

The Lodge of Research,

No. 2429 LEICESTER.

Transactions

FOR THE

Year 1928=29.

(Thirty-Seventh Year of Publication.)

W. Bro. the Rev. ERNEST R. J. BIGGS, B.A., B.D.,
P.M. ; P.D.G. Chap. Bengal ; P.D.G. Chap. Burma. 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.

FREEMASONS' HALL,
LEICESTER,
August, 1929.

DEAR BRETHREN,

I much regret that owing to my removal from Leicester I have been unable to attend several meetings of the Lodge. I very heartily thank those Brethren who so kindly filled my place.

The Correspondence Circle has been reduced during the year by eight Members. May I appeal to the Members of both Circles to make special efforts in the coming session, not only to make up the deficiency, but to largely increase the Membership of the Correspondence Circle? The subscription (7/6) is very small and each Member, in addition to other privileges, obtains a copy of the Transactions of the Lodge, which are both interesting and valuable to all Freemasons.

It is very gratifying that the Meetings and Papers have been so full of interest, especially as the Papers have in every case been contributed by Members of the Lodge and Correspondence Circle. I trust that Members will intimate to the Secretary their desire to read Papers during the 1929-30 Session.

I must express my sincere sympathy with our Secretary, Bro. H. J. GRACE, in the severe illness he has passed through, and also in the accident he sustained last January. I am glad to state that he has now nearly recovered from the ill effects.

I cannot conclude without expressing the grateful thanks of the Brethren generally to our esteemed Editor, Bro. J. T. Thorp, for the continuance of his most valuable work for the Lodge. MASONIC REPRINTS No. XII, which is added as a Supplement to this year's Transactions, is his work, and I doubt not will be highly appreciated.

Bro. Thorp has also recently compiled and published a *Bibliography of Masonic Catechisms and Exposures*; of this he has presented 650 copies to the Lodge to be distributed as an additional Supplement to the Transactions for 1928-29.

With Hearty Greetings to our Brethren both at home and overseas,

I am,

Yours fraternally,

ERNEST R. J. BIGGS,
W.M.

Officers 1928-29.

W. Bro. the Rev. E. R. J. BIGGS, B.A., B.D., (P.M. 494 Canada, etc.)	} W.M.
W. Bro. HENRY HYDE, (P.M. 523 and 3431), P.P.S.G.W.	} S.W.
W. Bro. HAROLD D. M. BARNETT (P.M. 3091), P.P.G.Reg.	} 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 (W.M. 5061, 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. M. D. R. RICHARDSON (W.M. 2028).....	S.D.
W. Bro. J. H. MORTON, (W.M. 4835)	J.D.
W. Bro. GILBERT B. ELLWOOD (P.M. & Sec.) 3448; P.M. 4088)	} I.G.
Vacant.....	Tyler.

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.

Objects.

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.

Dates of Meetings for 1929-30.

September 23rd, 1929—Installation.

November 25th, 1929.

January 27th, 1930.

March 24th, 1930.

May 26th, 1930—Election.

Honorary Members.

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

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

W. Bro. the Rev. W. W. COVEY CRUMP, P.P.G. Chap.
Cambs.; Assist. G. Chap. (Eng.).

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, Grosvenor Road, 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. ; Dep. Prov. G.M. ; Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. Joined Jan. 28th, 1901.
8. GRACE, Henry Jinks. *Pen Craig, Enderby, near Leicester*. W.M. 5061, 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. *Hughenden, Knighton Park Road, Leicester*. P.M. 1007 and 1560 ; Prov. Gd. Master ; P.M. ; Past Grand Deacon. Joined September 24th, 1906.
11. HUNT, Thomas George. *Anstey Frith, Groby Road, near Leicester*. P.M. 2865 ; P.M. ; P.P.A.G.D.C. Joined Nov. 28th, 1910.
12. HUNT, George William. *Montello, Victoria Park Road, Leicester*. P.M. 2865, 4088 and 4656 ; P.M. ; P.P.S.G.W. Joined Nov. 28th, 1910.
13. PICKARD, J. Eastwood. *Greenways, Burlington Road, Leicester*. P.M. 2081 and 3091 ; P.M. ; P.P.S.G.W. Joined November 28th, 1910.

14. POCHIN, Frank Howard. *Evington House, Leicester.* P.M. 2028, 3091, 3448, 4088 and 5061 ; P.M. ; P.P.S.G.W. Joined January 22nd, 1912.
 15. JOHNSON, John D. *56 Rulland Street, Leicester.* P.M. ; P.M. 1391 and 3448 ; P.P. S.G.W. Joined November 24th, 1913.
 16. BUNNEY, W. J. *28 Severn Street, Leicester.* P.M. ; P.M. 523 ; P.P.G.Reg. Joined September 24th, 1917.
 17. HAINES, Frank. "*Oldfield,*" *Woodland Avenue, Leicester.* P.M. ; P.M. 1391 ; P.P.A.G.D.C. Joined September 24th, 1917.
 18. LEE, NORMAN K. *13 Severn Street, Leicester.* P.M. 3919 ; Prov. G. Swd. Joined January 27th, 1919.
 19. HIND, Arthur H. *3 Grey Friars, Leicester.* P.M. 279 ; P.P.S.G.D. Joined March 30th, 1921.
 20. BIGG, Chas. S., M.A. *23 Friar Lane, Leicester.* P.M. 3091 ; P.P.G. Reg. Joined May 23rd, 1921.
 21. BIGGS, the Rev. Ernest R. J., B.A., B.D. *Kingsley Rectory, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.* P.M. Palm Lodge, Bassein, Burma, and 494 Canada ; P.D.G. Chap. Bengal ; P.D.G. Chap. Burma. Nov. 27th, 1922.
 22. HYDE, Henry. "*The Laurels,*" *Knighton Rise, Leicester.* P.M. 523 and 3431 ; P.P.S.G.W. Joined Nov. 25th, 1925.
 23. BARNETT, Harold D. M. "*Brendon,*" *Swithland Lane, Rothley.* P.M. 3091 ; P.P.G. Reg. Joined Nov. 25th, 1925.
 24. CROSFIELD, Arthur M. *Old Tolmers, The Gap, Broadstairs.* P.M. 1560 ; P.P.G.Swd.B. Joined Nov. 25th, 1925.
 25. RICHARDSON, Melville D. R. "*Holmdale,*" *Narborough nr. Leicester.* W.M. 2028 ; Sect. 5061. Joined Nov. 25th, 1925.
 26. MORTON, James H. *Dene Holme, Knighton Rise, Leicester.* 3431 Leicester ; W.M. 4835 Leicester. Joined Nov. 25th, 1925.
 27. ELLWOOD, G. B. *4 Tichborne Street, Leicester.* P.M and Sec. 3448 ; P.M. 4088 ; Prov. S.G.D. Joined Nov. 26th, 1928.
 28. RILEY, Wm. H., F.R.I.B.A. *White House, Uppingham Road, Leicester.* P.M. 3448. Joined Nov. 26th, 1928.
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Members of the Correspondence Circle.

Grand Lodges, Lodges, Libraries, etc.

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. BRISTOL MASONIC LIBRARY. November, 1906.
5. BURMA, DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF. March, 1908.
6. BURMA LODGE OF INSTRUCTION. January, 1926.
7. CINCINNATI MASONIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Cincinnati (Ohio) U.S.A. May, 1911.
8. COMBERMERE LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, Birkenhead. May, 1916.
9. COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' LODGE, 71 W.A.C., Freemasons' Hall, Perth, Western Australia. September, 1926.
10. EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF, Freemasons' Hall, Coleman Street, Singapore. September, 1923.
11. GRAND LODGE LIBRARY, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C. 2.
12. HIRAM ABIFF LODGE (N.C.), The Hague, Holland. Sep. 1923.
13. HOWE AND CHARNWOOD LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, Loughborough. January, 1913.
14. IONIC LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, 3832 Wallasey. January, 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. "LIGHT ON THE SURMA" LODGE, 2726 Silchar, Bengal. May, 1929.
20. MADRAS, DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF. November, 1922.
21. MANCHESTER ASSOCIATION FOR MASONIC RESEARCH. March, 1914.

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. PHENIX 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. ROEBUCK LODGE, 56. W.A.C. Broome, Western Australia. November, 1926.
 35. ST. MODWENS LODGE OF INSTRUCTION 4850. September, 1928.
 36. SCOTLAND, LIBRARY OF GRAND LODGE OF. September, 1910.
 37. SCOTLAND, SUPREME GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF. September, 1913.
 38. SOUTH AFRICA, DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF, Western Division. March, 1926.
 39. SOUTH AUSTRALIA, GRAND LODGE OF, Adelaide. September, 1911.
 40. STUDY CIRCLE, BURTON COURT LODGE, 3864 London. Sept., 1927.
 41. TRANSVAAL, DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF THE, Johannesburg. September, 1911.
 42. WARWICKSHIRE MASONIC LIBRARY. January, 1909.
 43. WILLEM VAN ORANJE LODGE, 3976 LONDON. May, 1926.
 44. WORCESTERSHIRE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM. September, 1915.
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Brothers.

45. ADCOCK, Alec. A. 12 *Humberstone Drive, Leicester.* 1391. Leicester. November, 1925.
46. ADCOCK, Richard B. 24 *Severn Street, Leicester.* P.M. 279 Leicester; P.P.S.G.W. November, 1915.
47. ALDERMAN, Stanbery. *McConnelsville, Ohio, U.S.A.* Dallas (Texas), U.S.A. May, 1913.
48. ALEXANDER, John. *Queen's Hotel, Sea Point, Cape Town.* P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.). March, 1926.
49. ALEXANDER, E. *Queen's Hotel, Sea Point, Cape Town.* P.M. 2691 Cape Town. March, 1926.
50. ALLEN, E. J. "*Overdale*," *Avenue Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2028; P.P.J.G.W. November, 1925.
51. ALLEN, James. 28 *Fosse Road South, Leicester.* 523 Leicester. November, 1921.
52. ALLEN, J. H. *Silverdale Crescent, Eccleshall, Sheffield.* J.W. 3849 Sheffield. September, 1926.
53. ALLEN, T. 44 *Humberstone Gate, Leicester.* 2081 Leicester. Nov. 1916.
54. 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.
55. ARMSTRONG, Percy. *The Collage, 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; P.P.A.G.D.C. November, 1916.
57. ASHTON, A. F. 39 *Romilly Crescent, Cardiff, S. Wales.* J.W. 1992 Cardiff. Founder 4774 Cardiff. November, 1925.
58. ATKINSON, S. Ernest, M.D. *Osgathorpe House, 612 Scott Hall Road, Chapeltown, Leeds.* P.M. 779 Ashby-de-la-Zouch. P.P.G. Std. B. May, 1903.
59. BAGGOTT, A. G. 11 *Trinity Street, Southwold.* 1983 Southwold. March, 1928.
60. BAILEY, Thomas. "*Nevin*," *Letchworth Rd., Leicester.* 2865 Syston. January, 1925.
61. BAMBURY, A. E. *Thirlmere, Bushby.* 2028; Std. 5061. May, 1925.

62. BARCLAY, Col. George, V.D. *Hamilton Road, Anderson's Bay, Dunedin, 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.
63. BARDELL, Ernest. *Aruwankadu, Nilgiris, South India.* P.M. and D.C. 93 Wellington ; District Grand Deacon, Madras. Jan., 1926.
64. BARKER, John W. *Firwood, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.* P.M. 279 and 3431 Leicester ; P.P.S.G.W. September, 1903.
65. BARNARD, George W.G. *27 Mile End Road, Norwich.* P.M. 943 Norwich ; P.D.P.G.M. Norfolk ; Past Grand Deacon. Nov. 1894.
66. BARNES, Charles. *3 Welford Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2865 Syston. P.P.G. Reg. January, 1916.
67. BARRETT, E. J. *81 Hungerford Road, Crewe.* P.M. 368 Sandbach. November, 1925.
68. BATES, A. *Guy Hailings, Birstall Lane, Leicester.* Assist. D.C. 523. Nov. 1925.
69. 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.
70. BAUM, G. W. *21 Alexandra Road, Leicester.* 523. Nov. 1924.
71. 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.
72. BAXTER, Thomas. *28 Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* 3519 and P.M. 3653 ; P.P.A.G.D.C. (Cheshire). June, 1917.
73. BAYLISS, Francis C. *c/o Miss Squires' Boarding House, Woodhouse Eaves, nr. Loughborough,* 523 Leicester. January, 1922.
74. BEAUMONT, Philip. *The Hall, Donisthorpe, near Burton-on-Trent.* P.M. 779 Ashby and 1739 Swadlincote. September, 1909.
75. BEAUMONT, R. H. *Town Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.* J.W. 1592 Bury St. Edmunds. September, 1926.
76. BEEBY, H. C. *The Firs, Westleigh Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2081 ; 3091 ; P.P.J.G.W. November, 1924.
77. BENCH, Horace. *127 Haunch Lane, King's Heath, Birmingham.* 4032 Birmingham. May, 1925.
78. 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.

79. BICE, Wm. Player. *Graystaynes, The Ridge, Canterbury, Victoria, Australia*. Grand Master of Victoria, Australia. May, 1926.
80. BIGGS, A. E. 40 *Wentworth Road, Leicester*. 1391. Nov., 1925.
81. BILLSON, Capt. Arthur. *Ringstead, Knighton Park Road, Leicester*. P.M. 3431 Leicester; Prov. J.G.W. March, 1914.
82. BINGHAM, Sydney Clifton. P.M. 91 New Zealand; Past Asst. Grand Secretary, New Zealand; Past Provincial Grand Master Canterbury, New Zealand. March, 1902.
83. BINGLEY, T. E. 26 *Glenfield Road, Leicester*. P.M. 523 Leicester. January, 1928.
84. BINNS, Cuthbert C. 34 *Humberstone Road, Leicester*. I.P.M. 1560 Leicester. January, 1928.
85. BIRCH, J. E. L. 11 *Chaucer Street, Leicester*. 523. Nov., 1924.
86. BISHOP, the Rev. D. G. *St. Michael's Parsonage, Beaconsfield, Bucks*. 1330 Market Harborough. November, 1924.
87. BISHOP, Hubert G. 33 *Radford Road, Leamington Spa*. 395 Leamington. September, 1917.
88. BLACKBURN, Arthur W. *Waynville, Reservoir Street, Dewsbury*. 264 Batley. March, 1921.
89. BLACKBURN, the Rev. Joseph, B.A. *Box 403, Melfort, Saskatchewan, Canada*. 131 East Kildonan (Man. Con.). March, 1923.
90. 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.)
91. BLAND, C. *Old School House, Uppingham*. P.M. 1265 Oakham. January, 1925.
92. BLAND, C. A. *Westhaven, Dalby Avenue, Bushby, near Leicester*. P.M. 1391 and 3919 Leicester; P.P.J.G.D. March, 1918.
93. BLAND, Henry Weston. *Avonmore Terrace, Collesloe, Western Australia*. 39 W.A.C. September, 1928.
94. BLOWER, H. *Glenwood, 76 Station Road, Wigston Magna*. 2028. May, 1925.
95. BOND, G. *Church Street, Lutterworth*. P.M. 3078. November, 1925.
96. BOND, W. 146 *South Knighton Road, Leicester*. 3448 and 4835 Leicester. May, 1924.
97. BOOCK, D. F. *Carrier, 88 Post Office, Spokane (Wash.), U.S.A.* May, 1923.
98. BOOTH, E. P. *Heather Hall, Heather, near Leicester*. P.M. 3659 and 3802 Birmingham. May, 1927.
99. BOUSFIELD, Edgar. 11 *Curzon Avenue, New Brighton, Wallasey*. 2837 Liverpool. September, 1924.

100. BOTT, Ernest E. *Waipawa, Hawkes Bay, N. Zealand.* P.M. 30 (N.Z.C.). September, 1922.
101. BOWER, Wm. Morris. *Kenmore, Mawncys, Romford.* 538 London. September, 1925.
102. BOWMAN, Henry Cecil. *The Spinneys, Manor Road, Leicester.* 3091 Leicester. March, 1913.
103. BOYCE, B. A. M. "Eastrop," 147 *Ashby Road, Loughborough.* 1007 Loughborough. May, 1924.
104. BOYDEN, W. L. Librarian, Library of the Supreme Council, 33^o for the Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A. *Sixteenth and S. Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C., U.S.A.* November, 1912.
105. BRAMLEY, F. A. *Ashby Road, Moira, near Burton-on-Trent.* W.M. 779 Ashby. May, 1925.
106. BRASH, Capt. E. L. *Fair View, Netherhope Lane, Sydenham, Glos.* 2399 Woolwich. P.M. 4022 Baghdad. January, 1922.
107. BRAY, Henry Clarence. *Billinghay Lodge, Sibley, Loughborough.* I.P.M. 2865. November, 1928.
108. BRIDGER, W. R. *17 Belvoir Street, Leicester.* W.M. 3448. November, 1928.
109. BRIGGS, O. W. H. *Roscara, Kibworth Beauchamp, nr. Leicester.* P.M. 1330 Market Harborough. March, 1928.
110. BROWN, A. C. 53 *New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.* P.M. 1268 Rangoon; P.Dist. J.G.D. Burma. September, 1907.
111. BROWNE, R. J. *Bank House, Shepshed, nr. Leicester.* Assist. D.C. 2428 Coalville. September, 1927.
112. BROWNLIE, Dr. Alex. *Drayton House, Redcar, Yorks.* P.M. 1244 4244 Redcar; P.P.G.Reg. N. and E. Yorks. May, 1922.
113. BULL, Frederick W. 37 *Avenue Road, Leamington Spa.* 395. Leamington; 581 (S.C.). November, 1922.
114. BURD, F. J. *The Province Office, Vancouver (B.C.), Canada.* Treas. and Secy. Masonic Board of Relief, Vancouver, Canada. September, 1908.
115. BURDON, Capt. Charles S. "Albutura," *Derwent Road, Palmers Green, London, N. 13.* P.M. 2738 London and 2523 Hounslow; L.R.; P.P.S.G.D. Middlesex. January, 1900.
116. BURGESS, J. Jr. 147 *Corporation Street, Birmingham.* May, 1915.
117. BURNS, Archd., Junr. 16 *Seccombes Road, Auckland, New Zealand.* P.M. 167 N.Z. and 267 N.Z. November, 1926.
118. BURLEY, M. L. *Blaby Road, South Wigston, near Leicester.* 2028. November, 1924.
119. BURROWS, H. G., F.C.I.S. *Albury, Hounslow Road, Whitton Park, Twickenham.* P.M. 3040 London. L.R. November, 1904.

120. BURTON, J. Cecil. *Cuthbert Leys, London Road, Leicester.* P.M. 3431; S.D. 3919 Leicester. November, 1915.
121. 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.
122. BUTLER, Thomas Mays. *3 De Montfort Square, Leicester.* P.M. 279 Leicester; P.P.S.G.D. March, 1921.
123. CALVERT, Clifford. *Priory Garth, Bingley, Yorks.* 439 Bingley, Yorks. Jan. 1923.
124. CALVERT, Norman. *Jesmond, Lutterworth Road, Leicester.* Org. 3078 Lutterworth. November, 1921.
125. CANNON, A. J. S. *97 Winchester Avenue, Leicester.* S.W. 523 Leicester. November, 1916.
126. CARR, E. Freeman. *Holmsfield, Groby Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2865 Syston; Prov. G.Std.B. January, 1922.
127. CARR, E. R. *2 Westminster Road, Leicester.* 3448 Leicester. May, 1924.
128. CARR, E. *The Bungalow, Drakes Avenue, Holbeach, Lincs.* 456 Uttoxeter; 985 Long Sutton. November, 1927.
129. CARTER, Thos. M. *19 Westfield Park, Redland, Bristol.* P.P.S.G.W. Bristol. September, 1926.
130. CASS, George W. *Mansfield, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* P.M. 247 Mansfield, Pa. March, 1921.
131. CASTERTON, G. R. *1 Mansfield Grove, Nottingham.* P.M. 1130 Melton Mowbray; P.P.G. Supt. of W. January, 1916.
132. CATTELL, W. Chas. *The Poplars, Montague St., Kettering.* I.P.M. 3422 Northampton; P.P.G.W. Northants. & Hunts. Nov. 1927.
133. CAWTHORN, J. Elston. *Elmete, Esplanade Crescent, Scarborough.* P.M. 1221 Leeds; P.P.S.G.W. West Yorks. January, 1907.
134. CAWTHRA, A. M. *346 East Park Road, Leicester.* 3448. May, 1925.
135. CHARLES, David. *"Zetland," Meadhurst Road, Leicester.* S.D. 4835, 523. November, 1928.
136. CHARLEWOOD, Wm. T. P.M. 130 Christchurch, N.Z. (N.Z.C.). November, 1925.
137. CHATTAWAY, John Gordon. *Westcotes Drive, Leicester.* 3091 Leicester. January, 1916.
138. CHITHAM, S. R. *41 Willows Crescent, Cannon Hill, Birmingham.* P.M. 2865 Syston; P.P.G.Supt.Wks. November, 1909.
139. CLARKE, Francis William. *Ranworth, Guilford Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2028 Leicester; P.P.A.G.D.C. November, 1915.
140. CLARK, Col. Herbt. N., D.S.O. *11 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.* P.M. 2238 Cookham Dean. September, 1926.

141. CLARKE, Leslie L. *Rowton Buildings, Bowling Green St., Leicester.* 395 Leamington. May, 1928.
142. CLARKE, T. J. *Lutterworth Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2081 Leicester. June, 1917.
143. CLARK, W. G. J. *Fernleigh, Wigston Magna.* 2028 Leicester. November, 1915.
144. CLAYTON, Geo. "*Ambleside,*" *Thurnby.* 3919. November, 1925.
145. CLEGG, R. Ingram. 307 *North Michigan Avenue, Chicago (Ill.), U.S.A.* P.M. 370 Cleveland (Ohio), U.S.A. May, 1910.
146. CLOVER, Major W. C. *Narborough, near Leicester.* P.M. 2028 ; Treas. 5061 Leicester ; P.P.G. Swd. B. November, 1911.
147. COBB, Henry George. *Glazenwood, Bradwell, Braintree, Essex.* P.M. 2154 Halstead ; P.P.J.G.W. Essex. March, 1916.
148. COE, W. W. 5 *Somerville Road, Leicester.* Assist. Sec. 2028. January, 1925.
149. COLEMAN, W. M. 518 *Tornille Street, El Paso, Texas, U.S.A.,* Grand Lecturer. P.M. 76 El Paso. November, 1924.
150. COLENSO, Lt.-Col. J. Eric., F.R.G.S. *c/o Messrs. T.Cook & Sons, Berkley St., London.* Gd. Supt. for Central India, A.S.I. ; P.W. 2333 Quetta ; P.M. 2440 E.C. ; P.D.G. Warden, Bengal. November, 1908.
151. COLES, R. G. 16 *York Road, Sudbury, Suffolk.* 1224 Sudbury. January, 1927.
152. COLES, R. W. *Red Gobles, Ratcliffe Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2865. May, 1925.
153. COLLINS, Chas. Montague. *Irencestre, Stratford-on-Avon.* P.M. 2133 Stratford-on-Avon. March, 1923.
154. COLLINS, Isaac P. *Room 205 Masonic Temple, Olean (New York) U.S.A.* P.M. 252 Olean (N.Y.), U.S.A. September, 1903.
155. CONOVER, Chas. A. General Grand Secretary. *Coldwaters, Michigan, U.S.A.* November, 1926.
156. COOPER, John T. *The Louge, Aylestone Road, Leicester.* P.M. 523 Leicester ; P.P.S.G.D. March, 1912.
157. COOPER, Frank. 60 *Pearl Street, Burnley, Lancs.* 3855 Burnley. January, 1928.
158. COOPER, Stanley Wm. *P.O. Box 4, Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.* 4820. E.C. March, 1929.
159. COTTON, W. H. *Earl Shilton, Leicestershire.* S.W. 50 Hinckley. May, 1923.
160. COWLING, Alf. Ernest. 22 *Sunnycroft Road, Western Park, Leicester.* 3919 Leicester. March, 1921.
161. CRAIG, W. "*The Rest,*" *Loftus Street, Katoomba, N. S. Wales.* P.M. 508 Singapore, Straits Settlements. January, 1904.

162. CRANE, Charles E. 2 *The Hill, Ashby-de-la-Zouch*. P.M. 779. Prov.S.G.W ; W.M. 2428 Coalville. May, 1910.
163. 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.
164. CRESSWELL, F. W. 36 *Lexham Gardens, London, W. 8*. P.M. 549 ; P.D.D.G.M. Bombay ; P.G.D. (Eng.). May, 1913.
165. CROOK, B. H. 310 *Victoria Park Road, Leicester*. Std. 4835 Leicester. March, 1928.
166. CROOK, Douglas. 144 *Harvard Street, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.* Dep. D.G.M. September, 1926.
167. DALE, F. J. 5 *Leamington Street, King Richard's Road, Leicester*. 1391 Leicester. September, 1898.
168. DASHWOOD, J. R. *Calsay, Nanuoya, Ceylon*. P.M. 2656. Nov. 1925.
169. DAVIDSON, J. M. *Great Brade River, Cape Province, S. Africa*. S.D. 3125 George, Cape Colony ; 1 bis (S.C.) Montrose. March, 1928.
170. DAY, Major A. D. *Clare nout, St. John's Road, Boxmoor, Herts.* P.M. 2038 Langport. January, 1915.
171. DAYNES, Gilbert Win. *The Maples, Brundall, Near Norwich*. 52 Norwich ; 2076 London ; Prov. S.G.W. (Norfolk). March, 1922.
172. DEANS, Fredk. *Myrtle Villa, Victoria Crescent, Burton-on-Trent*. 3962 Burton-on-Trent. March, 1923.
173. DE HAAS, Sydney E. 61 *Blenheim Gardens, Cricklewood, London, N.W. 2*. 1766 London. November, 1926.
174. DEWES, Walter, F.R.I.B.A., M.S.A. 37 *Bedford Row, London, W.C. 1*. 1415 London. November, 1917.
175. DIGGINS, Arthur E. "*Brookville*," *St. John's Road, Leicester*. P.M. 301 Alcester ; 3299 Manchester ; 3650 Birmingham ; 2373 Chesterheld ; 3440 Manchester ; P.P.S.G.D. Warwickshire. March, 1926.
176. DOE, George M. *Enfield, Great Torrington, Devon*. P.M. 1885 Great Torrington ; P.P.G.W. Devonshire. January, 1911.
177. DOLEMAN, C. A. *Abington Road, Leicester*. P.M. 1130 Melton Mowbray. May, 1927.
178. DRAKEFORD, Geo. 40 *Upperton Road, Leicester*. P.M. 2028 Leicester ; P.P.G.St.B. Leics. and Rutland. November, 1927.
179. DRAKEFORD, T. E. 2028 Leicester. November, 1927.
180. DRYLAND, Leslie G. 90a *Herrick Road, Loughborough*. Stwd. 4835 Leicester. September, 1927.
181. DUNN, C. H. 378 *Smilh Street, Durban, Natal*. P.O. Box 225. January, 1926.
182. DURSTON, George. *The Spinneys, Uppingham Road, Leicester*. P.M. 2028 Leicester ; P.P.G.A. Purst. November, 1915.
183. EABRY, H. W. 57 *Mellor Road, Western Park, Leicester*. W.M. 1391 Leicester. March, 1921.
184. EATON, Charlie D. "*Oakhurst*," 146 *Middleton Hill Road, King's Norton, Near Birmingham*. P.P.S.G.W. Worcs. Past Grand Deacon. January, 1915.

185. ECKENSTEIN, T. C. 4 *Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.* P.M. 255 London. November, 1928.
186. EDMONDS, Erskine. *Lydbury North, Shropshire.* P.M. 611 Ludlow January, 1910.
187. EDWARDS, Lewis. 2 *Carlyle Mansions, The Mall, Kensington London, W. 8.* P.M. and Almoner 1503; 3420 Twickenham; P.M. 4305 and 4844; Prov. G.Stwd. Middlesex. Jan., 1929.
188. EDWARDS, W. J. *Windouree, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.* P.M. 2925 London. January, 1917.
189. EDYVEAN, M. F. *Westberry, Bodmin, Cornwall.* P.M. 330 Bodmin; P.P.J.G.W. Cornwall. September, 1926.
190. ELDER, Chas. Gallagher. 46 *St. Oswald St., Old Swan, Liverpool.* 3519 Birkenhead; P.M. 3832 Wallasey. Sept. 1914.
191. 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.
192. ENGLISH, B. M. *c/o Moody Bros., 34/37 Livery Street, Birmingham.* 3845 Birmingham. September, 1926.
193. EVANS, J. E. *Rosebank, Dolton, North Devon.* P.M. 1885 Torrington. January, 1913.
194. EVANS, Walter. 211 *Melton Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2865 Syston. May, 1911.
195. EVELEIGH, Wm. L. "Cleveland," 43 *Blake Road, West Bridgford, Notts.* 2028. May, 1925.
196. EVERITT, the Rev. C. A. *West Tofts Rectory, Mundford, Norfolk.* P.M. 2727 Ely; P.P.G. Chap. Cambs. Sept., 1921.
197. EYRE, G. H. 31 *Upperton Road, Leicester.* Stwd. 2028; I.G. 5061. May, 1925.
198. 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.W. April, 1910.
199. FIELD, Ernest H. *Tangley, Barrow Rd., Quorn, near Loughborough.* May, 1922.
200. FIGHIERA, F. *Arborford, Church Rd., Wimbledon, London.* P.M. 19 Dep. Mr. 2712 London; P.G.D. Eng. September, 1926.
201. FITZ-HENRY, W. *Myrtle, Manitoba, Canada.* May, 1923.
202. 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.
203. FLEEMAN, F. G. 105 *Ashby Road, Loughborough.* P.M. 1007 Loughborough; P.P.G.A.D.C. September, 1918.
204. FLETCHER, Dr. W. J. *Stoney Stanton, nr. Leicester.* I.G. 1560 Leicester. January, 1927.
205. FLOCKTON, B. P. 62 *Park Road, Lenton Sands, Nottingham.* P.M. 3448 Leicester; P.P.G.Std.B. March, 1913.
206. 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.

207. FOISTER, A. T. *Berrystead, Barkby.* P.M. 2028 Leicester; J.W. 5061. November, 1917.
208. FOLWELL, A. E. *Market Place, Leicester.* 2081 Leicester. May, 1928.
209. FORRESTER, William. "*Dunemase,*" 28 *Hurst Rd., Horsham, Sussex.* P.M. 2660 Cranbrook, Kent; P.P.G. Sup. Wks. Kent. Sept., 1903.
210. 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.
211. FOSTER, Reg. W. 21 *John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.* L.R., P.M. 1559 and 2712 London. September, 1917.
212. FOX, Edward Robert. 206 *London Road, Leicester.* Org. 2081; P.P.G. Org. November, 1899.
213. FOX, Wm. Shaw. *The Nook, Oadby, Leicester.* 4656. Nov., 1928.
214. FRANCIS, Fredk. E. *Clevedon, Lime Avenue, Northampton.* 2431 Northampton. January, 1928.
215. FREER, Major William Jesse, V.D., F.S.A. *Stoneygate, Leicester.* P.M. 1130 and 1560; P.P.J.G.W.; Past Grand Deacon. November, 1894.
216. FROST, Albert. *Norfolk Lodge, Park Grange Road, Sheffield.* P.M. 3779; P.P.G.A.D.C. West Yorks. March, 1926.
217. FROST, Charles. *Windycroft, Rothley, near Leicester.* P.M. 2028 Leicester. May, 1924.
218. FURBY, W. Stafford. P.M. 1338; Past Grand Deacon; P. Dep. Dist. G.M. Auckland, N.Z. January, 1914.
219. FURLONGER, C.A.M. *Standard Oil Co. of New York, P.O. Box 146, Calcutta.* S.W. 832 (E.C.) Rangoon; 2737 London; 3130 Calcutta. January, 1926.
220. GARDNER, F. L. 14 *Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, London, W.* 1017 London. September, 1902.
221. GARLICK, Walter. 4 *Sandown Road, Leicester.* I.G. 2028 Leicester. March, 1928.
222. GARNER, A. C. *St. Hilda, Broad Street, Syston, near Leicester.* 3078 Lutterworth. May, 1925.
223. GARNER, A. C. Hon. Librarian, 2133 *Cameron Street, Regina, Sask. Canada.* D.D.G.M. Dist. No. 2, G.L. of Sask. Nov., 1927.
224. GASCOYNE, W. L. *Alnwick House, Lutterworth.* P.M. 3078 Lutterworth; P.P.J.G.W. May, 1925.
225. GAYNER, W. A. 19 *Bennett Street, Bath.* P.M. 906 Bath, September, 1910.
226. GIBBONS, Frank H. *White Cottage, Tottenhall, Wolverhampton.* 252 Dudley. September, 1927.
227. 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.

228. GIBSON, H. W. *Clarendon House, Knighton Park Road, Leicester* P.M. 1391; P.P.S.G.D. March, 1920.
229. GILDER, F. M. 10 *Lanark Mansions, Maida Vale, London, W. 9* P.M. 1540 London. May, 1925.
230. 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.
231. GILMOUR, Dr. P. Graham. *The Cedar House, Woodbridge, Suffolk* January, 1920.
232. GIRLING, Charles. *Langholm, Stoneygate Avenue, Leicester* P.M. 3431 Leicester. P.P.J.G.W. November, 1906.
233. GOODFELLOW, H. F. 91 *York Street, Rugby.* 4118 Rugby September, 1922.
234. GOLLAN, S. C. *Kaenwong, 102 Auburn Road, Auburn, Sydney N.S.W.* P.M. 484 (N.S.W.C.); P.D.G.I. Works, N.S.W. September, 1927.
235. GOODING, Thos. John. *The Poplars, Birstall, Leicester.* 208 Leicester. January, 1923.
236. GOODWIN, B. G. 718 *Clive St., Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A* 22 G.L. of California. September, 1927.
237. GOODYEAR, F. John. 56 *King Street, Egreymont, Cheshire.* 385 Nottingham. November, 1924.
238. GOULD, F. E. 7 *Penlee Gardens, Stoke Devonport.* P.M. 392 Plymouth. September, 1926.
239. GOVIER, Ralph G. 35 *King Street, Wallasey.* 2132 Liscard 3832 Wallasey. November, 1918.
240. GRAHAM, D. J. 63 *Sloughton Drive North, Leicester.* 1391 Leicester November, 1921.
241. GRAVESTOCK, A. W. *Deane House, London Road, Kettering.* 4451 Kettering. January, 1927.
242. GRAYSTONE, Major Frederick Russ, D.S.O.; M.C. *Thamain Ain, Eton Road, Burton-on-Trent.* P.M. 2924, 3962 and 83; (S.C.) Rangoon; P.J.G.W. of Scottish Freemasonry in India Past District Grand Registrar, Burma; P.P.S.G.W. Derbyshire September, 1910.
243. GREEN, George. 52 *High Street, Market Harborough.* P.M. 1331 Market Harborough; P.P.S.G.W. January, 1898.
244. GREEN, G. E., B.A. *Farndon, Toiler Road, Leicester.* J.D. 3091 Jany. 1916.
245. GREEN, Harold Arthur. 2 *Crosfield, Harcourt Road, Craig-y-don Llandudno.* May, 1909.
246. GREEN, Major R. J. September, 1927.
247. GREEN, W. A. *Drayton House, Fovest Road, Moseley, Birmingham* P.M. 3391 Birmingham and 2654 Moseley. P.P.G.R. Worcester. November, 1912.
248. GREENAWAY, W. *Deputy C.M.A., Military Accounts Dept., Lahore District, Lahore, India.* 2904 Maymyo, Burmah. March, 1912

149. GREENFIELD, J. F. 49 *Heavitree Road, Plumstead, London, S.E.* 18. 3540 Borough Polytechnic; 4299 London. March, 1925.
150. GRIBBLE-DUNN, F. H. *Broome, Western Australia.* Nov., 1926.
151. GRIFFIN, T. S. "Stockwell, Station Road, Kirby Muxloe. 1838 Wolverhampton. September, 1928.
152. GRIFFIN, Phillip D. 63 *Hallewell Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 4011 Birmingham. November, 1923.
153. GRIMWADE, A. W. B. *Rivington, Woodland Avenue, Wolstanton, Staffs.* 3919 Leicester. September, 1920.
154. GRINDLEY, George J. *Stratford, St. Phillip's Road, Leicester.* Sec. 2865 Syston. January, 1916.
155. GRUNDY, J. J. W. 24 *Clarke's Road, Wigston Magna, near Leicester.* P.M. 1060 Tamworth. May, 1925.
156. GUNNER, W. A. 19 *St. Peter Street, Tiverton, Devon.* P.M. 1538 London. March, 1903.
157. GUNNING, Edwin F. 50 *Evington Street, Leicester.* W.M. 3201 March. May, 1929.
158. HAGLEY, George. *Burley, 25 Clive Place, Penarth, Glam.* P.M. 36 Glamorgan; Prov. G. Trea. S. Wales (E.D.). Sept., 1926.
159. HAIG—BROWN, W. A., J.P. 19 *Tite Street, Chelsea.* Dist. G.M. Bombay. May, 1913.
160. HAINES, Chas. Ernest. "Homeside," *Syston, Near Leicester.* I.G. 2865 Syston. November, 1921.
161. HALL, H. S. 32a *Old Market Place, Grimsby.* P.M. 2770 Grimsby. March, 1926.
162. HALL, T. P. "Woodbank," *Bushby, near Leicester.* Assist. D.C. 2865. November, 1919.
163. HALLAM, D. 189 *Fosse Road South, Leicester.* Stwd. 2028. May, 1925.
164. HALLAM, Wm. 102 *High St., Leicester.* W.M. 1391. Nov., 1928.
165. HALLETT, H. Hiram. *Mansfield House, Taunton.* P.M. and Librarian 261 Taunton. March, 1921.
166. HALLIDAY, Dr. R. T. 2 *Glencairn Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow, S.1.* Sec. 1241 (S.C.). September, 1926.
167. HAMBY, Chas. L. *Town Hall, Beccles.* P.M. 305 Beccles. March, 1925.
168. HAMMOND, Wm. *Eversfield, St. John's Road, Leicester.* 523. May, 1920.
169. HANCOCK, Clarence C. *Crimden, Heath Drive, Potters Bar.* P.M. 1478 Warminster; I.G. 3921 London. November, 1925.
170. HANFORD, A. Pelham. *Kencote, Ashfield Road, Leicester.* P.M. 279 Leicester; P.P.S.G.W. November, 1903.
171. HANNAY, George. *Bruachmhòr, Pitlochry.* P.M. 1664 Gosforth and 3241 Gateshead; P.M. 3477 Newcastle-on-Tyne; P.P.J.G.W. Durham; P.P.A.G.D.C. Northumberland. September, 1913.

272. HARDING, William W. 8 *Belmont Villas, New Walk, Leicester*. P.M. 2028 Leicester ; P.P.J.G.D. November, 1906.
273. HARMER, W. S. *Wattle Valley Road, Cantby, Melbourne, Australia*. 523, 3448 Leicester ; P.M. 300 (Vic. Con.). March, 1913.
274. HARRIS, F. B. *The Rest, Commercial Road, Woking*. S.W. 2317 Woking. November, 1925.
275. HARRIS, C. M. *Box 294, G.P.O., Perth, W. Australia*. Guildford Lodge No. 16 (W.A.C.). January, 1925.
276. HARRISON, Ernest Young. 26 *Aytoun Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow*. P.M. 3041 Wellingborough ; P.P.G.O. Norths. and Hunts. Sept. 1922.
277. HARRISON, John Junr. *Mostyn, Guilford Road, Leicester*. P.M. 3448. January, 1925.
278. HASKARD, E. W. *The Bungalow, Meadowcourt Road, Leicester*. Assist. D.C. 279. November, 1924.
279. HASSELL, John Regd. 3448. March, 1929.
280. HAWKINS, Francis H. *Grasmere, Serpentine Road, Harborne, Birmingham*. P.M. 3127 and 3812 Lakimpur, Assau ; P.D.G.D. Bengal. November, 1917.
281. HAYTON, John. 158 *Stewart Road, Liverpool*. P.M. 1299 Liverpool. September, 1913.
282. 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.
283. HAYWOOD, B. W. 89 *Grosvenor Road, Rugby*. 502 Rugby. September, 1928.
284. HEANLEY, Marshall. 11 *Billing Road, Northampton*. P.M. 253 ; Peterborough ; P.P.G. Std. B. Norths. and Hunts. Sept. 1909.
285. HEATH, F. T. 142 *South Knighton Road, Leicester*. Stwd. 3919 November, 1925.
286. HEATH, J. E. 6 *Kirby Road, Leicester*. 523. May, 1925.
287. HEATON, Wallace. 119 *New Bond Street, London, W.1*. P.M. 4092 Sheffield ; P.M. 3900 London. March, 1928.
288. HEMMANS, L. F., M.B. 9 *Lewisham Park, Lewisham, London, S.E. 13*. P.M. 2948 Bromley. September, 1926.
289. HENDERSON, R. A. *Bushby, near Leicester*. P.M. 2081 ; P.P.G. Swd.B. November, 1913.
290. HENDRY, Campbell A. 18 *Agett Road, Claremont, W. Australia*. 39 Claremont (W.A.C.). January, 1925.
291. HENSON, Samuel. "*Frobisher*," *Mayflower Road, Leicester*. 1391 September, 1925.
292. HERBERT, Sydney Frank. 111 *Princess Road, Leicester*. W.M. 3091 ; P.M. 4088 Leicester. May, 1915.
293. HESS, F. E. *Bedford, Iowa, U.S.A.* March, 1926.

294. HEWTON, John. 315 *Ormeau Road, Belfast*. P.M. 188. (I.C.).
January, 1920.
295. HEYNES, Dr. M. *Potchefstroom, Transvaal, S. Africa*. May, 1926.
296. HIBBERT, R. S. *The Lings, Canterbury Terrace, Winchester Avenue, Leicester*. 523. May, 1925.
297. HILLS, W. H. 70 *Huntingfield Road, Putney, London, S.W.* 15. P.M. 3411 *Surbiton*; Sec. 4922; P.P.D.G.D.C. *Surrey*. Jan. 1928.
298. HILTON, G. E. 133 *Loughborough Road, Leicester*. P.M. 3431; P.P.J.G.W. *Leicester*. November, 1917.
299. HINDLEY, J. *Beverley, 38 Eaton Rise, Ealing, London, W.5*. P.M. 19 *London*. January, 1927.
300. HIPWELL, Cyril F. *Stock Exchange, London, E.C. 2*. 2739 *London*. November, 1927.
301. HOCKRIDGE, J. A. R. 27 *Palace Avenue, Llandaff, Glam.* 1992 *Cardiff*. May, 1925.
302. HOLDAWAY, Tom N. Post Office Overseer. *Quarry Collage, Winchester*. 1883 *Winchester*. January, 1927.
303. HOLDOM, Percy Wm. 46 *Prebendal Avenue, Aylesbury, Bucks*. P.M. 2735 *Bangalore, India*. November, 1920.
304. HOPKINS, Arthur. *Glen Roy, Narborough Road, Leicester*. I.P.M. 279 *Leicester*. September, 1916.
305. HOPKINS, H. *Woodcote, Regent Avenue, March, Cambs*. Alr. 3201 *March*. November, 1927.
306. HOWE, H. B. *Croft, near Leicester*. P.M. 4656 *Leicester*. November, 1927.
307. HUGHES, Rev. C. Kendrick, M.A. *St. Luke's School, Youngoo, Burma*. S.W. 1095 *E.C.*; 48 *E.C.*; D.G. Chap. *Burma Dist*. September, 1926. (Life Member.)
308. HUGHES, Ed. J. 3 *Maendy Place, Aberdare, S. Wales*. P.M. 679 *Aberdare*. November, 1924.
309. HURLEY, Tom S. *Stanmore, Ashleigh Road, Leicester*. P.M. 279; P.P.J.G.D. November, 1915.
310. HURST, J. Forrest. 2081 *Leicester*. March, 1923.
311. HURST, J. Snowden. *Town Farm House, Field Stile St., Southwold Suffolk*. 1983 *Southwold*. March, 1928.
312. HUTCHINSON, A. E. 38 *Brazil Street, Leicester*. P.M. 2028; Almoner 5061. September, 1924.
313. HYNER, W. J. *The Glen, Bexwell Road, Downham Market, Norfolk*. P.M. 3955 *Downham Market*. November, 1928.
314. ILOTT, J. M.A. 246b *The Terrace, Wellington, N.Z.* Sept., 1927.
315. INGLETON, Wm. *Broome, Western Australia*. November, 1926.
316. ISHERWOOD, T. Fredk. "Winswood," 69 *Fairfield Road, Winchester*. P.M. 1446 and 3097 *London*. September, 1907.

317. JACKSON, Ernest W. *Godrevy, Saltburn-by-the-Sea*. P.M. 4539; P.M. 3474. January, 1926.
318. JACKSON, Henry. *Engadine, 67 Gledhow Lane, Oakwood, Leeds*. 2081 Leicester. May, 1909.
319. JACKSON, J. W. *Augarfa, Rifle Range Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch*. J.W. 779. November, 1926.
320. JAMESON, C. M. 3195 Jorhat and P.M. 3766 Nazira, Assam, India. September, 1914.
321. JENKINS, Charles H. 107 *Albert Street, Auckland, New Zealand*. P.M. 689 (E.C.) Auckland, N.Z. September, 1908.
322. JENKINS, David T. 5 *Kincraig Street, Cardiff*. 4213 Cardiff. September, 1924.
323. JOHNSON, Feargus. 5 *Dulverton Road, Leicester*. 3448 Leicester. March, 1928.
324. JOHNSON, H. T. 108 *Howard Road, Leicester*. 2028. May, 1925.
325. JONES, C. C. *Vale Royal, Elms Road, Leicester*. P.M. 3091 Leicester. November, 1917.
326. JONES, C. W. *Elwyn, Stoughton Road, Leicester*. P.M. 4711 Leicester. May, 1927.
327. JONES, F. H. *Romvry, Stoneygate Road, Leicester*. Stwd. 4711 Leicester. March, 1928.
328. JONES, William George. 1 *Hermiston Avenue, Hornsey, London N. 8*. P.M. 523 Leicester; P.P.A.G.D.C. May, 1905.
329. JORDAN, Thomas. 45 *Sale Street, Derby*. P.M. 1085 Derby; P.P.J.G.W. Derbyshire. March, 1904.
330. JOWETT, H. C. 365 *Aylestone Road, Leicester*. P.M. 2081 Leicester. November, 1917.
331. JUDGE, Thos. Oliver. *Meadowcourt Road, Leicester*. P.M. 2028; S.W. 5061 Leicester. May, 1923.
332. KEEN, Aipheus A. *P.O. Box 535, Albuquerque, New Mexico, U.S.A.* Grand Sec. New Mexico, U.S.A. November, 1909.
333. KEENE, Wilfred D. *Bardoncroft, Knighton Rise, Leicester*. 4088. May, 1925.
334. KENDALL, William. 55 *Park Avenue, Hull*. 57 Hull; P.M. 1268 Rangoon; P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.); P. Dep. D.G.M. Burma. Nov. 1910.
335. KEMP, L. H. *Broadmead, Toller Road, Leicester*. 4088; 3919. March, 1925.
336. KERSHAW, William Stott. *Sparth Lea, Princes Avenue, Gt. Crosby*. P.M. 1129 Rochdale; P.P.J.G.D. East Lancs. March, 1911.

337. 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. P.A.G. Swd. B. (Eng.) November, 1904.
338. KING, L. J. 32 *Dashwood Road, Leicester.* 4088. Nov., 1924.
339. KING, T. A. *Thornhill, Mount Rd., Hinckley.* P.M. and Treasurer 50 Hinckley; P.P.S.G.D. January, 1918.
340. KING-BAKER, S. J. *c/o B. Morris, Ormiston Ranch, Box 111, Enderby, British Columbia, Canada.* P.M. 3195 and 3766 Jorhat, Nazira, Assam, India. P.G.S.G.D. Bengal. Sept., 1914.
341. KNIGHT, R. L. T. *Broome, Western Australia.* November, 1926.
342. KNOCKER, George S. *Bushey Ruff, Beaumont, Jersey, C.I.* P.M. 71, 4085 Lowestoft; 3913 Ipswich; P.P.S.G.W. Suffolk; P.P.S.G.W. Jersey. November, 1927.
343. LAFONTAINE, H. T. Cart de. 52 *Albert Court, Kensington Gore, London, S.W.* Past Grand Deacon. January, 1914.
344. LAKE, F. J. 218 *East Park Road, Leicester.* 50 Hinckley. May, 1925.
345. LANE, Geo. H. 237 *Narborough Road, Leicester.* 2028. Jan., 1925.
346. LANGFORD, Francis Thos. Adrian. 464 and 3834 Swansea, South Wales (E. Div.). March, 1929.
347. LANGLEY, W. R. *Elmhurst, Grange Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex.* P.M. 554 London. January, 1916.
348. LANGTON, Ernest. 38 *Sandown Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2865 Syston; P.P.J.G.D. November, 1914.
349. LAPRAIK, Douglas. "*Glen Cairn,*" *Hinckley Road, Leicester.* P.M. 3448 Leicester. November, 1915.
350. LAWRENCE, John. 33 *Pattison Road, London, N.W. 2.* P.M. 2696 London. January, 1927.
351. LAWRENCE, W. Price. 5 *Church Street, Ystrad, Mynach, Glamorgan.* 2226 Rhymney. November, 1927.
352. 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.
353. LEE, G. Trevelyan. 15 *Tenant Street, Derby.* P.M. 253 Derby; P. Prov. S.G.W. Derbyshire. January, 1912.
354. LEVEREDGE, R. C. *Oxford House, Evercreech, Bath.* P.M. 2048 and 2087; P.P.G.D. Middlesex. November, 1910.
355. LEWIS, C. J. *Market Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.* P.M. 779 Ashby; P.P.J.G.W. May, 1925.
356. LIDDIARD, Ernest J. 20 *St. James Road, Leicester.* Assist. Sec. 3431 Leicester. March, 1918.

357. LINLEY, Herbert. *Egyptian House, 170/173 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.* P.M. 1330 Market Harborough; P.P.G. Org. March, 1914.
358. LONNON, Wm., R.N. *Natal House, Hadlow, near Tonbridge, Kent.* 349 and 966 (S.C.) Malta.
359. LOWETH, C. F. *Morleigh, Morland Avenue, Leicester.* P.M. 3919. November, 1925.
360. LOXLEY, P. G. *Casilla de Corres 1527, Buenos Aires, Argentine.* 3641 Buenos Aires. May, 1929.
361. LUCAS, A. F. 33 *St. Leonard's Road, Leicester.* P.M. 279 Leicester; Prov. G. Org. September, 1921.
362. MACFARLANE, G. Sydney. 110 *Beacon Hill Avenue, Lynn (Mass.), U.S.A.* P.M. and Sec. Golden Fleece Lodge, Lynn. June, 1917.
363. MACKLEY, R. L. *Brightside, New Bivstall, Leicester.* 2028. May, 1925.
364. MACLACHLAN, Major General, Jas. D., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 12 *Montague Place, Bryanston Square, London, W. 1.* P.M. 757 (S.C.); P.G.Swd.B. (Scotland); P.M. 3503 Gibraltar; W.M. 2319 London; G.Swd.B. (Eng.). (Life Member). Sept. 1926.
365. MAJOR, Wm. *The Meadway, Western Park, Leicester.* I.P.M. 4088. November, 1928.
366. MALLINSON, H. *Ebor Mount, 103 Toothill Road, Loughborough.* P.M. 1007 Loughborough; Prov. G. Std. B. January, 1922.
367. MARSHALL, Alma J. "*Strathclyde*," 30 *Airvie Gardens, Ilford, Essex.* P.M. 279 Leicester; P.P.G.Std.B. May, 1909.
368. MARTIN, G. M. *Dundee Masonic Temple, 31 South Tay St., Dundee.* September, 1920.
369. MATHEWS, C. Pilleau. *Windsor House, 650 Pretorius Street, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa.* P.M. 1747 Pretoria; P.D.J.G.W. Transvaal. Sept., 1911. (Life Member).
370. MATTHIE, Charles W. 31 *Woburn House, Homer Street, London, W. 1.* 122 (S.C.) Perth. September, 1915.
371. MAUND, J. W. 2034 Moseley. November, 1915.
372. MAY, S. W. *Norwood, Woodville, Burton-on-Trent.* P.M. 1739 Swadlincote. September, 1909.
373. MCCALLUM, A. C. 96 *Murray Street, Perth, Western Australia.* P.M. 39 (W.A.C.) Perth, W.A.; Deputy Grand Master of W. Australia. Nov., 1907.
374. MCCREERY, A. C. *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.

375. McNEILE, the Rev. R. F. *Uppingham*. Chap. 1265 ; P.P.G. Chap. November, 1924.
376. MESSER H. 17 *Castelnau, London*. S.W. 13. P.M. 1185 London. January, 1927.
377. MIDDLETON, Thomas. *Solicitor, Montrose, Scotland*. P.M. 16 Falkirk ; P.P.J.G.W. Stirlingshire. September, 1906.
378. MILLINGTON, F. V. *Kirby Muxloe, near Leicester*. Assist. D.C. 2028. May, 1925.
379. MILLS, T. W. *Lytleton, 57 Westville Road, Penylan, Cardiff*. 4113 Penarth. March, 1925.
380. MINCHEN, W. *Quarrington, London Road, Leicester*. P.M. 3431 Leicester ; P.P.G. Asst. Sec. November, 1917.
381. MITCHELL, D. "*Shenston*," *Holbrook Avenue, Rugby*. 4118 Rugby. September, 1928.
382. MOLLER, A. A. ; M.C. 11 *Eaton Terrace, London, S.W. 1*. P.M. 3662 London. May, 1925.
383. MOLYNEUX, W. *Brynambwg, Park Drive, Swansea*. Sept., 1926.
384. MOORE, W. E. 20 *West Avenue, Leicester*. 523 Leicester. January, 1918.
385. MORGAN, John. 20 *Church Street, Merthyr Tydvil*. P.M. 110, 2606, 3969 ; P.P.S.G.W. S. Wales. September, 1917.
386. MORLEY, B. S. "*Cranfield*," *Bankart Avenue, Oadby, Leicester*. 3091 Leicester. November, 1927.
387. MORRIS, George. 50 *Fosse Road South, Leicester*. 279 Leicester. November, 1917.
388. MORRIS, G. W. W. *Coventry Road, Lutterworth*. P.M. 3078 Lutterworth ; P.P.G. Std. B. January, 1922.
389. MORTON, G. A. 42 *Burton Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne*. 3886 Newcastle. May, 1926.
390. MUDDIMER, E. H. 26 *De Montfort Street, Leicester*. 2028 ; J.D. 5061. May, 1925.
391. MUDDIMER, E. "*Canford*," *St. Phillips Road, Leicester*. 3919. May, 1925.
392. MUMBY, John. *Ashville, Kingsland Road, Birkenhead*. P.M. and Sec. 3519 Birkenhead ; P.P.A.G.D.C. Cheshire. May, 1914.
393. MURMANN, F. V. 152 *New Walk, Leicester*. J.W. 3431 Leicester. November, 1917.
394. MURRAY, S. "*The Glen*," *Kirby Muxloe, near Leicester*. W.M. 3431. November, 1919.
395. MUSTHER, Wm. 37 *Riseldine Road, Honor Oak Park, London, S.E.* 23 188 London. September, 1922.

396. MYERS, David R. 21 *John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2.* P.M. 3231 London. March, 1922.
397. MYLES, D. *Granhams, Great Shelford, Cambridge.* P.M. 2497 Newcastle-on-Tyne; 2666 Newcastle-on-Tyne; P.M. 3477; Past Grand Deacon. September, 1913.
398. 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.
399. NIGHTINGALE, C. F. *Buchanan Road, Walsall.* P.M. 359, 1520 and 3995; P.P.G.D.C. Staffs. November, 1925.
400. NOAR, Charles P. 50 *Murray Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.* P.M. 3550 Manchester. P.P.G.D. East Lancs. March, 1914.
401. NOBBS, Capt. John T. S. "*Gravelstone*," *Little Glen, Blaby, near Leicester.* P.M. 363 (S.C.) 909 (S.C.); P.M. 2028 Leicester; P.P.G. Swd. B.; P.G. Dir. of Music, A.S.F.I. January, 1911.
402. 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.
403. NOWELL, Wm. W. *The Laurels, Holmfield Road, Leicester.* Asst. Sec. 4835; 523.
404. OATES, R. L. 36 *Glenfield Road, Leicester.* 2081. Nov. 1925.
405. OPENSHAW, G. H. *Wellesley House, Sudbury, Suffolk.* P.M. 1224 Sudbury. November, 1927.
406. O'BRIEN, V. J. 9 *Y-Groes, Rhiwbina, near Cardiff.* P.M. 1992 E.C. Cardiff. March, 1925.
407. ORD, Dr. Fred. W. *The Poplars, Castle Gresley, near Burton-on-Trent.* P.M. 1739 Swadlincote; P.P.S.G.W. Derbyshire. March, 1913.
408. ORRIDGE, J. "*Charnwood*," *Barrington Road, Leicester.* P.M. 3431; Prov. G. Stwd. November, 1925.
409. OSBORNE, George E. "*Honeyburn*," *Didsbury, Manchester.* P.P.S.G.W. Cheshire; P. Asst. Gd. Dir. of Cer. (Eng.) March, 1914.
410. OVAS, James A. *Freemasons' Hall, Winnipeg, Canada.* Grand Sec. Gd. Lo. of Manitoba. January, 1908.
411. OWEN, E. G. 22 *Charles Street, Cardiff.* 4026 Cardiff. March, 1929.
412. PAGE, E. P. 123 *Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury.* 117 Shrewsbury. March, 1925.
413. PAINE, S. S. 60 *Regent Road, Leicester.* P.M. 3431 Leicester. November, 1917.
414. PARR, Alfred. *Aylestone House, Aylestone, Leicester.* P.M. 22 London. January, 1921.

15. PARR, A. R. 39 *Conway Road, Leicester.* 3431 Leicester. January, 1927.
16. PARSONS, Rev. A. W. *Holy Trinity Vicarage, Leicester.* 3431 Leicester. November, 1928.
17. PAYNE, H. R. I. 139 *Chayles Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* P.M. 4 (T.C.); Dep. Sec. G. L. of Tasmania. April, 1910.
18. PEAKE, Samuel W. 20 *Holland Road, Spalding.* P.M. 469 Spalding. September, 1925.
19. PEARCE, A. *Sandown Road, Leicester.* Stwd. 2028 Leicester. May, 1925.
20. PEBERDY, T. C. 73 *Princess Road, Leicester.* S.D. 523. May, 1925.
21. PEGG, Samuel John. *Hill Crest, Letchworth Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2028 Leicester; Chap. 5061; P.P.A.G.P. September, 1913.
22. PENNINGTON, Cecil. *Wellington, Somerset.* P.M. 1966 Wellington; 855 Wotton-under-Edge. September, 1920.
23. PERCIVAL, C. V. 255 *Ashley Road, Parkstone, Dorset.* P.M. 1493 Bestwood; 4014 Hucknall, Notts. March, 1929.
24. PERCIVAL, J. *Knighton Lodge, Elms Road, Leicester.* P.M. 2028; 5061. May, 1925.
25. PERKINS, Walter. 61 *Coton Road, Nuneaton.* 432 Nuneaton. September, 1923.
26. PETTIE, G. R. *Waveney House, Dale Street, Leicester.* I.P.M. 2028; 5061. January, 1925.
27. PHILLIPS, Wm. David Llewellyn. 237 *Swansea, S. Wales (E. Div.).* March, 1929.
28. PHIPPS, G. A. *Highbury, Lutterworth Road, Leicester.* 2028. May, 1925.
29. PHIPPS, George E. *Bardon House, Lutterworth Road, Leicester.* 1391; W.M. 3919. March, 1919.
30. PIETERSEN, J. G. F., *Ashwood House, Kingswinford, near Dudley.* Dep. Prov. G.M. Staffs.; P.A.G.D.C. England. Sept., 1926.
31. PITT, William Thomas. 6 *Station Road, Brightlingsea.* P.M. 433 Brightlingsea; P.A.G.P. Essex. January, 1920.
32. PLANT, Arthur N., Senr. 12 *Hobart Street, Leicester.* P.M. 523; P.P.S.G.D. November, 1919.
33. POLLARD, F. *Linden House, Linden Drive, Old Evington, Leicester.* Asst. Sec. 523 Leicester. March, 1918.
34. POLLARD, F. *Millbank, Leicester Road, Anstey.* 2028. Jan., 1926.
35. POLLARD, S. J. 3078 *Lutterworth, Anstey,* 1925.
36. POPE, G. W. W. *P.O. Box 3347 Johannesburg, Transvaal.* P.M. 981 (S.C.) Johannesburg. May, 1908.
37. POTTER, Charles W. 17 *Evington Road, Leicester.* 279 Leicester. November, 1898.

438. POTTER, W. *Narborough Hall, nr. Leicester.* 2028. May, 1925.
439. 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.)
440. POYNOR, C. A. *17 Beckingham Road, Leicester.* 279. Jan. 1919.
441. PRESTON, Ed. *Ingleside, Baslow Road, Leicester.* 1265 Oakham May, 1925.
442. PRIDMORE, S. H. *315 Belgrave Gate, Leicester.* 2865 Syston May, 1926.
443. PRIOR, James. *Brookroyd House, Heckmondwike, Yorks.* P.M. 4515 Heckmondwike. September, 1927.
444. PUERTA, V. L. *Apartado, No. 1163, Havana, Cuba.* 609 Penn. November, 1924.
445. RAE, T. H. *17 Fawcett Street, Sunderland.* P.M. 1389 Sunderland. January, 1924.
446. RENTON, C. Y. *The Limes, Psalter Lane, Sheffield.* 1239 and Std. 3499 Sheffield. March, 1922.
447. RICH, Harry Nelson. *Ladner, B.C., Canada.* Grand Master, British Columbia. January, 1910.
448. RICHARDS, Joseph. *Birchfield, Oldbury.* September, 1927.
449. RICKABY, F. *Granite House, Mountsorrel.* 238 Annan (S.C.) September, 1928.
450. RICKS, Ernest W. *33 Sykefield Avenue, Leicester.* 523 Leicester. November, 1927.
451. RIDER, Alfred L. *Vansittart House, Coatham, Redcar.* P.M. 2391 and 3936 Middlesbrough. Prov. G.D.C. N. & E. Yorks ; P.A.G.D.C. England. November, 1923.
452. RILEY, Ernest J. *Lyndoone, Sybil Road, Leicester.* Org. 3919 Leicester. November, 1921.
453. RILEY, H. G. *Foxton, Leicestershire.* 1330 Market Harborough. September, 1926.
454. RIPPON, C. Walton. *c/o Greenall, Whitley & Co., Ltd., Hall Street, St. Helens.* 897 and Sec. 4151 St. Helens. January, 1923.
455. ROBB, Alexr. *Bank of Montreal, Kinistino, Sask., Canada.* 69 Kinistino. May, 1929.
456. 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.
457. ROBERTS, Charles Henry. *Milton Hayes, Manor Road, Leicester.* P.M. 3091 Leicester ; P.P.A.G.D.C. November, 1906.

458. ROBERTS, Harry. *Knighton Rise, Leicester*. P.M. 3431 Leicester ; P.P.G. Asst. Sec. September, 1905.
459. ROBERTS, R. Lee. *115 Park Road, Tranmere, Birkenhead*. P.M. 262 Shrewsbury ; P.P.G. Reg. Shropshire. March, 1925.
460. ROBERTSON, Frank L. *23 New Zealand*. May, 1928.
461. ROBINSON, Arthur B. B. *113 Hinckley Road, Leicester*. 2028 Leicester. November, 1915.
462. ROBINSON, J. *The Flow, Comber, Co. Down, Ireland*. P.M. 106 ; 128 ; 46 (I.C.) P.P.S.G.D. Antrim. January, 1898.
463. ROCK, Wm. *24 Salisbury Road, Kettering*. 4455 Kettering. January, 1927.
464. RODDEN, H. M. *37 Rajput Road, Delhi*. 1394 Delhi ; 16 (S.C.) Kirkcudbright. January, 1916.
465. RODWAY, G. J. "*Gravelstone*," *Little Glen, Blaby, near Leicester*. P.M. 2028 Leicester ; P.P.G. Swd. B. November, 1895.
466. ROGERS, Cyril M. *Stonehurst, Mountsorrel, nr. Loughborough*. 723 Aldershot. September, 1927.
467. ROGERS, C. R. Hubert. *7 Wind Street, Swansea*. W.M. 3834 Swansea. November, 1927.
468. ROPER, Chas. *Navenby House, London Road, Wylverton, Boston*. 272 Boston. March, 1928.
469. ROSE, E. F. *College Hill House, Attleborough, Norfolk*. P.P.G.W. Norfolk ; P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.). November, 1913.
470. ROSTRON, the Rev. R.A., L.Th. *The Vicarage, Minster Lovell, Oxford*. 3078 ; P.P.G. Chap. March, 1926.
471. RUSSELL, Geoffrey. *46 Alleyn Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.* 21. P.M. 2228 Cookham Dean. September, 1926.
472. RYMER, Stanley. *2 Charzot Road, Cardiff*. 1992 Cardiff ; Founder 4774 Cardiff. November, 1925.
473. SADLER, H. E. *44 Penderley Road, Catford, S.E.* 6. P.M. 2421 Amersham. May, 1918.
474. SARGENT, Thos. J. *26 Cummings Street, Toronto, Canada*. Vice President, Toronto Society for Masonic Research. May, 1928.
475. SAUNDERS, C. H. "*Pembroke*," *Holmfield Road, Leicester*. 3919 Leicester ; P.M. 633 Manchester ; 3962 Winhill ; P.P.A.G.D.C. Derbyshire. November, 1927.
476. SAWDAY, T. Trevor. *London Road, Leicester*. 3431. Jan. 1925.
477. SCHOLFIELD, Albert J. *40 St. Peter's Road, Leicester*. P.M. 3448 Leicester. P.P.G. Purst. Leices. and Rutland. Jan., 1928.
478. SCOTT, William. *367 Aylestone Road, Leicester*. 2081 Leicester. March, 1922.

479. SEARLE, Richard C. 408 *Welford Road, Leicester*. 523 Leicester; Almr. 4835 Leicester. November, 1927.
480. SERJEANT, Geo. Ed. 6 *Pencisely Road, Llandaff*. P.M. 1992 Cardiff; Founder 4774 Cardiff; 4026 Cardiff. Nov., 1925.
481. SEVILLE, H. G. 101 *Beaconsfield Road, Fosse Road South, Leicester*. 3919. May, 1925.
482. SHADBOLT, R. D. 75 *Trafalgar Road, Mostley, Birmingham*. P.M. 362 Grantham; 3053 Manchester; P. P. J. G. W. Lincs.; P. P. S. G. D. E. Lancs. Nov. 1915.
483. SHARDLOW, Howard W. *Pias Rhaiadr, Dolgarrog, Conway, N. Wales*. 3237 London; 4741 Llanrwst. September, 1919.
484. SHARP, Aubrey T. *Nether Hall, Scraftoft, nr. Leicester*. 2428 Coalville; Asst. D.C. 4656 Leicester. March, 1928.
485. SHARP, F. B. 1 *Middle Pavement, Nottingham*. P.M. 3498 Nottingham; P. P. G. D. Notts. January, 1929.
486. SHARP, W. H. *Wigston Magna*. P.M. 2028 Leicester; Prov. G. Asst. D.C. November, 1912.
487. SHARP, W. L. 42 *Park Hill Drive, Aylestone Road, Leicester*. 523. November, 1924.
488. SHEPHERD, E. H. *c/o E. Ward, 57 Mulgrave Road, Cairns, North Queensland*. Sec. 50 U. G. L. Q. Cairns. November, 1927.
489. SHEPHERD, Silas Hy. 719 *26th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.* P.M. 122 Hartland (Wis.). January, 1921.
490. SHEEN, R. C. *Grayshott, 246 Willesden Lane, Cricklewood, London, N.W. 2*. Std. 23 London. May, 1925.
491. SIMPSON, D. B. 40 *Saxby Street, Leicester*. 2028. Nov. 1924.
492. SIMPSON, G. P. 58 *North End Road, Golders Green, London, N.W. 11*. P.M. 2087; P. P. G. D. Middlesex; P. G. Std. B. (Eng.). Sept., 1926.
493. SIMPSON, M. R. 28 *Evington Drive, Leicester*. 2028 and 5061 Leicester. May, 1927.
494. SITWELL, Major Norman, S. H. 42 *Rue Richer, Paris, 9e*. P.M. 1374; P. D. G. D. C. Bengal; Nos. I and II Paris. Jan. 1925.
495. SKIPPER, H. H., M.B.E.; F.S.I. *Room 64, Archway Block S, Admiralty, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1*. 1593 London. Jan. 1922.
496. SLACK, C. H. *Murree House, Gledhow Wood Rd., Leeds*. P.M. 971 Batley, and 3047; P. P. S. G. D. W. Yorks. September, 1907.
497. SMALLWOOD, R. H. Gough. 3 *Carlton Villas, Wrexham, N. Wales*. 1336 Wrexham. March, 1927.
498. SMEDLEY, W. R. *c/o 63 Willow Road Bournville, Birmingham*. P.M. 508, 2933 Singapore; P. D. S. G. W. Eastern Archipelago. May, 1918.

499. SMITH, F. Lomas. *Milton Chambers, Milton Street, Nottingham.* 4088. September, 1924.
500. SMITH, H. 60 *Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3.* P.M. 1232 Bourne; P.M. 4456 Loughton; P.P.G.Reg. Lincs. January, 1927.
501. SMITH, John C. *Holnwood, Dolgarry, Conway, N. Wales.* 4741 Llanrwst. September, 1927.
502. SMITH, J. KIMPTON. *Lutterworth.* P.M. 3078 Lutterworth; P.P.G.Org. November, 1919.
503. SMITH, J. Herbert. *Ryecroft, Stoneygate Road, Leicester.* Stwd. 4088 Leicester. September, 1926.
504. SMITH, SAMSON. 6 *Belmont Villas, New Walk, Leicester.* P.M. 523; P.M. 3919 Leicester; P.P.S.G.D. November, 1906.
505. SMITH, T. W. 24 *Millstone Lane, Leicester.* 1391; J.W. 4656. November, 1925.
506. SMITH, W. A. DE WOLF. *P.O. Box 189 New Westminster (B.C.), Canada.* Sec. G.L. of British Columbia. November, 1904.
507. SMITHARD, J. W. 223 *Fosse Road North Leicester.* S.W. 1391 Leicester. September, 1926.
508. SNAITH, J. F. *The Cliffe, Kirby Muxloe, near Leicester.* P.M. 1007 Loughborough; P.P.S.G.W.; Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. November, 1904.
509. SODDY, Robert J. 25 *Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.* P.M. 92 London. March, 1914.
510. SOFTLEY, Charles, J.P. 43 *Beaconsfield Avenue, Colchester, Essex.* P.M. 51 Colchester. May, 1913.
511. SOLLITT, C. F. *Nausori, Fiji.* P.M. 2238 (E.C.) Nausori, Fiji. September, 1923.
512. SONGHURST, W. John. F.C.I.S. 27 *Great Queen Street, London, W.C.* P.M.; Sec. 2076 London; Past Grand Deacon. March, 1907.
513. SOWTER, T. A. *Sheringham, Evington Drive, Leicester.* 1391. November, 1924.
514. SPENCE, N. F. *Croft, near Leicester.* 4088 Leicester. Jan., 1927.
515. 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.
516. SPRIGG, S. 20 *Nottingham Road, Melton Mowbray.* P.M. 1130 Melton Mowbray. May, 1925.
517. STANDEN, Arthur. *Onslow Court Hotel, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7.* P.M. 1414 Sevenoaks. March, 1922.
518. STANHOPE, T. Webster. 248 *St. Saviour's Road East, Leicester.* Stwd. 2028. November, 1925.

519. 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.
520. STELFOX, J. W. *18 Knighton Drive, Leicester.* J.W. 3091 Leicester. November, 1916.
521. STEPHENS, Alfred. *Linthorpe, Ashfield Road, Leicester.* P.M. 1391 Leicester ; P.P.G.S. of W. November, 1916.
522. STEVENS, John S. J. "*St. Olaves,*" *Thurcaston, near Leicester.* P.M. 3096, 3750 London. March, 1926.
523. STEVENS, William E. H. *Crow Leys, 3 Park Vale Road, Leicester.* Org. 523 Leicester. November, 1915.
524. STEVENSON, J. D. *Freemasons' Hall, Perth, West Australia.* G. Sec. of the Gd. Lo. of Western Australia. March, 1907.
525. STOKES, John T. *Aysgarth, Kimberley Road, Leicester.* 279 Leicester. March, 1921.
526. STORK, Ernest Henry. *Arundel, Ashfield Road, Leicester.* P.M. 523 ; P.P.S.G.W. November, 1915.
527. STOW, Ernest C. S. *16 Bishop Lane, Hull.* P.P.S.G.W. September, 1926.
528. STURTON, J. G. *18 & 20 Bridge Street, Peterborough.* P.M. 2096 Peterborough ; P.P.S.G.W. Norths. and Hunts. Nov., 1915.
529. 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.
530. SWANN, A. W. *The Rowans, Lutterworth Road, near Aylestone.* 2081. May, 1925.
531. SWAN, Seymour. *Armagh, The Common, Southwold, Suffolk.* P.M. 388 Halesworth ; P.P.J.G.D. Suffolk. September, 1925.
532. SWAIN, Joseph Paddy. *The Paddocks, Burton Overy.* 3091 Leicester. January, 1916.
533. SWAIN, Peter Arend. *36 St. James' Road, Leicester.* 3091 Leicester. January, 1916.
534. SWALES, G. P. *122 Westcole Drive, Leicester.* 523 Leicester. January, 1922.
535. TAILBY, A. F. *Hill Crest, Braunstone Avenue, Leicester.* 3448. May, 1925.
536. TATSCH, Capt. Jacob Hugo. *P.O. Box 1074, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U.S.A.* P.J.G.D. Grand Lo. of Washington, U.S.A. Past Grand Orator. March, 1916.
537. TAYLOR, Bertram Chas. *The Crag, Sutton Coldfield.* Nov., 1920.
538. TAYLOR, J. C. *c/o Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Talbot Road, Streiford, Manchester.* 438 (E.C.) Cawnpore. November, 1925.
539. TAYLOR, L. F. *24 Camp Road, Rangoon, Burma.* P.M. 3330 (E.C.) ; 859 (E.C.). May, 1926.

540. TELFER, M. Ross. *Montclair, St. Michael's Road, Blundell Sands, near Liverpool.* 3469 Liverpool. January, 1916.
541. TERRY, Henry G. *Leek, Staffs.* Chap. 966 Leek; P.M. 1367 Beaminster; P.P.G.Swd.B. Dorset. September, 1925.
542. 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.
543. THOMAS, Capt. William. 56 *Pemberton Gardens, London, N. 19.* 398 Halifax, Nova Scotia. March, 1902.
544. THOMAS, W. W. *Westleigh, Milton Road, Ware, Herts.* P.M. 1312 Braintree. January, 1929.
545. THOMPSON, A. Warren. *St. Nicholas Street, Scarborough.* P.M. 2586 Scarborough. P.P.G.A. Secty N. and E. Yorks. Nov. 1922.
546. THORPE, John. *Market Bosworth.* P.M. 50 Hinckley; P.M. 1333 Atherstone; P.P.G.S. of Wks. November, 1900.
547. THORPE, Thomas C. *Danes Hill, Trevor Rd., West Bridgford, Notts.* 3658 and 4316 West Bridgford. March, 1922.
548. 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.
549. TIMMS, A. H. *Swadlincote.* P.M. 1739 Swadlincote. March, 1913.
550. TINKER, D. B. *c/o Messys Tilburgh Lewis, Rly. Ld., 51 Wangaratta Street, Richmond, Victoria, Australia.* 448 St. James, Halifax. September, 1922.
551. TOMKINS, A. F. 19 *Adderley Road, Leicester.* J.W. 2028. May, 1925.
552. TOMPKINS, William. 70 *Fosse Road South, Leicester.* 3431 Leicester. November, 1915.
553. TONKIN, H. G. W. 1755 and Sec. 4399 Portishead. Jan., 1923.
554. TRASLER, Frank. *Burn Mill Cottage, Market Harborough.* P.M. 1330 Market Harborough; P.P.J.G.D. November, 1915.
555. TREBILCOCK, Richd. E. *Wellington Street, Kerang, Victoria, Australia.* P.G.W. Victoria. November, 1926.
556. TRICKS, J. L. 116 *Laurel Road, Leicester.* P.M. 1391. Jan., 1925.
557. TURNER, Alfred E. *The Firs, 41 Wigston Lane, Aylestone, Leicester.* 515 (E.C.) Malta; 3448 Leicester. September, 1921.
558. TURNER, P. E. 8 *Grove Park, Bury St. Edmunds.* I.G. 1592 Bury St. Edmunds. November, 1928.
559. TUCKER, H. C. *Byways, Pinchbeck, Spalding.* 469 Spalding. November, 1927.
560. TYLER, A. H. *Templecorrig, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.* P.M. 1007 Loughborough; P.P.J.G.D. September, 1904.
561. TYLER, Walter. "*Wyke House,*" 17 *Ashleigh Road, Leicester.* P.M. 1007 Loughborough; P.P.G. Swd. B. November, 1899.

562. TYZACK, W. Alexander. *Ryecroft, Dore, Sheffield.* Asst. D.C. 1779 Sheffield. January, 1928.
563. UNDERWOOD, I. *R. *c/o H. Salaman, Market Street, Leicester.* 523 Leicester. September, 1921.
564. VIBERT, Lionel. *27 Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C. 2.* P.M. 2076 London; P. Dist. S.G.W. Madras. November, 1913.
565. VROOM, James. *St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada.* P.D. Grand Master, New Brunswick. January, 1910.
566. WADDLETON, Joseph A. *Langoe, Durham Road, Davlington.* P.M. 1650 Staindrop, Durham. September, 1909.
567. WADE, H. J. Seaton. *Haucesworth, Tavistock, Devon.* 2028 Leicester; P.M. 3063 Accra, W. Africa. September, 1922.
568. WAIN, F. *The Oaks, Anstey Eane, near Leicester.* 2028. May, 1925.
569. WAKELING, P. G. *9 York Road, Rochester, Kent.* P.M. 2804 Redditch. January, 1926.
570. WALKER, Herbert. *486 Narborough Rd, Leicester.* 2081 Leicester. January, 1928.
571. 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.
572. WALTERS, Wm. *Hammercliffe, Toller Road, Leicester.* P.M. 1391; I.P.M. 5061; P.P.S.G.W.; Past Asst. Gd. Dir. of Ceremonies. September, 1925.
573. WARD, John Henry. *99 Meve Road, Leicester.* P.M. 279 Leicester; P.P.J.G.W. September, 1906.
574. 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.
575. WATSON, Ernest R. *27 Queen's Road, Loughborough.* 1007. Nov. 1925.
576. 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.
577. WEBB, Fred Owen. *45 Tragarete Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.* P.M. and Sec. 251 (S.C.), Trinidad. Sept., 1926.
578. WESTBY, George S. *86 Evington Road, Leicester.* 2028 Leicester. January, 1921.
579. WHALL, C. A. *P.O. Box 172, Kimberley, S. Africa.* 1409 (E.C.) Kimberley. September, 1927.

580. WHALLEY, Dr. Edgar. *Lynbrook, 19 Lidgett Park Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds.* P.M. 3047 Leeds. Prov. S.G.D. West Yorks. January, 1912.
581. WHITCHER, A. S. *Ash Lodge, Stoughton Drive South, Leicester.* 523 Leicester. September, 1921.
582. WHITEHEAD, A. S. *Stetchford, Elms Road, Leicester.* 3091. January, 1925.
583. WHITEHEAD, Joseph T. *62 Lucev Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.* P.M. 1441 London and 2184 Romford; P.P.G. Swd. B. Essex. September, 1907.
584. WHITELEY, F. Ogden. "*Roseway,*" *Thackley, Bradford.* 4255; P.M. 3600 Bradford; P.P.D.G. Reg. West Yorks. Sept, 1912.
585. WILL, John. *26 Goodall Street, Caversham, Dunedin, New Zealand.* January, 1921. (Life Member).
586. WHYMAN, Herbert F. *Hill Crest, Maidstone Road, Chatham.* P.M. 2046 Maidstone; 3173 and 4050 Chatham; P.P.G.W. Kent; Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer. Sept., 1909.
587. WILKES, J. W. *The Spinneys, Rothley.* P.M. 3431 Leicester; P.P.J.G.D. November, 1921.
588. WILKINSON, S. B. *69 Billing Road, Northampton.* P.M. 360 Northampton; P.P.S.G.W. Norths. and Hunts.; Past Grand Deacon. May, 1897.
589. WILLIAMS, R. J. *Market Street, Kettering.* P.M. 4048 Kettering; P.P.G.W. Northants. & Hunts. November, 1927.
590. WILLIAMS, W. J. *Cromer Lodge, 25 Church Road, Brixton, London, S.W. 2.* 2076, P.M. 2696 London. September, 1921.
591. WILLIAMSON, Harry A. *P.O. Box 46, College Station, New York City, U.S.A.* Carthaginian 47; P.D.G.M.; Prince Hall Grand Lodge of New York. (F. & A. M.). November, 1920.
592. WILLMOT, W. J. *Queensbury Road, Kettering.* 455 Kettering. March, 1928.
593. WILSON, John. *Oregon, Holmfield Road, Leicester.* W.M. 2865 Syston. November, 1915.
594. WILSON, J. *Masonic Hall, Birmingham.* Prov. G. Treas. Warwickshire. September, 1928.
595. WOOD, Arthur J. *18 New Street, Leicester.* 1391. Nov. 1924.
596. WOOD, Horatio R. *Brentwood, Riley Avenue, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.* P.M. 1993, 3392 and 4365 Manchester; P.P.S.G.W. East Lancs. September, 1916.
597. WOOD, Rev. W. H. S. *The Parsonage, Silchar P.O., Kachar, India.* W.M. 2726 Silchar. May, 1929.

598. WOOD, T. Aubrey. *Woodlands, 274 Pershore Road, Birmingham.* S.W. 4011 Birmingham. May, 1929.
599. WOODCOCK, T. J. 85 *Redcar Road, Guisborough, Yorks.* P.M. 561 Guisborough; P.P.G.P. North and East Yorks. Sept., 1909.
600. WOODS, Herbert. *Polefield, Stockton Heath, Warrington.* 148 and 3597 P.M. Warrington; P.P.S.G.W. (West Lancs.); P.A.G. Reg. (Eng.). March, 1906.
601. WOLFERSBERGER, W. H. 330 *Mack Buildings, Denver (Colo.), U.S.A.* 7 Denver (Colo.) U.S.A. May, 1905.
602. WYCHE, Rev. Canon Cyril J. *P.O. Box 181, Grahamstown, S. Africa.* Dist. S.G.W. S. Africa, E.D. September, 1926.
603. WYKES, Gerald D. *Snailthing Holme, London Road, Leicester.* I.P.M. 3091 Leicester. January, 1915.
604. WYKES, William B. *Newlyn, Knighton Road, Leicester.* 3091 Leicester. May, 1914.
605. YATES, A. S. "*Sherwood, Princess Road, Leicester.* 2028 Leicester. March, 1918.

Notes on French Prisoners' Lodges. No. vi.*

LAUNCESTON.

At the meeting of the Lodge of Research, held September 24th, 1928, a very interesting and curious document was exhibited. It was a paper certificate—13 × 8½ in. in size—issued by the members of a Lodge of French Prisoners of War held at Launceston in the year 1762. It is printed in French, issued to a French Brother named Jean Joint (?), and is properly signed and sealed as usual with Masonic certificates of the period.

The name of the Lodge was *La Consolante Maçonne* (The Comforting, or Consoling, Mason), and as the word "Maçonne" is feminine, it raises a curious problem, viz., just exactly what the French Brethren at Launceston meant, by the unique name which they gave to their Lodge.

A rough translation of the document follows:—

[Translation.]

FROM THE EAST OF LAUNCESTON.
AN ENLIGHTENED PLACE, WHERE REIGN SILENCE
AND PEACE.

In the Year of *Masonry 5762, March 8th.*

WE, THE MASTERS, INSPECTORS and
LABOURERS of
LA CONSOLANTE MAÇONNE,

Certify & attest to all Enlightened Men spread the whole world over, that our *very dear Brother Jean Joint* has been

* *Vide Plate I. (Front.).*

received by us *Apprentice, Companion and Master Mason* after having given the necessary proofs, and who on every occasion has shewn his zeal, talent and understanding ; we therefore beg and require the members of *all Regular Lodges* to which he may come, to receive him among them and admit him to their work *in the above degrees*, offering the same privileges to them. And in order that this certificate may not be of use to any other person, we have required the said Bro. *Joint* to sign his name below the seal, so that when he presents it, it will be possible by the use of the same sign to give an assurance that the certificate has not passed into improper hands. In Virtue of which we have caused this to be completed and sealed with our seal, *at Launceston the year and day given above.*

By Order of *this Worshipful Lodge.*

Thom. R. Green. Sec.

Rossignol, W.M.

Raufast, S.W.

N. Poutrel, J.W.

B. Michel, Kt. of the East.



Jean Joint.

Within less than three years the recipient of this Certificate was back in France, visés of visits to four Lodges in Bordeaux being endorsed on the back of the document viz. :—

At Loge Française, 27th. 9th. 5764,

At L.: de L'amitié, 24th. 4th. 5788,

At L.: L'essence de la Paix, 21 ventose an IV

At R. L. Anglaise.

—————

There is a second certificate issued by this same French Prisoners' Lodge in the possession of the Brethren of the *Dunheved* Lodge, No. 789 Launceston. It is printed on parchment, 10×8 in. in size, and being for an English Brother—Robert Martin—it is entirely in English; the date is April 1763. Except for the difference in the language, the two certificates are alike.

It is most unusual to find a F. P.'s Lodge having both French and English members, and issuing certificates in both languages.

These two documents form so interesting a pair, that it is desirable to place some account of them on permanent record.

J. T. T.

The
One Hundred-and-Eighty-Sixth
Meeting
 and
Thirty-Sixth Anniversary

of the Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Monday, September 24th, 1928. Bro. CHAS. S. BIGG, W.M., presided, and the following Brethren were present, viz. :—

Members.—Bro. N. K. LEE, as I.P.M. ; Bros. the Rev. E. R. J. BIGGS, S.W. ; HY. HYDE, J.W. ; the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, P.M., Chaplain and Treasurer ; H. J. GRACE, P.M., P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.), Secretary ; W. A. LEA, P.M., D.C. ; H. D. M. BARNETT, S.D. ; M. D. R. RICHARDSON, J.D. ; J. H. MORTON, I.G. ; C. H. HARDING, Tyler ; J. T. THORP, P.M., P.G.D. (Eng.), Lodge Editor ; F. H. POCHIN, P.M. ; J. RUSSELL FREARS, P.M., P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.) ; F. HAINES, P.M. ; J. D. JOHNSON, P.M.

Members of the Correspondence Circle.—Bros. W. GARLICK, D. LAPRAIK, the Rev. R. A. ROSTRON, E. R. FOX, E. J. LIDDIARD, HY. BLADON, P.G. St. B. (Eng.), N. F. SPENCE, C. BLAND, G. R. CASTERTON, F. V. MILLINGTON, S. S. PAINE, L. C. CLARKE, B. H. CROOK, F. J. DALE, C. CLIFFE JONES, G. D. WYKES, W. H. SHARP, B. A. M. BOYCE, E. R. WATSON, C. E. HAINES, W. H. RILEY, A. J. S. CANNON, A. HOPKINS, F. C. BAYLISS, C. A. POYNOR, W. WALTERS, P.A.G.D.C. (Eng.), A. E. DIGGINS, T. OLIVER JUDGE, W. E. MOORE, E. F. CARR, G. B. ELLWOOD, A. N. PLANT, J. J. W. GRUNDY, R. B. ADCOCK, G. W. BAUM, C. A. DOLEMAN, E. H. STORK, G. E. PHIPPS, G. R. PETTIT, W. BOND, FERGUS JOHNSON, A. STEPHENS, A. P. HANFORD, C. W. JONES, J. L. TRICKS.

Visitors.—Bros. T. S. GRIFFIN ; G. L. HAYWOOD, 3448 ; F. E. BLYTHE, 2028 ; F. J. YATES, 3448 ; J. GLENN, 1265.

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

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

1592. St. Modwen's Lodge of Instruction, No. 4850, Burton-on-Trent.
 1593. Bro. D. MITCHELL, M.M. 4118, Rugby.
 1594. Bro. B. W. HAYWOOD, M.M. 502, Rugby.
 1595. Bro. J. WILSON, Prov. G. Treas., Warwickshire.
 1596. Bro. F. RICKABY, M.M. 238 S.C. Annan.
 1597. Bro. T. S. GRIFFIN, M.M. 1838, Wolverhampton.
 1598. Bro. HENRY W. BLAND, M.M. 39, W.A.C.

W. Bro. the Rev. ERNEST R. J. BIGGS was duly obligated and installed into the Chair of the Worshipful Master, in accordance with ancient custom.

The W.M. appointed and invested the following Brethren as officers of the Lodge for the ensuing year, viz. :—

Bro. HENRY HYDE,	S.W.
„ H. D. M. BARNETT,	J.W.
„ the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, P.M.,	{ Chaplain and Treasurer.
„ H. J. GRACE, P.M.,	Secretary.
„ W. A. LEA, P.M.,	D.C.
„ M. D. R. RICHARDSON,	S.D.
„ J. H. MORTON,	J.D.
„ vacant	I.G.
„ C. H. HARDING,	Tyler.

The W.M. in referring to Bro. THORP's acceptance of the office of Lodge Editor, made special reference to the great work Bro. Thorp did on behalf of the Lodge, and hoped he would have health and strength to continue it for many years.

The WORSHIPFUL MASTER gave the following address :—

(It is hoped to print this later in the volume.)

W. Bro. THORP exhibited and described the following Masonic Curios, viz. :—

(1.) Paper Certificate issued by Lodge " De la Consolante Maçonne " held among the French Prisoners of War at Launceston, dated 1762. Printed in French.

(2.) Photo of a parchment Certificate issued by the same Lodge, dated 1763. Printed in English.

(3.) Master Mason's Apron.

(4.) Prov. S.G. Warden's Apron. Both aprons belonged to Bro. Chas. Morris, initiated in St. John's Lodge, Leicester, in 1851, W.M. in 1856, Prov. S.G.W. in 1858.

The TREASURER made a statement respecting the Lodge Accounts, and said he would present the audited figures at the next meeting.

Bro. W. A. LEA was re-elected to represent the Lodge upon the Prov. Committee of General Purposes.

Bro. THORP proposed and Bro. LEA seconded the following Brethren as Joining Members of the Lodge, viz. :—

W. Bro. GILBERT B. ELLWOOD, 4 Tichborne Street, Leicester. P.M. and Sec. 3448, P.M. 4088.

W. Bro. WILLIAM H. RILEY, F.R.I.B.A., Whitehouse, Uppingham Road, Leicester, P.M. 3448.

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

A pleasurable *Conversazione* was afterwards held in the Dining-Hall.

The
**One Hundred-&-Eighty-Seventh
 Meeting**

of the Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Monday, November 26th, 1928. The Worshipful Master, Bro. the Rev. ERNEST R. J. BIGGS, presided. The following Brethren were also present, viz.:—

Members.—Bros. C. S. BIGG, I.P.M. ; HY. HYDE, S.W. ; A. H. HIND, P.M., as J.W. ; the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, P.M., Chaplain and Treasurer, as Secretary ; M. D. R. RICHARDSON, S.D. ; J. H. MORTON, J.D. ; W. A. LEA, P.M., D.C. ; G. B. ELLWOOD, I.G. ; C. E. HAINES, as Tyler. J. T. THORP, P.M., P.G.D. (Eng.), Lodge Editor ; F. HAINES, P.M. ; NORMAN K. LEE, P.M.

Members of the Correspondence Circle.—Bro. GILBERT W. DAYNES (Pfov. G.W., Norfolk), E. R. WATSON, E. H. FIELD, E. J. LIDDIARD, W. H. RILEY, F. E. FRANCIS, E. R. FOX, D. LAPRAIK, A. E. BIGGS, C. CLIFFE JONES, W. E. MOORE, G. H. EYRE, F. J. DALE, the Rev. R. A. ROSTRON, C. W. JONES, H. F. GOODFELLOW, C. R. DOLEMAN, B. W. HAYWOOD, P. EVANS, T. S. GRIFFIN, W. BOND, D. C. CHARLES, G. H. LANE.

Visitors.—W. Bros. S. C. ROBERTS, W.M. 4656 ; W. HALLAM, W.M. 1391 ; W. W. THOMAS, I.P.M. 1312 ; Bros. J. R. HASSELL, 3448 ; G. L. HAYWOOD, 3448 ; J. J. SCRIVENER, 502.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The W.M. read a letter from the Secretary, Bro. H. J. GRACE, regretting his enforced absence through illness. A

vote of sympathy and good wishes was unanimously passed. The Acting Secretary was desired to convey this expression to Bro. Grace.

W. Bros. GILBERT B. ELLWOOD and WILLIAM H. RILEY (proposed at the last meeting), were unanimously elected, by ballot, Joining Members of the Lodge. Bro. ELLWOOD was subsequently appointed and invested I.G. of the Lodge.

Eleven Brethren were unanimously elected, by ballot, Members of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, viz :—

- 1599. Bro. WM. SHAW FOX, M.M. 4656 Leicester.
- 1600. Bro. W. J. HYNER, P.M. 3955 Downham Market.
- 1601. Bro. T. C. ECKENSTEIN, P.M. 255 London.
- 1602. Bro. DAVID CHARLES, S.D. 4835, 523 Leicester.
- 1603. Bro. WM. WHOWELL, Asst. Sec. 4835, 523 Leicester.
- 1604. Bro. the Rev. A. W. PARSONS, M.M. 3431 Leicester.
- 1605. Bro. H. CLARENCE BRAY, I.P.M. 2865 Syston.
- 1606. Bro. W. R. BRIDGER, W.M. 3448 Leicester.
- 1607. Bro. P. C. TURNER, I.G. 1592 Bury St. Edmunds.
- 1608. Bro. W. MAJOR, W.M. 4088 Leicester.
- 1609. Bro. WM. HALLAM, W.M. 1391 Leicester.

The following Paper was read :—

The Early Years of the Grand Lodge of England.

By W. Bro. GILBERT W. DAYNES, Prov. S.G.W. (Norfolk);
J.W. Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076.

The rapidity with which the popularity of the study of history generally has in recent years increased, demonstrates with sufficient clearness the lure and magic of the past. To those who have come within its sway all attempts to reconstruct this past—to visualize the actual happenings of

bygone days -- become a really fascinating pastime. It is for this reason that I have selected the early days of the Grand Lodge of England as the subject of my Paper this evening. In it I shall endeavour to bring within your vision a picture of our Masonic forefathers, meeting together at the Annual Assembly and Feast, as well as at the Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge and at the Committee of Charity working under its rule. In this way I hope you may be able to contrast the conditions of Masonry during the first half of the 18th century with the conditions existing at the present day. In these endeavours I shall call to my aid as many of the contemporary records as possible, and from them extract everything I can find, that will be of assistance in painting a birds-eye view of those days of beginnings, when Brethren little realized the part they were taking in forming and perfecting that wonderful piece of machinery, which to-day enables the United Grand Lodge of England to run so smoothly and so efficiently.

As is so well-known the only record we have concerning the formation and first few years of the Grand Lodge of England, is contained in the second edition of Anderson's Constitutions, published in 1738. We have no knowledge as to whether Anderson was an eye-witness of any of the doings he chronicles prior to 1721, or whether his information was entirely second-hand. It is therefore impossible to gauge the accuracy of his statements, more especially as in some parts of his history Anderson has shown himself to be an inaccurate historian. However, this is what he tells us :—

“ King George I. enter'd London most magnificently on 20 Sept. 1714, and after the Rebellion was over A.D. 1716, the few Lodges at London finding themselves neglected by Sir Christopher Wren, thought fit to cement under a Grand Master as the Center of Union and Harmony, viz. the Lodges that met,

1. At the Goose and Gridiron Ale-house in St. Paul's Church-Yard,

2. At the Crown Ale-house in Parker's-Lane near Drury-Lane,
3. At the Apple-Tree Tavern in Charles-street, Covent-Garden,
4. At the Rummer and Grapes Tavern in Channel-Row, Westminster.

They and some old Brothers met at the said Apple-Tree, and having put into the Chair the oldest Master Mason (now the Master of a Lodge) they constituted themselves a Grand Lodge pro Tempore in Due Form, and forthwith revived the Quarterly Communication of the Officers of Lodges (call'd the Grand Lodge) resolv'd to hold the Annual Assembly and Feast, and then to chuse a Grand Master from among themselves, till they should have the Honour of a Noble Brother at their Head.

Accordingly

On St. John Baptist's Day, in the 3d. Year of King George I. A.D. 1717, the Assembly and Feast of the Free and accepted Masons was held at the foresaid Goose and Gridiron Ale-house.

Before Dinner, the oldest Master Mason (now the Master of a Lodge) in the Chair, proposed a List of proper Candidates; and the Brethren by a Majority of Hands elected Mr. Antony Sayer Gentleman, Grand Master of Masons, Capt. Joseph Elliot, Mr. Jacob Lamball, Carpenter, Grand Wardens, who being forthwith invested with the Badges of Office and Power by the said oldest Master, and install'd, was duly congratulated by the Assembly who pay'd him the Homage."

Year by year Anderson records each Annual Assembly and Feast, adding here and there items of information concerning what took place at these functions. For 1721 and 1722 Anderson's accounts can be supplemented by occasional contemporary press notices, but from 1723 the

authoritative sources of information increase ; and we have the first edition of the Book of Constitutions, published in February, 1723, and the minutes of Grand Lodge, commencing from 24th June, 1723. In the Constitutions of 1723 there are 39 General Regulations, some of which refer to Private Lodges, some to the Quarterly Communications, and some to the Annual Assembly and Feast.

From Regulation XXII. we learn :—

“ The Brethren of all the Lodges in and about London and Westminster, shall meet at an Annual Communication and Feast, in some convenient Place, on St. John Baptist's Day, or else on St. John Evangelist's Day, as the Grand-Lodge shall think fit by a new Regulation, having of late Years met on St. John Baptist's Day.”

This was a Feast for the whole of the Craft. It was, however, liable to be dropped in any year if the Grand Master, or the majority of the Masters of the private Lodges, was against it ; although an Annual Grand Lodge had to be held “ in order to chuse every Year a new Grand-Master, Deputy, and Wardens.” St. John the Baptist day was duly observed as the day of the Feast up to and including the Feast in 1724, but on the 20th May, 1725, it was agreed,

“ That the Grand Feast be held on St. John the Evangelist and not on St. John the Baptist as usual.”

Subsequent Feasts were held on the 27th December in 1727 and 1728, although that for 1726 was held on the 27th February, 1727. On the 25th November, 1729, the date of the Feast was considered by Grand Lodge, as the following minute shows :—

“ The Stewards observed to the Grand Master that it was very Inconvenient to have the Feast on St. John's Day, by reason that all the Nobility and persons of Distinction (or the greatest part of them) would be out of Town and also that there was not time sufficient for them to prepare things in so handsom a manner

as they would willingly do ; Moved that the Grand Lodge should assemble on St. John's day to choose the Grand Master as usual, but that the feast might be adjourned for a Month or six Weeks after, as was done by the late Grand Master the Lord Paisley."

Having broken away from the days of the Patron Saints of the Craft in 1729, and held the Annual Feast on the 29th January, 1730, the following year it becomes the 27th March, 1731. Thereafter the Annual Feast was held in April, or even later.

The venue of the Grand Feast was, in 1717, at the Goose and Gridiron Ale-house, in St. Paul's Churchyard, and it continued to be held there until the advent of the Duke of Montagu as Grand Master in 1721. In consequence of the increase in the number of Masons, larger accommodation had become necessary, and the Stationers' Hall was secured. By the Press of the day we are told that there were present on that occasion "between two and three hundred of the ancient Fraternity of Free-Masons, who had a splendid Dinner, and Musick." Further increase in numbers continuing, we find that from 400 to 600 Brethren had to be catered for annually at the Grand Feast. Once the Tavern had been abandoned, each year the Hall of one of the City Companies was secured. The change from Tavern to Hall transferred the burden of arranging all details from the Landlord of the House to the Grand Wardens. The origin of the Stewards may probably be traced to this change : because although the Grand Wardens could give adequate instructions to the Landlord of the Tavern, they certainly could not act as caterers without assistance.

The first reference to the Stewards by Anderson is in connection with the 1721 Feast at Stationers' Hall. He states :—

"The Grand Wardens were order'd, as usual, to prepare the Feast, and to take some Stewards to their Assistance, Brothers of Ability and Capacity, and to appoint some Brethren to attend the Tables ; for

that no Strangers must be there. But the Grand Officers not finding a proper Number of Stewards, our Brother Mr. Josiah Villeneau, Upholder in the Burrough Southwark, generously undertook the whole himself, attended by some Waiters, Thomas Morrice, Francis Bailey, &c."

In the Constitutions of 1723 regulations are laid down with regard to the preparation of the Grand Feast, No. XXIII. providing :—

" The Grand-Wardens shall have the care of preparing the Tickets, seal'd with the Grand-Master's Seal, of disposing of the Tickets, of receiving the Money for the Tickets, of buying the Materials of the Feast, of finding out a proper and convenient Place to feast in ; and of every other thing that concerns the Entertainment.

But that the work may not be too burthensome to the two Grand-Wardens, and that all Matters may be expeditiously and safely managed, the Grand-Master, or his Deputy, shall have power to nominate and appoint a certain number of Stewards, as his Worship shall think fit, to act in concert with the two Grand-Wardens ; all things relating to the Feast being decided amongst them by a Majority of Voices ; except the Grand-Master or his Deputy interpose by a particular Direction or Appointment."

The Regulations in the 1723 Constitutions also prescribed the following precautions to be taken to prevent Cowans or Eavesdroppers coming :—

" XXV. The Masters of Lodges shall each appoint one experienc'd and discreet Fellow-Craft of his Lodge, to compose a Committee, consisting of one from every Lodge, who shall meet to receive, in a convenient Apartment, every Person that brings a Ticket, and shall have Power to discourse him, if they think fit, in order to admit him, or debar him, as they shall see

cause : Provided they send no Man away before they have acquainted all the Brethren within Doors with the Reasons thereof, to avoid Mistakes ; that so no true Brother may be debarr'd, nor a false Brother, or mere Pretender, admitted. This Committee must meet very early on St. John's Day at the Place, even before any Persons come with Tickets.

XXVI. The Grand-Master shall appoint two or more trusty Brethren to be Porters, or Door-keepers, who are also to be early at the Place, for some good Reasons ; and who are to be at the Command of the Committee.

Also, no one was allowed to serve at the Grand Feast who was not a Freemason, Regulation XXVII. providing :—

“ The Grand-Wardens, or the Stewards, shall appoint beforehand such a Number of Brethren to serve at Table as they think fit and proper for that Work ; and they may advise with the Masters and Wardens of Lodges about the most proper Persons, if they please, or may take in such by their Recommendation ; for none are to serve that Day, but free and accepted Masons, that the Communication may be free and harmonious.”

The Annual Feasts were the occasion of much ceremonial, but there are no details in Grand Lodge Minutes until the 29th January, 1730, when, on the occasion of the Installation of the Duke of Norfolk as Grand Master, we are told :—

“ The Lord Kingston Grand Master attended by his Grand Officers waited on the Duke of Norfolk the Grand Master Elect at his Grace's House in St. James's Square by Eleven o'the Clock in the Morning, where they were met by many Persons of Quality and Gentry being Masons, who had Coaches in Town, and about one o'the Clock made the following Procession to Merchant Taylors Hall in the City where they Dined. Ceremonial of the Procession to the Hall :—

The Nobility according to their several Degrees (the Juniors going first) except such as have been Grand Masters, who are to take place of all others and to be attended by their Grand Officers Viz^t

Lord Colrane,
 Lord Inchiquin,
 Lord Paisley,
 Duke of Richmond,
 Earl of Dalkeith,
 Duke of Mountague,
 The Grand Wardens Elect,
 The Secretary with the velvet Bag,
 The Grand Wardens,
 The Deputy Grand Master alone,
 The two Grand Masters together,
 All to be cloathed with Aprons and Gloves.
 His Grace's State Coach empty.

N.B. The first Coach must be directed to stop at the End of Pallmall, and not to proceed till a Messenger comes to him with Orders to move on Slowly, the rest that follow to keep in a Line close to their Leaders, to prevent any other Coaches (or Carts) getting between them.

After the Marshall has seen the Grand Master's Chariot begin to move, He is to make the best of his way to the Hall and be ready to order the following Procession.

The Procession when they come into the Hall :—
 The 12 Stewards to stand 6 on each side of the Passage, letting the Company pass through them (in the same order as they came) and when the Grand Wardens Elect advance the Stewards are to close and walk two and two before them.

The Secretary carrying the velvet Bag,
 The Grand Wardens,
 The Deputy Grand Master.

Left	Right						
The Sword to be born by the Master of the Lodge to whom it belongs, Grand Master Elect,	<table style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"> { </td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"> The Book of Constitutions carryed on the Velvet Cusheon by the Master of the Senior Lodge, </td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"> } </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> The Grand Master, </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	{	The Book of Constitutions carryed on the Velvet Cusheon by the Master of the Senior Lodge,	}		The Grand Master,	
{	The Book of Constitutions carryed on the Velvet Cusheon by the Master of the Senior Lodge,	}					
	The Grand Master,						

The Marshal.

In this order they are to proceed to the Chamber prepared for the Grand Lodge which is to be ready formed.

The Cushion is to be laid on the Pedestal, before the Grand Master, the Book and Sword upon it, the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges to be in order to receive the Grand Master &c. After Dinner the following Procession is to be made round the Hall by the Grand Master and his Officers after which the new Grand Master with his Officers make the like Procession (being first installed) and at their Return take their Places.

The Procession after Dinner in the Hall.

Lynch to clear the way.
 The 12 Stewards 2 & 2.

Left	Right Hand						
A Master of a Lodge bearing one of the Great Lights,	<table style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"> { </td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"> The Secretary bearing the velvet Bag, </td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"> } </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> Senior Grand Warden, </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	{	The Secretary bearing the velvet Bag,	}		Senior Grand Warden,	
{	The Secretary bearing the velvet Bag,	}					
	Senior Grand Warden,						
Junior Grand Warden,							
Two great Lights born by Masters of Lodges in Breast,							
Deputy Grand Master,							
The Sword born by the same person as before	<table style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"> { </td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"> The Book of Constitutions born on the Cushion as before, </td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"> } </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> Grand Master. </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	{	The Book of Constitutions born on the Cushion as before,	}		Grand Master.	
{	The Book of Constitutions born on the Cushion as before,	}					
	Grand Master.						

Those who have been Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters and Grand Wardens, two and two, the Seniors going first after the Grand Master.

The Marshal.

N.B. The Brethren sitting at the several Tables must have Directions to face about as the Procession is made, and to take the Candles off the Tables and to hold them in their hands (above their Heads) at proper Distances that the Ceremony may be more Conspicuous.

The Marshal M^r Pyne is to bear a Truncheon painted blew and tipt with Gold."

From the Minutes of the Grand Feast, held on the 17th April, 1735, we learn, that the Brethren in their Procession had " Hautboys, Trumpets, French Horns and Kettle Drums playing before them." The account of the Procession on the 28th April, 1737, is more precise. Thus,

" The Grand Master being in a Chariot richly carved & gilt drawn by six beautiful Grey Horses having three Setts of Musick properly disposed playing before them, that preceeding the Grand Master consisting of a pair of Kettle Drums four Trumpets & four French Horns, The others of a pair of Kettle Drums two Trumpets & two French Horns each."

It was not until the Grand Feast for 1736 that Grand Lodge Minutes note that the Grand Master elect entertained the Brethren to Breakfast prior to Installation. At the Quarterly Communication on the 6th April, 1736, it is recorded :—

" Then the Deputy Grand Master also signified to them that the Grand Feast would be held on Thursday the 15th Instant at Fish Mongers Hall in Thames Street, and therefore desired that all the Brethren present who keeps Coaches &c., would accompany his Lordship from his House in Privy Garden to the Hall aforesaid on that day.

Then The Rt Honble. The Earl of Loudoun Grand Master elect addressed himself to the Brethren in a handsom Speech signifying his great Regard and Love to the Craft, Invited all the Brethren that should attend him to breakfast with him on that day. Which Invitation was received with great Applause.'

As, however, there is an article describing the Grand Feast on the 17th April, 1735, in the contemporary Press, and this article refers to the Grand Master's official Breakfast, it may be that this custom was one of several years standing.

After the Procession had arrived at the Hall, and prior to the Dinner, a Grand Lodge, or Quarterly Communication, was held for the formal election of the new Grand Master, already nominated at the previous Quarterly Communication; and then by Regulation XXX of the 1723 Constitutions we learn :—

“ Then the Masters and Wardens, and all the Brethren, may converse promiscuously, or as they please to sort together, until the Dinner is coming in, when every Brother takes his Seat at Table.”

With regard to the Feast itself, the following regulations were directed by the Grand Master to be observed at the Grand Feast, held on the 24th June, 1724, being also adopted for subsequent Feasts :—

- “ 1st. That no Wine be opened till Dinner be Laid on the Table.
- 2nd. That the Money or Ticketts be return'd to the Stewards about 14 days before Midsummer.
- 3rd. That the Members of Each Lodge Sitt together as much as possible at the Grand Feast.
- 4th. That the Price of Each Tickett shall be ten Shillings.
- 5th. That the Company shall have no Wine from the Stewards after Eight of the Clock at Night.”

For the 1731 Festival the price of the Ticket was reduced to 7/6, but in the following year the price was raised to half

a guinea ; and this seems to have remained the cost for many years.

Dinner being ended, Grace was said, and then what were termed the " Usual publick Healths " were proposed by the Grand Master, and duly honoured by all present. The Minutes do not state what these were : probably they were not the Masonic Toasts, these coming later in the proceedings.

The next thing that took place was the procession of the outgoing Grand Master and his Officers round the Hall, after which the new Grand Master was proclaimed, Regulation XXXI of the 1723 Constitutions in the meantime having been complied with. This enacted :—

" Some time after Dinner the Grand-Lodge is form'd, not in Retirement, but in the Presence of all the Brethren, who yet are not Members of it, and must not therefore speak until they are desir'd and allow'd."

Regulation XXXIII. lays down, as to the new Grand Master, that he

" shall be proclaim'd, saluted, and congratulated, and immediately install'd by the last Grand-Master, according to Usage."

Thereupon the new Grand Master appointed the Deputy Grand Master and the two Grand Wardens, and " invested them with the several Badges belonging to their Offices." A Procession of the new Grand Master and his Officers completed what may be termed the official part of the proceedings. As new Officers came into being, such as the Secretary, Treasurer and Sword Bearer, they too were appointed and invested with the other Officers. With regard to the remainder of the proceedings we are told, by the Regulations in the 1723 Constitutions, as follows :—

" XXXVII. Then the Grand-Master shall allow any Brother, Fellow-Craft, or Apprentice to speak, directing his Discourse to his Worship ; or to make any Motion for the good of the Fraternity, which shall be either immediately consider'd and finish'd, or else

referr'd to the Consideration of the Grand-Lodge at their next Communication, stated or occasional. When that is over,

XXXVIII. The Grand-Master or his Deputy, or some Brother appointed by him, shall harangue all the Brethren, and give them good Advice : And lastly, after some other Transactions, that cannot be written in any Language, the Brethren may go away or stay longer, as they please."

The Minute Book seldom records anything after the second procession, except the thanking of the Stewards and the drinking of their healths. I may therefore, perhaps, be permitted to quote from *Read's Weekly Journal* of Saturday, 29th June, 1723, which records the Feast of the previous Monday, at which there were "about 600." This paper states :—

"There was a noble Feast, in which the Stewards gave entire content, and gain'd universal Applause ; and there was a handsome Entertainment both of Vocal and Instrumental Musick."

When the 1723 Constitutions were prepared the importance of the Annual Assembly and Grand Feast as a Law-making institution was duly recognized. Thus Regulation XXXIX. provided :—

"Every Annual Grand-Lodge has an inherent Power and Authority to make new Regulations, or to alter these, for the real Benefit of this ancient Fraternity : Provided always that the old Land-Marks be carefully preserv'd, and that such Alterations and new Regulations be proposed and agreed to at the third Quarterly Communication preceding the Annual Grand Feast ; and that they be offered also to the Perusal of all the Brethren before Dinner, in writing, even of the youngest Apprentice ; the Approbation and Consent of the Majority of all the Brethren present being absolutely necessary to make the same

binding and obligatory ; which must, after Dinner, and after the new Grand-Master is install'd, be solemnly desir'd."

This regulation also shows the reason for Regulation XXXVII., as to freedom of speech, already quoted. However, as the numbers attending the Grand Feast increased, it must have become impracticable to carry out the regulation. Therefore, at the Quarterly Communication, held on the 25th November, 1723, the following question was put :—

" Whether the Masters and Wardens of the Several Lodges have not power to regulate all things relating to Masonry at their Quarterly Meetings. One of which must be on St. John Baptist Day."

It was duly passed in the affirmative.

In due course no administrative work was transacted at the Annual Assembly and Feast, all such work being left for the Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge.

The Stewards, in addition to their many duties, were not always free from troubles of various kinds. Thus, with regard to their staff, it is recorded in the Minutes of the Quarterly Communication, held on the 8th June, 1732, as follows :—

" Several of the Stewards making Complaint to the Grand Lodge that they had employed Br. Lewis as an Attendant upon them at the last Grand Feast ; and more particularly had intrusted him to lock up, and take care of Thirty Dishes of Meat, which were designed for the Grand Master and other persons of Quality and Distinction when the Business of the Grand Lodge was over, But that the said Br. Lewis, by his Carelessness and neglect, had suffer'd the same to be embezled and carried away by People who had no manner of Right to the same ; And when the Stewards called him to Acco^t for such his Misbehavior ; He answered insolently, and instead of extenuating his Fault, aggravated the same in a very provoking manner."

At this same Feast a Brother brought a complaint against the Stewards, which was heard at the Quarterly Communication on the 21st November, 1732, at the instance of the Stewards. The Minutes state:—

“The matter of Complaint against B^r Calcot by the late Stewards coming on (after some Debate) the Grand Lodge seemed to be of opinion that B^r Calcot had highly reflected on the Stewards of the last Feast, in Merchant Taylors hall, which ought not to be done by any Brother, more especially as the Gentlemen who serv'd Stewards at the last Grand Feast had conducted everything to the General Satisfaction of all the Brotherhood and highly deserved Thanks for their great Trouble therein.”

Now as to the financial side of matters. Under Article XXIV of the Constitutions of 1723 it was directed:—

“The Grand-Wardens and the Stewards are to account for all the Money they receive, or expend, to the Grand-Lodge, after Dinner, or when the Grand-Lodge shall think fit to receive their Accounts.”

Even if all the Bills were available there could have been little, if any, time for the Stewards Accounts to be completed, and so at the Grand Feast on the 24th June, 1723, Grand Lodge ordered,

“That the Auditors do make up their Accounts on or before Wednesday the last day of July next.”

At the next Feast, held on the 24th June, 1724, the direction was:—

“That the Stewards do make up their Accounts with all convenient Speed, that the Same may be Audited.”

Thereafter the Minutes of Grand Lodge are silent on this point.

Just one final glimpse of the Grand Assembly before passing on to the Quarterly Communications. In *Ebrietatis*

Encomium, or the Praise of Drunkenness, by Robert Samber, published about June, 1723, there is an account of the Grand Feast, held on the 25th June, 1722. I do not vouch for the accuracy of its record, but it is certainly interesting. This is what is said:—

“ I do assure my Readers, they (i.e. the Freemasons) are very great Friends to the Vintners. An Eye-witness of this was I myself, at their late General Meeting at Stationer’s Hall, who having learn’d some of their Catechism, pass’d my Examination, paid my Five Shillings, and took my Place accordingly. We had a good Dinner, and to their eternal Honour the Brotherhood all laid about them very valiantly. But whether, after a very disedifying Manner their demolishing huge Walls of Venison Pasty, be building up a Spiritual House, I leave to Brother *Eugenius Philalethes* to determine. However, to do them Justice, I must own, there was no mention made of Politics or Religion, so well do they seem to follow the Advice of that Author. And when the Music began to play, *Let the King enjoy his own again*, they were immediately reprimanded by a Person of great Gravity and Science. The Bottle, in the meanwhile, went merrily about, and the following Healths were begun by a Great Man, the King, Prince and Princess, and the Royal Family; the Church as by Law established; Prosperity to old England under the present Administration; and Love, Liberty and Science, which were unanimously pledged in full Bumpers, attended with loud Huzzas.”

Now as to the composition of Grand Lodge, and the Quarterly Communications of that Body. The former is defined by Regulation XII. of the Constitutions of 1723 as follows:—

“ The Grand-Lodge consists of, and is form’d by the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular

Lodges upon Record, with the Grand-Master at their Head, and his Deputy on his Left-hand, and the Grand-Wardens in their proper Places."

On the 21st November, 1724, Grand Lodge, by a Resolution, declared

"That all who have been, or shall at any time hereafter be Grand Ma^r of this Society may be present and have a vote at all Quarterly meetings and Grand Meetings."

Similar resolutions were passed on the 28th February, 1726, and the 10th May, 1727, conferring like privileges upon all "who have been or hereafter shall be Deputy Grand Ma^r," and also "all Brethren who have had the Honour to be Grand Wardens," respectively. Subsequently the Secretary and Treasurer of Grand Lodge, and the Sword Bearer, obtained the same privileges.

In the Constitutions of 1738, after recounting the formation of Grand Lodge, and the installation of the first Grand Master, on 24th June, 1717, Anderson states:—

"Sayer Grand Master commanded the Masters and Wardens of Lodges to meet the Grand Officers every Quarter in Communication, at the Place that he should appoint in his Summons sent by the Tyler.

N.B. It is call'd the Quarterly Communication, because it should meet Quarterly according to ancient Usage. And

When the Grand Master is present it is a Lodge in Ample Form; otherwise, only in Due Form, yet having the same Authority with Ample Form."

But, notwithstanding this statement, it was not until the 27th December, 1720, that Anderson gives any account of a Quarterly Communication. From then onwards Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge were held at varying intervals, and the Constitutions of 1723 deal with them at some length. For instance, the following appears in Regulation XII,

“ The Grand-Lodge must have a Quarterly Communication about Michaelmas, Christmas, and Lady-Day, in some convenient Place, as the Grand-Master shall appoint, where no Brother shall be present, who is not at that time a Member thereof, without a Dispensation ; and while he stays, he shall not be allow'd to vote, nor even give his Opinion, without Leave of the Grand-Lodge ask'd and given, or unless it be duly ask'd by the said Lodge.”

From a copy of an engraved form of Summons, for a Quarterly Communication to be held on the 24th June, 1726, we may assume that that was the common method of calling the members together at that time. The Summons reads as follows :—

“ The 22 Day of June 1726

“ R[!] Worshipful Master

This is to acquaint you that I intend to hold a quarterly Communication on ffryday the 24 Instant at 7 in the Evening at the Bell Tavern Westm^r and therefore do hereby require You & your Wardens to attend me there.

Grand Master.

J. T. Desaguliers,
D. Houghton,

Deputy Grand M^r

Grand Wardens.

Tho. Prendergast,

P.S. Bring with you a List of
the Members of your Lodge.”

From casual references in Grand Lodge Minutes it seems quite certain that all Quarterly Communications were held in the evening. At first the expenses of each Communication were apparently defrayed by the Masters and Wardens attending, their respective Lodges granting them allowances for that purpose. Grand Officers seem, however, to have paid nothing until 24th February, 1735, when we learn from Grand Lodge Minutes :—

“ It was proposed by the Grand Officers and carried *nemine con* that such Grand Officers as for the future shall please to be present at any Quarterly Communications shall each of them pay the Sum of two Shillings and Sixpence towards the Expence of such meeting.”

These Quarterly Communications were held at Taverns during the greater part of the 18th century, the Crown Tavern, behind the Royal Exchange, the Bell Tavern, Westminster, and the Devil Tavern, Temple Bar, being those chiefly utilized. From 1731, however, the Meetings were mostly held at the Devil Tavern. This Tavern must have had a very large room, for, at the Quarterly Communication, held on the 31st January, 1739, it accommodated no less than 295 Brethren. There could not have been many other Taverns in London at that time capable of receiving and catering for so large a number. It may also be noticed in passing that, as far as we can tell, the first meeting of Grand Lodge, in Great Queen Street (the home of London Masonry), was on the 26th November, 1728, when that body met at the Queen’s Head, in that Street.

With regard to what happened in Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge we have Regulation XIII of the Constitutions of 1723, which states :—

“ XIII. At the said Quarterly Communication, all Matters that concern the Fraternity in general, or particular Lodges, or single Brethren, are quietly, sedately, and maturely to be discours’d of and transacted : Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow-Craft only here, unless by a Dispensation. Here also all Differences, that cannot be made up and accommodated privately, nor by a particular Lodge, are to be seriously considered and decided : And if any Brother thinks himself aggrieved by the Decision of this Board, he may appeal to the annual Grand-Lodge next ensuing, and leave his Appeal in Writing, with the Grand-Master, or his Deputy, or the Grand-Wardens.”

Provision was also made as to Lodge Lists of Members, Grand Lodge Books, and the collection and disposal of Charity. The foregoing were also supplemented by part of Regulation XII, dealing with voting. Thus:—

“ All matters are to be determin'd in the Grand-Lodge by a Majority of Votes, each Member having one Vote, and the Grand-Master having two Votes, unless the said Lodge leave any particular thing to the Determination of the Grand-Master, for the sake of Expedition.”

The Constitutions of 1723 were the subject of Debate in Grand Lodge on the 25th November, 1723, and we learn from the Minutes:—

“ The foll. Questions were put.

Q. 1st. Whether the Ma^s and Wardens of the Sev^l Lodges have not power to regulate all things relating to Masonry at their Quarterly meetings. One of which must be on S^t John Baptist Day. Agreed Nem. Con.”

Further Regulations were passed from time to time by Grand Lodge. Thus, on the 21st April, 1730:—

“ It was proposed as a rule in all further Grand Lodges that no Brother shall be allowed to speak above once to one and the same matter unless to explain himself, that such Brother shall be standing and every one else sitting.

And the Question being put It was carried in the affirmative Nemine contradicente, and if in any Debate any Brother shall break this Order the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master shall call such Brother to order.”

This did not, however, prevent much confusion at a Quarterly Communication held on the 11th December, 1735, and it therefore became necessary to pass further rules at the next Meeting, on the 6th April, 1736. The Minutes of this Meeting record as follows:—

“ The said Committee (i.e. the Committee of Charity) recommended two things to the Consideration of this Quarterly Communication.

.....

The Second related to the Craft in general which was a Recommendation from the said Committee that certain Laws should be enacted for the better Preservation of Order and Regularity in Quarterly Communications and publick Assemblies. This as it appeared highly reasonable was voted necessary Nemine con. The acting G: Master then acquainted the Assembly that himself with others of the Grand Officers then present had thought of some proper Laws which he had then in his hands to propose to the Society for their Approbation or amendment if they were disposed to have them read. This being generally accept^{ble} His Worship proceeded to read the first Viz:—

1. That none be admitted to any future Quarterly Communication except such Masons as appear in the Character of and are the known and declared Members of the Grand Lodge on any pretence whatsoever Unless they shall be called in as Witnesses or as Petitioners or that shall be admitted on a Motion publickly made by Permission of the Society sitting for which the Cause is always to be assigned.

On reading this Article a Debate arose relating to the Words who ought to be understood by the known and declared Members of the Grand-Lodge and after a long Debate it was agreed and declared that the following persons were the Members and had a right to be present at all Quarterly Communications of Masons

1. The four present and all past Grand Officers,
2. The Masters and Wardens of all constituted Lodges,

3. The Master and Wardens and nine Representatives of the Stewards Lodge.

With this Explanation the Law abovesaid was unanimously agreed to. His Worship then proceeded to the second Law to be proposed Viz¹ That at the third Stroke of the Grand Master or his Dep^ys Mallett (always to be repeated by the Grand Wardens) there should be a strict and general Silence which if any Member should presume to break till Leave be given from the Chair, he shall be immediately named or at least pointed out by one of the Grand Officers and shall be called up to the Chair and suffer a publick Reprimand from the Grand Master or his Deputy. This received the Sanction of the Society Nemine con.

3. Whenever the Grand Master or his Deputy shall see cause to rise from his Chair and shall call to Order every private Member of the Society shall immediately take his Seat keeping a strict Silence all the time either of their said Worships is on his Feet under the like Penalty.

To this the Quarterly Communication consented Nemine con.

4. It was revived with universal Consent First, that each of the Members of a Quarterly Communication (the Grand Wardens excepted who have more immediately the Care of the Grand Lodge) be obliged to keep his Seat during the publick Conferences under the like penalty. And 2, That no person whatever is to speak twice to the same Point in any one Quarterly Communication unless he shall be called on from the Chair so to do, or in Order to explain his own Meaning.

5. Every Member who has anything to offer which may require the Attention of the Assembly, shall rise and keep standing in his Place while he is speaking, always addressing himself to the Grand Master or his Deputy in the Chair. Nor shall any person presume to interrupt his Discourse under the penalty beforesaid

Unless the Grand Master or his Deputy finding him wandering from the point then under publick Consideration shall think fitt to call him to order In which Case he is to sit down forthwith, and after he has been sett right he may proceed if he sees good.

6. Should it happen that any Member of a Quarterly Communication shall be twice called to order in any one Night for offending against any of the Rules beforegoing, and should be guilty of a third offence of the same Nature he shall at the peremptory Command of the Grand Master or his Deputy be obliged to quitt the Grand Lodge for that Night.

And that none might plead Ignorance herein it was Resolved that these Rules of Conference shall be audibly read by the publick Secretary at every Quarterly Communication after the opening of the Lodge.

7. It was also ordered that whatever Member should be so rude as to hiss at what another says he shall be excluded the Quarterly Communication in form and declared incapable of ever being admitted a Member of any Quarterly Communication succeeding.

8. No Motion for a New Regulation or the Alteration or Repeal of an old one shall be received at a Quarterly Communication that hath not by the Proposer been handed up to the G : Master or his Deputy in Writing for the sake of Certainty at least ten Minutes before the thing is publickly proposed, after such Proposition it shall by the Secretary be audibly read. If then it be seconded by some Member present, and supported by a third it shall be committed to the Consideration of the whole Assembly and the sense of the Grand-Lodge shall be fully heard thereon. After which the Question shall by the Grand Master or his Deputy be distinctly put both ways 1 For the Question, with its amendments if any and 2^d against it. This was passed without Objection.

9. The Concurrence or dissent of the Members is always to be signified by their holding up one of their hands which the Grand Wardens are to count, unless the number of hands be so very unequall as to render it useless nor let any other kind of Division ever be admitted among the Masons. This was agreed to."

On the 14th May, 1731, we have the following illuminating Minute of Grand Lodge :—

" It was observed that the Minutes of the Quarterly Communication had not been delivered at the several Lodges in due time, the writing them taking up so much of the Secretary's time, and printing them being thought inconvenient, Several things were offered to the Consideration of the Grand Lodge thereupon, in order to remedy those Inconveniences for the future as also to lessen the Expence to the Grand Master. B^f Pine proposed that the Minutes of each Quarterly Communication should for the future be etched by him who is a Mason and very well known to the Grand Lodge and might be trusted with anything relating to the Craft.

B^f Pine being called up, and asked how long he should be about such a thing. He said he would undertake to etch the Plate and have them printed off in three days. The Question being put It was resolved that B^f Pine should for the future etch the Minutes as aforesaid, and that the Secretary of the Grand Lodge should attend at the printing them off and when the Number directed were done, he was to bring the said Minutes and the Plates to the Grand Master or his Deputy in order to have the Plates destroyed."

This method must, however, have fallen into disuse within a few years after these Resolutions were passed for, on the 27th December, 1736, the following appears in the Grand Lodge Minutes :—

“ A Motion was made and seconded that some Method should be taken that the Minutes of each Quarterly Communication should be dispersed among the Lodges as formerly whereby a Communication might be carried properly on as heretofore, Which was ordered to be considered at the next Quarterly Communication.”

On the following 13th April the matter again came before Grand Lodge, and the Minutes of that meeting state :—

“ Then the Grand Lodge took into Consideration the Motion made at the last Quarterly Communication concerning the dispersing the Minutes of each Quarterly Communication to every particular Lodge: which being debated, they unanimously adhered to their former Resolution Viz^t That the Secretary shall have 2/6 for every Copy of Minutes of Quarterly Communications from such Lodges as shall desire the same.”

Regulations as to Jewels to be worn by Brethren attending Meetings of Grand Lodge were laid down at the Meeting of Grand Lodge on the 24th June, 1727, as follows :—

“ Resolved Nem. Con. that in all private Lodges and Quarterly Communications and General Meetings the Ma^r and Wardens do wear the Jewells of Masonry hanging to a White Ribbon (Viz^t) That the Ma^r wear the Square the Sen^r Warden the Levell and the Jun^r Warden the Plumb rule.”

Later, on the 17th March, 1731, the following variations as to the Apron were dealt with :—

“ D^r Desagulier taking Notice of some Irregularities in wearing the Marks of Distinction which have been allowed by former Grand Lodges. Proposed.

That none but the Grand Master, his Deputy and Wardens shall wear their Jewels in Gold or Gilt pendant to blue Ribbons about their Necks and white Leather Aprons lined with blue Silk.

That all those who have served any of the three Grand Offices shall wear the like Aprons lined with blue Silk in all Lodges and assemblies of Masons when they appear clothed.

That those Brethren that are Stewards shall wear their aprons lined with red Silk and their proper Jewels pendant to red Ribbons. That all those who have served the Office of Steward be at Liberty to wear Aprons lined with red Silk and not otherwise.

That all Masters and Wardens of Lodges may wear their Aprons lined with White Silk and their respective Jewels with plain White Ribbons but of no other Colour whatsoever.

The Deputy Grand Master accordingly put the Question whether the above Regulation should be agreed to.

And it was carried in the affirmative Nemine con."

In consequence of a desire to inaugurate a Fund of Charity for the Craft as a whole, a Committee was appointed on the 17th March, 1725, "to consider of the Best Methods to regulate the Generall Charity, and Report their Opinion." At the Quarterly Communication, held on the 27th November following, the Committee duly reported, and amongst its recommendations, after dealing with casual charity, was the following:—

"5th. That the above Casual Charity of three pounds or under be disposed off, as there shall be occasion, by a Standing Comm̄ee of Seven to consist of the Grand Ma^r Deputy Grand Ma^r and Grand Wardens for the time being, and three other Members of the Grand Lodge to be Named by the Grand Master, of which Comm̄ee Three always to be a Quorum."

A proposal by Dr. Desaguliers, at the Grand Feast on the 29th January, 1730, to alter this Committee was referred to the next Quarterly Communication, and on the following 21st April it was decided not to make any alteration.

However, on the 28th August, 1730, it was again under discussion, because, for a considerable part of the year, it was not possible to obtain a quorum. There was a full debate on the subject, and the Minutes record as follows :—

“ The following Question was at last agreed to, and accordingly put Viz^t That twelve Brethren shall be added to the aforesaid Committee of seven for the Disposal of the General Charity agreeable to the Establishment and under such Limitations as are therein particularly laid down : Which twelve shall be all Masters of Lodges, and such only as contribute to the said General Charity, who shall be summoned Quarterly by the printed List of the Lodges according to Seniority, the first twelve to officiate for the next Quarter, commencing at Mich^s, the next twelve for the succeeding Quarter and so on ; Every Master of a Lodge to take the said Office in his Turn for one Quarter, and when the List has been gone through to begin again and proceed in the manner prescribed. It was carried in the affirmative Nemine con.

It was also resolved that for the quicker Dispatch of Business five of the above Members shall be deemed a Quorum of the said Committee provided one of the five be a Grand Officer for the time being.

Ordered That the Secretary do take Care to summon the Masters whose Turn it is to serve in the aforesaid Office, at such times as the Committee shall agree to meet from time to time.”

From the Minutes of this Meeting we also learn that the Treasurer of the fund of Charity was directed to pay the sum of £4-10-0, in settlement of “ Secretary Reid’s Bill for summoning the Committee of the Charity from time to time, attending them with the Books, and for other Services.” Grand Lodge also decided “ that publick Notice be given in some of the publick News Papers, of the first day of the Meeting of the Committee for the general Charity.”

By this time the work of Grand Lodge had increased to such an extent that, at the Quarterly Communication on the 15th December, 1730, it was agreed:—

“ That all Complaints and Informations which shall be laid before the Grand Lodge for the future be referred to the Committee of General Charity for the time being who are hereby Impowered and directed upon every such Reference to appoint a day for hearing the same, and to make an Entry in the Minute Book of their Proceedings thereupon and to report the same with their Opinion thereupon to the Grand Lodge at the next Quarterly Communication for their Determination and Judgement which was agreed to.”

On the 14th May, 1731, Thomas Batson, the Deputy Grand Master, brought before Grand Lodge the powers and composition of the Committee of Charity, and the following is recorded in the Minutes:—

“ Several Motions were made in relation to the general Charity, and it being signified by the Deputy Grand Ma^r that he thought the Power of the Committee of the said Charity, was too much circumscribed by the small number of Persons who were admitted Members of the said Committee whereby the Necessity, or the Merit of such poor Brethren as should be recommended as Objects of the said Charity, were seldom truly known. He therefore proposed that any person or persons who had served the Office of Grand Master, or Deputy Grand Master might be added to the said Committee of Charity. The same being seconded and the Question put It was agreed that all those who have been Grand Masters or Deputy Grand Masters shall be always declared Members of the Committee of Charity.

It was also moved that the said Committee shall have power to give £5 - - to any poor Brother who shall be regularly recommended and no more. The Question being put it passed in the affirmative.”

Once again Thomas Batson, as Deputy Grand Master, brought the question of the composition of the Committee of Charity before Grand Lodge, as we learn from the Minutes of the Quarterly Communication, held on the 21st November, 1732. At that Meeting we are told :—

“ The Deputy Grand Master observing that the Number of Lodges are very much increased proposed that the Committee of Charity shall be enlarged : Therefore moved that the Grand Committee for Disposal of the General Charity shall hereafter consist of all those Noble-men and others, who have been Grand Officers, and of twenty Masters of Lodges who have paid in their Charity within twelve Months preceding such Committee in their Rotation, which was agreed to Nemine con.”

This Committee of Charity must have been functioning satisfactorily, since its augmentation in 1732, because a year later we find that Grand Lodge, being unable to cope with the work hitherto carried out by them, had to delegate to the Committee of Charity such of its work as it could not get through at its Quarterly Communications. Thus, on the 13th December, 1733, the Minutes record :—

“ It being found that the Business usually brought before a Quarterly Communication is increased to so great a Degree that it is almost impossible to go through with it in One Night.

It was proposed and the Question being put That all such Business which cannot conveniently be dispatched by the Quarterly Communication shall be referred to the Committee of Charity.

Agreed Nemine con.”

At the same Meeting Grand Lodge realized that, with these added responsibilities, the Committee should be more representative of all the Lodges, and therefore resolved and passed nem. con. :—

“ That in Order all matters of Complaint and Petitions may be more fully determined. That all Masters of Regular Lodges, which shall have contributed to the General Charity within twelve Months before the Meeting of such Committee: Together with all present, former, and future Grand-Officers shall be Members of that Committee.”

At this Meeting the following rules, relative to the Committee, were also passed:—,

“ That all Questions proposed at every such Committee shall be carried by the Majority of Grand Officers, and Masters of Lodges then present.

That publick Notice be twice given in the News Papers of the time and place of the Meeting of every such Committee, which publick Notice shall be deemed sufficient to all Masters of regular Lodges.

That the Grand Masters Secretary do send Summons to all present and former Grand Officers of the time and place of every such Meeting.

That all Petitions for Charity be referred to such Committee who are empowered to Report their Opinion to the next Quarterly Communication where the Case of any distressed Brother may deserve further Relief than is in the Power of the Committee to give.

That if any Case whatsoever referred to the Committee of Charity may require the Opinion and further Assistance of a Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge. That the Committee do report such matter Specially.”

The method of summoning the Committee of Charity causing dissatisfaction, Grand Lodge endeavoured to remedy the defect on the 29th June, 1737, and the Minutes state:—

“ A Motion was made by Bro. Cha^s Rogers That previous to every Committee of Charity such Sumons’s might be sent that the Masters of Lodges who have a right

to attend may have timely Notice thereof Which being seconded by Bro. Roe Rotherham & debated by several Brethren the Lodge came to the following Resolution.

Resolved that the Sec^y do send such Sumons's if the Right Worshipful Grand Master shall think fit And that the expence thereof be from time to time paid out of the General Fund."

Throughout the years under review, except where specially provided for, there was no fund out of which to defray administrative expenses incurred by Grand Lodge. At this period it appears that the Grand Master for the time being had to put his hand in his pocket and meet these charges himself. The Minutes of Grand Lodge give some light upon the matter. Thus, on the 29th May, 1733, we learn,

" The Deputy Grand Master acquainted the Grand Lodge that some Disputes having arisen in relation to the Expences of some preceding Grand Masters, and therefore proposed that the Consideration of that affair should be referred to the Consideration of the next Quarterly Communication, which was agreed to."

The next Meeting was held on the 13th December following, and the matter came up from a different aspect, for we learn :—

" Complaint being made by several Masters of Lodges that the Minutes and Proceedings of Quarterly Communications and Grand Lodges had not been sent to their respective Lodges as usual to the great Discouragement to Masonry in generall, but especially to the Countrey Lodges.

The Dep^y Grand Master observed that the Number of Lodges being so much increased That the Expence of sending the Minutes to each particular Lodge is become a Charge too burthensom for any Grand Master Therefore Proposed.

That the Consideration of that matter should be referred to the next Committee of Charity as Also to ascertain the Charge of every Grand Ma^r for the future, who are to consider thereof and report their Opinion therein at the next Quarterly Communication."

The Committee of Charity must have duly met to consider the situation, but it was not until the 24th February, 1735, that the Minutes record, that the Minutes of the two previous meetings of the Committee of Charity were read by the Secretary and duly approved, wherein, amongst other matters, the following was recommended to Grand Lodge :—

" That future Grand Masters shall be at no greater Expence during his administration than Thirty Guineas for the Secretary's demand for his Charge Trouble and Attendance."

I must reluctantly now take leave of my subject. From the numerous quotations I have given in this Paper you must long since have surmised that there is no accurate contemporary sketch, in existence, of the early days of Grand Lodge, with its Annual Grand Feast, Quarterly Communications, and Meetings of the Committee of Charity. Had there been anything of the sort my task would indeed have been but slight. Unfortunately, the only means of ascertaining details with regard to these Institutions, and thus re-creating their atmosphere, is by piecing together, from every possible source, isolated scraps of information concerning them. In carrying out this task I have been forcibly reminded of a complicated jig-saw puzzle, with many of its parts missing. I do, however, trust that I have succeeded in fitting together sufficient pieces to enable you to visualize the absorbing picture that would be presented to your view, if all the pieces were in existence and could be accurately arranged in their proper positions.

A hearty Vote of Thanks, proposed by the W.M., seconded by the S.W., and supported by Bros. J. T. THORP and

J. H. MORTON, was unanimously accorded to Bro. DAYNES for his most interesting Paper, and duly acknowledged.

The Treasurer, Bro. the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, P.M., presented the Statement of Accounts for the year ended September, 1928, which was received and adopted, with the best thanks of the Lodge to him for his services.

The following Masonic Curios were exhibited and described by Bro. J. T. THORP, viz. :—

(1.) A large Apron of the Order of Free Gardeners, embroidered with Emblems, some of which are Masonic.

(2.) A large metal Badge belonging to the same Order. A prominent emblem on both Apron and Badge is a partly-opened clasp-knife.

(3.) Parchment Certificate issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to John Easton of Lodge No. 112 Lisburn, dated Feb. 6th, 1810. This belongs to the "Harp on Shield" Class.

(4.) Paper Certificate of the Order of Knights Templar issued to the same Brother by Preceptory No. 112 Lisburn, dated 1809.

The above were forwarded for exhibition by Bro. Dr. R. T. Halliday, Gd. Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to whom Thanks were accorded.

It was resolved to send a letter of sympathy and good wishes to Bro. HARDING (Tyler), with the hope of a speedy recovery from his illness.

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

The
One Hundred-&Eighty-Eighth
Meeting

of the Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Monday, January 28th, 1929. Bro. CHAS. S. BIGG, I.P.M., presided. The following Brethren were also present, viz. :—

Members.—Bros. F. HAINES, P.M., as I.P.M.; HY. HYDE, S.W.; H. D. M. BARNETT, J.W.; the Rev. H. S. BIGGS, P.M., Chaplain and Treasurer; M. D. R. RICHARDSON, as Secretary; W. A. LEA, P.M., D.C.; A. H. HIND, P.M., as S.D.; J. H. MORTON, J.D.; G. B. ELLWOOD, I.G.; C. H. HARDING, Tyler; J. RUSSELL FREARS, P.M.; J. D. JOHNSON, P.M.; W. H. RILEY.

Members of the Correspondence Circle.—Bros. J. W. BARKER, E. R. WATSON, H. G. RILEY, E. J. LIDDIARD, S. S. PAINE, D. MITCHELL, B. W. HAYWOOD, L. G. DRYLAND, F. C. BAYLISS, W. R. BRIDGER, W. E. MOORE, E. W. RICKS, A. S. SPENCE, H. F. GOODFELLOW, GEO. E. PHIPPS, W. L. SHARP, G. R. CASTERTON, F. E. FRANCIS, A. E. DIGGINS, W. WALTERS, P.A.G.D.C., C. W. JONES, T. M. BUTLER, T. OLIVER JUDGE, G. H. EYRE, C. A. DOLEMAN, J. W. JACKSON, ED. R. FOX.

Visitors.—W. Bros. J. H. SHARP, W.M. 4118; W. MAJOR, W.M. 4088; P. M. WRIGHT, W.M. 523; F. A. BRAMLEY, W.M. 779; Bros. F. J. HANKIN, 4118; G. L. HAYWOOD, 3448; C. A. HALL, 502; H. W. THOMAS, 3497; JAS. F. BARR, 2028.

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

The acting W.M. said he was sure the Brethren would feel with him that he must refer to Bro. GRACE's unfortunate accident, remarking how sad it was to occur on one of the greatest days of Bro. Grace's Masonic life (his installation into the Chair at the Consecration of the Enderby Lodge, No. 5061), and how he must have felt it very keenly, as much as the Members of the Lodge of Research deplored his absence that day. It was unanimously resolved that the Acting Secretary convey the deepest sympathy with him in his accident, wishing him a speedy and permanent recovery.

The following three Brethren were unanimously elected, by ballot, as Members of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, viz. :—

1610. Bro. W. W. THOMAS, P.M. 1312 Braintree.
 1611. Bro. LEWIS EDWARDS, P.M. 1503, 3420 Twickenham ;
 P.M. 4305 and 4844 London ; Prov. G. Std.,
 Middlesex.
 1612. Bro. F. B. SHARP, P.M. 3498 Nottingham ; P.P.G.D.
 Notts.

The following Paper was read :—

“Operative Masonry and its relation to Speculative Masonry.”

By W. Bro. W. H. RILEY, F.R.I.B.A., P.M. 3448.

This is the first time that I have had the honour and the privilege of reading a paper before this Lodge of Research, and I hope that I may be successful in interesting you from the start to the finish.

My object is to put before you a thought about Freemasonry which to many of you may be new ; a thought of the Operative Masons of the days of long ago, and their work.

I have no doubt that, like myself, you have spent many a delightful hour wandering around England's ancient and beautiful Gothic Cathedrals, Abbeys and Castles, for which she is so famous and of which she is so justly proud, and while doing so, you may have wondered who designed and erected them.

As Masons we naturally first of all think of the Masonic principles of service and sacrifice laid down by our Order, but how many of us think and feel that we owe a great debt of gratitude to the Operative Masons of five or six centuries ago, for those great works of art? Masons who left to posterity so glorious a legacy, and at the same time formed so close a link with our Order.

It is my object to-day to try to bring this closer to your minds, but in doing so I do not wish to say much about Masonic history, or the history of Gothic Architecture. Both are most fascinating studies, and strangely interwoven, but it is necessary to touch upon both in order to make my object clear.

In your wanderings around these magnificent edifices, which have been erected to the Glory of God, has it ever struck you that there is an extraordinary similarity in their details, in general architectural style and in their ornamentation? and yet they may be in quite different parts of the country, and this at a time when printing and schools of architecture and means of transport as we know them to-day, were non-existent.

As an example consider Carlisle Cathedral and Canterbury Cathedral, both of which were commenced during the first period, between 1066 and 1189, and in each instance the same details will be found.

This similarity is a recognised fact among the students of architecture, as it is by this similarity that the dates of the buildings are arrived at.

Gothic architecture is the name given to that style of architecture in which our cathedrals, abbeys and churches

are designed, and it is usually divided into four periods. Each period has its own particular mouldings, type of tracery in the windows, one or two distinguishing types of ornament, besides other features of special interest.

I will briefly sketch each period, and to enable you to visualise the various points, I want you to imagine that you are standing in the nave of a church, and as your eyes travel round the building to observe the windows, the thickness of the walls, the columns with their caps and bases, the arches that connect the columns, and the various carvings, and in each period I will take the various features in this order.

THE FIRST PERIOD, 1066 to 1189.

This period is known as the Romanesque or Norman.

The windows are small and round-arched, and the walls are very thick. The columns are very large, mainly circular, with plain caps and bases. The connecting arches are semi-circular and only slightly moulded. The earliest form of carving was such as could be executed by a small axe or other more or less primitive tool. The typical ornaments are the chevron and the billett, the latter in either square or round form.

THE SECOND PERIOD, 1189 to 1307.

This period is known as the Early English period and is the commencement of the real Gothic architecture.

In this period the windows are arranged in twos and threes, and the arches are pointed. Simple, and as yet imperfect, geometrical tracery makes its appearance. The columns are more slender, and often consist of groups of smaller-sized shafts arranged round a larger central one. The caps are now carved with great freedom and beauty, and the bases are moulded and have a feature which is characteristic of this period, known as the water hollow. This is a half-round channel capable of holding water. The

connecting arches are pointed and heavily moulded displaying very deep shadows. The typical ornament among an endless variety is the Dog-tooth. The buildings are more lofty, the walls are thinner and stone groined roofs make their appearance, necessitating projecting buttresses.

THE THIRD PERIOD, 1307 to 1377.

This is known as the Decorated Period.

The windows in this period are very large and are filled with intricate geometrical tracery. Walls are very thin. Columns very slender and usually moulded. The caps are beautifully carved and the bases are rather high above the floor and moulded. The connecting arches are pointed and moulded somewhat similar to those of the previous period. The typical ornament of this period is known as the Ball-flower. The stone roofs are becoming more intricate in design, and the outside buttresses are much larger and more ornamental. There is an increased refinement in the general design of the building.

THE FOURTH PERIOD, 1377 to 1558.

This is the last period of Gothic architecture and is peculiarly English.

The windows are still very large, if anything they are larger than in the previous period, and are filled with tracery in which perpendicular lines predominate. The columns are slender and moulded, and the connecting arches are pointed and moulded, but there is an absence of those deep shadows which were so noticeable in the two latter periods. The typical ornaments of this period are the Tudor rose and the Portcullis. The stone roofs have now reached the height of their beauty, and have the appearance of lace-work, a type that is known as Fan-vaulting. The buttresses are very large and ornamental, crowned with carved pinnacles, and connected to the main building by flying buttresses.

It cannot be that many architects, or as in those days Master builders, having no communication with one another, and in different parts of the country, would have the same ideas at the same time, and it is equally impossible for one mind to have conceived every one of the details of one only of such buildings, many of them of vast proportions.

This similarity in detail is moreover not confined to our own country, as we find the same details of the first period in Italy, France and Germany.

It was thought at one time that the Bishop or the Abbot was responsible for the design, and that the monks did the actual work of building, but this idea has long ago been exploded.

It is however true that there were Bishops and Abbots who did design buildings, and even assisted in the actual work of erection, but they were taught by masons. St. Hugh of Lincoln could plan a church, instruct the workmen and handle a hod, and his is not an isolated case.

Where then shall we look for a solution of this similarity? I think we shall find it in the existence of a band or brotherhood of skilled craftsmen, bound together by ties of common interest in their work, and a general regard for the welfare of one another.

Did such a brotherhood exist? Yes, but we must go back to the time of the Romans, or even further, to trace its origin.

When the Romans were all-powerful, and a great and highly-educated people, there existed as an integral part of society, schools or Collegia in which all subjects popular in those days were taught, each subject having its own school. These collegia were groups of persons joined together in support of a common object, and consisted of fellows presided over by a president. The Romans were great builders, therefore it was only natural that there would be a college for this all-important subject, but it must not be supposed that this school created the art of building, it simply

perpetuated the traditions and knowledge gained from countries far older than the Roman empire.

This college, or society became very popular, owing in a great measure to the services of its members being in constant requisition, in fact it was indispensable.

According to Mr. J. S. M. Ward they had their own constitutions and regulations in both religious and secular matters, and their organisation was a close facsimile of a modern Masonic lodge. "Three make a College" was a rule recognised and endorsed by Roman law. Each college was presided over by a Master (Magister) and two wardens (decuriones). The membership consisted of three degrees, corresponding closely to the apprentice, fellow and master.

When Rome came under the heel of the barbarian conquerors, all societies and schools of learning were suppressed, but in their zeal to stamp out all forms of culture they forgot one great point, and that was that while a college or school could be suppressed, the spirit and knowledge of its members could not be killed by the same means. These students of the Arts and Sciences fled to a city that was not under the barbarian influence, the city of Comacina on an island in lake Como. There they carried on their work and became known as the Comacine Masters. The Comacines were a compact and powerful body, capable of asserting their rights, and having degrees of different ranks. The higher orders were entitled Magister and could design or undertake a work.

When missionaries came from Rome to England in the cause of Christianity, they brought in their train many of these men skilled in the art of building, whose services would be required in erecting or adapting buildings needed by the converts for their worship, and it is recorded that Pope Gregory in the year 598 A.D. sent some of these masons to England, which would be about the time that St. Augustine landed on our shores. These early craftsmen brought with them not only their skill, but the principles and tenets of

their Order, and thus the seed was sown that was destined to bear such rich fruit in the years to come.

Mr. Hope, in his historical essay on architecture says—
 “ That builders and sculptors formed a single grand fraternity whose scope was to find work outside Italy. Indeed distance and obstacles were nothing to them. They travelled to England under Augustine, to Germany under Boniface, to France under Charlemagne, and again to Germany with brother Magister Albertus Magnus ; they went East under the Lombard Dukes, and in fact are found everywhere through many centuries. The Popes one after another gave them privileges. Indeed the builders may be considered an army of artisans working in the interests of the Popes, in all places where the missionaries who preceded them had prepared the ground.”

They were always in league with the church, which in those times of war and constant struggle, of military service and feudal slavery, was the only asylum for those who wished to cultivate the arts of peace. Therefore we see ecclesiastics of high rank, Abbots, Prelates, Bishops, etc., exalting the respect in which Freemasons were held by joining the guild as members.

There is however little or no trace or remains of the work of these very early builders, followers of the Christian missionaries, as all or nearly all of it was ruthlessly destroyed by barbarian hordes who over-ran the country from time to time.

The great church-building period in England was the centuries between 1066 and 1558, and the buildings that were erected during that time, are those which we admire so much, for it was during that period that the seed sown by those earlier builders grew and flourished.

As we gaze at the wonders in stone, we cannot help but express our admiration at the marvellous skill and daring of the craftsmen who designed and erected them, and though many of them are in ruins, not on account of poor workmanship, but through wanton destruction, they all, whether

perfect or in ruins, excite a strong desire to know their history and the history of their builders.

It was the popular belief that that year 1000 A.D. would see the end of the world, but when that year was passed and the world still went round, every one was anxious to give expression to his relief and joy.

This took the form of works of piety, and the high church dignitaries spent their money and the thank offerings of the people in erecting cathedrals, abbeys and churches.

One author, in writing of these times, says—that the face of the country seemed to be changing from drab to white, owing to the whiteness of the newly-wrought stone used in the erection of the enormous number of buildings. This can be readily understood when we find that as many as 16 abbeys, 12 priories, 13 cathedrals, and 183 churches, and many smaller buildings, were commenced during the period between 1066 and 1189. Among the cathedrals commenced at this time were Lincoln, St. Albans, Winchester, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, Canterbury, Chichester, Durham, Peterborough, Rochester, Hereford and Carlisle, and the remarkable fact is that the same detail will be found in each.

This vast amount of building drew the men skilled in the art of building from all over the continent, and large numbers of men anxious to learn the art were enrolled.

Mr. Hope, in his history or essay on architecture sets forth the method of procedure of these ancient brethren; "A body of Freemasons would appear at a town or spot near the castle of some great lord who desired to build a church or to enlarge his castle. They were under the rule of a Master elected from among their number, who nominated one man out of every ten as Warden to supervise the other nine. They first erected temporary huts for their own use, and then a central Lodge. If they required, they called in the assistance of the local Guild Masons to help in the rough work, but they do not seem to have admitted them to the assembly in the Lodge with which they opened each day's

work. They met in secret, none but Freemasons being present, and with a Tyler to guard the door against cowans and eavesdroppers. The word "cowan" is probably of Scottish or North country origin denoting a "dry-dyker," (one who builds rough stone walls without cement), and is therefore not a true mason although he pretends to do masons' work."

The Rev. J. Fort Newton terms the Order formed during the period of Gothic architecture, and whose constitution, principles and teaching was that of the Comacines, the Order of the Cathedral Builders.

The Comacines must not be mistaken for Guild Masons, although they were like them in some respects. The Comacines were older than the Guild Masons, inheritors of ancient tradition from the past, not only as architects and operatives, but as speculative masons.

The work on some of these glorious edifices extended over many years, which meant a close association of the same men for a very long time, a circumstance which strengthened the practises and principles of these Comacine Masters.

The word "mystery" in those days did not bear the same meaning that it does to-day; it was derived from the word "misterie" which meant trade or employment, and Mr. Armitage in his book on the guilds, says that it is not at all improbable, that the drama of the third degree of modern Freemasonry is a survival of the old mystery plays, which illustrated some practice or doctrine of a given trade.

Each Mason who was fully qualified was given a mark, sometimes called a "banker mark" with which to mark his work, and the general muster-roll. His work could then be distinguished from that of his neighbours. The mason would cut his mark in the stone before it left the banker or working-bench. Hundreds of these marks have been collected and noted down by various interested students, and there is no doubt many have a symbolic

meaning. These marks are the signs of a well-organised body, and unless they were registered they would be useless.

Mr. J. S. M. Ward says " The Comacines journeyed from place to place where work was to be found. When church or castle was finished they must go elsewhere." There must therefore even at that date, have been a regular Lodge and a recorder of Marks, otherwise any unscrupulous brother could have forged another's mark without risk of detection.

I have prepared a drawing of a few of these marks for you to see, and some are very interesting.

There is in the British Museum an old document of about 1390 A.D., which gives some rules and regulations, or as we should call them " Charges." This document is called the Regius Poem and was discovered in 1830.

Mr. Silas Sheperd in his " Landmarks of Free-Masonry " has transcribed them ; they are divided into 15 articles and 15 points, and they are as follows :—

The 15 Articles.

1. The Master Mason must be steadfast, trusty and true, and render perfect justice to both his workmen and his employer.
2. The Master Mason shall be punctual in his attendance at the general congregation or assembly.
3. The Master Mason must take no apprentice for less than seven years.
4. The Master Mason must take no apprentices who are bondmen, but only such as are free and well-born.
5. The Master shall not employ a thief or maimed man for an apprentice, but only those who are physically fit.
6. The Master must not take a craftsman's wages for apprentices' labour.
7. The Master shall not employ a thief or immoral person.
8. The Master must maintain a standard of efficiency by not permitting incompetent workmen to be employed.

9. The Master must not undertake to do work which he cannot complete.
10. No Master shall supplant another in the work undertaken.
11. The Master shall not require Masons to work at night except in the pursuit of knowledge.
12. No Mason shall speak evil of his fellows' work.
13. The Master must instruct his apprentices in everything they are capable of learning.
14. The Master shall take no apprentice for whom he has not sufficient labour.
15. The Master is not to make false representation nor compromise any one of his fellows.

The 15 Points.

1. Those who would be Masons and practise the Masonic Art are required to Love God and His Holy Church, the Master for whom they labour and their brethren, for this is the true spirit of Masonry.
2. The Mason must work diligently in working hours, that he may lawfully refresh himself in the hours of rest.
3. The Mason must keep the secrets of his Master, his Brethren and his Lodge.
4. No Mason shall be false to the craft but maintain all its rules and regulations.
5. The Mason shall not murmur at fair compensation.
6. The Mason shall not turn a working-day into a holiday.
7. The Mason shall restrain his lust.
8. The Mason must be just and true to his brethren in every way.
9. The Mason shall treat his brethren with equity and in the spirit of brotherly love.

10. Contention and strife shall not exist among the brethren.
11. The Mason shall caution his brother kindly about any error into which he may be about to fall.
12. The Mason must maintain every ordinance of the Assembly.
13. The Mason must not steal nor protect one who does.
14. The Mason must be true to the Laws of Masonry and the Laws of his own country.
15. The Mason must submit to the lawful penalty for any offence he may commit.

Most Masonic scholars are agreed that this version of the Old Charges was strictly used for the governing of an Operative body, in conjunction with its constitutions.

We have already spoken of the word "mystery" as meaning trade or employment, and as we speak of Masons as guarding their mystery against intruders and cowans, we naturally ask ourselves—Was there anything in their trade worth all this great care? Who can say that there was nothing, after a visit to any one of their great achievements?

We must remember that in those far-off days there was no steel construction or reinforced concrete wherewith to form the skeleton framework, ready to receive its clothing of stone.

There were no text-books to teach the method of working out strains and stresses.

Their buildings were frankly built of numberless stone units, each cunningly wrought and fixed.

We must admit that they possessed a wonderful knowledge of the material in which they worked, its weight and capabilities, and its power to resist crushing weights.

They possessed a thorough knowledge of foundations.

See how they overcame, by counter weighted buttresses, and flying buttresses, the thrust on the outer walls caused by the vaulted stone roofs. These wonderful stone roofs, which in the later period have the appearance of lacework, were constructed in a system of arches crossing and intersecting one another. The Indian says the arch never sleeps, and this is true, for at the least sign of weakness it becomes active, with as a rule disastrous results. This fact did not daunt those old masters ; they boldly faced the problem and overcame all difficulties.

The finest examples of these roofs are Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster, King's College Chapel at Cambridge and St. George's Chapel at Windsor. Note the slenderness of the internal shafts or columns that support the nave arcading, just nicely proportioned and moulded, according to the period, and yet strong enough to do the work. The delightful carving into which every man put his individuality, and executed, as was the whole of their task, to the Glory of God.

From what I have pointed out you will agree that their "Mystery" was a glorious one, one that was well worthy of being jealously guarded.

In conclusion I feel that I cannot do better than end this paper with a quotation from that beautiful book entitled "THE BUILDERS" written by the Rev. J. Fort Newton --

"They may not have been actually called Freemasons as early as Leader Scott insists they were, but they were free in fact, travelling far and near where there was work to do, following the missionaries of the Church as far as England. When there was need for the name Freemason, it was easily suggested by the fact that the Cathedral Builders were quite distinct from the Guild Masons, the one being a universal Order, whereas the other was local and restricted. Older than Guild Masonry, the Order of the Cathedral Builders was more powerful, more artistic, and, it may be added, more religious ; and it is from this Order that the Masonry of to-day is descended."

Brethren, I think that I have said sufficient to shew to you the relationship of Speculative Masonry to Operative Masonry; also to prove that we, more than any other section of the community, owe a deep debt of gratitude to those ancient brethren and clever craftsmen.

At the conclusion of the reading, the Acting W.M. expressed his thanks to Bro. RILEY for the exceedingly interesting and able Paper. The lecturer had said it was the first time he had read a Paper, but the W.M. hoped it would not be the last. Bro. J. H. MORTON supported the W.M.'s remarks.

The lecturer mentioned that some Masons Marks were used even to-day. There are some in the staircase of St. Mary's Church, Leicester.

The following Paper was read:—

Sir Christopher Wren—A Wonderful Freemason.

By Bro. E. J. LIDDIARD, Asst. Sec. 3431.

Two or three years ago the hearts of Englishmen all over the world were stirred with the news that St. Paul's Cathedral, our National Shrine, was in great danger, and must be repaired at once. About this time I came across an article in a magazine, which led me to read of the life of the Architect of St. Paul's, and this paper is the result.

Sir Christopher Wren was born in the Rectory of East Knoyle in Wiltshire in 1632; he belonged to a well-known family, his uncle Dr. Matthew Wren having been successively Bishop of Hereford, Norwich and Ely.

Young Wren soon left the nest, and did not long have the Mother Wren to feed and care for him, for when he was nine years old he went to Westminster School, by which time the Parents' nest was the comfortable Deanery of Windsor. The boy's headmaster at Westminster was Dr. Busby, who spared neither the rod on his boys, nor the pains of assiduity in his own person to turn out scholars (at one time sixteen of them sat together on the "Bench of Bishops"). Young Wren was chiefly drawn to Mathematics, Astronomy and Natural Science; he left school at fourteen and went up to Oxford, his College being Wadham. He was early elected a Fellow of All Souls; in 1650 he took his B.A., and in 1653 his M.A. When he was twenty-two Evelyn, the diarist, spoke of him as that "rare and early prodigy of Universal Science, That Miracle of a Youth," "That prodigious Young Scholar," for he was now well-launched in his career.

In 1657 at the age of twenty-five, he was appointed Gresham professor of Astronomy, his rooms becoming the meeting-place of those men of Science who subsequently became the Founders of the Royal Society.

In 1661 he returned to Oxford to be Professor of Astronomy, and he received the degrees of D.C.L., and LL.D. at Cambridge. People were beginning to talk about this young man born in a Rectory, and cherished and nourished in sound learning at Westminster and Oxford; a writer in "The National Dictionary of Biography" says—Wren's fame rests chiefly upon his Architectural achievements, but had his philosophical pursuits not been interfered with by the arduous profession to which he devoted himself later, he could not have failed to have obtained a Scientific position higher than all his contemporaries save Newton.

The principal ecclesiastical structures have been ascribed to the fraternity of Freemasons, but, if this should be questioned, there is little doubt that the guilds of the middle ages contributed largely to the extensions and embellishments of these sacred edifices. It is practically certain too

that trained architects, masters of the works, and leading masons were sent from the great religious Orders in Europe to help with the great forts, churches and hostelries built in Palestine. These buildings bear the stamp of the gigantic energy of the Western nations, and the work done must also have influenced the builders by passing on to the workmen a permanent touch of Eastern art and civilization, so that when the Christians were finally expelled from that Country at the close of the 13th Century, thousands of skilled men, accustomed to work under the guidance of the monastic Orders, and under vows or oaths more or less strict, returned to Germany, France and Britain. From that time our own development of architecture commenced, and it was the authority of Sir Christopher Wren that gave currency to the term "Gothic Architecture," although he ascribed the origin to the Saracens. Indeed he thought the style ought to be properly and truly named the "Saracenic Architecture refined by the Christians," and he did his utmost in his craft to materialise that idea.

As an English Architect he stands above all competitors ; plague and fire prepared the way for Wren's great opportunity. From Astronomy to Architecture appears a great change, but he was quite ready for it. When Charles II appointed him Assistant Surveyor of H.M. Buildings, practically his first job was to report on the state of old St. Paul's to the Dean and Chapter.

In 1663 he built the Chapel at Pembroke College, Cambridge. This building made history, for it was beautiful by proportion alone and without ornament. For 200 years it remained a standing protest against the work of architects who, knowing nothing about proportion sought to cover their ignorance with excessive and unmeaning ornament. Proportion was the ruling motive of Wren, and many of his buildings were absolutely devoid of ornament, and this too, even at the beginning of his career.

Mr. Beaver, a Chelsea Historian, speaking of the Chelsea Hospital says "With very simple materials Wren contrived

to give us a building perfect in proportion and dignified in effect, one on which the eye dwells with pleasure. Its regularity suggests no monotony, its simplicity, no poverty of design, it bears the stamp of genius."

St. Paul's would still be what it is in form and majesty if all Grinling Gibbons' flower-wreaths were hacked away, for no amount of ornament will make an ugly building ornamental.

He also designed the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, and the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1665 he went to Paris and stayed six months. At the time great works were in progress for Louis XIV. Here he probably saw the dome which had been placed over the Church of the Sorbonne by Le Mercier, or it is even possible that Mansard showed him a sketch of his future dome of the Invalides, but it is questionable whether his visit influenced him in his designs. It is much more probable that the genius of such a great man was working on lines parallel with those of great foreign architects. In 1665 the Great Fire laid London in ashes; this disaster at once opened a wider field for the exertion of Wren's genius. He formed a plan and drew designs for the entire rebuilding of the Metropolis, embracing wide streets, magnificent quays along the banks of the river, and other well-considered improvements, few of which were adopted. He designed, besides St. Paul's, more than fifty other Churches in place of those destroyed by the fire. The fire lasted from the 2nd September to the 8th, and almost before the embers were cool, in fact on 12th September, he shewed the King his plan for the rebuilding of London; this was approved, and he was promoted from Assistant Surveyor to General Surveyor. After the fire Wren told the Dean of St. Paul's that a new building should be erected, and after some opposition he carried his way, but with a modified design.

The leading idea of church designers of the latter half of the 17th century was to make the buildings as capacious as possible, with pews and galleries, so that all could hear

distinctly, and also see the preacher; and St. Paul's Cathedral, according to Wren's first design, was to be a vast preaching-house such as the world had never seen.

But this design, without provision for chapels, was found unsuitable by the Court Party, who were finding much of the money, and so it was not accepted.

"No perplexity" says Weale "that can assail an architect can well equal the difficulty of Wren's task, between a Protestant nation and a Catholic future Monarch, in planning a temple that might upon occasion serve for either religion, and therefore neither well." It is said that he shed tears when his favourite design was abandoned. It was ten years after the plague, when the Royal Commission was given him to proceed with the new Cathedral. With a complete absence of ceremony Wren laid the first stone of the present St. Paul's on June 21st, 1675, his great ambition being to erect a Church which should last *not* for a time but for ever.

John Timbs in "Curiosities of London," says:—The first stone of the new Church was laid on June 21st, 1675, by the Architect and his Lodge of Freemasons, and the trowel and mallet then used are preserved in the Lodge of Antiquity, of which Wren was Master.

The mallet has a silver plate let into its head bearing the following inscription:—

"By order of the M.W. the Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, W.M. of the Lodge of Antiquity, and with the concurrence of the Brethren of the Lodge, this plate has been engraved and affixed A.L. 5831, A.D. 1827, to commemorate that this is the same Mallet with which his Majesty, King Charles the 2nd, levelled the Foundation Stone of Saint Paul's Cathedral A.L. 5677, A.D. 1673, and was presented to the Old Lodge of Saint Paul, now the Lodge of Antiquity Acting by Immemorial Constitution, by Brother Sir Christopher Wren, R.W.D.G.M., W.M. of this Lodge, and Architect of that Edifice."*

* *Vide* Records of the L. of Antiquity, Vol. II., p. 190, where it states—"That no reliance can be placed on these details."—[Ed.].

In December 1697 the Choir was opened for Divine Service, and in 1710 Wren's son, in the presence of his father, and that excellent artificer Mr. Strong, his son, and other free and accepted Masons, chiefly employed in the erection of the work, laid the last stone on the top of the lantern. He founded a School, and lived to see it flourish, for his tradition is seen in the work of Burlington, Hawksmoor, Gibbs, Archer, James, etc.

We have now followed him from his cradle through his college days, and along his career, and no doubt he was the greatest Architect of Churches. In his character he was loving, gentle and modest. Whatever he did, he did as thoroughly as possible. His genius consisted in taking pains. He thought out each problem as it was presented to him. His minor designs have their proportions as carefully fixed as those of the more important. Nothing is neglected that will enhance the effect, and his slightest design was mixed with brains.

The destruction of many of his city Churches has shown, how careful he was that each tower should have its place in relation to the towers nearest to it. These churches were designed with a purpose, and the destruction of one church is a partial destruction of all the rest. As a rule the relation between the churches was preserved by the spires or towers, but all these facts prove the greatness of the man.

After his death we meet with a long array of fabulous statements which declare, that the great architect was for many years the master of a private lodge, and also the "Grand Master" of the Fraternity.

Archdeacon Sinclair wrote, that "Wren was a Freemason, that he was one of the early pioneers, which converted the craft of practical and working freemasonry, in his day no longer needed, into its modern form of a speculative and ideal fellowship." St. Paul's was probably the last building erected by the Freemasons. It is believed that many of his workmen belonged to the Craft and held their Lodges in the neighbourhood.

The cost of St. Paul's was nearly a million of the money of that time. £809,000 was raised by the Coal Tax. It took 35 years to build, and Wren was paid £200 per annum.

In digging the foundations a vast cemetery was discovered, in which Britons, Romans and Saxons had been successively buried; and on digging deeper marine shells were found, thus proving that the sea once flowed over the site of the present Cathedral.

Contemporary evidence is obtained from the "Natural History of Staffordshire 1686," and the manuscript of the Natural History of Wiltshire 1847 gives a memorandum as follows:—

"This day, May 18th, 1691, is a great convention of St. Paul's Church of the Fraternity of adopted masons, where Sir Christopher Wren is to be adopted as a brother."

It seems practically certain that Sir Christopher was *in some way* associated with the Masons' Company, for Valentine Strong, the father of Wren's two master masons, was in all probability a member of the "Company of Freemasons, Carpenters, Joiners, and Slaters of the City of Oxford" incorporated in 1604. Each of these sons was a member of the London Company, and successively became the master mason of St. Paul's, under Sir Christopher Wren. Dr. Anderson in the Constitutions of 1738 states, that it was due to Wren's neglect of office shortly after 1708, that decay set in and eventually caused the so-called Revival of 1717.

In 1672 Wren received the honour of Knighthood, in 1674 he married a daughter of Sir John Coghill, by whom he had a son (Christopher). In 1679 he married a daughter of Viscount Fitzwilliam, by whom he had a son and a daughter. He was M.P. for Windsor in 1689. He died at Hampton Court on 25th February, 1723, aged 90, and was buried in the Crypt of St. Paul's. For nearly 150 years there has been no other memorial to him in St. Paul's than the Latin inscription placed by his son over his grave, which translated reads as follows:—

“ Underneath lies buried the builder of this Church and City, Sir Christopher Wren, who lived more than 90 years, not for himself, but for the public good. Reader if you ask for a monument, look around you.”

It is interesting to note that Lord Ampthill laying the foundation of the Polytechnic extension on the 17th November last, said that he did so with Sir Christopher Wren's Maul.

In conclusion, may I say, that I have deliberately entitled this paper, “ Sir Christopher Wren, a wonderful Freemason,” for I believe, in spite of conflicting evidences, that he was a member of the Craft, though perhaps not as we know it to-day; he had disappointments and rebuffs from Kings and Statesmen, yet in his daily life he shewed he was imbued with the spirit and tradition of our order, and could say with W. E. Henley:—

“ Out of the night that covers me,
 Black as the Pit from pole to pole,
 I thank whatever gods may be
 For my unconquerable soul.
 In the fell clutch of circumstance
 I have not winced nor cried aloud,
 Under the bludgeonings of chance,
 My head is bloody, but unbowed.
 It matters not how straight the gate,
 How charged with punishments the scroll,
 I am the Master of my fate:
 I am the Captain of my Soul.”

In compiling this Paper the following works have been used:—

Cunningham on British Architects,
 Chambers' Ency.,
 Nat. Dict. of Biography,
 Gould's History of Freemasonry.

I also wish to acknowledge gratefully kind help received from W. Bro. Thorp, Bro. F. V. Murmann, the Rev. J. R. Legge, M.A., and Mr. G. A. Godrich.

The Acting W.M. said the Lodge was extremely fortunate to have two such excellent Papers in one evening, and referred to the splendid work accomplished by Wren in London, Cambridge and elsewhere. Bro. LIDDIARD was accorded the hearty thanks of the Brethren.

Bro. G. B. ELLWOOD, on behalf of Bro. J. T. Thorp, who sent apology for his enforced absence, described for him the three Certificates Bro. Thorp had sent for exhibition, viz. :—

(1.) A very fine Certificate—Grand Lodge of England (Three Graces Class)—issued to Richard Delamore of the Lodge No. 12 meeting at the Paul's Head Tavern, Cateaton Street, London, now the Lodge of Emulation, No. 21; dated 1784.

(2.) A large paper Certificate—Irish Knight Templar—issued to Thomas Henshaw of St. Andrew's Lodge, attached to the 63rd regiment, dated 1808. Three seals and four signatures. Many curious figures, emblems, &c., in the margin.*

(3.) A very large and beautifully executed MS. Certificate, of very unusual design. It seems to have been issued to a Brother Bartholemy Candy, by some French Masonic organisation, empowering him to foster French Freemasonry in Syria and the Levant. It is dated 1800. A fac-simile of this document, with transcript and translation, was given in the 1915-16 Transactions of the Lodge of Research.

* *Vide* Plate II.

All three Certificates belong to Bro. Thorp's collection.

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

The
**One Hundred-and-Eighty-Ninth
 Meeting**

of the Lodge was held on Monday, March 25th, 1929, at the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester. Bro. CHAS. S. BIGG, I.P.M., presided. There were also present :—

Members.—Bros. F. HAINES, as I.P.M. ; HY. HYDE, S.W. ; H. D. M. BARNETT, J.W. ; the Rev. HY. S. BIGGS, P.M., Chaplain and Treasurer ; M. D. R. RICHARDSON, as Secretary ; W. A. LEA, P.M., D.C. ; W. H. RILEY, as S.D. ; J. H. MORTON, J.D. ; G. B. ELLWOOD, I.G. ; C. H. HARDING, Tyler ; Bros. A. H. HIND, P.M. ; F. H. POCHIN, P.M.

Members of the Correspondence Circle.—Bros. E. R. WATSON, THOS. BLOOR, A. E. DIGGINS, E. R. FOX, J. L. TRICKS, W. MAJOR, E. J. LIDDIARD, T. S. GRIFFIN, B. W. HAYWOOD, D. MITCHELL, H. F. GOODFELLOW, W. R. BRIDGER, F. E. FRANCIS.

Visitors.—W. Bro. E. F. HULL, W.M. 1330 ; Bros. C. POTTERTON, 4088 ; J. R. HASSELL, 3448 ; J. GABBITAS, 4088 ; W. Bro. T. LASHMORE, 2428.

The SECRETARY read a letter from the W.M. (who is now residing in Staffordshire), regretting his inability to attend, owing to duties in connection with his church.

The following six Brethren were unanimously elected, by ballot, Members of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge, viz. :—

1613. Bro. STANLEY WM. COOPER, M.M. 4820 E.C., Broken Hill, Rhodesia.

1614. Bro. E. G. OWEN, M.M. 4026 Cardiff.
 1615. Bro. FRANCIS T. A. LANGFORD, M.M. 464 Haverford-
 west and 3834 Swansea.
 1616. Bro. WM. D. LLEWELLYN PHILLIPS, M.M. 237
 Swansea.
 1617. Bro. JNO. R. HASSELL, M.M. 3448 Leicester.
 1618. Bro. C. V. PERCIVAL, P.M. 1493 Eastwood and 4014
 Hucknall, Notts.

The following Paper was read :—

Some Thoughts on the Evolution of Freemasonry.

—————
 By W. Bro. G. B. ELLWOOD, P.M. 3448 and 4088, Pr.S.G.D.
 —————

In September of last year I was invited by the W. Master of the East Goscote Lodge at Syston to read a short paper at that Lodge ; and somewhat hurriedly I got together a few notes that I had and, as best I could, formed them into a partly consecutive paper, naming it " Some thoughts on the Evolution of Freemasonry." The kind reception of this paper, very gratifying to me, was in a great measure due to the kindness of W. Bro. Thorp who placed at my disposal many notes on the subject, and gave me all the assistance he could. I venture to again read the paper, which I trust may prove of interest to the brethren of this Lodge.

In looking up the word Freemasonry in one of the Editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica, this is what we find :—

" Freemasonry is the name given to that system of ritual and rules which Freemasons observe. It may also be applied to the Masonic Art, or the practice of Masonic ritual and rule. The Institution is not older than the

beginning of the 18th Century, but it has been lately said to include 10,000 Lodges and over 1,000,000 members."

I feel confident that every Brother here to-night will agree that Freemasonry had its origin long, long before the beginning of the 18th Century. I firmly believe so, and further, I am of the opinion that broadly speaking, the main lines of its history, evolution and development can be laid down, and with more or less accuracy, conclusively proved; but I am also cognisant of the many great difficulties with which I am confronted, the two greatest being the undeveloped state of our knowledge, and the restricted length of time at my disposal. And I feel strongly that every Mason ought to be able to answer readily any profane person who may question the antiquity, or even the guiding principles and tenets of our ancient and honourable Institution.

To ascertain something about the beginnings of Freemasonry, we must look back over many, many centuries, in order that we may gather some details of its history which may be said to be fairly well authenticated.

In the history of man there is nothing more remarkable than that Masonry and Civilisation, like twin sisters, have gone hand in hand. The Orders of Architecture mark their work and progress. Dark, dreary and comfortless were those days when Masonry had not laid her line nor extended her compass.

I think it may be truthfully said that its beginnings are unknown, or at least obscured by the mists of ages, but that it had its origin in the East is very certain, and thence travelled slowly Westward.

Bro. J.W. Whence came you? From the E.
Bro. S.W. Whither directing your steps? . Towards the W.

This short catechism taken from our Ritual is generally believed to refer to the birth-place of Freemasonry.

Now why was Freemasonry founded?

This question has for years given rise to many and varied conjectures, but three reasons are probable:—

1. To draw and bind together Craftsmen for mutual assistance and support.
2. The necessity to establish and to maintain the excellence and character of the work undertaken.
3. To ensure the certainty of funeral rites and a permanent memorial after death.

Regarding Masonry then for our present purposes, from a purely operative point of view, and starting from India or Egypt, probably the latter, the Masons slowly made their way, or shall we say the promoters of the Art made their way, Westward, traversing Phœnicia and Asia Minor, entering Europe by way of Constantinople, and on through Greece, or else direct to Greece from Egypt by way of Cyprus, and so to Rome.

The Dionysian Artificers are said by some to have been a Masonic Association with secret signs existing in Phœnicia, where they built a Temple, and having completed it, journeyed in groups or Lodges through Asia Minor into Europe.

Here we find the Builders several centuries before the Christian Era, bound together in Corporations, and known as Collegia, which in many respects resembled the Masons' Lodges of later years.

These Collegia flourished in all parts of the Great Roman Empire.

Most of the trades had their Collegia, and so powerful did they become, that the Emperors on several occasions tried to suppress them by Edict, which, however, could not be effectively enforced.

From the very outset the Colleges of Master Builders seem to have enjoyed very special privileges, as well as exemptions, due undoubtedly to the high prestige they inherited in their descent from the Dionysian Artificers, coupled with the importance and value of their own special work.

They had their own Constitutions and Regulations in both their religious and secular matters, and their complete organisations bore, as I have already pointed out, a close resemblance to the Masonic Guilds of later days.

The members of the Collegia, it is said, consisted of three grades resembling closely the Apprentice, Fellows, and Masters; and that "Three make a College" was a rule recognised and endorsed by Roman Law.

Each College was presided over by a Master (Magister) and two Wardens (Decuriones). They also had a Secretary, Treasurer, a Chaplain (Sacerdos) and other Officers.

All the Masonic Symbols as we know them were used by the Collegia. The Square, The Compasses, The Cube, The Chisel, The Plumb-Rule, Circle and Level are constantly seen.

It is said of Hadrian, the Great Roman Emperor, that he always took with him on his travels through his dominions, artificers of every kind who were members of the Collegia.

The famous wall, known now by the name of "Hadrian's Wall," which extends from Bowness on Solway in Cumberland to Wallsend on Tyne, is both an architectural and engineering wonder, still remaining a lasting memorial to the Roman Craftsmen of that period.

The wall is 74 miles in length, and was 18 feet high, and 8 feet in thickness, it stands to-day in many parts as it stood nearly 2,000 years ago. It was begun about the year A.D. 75.*

I mention this because the Romans left behind them in the north of England in addition to their many altars, etc., examples of their Masonic tools; and a visit by the Masonic student to the Tullie House Museum at Carlisle would well be repaid, or better still, go over to The Chesters between Carlisle and Newcastle, where there is a wonderful little Museum well worth a visit.

* *Vide* Plate III.

In course of time, probably between 200 and 300 A.D., Rome was taken and pillaged by the Goths and Vandals; the Collegia were broken up, and their members scattered.

It is believed that when Diocletian set out to destroy Christianity, he dealt very leniently with the members of the College of Master Builders or Architects, but when some of them refused to make a statue of Æsculapius he fell upon them, with the result that four Master Masons and one Apprentice were tortured to death. Henceforward these four Master Masons became known as the Four Crowned Martyrs, and are to be seen holding the implements of their trade in their hands, in the picture which appears on the cover of every issue of the *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, and is well known to every Masonic student. They are in other words the Patron Saints of Masons throughout Europe. Their names are said to have been Claudius, Nicostatus, Simphoranus and Castorius, and the Apprentice was named Simplicius.

The Collegia were suppressed by these barbarian invaders. However, it appears that some of the members took refuge in Comacina, a fortified island of Lake Como in Northern Italy, and survived. In later times they became known to us as the "Comacine Masters," who kept alive the traditions of Classified Architecture, and developed them.

In that well-known book "The Cathedral Builders," the writer sets out to prove that the remnant of the Magistri Comacini supply the link between the Roman Collegia and the Mediæval Guilds.

Probably after the year A.D. 600, when law and order had been more or less re-established in Italy, the faithful Masons set about restoring the ravages of the Goths. They then set out on their journey towards the West. On they went through Lombardy, Germany, France and finally over to England, where about A.D. 900 we find them strongly established, for mutual assistance and protection, under the name of Guilds. In many respects these Guilds were similar to the Roman Collegia, and many people think

that they were founded on their ruins. Others think that the Guilds were introduced into England by the Danes, and that the name "Guilde" was derived from the name of a Feast held in honour of the God Odin. Still, whatever the origin of the Guilds, or by whom established, matters little, though doubtless it was through them that the craft of Masonry was kept alive, and flourished in this Country.

The First of these "Frith" or Peace Guilds in England is said to date back to the Year A.D. 700 or probably earlier, but that of the greatest importance was one founded in London with a Code of Laws, dated A.D. 930 drawn up by the Bishop and the Reeve, as the Mayor was then called. Probably this Guild was brought into being through the influence of King Athelstan; he was a wise and peace-loving Prince, and in the words of one of the Old Masonic Charges, "He brought the land to rest and peace and builded many great buildings of castles and abbeys for he loved Masons well."

Now in A.D. 1066 William, Duke of Normandy, defeated Harold at Hastings, and so became King of England. He had previously made an Italian, named Lanfranc, Abbot of Bec in Normandy. This Lanfranc brought over to Normandy Italian Masons to build his Abbey. William after his accession to the English Throne, appointed this Abbot to the Archbishopric and Abbacy of Canterbury. It is highly probable, indeed almost certain, that this Abbot brought with him his Italian Masons who had built his Abbey at Bec, to continue the good work in this Country. Hence there came about a general influx of foreign craftsmen to the already established Guilds of Masons in England. But it is of great importance to remember, in considering this subject, that there were two distinct classes of Masons working, i.e., the Guild Mason and the Church-Building Freemason.

About 100 years or so after the Norman Conquest, England was invaded by an Army of Ecclesiastics, and consequently Churches, Monasteries, Cathedrals and Abbeys

were soon being built in every part of the Country. Where these buildings were being erected in the Towns the skilled members of the Guilds could be called upon, but when the buildings were far from populous places a difficulty arose, that of procuring sufficient skilled labour. To meet this contingency, it is supposed that many experienced and skilled members of the Town Guilds were induced to sever their connection with the local Guild, and accept service under the Ecclesiastical Authority, becoming *Free* from the limitations and restrictions to which they had previously been subject, being henceforth designated Freemasons.

The Year 1375 was a very important one in the History of our Fraternity, for in the records of the Company of Masons in London in that Year we first meet with the word "Freemason."

What wonder then that the Guilds flourished, established themselves in every large town and became very powerful organisations, and thus continued for several centuries, being eventually suppressed in the reign of Edward VI, about 1547.

The members of these Guilds had many privileges, they were allowed to frame their own rules and regulations, and to enforce obedience thereto. They had the monopoly of all the building of the town in which they were established, and no Mason could obtain employment at his trade unless he were a member of the Guild. On the other hand they had many responsibilities, limitations and restrictions. No members could undertake any work outside the town, but was compelled to hold himself in readiness for the repair or the strengthening of the castle or town walls, which might be an urgent necessity in those troublous times.

It was in the Year 1472 that the Masons Guild obtained a grant of their well-known Coat of Arms and the motto "God is our Guide." In the centre of this Coat of Arms are the extended compasses, and Charles II granted them their Charter in 1677, under which their Chief Officer was styled the "Master Mason of England." His duty was to

help the King by providing Masons, members of the Company, to erect Forts, Towers and Fortifications.

Now it may be asked, how can the Freemason of to-day prove his kinship with the old working Mason of the Trade Guild?

I will try to answer the question.

1. There is some direct evidence afforded by the minute-books of some of the old Masonic Guilds or Lodges of the operative Masons, particularly in Scotland, which have survived as Lodges of Freemasons.
2. The Ancient Charges of the Trade Guild of Masons have an important bearing on the matter, and are read into the Craft working of to-day.
3. The Old Trade Guild had an Oath and obligation to bind their members to keep the secrets of the Society, and there is no doubt that the form used by the operative Masons, was similar to that used by the other Trade Guilds, and has many resemblances to the Ritual used in the early days of Modern Freemasonry.
4. The Trade Guild had two formal ceremonies; one for the Apprentices and one for the Craftsmen. And we know that it was not until about 1730 that the Third Degree, as we know it, was introduced into the Masonic ceremonial, and if you think of its working, that is the Hiramic legend, as it is called, has little or no relationship to the Trade Guilds.
5. The Apprentice had to possess the freedom of the town or city where he worked, before he could be entered, and the modern system proceeds on the assurance that the Candidate is a Free man.

Before leaving the subject of the Guilds and their relationship to Masonry of those early days, we might consider briefly how and why the craft of Masonry became, as it were, ethical, or a science of morals, a branch of

philosophy dealing with human character and conduct. I confess the task is a difficult one. But there can be little doubt that such a science as I have indicated was largely taught by means of symbols and allegories, even as it is to-day in every Masonic Lodge.

The Gauge, The Mallet, The Chisel, The Square, The Level, The Plumb Line, The Skerritt, The Pencil, The Compasses and The Trowel, all of them essential Tools of the Builder, also the rough and perfect ashlar, or again the Sun, the Moon and Stars, the All Seeing Eye and the letter " G " were all of them at hand to moralise upon.

It is important to take into account that the Church through its priests had a very firm hold upon the Guilds, and the Church's influence was very wide and far-reaching. And let us remember that the Mystery and Miracle plays of Early and Mediæval times, were performed entirely by the members of the various Guilds with their processions, and the service in Church, generally ending with a Feast, and remember too that those taking part in the plays were what we should term illiterates, we can then readily understand that much use was made of allegory and symbolism.

There were then from the 14th Century, or perhaps even earlier, as I have tried to show, two distinct classes of Mason, viz :—the Guild Mason and the Ecclesiastical or Church Building Freemason ; these latter from their constant association with ecclesiastics were a particularly religious body, permeated with religious ideals and symbolism. Their organisation being a national one, its members travelled throughout the length and breadth of the land, wherever employment was likely to be found ; from this latter fact reference as to their character and qualifications was well-nigh impossible, therefore they carried these with them by means of the Sign, Token and Word, and thus equipped our ancient brethren travelled to and fro in the Country for centuries, beautifying and adorning it with many stately and superb edifices.

Now the Guilds practically came to an end, as I have said, in 1547, when they were suppressed, but what about the Freemasons ?

It is an undisputed fact that there was an operative Lodge of Freemasons at Wark, near Alnwick, Northumberland, in the year 1598, and on September 29th, 1701, a Lodge of Freemasons was founded at Alnwick, Northumberland, the records of which are still preserved.

Also it may be noted, that there was a Lodge of Operative Masons at Durham, the foundation of which is well-marked, for they applied to the Bishop for a Charter which was granted, and the record is still in existence, and in 1735, or 100 years after their last Charter, a Speculative Lodge was founded, the minute-book of which is still in existence. This was the Marquess of Granby Lodge.

Bro. John Armstrong in his " History of Freemasonry in Cheshire " states :--" If as some suppose, Freemasonry was introduced into Britain by the Roman Collegia, then, as Chester was one of the most important of the Roman Stations, we may fairly assume that Freemasonry had a home in Chester from the first century of the Christian Era." And again the same author says :--" It is a tradition amongst the older Scotch Lodges, some of which have written records for over 300 years, that they were founded at the building of the particular Abbey in their immediate neighbourhood ; on the same lines may we not assume that an old operative Lodge was founded in Chester, when Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, commenced to build the Abbey of St. Werberg in 845 ? In this Abbey from 1320 to 1360 lived Ranulph Higden, a Benedictine monk celebrated as the author of the " Polycronycon," a history of the world in eight books. It was from this work that the Compiler of the Cooke " MS. Charges " of about 1400, culled most of the traditional history of the Craft which he introduced into that MS., and which has been more or less faithfully copied in all the subsequent MS. Charges." This Bro. Armstrong gives the names of 26

brethren, members of the Chester Lodge, in or about the Year 1600, and assumes that the Lodge at that time was a Speculative one, as four of the members were Aldermen of the City.

It is on record that on May 20th, 1641, Robert Moray, General Quartermaster of the Army of Scotland, was initiated into Freemasonry at Newcastle, by members of the Lodge of Edinburgh who were with the Scottish Army, which had entered England in arms against King Charles. This is said to be the earliest surviving record of the initiation of a Speculative Freemason in England; but a few years later the famous Elias Ashmole the Antiquarian, was initiated at Warrington in Lancashire on October 16th, 1646, as he himself records in his diary.

It is said that an assembly of Freemasons at York in the Year A.D. 926 drew up regulations which governed the Craft throughout the whole country, but this has never been proved. Still there are in existence many copies of Regulations which are called "Old Charges;" they range over four centuries and are justly considered the "Title Deeds of Freemasonry."

The 12th, 13th and 14th Centuries were the golden age of operative Masonry in England, and then, alas, came decadence, due in a great measure to three causes.

- 1st. The impoverishment of the Country in consequence of the long-continued Civil Wars.
- 2nd. The dissolution of the Monasteries.
- 3rd. The rise of Puritanism.

Thus it came about that the Lodges lost their best clients and tended gradually to sink into oblivion, and were only revived by turning for support to the nobility and landed gentry, men of education and social influence, for whom were built castles, mansions, and other magnificent residences, many of which are in existence to-day.

Attracted, no doubt, by the antiquity and mystery attached to the Order, many of these gentlemen, who were antiquarians and archaeologists, joined the various Lodges, being *accepted* as masons although they had no connection with the Craft of Masonry, hence the designation of the Freemasons became *Free and Accepted Masons*.

This gradual reception of non-operatives into Freemasons Lodges became general until the end of the 17th Century, when there were probably few Freemasons Lodges in this Country composed exclusively of Operative Masons.

St. John Baptist's Day, June 24th, 1717, marks the Institution of the First Grand Lodge. What the circumstances were that eventually led to the formation of this body it is difficult to determine, unfortunately the minutes of Grand Lodge commence only on June 24th 1723, and so far as I know the only history of the events that led to its formation is that found in the New Book of Constitutions of Dr. James Anderson printed in 1738. The authenticity of the account is much questioned, but as it is in existence I will quote its commencement, which is as follows:—

“ King George I entered London most magnificently on 20th September 1714, and after the Rebellion was over A.D. 1716 the few Lodges at London finding themselves neglected by Sir Christopher Wren, thought fit to cement under a Grand Master as the centre of Union and Harmony, viz., the Lodges that met—

1. At the Goose and Gridiron in St. Pauls Churchyard.
2. At the Crown Alehouse in Parkers Lane, near Drury Lane.
3. At the Apple Tree Tavern in Charles Street, Covent Garden.
4. At the Rummer and Grapes Tavern in Channel Row, Westminster.

“ They and some old Brothers met at the said Apple Tree and having put into the Chair the oldest Master

Mason (now the Master of a Lodge) they constituted themselves a Grand Lodge pro tempore in due form, and forthwith revived the Quarterly Communication of the Officers of Lodges (called the Grand Lodge) resolved to hold the Annual Assembly and Feast, and then choose a Grand Master from among themselves, till they should have the honour of a Noble Brother at their Head."

" And so they elected Mr. Anthony Sayer, Grand Master of Masons. Mr. Jacob Lamball, a carpenter, and Capt. Joseph Elliott as Grand Wardens."

It is well known that many Masons objected to these proceedings, and eventually there were two separate and distinct bodies of Freemasons, known as the Ancients and Moderns, and they were in theory, if not in actual practice, at variance.

Up to the Year 1723, the " Old Charges " with their quaint combination of Operative Regulations and Moral Rules, which had strongly bound the Brotherhood together for many centuries, were in use in the Lodges. In that Year these were superseded by Dr. James Anderson's Book of Constitutions, and these remain in many respects the Code of Regulations which governs the Fraternity to-day.

One in the possession of W. Bro. J. T. Thorp is dated 1629.

As I have already stated, there were for nearly 100 years many lodges still outside the Jurisdiction and influence of Grand Lodge, and it was not until December 24th, 1813, that by a Solemn Act of Union, the Ancients and Moderns became one, and this body is now known and styled the " United Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of England."

As I have already said, this paper is but a few thoughts on this vast and extremely interesting subject, and no one realises more than I do its many imperfections and shortcomings, and I can only trust that it may be the means of inspiring some brother present to improve on my poor effort.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Paper, the acting W.M. said it covered such an enormous amount of ground, that it made comment difficult. The East was the home of these mysteries. When did Operative Masonry merge into Speculative? Who made the first "Freemasons' Ritual"? These are interesting questions, but there is no record. He asked himself how is it that Speculative Freemasonry has survived through all time? In the middle ages Operative Guilds were prevalent, and no doubt Visitors were entertained. We must be thankful that our ancient Brethren guided and fostered the Craft in the way they did. He thanked Bro. ELLWOOD for his interesting address.

The S.W. added his thanks, and complimented Bro. ELLWOOD on his ability to travel, and see the things of which he had spoken that evening.

Bro. the Rev. H. S. BIGGS mentioned that fifty years ago rituals were not printed, but such as were in existence were in manuscript.

Bro. J. H. MORTON, in thanking Bro. ELLWOOD, said the Lodge was fortunate in having such a succession of Papers this Session, from Members of the Lodge. He remarked that Operative Guilds had developed into non-operative, but that City Guilds had not developed in a similar manner to Freemasonry. He had travelled along miles of Hadrian's Wall, situated in a most beautiful country, and a delightful place to make a holiday.

The following Masonic Curios were exhibited by Bro. G. B. ELLWOOD, on behalf of Bro. J. T. Thorp, who was absent through illness, viz. :--

(1.) Old Lamb-skin Apron, rounded at bottom, bound light blue ribbon and rosettes—much worn. Probably French of early nineteenth century.

(2.) Another specimen, somewhat differently ornamented.

(3.) Engraved M.M. Certificate, issued by the Rodney Lodge, No. 351 of Hull—now extinct—to Bro. Wm. Rawson ; dated 1814—5818. Seal and signatures. A very fine document, beautifully engraved.

(4.) Engraved M.M. Certificate, issued by the Lodge of Virtue, No. 311 of Bath—now extinct—to Bro. John Gillman Jones ; dated 1817—5817. Poor specimen, but very finely engraved.

Private Lodges no longer issue similar Certificates to their members. The dates of these documents are interesting—in one case 4004 years being added to the A.D. date, in the other 4000 only.

(5.) Old silver Watch, Masonic emblems engraved on the back. Hall-mark 1805—06.*

(6.) Coloured Firing-glass, Masonic emblems engraved thereon. Probably a modern foreign imitation of an old English pattern.

Of the above curios No. 6 has recently been presented to the F. Hall collection by Bro. Williams (279). Nos. 1 and 2 also belong to the Hall collection, while Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are the property of Bro. J. T. Thorp.

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

* *Vide* Plate IV.

The
**One Hundred-and-Ninetieth
 Meeting**

of the Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Monday, May 27th, 1929. Bro. the Rev. H. S. BIGGS (Chaplain and Treasurer), P.M., presided. There were also present :—

Members.—Bros. F. HAINES, as I.P.M. ; A. H. HIND, P.M., as S.W. ; W. J. BUNNEY, P.M., as J.W. ; H. J. GRACE, P.M., Secretary ; M. D. R. RICHARDSON, S.D. ; J. H. MORTON, J.D. ; G. B. ELLWOOD, I.G. ; J. R. HASSELL (Cor. Cir.), as Tyler. J. T. THORP, P.M., Lodge Editor ; W. H. RILEY.

Members of the Correspondence Circle.—Bros. E. R. FOX, F. J. DALE, the Rev. R. A. ROSTRON, F. W. CLARKE, E. R. WATSON, G. R. CASTERTON, H. F. GOODFELLOW, D. MITCHELL, E. J. LIDDIARD, A. P. CAMERON, J. R. GRUNDY, D. LAPRAIK, F. E. FRANCIS, A. J. WOOD, C. W. JONES, S. F. HERBERT, J. L. TRICKS, G. DURSTON, W. EVANS.

Visitors.—W. Bro. W. HALLAM, I.P.M. 1391 ; Bros. C. E. F. RATCLIFFE, 1410 ; F. G. B. HILL, 4118.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

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

1619. Bro. ALEX^R ROBB, M.M. 69 Kinistino, Sask, Canada.
 1620. " LIGHT ON THE SURMA " LODGE, No. 2726 Silchar, Bengal.

1621. Bro. the Rev. W. H. S. WOOD, W.M. 2726 Silchar.
 1622. Bro. P. G. LONLEY, M.M. 3641 Buenos Aires.
 1623. Bro. E. F. GUNNING, W.M. 3201 March.
 1624. Bro. T. A. WOOD, S.W. 4011 Birmingham.

The following Brethren were duly elected to fill the respective Offices for the ensuing year, viz. :—

Wor. Master, Bro. HY. HYDE,
 Treasurer, Bro. the Rev. HY. S. BIGGS, P.M.

The office of Tyler was not filled. The Acting W.M. in feeling terms referred to the lamented death of Bro. C. H. HARDING, and to the great respect in which the late Tyler had been held by all. The Brethren rose in token of sympathy.

SYNOPSIS OF A PAPER READ BY
 BRO. THE REV. R. A. ROSTRON, L.TH., P.P.G.C.
 Leicestershire and Rutland.

“Ancient Custom.”

It has been sometimes said by those who are inexperienced in the Craft, that a certain monotony is evident in the working of all lodges ; a monotony insisted upon by regulation. Such an assertion overlooks the true purpose of the ritual, which is to illustrate Love, Sympathy and Truth. These principles allow no variation.

Ancient Custom is timeless in its use, eternal in its application, and Godlike in origin. It may be implied that if a sense of monotony is felt, it can only be so undervalued by those who look at time with time's limitations. The eternal light of Love, Sympathy and Truth persisting in our ritual dawns upon the perfect Mason, and for those who strive for perfection. Monotony has no real place.

By contrast, we may point out that art has developed. A picture is valued for the illustration of the single generation in which the artist lived. Perspective completely altered and improved the art of drawing. Music has grown from the plaintive reed-melodies by the waters of Babylon to the sonorous harmonies of a Beethoven. Science has conceived and brought forth almost a miracle-working age. Knowledge in general is more widespread. Ignorance like a spectre is preparing to leave its forbidding and unproductive country.

But Ancient Custom illustrating Love, Sympathy and Truth rightly remains the same. These beacon-lights show to every age the passage through time. What the age carries as cargo is but an incident. While the intellectual forces of the day indicate a line of progress, the three concentric circles of Love, Sympathy and Truth are of infinite scope, and form a Trinity of Eternal and Spiritual power.

I purpose to show that Ancient Custom as we know it can be seen in almost any generation. The illustration that comes to my mind is one of many.

Diogenes of the fourth century before Christ laboured hard to restore his family's name. His father was a banker who had misused public funds; and we gather from the writings of Diogenes, words remarkably familiar to members of the Craft; or sentiments with which everyone on the square will readily agree.

Referring to his father, Diogenes prefers "death to dishonour." Further quoting the sense of his words, he despised intellectual pursuits which did not tend to brotherly relief. He abused literary men for reading about evils of others, yet overlooked their own. The Golden Rule. He railed against musicians who tuned their instruments yet had discordant minds. Harmony should dominate. Diogenes warns scientists about studying the stars without studying their steps in daily duty. Orators and speakers of wise words are dangerous if they only learn to say great truths, yet fail to practice them. All of which suggests

that the words of our ritual may be but a leaden though gilded cloak, hampering our steps instead of glorifying our lives and characters. With almost the knowledge of a past master, Love, Sympathy and Truth are the warp and woof in the fabric of Diogenes' philosophy.

So we venerate Ancient Custom, not because of the Masonic years of Light, however attractive antiquity may be : but as a result of the great Spirit of our heavenly Father, Who remains Infinite Love, fully Sympathetic, eternally True. There is no monotony in Reality.

The Acting W.M. proposed a hearty Vote of Thanks to Bro. ROSTRON, which was seconded by Bro. HAINES, supported by Bro. BUNNEY, and carried unanimously. Bro. Rostron briefly replied.

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

(1.) Certificate of the Gd. Lo. of Eng. issued to Jas. Newbound by the Meridian Lodge, No. 743, held in the 31st Regt. of Foot, then in garrison at Gibraltar, and dated 1872. This was accompanied by a Clearance-card in favour of the same Brother, also dated 1872, stating that he had "paid all dues and demands and had behaved himself." The card was signed by the W.M., S.W., J.W. and Secretary.

(2.) Parchment Certificate, in Latin, issued in Amsterdam in 1782. Two very fine Seals.

(3.) Parchment Certificate for the degree of E.A., issued by Lodge De la Candeur of Strasbourg ; dated 1815.

(4.) Certificate for the degree of M.M. issued to the same Brother by Lodge Les Amis Reunis de la Bonne Foi of Montpellier ; dated 1822.

(5.) Eighteenth century silver watch, emblems painted on the dial, also engraved on the back. This watch was also adapted for use as a Mariner's Compass. Probably French.

Centenary Jewels.

- (6.) Grand Stewards' Lodge, 1835.
- (7.) Enoch Lodge, No. 11 London, 1855.
- (8.) St. Mary's Lodge, No. 76 London, 1857.
- (9.) St. John's Lodge, No. 70 Plymouth, 1863.
- (10.) Lodge of Lights, No. 148 Warrington, 1865.
- (11.) Lodge of Sincerity, No. 174 London, 1869.

Of the foregoing exhibits, No. 1 belonged to Bro. Geo. Durston, No. 7 belonged to the F.H. collection, and the remainder to Bro. Thorp.

Thanks were accorded to Bro. G. Durston for bringing No. 1 for exhibition.

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

In Memoriam.

*" x that fraternal love, whose heaven-lit lamp
 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
 Burnt on with ever strengthening light enshrined
 within thy bosom."*

Bro. BARTON H. B. ALLEN. Joined the Correspondence Circle in May 1923.

W. Bro. J. W. ARMSTEAD. Died December 1928; elected to the Correspondence Circle in May 1927.

Bro. GEO. H. BEDFORD. Died March 1929. Had been a Member of the Correspondence Circle from May 1918.

W. Bro. JAMES CASTELLO. Died July 18th, 1928. An old Member of the Correspondence Circle, having joined in September 1908.

W. Bro. C. LEWIS EDWARDS. Died May 1928. He joined the Correspondence Circle in September 1903, and took a keen interest in the work of the Lodge.

W. Bro. JOHN HASSALL. Died August 1928. Entered the Correspondence Circle in November 1901. In spite of his great age Bro. Hassell kept up a keen interest in this Lodge and in Masonry generally, to the last.

W. Bro. J. WALTER HOBBS. Died February 25th, 1929. He joined the Correspondence Circle in April 1910. He was keenly interested in Masonic Research.

W. Bro. J. HUBERT JAMES. Died July 1929. A Member of the Correspondence Circle since November 1924.

W. Bro. PERCY H. KETTLEY. Died May 21st, 1929. Joined the Correspondence Circle in May 1923.

W. Bro. DR. GLENFIELD MARTIN. Died March 18th, 1929. A prominent Mason both at home and in Canada. Joined the Correspondence Circle in January 1922.

Bro. C. H. HARDING. Tyler of the Lodge from 1915.

*"Thy Virtues, He must judge, and He alone,
The God upon whose mercy they are thrown."*

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PLATE I. (FRONT).

DE L'ORIENT DE LAUNCESTON,
LIEU E'CLAIRE, OU RIGNENT LE SILENCE
ET LA PAIX.

L'AN DE LA *M. de la République* 3^e 6^e L. 8 mars -

NOUS, LES MAITRES, LES INSPECTURES,
LES OUVRIERS DE

LA CONSOLANTE MAC,ONNE,

CERTIFIQUONS & attestons à tous les Hommes Beligés, répandus sur la
surface de la terre, que le *Sec. des francs Jean Jouis*
a été *reçu* par Nous *après* les épreuves sur ces réqui-
sies, & qu'il n'est fort d'occasions où il n'ait donné des marques de son
zèle, de ses talens & de ses lumières; priant & requérant les *francs*
Ordois & Réguliers — ou il pourra se trouver, de le recevoir
parmi eux, & d'admettre en cette qualité à leurs *Sublimes Cours*
leur offrant en pareil cas le semblable; & pour que le présent certificat ne
puisse servir qu'à lui seul, nous avons fait figurer led. *Sec. Jouis* au dessous
de l'empreinte du cachet, afin que lorsqu'il le présentera, on puisse avant
l'admettre, exiger le même scing, & s'assurer par là, qu'il n'aura point
passé en mains *étrangères* en vertu de quoi, nous l'avons fait expédier
& sceller de notre *scellé*.

Par Mandement de la *Sec. des francs Jean Jouis*

R. Bignon

Sec. Jouis *Sec. Jouis* *Sec. Jouis*

Sec. Jouis

THE LAUNCESTON CERTIFICATE.

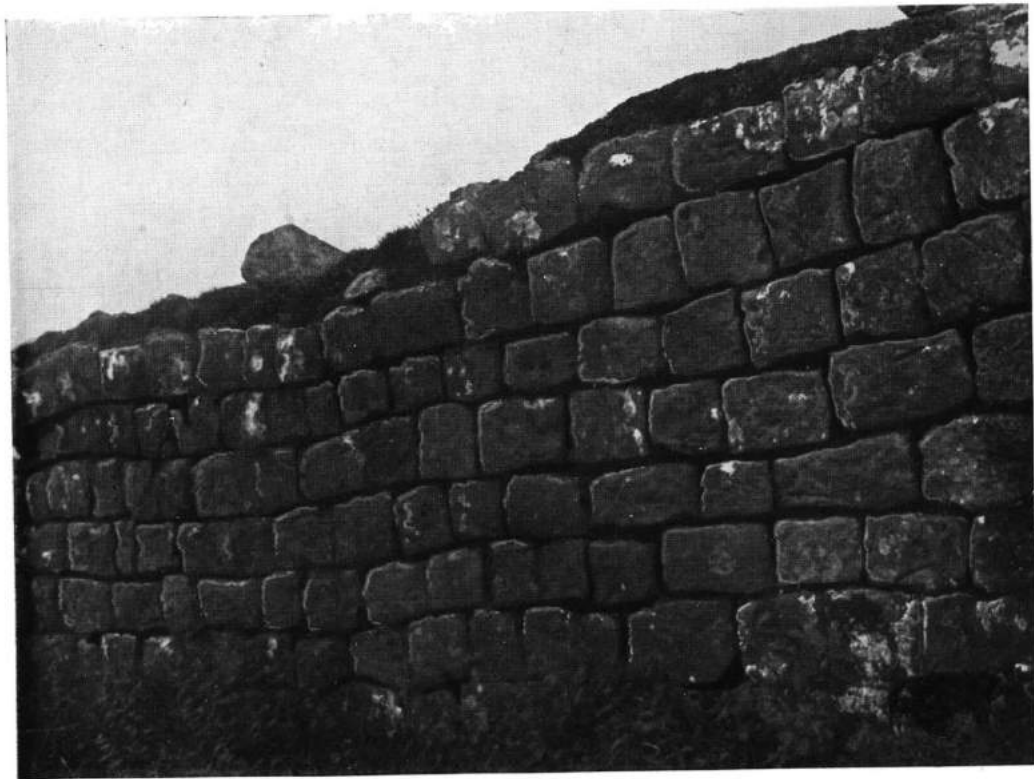
Vide p. 37.



IRISH KNIGHT TEMPLAR CERTIFICATE.

Vide p. 102.

PLATE III.



PORTION OF ROMAN WALL.

Vide p. 108

PLATE IV.



ENGRAVED WATCH-CASE.

Vide p. 119.

Correspondence Circle.

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.

Books Published by the Lodge.

“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.

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.