you, I will close with those beautiful words of St. Paul, which are found in the 13th Chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and which in themselves summarize all I have endeavoured to express.

"Charity suffereth long, and is kind ; Charity envieth not ; Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil ; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth ; beareth all things, believeth

all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Charity never faileth. And now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity, these three ; but the greatest of these is Charity.”

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The I.P.M. said he had listened with great interest to the address and admired the spirit throughout, which had no doubt inspired the author. The figures given were startling. It was very gratifying to the speaker that the Brethren of this Province had taken a great share, in spite of our own difficulties, by their increased Charitable contributions.

The TREASURER presented his accounts for the past year, shewing a balance in hand on the last account of £2 6s. 8d., but intimated there was a balance of about £48 owing for printing, etc. The accounts were received and adopted, with a cordial vote of thanks to the Treasurer.



Bro. W. A. LEA, P.M., was re-elected to represent the Lodge on the Provincial Committee of General Purposes.

The W.M. proposed and the SECRETARY seconded, on behalf of Bro. J. T. THORP, the following Brethren of the Correspondence Circle, as joining Members of the Lodge, viz. :—

W. Bro. HENRY HYDE, The Laurels, Knighton Rise, Leicester. P.M. 523 and 343I, P.P.S.G.W.

W. Bro. HAROLD DARRACOTT MORRIS BARNETT, Bracondale, Swithland Lane, Rothley. P.M. 309I, P.P.G. Reg.

W. Bro. ARTHUR MELLOR CROSFIELD, The Grange, Leicester. P.M. 1560, P.P.G. Swd. B.

Bro. MELVILLE DALYELL RADFORD RICHARDSON, Holmdale, Narborough. Asst. D.C. 2028.

Bro. JAMES HERBERT MORTON, 116 New Walk, Leicester. M.M. 3789 London, 343I.

Apologies for non-attendance were recorded, Hearty Good Wishes were given by the Visiting Brethren, and the Lodge was closed.

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A Conversazione, which was well attended, was afterwards held in the dining-hall.

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The  
**One Hundred-and-Seventy-First  
 Meeting**

of the Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Monday, November 23rd, 1925. The Worshipful Master, Bro. NORMAN K. LEE, presided. The following Brethren were also present, viz. :—

*Members.*—Bro. C. F. OLIVER, D.P.G.M., I.P.M. ; Bro. A. H. HIND, S.W. ; Bro. C. S. BIGG, J.W. ; Bro. the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, P.M., Chap. and Treas. ; Bro. H. J. GRACE, P.M., Secretary ; Bro. F. H. DOUGHTY, P.M., as D.C. ; Bro. the Rev. E. R. J. BIGGS, S.D. ; Bro. C. H. HARDING, Tyler.

Bro. F. HAINES, P.M.

*Members of the Correspondence Circle.*—Bros. D. LAPRAIK (as I.G.), M. D. R. RICHARDSON, J. ALLEN, E. J. LIDDIARD, E. H. FIELD, G. W. BAUM, R. B. HALL, W. E. MOORE, C. A. POYNOR, E. S. BAINES, G. W. W. MORRIS, H. HYDE, F. J. DALE, E. R. FOX, L. H. KEMP, W. D. KEENE, A. M. CROSFIELD, L. VIBERT, J. H. MORTON, H. S. BULLOCK, F. T. HEATH, W. N. UNDERWOOD, J. G. CHATTAWAY, J. L. TRICKS, G. E. EYRE, W. H. SHARP, W. BOND, A. E. HUTCHINSON, A. B. B. ROBINSON, W. L. EVELEIGH, A. S. WHITCHER, C. E. HAINES.

*Visitors.*—Bros. W. G. HALL, 3919 ; G. G. COOKE, 2081 ; R. GREGSON, 1088 ; E. BROWN, 3919 ; P. W. ROBERTS, 3919 ; H. ORTON, 4088 ; C. R. JESSON, 3919.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Bros. H. HYDE, H. D. M. BARNETT, A. M. CROSFIELD, M. D. R. RICHARDSON and J. H. MORTON, were unanimously elected by ballot, Joining Members of the Lodge.

Twenty-five Brethren and one Lodge were unanimously elected, by ballot, Members of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, viz. :—

- 1427. Bro. J. R. DASHWOOD, P. Dist. G.W. Ceylon.
- 1428. Bro. E. R. WATSON, M.M. 1007 Loughborough.
- 1429. Bro. A. A. ADCOCK, M.M. 1391 Leicester.
- 1430. Bro. J. C. TAYLOR, M.M. 438 E.C. Cawnpore.
- 1431. Bro. F. J. BENT, M.M. 2081 Leicester.
- 1432. Bro. A. BATES, M.M. 523 Leicester.
- 1433. Bro. G. CLAYTON, M.M. 3919 Leicester.
- 1434. Bro. C. F. LOWETH, I.P.M. 3919 Leicester.
- 1435. Bro. G. BOND, W.M. 3078 Lutterworth.
- 1436. Bro. J. ORRINGE, P.M. 3431.
- 1437. Bro. F. T. HEATH, M.M. 3919.
- 1438. Bro. C. F. NIGHTINGALE, P.M. 1520 Cannock and 539 Walsall.
- 1439. Bro. E. J. BARNETT, W.M. 368 Sandbach.
- 1440. Bro. A. E. BRIGGS, M.M. 1391.
- 1441. Bro. E. J. ALLEN, P.M. 2028, P.P.G.S.D. Leicester and Rutland.
- 1442. Bro. C. C. HANCOCK, P.M. 1478 Warminster. I.G. 3921 Manchester.
- 1443. THE BAGHDAD LODGE, No. 4022 Baghdad.
- 1444. Bro. F. B. HARRIS, J.D. 2317 Woking.
- 1445. Bro. T. W. STANHOPE, M.M. 2028.
- 1446. Bro. W. T. CHARLWOOD, P.M. 130 N.Z.C. Christchurch, N.Z.
- 1447. Bro. G. E. SERJEANT, W.M. 1992, Founder 4774, 4026 Cardiff.
- 1448. Bro. A. F. ASHTON, J.D. 1992, Founder 4774 Cardiff.
- 1449. Bro. STANLEY RYMER, M.M. 1992, Founder 4774 Cardiff.
- 1450. Bro. T. W. SMITH, M.M. 1391, J.D. 4656.

1451. Bro. P. W. D. ROCHE, S.D. 3448.  
 1452. Bro. R. L. OATES, M.M. 2081.

The WORSHIPFUL MASTER invested Bro. H. HYDE as J.D. and appointed Bro. H. D. M. BARNETT as I.G. (to be invested at a subsequent Meeting.)

The following Paper was read:—

**The Prestonian Lecture, 1925.**  
**The Development of the Trigradal System.**

By W. Bro. LIONEL VIBERT, P.M. 2076.

I.

The Three Degrees, as we have them in the Craft to-day, are a development at the hands of speculative craftsmen of a Gild system which consisted originally, as far as we can ascertain, of a simple oath of admission for the apprentice, a lad in his teens, and a formal ceremony of admission to full membership, with possibly a secret rite associated with the mastership. By the days of Grand Lodge this had come to be a system of two degrees only, the Acceptance and the Master's Part. In, or just before 1725 the Acceptance was divided up to form the E.A. and F.C. degrees, and by 1730 the Trigradal System was definitely established. But the form of working which we practise to-day, cannot be said to have come into existence until after the ritual had been agreed on by the Lodge of Reconciliation. That ritual was rehearsed at the Especial Meeting of Grand Lodge, held on the 20th May, 1816, but it is probably the case that the L. of R. did not arrange a set form of words for the whole of each ceremony, and did not intend to do so.

It was not till 1838 that Claret published his first ritual—his name was first appended to the edition of 1840—he

having been present at two meetings of the L. of R. as a visitor acting as candidate. He was P.M. of Lodges 12 and 228, and the work appeared in successive editions till 1866. The most that can be claimed for it is that it represents the form into which the working had settled down by this time in Claret's own Lodges. For all practical purposes it is our present-day working, as taught in the Lodges of Instruction, and the statement that the system as we have it to-day, is the system as agreed on after the Union of the two Grand Lodges, is after all sufficiently accurate for most people, for we are pretty safe in assuming, that such modifications as were introduced after the L. of R. had ceased to function, were all addressed to matters of detail. There were subsequent modifications, and the claims put forward to-day to an absolutely exact knowledge of the ceremonies as they were rehearsed in 1816, were not unfairly described by Bro. Hextall, in A.Q.C. in 1910, as illusory, for the very reason that in 1816 they were not stabilised in their entirety.

And it should be clearly understood that the Ritual as rehearsed in 1816, with or without later modifications, was not by any means universally adopted, and is not universal under the United Grand Lodge to-day. It was not enjoined by G.L., although the contrary is frequently asserted. At the present time the two leading schools of Instruction differ in their version of the Obligations, while in the Provinces the phraseology is often still further departed from, and was probably never adopted verbatim, nor was it taken that it was intended to be so adopted. Variations in the opening ceremonies exist in many Provinces which are of considerable interest, as a wording is often preserved which is to be found in mid-eighteenth century exposures, and has clearly been maintained unaltered from pre-Union days. The phrase of the official record of the meeting of G.L. in June, 1816, when the final result of the labours of the L. of R. was dealt with, is that the several ceremonies recommended are with two alterations approved and confirmed; not by any means enjoined. The L. of R. were strongly opposed to any part of them being reduced to

writing and an attempt to do so by a certain Bro. Thompson was visited with severe censure. And the Craft as such was by no means unanimous in approval. Certain brethren declared that the L. of R. had not done what they were directed to do by the articles of Union, and had altered all the ceremonies and language of Masonry and not left one sentence standing. And while this is no doubt the language of controversy, it is clear, if pre-Union exposures are at all to be relied on, that the ceremonies were not merely recast but were substantially varied in material particulars ; and the phraseology used by the members of the L. of R. themselves certainly suggests that they considered they had been given a free hand with regard to the material at their disposal.

It was in 1730 that Samuel Prichard published his *Masonry Dissected*, the first occasion when the Third Degree purported to be exposed ; and this was the commencement of a whole series of these exposures, many of which were reprinted over and over again in edition after edition. It would be misleading to accept these publications at their face value ; but we can avail ourselves of them as affording some indication of what may have been the practice of the Lodges of the period, correcting them by our own experience. We have then, in *Masonry Dissected*, first published in 1730, *Jachin & Boaz* 1762, *Hiram* 1764, *Shibboleth* 1765, and *Tubal Kain* 1777, a series in which, except for certain changes in the Third Degree, the text is preserved, almost verbatim from 1730 right up to just before the Union, and it purports to be the working of the Grand Lodge of the Moderns. *Jachin & Boaz* also specifies certain points in which the Antients and Moderns differ, and gives the Antient working as well. Another exposure, *Three Distinct Knocks*, first published in 1760, expressly claims to give the Antient ritual, but is practically identical with *Jachin & Boaz*, except with regard to the words of the two first degrees and the prayers used by the Antients. These two also give an Installation Obligation, with a word and grip for the Master ; the Wardens take the Obligation but are not given the word

and grip. It is generally understood that this ceremony was practised by the Antients but neglected by the Moderns.

Other alleged exposures are translations from the French, such as *Solomon in all his Glory*, and yet others are manifestly mere catchpenny productions of no validity, such as the *Master Key to All Freemasonry* of 1760. All these need not detain us.

But with this body of evidence in our possession, we can gather a very good idea of the practice in both Grand Lodges before the Union, and we can appreciate that what then took place, was more than a mere reconciliation of two systems not in themselves really very dissimilar, as far as the Craft degrees were concerned.

It would be outside the scope of this lecture to enlarge on the changes now made, but I shall very briefly summarise the actual developments that took place in the ceremonies, as disclosed by a comparison of the exposures from Prichard in 1730 to Claret in post-Union times, only referring however to the most conspicuous of these modifications. And while the changes themselves are manifest enough, it is in respect of most of them not possible to suggest with any approach to accuracy, the dates at which they were effected.

The brethren originally sat round a table with the Master at one end and both Wardens at the other. The South was occupied by a Senior Entered Apprentice. During the century the Junior Warden moved to the S. and Deacons were introduced ; after the Union the table disappears and the I.P.M. is recognised and given a share in the opening. The candidate, who previously passed outside the brethren seated at the table, now passes round in front of them. The Opening in the First Degree is modified as the officers change their positions, but the essentials are there in 1730 except that there is no prayer. Until towards the end of the century there seems to be no special opening for the other degrees. The First Degree Obligation is all along closely similar to the present one, the penalty being identical ; but there is no reference to the more effective penalty originally.

The ceremony is, however, far shorter because much that we now introduce by way of charges or addresses, was imparted by way of question and answer in lectures. The Antients had a prayer for the can., but it is quite different from what we are to-day familiar with. The method of advancing as usually described is much simpler, and this applies to all three degrees; but a passage in the preface to the first edition of *Ahiman Rezon* suggests, that the Moderns had something more resembling what we are to-day familiar with. The exposures, however, have no indication of this. Prichard mentions two Names, and refers to both as being communicated in the First Degree, the second alone being used in the F.C. The Moderns reversed them, while the Antients retained this order, and at the Union their practice was maintained, with one word only for each degree. The can. was originally restored to light in the midst of a circle of swords. This, which is Irish working to-day, is still preserved in some Provinces, but was eliminated from the ritual as recommended after the Union. The working tools of the First Degree are the same but only one, the 24 inch gauge, is moralised in the exposures. There is no reference to W.T. in the other degrees, but they almost certainly were known, and were in all probability moralised in extempore addresses.

In the Second Degree there appears originally to have been no distinct obligation, and when it does come in, it includes some provisions that now form part of that in the Third. But there was an addition to the ceremony, in that the newly made F.C. re-entered the Lodge to receive his wages, which he did from the Senior Warden between the Pillars after having passed a test. The earlier rituals also include a set of verses on the letter G., and other indications that part of the working may have originally been in rhyme. The earliest account of the penalty gives it as we have it.

The changes that took place in the Third Degree both before and at the Union are much more considerable. It does not appear that prior to the Union the Lodge was

darkened ; indeed there is direct evidence to the contrary in the various plates which show the ceremony in progress with the candles all lit. The original narrative as we have it, described the F.C. discovering the Master decently buried in a handsome grave. It is not till *Hiram* and *J. & B.* that he is found in a mangled condition, etc. Then the blows given by the first two villains were originally reminiscent of the penalties of the first two degrees, while the whole narrative was different in many particulars. The obligation, as given in *Hiram*, has the chastity point, but not the f.p.o.f. These are found, however, in another connection in the ceremony from the very first. A phrase which I may designate by the letters MACH is the first given ; then we get the other form with the remark that *Mach* is the more general. From this time onwards, according as the exposure is A. or M., it gives one phrase or the other as the more usual, but always mentions both. In this respect our system to-day is a manifest compromise. We tell the can. that one is the A. and the other the M. working. It is clear that in this particular point neither G.L. would give way, and the only solution of the difficulty was to carry forward into the combined system the workings of both G.L. But in other respects what appears to have happened, was that the G.L. of the Moderns gave in on all points where their ceremonies differed from those of the Antients and the sister Grand Lodges (Wonnacott, A.Q.C., xxiii, 261).

The only distinction in the XVIII. century as regards the apron was apparently that the edging for Grand Officers was blue. The apron itself was plain, but from about 1760 the custom came in of decorating it with any designs the owner fancied. The Master Mason may have worn it with the flap down, as we do to-day ; the E.A. and F.C. keeping the flap up, buttoned to the waistcoat, the E.A. further turning up one corner. The tassels are not earlier than 1814 ; the rosettes with us are later still, but may have been adopted in Germany in the XVIII. ; they seem to represent original buttonholes for the turned-up corners (Hills in Som. Masters Trans. 1916, Masonic Clothing).

If then we compare the system as disclosed in 1730, with the system as recommended by the Lodge of Reconciliation in 1816, we find that the changes that have been introduced are that the form of the Lodge is altered and the way it is officered ; that the opening, formerly only used for the First Degree, is now required, with appropriate modifications, in all ; that the clothing has become more elaborate, and eventually the aprons of the degrees and of the Past Masters are discriminated ; and that there has been a certain amount of transference of ritual matter from lectures to the actual degree ceremony. The First Degree is not otherwise materially changed ; the second is deprived of the incident of the receipt of wages by the new Fellow-Craft, but now has its own obligation ; and in the Third the narrative has been considerably re-written, and the signs would also seem to have been added to, as the only ones given in pre-Union editions of *Jachin & Boaz* are the grip, p.s. and Grand and Royal. The pass-words are now introduced between the degrees ; they were hitherto part of them. But these are in every case changes of detail only. Substantially the system of 1730 is the system to-day ; that is to say, we still have the trigradal arrangement of that period, the Third Degree of which was concerned with the Hiramic Legend. We must now take our enquiry back a further stage, and endeavour to ascertain how that three fold system itself came into existence, and what was the source of the materials of which it was constructed.

## II.

A consideration of the phraseology used by Anderson in Regulation XIII, and by the G.L. two years later, when they repealed the rule there laid down as to the Master's Part, makes it certain that when Anderson drew up the Regulations of 1723 there were only two degrees. There was the admission or acceptance, which made the candidate an apprentice, or as the phrase now became, Entered Apprentice. There was a further degree, the Master's Part,

which conferred on the candidate the rank of Fellow and Master. In order to qualify to be a Master of a Lodge the brother had to be "among the Fellow Craft." Of the nature of this further degree in 1723 we have no evidence; the disclosure that was printed in the *Flying Post* in that year merely refers to the further degree, by the title Entered Fellow, and says that the two test questions are: to an E.A., Have you been in the Kitchen? and to the E.F., Have you been in the Hall? These are not framed like test questions, since a simple affirmative is a sufficient answer to either, nor can they be said to give us much information.

It is equally certain that by February, 1725, there were three degrees being worked. We have it definitely on record that an Association which called itself *Philo Musicæ et Architecturæ Societas* was founded on February 18th, 1725, by eight persons, masons, four of whom are recorded in the minute-book as having been regularly passed Masters in the Lodge at the Queen's Head in Hollis Street. And, the record goes on: "Before we founded this Society a Lodge was held, consisting of Masters sufficient for that purpose, in order to pass Charles Cotton, Esqr., Mr. Papillon Ball, and Mr. Thomas Marshall, Fellow Crafts." Here are three degrees clearly indicated. What then is the history of the period in which this momentous change took place? The part of it that is material to our enquiry can be reconstructed with some degree of certainty.

In 1721 Grand Master Payne read over in Grand Lodge a new set of articles to be observed. The text of these has not come down to us; what we have in their place are the Regulations propounded by Anderson in 1723, which are admittedly a revision of them and also contain additional matter. But we can form a fairly clear idea of the problem for which Payne was legislating. We know that after a period of no particular distinction, and no great increase in numbers, the Craft suddenly leapt into popularity, and the inevitable result was that the Four Lodges which at this

time, with an undetermined number of unattached brethren, St. John masons as they were called, alone constituted Grand Lodge, could not absorb the people who now clamoured for admission. The question then arose whether it was possible to form new Lodges. To us this is no problem at all ; we see it done every week. But it was in 1721 an entirely new departure on the part of G.L. ; we must recognise that it was quite definitely an arguable matter, with much to be said on the side of the Old Lodges. It is, however, quite clear that from the meeting of June, 1721, G.L. recognised the necessity for New Lodges and legislated for them. We know the dates of most of those that were now constituted. But the power to form new lodges was narrowly restricted. It was the prerogative of G.L. alone, and each had to be constituted by the G.M., if not in person then by a formally authorised deputy. The fact of its having been constituted was notified to all the other lodges, its first Master having been approved by the G.M., and installed by him on the occasion of the constitution.

And it would seem that that was not the only way in which G.L. kept control over the new accessions. The Master had to be among the Fellows. G.L. now directed that the degree of Fellow and Master could be conferred in G.L. alone. This perhaps did not matter as far as the New Lodges were concerned. It meant in practice that G.L. retained in its own hands all the patronage, since it could if it chose prevent any particular brother in a new Lodge becoming qualified for the Chair. But even if the Degree itself was only now invented, the rule operated to infringe the privileges of the old Lodges. And it was the law of the Craft for at all events four years. We have no record of G.L. actually conferring the degree ; but that proves nothing. But we can, I think, appreciate that in any case the Old Lodges would be by no means in sympathy with this piece of legislation. Now it is just while the law stands thus, that we find a new degree comes into existence, and it comes in between the Acceptance or Admission and the Master's Part. Moreover it is, as a consideration of it to-day

at once shews us, not in any way connected with the Third Degree of a later date, but is in every way complementary to the First Degree, the original Admission. In the 1723 exposure the candidate is made to say: "An entered mason I have been,—and—I have seen," while the *Grand Mystery of Freemasons discovered*, of 1725, speaks of the first of two names as the Universal Word. Prichard's account of these has already been referred to. *Tubal Kain* repeats it in 1777. So that it would seem that the new degree appropriated one word of two, both of which had originally been given to the candidate in the admission ceremony, and that this usage persisted for half a century and more.

The rule as to the New Lodge being constituted by the G.M. or his Deputy was soon found unworkable. The Craft expanded in a way that its rulers had not foreseen, and when there were Lodges coming into existence at Bath, Bristol, Norwich, Chichester, Caermarthen, Portsmouth, and Congleton in Cheshire, as was the case in 1724, the directions as to Constitution had necessarily to be modified. The business of constituting New Lodges was now entrusted to deputations, and the Brn. selected were usually local members of the G.L. But with regard to the rule that restricted the conferring of the Master's Part, G.L. took an entirely different course. Instead of delegating its powers in this respect also, which is what we would have expected, it repealed the legislation absolutely on 27th November, 1725. By so doing it purported to restore to all Lodges, New and Old alike, the privilege that had been the rule before 1721, that namely of selecting their own Masters. But the concession was an empty one, for while the law still was that the Master must be among the Fellow-Craft, that was now complied with by his having taken the new intermediate degree that went by that name. The Third Degree, as it can now be styled, was in fact all but superfluous. It conferred some amount of dignity no doubt, but while not now necessary for the mastership of the private Lodge, it was not as yet a pre-requisite for any post in Grand Lodge, and indeed ran no small risk of passing entirely out of

existence. In 1730 we read : " There is not one mason in a hundred that will be at the expense to pass the Master's Part." We have here, I suggest, the key to the reason for the introduction of the Fellow Craft Degree.

At a later date we meet with a constructive degree, introduced to give brethren the qualification then required for the R.A. In exactly the same way, I submit, the genesis of the Fellow Craft degree was that it was a constructive degree, introduced to enable the Private Lodges to give their own members the necessary qualification for their Master's Chair, without involving a recourse to G.L. The qualification was that he was to be among the Fellow-Craft ; this is the phrase of Anderson in 1723, at a date when no such degree was in existence. The law of the day was that the Master's Part was only to be conferred in G.L. The solution of the difficulty is readily arrived at. We shall in our Lodges confer a chair degree, and we shall call it Fellow-Craft, and in order to avoid any suggestion of trespassing on G.L.'s province, we shall construct it exclusively from material available to us in the existing Acceptance, or associated with it. The degree itself complies absolutely with this description of what it was necessary it should consist of, if it was to serve its purpose. It does not appear that originally it had so much as a separate obligation of its own. It was simply a chair degree arrived at by repeating the Entered Apprentice degree, and emphasising one of the two words already associated with it, so that inevitably in a very short time each degree took exclusive possession of one of the two words. Other differences were introduced as time went on, but with regard to the names we still talk of their conjoint signification ; we still re-assemble the emblems which were in 1725 disrupted to suit the purposes of the Private Lodges of the period. And we can, I think, assume that there was not at this stage, either in the Fellow Craft or in the Master's Part, now become the Third Degree, any introduction of entirely new material. Had there been any such innovation, we may be quite certain not only that the old masons would have been up in arms, but that

G.L. would have made it a pretext for condemning the new departure. There was apparently some discontent and we can see the reasons for it, but there was as yet no suggestion of any disunion, nor do we get any accusation of departing from old customs, until G.L. itself changes the order of the words in the first two degrees after 1730.

In course of time the Second Degree gained in character and in incident. But it was long before the Third Degree arrived at the position that it now holds in the system. So late as 1752 it was not required as a step to any rank or promotion, for we find in that year that the first Prov. G.M. of Cornwall was installed, and the Brother who presided on the occasion was only a Fellow-Craft. At the present day there is nowhere in the Book of Constitutions, any direction that the Master of a Lodge or any holder of Grand Rank, except the Tyler and two other officers, shall be a Master Mason. For years, therefore, it was merely a luxury, but fortunately one that gradually became increasingly popular. What happened was, that the degree was only conferred for special reasons at special Lodges of Masters summoned by the W.M. An ordinary Lodge had every right to confer the degree but it would only do so very occasionally. Not all the members took the degree. And as a necessary consequence in a number of Lodges they were unable to work the ceremony, and we find as early as 1738 eleven Lodges in London specifically described as Masters' Lodges. This does not mean that they alone might work the degree; but it does imply that they specialised in it, and apparently conferred it for the benefit of other Lodges who were not familiar with the working of it (Hughan, O. of E.R. 53). It is not till 1738 that we find the distinction made, of speaking of the admission to the Master's Part as raising. But in course of time the Lodges generally took over the degree, and by a natural process it became the rule to select the Master from the brethren with the higher qualification. Preston says: "From this class of the Order the Rulers of the Craft are selected," and exposures of the years just before the Union say in terms,

that the first qualification for the office of Master is that he be regularly and lawfully raised. This still suggests that he was only raised when it became a question of having the qualification, because Preston also remarks "The Third Class (*i.e.*, M.M.) is restricted to a selected few," but we may, I think, take it that by the Union it was the usual practice to take the degree.

The course of development then, apart from any reasons for it, is that in 1721 G.L. recognised two degrees, an Acceptance and a Master's Part, and that from 1725 there were three, a new degree being dovetailed in. The Master's Part is the true predecessor of the Third Degree to-day. The 1723 exposure has the phrase: "I know the Master's Part full well, as honest Maughbin will you tell." The allusion is one we can still appreciate, and it involves the inference that the Master's Part was concerned with the Hiramic Legend. We are often told that both legend and degree were constructed in the early years of G.L., presumably therefore in or before 1721. But it is to me, at all events, difficult of acceptance that so drastic an innovation—for such it would assuredly have been—was not only permitted but was endorsed by the Antients when, in 1751, they came to restore the old systems and remove the alterations introduced by the Premier G.L. Not only do the minutes of Haughfoot and Kelso, of 1702, unmistakably indicate two degrees, but we have the records of the London Acception, which shew in 1635 members paying for admission, and making a second payment to become masters. I think we can assert unhesitatingly that the Master's Part, and therefore the Hiramic Legend, antedates the G.L. era. Let us therefore move the enquiry yet one more stage further back and endeavour to ascertain what can be said as to the Craft, when the Lodge was still the workroom of a guild of working masons, engaged on some great cathedral or abbey of Mediæval England, and by what process it gathered together that wonderful accumulation of legend, symbolic morality and philosophy that was surely already part of the system, when the first Grand Lodge

assembled at the Apple Tree in Charles Street, Covent Garden.

### III.

The Gild which, from the first inception of Gothic architecture kept the secrets of the construction of that art as its monopoly, must have always been distinct from any other Craft Gild in three material points. In the first place the usual system was that in each large town there was for each Craft a permanent local Gild, a Gild independent of any other Gilds of the same Craft existing elsewhere in the country. But the work of the Freemasons lay outside the towns and, moreover, they were never in any given locality more than the few years required to construct the particular work that had brought them together there. Their organisation must therefore at a very early date have assumed the form of a single Fraternity for the whole Kingdom, with local associations in each locality in which Gothic building was in progress, and these bodies met in the workroom which, from its very first appearance in the records, is always styled the Lodge. And between Lodge and Lodge the brethren travelled, proving themselves by secret means of recognition; they also convened periodical meetings of the whole craft over large areas for the business of the Fraternity. All this organisation is quite unknown in any other trade in the country.

In the second place, the Freemasons alone among Craft Gilds had not merely the consciousness of their own antiquity, that would necessarily follow from the very fact, that the cathedrals and abbeys built by their predecessors centuries earlier were still there for all men to see, but they had given that feeling concrete form and possessed a regular history of the Order. This, when we first come across it, is to the effect that Masonry was founded in Egypt by Euclid the worthy clerk, that it came to England, and that there, after many years, Athelstan reformed it. In exactly the same way the corresponding association of the building crafts

in France, the Compagnonage, had their legend that Solomon founded their Craft at the Temple, that a certain Maître Jacques brought it to France, and that a personage known as Père Soubise organised it in that country.

In the third place, since all the artistic life of the community centred round its church, and all the learning was confined to the ecclesiastic and the monk, the art of the builder of Gothic was the one Craft of the period, which offered to intellectual men something worthy of investigation. We read accordingly, at a very early date, of persons who, having acquired some theoretical knowledge of the subject, came to the masons to study its practical applications, and these people are already in the XV. century called speculatives. When first they were admitted to be members of the Craft we cannot say, but they seem to be suggested in the XIII., and we can appreciate that they would make their appearance very early indeed in the history of the Gild. The very existence of our Freemasonry to-day depends on the circumstance, that the Gild from its earliest days extended its privileges and communicated its secrets to men who were not masons by profession. The history of the Craft is the history of a body into which a continually increasing number of these speculative members gained admission. We have from the XIII. to the XVII, then, a working trade gild with its own legends and ceremonies, but to it is introduced an element which keeps it in touch with every new development in thought, every accession to knowledge in the country as it arises. And we can appreciate how the ceremonial, in the hands of this speculative element, would tend to take on a deeper and deeper symbolic, moral and philosophic character, and tend to lose its original direct connection with the affairs of a purely operative fraternity.

We next have, from the time of James I. or so, a profession that is moribund, but a Society that keeps alive because of its non-operative members, whose aims are now frankly philosophical and ethical, and all trace of actual contact

with the trade of building is fast disappearing. It is this society which in 1716 forms the Grand Lodge and then tells us that Freemasonry, despite its external appearance and its terminology, is no longer a trade organisation, but purely and simply a system of morality.

Now, the various influences to which this Fraternity was subjected throughout its career, through its speculative members, have only to be stated, and it will at once be obvious that there must have been constantly at work an irresistible impulse towards accretion, the taking in of further symbols, the further elaboration of the ceremonies, the emphasising of what was eventually to become the principal function of the Fraternity, the teaching of moral duties and truths, to the entire disregard of technical knowledge or skill. We can review these influences very rapidly.

We begin with the Crusades, and we know that architects from Western Europe actually worked in Palestine, and the local knowledge they acquired had a marked influence on contemporary Gothic. Next we have the development of the study of Hebrew and Hebrew literature that heralded the Renaissance; we have for a period that terminates in 1453 a constant intercourse with France and French building fraternities; we have during the days of the Hanseatic League a fairly constant intercourse with Flanders and Lower Germany, where the *Vehmgerichte* were still flourishing as late as the XVI.; we have next the first appearance of the Bible in English, which took place in 1535; we have from about 1614 onwards the individual philosophers who styled themselves Rosicrucians and Hermeticists, who were still to the fore in the next century, and some of whom definitely were Freemasons; we have from 1685, the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Huguenot refugees from France; and finally we have right into the days of Grand Lodge itself, the political and civil dissensions between the Jacobites and the Hanoverians. All through the centuries there are lesser influences also

constantly at work, bringing us learning of one sort or another from Spain or Italy or the East ; what wonder then that in our system to-day enthusiasts have traced analogies, and claimed identities, with every philosophy or religion ever known to civilization or before it.

And yet, while the results of the process are now before us in our Lodges, and the true historical explanation of it seems to be fairly clear, we cannot in fact date our first adoption of any single symbol or interpretation. We do not know in detail what was brought forward into G.L. by the Four Old Lodges and the old masons of 1717, and the two exposures that precede Prichard are so obviously fragmentary, that nothing can be founded on them. But the general character of the Admission or Acceptance is fairly clear, and it is preserved in our First and Second Degrees to-day. They are concerned with the things of this world ; the secret means of recognition are an essential part of them, as also the obligation taken in open Lodge ; they teach secrecy, obedience, loyalty, and the duty of educating oneself. They moralise the ordinary working tools ; their symbols are the two pillars, the porch or entrance, the winding stairway, the middle chamber, the stream of water, the rough and perfect ashlar, and the admission to light. Some of this suggests Rosicrucian ideas, but in some of it we seem to see a reminiscence of the very earliest Craft Lodge workroom. But it is all available, if not in that Lodge room itself, at least in one or other of the sources of possible influence I have detailed. There is, however, one feature of the ceremonies which can hardly have found a place in the original Gild observances, and that is the penalties. They have their counterpart in actual treason and Admiralty Court punishments of the days of the Tudors and earlier ; and the Vehmgerichte were a secret tribunal that did in fact hang and stab its victims.

The course of events seems to be, that the operative Gild custom was to admit the apprentice by a simple oath,

but to make the apprentice out of his indentures a freeman and full member of the Gild, by a ceremony which included the imparting of the all-important secret means of recognition, the conferring of the mark and a moral lecture, and concluding with a feast. The speculatives made these two occasions into one ; they would proceed at once on admission to full membership. They also elaborated the actual ceremony considerably, but it is hopeless now to attempt to dissect out what is in fact accretion due to speculative influence, and what is genuine survival from the days of the first cathedral builders.

But in the Master's Part we are confronted with a ceremony of an entirely different character. We have in the first place a narrative, the story of the murder of the Builder ; in the second the teaching of a great religious truth, not one, however, that was at any time the special property of builders ; and we also have an entirely distinct form of greeting, the f.p.o.f. It seems to be the case that legends of the murder of a builder, which are wide spread in folklore, are to be explained as survivals or reminiscences of original completion sacrifices, sacrifices of a human being with the object of giving the newly completed edifice a soul or a protecting demon ; and an individual so intimately connected with the building as its architect, would be likely to be selected as peculiarly appropriate for such a sacrifice. It is probable that building communities generally have had such stories, and we find in fact that in France one has at a very early date crystallised into the narrative of the murder of Maître Jacques, the Master who brought the Craft itself from Palestine to France. The existence of similar legends in our own country is attested by stories such as that of the Roslyn Pillar. Palestine and K.S.T. did not form part of our original legend. But they had been adopted at all events by the XV., and it would appear that during the XVI. and XVII. the scribes who copied the various versions of our Old Charges, had scruples as to writing the name of Hiram the builder, and substituted Anon or Amon or the like for it.

As has been pointed out by Wor. Bro. Morris Rosenbaum, the double name Hiram Abif was found in the three first English Bibles of 1535 and the following years, but it disappeared from the Great Bible which superseded them in 1539, and in 1723 would in the ordinary course have been known only to Hebrew scholars. Yet it is clear that the Craft was familiar with it in that year, and this appears to involve that it had come down as a tradition in the Lodges. Again the explanation we give of MACH is one that cannot be justified philologically; no Hebrew scholar would arrive at such an interpretation independently. But the word actually occurs in the Bible as the name of a captain of the host. Now to the Geneva Bible of 1580 there was appended a concordance in which the Hebrew names were explained, and in that we read that this word means, among other things, "the smiting of the builder." The only plausible interpretation of this fact seems to be, that the compiler had met with this meaning in some circle to which he belonged, and inserted it on that ground regardless of the philological question. These various considerations make it difficult to avoid the conclusion, that there was not merely a murder legend among the Craft in this country from a very early date, but that for two centuries at least it had been definitely a Hiramic Legend. And as such it was the peculiar property of the Masters, and the ceremonies connected with it, whatever they may have been, constituted the Master's Part. Now, the culmination of the f.p.o.f. is the whispering of certain words, and they refer to the narrative. But they are to-day explained in a way that is obviously unsatisfactory. We raise the can. from a figurative tomb by their means, which is very well; but what we recite as the narrative is a manifest incongruity. Nevertheless it is in Prichard, so that the mistake, as I suppose we may call it, is one of long standing. Now the Compagnonage have two elaborate forms of greeting very similar to each other and to our f.p.o.f., and in each words are whispered. One is gone through between the compagnons at funerals. The true state of affairs appears

to me to be, that just as the Masters had a special ceremony of a distinct type, they also had an elaborate form of greeting and salutation, with which the newly made Master was received. The Fellow had his simple grip, part of the means of recognition, and we may be fairly certain that the various forms of it, that we meet with to-day as we proceed in the Order, are but variations of late introduction. But the Masters used the *f.p.o.f.*, an essential part of which was the communicating of certain words.

But what was the function of this special ceremony in pre-Grand Lodge days? By the Gild it was no doubt associated with the Master of the Work; and the Masters of the Gild were men of definite standing and authority. But the speculative Craft in the XVII. was in a different position. The language of Ashmole suggests that he was never more than a Fellow, and took only one degree. But the phraseology of the Dublin Tripos of 1688, with its reference to being freemasonized the new way, is very suggestive of a special speculative ceremony, and this may have been a Master's Part. It would appear as though prior to 1721 there was very little occasion for the ceremony, and little use made of it. Stukeley writes: "We had great difficulty to find members enough to perform the ceremony"; and this was in London on January 6th, 1721. He can hardly be referring to the ordinary acceptance. Moreover, it is to be noted that, from an allusion in a ms. of 1714, we know that certain features of the ceremony were related to what is to-day our Installation. What appears to have happened is that in 1721, with the introduction of the hitherto undreamt-of feature of New Lodges, Masters were necessarily required for them. The Master's Part accordingly became of great importance. The Installed Master was given certain portions of the working, but the Part itself was still the pre-requisite for the holding of the office. There is undoubtedly a contemporary confusion in the terminology which it is not easy to unravel, but when in 1723 Anderson speaks of making Masters and Fellows only in Grand Lodge he is, as we have already seen, referring not to two degrees, but to the Master's Part alone.

We are now in a position to assess, at all events roughly, the material brought forward to the Grand Lodge, which was to form the basis of all that is contained in our ceremonies to-day.

In the first place : A body of symbolism and teachings based on architecture, working tools, and other material emblems ; representing an apprentice admission and the fellow admission of the operative craftsmen greatly elaborated, but fused into one ceremony of admission or Acceptance in the speculative period that preceded Grand Lodge. This was split up in 1725 to form our present First and Second Degrees, and their subsequent history and development has already been described. Parts of the operative material, such as the conferring the mark, were preserved in Scotland but laid aside in England.

Secondly : A Murder Legend of great antiquity associated at some date undetermined with K.S.T. and Hiram Abif ; and a peculiar form of greeting including the whispering of words referring to the legend. Both these are restricted to Masters and they came forward as the Master's Part, but one small detail may have been detached from the ceremony in 1721 to meet the requirements of the new office of Installed Master. This Master's Part is our Third Degree to-day. But just when it took the actual form in which we now have it is not ascertainable ; it underwent a process of modification to which I have already alluded, which continued right up to the time of the Lodge of Reconciliation.

In this analysis of our wonderful system I have, of necessity, proceeded from the known to the unknown, and much must unavoidably be, and remain, matter of hypothesis and opinion. I fully realise that my various hypothetical suggestions invite criticism ; if they do not survive, it will be because they do not deserve to. But I shall be at one with my critics if I conclude in the words of that worthy old Master, to whose generous provision of more than a century ago, the very delivery of this lecture

is due : " He who has studied our teachings in a regular progress from the commencement of the First to the conclusion of the Third degree, must have amassed an ample store of knowledge, and will reflect with pleasure on the good effects of his past diligence and attention."

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The W.M. said he had listened to a wonderful address delivered by a man, whose name had spread over the four quarters of the globe. The Brethren were deeply indebted to Bro. VIBERT for visiting Leicester to read his Paper to them. He hoped they might have the address for publication in the Lodge Transactions, so that the Brethren generally might enjoy the pleasure of reading it ; he was sure they would take great interest in so doing. He moved a very hearty Vote of Thanks to the Lecturer.

The I.P.M., Bro. C. F. OLIVER, in seconding, remarked that Bro. VIBERT had been only the second Prestonian Lecturer for a number of years ; he hoped he would visit the Lodge again, to give the Brethren the pleasure of listening to another address. He had not heard Bro. Vibert previously, but had read the " Miscellanea Latomorum " published by him. It was an extremely interesting publication and ought to be read universally.

Bro. the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, in supporting, referred to some old ceremonies practised at Bristol and Market Harborough, giving illustrations of the workings. There was at one time an " Antients " Lodge in Leicester, No. 91, from which sprang the Mother Lodge of the Province, No. 279.

Bro. J. H. MORTON said he would like to associate himself with the Vote of Thanks to the Lecturer. He was interested in Gilds, and could see the similarity with some of the City Gilds of London. He would like Bro. VIBERT to add a list of books which would interest and instruct the Brethren.

Bro. VIBERT, in acknowledging the Vote of Thanks, said he was much interested in the old workings referred to ; they had something similar in Jersey. All these usages are old, and he hoped they would not be dropped. He strongly urged all Lodges to jealously preserve anything old which they practice in their working.

The I.P.M. announced the death of W. Bro. W. N. CHEESMAN, of Selby, who joined the Correspondence Circle in 1902. The Brethren received the news with much regret.

Apologies for non-attendance were recorded, Hearty Good Wishes were given by the Visiting Brethren, and the Lodge was closed.

## Distinguished Leicestershire Freemasons.

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To the List printed in Lodge of Research Transactions (1896-97, p. 10), the name of another distinguished Brother must now be added, viz. John Cordwell, who was appointed Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of England in the year 1718. The following extract is taken from an Address, given by Bro. A. F. Calvert, P.G. Stwd., to the *Fratres Calami* Lodge, No. 3791 London, on the 4th March, 1926 (*vide The Freemason*, March 20th, 1926, p. 535).

"The Wardens in 1718 were John Cordwell, City Carpenter, and Thomas Morrice, Stone Cutter. . . . With regard to John Cordwell, . . . I have been able recently to trace some particulars concerning him. All we know from the record is that he was a 'City Carpenter.' I have ascertained that he was the son of William Cordwell, of Loughborough, in the county of Leicestershire, and that he became associated with the Carpenters' Company on 6th August, 1678, when he was apprenticed to Henry Tibbutt, a carpenter of London. He carried on business at Blackfriars and lived at Camberwell; he died in 1727."

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The following six Brethren and one Lodge were duly elected to Membership of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, viz. :—

1453. Bro. ERNEST BARDELL, P.M., D.C. 93 Wellington ;  
Dist. G. D. Madras.
1454. Bro. ERNEST W. JACKSON, W.M. 4539 Saltburn ;  
J.W. 3474 Middlesbrough.
1455. Bro. C. H. DUNN, Durban, Natal.
1456. Bro. F. POLLARD, M.M. 2028.
1457. Bro. L. A. M. FURLONGER, 2737 London ; J.W.  
832 E.C. Rangoon ; 3130 E.C. Calcutta.
1458. The Burma Lodge of Instruction, Rangoon.
1459. Bro. P. G. WAKELING, W.M. 2804 Redditch.

The following Paper was read :—

### The Temple of Solomon.

By W. Bro. The Rev. E. R. J. BIGGS, B.D., J.D. 2429 ;  
P.M. 2645 ; P.M. 494 Canada ; P.D.G. Chap. Bengal,  
P.D.G. Chap. Burma.

One of the most interesting of the meetings of this Lodge of Research was held two years ago (Jan. 28, 1924), at which a general discussion took place on the paper "Freemasonry, a Retrospect and a Prospect," which had been read at the previous May meeting (May 28, 1923) by Wor. Bro. W. J. Spratling. Almost without exception the brethren taking part in the discussion expressed the opinion, that the great desideratum for all Freemasons was to educate themselves to understand fully the basic principles of our Order, and then to try to put those principles to a practical use in their daily lives. This, surely, is the primary aim of our Lodge, and if Freemasonry is to attract to itself men of good repute, and build up a world-wide Brotherhood, its members must be intellectually equipped in the meaning

and mission of Freemasonry. And, further, as Freemasonry is religious in its foundation and superstructure, its members should be religiously, as well as intellectually, equipped, in order to that end.

If therefore in dealing with the Temple of Solomon, I can to-night give any help in reaching a better understanding and knowledge of its structure, function and meaning, it will only be to hand on to the members of this Lodge the result of what has been, to me, a delightful period of study and investigation in the preparation of this paper,— somewhat hurried—as it is given two months before it was originally intended.

May we take as our starting place the genesis or origin of a Temple?

As to the word itself. It comes to us from the Latin word “*templum*” which is but a diminutive form of “*tempus*” (akin to the Greek **Τεμενος**), and in its original sense denoted a space, either in the sky or on earth, marked out by the augurs (seers, soothsayers, prophets) for the purpose of taking their observations—such as the flight of birds, whence the term *auspices* (*avis, specio*)—and for other religious ceremonies.

Later a derived meaning was given to it as a place marked off or consecrated to a God, in which a *vaos* or Godhouse might be erected. In this sense it is the “*aedes sacrae*” of the Gods, and is equivalent to the Hebrew *Beth-Elohim*, literally a Godhouse, and to the foreign “*Hekal*,” palace or temple, a word adopted from the Sumerian or Accadian *E-GAL* (great lord), passing through the Babylonian *é Kallu* (great house) or *E'Kur* (mountain house), the name given to the temple of Bel at Nippur, a city of Accadian origin.

This Roman *templum* is closely akin, if it does not entirely correspond with, the Greek **Τεμενος** which originally meaning “a piece of land cut off or assigned to kings and chiefs,” had a further meaning of a piece of land

dedicated to a god, and hence "the sacred precincts." Obviously this enclosed consecrated place would precede an actual "temple," *i.e.* the house or home of a god, a structure containing his image. And though, as a rule, the Altar to the god stands without the god-house but always within the sacred area, yet sometimes it is erected within the "house."

But there were many cases where the "house" or "chamber" contained no image; but was merely a place where the god might invisibly dwell, or which he might visit from time to time. This was the case with the Ziggurat of the Chaldeans, a pyramidal construction with a shrine or temple on the top—the name Ziggurat meaning "mountain peak,"—for as the gods dwelt on the summit of the Mountain of the World, so their shrines should occupy a position as much like their residence as the feeble means of man would permit.

But while the word "temple" is in the popular sense connected with worship, it was not originally a place in which the people worshipped. Priests alone were permitted to enter it, the people could worship only within the precincts of it.

The variation in size and grandeur of Temples is very marked. At first the simplest and smallest of buildings, to the most elaborate and vast structures, such as The Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon (Buddhist), which with a base circumference of 1385 ft. rises to a height of 370 ft., and has 1500 Shrines around the outer edge of the platform; or The Temple of Siva at Khajurho in Bundelkund—the Kandarya Mahadeva—which is 109 ft. long, 60 ft. broad and 116 ft. high, and exquisitely graceful in its elaborate detail, the climax of North Indian architecture; or the temple of Siva at Madura which is more than a mile in circumference and twenty-five acres in extent, with its "Hall of a Thousand Columns," each column cut from a single block of stone and wondrously carved.

When we come to consider the origin of temples we are compelled to go back to the earliest ages. Among primitive peoples we find a sacred tree, a sacred stone, a sacred well or spring, and a sacred and lofty hill; these very early conceptions, with their outward expressions in worship were continued in later ages.

“The sacred tree” was regarded as the dwelling-place of some daemon, spirit, nat, and then later as the place to which a “god”—in Hebrew an EL—came when invoked. Instances of such beliefs persisting are found in the earliest histories of the Hebrews, such as Abraham consulting the EL at the Oak of Morel, or at Mamre.\* It is the presence of the deity in the oak which makes the tree a sacred tree, and hence man erects an altar and offers a sacrifice, presumably to that deity. In earlier times, and as now practised in Burma and other places, these trees being considered dwelling places of supernatural beings, gifts of various kinds were hung in the branches of the trees, either as gifts to the deity to obtain his goodwill, or as thankofferings for requests granted.

Again we meet the sacred stone, rock or pillar, such as the stone at Bethel, which Jacob erected as a pillar † and offered sacrifice thereon, exclaiming “Surely a god was in this place and I knew it not,” after the vision had been granted him by the EL of the place. This idea of a god (EL) in the stone can be further seen in the incident of Jacob and Laban’s Covenant, when the stone was set up as Witness of the Covenant.

Thus such outstanding and natural objects marked, as it were, the abode of a “god”—Beth-el or Bit-ili—and beside these the early Semite met and held converse with his god. Hence worship takes place in the open air, a natural feature of a nomadic life, and these open spaces for worship, connected with natural features, tend to become sacred and to be preserved inviolate for cult purposes.

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\* Gen. XII. 6; XIII. 18.

† Massebah.

Later such sacred places began to be marked by images or by boundary stones forming an enclosure— **Téuevos** and within was placed an altar, a stone, or a pillar, in which the deity resided.

It was a great advance in religious thought, when men began to realize that a deity might take up his abode elsewhere than in such natural Sanctuaries, as in special stone-pillars **MASSEBAH** or Sacred posts **ASHERAH**, reared not by nature but by the hand of man.

But the further advance towards the erection of a temple or real house, was due to the influence of two great factors in the religious and social life of the people. The first was when men began to represent the deity by means of an image, or even when some natural object like the black stone of Mecca, or made article like the Ark of the Hebrews, came to be regarded as specially sacred from its association with the deity. Such objects or images required a house to shelter them.

The resting-place of the Ark—which was not merely the symbol of Yahweh, but in some way actually identified with Him, was in a tent or tabernacle pitched outside the Camp, and in charge of Joshua—an Ephraimite *not* a Levite—"who departed not out of the tent." The Tabernacle, so elaborately described by the writer of the Priestly Code, was probably never more than an ideal priestly construction, projected upon the past, and solely due to the writers of the latest redaction who lived 750 years after Moses.

But the second more potent factor was the advance in material comfort, which resulted from the transition from the nomadic or pastoral life to the settled or agricultural life.

Though even nomads might carry sacred images with them (Rachel, Gen. 31, 19), or have a tent for these and other sacred things, among the settled Semites there grew up the feeling that the God or gods of the community ought also to share in this advance. Accordingly they were invited to take up their abode in a "Beth-elohim" or

Temple. The dignity and the comfort of the gods must advance "pari passu" with those of their worshippers. It must be kept in mind, however, that the Altar remained as before the centre of sacrificial worship. Around it, or before it, under the open sky the worshippers assembled. To the temple the priests alone, or the head of the Sacral community, in his priestly capacity, had access.

When the Hebrews invaded Canaan, its cities had attained to a fairly high level of civilization, as disclosed by the Tel-el-arnana tablets, and temples were probably to be found in all the more important centres. In the book of Judges (ix, 46) there is a reference to a temple of EL-BERITH (the BAAL-BERITH of viii, 33), with underground chamber large enough to serve as a shelter in time of war. There were also "temples" or "houses" of Dagon at Gaza and Ashdod, and a "temple" of Ashtarte at Askelon.

The earliest reference to a "temple" built by the Hebrews is to "an house of Gods" reared by Micah to shelter an "ephod," *i.e.* some sacred object representing deity, and other sacred images which he had made. These latter were the "Teraphim" "Nourishers," images resembling the human form, some small, some life-size, connected with worship. They are spoken of as gods, and were probably objects of devotion and a remnant of ancestor worship.

But somewhat later we find one central shrine, the Ark of Yahweh, no more housed in a tent but "in the house of Yahweh" at Shiloh, a real temple (1 Sam. i. 9. iii. 3), with doors and doorposts, and a hall in which the worshippers partook of Sacrificial meals. When the Philistines invaded the western part of Canaan, they drove the Danites from their first settlement, and entering the territory of Benjamin destroyed Shiloh and its sanctuary. The priests then migrated to Nob where there was a temple and shrine, as the record of 1 Sam. xxi obviously implies.

These "temples" at Shiloh, Nob and Bethel were but the natural development of the earlier kinds of Sanctuaries the Hebrews had.

After David had restored the political unity of the nation, and consolidated it by the establishment of his new Capital, his next care was to make that capital the religious centre of the nation. He therefore prepared to fetch the Ark thither, from Kirjath-Jearim where it had remained since its return from Philistea, and resolved to build a temple for it; this he was not allowed to do, but made provision for it to be built by Solomon.

#### SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

All our information about King Solomon's Temple is drawn from 1 Kings vi, vii, and it is clear that the document from which this account is taken was in all probability written by a contemporary of the King. The writer was obviously familiar with the Temple itself, and although the general outlines are perfectly clear, yet when we come to the details, they are quite unintelligible; partly owing to the highly technical character of the description; partly also to the text which is among the worst preserved portions of the O.T. It has suffered, as many other records have suffered, from Redaction, *i.e.* the art of arranging in systematic order especially literary materials, the digest so made by an Editorial Staff eliminating or modifying certain elements, deemed inconsistent with the canons of religious usage and propriety, which prevailed *in the age when the redaction took place.*

The temple which Solomon built, which was in reality originally a private chapel attached to his palace, was a rectangular building, measuring 60 cubits (90 ft.) in length from E. to W., 20 cubits in breadth from North to S., and 30 cubits in height, these being *inside* measurements.

It was built with entrance to the East and Shrine to the West, as a visible protest against the Sun-worshippers who faced East. In front of the building, Eastward, was an Entrance-Hall or Porch, 20 cubits N. to S. (*i.e.* across the whole breadth of the house), and 10 cubits broad (E. to W.). On the other three sides (N. W. and S.) there was a double

wall, the intervening Space, which at the base was five cubits, being occupied by rows of cells in three stories. The outer wall being lower than the inner, there was a sort of "clerestory" of at least 10 cubits deep, and in this the windows must have been placed, probably of *fixed* lattice-work, in contrast to the windows of private houses which opened at will, as in the East to-day. This widening of the upper stories was caused by rebatements on the outside of the inner wall, and corresponding ledges on the inside of the outer walls, each half-a-cubit. Thus the beams which made the ceiling of the lower "cell" and the floor of the upper were supported *on* the wall instead of "taking hold" of it by piercing the surface. To the whole complex of "cells," 30 in all, there was but a single entrance on the South Side. Through this access was obtained to the lowest tier of Chambers; the higher tiers were reached by winding stairs, although it has been very forcibly argued that the Hebrew word denotes an arrangement of ladders and trapdoors.

The Stone of which the Temple was built was dressed at the quarries, "so that there was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house, while it was in building."

The blocks were first shaped to the required size, and then wedges of wood were driven into grooves made between them and the rest of the rock stratum, which were drenched with water till they swelled and split off the large masses.

As to the internal arrangements of the "House." 1 Kings, vi, 15-22.—And he (Solomon) built the walls of the house within with planks of cedar, both the floor of the house and the beams of the ceiling, covering them with wood within, and he covered the floor of the house with planks of cypress. And the twenty cubits at the furthest end of the house he built as a "debir" (oracle), and the "hekal" measured forty cubits before the "debir," and the "debir" was twenty cubits in length, twenty in breadth and twenty in height. And he made an altar of cedar before the "debir."

The "debir" or shrine (Holy of Holies) was thus a perfect cube, there being a space of ten cubits between the ceiling of the "debir" and the pitch of the roof of the "hekal," and in it there were no windows. Within the Debir (Holy of Holies) were placed the two Cherubim, which were the Hebrew modification of the composite winged forms, which play so large a part in Babylonian and Assyrian Art.

They appear in the Old Testament in two characters, (1) as guardians of sacred places, and as bearers of the Theophany or sensible manifestations of Yahweh (Gen. iii, 24. Ezekiel x, etc.). Here both characters are probably combined: they are guardians of the Sacred Ark—which was later on deposited in the place prepared for it (1 Kings, viii, 6) in the Debir—and at the same time symbols of the Divine Presence. Unfortunately we know little of the form in which they were represented in the Temple. All we learn is that they were each ten cubits high, and that they stood in the inner shrine, winged as always, the whole breadth of which was just measured by their outstretched wings. They were facing East, and were overlaid with gold. Thus they would stand ten cubits apart, the intermediate space being the destined resting place of the Ark.

The doors of the Debir were of olive wood, but only the shape is stated not the size. In the somewhat obscure passage in 1 Kings, vi, 31, where it reads "the lintel and the doorposts were a fifth part of the wall," it would be better "the lintel and doorposts formed a pentagon," meaning that the lintel, instead of being a single horizontal beam, was formed of two pieces meeting each other at an angle. The peculiar shape *may* have been suggested by the tent in which the Ark had previously been kept.

#### THE TEMPLE IMPLEMENTS.

In 1 Kings, vii, 13, we read that Solomon sent to Hiram King of Tyre, for an artificer to make the vessels, etc., for the Temple. A famous brass-worker named Hiram (Hiram

Abi) the son of a Tyrian father and an Israelitish mother (of the tribe of Dan, or Napthali) was sent, and set up his foundry at a spot in the Jordan valley, not in the clay-ground, but "at the foot of Adamah," where he would find suitable soil for his gigantic moulds. [Adamah, the city beside Zarethan is probably the modern ed-Damich on the west bank of the Jordan, twenty-four miles above the Dead Sea. Succoth is on the East side of the River]. A good road for the transport of the vessels to Jerusalem was essential, and this would be secured by selecting a situation for his "foundry" near one of the principal fords of the Jordan.

It was in this place that Hiram cast and manufactured

- (a) The two great pillars Jachin and Boaz with their ornamental chapiters,
- (b) The brazen Sea, with the twelve oxen on which it rested,
- (c) Ten portable lavers on wheeled carriages,
- (d) A number of minor utensils.

The pillars were eighteen cubits high, twelve in circumference, and four fingerbreadths in thickness; they were surmounted by chapiters each five cubits high, but no mention is made of the diameter of these chapiters, a fact of some significance.

In the description there are three things to be distinguished—(1) the chapter itself (2) the network covering it (3) Festoons of pomegranates attached somehow to the network.

If the translation of 1 Kings, viii, 19, 20 be amended, we read "And he made the pomegranates, and that in two rows over the one network: and the pomegranates were two hundred in rows about the one chapter, and so he made for the other chapter.

There were then in each row one hundred pomegranates. That they were not strung tightly around the chapter seems to be evident from the notice of them which occurs in Jer. lii, 23, which apparently means that of the hundred pomegranates ninety-six hung loose. That would imply

that they were arranged in "festoons" held up at four points, at each of which one of the pomegranates was fixed.

The pillars were placed right and left *i.e.* South and North at the entrance to the Temple. An important question is whether they stood *in* the doorway supporting the lintel of the porch, or whether they stood quite clear of the building some distance in front. No perfectly definite statement on this point is to be found in the O.T., although the passages in 2 Chronicles iii, 17, is perhaps in favour of the second alternative.

This subject however has been so exhaustively dealt with by Wor. Bro. J. T. Thorp in his "A Lecture on the two pillars at the porch-way entrance of King Solomon's Temple," that it is unnecessary for me to do more than refer the brethren to it.

Yet what weighs most strongly in favour of this view is the fact, that detached frontal pillars were a common feature of ancient sanctuaries in Western Asia and Babylonia.

According to Herodotus there were two such pillars at the Temple of Melkart at Tyre, and on a fragment of a glass dish (?) (of the 3rd or 4th cent.) discovered in Rome in 1882, there is a bird's eye view of the Temple at Jerusalem, with the two pillars standing quite apart from the building. As Bro. Thorp suggests, the probability is that they stood isolated in the court and near the entrance of the porch.

In 2 Kings xi, 14, there is designated a special place where the King stood when he worshipped,—“the King stood by the pillar,” and it is conjectured that this was the “Boaz” Pillar.

The names given to the Pillars Jachin and Boaz are really unintelligible.

Jachin (He shall establish or Stablisher) occurs as a divine name, according to the “Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticorum,” on a Phoenician inscription, and it is the equivalent in Phoenician of the Hebrew Yahweh.

The name Boaz is equally difficult of interpretation. Ewald conjectures that they were so named after some favourite persons of the time, and in illustration cites the names of Phasaël and Mariamne which Herod gave to his two towers at Jerusalem.

Fergusson has suggested that they were neither detached like obelisks, and with exaggerated capitals, but that they supported a screen or gateway, and has sketched a design based on the Japanese and Indian "toran," like those forming gateways to the Great Tope at Sanchi.

But there is still a perplexing difficulty in estimating the significance of the Pillars. If, as is the generally accepted opinion to-day, they served no architectural purpose, we are almost compelled to see in them some symbolical or religious meaning. Possibly they were merely artificial imitations—wrought in metal—of the sacred stones or pillars which were the essential elements of the sanctuaries or "high places," to which when the tribe became settled in Canaan and ceased to be nomadic, the religious rites were attached. The Hebrew name was Massebah denoting something set upright—a standing stone, stele, obelisk or pillar. This was a symbol of the Divine presence held to be incorporate in it. So Jacob sets up a pillar—Massebah—pours oil on the top of it, and calls it the house of EL (Beth-el), thus showing that the EL was believed to take up his abode in it. Long after this primitive stage of religion had been outgrown, they retained their place as symbols of his presence, (and later still were carved into some shape, human or animal, to represent the deity).

That the Temple Pillars might have this significance is shown by the statement of Herodotus, that at Tyre the god Melkart—the Tyrian Baal whose worship was introduced into Israel by Jezebel—was worshipped in the form of two such pillars, one of gold and one of smaragdus.

Sayce (*Early Religions of Egypt and Babylonia*) states, that the twin pillars of Babylonian Temples represented two gods, one of whom was Tammuz, and the other was

called Nin-gis-zida, which Sayce renders as "The Lord of the firmly planted stake." He considers that Jachin is a very passable translation of Nin-gis-zida, and suggests that Boaz may be a corruption of Tammuz.

Tammuz was the impersonation of the fructifying sun god of the spring vegetation, and is represented as later in the year descending to the realms of the dead. Thither he was followed by the goddess Ishtar, which accounts for the part taken by women in the cult, as evidenced in Ez. viii, 14, 15.

If there were an intentional symbolical reference, could it have been to birth,—the reproduction of Species? And did the Debir represent the progressive Life of Man, passing into the Hekal, the Sheol of the Unseen, Unknown? Just a word more. The Brazen Altar which stood before the Temple is not mentioned in the account of the Temple Furniture. The truth may be that there was at first no sacrificial Altar in the Solomonic Temple, but that sacrifices were offered on the sacred summit of Mt. Moriah, on the western side of which, when built up to form a platform, the Temple was built.

The whole of this highest summit is now enclosed in the Haram-esk-Sheriff, an irregular quadrangle, measuring 1500 ft. from N. to S. and 1000 ft. from W. to E.

It is bounded by huge retaining walls built up from the adjacent valleys and on all sides, that on the East overlooking the Kedron Valley and containing the "Golden Gate"—possibly so-called through a confusion of the Latin aurea with the Greek *ἑρπεία* "beautiful," as it was upon this site that the Beautiful Gate stood—while the South West corner crosses the Tyropoeon Valley or Cheese Maker's Valley, the masonry of the Temple buildings at this point being at least 150 ft. high. Behind these walls the earth has been piled up to secure a surface at the natural level of the summit. [Below this at a depth of eighty feet, the engineers of the Palestine Exploration Fund found in 1868 the foundation stone of the Temple, with stones in the corners near it painted with red Phoenician letters.]

Almost in the middle of this platform area stands the building called the *Kubbet-es-Sahra* or *Dome of the Rock*, frequently wrongly called the *Mosque of Omar*. The *Dome* itself is a large octagon with sides 22 yds. long, its outside walls of marble up to the window-sills, and above that covered with tiles. It derives its name from a sacred rock in the interior, which is of irregular shape, about 57 ft. long, 43 ft. wide and at its highest point  $66\frac{1}{2}$  ft. above the surrounding pavement.

A wooden screen of lattice work encloses it, but anyone can see the marks of tools upon its surface, and the traces of the Crusaders' adaptation of it to receive a Christian Altar.

Although not mentioned in O.T. it seems beyond doubt that this rock is the place of *Araunah's* threshing-floor—previously the spot of *Abraham's* intended sacrifice of *Isaac*—and subsequently the spot where the brazen altar of the Temple of *Solomon* stood. There is the hole through which the winnowed grain was poured in *Araunah's* day into the cave below ; through which in later days the refuse of the sacrifices was flung, to drain away by channels still in existence towards the *Pool of Siloam*.

And this is all there is to be seen to-day of the glories of the Temple.

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I have to state my indebtedness in the preparation of this paper to

*Hastings*, *Dictionary of the Bible*.

*Encyclopædia Britannica*.

*Kittel*, *Die Bücher der Könige* erklärt.

*Nairne*, *The Faith of the Old Testament*.

*Biggs*, *Six Months in Jerusalem*.

The Publications, etc., of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*.

*Skinner*, *The Books of the Kings*.

*Sayce*, *The Higher Criticism and the Monuments*.

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At the conclusion of the reading, the W.M. and Bro. BUNNEY expressed their appreciation of the excellence of the Paper, and looked forward to reading it in the Transactions of the Lodge.

Bro. J. T. THORP exhibited and described the following Masonic curios, viz. :—

(1.)—A very small MS. Certificate,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in.  $\times$  4 in., issued in Hull to John Rawson of Lodge 78. Dated 1761.

(2.)—Large Parchment Certificate as Prince of the Royal Secret, 32°, issued to Bro. F. G. G. de chef debien d'Armissan. Paris, 1811. Three Seals. A very fine document in perfect condition.

(3.)—Parchment Certificate, issued by Lodge "La Paix" of Amsterdam, to Bro. J. F. Spörcke. Dated 5838. Seal on green ribbon. Very interesting.

(4.)—French Parchment Certificate, issued by the Grand Lodge of France to Jean Pierre Blondel of Lodge "De la Concorde" of Vienne. Dated 5781. Five large seals on ribbons of various colours.

(5.)—English Gd. Lo. Cert. issued to James Hammick, who was initiated in the "British" Lodge, 334 Cape Town in 1855, but who was only admitted to the Master's degree in 1874 in Lodge "True Love and Unity," 248 Brixham. Dated 1874.

(6.)—Small Leather Apron, French or Belgian; design printed thereon from an engraved plate and coloured. Temple, Pillars, &c., &c. 18th century.

(7.)—A piece of stone from the quarries under Jerusalem.

Of the foregoing curios Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 7 belong to the Leicester Freemasons' Hall Collection, and Nos. 1, 5 and 6 to Bro. Thorp's own collection.

Apologies for non-attendance were recorded, Hearty Good Wishes were given by the Visiting Brethren, and the Lodge was closed.

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## The One Hundred-and-Seventy-Third Meeting

of the Lodge was held on Monday, March 22nd, 1926, at the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester. The Worshipful Master, Bro. NORMAN K. LEE, presided. The following Brethren were present, viz. :—

*Members.*—Bros. C. F. OLIVER, D.P.G.M., I.P.M. ; A. H. HIND, S.W. ; C. S. BIGG, J.W. ; the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, P.M., Chaplain and Treasurer ; H. J. GRACE, P.M., Secretary ; F. HAINES, P.M. as D.C. ; the Rev. E. R. J. BIGGS, S.D. ; H. D. M. BARNETT, I.G. ; C. H. HARDING, Tyler ; W. J. BUNNEY, P.M. ; F. H. DOUGHTY, P.M. ; G. W. HUNT, P.M. ; M. D. R. RICHARDSON, J. H. MORTON.

*Members of the Correspondence Circle.*—Bros. J. T. COOPER, A. E. TURNER, A. A. ADCOCK, A. E. BIGGS, W. E. MOORE, C. A. POYNOR, D. LAPRAIK, W. H. SHARP, E. J. LIDDIARD, H. T. JOHNSON, W. L. EVELEIGH, G. E. PHIPPS, A. HOPKINS, H. ORTON, L. H. KEMP, J. T. SWIFT, F. WAIN, F. POLLARD, F. J. DALE, J. C. TAYLOR, A. E. S. BAINES, W. D. KEENE, E. P. SCOTT, F. G. FLEEMAN, C. E. HAINES.

*Visitors.*—Bros. A. E. C. MARTYN, 279 ; F. E. BLYTHE, 2028 ; C. H. GRAY, 3919 ; B. C. EVELEIGH, P.M. and Sec. 1388 ; J. H. KIBERT, 1391 ; S. B. POTTER, 279 ; E. W. PENNY, W.M. 3448 ; A. J. WOOD, 1391.

The Minutes of the last regular Meeting were read and confirmed.

BRO. H. D. M. BARNETT was invested as I.G. Bro. W. J. BUNNEY, P.M., by permission of the W.M., read the following statement to the Brethren.

#### STATEMENT.

“ On Wednesday, 30th March, 1921, I gave a Lecture before the members of this Lodge, and subsequently to the Notts. Installed Masters' Lodge, and the Humber Installed Masters' Lodge, on 'The Masonic significance of Mozart's Opera, The Magic Flute.'

“ In a review of the Transactions of the Humber Installed Masters' Lodge, appearing in the *Freemason* of 6th March, 1926, are these words:—'Bro. W. J. Bunney contributes two papers. In the second he acknowledges his indebtedness to Jahn, Pohl, and Natalia Macfarren, but he has omitted to mention the article which appeared in the *Musical Times* of 1st May, 1873, practically the whole of which he has incorporated unaltered in his lecture.'

“ I did not acknowledge my indebtedness to the article referred to, for the simple reason that I have never in my life seen that article, nor did I know of its existence, until I saw the review in the *Freemason* of the 6th March, 1926.

“ On the three occasions when giving the Lecture, I have taken particular care to point out that the subject-matter was obtained entirely from the sources mentioned, Jahn, Pohl, and Natalia Macfarren's introduction to the Opera, 'The Magic Flute,' which appears in an old copy of the score in my possession, and which I used when giving the Lecture. These were the ONLY sources of my information and these I fully acknowledged. There is not a single quotation given in my Lecture without due acknowledgment of the source, as yourself and the Brethren can verify by reference to the Transactions of this Lodge for the year 1920-21, and of the Humber Installed Masters' Lodge, Volume VII.

“ I have already communicated with the Editor of the *Freemason*, but at present, I have not received an acknowledgment of my letter, neither has my communication appeared in his paper, as I requested.

“ I request the Editor of our Lodge Transactions to allow this statement to appear in the next issue. I have also sent a copy to the Humber Installed Masters' Lodge.

WALTER J. BUNNEY,

P.P.G. Reg., P.M. 523 and 2429.”

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The following eleven Brethren and two Lodges were duly elected to Membership of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, viz. :—

- 1460. Bro. the Rev. R. A. ROSTRON, L.Th., 3078 Lutterworth; Prov. G. Chap.
- 1461. Bro. S. A. GAUNT, 2028 Leicester.
- 1462. Bro. J. S. J. STEVENS, P.M. 3096 and 3750 London.
- 1463. Bro. H. S. HALL, W.M. 2770 Grimsby.
- 1464. Bro. W. RICHARDS, 3091 Leicester.
- 1465. Bro. A. E. DIGGINS, 2373 Chesterfield; 3440 Manchester; P.M. 3299 Manchester; P.M. 3659 Birmingham; P.M. 301 Alcester; P.P.G.S.D. Warwickshire.
- 1466. Lodge of Research, No. 200 I.C. Dublin.
- 1467. Bro. PHILIP MYERS, P.M. 2691 Capetown; P. Dist. D.G.M. S. Africa, Western Division; P.G.D. Eng.
- 1468. Bro. ALBERT FROST, P.M. 3779 Sheffield; P.P.A.G.D.C. W. Yorks.
- 1469. Bro. JOHN ALEXANDER, Capetown, P.A.G.D.C. Eng.
- 1470. Bro. E. ALEXANDER, P.M. 2691 Capetown.
- 1471. Dist. Grand Lodge of South Africa, Western Division, Capetown.
- 1472. Bro. F. E. HESS, Bedford, Iowa, U.S.A.

The following Paper was read by the **WORSHIPFUL MASTER** on behalf of the writer, who was unable to be present:—

## The Company of Masons of the City of London.

### PART II.\*

By **W. Bro. GILBERT W. DAYNES**, 52; **J.W.** 2852;  
**W.M.** 4569.

In the first part of my Paper I briefly sketched the history of the Company of Masons of the City of London down to the year 1619. In that year its existing records commence, the earliest being a volume in which are set out the Accounts of the Treasurers of the Company from 1619 to 1706. Subsequent books carry on these accounts to the present day. The second book in order of date contains the quarterages paid from 1663 to 1695, together with certain lists of Apprentices and Freemen. From 1677 there is a continuous series of Day-Books and Court-Books. Not only can a full history of the Company from the close of the 17th Century be obtained from a perusal of these later records, but by carefully collating all the information contained in the first volume of Receipts and Payments, a fairly accurate idea can be formed as to the constitution of the Company during the early part of that century. Many, if not all, of the customs then in force were however of far greater antiquity.

Bro. Conder has sifted the material to be found in this early Account-Book with great care, and I cannot do better than quote some of his conclusions:—

“ It would appear that the Company then consisted of a master, wardens, court of assistants, a livery, and a body of freemen, termed ‘ the yeomandry.’ ”

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\* For Part I. *vide* L. of R. Trans., 1924-25, p. 135.

“The regular system of joining the gild was by servitude, that is, a youth was bound apprentice for seven years to a freeman of the Company.

“After signing his indenture, he was ‘presented’ to the Company by his master, who paid a fee of 2s. 6d., and he was then entered in the books of the Court; in other words, he became an ‘entered apprentice.’

“After seven years he was entitled to take up the freedom of the Company, when the following fees were payable: a gratuity of one pound, a fine of three shillings and fourpence, and a small fee of sixpence, for clerks’ fees.

“From the freedom, or yeomandry, members could advance to the livery on payment of the sum of £3; to this was frequently added a fine of £6, termed a steward’s fine. In certain cases this extra fine was not demanded, when, for instance, the individual pleaded poverty.

“After some years the liveryman, if considered eligible, was invited to join the governing body, or court of assistants, when a fee of £2 was payable, on accepting that honourable position.

“The member was then liable to be chosen at any time to fill the post of renter warden, when, if he declined, he was obliged to pay a fine of £10.

“He would also in time be elected to the office of upper warden, and at length would, if in prosperous circumstances, proceed to fill the chair.

“In later years the offices of master and wardens became subject to small fines, in order to augment the sums devoted to entertainment.

“With respect to the steward’s fine, it was an old custom of the Company, to select two or more members of the yeomandry or freemen once a year, to hold the post of steward on Lord Mayor’s day. The stewards were expected to feast the Company at their own

expense ; or failing to accept this position, were fined £6, unless exempted by reason of poverty. It appears from the books that, in course of time, they usually paid the fine on election to the livery, and left the Company free to provide the entertainments.

“ It appears from these accounts that, besides the operative mason, there were other citizens, members of the Company, who were in no way whatever connected with the trade ; these members were in some instances the sons of freemen, who claimed admittance by patrimony, and joined the livery on payment of the same fees and gratuity, as were due from the apprentice who had completed his seven years’ apprenticeship, viz. £1 3s. 10d.”

In the 17th century the annual revenue of the Company was derived from various sources. There was a quarterage, or subscription, of sixpence per quarter payable by all members free of the Company, but its collection gave continual trouble. Master Masons had to pay 2s. 6d. on the occasion of “ presenting of apprentices.” “ Ingresse mony of ffreemen ” produced £1 3s. 10d. from each mason admitted a freeman of the Company. The following entry in the Account-Book under the year 1636 shows how this item was made up:—

“ paid a gratuitie of xx<sup>s</sup>, also  
a fine for being made a Master-mason iii<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>, and  
a fee for his entrance of vi<sup>d</sup>,  
making the total xxiiij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>.”

From entries in the accounts it is evident that it was the custom for each apprentice at the expiration of his seven years’ servitude, not only to become a freeman of the Company, but also, at the same time, to be made a Master mason, or receive the degree of Master of the Craft, a term apparently synonymous with that of fellow-craft.. There is no evidence of any special ceremony taking place on the freeman becoming a Master mason, but there may have

been another oath. An income was also obtained from certain fines—divisible with the Corporation—for bad workmanship, misbehaviour, or unruly conduct; while rent from properties, and fees in respect of search for stone, and search for masons, added still further to the Company's revenues.

During the 17th century the Plasterers' Company proved a thorn in the flesh to the Masons' Company, and continual references to the disputes between them are to be found in the books of the Company. The principal grievance against the Plasterers was, that old and defective stonework was merely covered over with plaster, instead of being replaced by new stone, to the detriment of the masons who thereby lost many contracts. On the other hand the Company seems to have been on terms of amity with the Bricklayers' Company, and the records of the Masons' Company show, that in 1627 the two Companies met together in contemplation of joint action, as to the "suppressing of foreigners employed by the Earl of Devonshire."

In 1633 there is an entry:—

"Paid which was given unto Isaac Gardner a poor brother..vi<sup>d</sup>"

The amount is not large, but the entry is of interest as, although the MS. Constitutions require the use of the term "Brother," yet that term is not used more than once or twice in the records of the Masons' Company.

In 1634 the Arms of the Company were duly approved and confirmed by Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, during his visitation of the City of London.

In 1655 the Company discarded the term Freemason, and henceforth became known as the Worshipful Company of Masons.

In 1664 the Company seems to have had in contemplation the desirability of obtaining a Royal Charter. Counsel's opinion was taken, a copy of the Charter of the Carpenters' Company was procured from their Clerk, and much consideration was given to the project. However, the Great

Fire of London, of September, 1666, put a stop to this project, and a delay of ten years occurred. It was not until the 23rd October, 1677, that the draft of the Charter was approved by the Court of Aldermen. The Petition for the Charter was thereupon presented, and duly granted by Charles II.

Having obtained their Charter, the Company proceeded to frame a new set of By-Laws for its internal government. These, having been submitted to and passed before the Lord High Chancellor and the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, were in due course recorded in the Book of Orders of the Court of Aldermen under the date, 2nd July, 1678. In that year the Company also provided itself with a seal, which however has since been lost.

The Great Fire of 1666 destroyed the Hall of the Company, but from an entry in its records in 1667 we learn that its goods and records were preserved. The Company of Carpenters came to the assistance of their fellow Company in their misfortune, and housed the Masons in their Hall until the Masons' Hall was rebuilt in 1670. No charge was made for the accommodation provided.

There is little doubt that in the years that immediately followed the Great Fire, the Company of Masons returned to the important position it held in the pre-reformation days, and maintained that position so long as the constant demand for building continued. However the advent of the 18th century saw its decline.

The Great Fire of London brought many strangers, or "Foreigners" as they were termed, to the City, because they were permitted to work, although not free of the Company of their particular trade. This was in consequence of a Statute, 18 & 19 Car. II.c.8, which ordained that all carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, joiners, and other artificers, to be employed in rebuilding the city, who were not freemen of the said city—

"shall, for the space of seven years next ensuing, and for so long time after as until the said buildings shall be fully finished, have, and enjoy, such and the same

liberty of working . . . as the free-men of the city of the same trades have and ought to enjoy, any usage or custom of the city to the contrary notwithstanding ; and that such artificers which for the space of seven years shall have wrought in rebuilding the city, after the seven years shall have and enjoy the same liberty as free men of the city for their natural lives."

The London Companies endeavoured to obtain redress against this invasion of their rights and privileges, by applying to the Court of Aldermen, but apparently without result, the necessity for buildings breaking down the ancient trade privileges.

In 1687, James II, in mistaken exercise of his Royal Prerogative, removed certain members of the Court of the Assistants of the Masons' Company, but the Court did not elect any others to fill the vacant places. The King, being in need of funds, used this method to induce Companies to apply for new Charters. The method effected its purpose. So far as the Masons' Company was concerned, a fresh Charter—practically confirming the old one—was granted, the date being 9th February, 1686, and fees amounting to more than £125 were paid to the Government. After this new Charter was granted, the Company received a Royal Order dated 7th October, 1688, restoring the expelled Members to their original positions on the Court of Assistants. The Charter of Charles II was again confirmed by Queen Anne in 1702.

As already intimated, with the 18th century the fortunes of the Company declined, and more difficulty was experienced in obtaining new members. Of their doings to the present day little remains to be told. The accounts now deal, mainly, with feasts, internal management, and the election of officers. In 1724 the Houses of Parliament ordered the Company to make a return of the particulars, grants, and constitutions, by which it was made a Livery Company, together with the number of the Livery. The return was duly made by the clerk, Miles Mann, and is the one I referred to in the first part of this Paper.

Throughout the 18th century the Company endeavoured to compel all persons practising the Art or Trade of a Mason within the City to take up their freedom in the Company. These attempts met with very indifferent success. The last attempt on the part of the Company was in 1822, when the Company drew up a Petition to the Court of Common Council for a By-Law, to enable them to compel all Masons to take up their Freedom. The Petition was duly presented, and was referred by the Court of Common Council to the Committee for general purposes. After investigation the Committee reported, and as the result the Court of Common Council ordered the petition to lie on the table. The Company had then to admit final defeat. A further stage in the decline of the Company was reached when, in 1865, the Court of Assistants sold the freehold of the Company's Hall.

Although no longer functioning with respect to trade concerns, the Company, together with the other City Companies, still continued to dispense its charity and take its part in the municipal activities of the City of London.

Having completed a sketch of the trade activities of the Company, let us return to its records for any traces of that esoteric division of Masonry from which the Speculative Masonry, or Freemasonry, of 1717 emerged.

As I have already stated, the earliest book of records dealing with the affairs of the Company, is a volume of receipts and expenditure of the Masters and Wardens commencing from the 1st July, 1619. In the accounts for the year 1620-21 the following entry occurs:—

“ Att the making Masons, viz. John	}	ix <sup>li</sup> vi <sup>s</sup> viii <sup>d</sup>
Hince, John Brown, Rowland Everett,		
Evan Lloyd, James French, John		
Clarke, & Thomas Rose, rd. of them		
as aper <sup>th</sup> by the Quartg <sup>e</sup> . booke . . . .		

From the records we learn that at that date all the seven mentioned were already members of the Masons' Company, and three of them—John Hince, Evan Lloyd and James

french—were on the Livery. The term “making Masons,” used in this entry, must therefore have indicated something different from being made a member of the Masons’ Company. The meeting was also the occasion of feasting, because, amongst the items of expenditure for the same year—1620-21—there is the following :—

“ expence at the making of Masons                    x<sup>li</sup> vii<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup> ”

From this item we also learn, that the fees of the seven before mentioned were insufficient to pay for the banquet in its entirety, and that the general funds of the Company provided the difference. The records of the Company for later dates disclose several other references to the “Acception Dinner,” and from such entries it is quite clear that the two entries above quoted related to the “Acception,” or Lodge, at which persons were accepted as Masons, although in no way connected with the trade of a Mason. This Acception was an Inner Fraternity, or Lodge of Speculative Masons : its meeting-place was at the Masons’ Hall, and its members were at first called “Accepted Masons.”

The next item in the accounts bearing upon the Accepted Masons occurs in the middle of the accounts, under date 17th June, 1630, and is as follows :—

“ Pd in going abroad & att a meeteing att the }  
hall about ye Masons y<sup>t</sup> were to be accepted } vj<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> ”

There is nothing to show why the expense was incurred, or what the result of the meeting was ; but as there is no entry of any one being accepted into Masonry between 1620-21 and an entry of 1638-39, we may assume that some of the meetings of the Acception have found no place in the records of the Company. In the Accounts for the year 1638-39 the following item occurs :—

“ p <sup>d</sup> w <sup>ch</sup> the accomp <sup>t</sup> lay <sup>d</sup> out	} xj <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup> ob.
w <sup>ch</sup> was more than he received of them	
w <sup>ch</sup> were taken into the Accepcon.	
whereof x <sup>s</sup> is to be paid by M <sup>r</sup>	
Stone, M <sup>r</sup> Kinsman, M <sup>r</sup> Smith	
M <sup>r</sup> Dorbarr, M <sup>r</sup> Milles, M <sup>r</sup> Collis.	

During the next 25 years there are several entries relating to the Acceptation, and the Acceptation Dinner, but except in one instance, no names are given of those accepted as Masons. It would appear probable, that entries occur in the accounts only when the fees, &c., paid by the new Accepted Masons were insufficient to defray the expenses of the acceptation and the dinner, and the general funds of the Company provided the difference.

The next entries in the Accounts, to which I would draw attention occur in those for the year 1649-50. There are three, and they are as follows:—

Itm̄ reced of Thomas Moore Jun <sup>r</sup>			
in full of his fine for coming on		}	iiiij <sup>h</sup> .
the Liverie & admission uppon			
Acceptance of Masonry	-		
Itm̄ Reced of Richard Herneden		}	iiiij <sup>h</sup> .
for the like the sume of	-		
It. reced of M <sup>r</sup> Andrew Mervin		}	xx <sup>s</sup> ."
the present warden for his coming on			
the acceptōn	-		

The sum of £4, paid by each of the two first named, made up their full fine of £10, they having each paid £6 on account, as is shown by the accounts for the year 1647-48. The fine for coming on the Livery was £9, the remaining £1 being the fee for joining the Masons' Hall Lodge on acceptance of Masonry. Other items in the accounts confirm that the fee for Operative Masons coming on the Livery was £9. The third member—Andrew Mervin—was made free of the Company in 1623-24, and came on the Livery in 1636-37. The item relating to this member is therefore of considerable importance, as corroborating the statement that the fee for initiation, or acceptance of masonry, was £1. Following the entries just quoted, we find that two men—Henry Stone and Bevis Piggott—paid 40/- each upon coming on the "acceptation." Bro. Conder has been unable to trace either of them as Members of the Masons' Company, and from this

fact it may perhaps be deduced that strangers might join the Lodge of the Masons' Company, but had to pay double fees upon being accepted as Masons. It may have been that acceptance of Masonry was one, if not the only, way by which any person could be admitted a member of the Masons' Company, or come on the Livery of that Company, if not entitled to do so by trade or patrimony.

We now come to two interesting Inventories of the goods of the Company. The first was taken on the 14th June, 1665, and was,

“An Inventory of such Goods as are remaining in and about the Hall and delivered into the charge of the present Master and Wardens.”

This Inventory was entered in the Quarterage Book, and amongst the items enumerated are the following:—

“One Bible and one service book.

And one Book with the constitutions which Mr. flood gave.

One other book of Constitutions.

The names of the accepted Masons in a faire inclosed frame with lock and key.”

Now the Company in the previous year “Paid the Clerk for a book and writing the Ancient Orders of the Company . . . . . x<sup>s</sup>.” This must have been the “one other book of Constitutions,” because it certainly could not have related to the Book which Mr. flood gave. The Book which Mr. flood gave undoubtedly related to the Accepted Masons, and was probably the Copy of the MS. Constitutions referred to in a later Inventory taken in 1676. It has been suggested that the Mr. flood thus mentioned was none other than the famous Robert Fludd, the Alchymist and noted Rosicrucian, who resided near the Masons' Hall at London during a considerable part of his life. That he should present a copy of the Old MS. Constitutions to the Masons' Hall Lodge is quite likely, and he would no doubt attend the Lodge, either as a Visitor, or as a Member.

having been made prior to 1619, or at one of those Meetings indicated by the records, but in respect of which no names are mentioned. The names of the Accepted Masons were evidently kept carefully, being preserved under lock and key, to prevent unauthorized additions being made to that list.

From the records of the Company we learn that the Master, George Dowswell, preserved "the companys Writings and goods in the late dreadful time of fire," and was presented with a pair of gloves costing £1 for his trouble. On July 4th, 1676, another "Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of the Company of Masons" was taken, and we find many of the articles enumerated in the earlier list still in the possession of the Company. For instance, the Company still had—

" One book of the Constitutions of the Accepted Masons.  
 One book of the Ancient Constitutions and Orders.  
 One great Bible, one book of Common Prayer.  
 A fair large table of the Accepted Masons.  
 One Money dish and one ivory hammer."

The two books above referred to were, undoubtedly, the book given by Mr. flood, and the Book of Constitutions written out by the clerk in 1664. The Table of the Accepted Masons would be the same, with the addition of such new masons as had been accepted, or initiated, since 1665.

In the Account-Book of the Company, under date of 16th January, 1677, there is an entry:—

" Recd Six Pounds ffive Pence beinge the }  
 remainder recd of the last accepted Masons } vi<sup>li</sup> 0<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>"

The receipt of this sum was evidently reported to the Court of Assistants, and, on turning to the Minute-Book of the Company, we find that on the 27th April, 1677.

" It was ordered by This Court that the Six pounds remaining in the hands of the Renter Warden, which was left of the last Accepted Masons Money, be laid out for a New Banner, and that Mr. Warden Shorthose take care to get it made speedily."

From these facts it may perhaps be deduced, that about this time there was a severance of the Acceptation from the Company. It may have been in consequence of the Charter of Incorporation. At all events, from 1677 onwards no mention is made of the Accepted Masons in the books or the accounts of the Company.

The next item which demonstrates the dual condition of the Masons' Company is taken from the diary of Elias Ashmole, the noted Antiquary and F.R.S. We learn from this diary that Elias Ashmole was "made a Free Mason at Warrington in Lancashire" on the 16th October, 1646. He left Cheshire on the 25th October, 1646, and does not appear to have ever revisited Warrington. The diary is silent as to any Masonic activities on the part of Elias Ashmole, from the date of his initiation until we come to the following entry of 1682:—

March 1682.

10. About 5<sup>h</sup> P.M. I rec<sup>d</sup> a Sumons to app<sup>r</sup> at a Lodge to be held the next day, at Masons Hall London.
11. Accordingly I went, & about Noone were admitted into the Fellowship of Free Masons,  
S<sup>r</sup> William Wilson Knight, Capt. Rich. Borthwick,  
M<sup>r</sup> Will. Woodman, M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Grey, M<sup>r</sup> Samuel  
Taylour & M<sup>r</sup> William Wise.  
I was the Senior Fellow among them (it being 35 years since I was admitted) There were psent beside my selfe the Fellowes after named.  
M<sup>r</sup> Tho. Wise M<sup>r</sup> of the Masons Company this p<sup>r</sup>sent yeare. M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Shorthose, M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Shadbolt,  
Waindsford Esq<sup>r</sup>  
M<sup>r</sup> Rich. Young, M<sup>r</sup> John Shorthose, M<sup>r</sup> William Hamon, M<sup>r</sup> John Thompson, & M<sup>r</sup> Will. Stanton.  
Wee all dyned at the halfe Moone Taverne in Cheapeside, at a Noble Dinner prepared at the charge of the New-accepted Masons."

An exhaustive search of the records of the Company, which cover the period in question, has been made, but they do not disclose any mention of the meeting chronicled by Elias Ashmole. At that date, however, the Company seems to have become separated from the Masons' Hall Lodge, which met for the purpose of accepting, or initiating, Masons. From the entry just quoted we learn, that there were six candidates for initiation. Two of them—Sir William Wilson and Captain Richard Borthwick—had, as far as can be ascertained, no connection whatever with the Masons' Company, but the remaining four were members of that Company. From the entire evidence now before us we can affirm, that the Acceptation or Lodge held at the Masons' Hall was for Speculative Masonry, and was not restricted to Members of the Masons' Company who were Masons by trade.

In the possession of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, there is a Copy of the MS. Constitutions known as the Antiquity MS. This document has the following attestation clause :—

“ Written by Robert Padgett, Clarke to the Worshipful Society of the Free Masons of the City of London, in the second yeare of the Raigne of our most Gracious Sovereign Lord, King James the Second of England, &c. Annoq. Domini, 1686.”

As far as can be ascertained Robert Padgett never was Clerk to the London Company of Masons. Although several Padgetts belonged to the Masons' Company, the name of Robert Padgett in no place occurs. We may therefore assume that Robert Padgett was not an Operative Mason, and must therefore have been the Clerk, or, as we should now term it, Secretary, of the Masons' Hall Lodge. In this position he would have kept the books of the Lodge, which as we have already seen must have been quite distinct from those of the Masons' Company. We know that the Company ceased to be termed Freemasons about 1655, and we may perhaps surmise from this fact, that the change to the term Mason was made to differentiate them from the

Society of Freemasons, meeting under their wing, and an active entity at that date.

Before leaving the Old Charges, or MS. Constitutions, I would draw attention to a small group, of which the Harleian MS. No. 1942 is one. This group is remarkable because they contain certain extra regulations, which are termed "New Articles." These articles give certain rules regulating the admission of persons about to be accepted, and may have been the same as those used by the Masons' Hall Lodge. These Articles, taken from the Harleian MS. No. 1942, are as follows :—

" The New Articles.

26. Noe person (of what degree soever) bee accepted a free Mason, vnless hee shall haue a lodge of fīue free Masons, at least, whereof one to bee a master, or warden, of that limitt, or devisions, wherein such Lodge shalbee kept, & another of the trade of free Masonry.
27. That noe pson shalbee accepted a free Mason, but such as are of able body, honest parentage, good reputacōn, & observers of the Laws of the Land.
28. That noe pson hereafter bee accepted free Mason nor shalbee admitted into any Lodge or assembly vntill hee hath brought a Certificate of the time of accepcon, from the Lodge y<sup>t</sup> accepted him, vnto the Master of that Limit, & Devisions, where such Lodge was kept, which sayd Master shall Enrole the same in parchmt, in a role to bee kept for that purpose, to give an acc<sup>t</sup> of all such acceptions At every generall Assembly.
29. That every person whoe now is free Mason, shall bring to the Master a note of the time of his acception to the end the same may bee enrolld in such priority of place as the pson shall deserue, & to y<sup>e</sup> end the whole company and fellows may the better know each other.
30. That for the future the sayd Society, Company, & fraternity of ffree Masons shalbee regulated, & governd by one Master, & Assembly, & Wardens, as

y<sup>e</sup> said Company shall think fit to choose, at every yearly generall Assembly.

31. That noe pson shalbee accepted a ffree Mason or know the secrets of the sayd Society, vntill hee hath first taken the oath of secrecy hereafter following :—  
I : A : B : Doe in the presence of Almighty god, & my ffellowes, and Brethren, here present, promise and declare, that I will not at any time, hereafter, by any Act or Circumstance whatsoever, Directly, or Indirectly, Publish, discover, reveale, or make knowne, any of the secrets, priviledges, or Counsells, of the ffraternity or fellowship of ffree Masonry, which at this time, or any time hereafter, shalbee made knowne vnto mee, soe helpe mee god, & the holy contents of this booke.”

But to return to the records of the Masons' Company. As I have already stated, from 1677 all records as to the speculative division, or accepted Masons, cease. We know from outside sources that this division met in 1682 at the Masons' Hall, but for how long they continued to do so after that date we cannot tell. They no doubt kept their own records, but none of these have survived to assist us. Just one fleeting glimpse of the Books of Constitutions, mentioned in the Inventories of 1665 and 1676, is afforded by an Inventory taken of the goods of the Company of Masons on 14th June, 1722. In this Inventory the two following MSS. are catalogued :—

“ A Book bound in Vellum being the Constitutions of this Company granted in the Mayoralty of John Brown the 21st year of the reign of King Edward the 4th, the 15th day of Oct. 1481 ; also : A Book wrote on parchment and bound or sticht in parchment containing an account of the Antiquity Rise and Progress of the Art and Mistery of Masonry.”

I now take leave of these interesting records. The value of the evidence they provide can hardly be over-estimated, as it is unimpeachable wherever it is clear and conclusive.

For many years prior to 1894, Masonic Students cast longing eyes towards the Muniment Chests of the Masons' Company, but could learn little of their contents. It was left for Bro. Conder to raise the lids, and lay before the world those records of which I have given you a brief summary. In the first part of this Paper I laid stress upon the indebtedness we all owed to Bro. Conder, for the very careful investigation he made of the enormous mass of information disclosed by the books of the Company, and I think you will all agree with me that that debt is a very real one.

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At the conclusion, on the proposition of the **WORSHIPFUL MASTER**, seconded by **Bro. C. F. OLIVER, I.P.M.**, a cordial Vote of Thanks was passed to **Bro. DAYNES** for his excellent efforts. Sincere regret was expressed that his indisposition prevented him attending. It was hoped he would soon be restored to good health again. The **SECRETARY** was requested to convey the Best Wishes of the Brethren to **Bro. DAYNES**.

Apologies for non-attendance were recorded, Hearty Good Wishes were given by the Visiting Brethren, and the Lodge was closed.

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The  
**One Hundred-&-Seventy-Fourth**  
**Meeting**

of the Lodge was held (by Dispensation) on Monday, May 31st, 1926, at the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester.

*Present.*—Bro. NORMAN K. LEE, W.M., presiding ; Bro. J. T. THORP, P.M., as I.P.M. ; Bro. A. H. HIND, S.W. ; Bro. C. S. BIGG, J.W. ; Bro. the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, P.M., Chap. and Treasurer ; Bro. H. J. GRACE, P.M., Secretary ; Bro. W. A. LEA, P.M., D.C. ; Bro. the Rev. E. R. J. BIGGS, S.D. ; Bro. H. HYDE, J.D. ; Bro. H. D. M. BARNETT, I.G. ; Bro. C. H. HARDING, Tyler ; Bros. G. DAVID POTTS, P.M. ; M. D. R. RICHARDSON ; J. H. MORTON.

*Members of the Correspondence Circle.*—Bros. G. E. PHIPPS, G. B. ELLWOOD, T. LOMAS SMITH, R. B. HALL, A. E. DIGGINS, T. O. JUDGE, F. J. DALE, A. J. WOOD, W. BOND, E. R. CARR, B. A. M. BOYCE, E. R. WATSON, E. H. FIELD, A. E. S. BAINES, S. S. PAINE, W. D. KEENE, L. H. KEMP, J. J. W. GRUNDY, F. G. FLEEMAN, C. E. HAINES, W. EVANS.

*Visitors.*—R.W. Bro. E. HOLMES, Prov. G.M. ; Bros. S. H. PRIDMORE, 2865 ; G. H. MORTON, 3886 ; C. F. GRUNDY, P.M. 3631 ; T. H. COOK, 4088 ; W. H. PEARCE, W.M. 1130.

The SECRETARY read the Dispensation authorising change in date of Meeting.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Eleven Brethren and one Lodge were unanimously elected Members of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, viz. :—

1473. Bro. F. V. G. SIMPKIN, 2028 Leicester.  
 1474. Bro. L. F. TAYLOR, P. Dist. G.D.C. Burma.  
 1475. Bro. W. H. RILEY, S.W. 3448 Leicester.  
 1476. Willem van Oranje Lodge, No. 3976 London.  
 1477. Bro. W. PLAYER BICE, Grand Master of Victoria, Australia.  
 1478. Bro. Dr. M. HEYNS, Potchefstroom, Transvaal, S. Africa.  
 1479. Bro. S. H. PRIDMORE, 2865 Syston.  
 1480. Bro. G. A. MORTON, 3886 Newcastle.

A Ballot was taken for the Officers for the ensuing year, the following Brethren being unanimously elected, viz. :—

Wor. Master, W. Bro. A. H. HIND, S.W.  
 Treasurer, W. Bro. the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, P.M.  
 Tyler, Bro. C. H. HARDING.

W. Bro. F. G. FLEEMAN, P.M. 1007, P.P.A.G.D.C., read a Paper entitled :—

## The Provincial Grand Masters of Leicestershire and Rutland.

By Bro. F. G. FLEEMAN, P.M. 1007, P.P.G.A.D.C.

In offering a paper on this subject I believe it is one which will interest the Leicestershire Brethren, and will also provide matter which will entertain the large body of readers attached to the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge of Research.

Much of the material and many of the facts will not be new to some of the older brethren, but I have also succeeded in discovering certain information which I believe has never

appeared before in masonic literature, and I have endeavoured to collate the whole in due form.

In after-supper speeches in all Lodges reference is frequently made to the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master and Officers of Provincial Grand Lodge, and for many years the craft in Leicestershire and Rutland has been singularly blessed and happy, in having Right Worshipful Brethren at its head who have been active and zealous in the cause of Freemasonry.

There have been some cases in the history of this Province, in common with many others, where the Provincial Grand Master has been a mere figurehead and entirely unknown to the brethren generally, but it can safely be said that for three quarters of a century, so far as circumstances would permit, Leicestershire and Rutland have enjoyed the felicity of being presided over by P.G.M.s who have taken a live interest in the affairs of the Province, and in the welfare and progress of the Lodges.

In preparing this paper I have to acknowledge a considerable indebtedness, as far as the earlier portion of the record is concerned, to the admirable History of the Province compiled by the late R.W. Bro. Wm. Kelly in 1870, and also to his "Fifty Years Masonic Reminiscences."

The Masonic Province of Leicestershire was created in the year 1774, when Col. Sir Thos. Fowke was appointed Provincial Grand Master.

Two years later, in 1776, the Province of Rutland was created, with the Hon. Robt. Boyle Walsingham as its head. "For the sake of regularity" we will consider first the record of the Province of Rutland until the year 1869, when it was combined with that of Leicestershire.

It is a curious fact that although an appointment of P.G.M. for Rutland was made in the year 1776, there was no Lodge in the county at that time, and none established until nearly a hundred years later, when the Vale of Catmos Lodge, No. 1265, was consecrated at Oakham in 1869.

Nevertheless, not only was Walsingham appointed in 1776, but he was succeeded by Lord Rancliffe (then Thos. Boothby Parkyns) in 1789. His Lordship was in turn succeeded by Richard Barker in 1798, while the last Provincial Grand Master of Rutland was Hypolito Joseph Da Costa, who occupied the position in 1813.

Bro. Kelly in his history referred to, states "singularly enough, although the County of Rutland has never possessed a Masonic Lodge, and, of course, still less a Provincial Grand Lodge, it has actually had two Provincial Grand Masters."

I find, according to Grand Lodge records, however, that the County of Rutland had actually the four P.G.M.s. as mentioned above.

For a proper understanding of this singularity it should be remembered, that the creation of Grand Lodge in 1717, with the accession of large numbers of the Nobility who joined the Fraternity about forty or fifty years later, particularly the initiation of H.R.H. Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of His Majesty George II in 1737, followed by his three sons the Dukes of York, Gloucester and Cumberland in 1765, 1766 and 1767 respectively, all tended to make Freemasonry fashionable and popular in the ranks of Society, and there was great rivalry and competition amongst members of "rank and opulence" to obtain a standing and footing in Grand Lodge.

To secure this status, appointments such as those referred to above were made, without consideration of the question of their necessity or justification by virtue of the needs or condition of the Provinces concerned.

The first P.G.M. of Rutland, the Hon. Robt. Boyle Walsingham, undoubtedly sought and obtained such office as he desired, in order to regain a standing in Grand Lodge, which had lapsed through his retirement from a similar appointment as the P.G.M. of Kent, which he had held from 1770 to 1774.

In the case of Thos. Boothby Parkyns, however, who succeeded him in 1789, it was no doubt his local associations which brought about his appointment to the office, as he was already Provincial Grand Master for the Provinces of Nottinghamshire (1783), Leicestershire (1788) and Derbyshire (1789).

He was succeeded by Richard Barker in 1798, to whom W. Bro. Kelly refers as the first of the Rutland P.G.M.s, and whom he states was a regular attendant at the quarterly communications of Grand Lodge.

After Richard Barker came Hypolito Joseph Da Costa in 1813, a romantic character in Masonic history, and undoubtedly the outstanding figure in point of interest among the Provincial Grand Masters of Rutland, of whom he was the last. Without fear of contradiction it may be stated, that he certainly received that appointment in order to give him a status in Grand Lodge. Worshipful Bro. Robert Freke Gould, in his History of Freemasonry, records that Da Costa was the representative of the Grand Lodge of Portugal at the Grand Lodge of England, and in 1802, during a visit to Lisbon, where Freemasonry was then being rigorously persecuted, he was seized and thrown into the Prison of the Inquisition, and secluded from all external communication for about three years, without any regular trial. He eventually escaped, apparently with the connivance and assistance of some official of the Inquisition,—in all probability himself secretly a Freemason—and returned to London. An interesting volume giving a narrative of the career of this Brother is in the possession of the Library of Freemasons' Hall at Leicester. He was present, according to the records, as the Prov. Gd. Master of Rutland, at the Union of the Ancient and Modern Masons under the Dukes of Kent and Sussex in 1813, and was a very zealous member of Grand Lodge Committees. His last recorded attendance at Grand Lodge was in 1823, after which date no other Rutland appointment was made until the County became associated with Leicestershire in 1869.

Reverting to the Province of Leicestershire, it has already been mentioned that Col. Sir Thomas Fowke was the first Provincial Grand Master, having been appointed in 1774. At that time none of our present-day Leicester Lodges were in existence. In W. Bro. Kelly's History of the Province previously referred to, it is stated that a Lodge under the No. 91 was at work, and was held at the George Inn. This Lodge, however, was held under the authority of the "Ancients" or "Atholl" Masons, therefore Sir Thomas Fowke, as a P.G.M. under the Grand Lodge of England, would presumably have no jurisdiction so far as that Lodge was concerned, and his office was a sinecure. Bro. Kelly also remarked that the records of the Grand Lodge of England do not even supply the date of the formation of this Lodge, but I find that the late W. Bro. William James Hughan stated in his "Memorials of the Masonic Union," published four years later than Kelly's work (viz. in 1874), that it was constituted in 1761 under the "Ancients," and became No. 114 on the revision of numbers after the Union in 1813. It was very inactive and was erased from the list of Lodges in 1821.

On the authority of that highly valuable, indeed monumental work, by John Nichols, the "History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester," published in 1800, I quote the following particulars of Sir Thomas Fowke's personal history, which I think will be of interest. He was the son of Brig. General Thomas Fowke, and his associations with Leicestershire were formed through his marriage with Anne Wollaston of Loseby Hall, where they resided after that event. Entering into the service of his country at an early period of life, he was appointed in 1757 a cornet in the North British Dragoons (now Scots Greys), and although a very young officer, had the honour to bear the standard of that regiment (wrapped round his body) on August 1st, 1759, at the memorable battle of Minden. He shortly after that event quitted this regiment and travelled abroad. In 1761 he was appointed Captain in the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards, and later was promoted to a company in that

regiment with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. He received the honour of knighthood in 1777. Sir Thos. died in December, 1786, at Loseby Hall, at which date he was equerry to the Duke of Cumberland (at that time Grand Master of English Masons); a captain in the Leicestershire Militia; in the commission of the peace; and one of the deputy lieutenants of the County. His son, Frederick Gustavus Fowke, afterwards became a prominent Freemason, and his daughter Henry Anne (so named after the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland) married Captain John Dick Burnaby (1st Reg. of Foot Guards). The Burnaby family was afterwards also prominent in Leicestershire Masonry.

On the death of Sir Thos. Fowke the office of Prov. Gd. Master remained vacant two years, when it was bestowed in 1788 upon Thomas Boothby Parkyns, Esq., M.P. for Leicester.

During his rule of the Province the present St. John's Lodge was constituted, its first meeting being held at the Lion and Dolphin Inn on Nov. 11th, 1790, and it held four different numbers on the roll of Grand Lodge till finally becoming 279 in 1863. The fact that the warrant for St. John's Lodge was granted by the G.L. of Eng. to some of the principal officers and brethren of the old Lodge No. 91 "Ancients," Brother Charles Horton being master of both, affords, to my mind, some explanation of the decadence of the latter.

Thomas Boothby Parkyns was in 1795 created Lord Rancliffe in the Peerage of Ireland, and continued to hold the office of P.G.M. for this County, and also the representation in Parliament for the Borough of Leicester (as it then was), until his death in 1800. He is stated to have taken no personal interest in Masonry in his Province during the eleven years he presided over it, excepting on one occasion, when he was present at an emergency meeting of St. John's Lodge in 1791, and presented a set of silver jewels for the officers. This is the more strange since we

learn that he held high office in Grand Lodge, was Grand Supt. of Royal Arch Masons, and Supreme G.M. of Knights Templars. He held many honours outside Masonry, but no doubt his political career precluded him from devoting much time to his Province. In 1793 he appointed the Rev. Bro. Wm. Peters as his Deputy P.G.M., who it is satisfactory to note was somewhat more conscientious in the performance of his duties.

On the death of this first Lord Rancliffe in 1800, the office of Prov. Grand Master remained vacant until 1812, when at the request of the Brethren of St. John's Lodge, his son George, Lord Rancliffe, consented to accept the appointment, which Grand Lodge (then under the rule of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—afterwards George IV) conferred upon him. In the correspondence which led to his Lordship accepting the office, he informed the Brethren that "he felt much honoured by their choice and would endeavour to follow in the steps of his father," which, our worthy Bro. Kelly facetiously remarks, "he not only did, but he even went far beyond him; for from the time of his appointment, for a period of over twenty years, he entirely neglected the duties of his high office."

It is as well to note here, that in the interim between the masterships of the two Rancliffes, a second Lodge had become established in the Province, the Knights of Malta Lodge having been transferred to Hinckley from Macclesfield in Cheshire, in 1803.

Great dissatisfaction at his Lordship's neglect of the Province was felt by the brethren of St. John's Lodge, and in 1820 and 1821 they several times petitioned the M.W. Grand Master (the Duke of Sussex) to impress his responsibilities upon the Prov. Gd. Master, but no good resulted. There was even a movement afoot to displace him. Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, who joined St. John's Lodge in 1817, was a very keen and active Mason, and accompanied a deputation to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex on the question, when it was suggested that the Right Hon.

the Earl Howe (then a young Mason) should receive the appointment, which scheme the M.W.G.M. approved, but nothing was done. There is no doubt that Lord Rancliffe had influential support at Grand Lodge.

It was not until twelve years later, in 1833, in consequence of an amusing *contretemps*, that Lord Rancliffe was effectually aroused to a sense of his official duties. In September of that year H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, M.W.G.M., was visiting in Nottinghamshire, and a special Grand Lodge was convened at Nottingham, at which a number of Brethren from adjoining Provinces attended.

The Duke being there, Lord Rancliffe also attended as Prov. Gd. Master for Leicestershire, along with Sir F. G. Fowke and a number of Brethren of St. John's Lodge.

R.W. Bro. Kelly relates the following:—"The Grand Master intimated his pleasure that the Officers of the various Provincial Grand Lodges present should be presented to him by their P.G. Masters; and the writer (Kelly) recollects hearing a graphic description of the ludicrous state of distress into which Lord Rancliffe was thrown by this announcement, he having neither a Provincial Grand Lodge nor Grand Officers to present! His Lordship evaded the difficult position in which he was placed by then and there, in the ante-room, constituting Sir F. G. Fowke his Deputy, and the other Leicester Brethren present the Officers of Provincial Grand Lodge, and as such they were severally introduced to His Royal Highness."

The following month Lord Rancliffe, after a nominal rule of twenty-one years, for the first time attended a Masonic Lodge in his own Province, and was duly installed into office as Prov. Gd. Master, as was Sir F. G. Fowke as D.P.G.M., by Bro. Lawrence Thompson, the Prestonian Lecturer. His Lordship also appointed and formally invested his Provincial Grand Officers. He the same day attended St. John's Lodge, and was elected a member, and the following year was elected W.M. of the Lodge at the

March meeting, which was the only occasion on which he attended.

His Lordship's next activity was in connection with the holding of a P.G. Lodge at Loughborough on March 13th, 1835, which was convened for the purpose of consecrating a new Lodge, named the "Rancliffe" Lodge in his honour.

It was held at the King's Head Hotel, and W. Bro. James Elverson was installed as W.M. This Brother was a P.M. of the St. John's Lodge (1829), and Prov. S.G. Warden.

On May 30th of the following year a Prov. Gd. Lodge was held at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, when another new Lodge was consecrated called the "Ivanhoe" Lodge. Lord Rancliffe was unable to attend on that occasion, and Bro. Elverson deputised for him. Unfortunately both these new Lodges enjoyed only very brief and inglorious careers, the Rancliffe Lodge ceasing to operate thirteen years later, and the Ivanhoe Lodge only surviving for five years. I have given an account of the former in my History of Freemasonry in Loughborough; briefly its decadence may be attributed to the desire of the Brethren to confine membership to the professional classes—which in such a small town as Loughborough then was, was a suicidal policy. In the case of the Ivanhoe Lodge, during its five years of existence thirty-six meetings were held, each of them followed by a champagne banquet, and it is evident that this extravagance caused its decease.

There is no record of any further activities on the part of Lord Rancliffe, so far as the province is concerned, until July 24th, 1844, when a Provincial Grand Lodge was again called for his special convenience at Loughborough; he did not arrive in time to take part in any Lodge business, but in the words of Kelly "came just in time to preside at the "banquet—a duty in which he was thoroughly proficient, "if not in the chair of the Lodge, his Lordship being a "fellow of infinite jest."

An important event occurred two years afterwards, during Lord Rancliffe's term of office, which, however, he was unable to attend, as on May 11th, 1846, Prov. Gd. Lodge assembled for the purpose of consecrating the new John of Gaunt Lodge at Leicester. I would point out to the Brethren of that Lodge, an interesting feature which presents itself in the list of Founders of the Lodge, as it contains the names of three distinguished Brethren, who afterwards became Right Wor. Prov. Grand Masters of Leicestershire, namely Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart., William Kelly and the Rt. Hon. the Earl Howe.

A meeting of Prov. Gd. Lodge was held at the Bell Hotel, Leicester, on Aug. 30th, 1847, when once again Lord Rancliffe only arrived just in time to preside at the banquet. Advancing years and ill-health from that time caused him to take no further active part in Leicestershire Masonry. He died at the family seat, Bunney Park, Nottinghamshire, on Nov. 1st, 1850, after occupying the office of Prov. Grand Master for Leicestershire during a period of thirty-eight years.

Although his interest in the welfare of the Province was only very indifferent, it is only fair to his memory to state, that the second Lord Rancliffe was a keen politician, representing Nottingham in Parliament for about twenty years. He appears to have devoted himself assiduously to his parliamentary duties, and while serving his fellow-countrymen in that capacity, had not the time at his disposal for Masonic interests.

Sir F. G. Fowke spoke generously of him, and wrote "He had often said to me that he was conscious of his many deficiencies and omissions as Prov. Gd. Master, but of this I am certain, he was proud of the honour."

Lord Rancliffe was succeeded by Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, Bart., who had already acted as his Deputy, and indeed practically administered the Province, for eighteen years. The Baronet was the son of Colonel Sir Thomas Fowke, the first P.G.M. of Leicestershire, and was a most

earnest and active Mason. He was initiated in the Prince of Wales Lodge in London in 1813, and joined several other Lodges in the Metropolis, serving numerous offices. He was acting W.M. of the Prince of Wales Lodge for some time, and as "Deputy Master" of the Lodge in 1823 had the honour of installing H.R.H. the Duke of York as its W.M. The M.W.G.M., H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex appointed him Senior Grand Warden of the United Grand Lodge in 1821. He joined St. John's Lodge, Leicester, in 1817, and was its W.M. for two years in succession (1827-1828). The Brethren of that Lodge afterwards presented him with a handsome cup, and he was also the recipient of a splendid Masonic jewel from the members of his Mother Lodge (Prince of Wales) in commemoration of his services to that Lodge.

He also became, as we have seen, a founder of the John of Gaunt Lodge, and Prov. Gd. Supt. of Royal Arch Masons in Leicestershire. He joined some of the higher degrees, and was in every way a most zealous Brother and worthy of the honour, and the Brethren of the Province were highly delighted at his preferment.

At his installation on April 23rd, 1851, Sir Frederick delivered a very remarkable address relating to his Masonic career and qualifications, which is given at length in Kelly's History of the Province. He presided at the evening banquet, and was eulogized by the V.W. Bro. W. H. White, Grand Secretary, who testified to the high estimation in which Sir Frederick was held by the Duke of Sussex. During the whole of his Masonic career the Baronet performed great work for the Fraternity, which he continued after his appointment so far as his health permitted. He, in 1852, invested W. Bro. Wm. Kelly as D.P.G.M., but always presided over affairs when possible. He held an exhaustive enquiry in 1853 into the condition of the Lodge at Hinckley, which was in precarious circumstances, and helped in its resuscitation.

Sir F. G. Fowke's health began to fail him seriously in 1855, when he suffered from a severe illness. On his partial

recovery he was still unable to attend to his duties, and at Prov. Gd. Lodge in Sept. of that year Earl Howe deputised for him. To the regret of the Province, the Baronet died on May 17th, 1856, in his seventy-fourth year, and the Lodges were directed to wear Masonic mourning for twelve months as a mark of respect to his memory, W. Bro. Kelly describing him as "a true specimen of a fine old English gentleman."

Sir Frederick Fowke's reign in the Province was only very short, as could but be expected from his advancing years, but he had fostered with loving care and zeal for a much longer period the welfare of the craft in Leicestershire, and along with those stalwarts, William Kelly and Earl Howe, had striven valiantly to build up and strengthen the fabric of Masonry.

It is a point of interest to note, that in all probability the reason which prompted both Sir F. G. Fowke's, and his predecessor Lord Rancliffe's, seeking to enter the Masonic Order may be found in the fact, that in each instance their respective fathers had been Prov. Grand Masters of Leicestershire, and were officers in the Guards together, and equerries at the same time to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, who had been Grand Master of Masons from 1782 to 1790.

Sir Frederick, however, developed his interest into a live and earnest one, whereas Lord Rancliffe's was of a negligible quantity.

The next Provincial Grand Master was the Rt. Hon. the Earl Howe, who was installed as such for his native county, on Nov. 18th, 1856, at the largest assemblage of Masons which Leicester had up to that date seen, over a hundred being present including many Grand Lodge Officers. He immediately invested W. Bro. Wm. Kelly as his D.G.P.M., his Lordship holding a very high personal regard for that worthy Brother.

The Rt. Hon. Richard William Penn, Earl Howe, was initiated into Freemasonry on Sept. 25th, 1815, in the Tyrian Lodge, Derby, two years after his life-long friend

Sir F. G. Fowke saw the Masonic light in the Prince of Wales Lodge. It was not, however, till six years later that he received his second degree in St. John's Lodge, on Sept. 20th, 1821, at the hands of Sir Frederick Fowke. The following year, on Dec. 27th, Lord Howe was installed as W.M. of St. John's Lodge.

The Earl's exalted rank was quickly the means of his securing high Masonic honours, as he was appointed Senior Grand Warden of England early in 1829. He also became Prov. Gd. Master for the Province of Warwickshire, holding that office from 1843 to 1852. In 1844 he was appointed Deputy Grand Master of England (the Earl of Zetland being Grand Master at that time), and held the office till 1846. At the date of his accepting the office of P.G.M. for Leicestershire, Earl Howe had already enjoyed higher Masonic honours than any other of our Prov. Grand Masters before or since.

In 1858 his Lordship did the Knights of Malta Lodge at Hinckley the honour of accepting office as its W.M., a Provincial Lodge being held at the Town Hall for his installation. To mark the event he presented the Lodge with a handsome silver "Loving-cup."

The year 1859 saw the realization of a long wished for project in the building of a Masonic Hall for Leicester, and on Feby. 15th of that year Lord Howe laid the foundation stone of the old hall in Halford Street, while Sept. 15th of the same year saw the consecration and dedication of the edifice to Masonry. So keen was Lord Howe, that although in bad health and contrary to medical advice, he insisted on attending and carrying out this ceremony, in consummation of the scheme which had been so near to his heart for many years. Needless to say, his Deputy P.G.M., W. Bro. Kelly had worked earnestly for the same ideal.

As evidence of the high esteem in which Earl Howe was held by the Brethren of the Province, he was presented by them, on Oct. 9th, 1860, with his life-size portrait and a beautifully illuminated address in book form. The portrait

was hung in the Hall alongside that of the Earl's friend and predecessor, Sir F. G. Fowke.

During his administration four new Lodges were added to the Province, namely, the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in 1859; the Howe and Charnwood Lodge, Loughborough, in 1864; the Rutland Lodge, Melton Mowbray, in 1866; and the Vale of Catmos Lodge at Oakham in 1869.

Washington, the Ninth Earl Ferrers, Edward Mammatt, Wm. Kelly and Tilleman Hodgkinson Bobart were the principal Founders of the Ashby Lodge. Earl Ferrers was to have been its first W.M., but unfortunately he died just before its consecration, and Bro. Mammatt was installed in his stead. This brother had a long record of Masonic work to his credit. The Loughborough Lodge was named the Howe and Charnwood Lodge, Earl Howe giving permission for the use of his name, and also his family arms as the crest of the Lodge, including the motto, "Let Curzon hold what Curzon held." He was its first Worshipful Master. When the Rutland Lodge at Melton was consecrated, his Lordship's health was too indifferent to allow of his officiating, and W. Bro. Kelly performed the ceremony and installed Bro. Geo. Norman as first W.M., he being a cousin of His Grace the Duke of Rutland, after whom the Lodge was named. Lord Howe could not attend the consecration of the Vale of Catmos Lodge at Oakham, which took place on Sept. 30th, 1869, and was a red-letter day in the history of the Province. Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at eleven o'clock in the morning, and the announcement was made, that the County of Rutland would henceforward be incorporated into the Masonic Province of Leicestershire and Rutland, under the rule of Earl Howe. A distinguished company was present, and many affectionate references were made to the absent R.W.P.G. Master.

The annual meeting of Prov. Gd. Lodge in 1867, held at the Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on Aug. 30th, was the last occasion on which Lord Howe was able to preside

and meet the Brethren. He expressed his desire to relinquish office, but on the pressure of his Officers and friends continued in it until his final resignation on Dec. 8th, 1869. He died at Curzon House, London, on May 12th, 1870, after a painful illness, and thus closed a career of over forty years' devotion to Leicestershire Masonry, for nearly fourteen of which he had been its ruler.

On Jany. 3rd, 1870, W. Bro. William Kelly was installed as R.W.P.G.M. Like each of his last two predecessors he had already had a very long experience of Provincial Masonry, and was fully worthy of his appointment. Indeed, since the date of his initiation on Nov. 7th, 1838, he had been one of the keenest and most active workers the Province had ever had, and it is probably not over-stating the facts to say, that Leicestershire Masonry owes more to him than to any other Brother. He has told his own story in his booklet, "Fifty Years' Masonic Reminiscences," and although he was a man of many talents, including literature, and in 1868 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and in 1879 of the Society of Antiquaries, he really made Masonry his life-long hobby, and in his later years it became his passion.

In all my reading and research on this and other occasions, I have been profoundly impressed with the almost reverential manner in which in every quarter he is referred to. He apparently had a most lovable nature, and endeared himself not only to his Masonic friends, but also to everyone with whom he came in contact.

He found Leicester Masonry at a very low ebb when he joined it, and devoted himself, at first in the face of jealousy and opposition, to building up, beautifying, and strengthening it.

He was, indeed, a very paragon amongst Masons, and in the short space of time now left me, and in a few pages, it is not possible to do full justice to his memory. I shall only now very briefly sketch an outline of his activities, and perhaps at some future date an evening may be devoted exclusively to this worthy Brother.

He was a wonderful exponent of the ritual, his chief tutor in that respect being the late Sir F. G. Fowke, who was himself an expert.

The following are a few outstanding dates in R.W. Bro. Kelly's career:—

- 1838. Initiated in St. John's Lodge on Nov. 7th, being passed and raised in successive months.
- 1839. Appointed J.W. in St. John's Lodge.
- 1841. Installed as W.M. in St. John's Lodge. In his first year of office he held twenty-three meetings, and initiated fourteen candidates.
- „ Invested as Prov. G.J.D.
- 1842. „ „ „ G.S.D.
- 1843. „ „ „ G.J.W.
- 1846. „ „ „ G.S.W.

He joined the Royal Arch on Sept. 21st, 1841, and was appointed Prin. Soj. on the same day, and in the three succeeding years passed the three Principals' chairs.

- 1846. Founder and first W.M. of the John of Gaunt Lodge.
  - 1856. Invested as D.P.G.M., an office he held for fourteen years.
  - 1857. Portrait presented from proceeds of a Masonic Ball.
  - 1858. Was instrumental in establishing the Fowke and Howe Mark Lodges, Nos. 19 and 21, both in Leicester, of the former of which he was installed as W.M. Invested as Prov. Grand Master of Mark M.M. for Leicestershire.
  - 1859. Consecrated (on behalf of Lord Howe) the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
  - 1864. Consecrated, and was a founder of, the Howe and Charnwood Lodge, Loughborough, installing Earl Howe as first Worshipful Master.
  - 1866. Consecrated and was a founder of the Rutland Lodge at Melton Mowbray.
- Undertook the first Stewardship of the Province for Masonic Charities, securing an amount of £200 for the R.M.I.B.

1867. Second time W.M. of St. John's Lodge.
1869. Consecrated and was a founder of the Vale of Catmos Lodge, Oakham.  
Consecrated and was a founder of the De Mowbray Chapter.
1870. Installed as Prov. Grand Master.  
Laid foundation stones of St. Paul's and St. Mark's Churches in Leicester.  
Consecrated and was a founder of St. Peter's Lodge, Market Harborough, becoming its first W.M.
1872. Consecrated the Commercial Lodge, Leicester.  
Laid the foundation-stone of the Howe Memorial Church (St. Peter's), Leicester.
1873. Consecrated and was a founder of the Charnwood Chapter, Loughborough, and its first 3rd Principal.  
Installed Earl Ferrers as Prov. Gd. Master.
1874. Laid the foundation-stone (as deputy for Earl Ferrers), of the New Town Hall, Leicester, (then called the Municipal Buildings).
1875. Consecrated and was a founder of the Albert Edward Lodge, Leicester, and installed Earl Ferrers as its first W.M.
1884. Life-size portrait presented by the Brethren and hung in the Hall.  
By special invitation, and by consent of the P.G.M. and D.P.G.M. he consecrated the Granite Lodge at Narborough (afterwards transferred to Leicester).
1885. Elected Hon. Member of the newly-formed Golden Fleece Lodge, Leicester.
1886. Consecrated St. George's Chapter.

It will thus be seen that he was a Founder of six new Lodges, and the first W.M. of two of them.

He occupied the principal Provincial chairs in the Craft, Arch and Mark degrees, and also of the Masonic and Military Order of Knights of Rome, and of the Red Cross of Constantine, Rose Croix and other high orders.

In 1882 the William Kelly Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners was founded, and so named out of compliment to him. In 1887 he became a full member of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge.

He received the honour of being again elected W.M. of St. John's Lodge in 1888, to celebrate his own Masonic Jubilee, and also in 1890, on the occasion of the Lodge Centenary.

After fifty-five years of Masonry, Bro. Kelly died on Aug. 23rd, 1894, eighty years of age, highly respected and beloved, and "full of honours."

A fitting and lasting memorial was established to him by the Province in the shape of the "Kelly Memorial Fund," of which every Leicestershire Brother has full knowledge.

In dealing with this worthy Brother, I have somewhat over-run the chronological "constable," and must hark back to the year 1873, when he resigned owing to ill-health, and on April 18th of that year, installed as his successor the Right Hon. Sewallis Edward Shirley, tenth Earl Ferrers, of Staunton Harold, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

His Lordship had been initiated by Bro. Kelly in the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge (of which it will be remembered his father was a founder), on March 8th, 1869, installed as Master of that Lodge in 1870, and in the same year appointed Senior Grand Warden of the Province. The following year he was appointed Deputy Prov. Gd. Master. In 1875 his Lordship was a founder and the first W.M. of the Albert Edward Lodge, No. 1560, and maintained his membership for thirty-seven years. He was also honorary member of 279 Leicester and 1007 Loughborough. He was exalted in St. Augustine's Chapter 779 Ashby, and served as P.S. in 1873. On the consecration the same year of the Charnwood Chapter at Loughborough, he was installed as First Principal, and invested as Provincial Grand H. the same day. On the death of Comp. Wm. Kelly in 1894, he succeeded him as Provincial Grand Superintendent.

He took an interest in all the Masonic Charities, being a life governor of each. It is pleasing to note that he frequently attended his Mother Lodge at Ashby, and took an active part in the ceremonies.

He took the chair in P.G. Lodge as frequently as possible, and paid a ceremonial visit as P.G.M. with his Officers to St. John's Lodge on the occasion of the Centenary in 1890.

Provincial Grand Lodge was held on Oct. 26th, 1892, and Earl Ferrers presided at the consecration of this Lodge of Research; and again on Nov. 16th, 1892, at Coalville, at the consecration of the Grace Dieu Lodge, No. 2428.

During his Lordship's administration of the Province there were in all ten Lodges added to it, the seven, in addition to 1560, 2428 and 2429 already mentioned, being the Granite Lodge, No. 2028 in 1884, the Golden Fleece, No. 2081 in 1885, East Goscote, No. 2865, Syston, in 1901, Wiclif, No. 3078 at Lutterworth in 1904, Semper Eadem, No. 3091, at Leicester in 1905, St. Martin's, No. 3431, and the Wyggeston Lodge, No. 3448, at Leicester in 1910.

On July 17th, 1909, a special meeting of the Provincial Gd. Lodge was held, and Earl Ferrers laid the foundation-stone of this present Masonic Hall.

He also presided on April 25th, 1910, when the building was formally consecrated by the Pro Grand Master of England, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Ampthill, assisted by W. Bro. J. S. Granville Grenfell, M.A., Grand Director of Ceremonies. This occasion saw the largest Masonic Assembly yet seen in this Province, nearly five hundred Brethren being present.

Earl Ferrers ruled the Province for thirty-nine years, having the most valuable assistance for a period of twenty-two years from his D.P.G.M., W. Bro. S. S. Partridge, a most popular and kindly Brother. Bro. Partridge resigned his appointment at the annual general communication of P.G.L. on Nov. 29th, 1906, and the P.G.M. invested W. Bro. Ed. Holmes in his stead. Earl Ferrers died rather suddenly

on July 26th, 1912, from an internal malady, at the age of sixty-five, and the news of his death was a great shock to the Province, the Brethren generally holding him in the highest esteem.

The Report of Proceedings of Prov. Gd. Lodge for 1912 includes the following extract from the Report of the Committee of General Purposes:—"At the time of his death, Lord Ferrers was the third oldest Prov. Gd. Master under the English Constitution, his appointment dating from the 17th Feby., 1873. Thus for nearly forty years Earl Ferrers had guided the Masonic destinies of this Province to its lasting advantage, and throughout this long period had enjoyed the esteem and affection of all its members. . . . . He was buried in the Mausoleum erected beside the Church, a few yards only from Staunton Hall."

He came of a long line of Masonic Ancestors and one of them, Washington Shirley, fifth Earl Ferrers, held the high honour of Grand Master of English Masons in 1762-63. Other members of the family subsequently held high office during the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries. One of them, the eighth Earl, was Prov. Gd. Master of Warwickshire from 1810 to 1843, and the ninth Earl was a member of the John of Gaunt Lodge, and Prov. Gd. Junior Warden of this Province.

In view of Earl Ferrers' high rank, I think I shall be forgiven if I digress for a few minutes to make a brief review of his family history. Again taking John Nichol's History of the County as my authority, it is of great interest to learn that the family of Shirley, of Staunton Harold and Rakedale (Ragdale) Hall, Leicestershire, of Shirley, Derbyshire, and of Staffordshire and Warwickshire, is one of the noblest and proudest in the land. Here, in the very heart of England, they can be traced back to the Anglo-Saxons, and their lineage is unbroken. There are three MS. Histories of the family preserved in the British Museum, from one of which the following quaintly spelled passage is extracted proving that the Shirleys were

*'flourishinge in opulencie and dignitie longe before the  
"Norman Conquest; and since the happie tymes of the  
"glorious Kinge and most beloved servaunt of the Kinge of  
"kinges, blessed Sainte Edwarde the Confessor.'*

After William the Conqueror settled down, he gave the estate to Henry de Ferrariis who enfeoffed Lord "Harold" of this ancient family therein, his descendants holding it by the "fourth part of a knight's fee." A hundred years later, Robert de Ferrariis, Earl of Nottingham and Derby, bestowed it on Alan de Lecha whose progeny afterwards took the name of Staunton, hence the names Staunton Harold becoming, through many intermixed marriages, interwoven with that of Shirley.

Ralph Shirley was made a "bannerett" for his great valour at the Battle of Stoke in 1486.

The first Baronet was Sir George Shirley in 1611.

Robert, the fourth Baronet was, like his Brother Charles the third Baronet, a staunch adherent of King Charles I, and an early and zealous advocate of the cause of his royal master. It is quite probable that some of the Shirleys of this period were Freemasons, as it is asserted that both Charles I and his father King James I were members of the Order. After the death of King Charles in 1649, Sir Robert Shirley was kept a prisoner in the Tower of London, but obtained his freedom, only, however, to be again taken to that grim building, where he died on Nov. 6th, 1656, in the very prime of his life, being only twenty-eight years of age, not, it is said, without a suspicion of poisoning.

During his freedom, Sir Robert commenced to rebuild the old church at Staunton Harold, and "it being told the "usurping powers then reigning, they directed an order in "Council to him to build a ship, saying he that could afford "to build a church could no doubt afford to equip a man- "of-war."

The family preserve at Staunton Harold a letter from Charles II when in exile, dated Oct. 20th, 1657, from

Brussels to Lady Shirley, condoling with her on the death of her husband, Sir Robert Shirley.

After two other holders of the Baronetcy, this Baronet's son, Robert, had the title of Lord Ferrers restored to him in 1677 by Charles II, "for special services of Sir Robert Shirley of Staunton Harold, deceased."

Holding further favours and offices under King William III, and later under Queen Anne, he was finally advanced by the latter on Sept. 3rd, 1711, to the dignity of Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers.

Passing down the line we come to the fifth Earl, Washington Shirley, previously referred to as being Grand Master of the Order in 1762, and it is interesting to find that he had some claim to that honour, as according to Nichols, he planned and superintended the building of the new mansion at Staunton Harold.

Time will not permit of our pursuing the history of this great family further, but it is of absorbing interest to the student. It is an honour to Leicestershire Masonry that it should have been allied with such a distinguished family.

On the death of the Earl, the office of Prov. Gd. Master for Leicestershire and Rutland was accepted by the Duke of Rutland, but owing to his ill-health His Grace was obliged to forego the appointment, and to the great satisfaction and pleasure of the whole province, at an especial meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge, held on the 3rd day of February, 1914, the present R. W. Prov Gd. Master, Bro. Edward Holmes, was installed in the presence of a large assembly by the M.W. Pro Gd. Master, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Amphill.

R.W. Bro. Holmes appointed W. Bro. Lieut.-Col. Charles Frederick Oliver, D.L., T.D., as his Deputy P.G.M.

The elevation of W. Bro. Holmes to the distinguished office of P.G.M. was a fitting reward for the many eminent services he had rendered to the cause of Masonry. Initiated on March 7th, 1883, in St. John's Lodge, No. 279, he duly

passed through both Wardens' chairs and became W.M. of the Lodge in 1892. He was, in Oct., 1892, appointed Prov. Gd. Secretary, an office which he very ably filled, and in 1896 had the rank of P.P.S.G.W. conferred upon him. He succeeded the late W. Bro. S. S. Partridge in 1906 as D.P.G.M., so that it will be seen, that R.W. Bro. Holmes has the long record, at the present date, of thirty-four years' service in various important capacities for Provincial Grand Lodge. In 1906 he received the honour of appointment as Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies of England, at the hands of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, M.W.G.M.

He was exalted in 1896 to the R.A. degree in St. George's Chapter, No. 1560, served six offices in it and became E.Z. in 1905, and Prov. Gd. J. in 1910. Bro. Holmes has also entered several of the higher degrees of Freemasonry, and has always been very keenly interested and active on behalf of the Masonic Charities. He has never spared himself in exercising the duties of his high offices, but has always been a pattern of zeal and activity. Since his appointment as Prov. Gd. Master he has made it a point of honour to visit all the Lodges in the Province as frequently and regularly as possible, and has earned the respect and affection of the whole of the Brethren. He was a founder of the Lodge of Research, and became its W.M. in 1894. He was also a founder of the East Goscote Lodge and is one of its P.M.'s. Bro. Holmes is an honorary member of eighteen Lodges in the Province.

During his tenure of office, four new Lodges have been added to the Province, all in Leicester itself, namely the Halford Lodge, No. 3919 in 1919, Temperantia, No. 4088 in 1920, the Holmes Lodge, No. 4656 in 1924, named in his honour, and Knighton Lodge, No. 4711, last year.

R.W. Bro. Holmes possesses the very fine record of having, with one exception only, during the twelve years since his installation as P.G. Master, presided at every annual meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge. In 1918 owing to illness he was unable to do so, and his deputy, W. Bro. C. F. Oliver officiated.

On Feby. 24th, 1919, an especial meeting was held for the purpose of presenting Bro. Holmes with his portrait (life-size) painted by the eminent London artist, Mr. Eves. The presentation was made by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, preceded by a most eloquent speech worthy of the occasion, and replied to in the most felicitous terms by R.W. Bro. Holmes. The portrait, which hangs in this Hall, was accompanied by a replica for the P.G.M.'s own home.

At the commencement of my paper I made the statement that the Province of Leicestershire and Rutland had enjoyed for a period of seventy-five years, at the hands of its rulers, wise government and close personal interest and attention; I think the Brethren will agree that such has been the case.

I am confident too, that they will be in hearty concurrence with me in stating, that our present Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master has in all sincerity, conscientiously and worthily upheld the traditions of his high office.



The WORSHIPFUL MASTER said the Brethren had listened to a most interesting Paper, the writing of which must have entailed a great amount of research by Bro. FLEEMAN. It was not the first time Bro. Fleeman had contributed to the Transactions, and he hoped to hear him again on a future occasion. He proposed a hearty Vote of Thanks to the lecturer. This was seconded by the S.W.

Bro. J. H. MORTON in supporting said to one who had so recently come into the Province, the account given of the Prov. G. Masters was most interesting, also that he felt, as he heard the stories of the distinguished P.G. M's., and compared them with our present beloved head, the truth of the couplet,

" Kind hearts are more than coronets  
And simple faith than Norman blood."

The Prov. G. Master (R.W. Bro. E. HOLMES) said he would like to add his testimony to that given by the writer of the Paper, to the valued services of R.W. Bro. Wm. Kelly. He was J.W. to Bro. Kelly in the St. John's Lodge, No. 279, and it was truly an inspiring experience. When Lord Ferrers died, the speaker was Secretary of the Province, (which office he had held for fourteen years), and he was most anxious to have His Grace the Duke of Rutland as Prov. G.M. Notts. had the Duke of Portland and Derbyshire the Duke of Devonshire. In his special position he was very much in touch with the Duke of Rutland, whom he approached two or three times on the subject. The Duke then accepted the office and his portrait appeared in the Calendar. He seemed, however, a little afraid of taking up the position, thinking it might be more than he could do, as he was not well at that time, and acting under medical advice, he gave up the idea and the speaker came along.

He much appreciated the kind references made to himself, and asked forgiveness for his presence, which might be construed into want of taste; he had, however, not attended the Lodge for some time, so felt he must attend the last meeting of the Session. The Vote of Thanks was unanimously given, and Bro. FLEEMAN suitably responded.

Bro. J. T. THORP exhibited and described the following Masonic curios, viz. :—

(1 to 4.) Four French Aprons of late 18th or early 19th century. A very interesting series.

(5.) Apron of the 32° A. and A.R. (Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret). A very fine and well-preserved French example.

(6.) Large French Parchment Rose Croix Certificate, issued to Joseph Dubuisson by the conclave of "Élèves de Minerve" of Paris, constituted by the "Sublime Ordre

Royale de H.R.D.M. de Killwining sis á Edimbourg." Dated 1806. A very well-preserved MS. with signatures and seal.

(7.) Scottish Royal Arch Jewel, dated 1836.

(8.) Silver-gilt Craft Jewel, composed of various symbols, &c., of the Order.

All the above belong to the local Freemasons' Hall collection.

Apologies for non-attendance were recorded, Hearty Good Wishes were given by the Visiting Brethren, and the Lodge was closed.

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## Freemasonry in Italy (1925).

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In an article on "French Prisoners' Lodges" at page 42 of the present volume, reference is made to the attitude of the Roman Catholic priests in Malta, towards the Masonic Order, in the early part of last century.

This antagonistic attitude still continues in Roman Catholic countries, more especially in Italy, where the populace, at the instigation or connivance of the R.C. Church it is asserted, has recently perpetrated a series of outrages against members of the Masonic Craft.

The following extracts are taken from recent issues of *The American Tyler-Keystone* (of Battle Creek, Mich., U.S.A.), which quotes from the *Chicago Tribune*.

"Right opposite a great Jesuit Church in Rome, a mob of Fascisti raided the headquarters of the Freemasons of the Scottish Rite in Italy on the first floor of 47 Piazza del Gesu. The police agents and "carabinieri" were conspicuous by their absence, and no official force was present to retard the work of the inflamed fanatics.

"The riot started in a moving-picture house showing films glorifying Mussolini. With the cry 'Death to Masonry,' the mob traversed quite a distance to Masonic headquarters. They broke through two doors to get inside the rooms proper, and then smashed everything in sight, after driving the few employees and visitors into the street.

"They seized several flags and Masonic emblems, and carried them off. Papers and documents were torn into bits, portraits cut to pieces with knives, and not a stick of furniture remained unbroken.

"They finally set fire to the room in which a beautiful bust of Garibaldi was kept.\* The bust was desecrated and smashed to pieces. Although the flames were finally stamped out by tenants in the building, no attempt was

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\* Garibaldi was a prominent Freemason in his day. Ed.

made to turn in a fire alarm. No arrests were made, and the raiders were permitted to appease their wrath at will until finally exhausted. The Piazza is right in the heart of great traffic, and a crowd of many thousands of spectators witnessed the work of demolition.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Fascist troops in Florence killed three Freemasons, wounded fifty more, and forced a number of others to flee the city. The Fascisti set fire to the home of a Freemason, and refused to let the fire department put it out. One of the murdered men was a lawyer, who was shot in the presence of his wife. His offence lay in representing an anti-Fascist in court.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The following is from one of the inspired Fascisti organs published in Rome:—'We will not rest until a Freemason is regarded with the same suspicion as a counterfeiter or a spy. We must make this power bend its knee if it imagines at this late hour that it can dally with the government. We are going to drive this rabble to despair with a war that will know no pity. We want to see all the Grand Masters, all the Grand Inspectors, all the Grand Commanders, and all the most powerful grand swindlers of the Supreme Architect, held at a distance with a pole like lepers. We want to hear them curse the day when they entered a Lodge, and we want to listen to them when they cry for pity in vain. \* \* \* \* \*'"

The foregoing are the almost natural result of the law against Masonry, which the Italian parliament passed last November; this law declared Freemasonry an illegal institution, confiscated all its property, and prohibited all officers and government officials from belonging to the Order.

Meanwhile Domizio Torrigiani, the Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Italy has issued instructions, that all Lodges must cease holding meetings until further notice.

J.T.T.

### In Memoriam.

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*" . . . . . by hands familiar beckoned  
Unto my fitting place."*

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We mourn the following Brethren:—

W. Bro. E. FORSTER KNIGHT, P.M. 1130, P.P.G.D. He joined the Correspondence Circle in November, 1894, and has always taken a keen interest in the progress of the Lodge.

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W. Bro. R. J. LULHAM, P.M. 523 Leicester, P.P.G.D. An old member of the Correspondence Circle. Joined in September, 1898.

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W. Bro. T. M. WOODHEAD, P.M. 2669 Bradford, P.P.G.W. West Yorks., Past Grand Deacon. A staunch supporter of Masonic Research. He had been a member of the Cor. Circle since November, 1901.

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W. Bro. W. N. CHEESMAN, J.P., F.L.S., P.M. 2494 and 566 Selby; P.P.G.W., N. and E. Yorks. His work for Masonry is well known, and highly appreciated by our Brethren and the Craft generally. He entered our Cor. Circle in September, 1902.

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W. Bro. LEVI ROPER, P.M. 272 Boston, P.P.G.D. Lincs. Joined the Correspondence Circle in November, 1915.

W. Bro. the Rev. W. WHITELEY, P.M. 2028 Leicester, P.P.G. Chap. He took a keen interest in the Lodge, and was a frequent attendant at its meetings. He became a member of the Correspondence Circle in November, 1922.

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Bro. J. BROWN, of King's Lynn, a member of the Cor. Circle from November, 1924.

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W. Bro. W. WONNACOTT, Gd. Librarian, London. Past Asst. Gd. Sup. of Works. His loss to students of Freemasonry will be greatly felt, for his intimate knowledge of Masonic History, etc., was always at the command of those interested. Joined our Correspondence Circle in January, 1925.

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W. Bro. J. W. SCOTT, P.M. 1265, P.P.G. Reg. He joined the Correspondence Circle in November, 1914.

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“ *and find at last beneath Thy trees of healing  
The life for which I long.*”

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**and Plate.**

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# FRONTISPIECE.

LETTRE-DE-PASSE pour le T. C. F. *Jean Morel, Coromille* Membre de la R. L. LA PAIX, à l'Or. de Thame.

A LA GLOIRE du G. A. de L'U.  
 Au Nom et sous les AUSPICES du S. G. M.  
 La R. L. LA PAIX, à tous les MM. RR.  
 V. F. S.

Le désir que nous avons de faciliter l'entrée des O. E. et des L. R. de France, à ceux de nos FF. qui nous paraissent dignes d'y être admis, nous a porté à constater leur état maçonnique, dans la douce confiance qu'ils répandront dans tous les lieux qu'ils parcourront, l'esprit de liberté, de concorde et d'union fraternelle, qui fait l'essence de notre Ordre. Par ces motifs et sur la demande de notre T. C. F. *Jean Morel, Coromille* *qui le garant d'union*  
*de la cellule* *Pop. du District de Osmoyen.* *Écrit au feuillement n. 10 du S. 1. 1. 1.*  
*fait dans tous les précédents*

Vu la décision de la L. en date de ce jour, nous avons à notre dit T. C. F. *Jean Morel, Coromille, O. S.* accordé et accordons la présente LETTRE-DE-PASSE, en attendant celle du G. O. de France; prions tous les MM. RR. de lui faire l'accueil fraternel qu'ils désireraient eux-mêmes en pareille circonstance; et de l'admettre, après examen, aux travaux de son âge maç. ainsi que nous avons coutume d'en user envers ceux qui se présentent à notre O., munis de certificats authentiques des O. E. ou des L. R. de France. En foi de quoi, nous lui avons délivré la présente LETTRE-DE-PASSE, de nous signée et contre-signée par notre T. C. F. Secrétaire, à laquelle nous avons fait apposer les Timbre et Sceau de notre Architecture.

A l'Or. de Thame, le *Septième* jour du *Octobre* mois de la V. L. 1806.

Timbré et Scellé par nous  
 G. des S. et T. de la R. L.

Ne Vendur.  
*Coromille*

<p><i>Delcourt</i> E. S.</p> <p><i>J. Maniet</i> E. S.</p> <p><i>J. de Gautier</i> E. S.</p> <p><i>L. Gaynor</i> M.</p>	<p><i>E. Marsalet</i> E. S.</p> <p><i>B. Lambert</i> M.</p> <p><i>P. Desbordes</i> M.</p> <p><i>J. Gaubert</i> E. S.</p>	<p><i>Demonle</i> E. S.</p> <p><i>J. Laniel</i> E. S.</p> <p><i>Delandemont</i> E. S.</p> <p><i>J. de Vaugou</i> E. S.</p> <p><i>Journé</i> M.</p>	<p><i>Levanin</i> E. D. O.</p> <p><i>Le Gouffart</i> E. S.</p> <p><i>Guyon</i> E. S.</p> <p><i>E. de Salign</i> E. S.</p> <p>Par Mandement de la R. L.</p> <p><i>Chapoutier</i> E. S.</p>
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GÉORGE, DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE SLATER ET RUVÉDAY.

THE "THAME" PRISONERS' CERTIFICATE.  
 Vide p. 38.

## 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.

The membership of the Lodge is limited in number.

- 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 7/6, 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.

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## Books Published by the Lodge.

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- "THE JACOBITE LODGE AT ROME, 1735-37."  
By W. J. Hughan. With a Reproduction  
of the Minute Book and two Facsimiles.  
Plates. 52 pages; 4to. 1910. Cloth, gilt  
Out of print.
- "MEMORIALS OF THE MASONIC UNION OF  
A.D. 1813." By W. J. Hughan. Revised  
and Augmented Edition by John T. THORP.  
Frontispiece. 151 pages; 4to. 1913.  
Cloth, gilt ..... 10s. 6d.
- "ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH RITE OF FREE-  
MASONRY, ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO  
THE ROYAL ARCH DEGREE." By W. J.  
Hughan. Plates. 198 pages; 8vo. 1925.  
Cloth, gilt. 3rd edition..... 17s. 6d.
- 

Post free from the Editor, John T. THORP, Brunswick  
House, 54 Princess Road, Leicester.

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The Secretary has a few copies of Transactions issued  
by the Lodge, from 1903-04 onwards, price 7/6 per  
volume. Earlier issues sold out. Apply H. J. GRACE,  
Pen Craig, Enderby, Leicester.