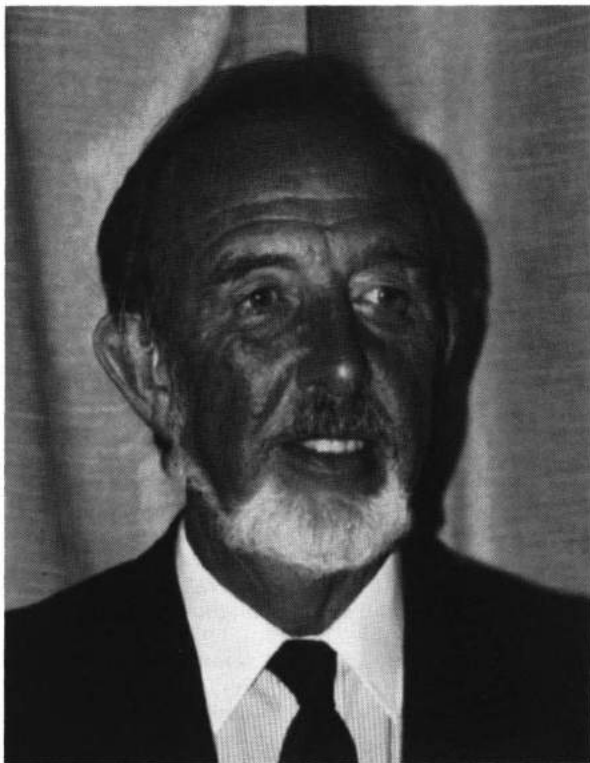


The Lodge of Research No. 2429

Leicester

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W. Bro. R.T. Jacques
Master

EDITORIAL

The high point of the Lodge's Centenary Year was the meeting in March when we had the privilege of receiving an 'official' delivery of the 1993 Prestonian Lecture from W. Bro. John M. Hamill, P.J.G.D., no stranger to our Lodge or its *Transactions*, who held the attention of a large number of Brethren with an interesting and stimulating paper, 'And the greatest of these is Charity – the development of Masonic Charity' particularly appropriate to this Province as we embark on the Festival Appeal for 2001. During the year of its delivery the Prestonian Lecture is only published officially, and every Brother is recommended to obtain his own copy.

At the Installation meeting in November our new Master delivered his paper 'The Mystery of the Pillars' which certainly exercised the minds of those present, but is of too esoteric a nature to be published.

At the January meeting four short, but very disparate papers, were given, which it is to be hoped may encourage others either to give a short address to the Lodge or a contribution to the *Transactions*, remembering that the substance of the content is of greater importance than the volume.

At the end of this issue of the *Transactions* will be found an index covering the years 1985-1991, and with the other indices, as noticed we now have a record of the first one hundred years.

The Lodge of Research, No. 2429
Officers 1992-93

Worshipful Master
BRO. RONALD T. JACQUES

Bro. ARTHUR R. BUTLER (P.M.)	Senior Warden
Bro. WILLIAM V. DEAN (P.M.)	Junior Warden
Bro. Revd. Canon JOHN R.H. PROPHET, P.M.	Chaplain
Bro. EDWARD W. BRAMFORD (P.M.)	Treasurer
Bro. AUBREY N. NEWMAN (P.M.)	Secretary
Bro. W. JOHN BOOTON (P.M.)	Director of Ceremonies
Bro. FREDERICK W. WARBURTON, P.M.	Almoner
Bro. ROBERT M. McCRORY, P.M.	Charity Steward
Bro. KENNETH G. MASON (P.M.)	Senior Deacon
Bro. DAVID L. WYKES (P.M.)	Junior Deacon
Bro. ROBERT M. McCRORY, P.M.	Assistant Director of Ceremonies
Bro. WALTER BLEBY (P.M.)	Organist
Bro. JEREMY A. RIDGE (P.M.)	Assistant Secretary
Bro. R. EDWARD HARPER (P.M.)	Inner Guard
Bro. [REDACTED] (P.M.)	Steward
Bro. ALAN SIMPSON (P.M.)	Tyler

Immediate Past Master
W.BRO. ROBERT M. McCRORY

Master Elect
W.BRO. ARTHUR R. BUTLER

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Historical Note

The Lodge of Research, No.2429, was consecrated on 26th October, 1892; W.Bro. J.T. Thorp, a masonic historian of outstanding note, being installed as the first Master.

The Lodge seeks to exchange opinions with Freemasons throughout the world, and to attract and interest Brethren by means of Papers on the historical and symbolic aspects of Masonry.

(Revised By-Laws, 1962)

Membership

The membership of the Lodge is limited in number. The members will, *as a rule*, be elected from among the members of the Correspondence Circle.

Papers

The writers of Papers are alone responsible for the opinions expressed therein.

CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE

The members of the Correspondence Circle are entitled

- to have posted to them, as issued, the Summonses convoking the meetings of the Lodge,
- to be supplied, gratis, with the Annual *Transactions* of the Lodge,
- to attend Meetings of the Lodge,
- to take part in discussions relating to any Papers which may be read, or subjects of general masonic interest which may be introduced,
- to read Papers and introduce discussions on masonic subjects (by arrangement).

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

A Candidate for Membership of the Correspondence Circle is subject to election by the Members of the Lodge by a show of hands.

The names of Candidates will be submitted to the Permanent Committee at their next Meeting after completed application forms have been received by the Secretary.

No entrance fee is required, and the Annual Subscription is £10.00 payable in advance in the month of July. Any member whose subscription is unpaid for the current year is not entitled to a copy of the Lodge *Transactions*.

The Lodge reserves to itself the full power to exclude 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.

An Emergency Meeting

was held on Friday 9th October, 1992

There were present W.Bro. R.M. McCrory, W.M., W.Bro. R.T. Jacques, J.W., eight other officers and nine full members.

W.Bro. R.G. Smith was appointed S.W.

W.Bro. R.T. Jacques was elected Master for the ensuing year.

An Emergency Meeting

was held on Monday 26th October, 1992

To mark the Centenary of the Consecration of the Lodge.

There were present W.Bro. R.M. McCrory, W.M., W.Bro. R.G. Smith, S.W., W.Bro. R.T. Jacques, J.W., twelve other officers, four past masters, eleven members, fifty Correspondence Circle members, eighteen visitors, a total attendance of ninety-eight.

The Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master presented the Centenary Warrant to the Lodge.

W.Bro. James M. Parker, Master of the Lodge of the Round Table No. 7762 (the only daughter lodge of the Lodge of Research) presented on behalf of his lodge to their sponsoring lodge a lectern to mark the occasion.

W.Bro. Aubrey N. Newman presented an address entitled:

'The Founders of the Lodge'

a version of this address will be found in the 1991 issue of the *Transactions*, the one hundredth year of publication.

On this occasion the Brethren afterwards met together for dinner.

The Four-hundred-and-thirty-seventh Meeting

was held on Monday 23rd November, 1992

There were present W.Bro. R.M. McCrory, W.M., W.Bro. R.G. Smith, S.W., W.Bro. R.T. Jacques, J.W., twelve other officers, ten full members, thirty-one Correspondence Circle and five visitors, a total recorded attendance of sixty-one.

Thirty-two Brethren were elected members of the Correspondence Circle.

The Master-Elect W.Bro. R.T. Jacques was presented by the Director of Ceremonies, installed by W.Bro. R.M. McCrory and proclaimed in the Three Degrees.

After the Worshipful Master had appointed and invested his Officers for the year he delivered his inaugural address entitled:

'The Mystery of the Pillars'

The Brethren afterwards met together for refreshment and conversation.

The Four-hundred-and-thirty-eighth Meeting

was held on Monday 25th January, 1993

There were present W.Bro. R.T. Jacques, W.M., W.Bro. A.R. Butler, S.W., W.Bro. W.V. Dean, J.W., nine other officers, nine full members, thirty-two Correspondence Circle and two visitors, a total recorded attendance of fifty-five.

Six Brethren were elected members of the Correspondence Circle.

W.Bro. H.W. Tassell, P.S.G.D., M.E.G.Sup.(RA) was elected to full membership.

The W.M. then introduced the subject for the meeting:

'You cannot teach a man anything – you can only help him discover it within himself' – a symposium on Masonic Research.

Then followed the delivery of four papers:

W.Bro. T.M.Ll. Walters — Various Side Degrees

W.Bro. D.L. Wykes — Freemasonry and the Social Historian

W.Bro. K.G. Mason — Eighteenth-Century Grand Masters

W.Bro. N.B. Ashcroft — Wyvern Lodge No. 6167

The Brethren afterwards met together for refreshment and conversation.

The Four-hundred-and-thirty-ninth Meeting

was held on Monday 22nd March, 1993

There were present W.Bro. R.T. Jacques, W.M., W.Bro. A.R. Butler, S.W., W.Bro. W.V. Dean, J.W., fourteen other officers, twelve members, one hundred and fifty five Correspondence Circle and visitors, a total recorded attendance of one hundred and eighty four.

Three Brethren were elected members of the Correspondence Circle.

The annual elections resulted as follows:

Master Elect: — W.Bro. A.R. Butler

Treasurer: — W.Bro. E.W. Bramford

The Prestonian Lecturer, W.Bro. John M. Hamill, P.J.G.D. gave an official delivery of the Prestonian Lecture for 1993

'And the greatest of these is Charity' – the development of Masonic Charity

The Brethren afterwards met together for refreshment and conversation.

VARIOUS SIDE DEGREES IN FREEMASONRY

by

W.Bro. T. M. Li. Walters, P.P.J.G.W.

When I was first thinking of applying to join Freemasonry I knew little about it other than that some of my most respected friends were Freemasons; that there were secrets and simple regalia; and that there was some sort of initiation ceremony followed by a good meal. I was warned that the meal would be followed by a speech of welcome to which I should have to reply. On my Initiation night I was amazed at the length and content of the ceremony and also surprised to learn that I was only an Entered Apprentice with two further ceremonies to follow at later dates. I had, however, become a Freemason.

It gradually dawned on me that the progression from Apprentice to Craftsman and then to Master was logical by analogy to the Stonemason's craft. It also dawned on me that a Master Mason was not the master of the Lodge and a further step was required to get there, which might never happen! I soon learned that Freemasonry was 'a peculiar system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols' and that it was 'founded on the principles of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth'. I was also told that the 'genuine secrets of a Master mason had been lost' I also heard talk about 'The Chapter' and 'The Mark' which met in my town and in due course *The Year Book and Directory* for the Province arrived in which was recorded a plethora of Degrees, Rites and so on. When I was made an Entered Apprentice I had been made a Freemason so what were all these degrees?

It was easy to understand the first three degrees, they were a natural progression in any craft. It was also easy to follow the system of taking an event or story to illustrate and enlarge on a precept or principle, and I had no lack of ideas of how to 'make a daily advancement in masonic knowledge' to which I had been enjoined in the Charge at my Initiation. I read in the *Book of Constitution's* Preamble that by the Act of Union of Freemasons of England in 1813 it was declared 'that pure Antient Masonry consists of three degrees and no more, viz. those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellowcraft, and the Master Mason, including the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch.' That dealt with the Holy Royal Arch, 'The Chapter', which completed the Master Mason's degree, but what about the others? Where did they come from and why? Where did they fit into Freemasonry? They did seem to be recognized.

Clearly the present Craft ceremonies have evolved and there had been ancient rituals used by Operative Masons and other bodies. Education and the promotion of good principles and morals by

Mystery and Miracle Plays are recognised activities in a semi-literate society so the incorporation of such things into Medieval Masonic ceremonies would not be a strange idea, especially if they carried forward something already existing in part. But why the urge to expand the basics? Part of the answer may be in a remark made to me some years ago by a, then, youngish mason who said 'I am still learning from our ceremonies but I shudder at the thought that I will be doing the same thing for the next thirty or forty years'. A desire to expand and enlarge experiences is a natural human instinct. At any rate in the century after the establishment of Grand Lodge in 1717 that instinct really got going.

Coil's *Masonic Encyclopedia* lists approximately eleven hundred degrees in over one hundred Orders, and does not claim that it is a complete list! Where did they come from? Can one classify them? These questions are fertile subjects for research and I can only indicate some lines of thought, and very briefly at that.

As to their origins and classification: firstly, some of the Higher Degrees contain earlier material which had been omitted from the basic degrees when they were being more formally established in the early eighteenth century, but as the omitted parts had some merit there would be a desire in some quarters to perpetuate what was good. An example is the Mark degree which has a clear relationship to the Fellowcraft. Secondly, there were other ceremonies in other societies which could have some relevance to masonic teaching. Thirdly, the Hiramic and other legends could be enlarged. The Ancient and Accepted Rite with its Thirty-Three degrees includes (in parts) such techniques. Fourthly, a desire to provide 'missing' or 'lost' material gave scope for inventions. The Royal Arch is an example of this. Fifthly, a further important occasion arose from the Treaty of Union of the Grand Lodges in 1813 resulting in anything specifically Christian being eliminated from the basic degrees. The result was the appearance of Christian degrees. These were no longer based on Craft and Guild Masonry but were derived from Chivalry and its Rituals and other Christian sources. And lastly, some degrees seem to have been concocted to pander to human vanity. For example one degree has 'The Supreme Commander of the Stars' as its leader.

The Continent of Europe seems to have been the origin of a very large number of degrees, particularly in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but the Anglo-Saxon/Scottish countries have also developed degrees with something of an ethos of their own. Many degrees are very inspiring and instructive clearly enlarging on sound masonic teaching and have widely survived. Others had little substance and have long since fallen by the wayside. Yet others have survived, but are not compatible with masonry as we know it. Some Orders confer more than one degree, for example the Craft, which of course confers three degrees and another well known Order, The

Ancient and Accepted Rite confers Thirty Three degrees. In practice some degrees in some orders are occasionally demonstrated but are normally conferred by name only.

Which of the many degrees are acceptable to us in Craft masonry in England? The meeting of Quatuor Coronati Lodge in February 1993 was to be addressed by Brother Batham on 'A new theory of the origin of Freemasonry'. Brother Batham is a past Secretary of Quatuor Coronati Lodge and a past Editor of its *Transactions*, obviously a person in good standing with Grand Lodge. In the Summons to the meeting the note about Brother Batham says (*inter alia*) that he is a member of twenty-six Masonic Orders and holds Grand Rank in all those in which it is awarded, as well as holding Grand Rank in the United Grand Lodge of England; Past Senior Warden in the National Grand Lodge of France; and Past Grand Secretary in the Grand Lodge of Spain. Obviously there are many acceptable Higher Degrees and Orders.

How does a Higher Degree or even a parallel Order become recognised? We know from constant reminders, particularly given to Masons who intend to travel abroad, that some are not recognised. Basically recognition must be by the Grand Lodge or ruling body of its own area and to which one belongs and be the result of mutual agreement. It would seem that, in a general way, there has arisen some estrangement between Anglo-Saxon Freemasons and many organisations in the Latin countries. There have been meetings between groups of Grand Lodges to try and establish principles for recognising other Orders and Degrees. Matters which have to be considered include, adherence to Ancient Landmarks; a volume of 'The Sacred Law'; a belief in God; and prohibition of politics and religion in its activities. Not only the Constitution of Orders and the content of Degree Ceremonies have to be considered, but the relationship of the Orders to each other. Is the Higher Order or Degree to be considered supplemental to the Craft? Is it to be considered to be a progression from the Craft? And arising from these questions is it to be subordinate to the Craft? What prior qualifications are required before the Degree is conferred? Are some Degrees a progression from earlier ones?

This is a Symposium of thoughts on fields for Masonic Research and discussion, not a place to give answers to questions. Perhaps I have said enough to show what a fertile ground for Masonic Research and enquiry exists in the field of Higher Degrees and Orders and I hope I may have aroused interest in a branch of Masonry with considerable possibilities. But apart from interesting masonic research the Orders which have survived and are now operated with Grand Lodge approval open windows to experiences which illustrate Masonic principles in impressive ways and are well worth embracing if the opportunity arises.

FREEMASONRY AND THE SOCIAL HISTORIAN

by

W.Bro. David L. Wykes, P.P.J.G.D.

The history of Freemasonry has been largely concerned with the general history of the Craft and the origins of our ceremonies and the development of our ritual. In contrast, the social history of Freemasonry and the questions it prompts, who were freemasons, why individuals joined the Craft, has received much less attention. The purpose of this short paper is to examine some of these questions.

In this Province the Albert Edward Lodge No. 1560 is noted for the strength of the medical profession amongst its members. It is widely accepted that the Lodge is a medical Lodge. Nevertheless, it is misleading to think of the membership in these terms. Including the Brethren who have retired, the figure is about fifty per cent, but only if a very loose definition is taken: dentists, hospital administrators, Public Health Officers, as well as general practitioners and surgeons. The membership of the Lodge is drawn from the professions generally rather than from a single profession. In 1985 the figure was forty per cent, quite marked changes, therefore, can occur within even a short period of time. If the whole history of the Lodge is examined then it is clear the character of the membership has changed fundamentally. When the Lodge was founded in 1875, the sixteen Founders consisted of a peer of the realm, three clerks in Holy Orders, five solicitors, a banker, an actuary (William Kelly), a Land Surveyor, and only three surgeons and a manufacturing chemist. Although the medical profession has always been represented, it was not until after the Second World War that it came to be particularly significant. The reasons are clear. The National Health Service is now the largest single employer in Leicestershire. Likewise, social changes help explain the decline in the number of clergymen.

The growth in the medical profession is one factor explaining the strength of their representation amongst the membership. Another is, of course, that since a candidate for membership must be known to existing members of a Lodge, members are likely to find candidates from amongst their friends and colleagues, and therefore Lodges not surprisingly tend to draw their members from a particular profession or occupation. Indeed some Lodges are established with that view in mind. For example in this Province can be found the Commercial Lodge No. 1391 (commercial travellers); Semper Eadem No. 3091 (the City Council, as the reference to the City's motto indicates); Temperantia No. 4088 (Temperance movement); Flaming Torch No. 4874 (the teaching profession); Gabriel Newton No. 9071 (Alderman Newton School). In time the membership of even these Lodges will change, and although the original connection

may persist, many members, perhaps a majority, will be found from outside the original association as sons, friends and neighbours are admitted. The important point to be made is that the membership of a Lodge not only changes over time, but reflects economic and social developments.

A few years ago with W.Bro. Aubrey Newman, I plotted on a map of England all the Lodges established since 1717 (both ancients and moderns). We were both struck with the number of new Lodges founded in the eighteenth century in such fashionable centres as Bath, Cheltenham and Scarborough, as well as in the great industrial centres of Leeds, Newcastle upon Tyne, Manchester and in particular Birmingham and the West Midlands. W.Bro. Newman has since pursued the question of Freemasonry and Society in the eighteenth century and the association with clubability. There is also, however, work to be done in this Province on the development of Freemasonry in the second half of the nineteenth century. New Lodges were founded in all the main market towns within a decade of 1860: Ferrers and Ivanhoe No. 779 at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in 1859; Howe and Charnwood Lodge No. 1007 at Loughborough in 1864; the Rutland Lodge No. 1130 at Melton Mowbray in 1866; Vale of Catmos Lodge No. 1265 in 1869; and St Peter's Lodge No. 1330 in Market Harborough in 1870. There had been earlier Lodges in these towns, so why did these efforts succeed whereas the earlier attempts had failed? The methods and techniques of the social historian will help to answer these questions, and an analysis of their membership would be a good place to start.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY GRAND MASTERS

by

W.Bro. K. G. Mason, P.P.D.D.C.

The Brethren will be aware that the Most Worshipful Brother, His Royal Highness, Edward, Duke of Kent, was installed twenty five years ago, in 1967, as Grand Master. The previous Grand Master, the 11th Earl of Scarborough, had been installed in 1951. The rule of the three Grand Masters immediately before Lord Scarborough had been short, namely the 10th Duke of Devonshire (1947-1950), the 6th Earl of Harewood (1942-1947), and H.R.H. George, Duke of Kent (1939-1942). Their service had been ended by a call to the Grand Lodge above. H.R.H. Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathern, however, ruled from 1901 to 1939. Indeed, he only succeeded his predecessor and eldest brother, H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, on the latter's accession to the throne as King Edward VII. His Royal Highness having ruled for twenty seven years. With these periods of service in mind, any brother could be forgiven for thinking that it was normal for a Grand Master to be in charge for a lengthy period, a period only ended by the affairs of state or a call to the Grand Lodge above. This, however, was not so in the beginning. For most of the first fifty years of the Premier Grand Lodge the appointment of Grand Master was an annual appointment.

The Grand Lodge of England was formed on 24 June 1717 by four Lodges which met at the Goose and Gridiron Alehouse in St Paul's Churchyard, the Crown Alehouse in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Appletree Tavern in Westminster and the Rummer and Grapes Tavern in Covent Garden. No early records of these Lodges exist and we have no idea of their membership or work. There are, similarly, no written records covering the first six years of Grand Lodge's existence. Such information as we have is largely derived from the 1738 edition of Anderson's *Constitutions*. On page 109 he relates that representatives of those four Lodges met at the Appletree Tavern in 1716 and resolved to hold an Annual Assembly and Feast and 'to chuse a Grand Master from among themselves, till they should have the Honour of a Noble Brother at their Head.' It seems clear that the interpolation of 'a Noble Brother at their Head' is one of the many examples of Anderson rewriting history. That Assembly was duly held at the Goose and Gridiron on St John the Baptist's Day, 24 June 1717. Before dinner the oldest Master Mason 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. We read further that on 24 June 1718, 'Brother Sayer, having gathered the votes, after dinner proclaimed aloud our Brother George Payne, Esq., Grand Master of Masons.' On 24 June 1719, 'Brother Payne, having gathered the

votes, after dinner proclaimed aloud our Reverend Brother John Theophilus Desaguliers, LL.D., F.R.S., Grand Master of Masons.' On 24 June 1720, 'Brother Desaguliers, having gathered the votes, after dinner proclaimed aloud George Payne, Esq., again Grand Master of Masons.' In other words the first four Grand Masters were elected, probably by a show of hands, at the annual feast. Anderson states that at the preliminary meeting in 1716 they '... revived the Quarterly Communication of the Officers of Lodges (call'd the Grand Lodge).' Nowadays the revival referred to is not regarded seriously, but the fact that Anderson calls the Quarterly Communication a Grand Lodge, and that that phrase is in brackets, seems to demonstrate that it was merely a social gathering of London lodges and in no way was any ruling or government of the Craft envisaged. During Payne's second period as Grand Master there are signs that the annual elections were not entirely harmonious. Anderson records that a Quarterly Communication or Grand Lodge (note the use of *or*) was held on 27 December 1720, and in order to avoid disputes on the Annual Feast Day, the new Grand Master for the future should be named by the present or old Grand Master. Accordingly on Lady Day, 1721 Grand Master Payne proposed for his successor 'our most Noble Brother John, Duke of Montagu.' Again Anderson waxes lyrical, and doubtless inaccurately, when he writes that after Montagu was saluted as Grand Master Elect, 'they all expressed great joy at the happy prospect of being again patronized by noble Grand Masters, as in the prosperous times of Free Masonry.'

Payne and Desaguliers were men of skill and ability and the latter was also a scholar and lecturer in experimental philosophy. They introduced men of similar talents, as well as aristocratic members of society into the Craft. They were responsible for the Duke of Montagu accepting nomination as Grand Master for 1721. There was an immediate upsurge in the interest shown by the general public, and, whereas the meeting on 24 June 1717 went unreported, the press now started to report not only on meetings of Grand Lodge and private lodges but also when someone of note was initiated. Anderson again: 'Ingenious men of all faculties and stations being convinced that the cement of the lodge was love and friendship, earnestly requested to be made Masons, affecting this amicable Fraternity more than other societies then often disturbed by disputes.' He spoke too soon. During Montagu's rule Grand Lodge met more often and started to take on a regulatory role, and Montagu's good government inclined the better sort to continue him in the Chair another year'. It seems, however, that they did not have any regulation to cover a re-election, and so merely delayed the Annual Feast. This opened the door for a series of gross irregularities which might easily have resulted in the premature death of the still fledgling Craft.

The dishonest, dissolute, totally unscrupulous Jacobite Duke of Wharton, although not a Master of a lodge, desired to be Grand Master. He got a number of others to meet him at Stationers Hall on 24 June 1722, and having no Grand Officers present they put the oldest Master Mason in the Chair and without the usual ceremonials Wharton was proclaimed Grand Master. The lodge was neither opened nor closed in due form, nor was the oldest Master Mason a present Master of a lodge. In other words the event was as irregular as it could be! Fortunately, there were many brethren who would not accept Wharton's authority. Eventually Montagu healed the breach in harmony by summoning the Grand Lodge to meet on 17 January 1723. Wharton, as later events showed, lied through his teeth as he promised to be true and faithful and was proclaimed Grand Master of Masons. At the election of his successor he again tried to cause trouble, but the adherents of regularity won the day. In 1724 Wharton was eventually exiled for actively espousing the Jacobite cause. The Earl of Dalkeith became Grand Master on 24 June 1723 and things certainly began to improve. Shortly before this time, the first Secretary to Grand Lodge had been appointed, Bro. William Cowper, and from 23 June 1723 official minutes were kept. During Dalkeith's tenure 'they agreed on several things for the good of Masonry' these included new Regulations, a Committee of Charity etc., and 'special care was taken to prevent disturbance and preserve harmony on Feast-Days'. The 1723 Constitutions also dealt with the regularity of new lodges. From 1723 Grand Lodge began to meet much more regularly and clearly not only for social conviviality.

At the meeting on 24 June 1725 the Duke of Richmond, Dalkeith's successor, and the Grand Officers were continued in office for six months longer to 27th December. The pattern of the Annual Feast being held on 24 June was thus broken and not renewed. For example the next four installations took place on

- 27 February 1727 : Earl of Inchiquin
- 27 December 1727 : Lord Coleraine
- 27 December 1728 : Viscount Kingston
- 29 January 1730 : Duke of Norfolk

Norfolk's year was a good one. The Grand Lodge on 21 April 1730 spent much time in receiving and bestowing charity. At the meeting on 29 January 1731, the Deputy Grand Master reported that the Grand Master was in Venice, but had sent three kind presents:

1. Twenty pounds to the Fund of Masons Charity
2. A new minute book, which hardly sounds exciting, but Anderson described it as

A Large Folio Book of the finest Writing Paper for the Records of the Grand Lodge, most richly bound in Turkey and gilded, and on the Frontispiece in Vellum, the Arms of Norfolk amply displayed with a Latin Inscription of his noble Titles.

3. The Old Trusty Sword of Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, that was wore next by his Successor in War the brave Bernard Duke of Sax-Weimar, with both their Names on the Blade; which the Grand Master had ordered Brother George Moody (the King's Sword-Cutler) to adorn richly with the Arms of Norfolk in Silver on the Scabbard; in order to be the Grand Master's Sword of State for the future.

Lord Lovel, afterwards Earl of Leicester, builder of Holkham Hall, was installed on 27 March 1731; Viscount Montagu on the 19 April 1732; and at Mercer's Hall, on 7 June 1733, the Earl of Strathmore. On the 13 December 1733 the Grand Master moved that 'business greatly increasing the Grand Lodge to refer what they cannot overtake to the Committee of General Charity who can make a report to next Grand Lodge'.

On 30 March 1734, the 'Deputy Grand Master Batson proclaim'd aloud, the first Earl of Scotland and our Noble Brother John Lindsay Earl of Craufurd Grand Master of Masons'.

Thus did the business and government of Grand Lodge develop and grow, and with it the emergence of the pattern of noble appointments as Grand Master, though still only for an annual period of service.

WYVERN LODGE NO. 6167
SOME OBSERVATIONS ON MASONIC RESEARCH

by

W.Bro. N. B. Ashcroft, P.P.D.D.C.

It is unfortunate that today's Lodge minutes give very few details of personal facts and of the changing society in which we live, though Committee minutes may yield more valuable information. Masonry is full of interesting facts and observations. Every time an anecdote is recalled by an older member of the Lodge, of the events and even the costs of Masonry in his earlier days, it is research. Unfortunately, these anecdotes are rarely committed to paper. Within a hundred years we shall be no more than a memory.

Practices and customs change with the years, fashions change, ethics and codes of practice alter. Inventions that in my schooldays seemed impossible in my lifetime, the advent of flying, world travel, television, computers and so on, now play a major part in our lives. So what will life be like by the year 2193? They will be lucky, with film and tape to have a record of many of the events of this century, but what will masons have available on masonic life? Will they have a record of our habits, our problems that make up life's rich pattern?

Even today I am surprised by the lack of knowledge about individual lodges. I went to the Edward Sherrier Lodge, founded in 1948, to give a paper. To provide a local topic I thought I would mention the namesake of their Lodge, Edward Sherrier. I rang two officers of the Lodge, but they could not help me. So I went to our Library here at London Road for some information. Nothing was mentioned in the Consecration Summons or Minutes. The history of the Wycliffe Lodge only mentioned that 'they had sponsored a new Lodge at Lutterworth': no mention of the name even. I then went to the Reference Library in Bishop Street; no help at all unless I could offer them a connection with the name. They suggested the new Record Office at Wigston, but it was not opening until February. I then rang the first Initiate, but he was out; then another old member, who again wasn't in, but from his wife I learned that Edward Sherrier was the name of the local Grammar School. After this I found my man: a Rector of Shawell, who left money to educate local poor boys with the proviso that one of them became an apprentice bible buyer. One of these boys was to help found the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge (S.P.C.K.) and another had a connection with the Gideon Society, which amongst its work places bibles in hotel bedrooms. I hope this shows that from a small germ of an idea, you can follow a path that leads on and on to reveal even more ideas to follow up in a quest for knowledge. I left the short paper with the Lodge for their future reference.

What was the origin of your Lodge? Many things happen over a period of its history. Why did I as Master of a Lodge perform a ceremony in a brown suit and a Master Masons' apron? Consider also a Junior Deacon in the Wyvern Lodge, named Alderman John Minto. He had a very broad Scottish accent, and when conducting the candidate to the Wardens told him 'I'll latter of harve it with ye', and the candidate tried to copy the accent. I am sure that now is the time for an history of twentieth-century masonry. Could not Lodges appoint a Lodge Chronicler or Recorder to write of events, collect photographs of Lodge Officers or Members, create exhibition material on past and present Leicestershire and Rutland Masonry? Some of these could be audio tapes, recording people's memories and recollections of their masonic life.

Concerning old photographs, in 1962 Albert Marrion, a printer, was W.M., and at our Ladies Festival he produced photographs of the Officers. There was our Chaplain, Harry Beal, a local bookmaker; Joe Rich, our Treasurer, together with his son, Norman Rich; Len Bryan, our tough Secretary, a well known D.C. and a Preceptor in the U.L.I.; Len Minard, my Seconder, the D.C., a very keen Mason, in many higher degrees and now living down South. I remember the first time I did work on the floor of the Lodge, at the rehearsal he told me to go slower, and on the night I did. But when Len Minard delivered the Secrets it was like an express train in full steam. Then there was Vic Norman, a sweet wholesaler, who supplied us with chocolate during rationing; Eric Weightman, an electrician, from whom I bought my first television set; Roly March, of Furse Wholesale, now living in Nottingham, but never misses a Wyvern meeting; Malcolm Whitmore (Malc), our D.P.G.M., very youthful looking, he was our Organist and later our D.C.; John Waters a yarn agent, whose prices were always $\frac{1}{2}d.$ a pound dearer; Rex Banks, our Secretary for years; Jack Brooks, of C. Brooks the printers, a keen Scouter; Tom Goddard, a high class painter and decorator; Gerry Fitzgerald, who worked for the well-known George Taylor at Foister Clay & Ward; Horace Howkins, a very keen Mason who worked for English China Clays and was their top salesman; Harry Walker, our Almoner for many years, he was an engineer with Jones and Shipman; and Frank Wigmore, who ran the Wyvern Laundry on Gipsy Lane and was responsible for London Road's laundry in those days.

Meals were then 17s. 6d. ($87\frac{1}{2}p.$), and we would have over one hundred sitting down with five sprigs. One of my earliest Masonic Christmasses saw me as an acting Steward. We sat down for our meals early whilst the Lodge was in progress. Seeing only breast of turkey, I had the temerity to ask Jimmy the Chef what happens to the legs, only to be presented with the biggest turkey leg I had ever seen, and I had to finish it. Also as Chief Steward I served



Bro. A. R. MOSS



W. Bro. N. A. RICH



W. Bro. H. N. BEAL



W. Bro. J. RICH



W. Bro. L. J. BRYAN



W. Bro. J. L. MINARD



Bro. A. V. NORMAN



Bro. E. WEIGHTMAN



Bro. R. MARCH



W. Bro. J. H. WATERS



W. Bro. M. WHITMORE



W. Bro. R. BAYLDON



Bro. A. HENSON



Bro. R. H. BANKS



Bro. J. C. BROOKS



Bro. T. GODDARD



Bro. G. FITZGERALD



Bro. H. P. HOWKINS



Bro. H. WALKER



Bro. J. F. WIGMORE

Ox-tail and Steak and Kidney during my year, only to be told that the members did not pay these prices to be served offal.

The point I wish to make is that this collection of photographs helps to bring my masonic experiences to life. These documents and memorabilia are a chance to preserve the past and present for future generations to enjoy, making our Masonry come to life, not only for ourselves and our Lodge histories, but more importantly as a record for future generations of Freemasons in Leicestershire and Rutland.

**GRAND SUPERINTENDENTS IN AND OVER
THE PROVINCE OF LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND**

by

W. Bro. H. W. Tassell, P.S.G.D., M.E.G.Sup.(R.A.)

**THE RT. HON. SEWALLIS EDWARD SHIRLEY,
(10TH EARL FERRERS, VISCOUNT TAMWORTH, BARONET.)**

The Rt. Hon. Sewallis Edward Shirley, (10th Earl Ferrers, Viscount Tamworth, Baronet), was appointed the fifth Grand Superintendent in and over the Royal Arch Province of Leicestershire and Rutland in 1894. He was born on 24 January 1847, at Chartley Castle, Staffordshire. His father was Washington Sewallis Shirley, 9th Earl Ferrers, who married Lady Augusta Annabella Chichester, daughter of Edward, 4th Marquess of Donegal. The 10th Earl succeeded his father in 1859 in his thirteenth year. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1867, he obtained a B.A. and on the 24 October 1885, married Lady Ina Maude White, daughter of the 3rd Earl Bantry. There were no children and the Countess died on 8 June 1907.

Head of the House of Shirley, which has been written of as 'one of the most distinguished and ancient Houses of the English nobility', the 10th Earl was descended from Sasuallo or Sewallis de Etington who resided at Nether Etington in the County of Warwickshire, at or about the time of the reign of Edward the Confessor. The Earldom of Ferrers and Viscounty of Tamworth were created in 1711 and the baronetcy a hundred years previously. One of the 10th Earl's forbears achieved great distinction in the French Wars of Edward III and this nobleman's son fighting for Henry IV and 'being habited as the King and mistaken for him by the enemy' was slain in 1403 in the Battle of Shrewsbury; in 1415, another son was commander at Agincourt and a grandson gained fame for his martial prowess at the Battle of Stoke in 1487.

Another eminent Shirley, Sir Robert, 4th Baronet, a dedicated Royalist, at the time of the Commonwealth built the Chapel of the Holy Trinity at Staunton Harold, one of the few to be erected during this period. He was sent to the Tower several times for conspiring to restore the monarchy and died there in 1656 it was alleged, 'not without the suspicion of poison'.

Earl Ferrers' Leicestershire seat, at Staunton Harold, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, is described by Nicolaus Pevsner in his *Buildings of England* series as 'For position, Staunton Harold, the house and chapel, are unsurpassed in the country – certainly as far as English-ness is concerned'. During the Second World War the house and grounds were occupied and roughly treated by the Army and in the 1950's the house was sold to a demolition contractor.

Fortunately, it was finally bought by the Group Captain Leonard Cheshire Foundation to be used as a house for the sick and in 1954, the Chapel was given by the 12th Earl to the National Trust. The 10th Earl also owned Chartley Castle in Staffordshire and a villa in Torquay.

His Lordship was a Magistrate for Derbyshire; a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the Counties of Leicester and Stafford and was a Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He represented the Swannington Division on the Leicestershire County Council; was Chairman of the Staunton Harold Parish Meeting and President of the Ashby Horticultural Society. He was also a Fellow of the Zoological and Botanical Society and a member of the Carlton and Junior Carlton Clubs. His politics were said to be strongly Conservative and that he greatly regretted seeing politics becoming increasingly influenced by party spirit rather than by patriotic feeling.

He was a keen sportsman and played both cricket and golf; for several seasons was Master of a pack of foxhounds with which he hunted a small part of the Quorn country and was an enthusiastic long-range rifle shot taking part for the Lords in contests with the Commons. He also derived pleasure from game shooting. A memorial published in *The Freemason* spoke of him as 'an agriculturalist and landowner greatly respected by his tenants, amongst whom his life was chiefly spent in the pursuits of a country gentleman'. A passing glimpse into the life-style of the Earl is provided in the National Trust brochure on Staunton Harold Church which quotes from Mrs. Everett's *Bricks and Flowers*. The picture is drawn of Sunday worship at Staunton Harold; Lord and Lady Ferrers would lead a double file consisting of their entire household, in procession, across the lawn, to the Church. The men would be in one column and the women in the other. During the prayer for the Royal Family it was customary for the names of the Earl, Countess and their guests to be included, who stood, while the rest of the congregation remained kneeling.

It has also been written that in accord with his retiring nature and way of life, the Earl had a known reluctance to face a camera. Nevertheless, his portrait as R.W. Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Leicestershire and Rutland, which was presented by the brethren of the Province in 1914 and is to be seen hanging in the Holmes Temple at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, appears to be based on a photograph appearing in the 1912 edition of the Province's *Freemasons' Calendar and Directory*.

The 10th Earl was the scion of a prominent masonic family. Washington Shirley, 5th Earl Ferrers, was invested as Grand Master of English Freemasons in 1762 and, the following year, was unanimously elected to serve a second year of office. His brother,

Robert Shirley, later 6th Earl, was Grand Steward and Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England in 1747 and Thomas Shirley, the youngest brother of the family, was Grand Steward and Senior Grand Warden in 1764. Robert, as Viscount Tamworth, later, 7th Earl, elder son of the 6th Earl Ferrers, was President of the Board of Stewards and Senior Grand Warden in 1779.

Washington Shirley, 8th Earl, younger son of the 6th and brother of the 7th Earl, great-grandfather of Sewallis Edward, 10th Earl, was appointed Senior Grand Warden in 1783 and, at the same time, was President of the Board of Stewards. W. Bro. J.T. Thorp relates in his paper *'Distinguished Leicestershire Freemasons of the 17th and 18th Centuries'* that he took a prominent part in the negotiations which resulted in the Union of the two rival Grand Lodges in 1813 and seconded the resolution, proposed by the Duke of Kent, that the Duke of Sussex should be the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge. He was Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire from 1810 to 1842; Provincial Grand Master of Staffordshire, 1831 to 1837; Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch Province of Warwickshire from 1810 to 1842 and occupied the post of Third Grand Principal in Supreme Grand Chapter in 1830. In 1831, he was present at the Festival of St. John's Lodge, No. 525, (now No. 279) Leicester, and was elected a Joining Member of the Lodge.

The 9th Earl, who was initiated into Freemasonry in Ireland, became a Joining Member of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766, (now No. 523) in 1858 and was appointed Provincial Junior Grand Warden of Leicestershire in 1859. He was one of the Petitioners for the Warrant of the proposed new Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1081, (now No. 779) to meet in Ashby-de-la-Zouch. He was Worshipful Master-designate but was to die before the Lodge was consecrated. The Coat of Arms of the Shirley family is incorporated in the emblem of the Lodge and is illustrated on its summons. The 9th Earl succumbed to a very short illness at the age of thirty-eight, only a few days after assisting Earl Howe lay the Foundation Stone of the new Masonic Hall in Halford Street, Leicester; he was known to suffer from epilepsy.

Some masonic writings, including the biographical notes accompanying his photograph published in *The Freemasons' Calendar* of the Province in 1912, state that the Rt. Hon. Sewallis Edward Shirley, 10th Earl, was exalted into Royal Arch masonry in St. Augustine's Chapter, No. 779, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. He was, in fact, upon the proposition of E.Comp. William Kelly, M.E. Grand Superintendent, exalted in the Chapter of Fortitude, No. 279, Leicester, on the 27 April 1871. He became a Joining Member of St. Augustine's Chapter, No. 779, on 24 April 1872, and, on the same occasion, was elected to the office of Principal Sojourner. He did not progress and held no further office in the Chapter, and the Chapter Minute

Books do not show him as attending any further meetings. The list of members shown in the front of the second Minute Book indicates his 'withdrawal' on the 25 June 1910, but this is not recorded in the Minutes and Ferrers' name still appears in the list of members of the Chapter published in the 1912 *Freemasons' Calendar*.

He was one of the petitioners of the proposed new Charnwood Chapter, No. 1007, Loughborough, and was nominated Founder First Principal. On 14 January 1873, a Convocation of Provincial Grand Chapter was held at Loughborough and the M.E. Grand Superintendent, E.Comp. William Kelly consecrated the new Chapter. He was, however, due to Ferrers' absence, unable to install him into the First Principal's Chair. E.Comp. T.M.Ll. Walters, P.Z., P.P.G.J., writes in his history of Charnwood Chapter: 'The next meeting of the Chapter was held on the 11 February 1873. Earl Ferrers was present for the only time ever. The Chair was taken by William Kelly who passed Earl Ferrers through the Third and Second Chairs and installed him in the First Chair as Principal of the Chapter'.

At the Convocation of Provincial Grand Chapter held at Loughborough in January 1873, the M.E. Grand Superintendent appointed Ferrers as Provincial Grand H.; but as his Lordship was not present at that meeting to be installed as First Principal of Charnwood Chapter, it can only be assumed that, additionally, he was not available to be invested in his Provincial office. Indeed, he is not shown in any of the Reports of Proceedings of the time as attending any of the eleven Convocations of Provincial Grand Chapter held from 1873 to 1894.

Earl Ferrers was installed as Grand Superintendent in and over the Province of Leicestershire and Rutland by E.Comp. William Wither Bramston Beach, M.P., Grand J., at a Special Convocation of Provincial Grand Chapter held at Freemasons' Hall, Halford Street, Leicester, on the 11 March 1895. An epidemic of influenza prevented several Provincial Grand officers from attending. The minutes of the Special Convocation details what would appear to be a somewhat short address given to the Companions by Earl Ferrers in which he said, *inter alia*, that 'he hoped to fulfil the duties of Grand Superintendent to the satisfaction of the Companions within the Province; that Royal Arch masonry would be largely increased and that the working would be commensurate with the increase in the number of members which he hoped to see in the future'. It is reported that the usual Banquet followed and that the proceedings were most harmonious.

Obviously present, in 1895, at the Special Convocation of Provincial Grand Chapter which was convened for his Installation as Head of the Province but, thereafter, in all the remaining years Ferrers was to be Grand Superintendent, he is never again recorded as attending the meetings of his Provincial Grand Chapter. In his

complete absence, E.Comp. Samuel S. Partridge, P.Z. 279 and 1560, Past Grand Sword Bearer, Past Provincial Grand H., invariably acted as Grand Superintendent or, as it was sometimes described at the time, Acting Grand Superintendent-on-the-Throne.

At the Provincial Meeting held on 10 July 1895, four months after the Installation Ceremony, E.Comp. Partridge, addressing the assembled Companions, 'deplored the absence of the G.Sup. Earl Ferrers, owing to the sad health of Countess Ferrers, which aroused the sympathy of all present'. Of the five sub-ordinate Chapters in the Province only four were represented at this Convocation and apologies for absence were presented on behalf of eight Provincial Grand Officers. At the Convocation of the following year, E.Comp. Partridge 'presented the fraternal regrets of the M.E. Comp. Earl Ferrers, Grand Superintendent, at his enforced absence abroad owing to the delicate state of health of Lady Ferrers'. A total of twenty-five Companions represented the five sub-ordinate Chapters.

No Convocation was held in 1897 and, in 1898, a letter of regret at his inability to be present was announced from the Grand Superintendent. Only five Provincial Grand Officers were present at this Convocation. Again, during the years 1899-1900, no Provincial Convocations were held and, in 1901 and 1902, E.Comp. Partridge was again Acting Grand Superintendent-on-the-Throne and at the latter Convocation 'expressed regret on behalf of the M.E. Grand Superintendent at his inability to attend this Provincial Grand Chapter and uttered a wish that circumstances would soon change so as to allow His Lordship to be amongst them, as he felt sure it was their Grand Superintendent's desire to be'.

At the Convocation of 1903, E.Comp. Partridge again 'expressed the regret of E.Comp. the Earl Ferrers, Grand Superintendent at again being unable to be present at the Convocation of Provincial Grand Chapter, a regret shared by all, because the presence of the Grand Superintendent tended very greatly to make the Convocations more successful and to create greater interest in the proceedings. There seemed to be nothing to draw the Companions together at present except matters of routine business'. He then went on to deplore the falling off in numbers as shown by the Provincial Grand Registrar's Report, suggesting that this was due in great measure to a Companion ceasing membership automatically on becoming three years in arrear with his subscription.

In addressing the Companions at the 1904 Provincial Convocation, E.Comp. S.S. Partridge, again acting for Earl Ferrers, regretted a decrease in membership and added: 'Brethren on being raised to the Third Degree ought to be advised to go forward so as to obtain a full participation in our mysteries. It is incumbent upon us all to induce as many qualified Brethren as possible to go

through the beautiful ceremony of Exaltation'. In 1905, the Acting Grand Superintendent-on-the-Throne was to comment: 'It was rather difficult to find anything very interesting to talk of in Royal Arch masonry. The Degree did not appear to permanently interest many, except two or three of the principal officers for the time being in sub-ordinate Chapters and they, after attaining Provincial Grand Chapter Rank and serving the offices to which they were appointed; as a rule took no further part therein'.

There was no Convocation held in 1906, but two were held in 1907. At the January Convocation, E. Comp. Partridge expressed the regret of all at the enforced absence of the M.E. Grand Superintendent 'and especially at the cause of His Lordship's absence'; but the cause was not given. The Report of the Committee of General Purposes made to the December Convocation did, however, refer to a Special Meeting of the Officers of Provincial Grand Chapter held at Leicester, on the 18 July 1907, 'to consider and pass a resolution of condolence and sympathy with the Grand Superintendent on His Lordship's sad bereavement caused by the decease of the Countess Ferrers who had for a considerable time been in a very indifferent state of health'.

No Provincial Convocation was presumably held in 1908 and in the four remaining Provincial Convocations held during the reign of Earl Ferrers as Grand Superintendent, apologies for absence continued to be received from His Lordship.

At the time Earl Ferrers was installed as Grand Superintendent five Chapters were meeting in his Province: Chapter of Fortitude, No. 279, Leicester; St. Augustine's Chapter, No. 779, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Charnwood Chapter, No. 1007, Loughborough; De Mowbray Chapter, No. 1130, (now No. 523) then meeting at Melton Mowbray; and St. George's Chapter, No. 1560, Leicester. During the eighteen years he was to rule over the Province no new Chapters, other than a Chapter of Instruction, were to be added, but the overall number of Companions in the Province had increased by almost a hundred. At the commencement of those years the numerical strength of membership slightly exceeded two hundred Companions of which almost half were members of Chapter of Fortitude and the subsequent increase was strongly supported by the greatly enhanced membership of De Mowbray Chapter after it moved the venue of its convocations from Melton Mowbray to Freemasons' Hall, Leicester in 1900.

The formation of a Chapter of Instruction is referred to in the 1911 edition of the Province's *Freemasons' Calendar*. The Chapter worked under the joint sanction of the five Chapters then in the Province and meetings were held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, at least one hour preceding the ordinary meetings of all the Chapters held at that venue. There were two Preceptors; all subscribing Companions in

the Province were stated to be eligible for membership without the formality of the ballot and the 'Annual Subscription, 1s. at least'.

The Minute Books of the sub-ordinate Chapters in the Province during Ferrers' reign as Grand Superintendent do not reveal him as ever attending any of their convocations whatsoever while he occupied that exalted office. It must be regarded as surprising that there is no apparent record that he ever attended any meeting of De Mowbray Chapter or St. George's Chapter, before or after, his installation as ruler of the Province. Indeed, if the evidence of the Minute Books of the period is to be accepted, it would appear that from the time of his exaltation his attendance at any Chapter meetings in the Province were extremely sparse.

It is in the Report of the Committee of General Purposes presented to the Convocation of Provincial Grand Chapter held on 12 June 1913, that the following item appears: 'Since the last Convocation of Provincial Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masonry, especially in this Province, has sustained a severe and much to be regretted loss by the decease of its Grand Superintendent, the late Earl Ferrers. Although not a frequent attender of our meetings of late years, His Lordship took a deep interest in the welfare and progress of Royal Arch Masonry and was invariably pleased to receive news of the proceedings of the Province as a whole as well as of the various sub-ordinate Chapters'.

Earl Ferrers was initiated into Freemasonry by W.Bro. William Kelly, the then Deputy Provincial Grand Master, in the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 779, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on 8 March 1869. He was elected Master of the Lodge on 28 July 1870, and in the same year is recorded in the minutes of the Annual Convocation of Provincial Grand Lodge held on 16 September, at Market Harborough, as being promoted from Provincial Senior Grand Deacon to Provincial Junior Grand Warden; although several masonic writers, including the author of the biographical notes written for inclusion in *The Freemasons' Calendar, 1912*, of the Province, refer to him as receiving the office of Senior Grand Warden. In 1875, he was one of the Founders and the first Worshipful Master of the Albert Edward Lodge, No. 1560, Leicester, and was also an Honorary Member of both St. John's Lodge, No. 279, Leicester, and the Howe and Charnwood Lodge, No. 1007, Loughborough.

His Lordship was appointed Deputy to R. W. Bro. William Kelly, P.G.M., and his Patent of Appointment was read at the Annual General Communication of Provincial Grand Lodge, held on 24 November 1871. Unfortunately, owing to 'a sudden and severe indisposition' he was unable to be present and the ceremony of Installation was necessarily deferred. He was eventually installed into this office at a Special Meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge held in Leicester on the 23 February 1872.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl Ferrers was installed as the R.W. Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Leicestershire and Rutland by R.W. Bro. Kelly (now Past Provincial Grand Master and acting P.G.M.) at a Special Meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge held at Freemasons' Hall, Halford Street, Leicester, on 18 April 1873. During the thirty-nine years he was to rule over the Craft Province, ten new Lodges were to be added to it, (some writers have suggested the figure to be twelve) including the Lodge of Research, No. 2429.

Among the highlights of those thirty-nine years in which he was to participate, was the visit of T.R.H. Prince and Princess of Wales, to Leicester upon the invitation of the Mayor and Corporation on Whit Monday, 29 May 1882, on the occasion of the opening of Abbey Park. A Special Meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge was convened on that day for the purpose of adopting and, later, presenting to H.R.H. The Most Worshipful Grand Master, a suitable Masonic Address of Welcome. The Address being read and adopted, the Brethren, resplendent in their masonic clothing and jewels, formed a procession and marched to the Market Place. Upon arrival, they occupied the central portion of the temporary stand which had been reserved for their use and, upon the Royal carriage drawing-up, the R.W. Provincial Grand Master stepped forward and presented the Address to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It was at the same time that the R.W. Past Provincial Grand Master, Bro. William Kelly, was to present to H.R.H., a copy of his book *The History of Freemasonry in Leicestershire*. These pleasantries being duly completed, the Royal procession then proceeded to Abbey Park and the masonic procession re-formed and returned to Freemasons' Hall to resume Provincial Grand Lodge.

Earl Ferrers was present at the Centenary Celebration of St. John's Lodge, No. 279, Leicester, held at St. George's Church, Leicester on Sunday, 31 August 1890; also at the celebration of the Centenary Anniversary of the consecration of the Lodge held on 11 November 1890. On the 30 July 1897, he laid with masonic honours the Foundation Stone of a Cottage Hospital at Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

The R.W. Provincial Grand Master was unable to be present at the Special Meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge which was convened in 1907, 'to consider a report from the Freemasons' Hall Committee with respect to a scheme for a new Masonic Hall in Leicester', but he had written to say how much he hoped that the proposed scheme would meet with the favourable consideration of the Province. He did, however, preside at a Special Meeting of the members of Provincial Grand Lodge, held on the site of the New Masonic Hall, London Road, Leicester, at One o'clock p.m. on Saturday, 17 July 1909, on which occasion the architect of the new building presented him with a Silver Trowel, suitably inscribed, with which he spread the mortar upon which the Foundation Stone was to rest;

the builder gave to his Lordship a Setting Maul of polished walnut and the ceremony of laying the stone was carried out according to ancient custom. The trowel and maul are displayed, in a cabinet, on the wall in the North East of the Holmes Temple at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester.

He again presided, on Monday, 25 June 1910, at the Especial Meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge which had been convened for the purpose of dedicating the new Hall. After the customary salutations had been received by the R.W.P.G.M., the Most Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, the Rt. Hon. The Lord (Arthur 2nd Baron) Amphill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was announced and proceeded to assume the Chair. Later in the proceedings, before a gathering of nearly five hundred brethren, at the request of W. Bro. J. S. Granville Grenfell, Deputy G.D.C., Lord Amphill consented to dedicate the Hall to Masonic purposes and called upon the present Provincial Grand Officers to assist him in the Dedication Ceremony.

It was at the first meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge held in the new Hall – Earl Ferrers was unable to be present – that the following historic resolution was passed: 'That this Provincial Grand Lodge desires to place on record its deep sense of the loss which the Empire in general, and Freemasonry in particular has sustained by the recent death of his late Majesty, King Edward VII, under whose auspices, as Grand Master for 27 years – subsequently as Protector of our Order – the Craft attained a position of unexampled prosperity and usefulness'.

On those rather frequent occasions when Earl Ferrers was unable to attend the Annual Communications of his Provincial Grand Lodge, W. Bro. S.S. Partridge, P.A.G.D.C., Deputy Provincial Grand Master, usually occupied the Chair and he was to comment to the brethren at one of these meetings: 'Brethren, the duty of presiding over you again falls to my lot, through the much regretted inability of the R.W.P.G.M. to attend, a regret which no one feels more deeply than I, as on the occasions I have seen him in the Chair, I have always been most impressed with the geniality and ability displayed by him in the conduct of our proceedings . . .'

His Lordship was a strong supporter of all three Masonic Charities, was a Life Governor of each and served Stewardships for both the Girls and Benevolent Institutions.

In the Mark Master Masons' Degree, upon the proposition of the Provincial Grand Master, R.W. Bro. William Kelly, and seconded by W. Bro. Samuel S. Partridge, Earl Ferrers was advanced in the Fowke Lodge of Mark Master Masons, No. 19, Leicester, in October 1870. It would not appear, however, that he ever progressed through the various offices or occupied the Master's Chair, although, in March 1872, in the Provincial Grand Lodge of M.M.M.'s of Leicestershire and Rutland he was appointed Master Overseer and

in 1874, Senior Grand Warden. On 4 June 1872, he was appointed Senior Grand Warden of England in the Grand Lodge of M.M.M.

In the then styled 'The Imperial Ecclesiastical and Military Order of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, The Invincible Order of K.H.S. and The Holy Order of St. John', on the 27 March 1871, he was proposed by William Kelly, Intendant General of the Province of Leicestershire and Rutland, to be a member of Byzantine Conclave, No. 44, Leicester. Several meetings were to pass before his installation. However, The Rt.Hon. Earl Bective, M.I.G.S., was to appoint him Grand Herald in the Grand Senate and requested his Conclave to confer upon him the ranks of Viceroy and Sovereign and this appeared as an item on the Summons for Byzantine Conclave for 11 October 1871, but was not carried out until 23 February 1872. Thereafter, in the Conclave he held the rank of Honorary Past Sovereign. It would appear from the Attendance Register, that in total, he only attended the meetings of the Conclave on these two occasions.

In August 1872, the Earl was known as having already been elected a member of St. Margaret's Rose Croix, No. 92, Leicester, in the Ancient and Accepted Rite under the Supreme Council 33°. His name appeared on all the subsequent summonses as a Candidate for Perfection until it finally disappeared in March 1884, and there is no evidence to suggest that he was ever Perfected a member of the Order.

The Rt.Hon. Sewallis Edward Shirley, for sometime under the care of his doctor, contracted an internal malady and, ten days later, on Friday, 26 July 1912, was to die at the age of sixty-five while still R.W. Provincial Grand Master and also M.E. Grand Superintendent in and over the Province of Leicestershire and Rutland. His remains were laid to rest by the side of his wife, in a mausoleum beside Staunton Harold Church and only a few steps from the Hall. Less than half of the mourners who wished to take part in the funeral service could be accommodated in the small Church; W.Bro. the Rev. L.W. Lloyd who attended as a friend and as a Past Master of the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 779, was one of the two clergy who received the body at the Church door and recited the concluding part of the Burial Service.

Among those present were a large number of eminent Leicestershire and Rutland Freemasons, including W.Bro. Edward Holmes, O.B.E., Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and W.Bro. Samuel Steads Partridge, P.A.G.D.C., P.D.P.G.M., who, in the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch, had acted with such consistency and loyalty for the late Earl on those occasions when he was unable to be present. Among the wreaths was one from the late Earl's mother and signed A. Ferrers. The Dowager Countess Ferrers, now an old lady of eighty six years, had remarried and become Lady Augusta Walsh but had by courtesy

retained her title. There was also a wreath from the Freemasons of the Province of Leicestershire and Rutland.

At the Annual General Communication of Provincial Grand Lodge held on 17 December 1912, W.Bro. Edward Holmes, O.B.E., P.A.G.D.C., Deputy Provincial Grand Master-in-Charge, commented from the Chair: 'For the long period of nearly forty years, Lord Ferrers was to reign over the Province. During that period the Province developed from seven Lodges to nineteen, and number of brethren from three hundred and thirty to eleven hundred. Their feeling was one of great gratitude that they had had the advantage of such a Provincial Grand Master in their midst. His Lordship had always displayed the liveliest interest in all that concerned the welfare of the Province'.

The following resolution, a copy of which was sent to the Dowager Countess Ferrers, was then proposed and the brethren signified their unanimous assent by rising in their places:

That this Provincial Grand Lodge desires to place on record an expression of its profound sorrow at the loss which Freemasonry in general and this Province in particular have sustained by the death of the late Provincial Grand Master, The Right Hon. The Earl Ferrers, who for a period of nearly forty years ruled over the destinies of the Province.

The Report of the Committee of General Purposes which was presented to that meeting was to state: 'At the time of his death, Lord Ferrers was the third oldest Provincial Grand Master under the English Constitution . . . for nearly forty years Earl Ferrers has guided the Masonic destinies of this Province to its lasting advantage and throughout this long period has enjoyed the esteem and affection of all of its members. His intense devotion to the Order, and the interest he invariably displayed in all that concerned its welfare will long remain a cherished memory'.

SAMUEL STEADS PARTRIDGE, J.P.

Samuel Steads Partridge's Patent of Appointment as the sixth Grand Superintendent in and over the Royal Arch Province of Leicestershire and Rutland is dated 15 July 1913. He was born 22 June 1839, and was baptised in St. Martin's Church (Leicester Cathedral since 1927). The family bible, now possessed and used by the Compass Lodge, No. 8765, Syston, records that his grandfather, William Partridge, was born in Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, and his grandmother in Loughborough, Leicestershire, but does not give the birthplace of his parents, William and Sarah. He was an only son but had two sisters, Sarah Ann and Martha. He married in 1879 and resided with his wife and two daughters, Grace and Marion, who remained spinsters, at 91 De Montfort Square, Leicester.

Samuel Steads Partridge was a partner in the Leicester firm of solicitors, Haxby, Partridge and Talbot, whose office was at 16 De Montfort Square, and, in his latter years, was acknowledged to be the oldest practising solicitor in the borough. He reputedly took little part in public work although it was said that as a Justice of the Peace he was most punctilious in the discharge of his magisterial duties. From 1891 until the outbreak of the Great War he was American Consular Agent for Leicester and district. A staunch Unionist: he was Churchwarden of the Church of St. John the Divine, also known as St. John the Evangelist, South Albion Street, Leicester, and one of its school managers. His keen interest in amateur photography no doubt prompted his association with the photographic section of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society.

Above all, it would seem that the great and abiding interest of the majority of his adult years was Freemasonry. A resolution unanimously passed on the 2 June, 1919, at the first Annual Convocation of Provincial Grand Chapter held after his death stated:

Ever deeply interested in the Masonic order, he devoted himself earnestly to its study, that he soon won a place in the foremost ranks of Masonic craftsmen, and served the Order with a zeal and devotion which defied the infirmities of advancing years.

For many years he has been looked up to as the 'Grand Old Mason' of the Province, to whom all Lodge difficulties and problems were brought for solution, and whose advice and counsel were always followed with a cheerful acquiescence.

He was affable, warm hearted and lovable, and few Masons have gone to their rest leaving behind them a greater host deeply to mourn their loss. To know him was to honour him, to know him intimately was to love him sincerely. His was the true masonic character, for he was ever upright, square and

true, courteous in manner, generous in spirit, steady and firm in principle . . .

Samuel Steads Partridge's portrait, which was painted by Arthur Hacker, A.R.A., was hung in the Royal Academy exhibition of 1899. It was presented to him by the brethren of the Province in November of that year and when it was decided that it should be hung in the Freemasons' Hall, Halford Street, Leicester, (it now hangs on the South Wall of the Holmes Temple) he commented that ' . . . it was the proudest moment of his life'.

His photograph in full masonic regalia as Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Leicestershire and Rutland was published in the Province's Masonic Calendar for 1888. His photograph was again to appear in the Calendar for 1907, prior to which, at a meeting of the Chapter of Fortitude, No. 279, Leicester, in 1906, he sought an expression of opinion from the Companions as to whether or not he should appear attired in full masonic regalia. A vote was taken which proved to be in the affirmative. However, when the photograph was published the only masonic appendage he was wearing was the collarette bearing the Steward's Jewel presented by the M.W. Bro. H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G. on the occasion of H.R.H.'s installation on the 9 November 1875, as Grand Master.

Bro. Partridge was proposed as a candidate for exaltation into the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch and as a member of the Chapter of Fortitude, No. 279, Leicester, by E.Comp. William Kelly on the 28 February 1868. He was exalted, 29 May 1868, and the Chapter minutes show him acting as Scribe E. at the following meeting and as being elected as Scribe N. in February 1869. On the 9 May 1870, he was invested as Principal Sojourner and, in the succeeding years, again as Scribe N, and then Scribe E.

In April 1875, he was installed as Third Principal of the Chapter; the following year as Second Principal and, on the 26 April 1877, was installed as First Principal. During his tenure of office as J. he presented to the candidate the Historical Lecture and, as H., the Symbolical Lecture. While occupying the offices of Scribe E., J. and H. he also served in the office of Steward (one year, at least as Senior Steward) and having completed his year in the First Principal's Chair, again served as Steward.

Until 1880, E.Comp. Partridge was most punctilious in his attendance at his Chapter's convocations, becoming a little irregular thereafter. He was, however, always actively involved in its affairs and in promoting its well-being; although, after serving in the First Principal's Chair, there is little evidence in the minutes to suggest that he again presented any of the Lectures. In 1882, and again in the following year, as a P.Z., he submitted for the approval of the

Chapter the list of Officers for the ensuing year and, in 1894, acting as First Principal, opened the Chapter's Installation Meeting but did not work the ceremony.

In 1896, he was attributed with having played a very significant role in obtaining the Centenary Warrant to allow the Chapter to celebrate an uninterrupted existence for a hundred years and authorising its members to wear a Centenary Jewel. The Charter for the Constitution of the Chapter had been issued on the 25 August 1796, but no names of members had been submitted to Supreme Grand Chapter after September of that year until 1814. Additionally, the minute books covering those eighteen years had been lost. The Grand Scribe E. had, therefore, written to say that he had found that during those years the Chapter had been in a dormant state.

Equipped with various papers which he and the Provincial G.S.E. had researched, also fortified by some documents which had been accidentally discovered in the Freemasons' Hall Library covering the allegedly dormant period, E.Comp. Partridge visited the Grand S.E. in London to support the Petition for the granting of a Centenary Warrant which had been submitted by the Chapter of Fortitude. Such was the success of the visit that at the meeting of the Chapter held on the 4 December 1896, he was able to report that he had convinced the Grand Scribe E. that the Chapter had been continuously working since 1796, and on the 5 February 1897, at the Celebration of the Centenary of the Chapter he personally handed the Centenary Warrant into the charge of the First Principal.

It was during this period that the membership of Chapter of Fortitude was most volatile. Exclusions and resignations were frequent. In 1895, eight Companions 'were struck off membership of the Chapter', but the overall strength was maintained by the number of exaltations and, as late as 1900, one Chapter Summons listed ten Companions for ballot, six of whom, it would appear, were exalted during one ceremony. Double ceremonies were not uncommon and, in 1900, a triple exaltation took place. Indeed, exaltations were often worked prior to the installation of the Principals. Despite the current fluctuations in membership, E.Comp. Partridge would seem to have been most sparing in the brethren he proposed for exaltation. He certainly proposed two members of his profession, a Clerk in Holy Orders and seconded the proposition that the Hall Keeper of Freemasons' Hall be elected a serving Companion of the Chapter.

For thirty years, he was Chapter representative on The Library Committee and, prior to this appointment, in 1875, he presented to The Library his collection of masonic circulars, which were eventually bound in book-form and which had been amassed by him over the previous nine years, the collection containing nearly every circular of every Degree then being practised in the Province.

E.Comp. M.D.M. Parkes-Bowen, P.G.St.B., writes in his history *St. George's Chapter, No. 1560 – The First Hundred Years, 1886-1986* that E.Comp. S.S. Partridge then occupying the office of Provincial G.S.E., was a Founder member of the Chapter which was attached to the Albert Edward Lodge, No. 1560, Leicester. On the 2 March 1886, he assisted E.Comp. William Kelly, M.E. Grand Superintendent, who was also a Founder, to consecrate the new Chapter and was installed as Third Principal; at the second and third Regular Meetings he presented to the Candidate the Historical Lecture. At this time, he also prepared and presented a draft copy of the By-Laws of the Chapter. (It had been previously proposed at the Consecration Meeting that the By-Laws of the Chapter of Fortitude, No. 279, should be used until its own had been agreed upon.)

He occupied the Chair of Second Principal and the minutes of the Chapter Installation Meeting held on the 11 June 1888, then record: 'The Companions of inferior rank having retired, E.Comp. Partridge was placed in the Chair of Z. and E.Comp. W.J. Freer was installed as Z. of the De Mowbray Chapter, No. 1130. At the previous election meeting it is recorded that the Companions later dined together to the number of seven.

During the first five years of the new Chapter's existence, E.Comp. Partridge attended its meetings with great regularity and, in 1890, conducted the installation ceremonies of the three Principals. Thereafter, his appearances became somewhat spasmodic until, in 1895, he submitted his resignation. At the subsequent meeting of the Chapter he was unanimously elected an Honorary Member.

In the years before receiving his appointment as Grand Superintendent, E.Comp. Partridge played a very significant part in the affairs of Provincial Grand Chapter. All available records suggest that this Provincial body was not formed until the 20 April 1858, and certainly no Provincial Officers appear to be appointed before that date. It was not until the 14 January 1873, that it was permanently revived, then to be held under the auspices of one of its subordinate Chapters and regularly to appoint Provincial Officers. It was at this 1873 Convocation that E.Comp. William Kelly, M.E. Grand Superintendent, appointed and invested E.Comp. Partridge as Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies. Four years were still to elapse before he was to occupy the First Principal's Chair in his mother Chapter, at which time he was promoted to be Provincial Grand Registrar.

On the 24 April 1879, he was appointed Provincial 1st. Asst. Grand Sojourner and at the Provincial Convocation held on the 27 April 1882, was further promoted to serve as Provincial Grand Scribe E., an office he was to occupy for five years. On the 24 May 1887, he was appointed Second Provincial Grand Principal, on this occasion

he presented the Registrar's Report and considered it appropriate to comment on the manifest lack of interest in the Order of the Holy Royal Arch. He also proposed the resolution: 'That a new seal be provided for the use of Provincial Grand Chapter, the design to be selected by the M.E. Grand Superintendent, E.Comp. Kelly'. In the same year he received the appointment of Past Grand Sword Bearer in The Supreme Grand Chapter of England.

On 1 October 1889, due to the illness of E.Comp. William Kelly, E.Comp. Partridge acted as Grand Superintendent for the first time at a convocation of Provincial Grand Chapter. Again, in October 1890, he filled the same role, due to the inability of E.Comp. Kelly to be present owing to a severe fall and it was during this meeting that he introduced the subject of the possible formation of a Chapter of Instruction.

The minutes of the 1892 Provincial Convocation record E.Comp. Partridge as 'Acting Grand Superintendent-on-the-Throne', again due to the illness of E.Comp. Kelly. The same minutes state that, in addressing the Companions, he lamented on what he considered to be the very faint interest evinced in Royal Arch masonry generally, as proved by the poor attendance at Provincial Grand Chapter and also in the Supreme Grand Chapter of England. At the Provincial Grand Chapter held in 1894 he was yet again Grand Superintendent-in-Charge. The Grand Superintendent entered the Convocation but was obliged to retire after having appointed his Officers of the Year; he died but two months later.

E.Comp. Partridge was present at the Special Convocation which was held on the 11 March 1895, for the purpose of installing Earl Ferrers as Grand Superintendent and four months later, when the first Provincial Convocation was convened in the reign of the new Ruler of the Province, Earl Ferrers did not attend and E.Comp. Partridge was to act in his absence. This firmly established the pattern which followed during the time the Earl was to be Grand Superintendent.

During this period, as the acting Grand Superintendent-on-the-Throne, he was to preside over Convocations which, in 1904, received the first Report of the Committee of General Purposes, this was signed by the Chairman, E.Comp. Partridge, Prov. G.H. and that of 1911 which reported that during the year steps had been taken to form a Chapter of Instruction. In addressing the Companions as Acting Grand Superintendent he would often deplore the lack of permanent interest shown by many members of the Order.

Earl Ferrers having died the previous year, E.Comp. Partridge presided over the 1913 Convocation as Provincial Grand H.-in-charge and the minutes of that meeting record him as expressing the sentiment: 'No doubt, the First Grand Principal in appointing a successor to their late much lamented Grand Superintendent

would bear in mind the necessities of the Province and give them a Companion who would watch over, protect and advance their interests and be fully capable of upholding them in the meetings of Supreme Grand Chapter'.

It was on Tuesday, the 3 February 1914, at a Special Convocation of Provincial Grand Chapter that E.Comp. Samuel Steads Partridge, J.P., Past Grand Sword Bearer, Provincial Grand H., was installed as M.E. Grand Superintendent in and over the Province of Leicestershire and Rutland, by the M.E. Pro First Grand Principal, the Rt.Hon. the Lord (Arthur 2nd Baron) Amptill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. The newly installed Grand Superintendent's address to the Companions was brief and confined itself to expressing appreciation of the Pro First Grand Principal for presiding at the Convocation. The Report of the Committee of General Purposes dated the following April stated: 'The unusually large attendance on the 3 February, gave ample proof, if any were necessary, of the popularity of the appointment and of the strong affection and high esteem in which E.Comp. Partridge has always been and is still held by us'.

The first Provincial Convocation over which E.Comp. Partridge was to preside as Grand Superintendent was held on the 21 April 1914, and as for the previous two weeks he had been confined to his bed, he was unable to remain for the after-proceedings. The minutes for that Convocation record him as commenting in his address to the Companions: '. . . For 27 years the duties of his office had to a great extent been discharged by him, as Provincial Grand H., in the regretted absence of the Rt.Hon. Lord Ferrers, the then Grand Superintendent, and he desired to acknowledge with gratitude the kindness with which his services on behalf of Royal Arch masonry had always been received . . .' Going on to state that 'He could never understand why the Royal Arch did not attract and retain more brethren than it did. It was a beautiful Degree, with a ritual second to none'.

At this Convocation the Provincial Grand Registrar reported as at the 1 November 1913, the number of subscribing Companions in the Province was three hundred and five, and that the relative strengths of the five existing Chapters was: Chapter of Fortitude, No. 279, – one hundred and eighteen members; St. Augustine's Chapter, No. 779, – twenty-nine members; Charnwood Chapter, No. 1007, – forty-eight members; De Mowbray Chapter, No. 1130, (now No. 523) – ninety-three members; St. George's Chapter, No. 1560, – seventeen members.

The Provincial Grand Registrar's Annual Return for the year to 1 November 1918, showed a total of four hundred and eleven subscribing Companions. (From that date, the Grand Superintendent had but a further five months to live and rule over the Province.) The Annual Return to 1 November 1919, showed a membership of four

hundred and twenty-seven. These figures reveal an increase of over a third during the reign of E.Comp. Partridge.

During this period, one new Chapter, East Goscote Chapter, No. 2865, was added to the Province. On the 29 November 1917, after the Hymn: 'Hail Eternal by whose aid . . .', now customarily used at the opening of Craft ceremonies, had been sung, the M.E. Grand Superintendent, acting as the Consecrating Principal and assisted by his Provincial Second and Third Grand Principals, opened a Royal Arch Chapter at the Masonic Hall, Syston, and Dedicated and Constituted the new Chapter. The M.E. Grand Superintendent inducted the Principals into their respective Chairs and invested each with his Robe of Office.

There were forty six Founder members of the new Chapter and the Founding First Principal, E.Comp. W. Adams Lea, P.Z. 1130, P.P.G.Reg., presented a special Jewel to the Consecrating Principal; a compliment, it is recorded, which was gratefully acknowledged. At the First Rising, thirteen brethren were proposed for exaltation. They were balloted for at the first Regular meeting, duly elected and six of the number were then exalted. At this Convocation the Grand Superintendent was elected to be an Honorary Member. The M.E.Z. was unable to be present 'owing to the lamented death of his son, Bro. Stanley Lea, who had paid the Supreme Sacrifice in France'.

Whilst Grand Superintendent, as had so regularly been the case when he occupied the office of Prov. G.H., E.Comp. Partridge was meticulous in his attendance at the Annual Convocations of Provincial Grand Chapter. At the 1915 Convocation which was held under the Banner of St. George's Chapter, No. 1560, and at which meeting, when the Roll of Provincial Grand Officers was called, reference was made to those absentees 'who were serving with the Colours', he commented upon 'the great crisis through which the country was passing and the part taken therein by Companions from the most exalted to the most humble'. Adding 'that he considered it most satisfactory that Royal Arch masonry in the Province was more than holding its own notwithstanding the troublesome times . . .'

The Report of the Committee of General Purposes presented to that Convocation stated: 'Directly, or indirectly, the war has affected all and it is a matter for great congratulation that the business of Royal Arch masonry has been carried on so smoothly and efficiently as has been the case'.

At the 1916 Convocation, held under the Banner of the Chapter of Fortitude, No. 279, (it was customary at this time that the host Chapter should open and close and then the Provincial Grand Chapter be opened) the Grand Superintendent informed the Companions that it had been twenty-one years since it had first been his privilege to preside at the Annual Provincial Convocation; firstly as Provincial

Grand H. and more recently as Grand Superintendent. It was at this meeting that the Companions were informed that Supreme Grand Chapter had sanctioned the Regulation: 'That in order to prevent the peace and harmony of Royal Arch masonry being disturbed, it is necessary that all Companions of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Turkish birth should not, during the continuance of the war, attend any meeting of Grand Chapter, or of a Provincial or District Grand Chapter, or of a Private Chapter, or any other Masonic meeting in connection with Royal Arch masonry . . .'

The Grand Superintendent presided over the 1917 Annual Convocation (held under the Banner of the De Mowbray Chapter, No. 1130) on which occasion it was reported, notwithstanding the serious times through which the Country was passing, that Royal Arch masonry in the Province had made steady progress.

The Annual Convocation of 1918 (held under the Banner of the Charnwood Chapter, No. 1007) was the last at which E.Comp. Partridge was to attend or preside. The minutes of this meeting record that in addressing the Companions he spoke of the recent surrender of Jerusalem to the Forces of General Allenby, pointing out that the history of that ancient city was of supreme interest to Royal Arch masons. He was also to refer 'to the fact that he would shortly complete fifty years in Royal Arch masonry and felt it necessary to warn them that failing health would prevent him regularly attending the Convocations of the various Chapters'.

During the years he was to rule over the Province he visited all the subordinate Chapters with the possible exception of St. Augustine's Chapter, No. 279, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, whose minutes over this period contain no reference to his attendance.

It was in 1915, just over a year after his Installation as Grand Superintendent, that he was to attend the Installation Meeting of his Mother Chapter. Held on a Saturday, the Chapter was opened at 3.00 p.m. and three brethren were exalted; the M.E. Grand Superintendent was then formally received and 'saluted with the honours due to his rank' and after an adjournment which was made for tea, the Principals were installed. In the following three years he attended each of the Chapter's Installation Meetings during which time he once presented 'the Warrant'. At the Regular Meeting of the Chapter held on the 7 February 1919, the Companions proposed that a letter be sent to the M.E. Grand Superintendent expressing their deep sympathy in his severe illness. He was never to attend the Chapter of Fortitude again.

As an Honorary Member of the De Mowbray Chapter he attended at least one of the Chapter's meetings during each of the years he was Grand Superintendent. Available records suggest that he did not frequently attend the meetings of the Charnwood Chapter, although he was present twice in 1914 and on one of these occasions

presented to the Scribe E. a P.P.G.S.E.'s jewel. He certainly visited St. George's Chapter within a month of his Installation and again in April 1917, when he invested a member of the Chapter as Prov. G.D.C. In 1918, he was present at the second and third Regular Meetings of the new East Goscote Chapter, No. 2865.

Samuel Steads Partridge was initiated into Freemasonry in the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 523, Leicester, on the 15 November 1866. In 1870, when Provincial Grand Lodge took part in laying the Foundation Stones of St. Mark's and St. Paul's churches, he was selected to bear the banner of his Lodge in the masonic procession through the streets of Leicester; he progressed through the various offices of his Lodge and was installed as Master on the 24 June 1874. He was a Founder Member of the Albert Edward Lodge, No. 1560, Leicester, in 1875 and Master in 1890; Founder Member and first Treasurer of the Lodge of Research, No. 2429, Leicester, presiding as Master in 1896.

While occupying the office of Senior Deacon in his Mother Lodge in 1870, he received his first Provincial Appointment and served in the office of Grand Registrar; in 1872 he was appointed Provincial Grand Secretary and held this office until 1877 when he was appointed Provincial Senior Grand Warden. Upon the completion of his year in this office he resumed the duties of Provincial Grand Secretary until, in 1884, The Rt.Hon. the Earl Ferrers, R.W. Provincial Grand Master, appointed him as his Deputy, an office he was to hold until 1906.

In 1887, when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, M.W.G.M., elected to celebrate Queen Victoria's Jubilee by conferring Past Grand Rank in Grand Lodge upon distinguished Brethren from every English Province and from all parts of the British Empire, W.Bro. Partridge was appointed and invested as Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies at a meeting of Grand Lodge held in the Albert Hall, London.

At the Annual General Communication of Provincial Grand Lodge held on 19 October 1887, R.W. Bro. William Kelly, P.P.G.M., presented to him the full-dress regalia suitable to his rank as a Past Officer of Grand Lodge and of Grand Chapter, which had been subscribed for by the brethren of the Province 'as a mark of fraternal affection and esteem'. (The Craft undress clothing had been presented to him by his Mother Lodge.) R.W. Bro. Kelly was to comment: ' . . . no more worthy Brother could have been selected to receive Grand Rank The distinction, thus conferred on their D.P.G.M., was the more marked and gratifying inasmuch, curiously enough, it was only the second instance in which any Leicestershire Mason (as such) had ever been appointed to office in the Grand Lodge of England - the other being their worthy and esteemed Brother, George Toller'.

R.W. Bro. Kelly explained 'as such' by stating that while two of their former P.G.M.s, Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, Bart., and his successor, the first Earl Howe, had held office in Grand Lodge, the former had held the distinguished position of Deputy Master of the Prince of Wales Lodge, under the Duke of York, and the latter had been Lord Chamberlain to Queen Adelaide and was well-known and esteemed in Court circles in Town.

In his first year as Provincial Grand Secretary, W.Bro. Partridge produced the first edition of the Masonic Calendar of the Province and was to remain its Editor for fourteen years. During his occupancy of this office, apart from all its normal, demanding requirements, he was to read the Patent of Appointment at the Installation of Earl Ferrers as Provincial Grand Master; act as Honorary Secretary to the Committee which was formed to arrange the purchase by subscription of a Masonic Window to be placed in the new St. Peter's Church, Leicester, in memory of Earl Howe: and immediately after the visit to Leicester of T.R.H. The Prince and Princess of Wales on the 29 May 1882, when Earl Ferrers presented a Masonic Address of Welcome to the M.W.G.M., Provincial Grand Lodge was to state: 'That the grateful thanks of this Provincial Grand Lodge are due and hereby given to the Provincial Grand Secretary, W.Bro. S.S. Partridge, P.P.S.G.W., for the great skill and care with which he has carried out the laborious duties devolving upon him in the preparations for the meeting of this day now successfully completed . . . in the midst of a scene of brilliant decorations and enthusiastic loyalty, without precedent in this ancient borough of Leicester'.

His Patent of Appointment as Deputy to Earl Ferrers was read in Provincial Grand Lodge on 6 November 1884, on which occasion he expressed his determination to uphold the honour and dignity of Provincial Grand Lodge to the utmost of his power. The Report of the Committee of General Purposes commented: '. . . The recent appointment of W.Bro. Partridge . . . will be hailed with satisfaction, not only on account of Brother Partridge's merits as a Mason and the ability with which he has, for twelve years, conducted the general business of the Province as Provincial Grand Secretary, but also that the Provincial Grand Master has thus been able to reward his past services'.

During the twenty-two years, W.Bro. Partridge was D.P.G.M. he was to act for Earl Ferrers, P.G.M. and to preside over almost twenty Special and Annual Communications of Provincial Grand Lodge, once commenting, while regretting the frequent absences of Earl Ferrers: 'I can only regard myself as an insufficient substitute'. Over this period he was also to deputise for the R.W.P.G.M. at the consecration and dedication of five new Lodges in the Province including the Lodge of Research, No. 2429 and, in 1888, on behalf of

His Lordship, to 'duly and truly lay according to the Accepted Rites' the Memorial Stone of the new building for the Children's Hospital in Leicester and, in 1899, to lay the Foundation Stone of the New (Jubilee) Cottage Hospital at Hinckley. In 1888, as D.P.G.M., he installed R.W. Bro. Kelly, P.P.G.M. to serve St. John's Lodge, No. 279, Leicester, for the fourth time as its Master.

He was also Chairman of The Committee of General Purposes and The Provincial Grand Charity Committee and, in 1895, was a leading member of a committee of eminent Brethren appointed for the purpose of framing the regulations for the establishment of a Benevolent and Educational Fund to be called The Kelly Memorial Fund of which it has been written that he was the originator. Appreciation was expressed to him for '... the admirable manner in which the rules and regulations had been drawn' and he was Chairman of the Fund for twenty-one years. During this time, fifty-four meetings of the Fund Committee were held and W.Bro. Partridge presided at all but two, when his absence was due to illness.

A Founding Member of The Charity Committee of Provincial Grand Lodge, Bro. Partridge's active involvement in Masonic Charities was first acknowledged in 1878 when Earl Ferrers presented him with a Charity Jewel for which he had qualified as having served in the office of Representative Charity Steward of the Province at the Festivals of two of the Masonic Charities. He first signed as Chairman, The Annual Report of the Provincial Charity Committee in 1880 and did so almost invariably until 1918. He was a Vice-President of the Boys' Institution with four Stewardships to his credit; a Life Governor of the Girls' Institution with two Stewardships, one of which was at the Centenary Festival in 1888; and a Life Governor of the Benevolent Institution for which he served one Stewardship.

The Report of the Committee of General Purposes of the 10 November 1906, reported the formal intimation given by W.Bro. Partridge to relinquish his rank of D.P.G.M. at the ensuing Annual Meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge, commenting that the news 'will excite deep and universal regret'. At the Provincial Meeting held on the 29 November 1906, the R.W.P.G.M. stated how greatly he was indebted to him for all his past services, particularly for the manner he had often occupied his place. At the 1907 Annual Communication, 'in the regretted absence of Earl Ferrers', the new D.P.G.M., W.Bro. Edward Holmes, P.A.G.D.C., presented his predecessor with an Address and gifts of plate, jewellery and masonic regalia, commenting, inter alia: 'Our Provincial history is the masonic history of Bro. Partridge... throughout his entire career he has shown the utmost geniality and kindness and even an anxiety to help one and all'.

Despite relinquishing the office of D.P.G.M., he was to act

in this capacity many times over the coming years, often when W.Bro. Holmes was acting as Provincial Grand Master-in-the-Chair due to the absence of Earl Ferrers. At the Special Meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge convened, 17 July 1909, for the purpose of laying the Foundation Stone of the new Masonic Hall to be constructed in London Road, Leicester, he was to act as Deputy to the R.W.P.G.M. and on the 3 February 1914, as P.P.D.G.M.-in-the-Chair, he was to open Provincial Grand Lodge at the Installation of W.Bro. Edward Holmes, P.A.G.D.C. as R.W. Provincial Grand Master.

The Minutes of the Annual Communication of Provincial Grand Lodge held on the 17 March 1914, reveal that he 'rose to unveil the Portrait of the late Earl Ferrers. A privilege which he claimed as the oldest mason present and by virtue of his association for thirty years with the late Earl'.

Additionally, during the greater part of the last twelve years of his life when he was P.D.P.G.M., he continued to sign as Chairman, The Reports of the Committee of General Purposes; act as Chairman of the Library Committee and to serve as one of the representatives of Provincial Grand Lodge on the Freemasons' Hall Committee. At the time of his death, he was an Honorary Member of every Lodge in the Province.

Many gifts, other than those already noted, were presented to W.Bro. Partridge during his long masonic life by the brethren of the Province. These included an inscribed Silver Salver and an Address given at the same time as his portrait; what was described as a handsome wedding gift including an illuminated album of congratulations listing the subscribers; a golden key to the new organ which had been installed in the Masonic Hall, Halford Street, Leicester, and, upon the completion of fifty years as a member of his Mother Lodge, he was presented with a Resolution of Congratulations in the form of an illuminated and autographed album.

Bro. Partridge was balloted for as a Candidate for Advancement in the Degree of Mark Master Mason in the Fowke Lodge, No. 19, Leicester, on the 28 March 1868, and, it is believed, was Advanced two months later in the same year. He was appointed Provincial Grand Secretary on the 25 November 1869, in which year he is also listed as being Secretary of the Fowke Lodge. At the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of M.M.M.'s, held under the auspices of the Fowke Lodge, on the 28 March 1872, the Provincial Grand Secretary read a Dispensation from the M.W.G.M.M. approving the Installation of Bro. Partridge, J.W., as W.M. of the Fowke Lodge, he not having served the Office of Master in a Craft Lodge.

He was appointed Provincial Junior Grand Warden on the 26 March 1874, and on the 2 April 1875, became Provincial Senior

Grand Warden. On the 3 April 1877, he was appointed D.P.G.M., an office he was to hold until 1880, and on the 31 May 1881, was appointed and invested as Grand Junior Deacon in the Grand Lodge of M.M.M.'s. After the death of R.W. Bro. William Kelly, Provincial Grand Mark Master Mason, a Petition, signed in open Lodge by the Masters of each of the four Lodges then meeting in the Province, was sent to the Most Worshipful Grand Mark Master Mason, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, respectfully nominating W.Bro. Partridge as the successor. In the event, at the next Annual Festival and Installation Meeting of the Fowke Lodge, the Rt. Hon. The Earl Euston, Pro. G.M., was present as R.W. Provincial Grand Master and W.Bro. Partridge continued to attend his Fowke Lodge as P.D.P.G.M.

W.Bro. J.W. Kibert wrote in his *Short History of the William Kelly Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, No. 19*, that at the Lodge's Consecration Meeting held on the 9 February 1882, W.Bro. Partridge along with twenty-nine other brethren, was elevated into the Royal Ark Mariner Degree. One of these brethren was then enthroned a Commander and, by Special Dispensation, W.Bro. Partridge and four others took the rank of Past Commander N.

In the then titled 'Imperial Ecclesiastical and Military Order of Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, The Invincible order of K.H.S. and The Holy Order of St. John', E.Comp. Partridge was installed as a Knight Companion of the Order on the 2 March 1871, along with several other Companions, by the team which had arrived to consecrate the Byzantine Conclave, No. 44, Leicester. These newly-installed Knights were the Founding Members of the new Conclave and W.Kt. Partridge was invested as Recorder. He was installed as Sovereign on the 14 May 1873, and was present at the subsequent meeting held on 8 October 1873, and also at the two emergency meetings held on the 20 and 21 October 1873. (It was at the Emergency Meeting held on the 21 October that the Grand Council consecrated 'The Mount Hermon Sanctuary and Commandery of St. John'.) and it is interesting to note that on the 8 and 20 October he is listed as M.P.S. and on the 21 October as K.G.C., (now G.C.C.) M.P.S. and that he signed the minutes accordingly.

In the Ancient and Accepted Rite, he was Perfected in the St. Dunstan Chapter, No. 12, Worcester: received the 30° in 1877 and in 1882, was the Founding Sovereign of St. Margaret's Chapter Rose Croix, No. 92, Leicester.

Samuel Steads Partridge died at his home in Leicester whilst still Grand Superintendent on Saturday, 5 April 1919, and was interred in the family vault at Welford Road Cemetery, Leicester. The coffin of fumed English oak was said to have bronze masonic mountings. *The Daily Mercury* reported that the funeral service was held at the Church of St. John the Divine, Albion Street, Leicester, on Wednesday, 9 April 1919, and was attended by a

large number of Masonic brethren, the general public and by three wounded soldiers who represented A2 Ward (Base Hospital), Bro. the Rev. F.R.C. Payne, P.P.G.Ch., one of the three officiating Clergy, delivered the masonic oration.

The Report of the Committee of General Purposes dated 8 May 1919, and presented to the Annual Convocation of Provincial Grand Chapter held on 2 June 1919, in referring to the very great loss suffered by the much regretted death of the Grand Superintendent stated: 'For upwards of half a century he laboured increasingly for the advancement of the Craft he loved. There is scarcely a single important office in Local Masonry he has not at one time or another filled and adorned . . . His genial nature, courtly bearing and high sense of honour endeared him to a very large circle. His learning and knowledge, sound judgement and advice, he placed freely at the service of his Companions and many are proud to acknowledge their indebtedness'.

At the Annual Communication of Provincial Grand Lodge held on Wednesday, 29 October 1919, R.W. Bro. Edward Holmes, P.G.M., 'referred in terms of the highest appreciation to the long continued and specially eminent services rendered to the Province by the late W.Bro. S.S. Partridge, P.D.P.G.M., P.A.G.D.C. Eng. He most gratefully acknowledged the invariable kindness and instruction he had received in the administration of the Province from Bro. Partridge during the fourteen years he had been Secretary of the Province and during which time Bro. Partridge was the D.P.G.M. and said how very much the present happy and successful condition of the Province were attributable to the foundation laid by Bro. Partridge'.

The Report of the Committee of General Purposes (Craft) dated 4 October 1919, made reference to the heavy loss the Province had sustained by the death of its revered and much loved Past Deputy Provincial Grand Master and commented: 'It is not too much to say that Bro. Partridge exemplified in his life and character all that is best and highest in the tenets of Freemasonry. His gracious and dignified presence in our Lodges was an inspiration to those who were privileged to associate with him, and his kindly interest in the younger members of the Order will remain with them a very precious memory'.

**LEICESTER CATHEDRAL ROYAL ARCH MASONIC SERVICE
1 NOVEMBER 1992**

by

W.Bro. the Rev. Canon M. Wilson, Prov.G.Chap.

Isaiah 65:18-19 – “for behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy. I will rejoice in Jerusalem, and be glad in my people”.

The first time Jerusalem is mentioned in the Bible comes in Genesis 14:18 when Abraham meets the mysterious Jebusite king/priest of Salem whose name is Melchizedek. In the strength of his faith in God, El Shaddai, the God of the mountain, who has called him on his great but turbulent pilgrimage journey, Abraham shares the spoils of victory with Melchizedek. In return, after a meal of bread and wine together, Melchizedek shares with Abraham the Jebusite name of the Most High God, El Elyon, creator of heaven and earth. This is the name by which, from then on, Abraham knows the God who has called him. This encounter at Salem is a most significant fragment of world history, a great advance in Abraham's faith in, and experience of, God – until the next leap forward when fresh revelation is revealed to Moses, out of which the call of Israel ensued.

The reverberations of this early encounter are to be found in songs from the much later times of kings Saul, David and Solomon, which refer to Zion as the city of the great king, and to the holy hill of Zion. There is also the constantly reiterated phrase in the book Deuteronomy, a version of which was discovered by workmen repairing the Jerusalem Temple walls in the reign of King Josiah (between 640 and 609 BC), that Jerusalem had become the central place of worship where ‘God shall choose to call his name to dwell.’ But Jerusalem comes into its own with King David's unification of the country and establishment of Zion as the material and spiritual capital city. Though it was his son Solomon who built the Temple there, the Davidic line, allied to the unshakeable promises of God, set up unique traditions about the Holy City of Jerusalem that are zealously perpetuated today. In the Jewish tradition, David is the forerunner of the messiah yet to come. In the Christian tradition, two of the gospels as an urgent priority link Jesus Christ to the Davidic line. According to the Muslim tradition, the prophet Mohammad ascended to heaven from Jerusalem. Jerusalem today is a city of immense importance in the sacred literature and commentary of three of the world's great religions, adherents of which have wanted to possess the Holy City for the sake of its holy places and the strong links with all three groups.

Where does this passionate intense desire for Jerusalem come from? The site is not splendid. It has poor access. There is no natural water supply and few natural resources. It is not militarily strategic. It does not stand at a major, ancient crossing of trade

routes. Jerusalem's significance and survival rest on the religious propensities of this modest hill fortress which has become the City of David and Solomon, of the prophet Isaiah, of Jesus, and of Mohammad. Jerusalem might be a place with a troubled history and a turbulent present, but Jerusalem has developed into a number of cherished and powerful concepts, nearly all of which are imbued with the promise of eternity.

Nathan the prophet, in 2 Samuel 7, promises that God will provide David with an everlasting dynasty, forecasting that the building of the Temple at Jerusalem will be a sign of this perpetuity and of God's preference for Jerusalem as his dwelling place. Later on, imagery of Jerusalem as 'beautiful in elevation, the joy of all the earth' (Ps. 48:3), and 'the perfection of beauty, the joy of all the earth' (Lam. 2:15), was prompted by the Babylonian exile with its hopes of returning to a Holy City whose 'stones will shine like the sun, and the nations will come and look upon the glory of Israel' (Exodus Rabba 15:21).

Very little of this intense feeling makes sense without understanding the human precariousness engendered by the exile and the return, mingled with the sorrows of destruction and joys of rebuilding. In 701 BC Jerusalem was saved at the last minute from Sennacherib's armies, proving that Isaiah's unexpectedly optimistic prophecy was true. This gave rise to the attitude that Jerusalem was impregnable, and the psalmists echoed the idea of Jerusalem's invincibility as the City of God in the Jewish and Christian scriptures – an attitude which Jeremiah and Ezekiel denounced as pride before the fall.

But the vision continued in hopes for a restored Jerusalem, voiced particularly by Ezekiel, Zechariah, Isaiah and Micah. It is to be a restored Jerusalem with universal spiritual and religious significance – the source of justice and peace for all nations, the source of all good values for the world, the special, splendid city where the name of God would be shared and recognised by all. The second Temple, built in the time of Ezra and Nehemiah in the city over which Jesus Christ wept, is scarcely visible today. So this restored Jerusalem is still to be longed for, the City of God within which all that God wills for the earth will be gloriously fulfilled.

Out of hopes and disappointment, out of fulfilment and desolation, comes the vision of the celestial Jerusalem and the heavenly Temple, based in Jewish thinking on the vision recorded in Isaiah 6 and in Christian aspiration in the Book of Revelation. Under Muslim influence the idea reappeared of a heavenly Jerusalem coming down to settle on earth fully built and perfect in every way. Also in Christian thought nothing has been more seminal in European political theory than Augustine's 'City of God'. This heavenly Jerusalem is where the ingathering of the exiles will take place and God's kingdom will be fulfilled.

THE LODGE NAMES OF THE PROVINCE OF LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND

by

W. Bro. Alan Selby, P.P.G.Swd.B.

Introduction

The object of this paper is to give, in a concise manner, the reason for the name borne by each lodge. For the purpose of this work, lodge titles have been grouped into several broad categories, albeit somewhat arbitrarily at times. At the inception of each lodge, earnest discussion takes place to determine the title the lodge will bear. For each chosen name there is a reason and, in some cases, a predetermined purpose as well. Many names commemorate notable persons and places; all names are chosen to honour a wide variety of subjects. The purpose here is to identify the thought behind the name, or, when that is clear, an indication of the worthiness of the subject, or where applicable, the literal derivation of the name.

The library at 80 London Road has yielded a great deal of information and guidance. Many histories of lodges have been written and I hope many more will be. It is intended that this article will complement such existing and future works, whilst proving of some general interest.

I must acknowledge frequent recourse to the published works of our excellent local historians in general, and to the erudite Professors Ekwall and Keaney, in particular, for place names. I have received invaluable help from a number of brethren and I am grateful for their cheerful encouragement and unfailing courtesy, patience and good humour to me during the preparation of this paper.

PLACES

1130 Rutland

The smallest county before the infamous reforms of 1974. Administered in Old English times as a soke for the successive Queens of the realm: 'Rota's land'.

1265 Vale of Catmos

The vale in which Oakham lies, also Rutland Water. 'Catmarsh' (? wild cat or personal name 'Kati')

4711 Knighton

Village now engulfed by greater Leicester. 'Tun of the Knights' ('Tun' = homesteads, village, town).

4835 Highcross

Stone cross sited for many years at the intersection of the former main streets of Leicester, High Street and Highcross Street.

- 5061 Enderby**
It was intended to name the Lodge after Henry Grace a distinguished Brother who lived at Enderby; since this did not receive approval from United Grand Lodge, his home and village were honoured instead.
- 5208 Beacon**
Beacon Hill, about two miles south west of Loughborough, a local landmark.
- 6596 Bradgate**
Bradgate Park, contains Bradgate House, former seat of the Greys and home of the tragic Lady Jane.
- 6794 Newarke**
The walled area surrounding Leicester Castle; Henry, Earl of Leicester and his son, also Henry, Earl of Leicester and first Duke of Lancaster's 'new work', with the impressive Gateway, the Collegiate Church and the Hospital.
- 7744 Humber Stone**
The well known igneous specimen on the high ridge beyond Humberstone Village. Sometime called the 'Host Stone'.
- 7767 Castle of Leicester**
The Norman Castle became the property of the Earls of Leicester and Dukes of Lancaster and, from 1399, vested in the Crown on the accession of Henry IV (Duke of Lancaster and son of John of Gaunt).
- 7801 Rothley Temple**
The Knights Templar took possession in 1230. At the suppression of the Order it passed to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, thence to the Babingtons and Macaulays: 'The clearing in the wood'.
- 7827 Holywell**
The 'holy' well or spring in the fields a mile or so to the south west of Loughborough, near Nanpantan.
- 8639 Roundhill**
Hillock or tumulus where the Melton Road leaves the Fosse Way, near the Syston, Thurmaston, Barkby boundary.
- 8699 Burbach**
Ancient spelling of Burbage, a considerable village near Hinckley: 'Brook or valley of the Burg' (Burg = fort, fortified site).
- 9119 Uppingham in Rutland**
'Ham of the people on the hill' (Ham = enclosed land). Rutland to perpetuate the historic and formerly independent county.

HUNDREDS

Leicestershire was divided in pre-conquest times into the Four 'Wapentakes' of Framland, Gartree, Goscote and Guthlaxton. The appellation 'Hundred' gradually superseded that of 'Wapentake'. Sparkenhoe hundred was first recorded c 1130. Goscote was divided, at the River Soar into East and West Goscote and first recorded as such in 1571. Thus, all the Hundreds of Leicestershire (excluding Rutland) are commemorated if we accept East Goscote as representing the former whole. The Hundreds of historic Rutland have not fared so well. They are Alstoe, Oakham Soke, Martinsley, East and Wrangdike.

2865 East Goscote

Later division of original Goscote Wapentake, northern parts of shire: 'Gosa's Cottage' or perhaps 'a shelter for geese'.

7717 Guthlaxton

Large Wapentake of south western shire: 'Guthlac's stone', perhaps a 'milestone' on the roman Fosse Way that traversed the area.

7778 Gartree

Territory of south east Leicestershire, and the roman road that runs across it from Leicester (often referred to as the Via Devana): 'Tree with a (distinguishing) man made scar on the trunk'. There is another Gartree in Lincolnshire and similar names in Sweden.

8063 Sparkenhoe

West Leicestershire, a late formation from Guthlaxton: 'Spur of land covered with broom'.

9453 Framland Hundred

The north east corner of the shire: Scandinavian 'Frani lundr'. 'Frani' was a personal name, 'lundr' denoted a small wood, grove or sometimes a meeting place or sacred site.

NOTABLES

523 John of Gaunt

Fourth son of Edward III, Earl of Richmond, born 1340. Became Earl of Leicester in 1362, later created Duke of Lancaster in right of his first wife Blanche. Died in 1399 and buried in St. Pauls next to Blanche.

779 Ferrers and Ivanhoe

Washington, 9th Earl Ferrers was designated the first Master of the Lodge on the Warrant but died before the consecration. The Ferrers seat was Staunton Harold, given to the Shirley family by William I. Ivanhoe Lodge No. 631 was formed in 1836, adjoined sine die in 1841 and erased in 1851.

- 1007 Howe and Charnwood**
Richard William Penn, 1st Earl Howe was Provincial Grand Master 1856 to 1870. He agreed to allow his name to be adopted as the Lodge title. 'Charnwood' had been selected as an alternative name or second choice, but was incorporated to differentiate the new lodge from Howe Lodge of Mark Master Masons, formed six years earlier.
- 1560 Albert Edward**
The Prince of Wales, son of Victoria and Albert. He was Grand Master from 1874 until his accession as Edward VII in 1901.
- 3078 Wiclif**
John Wycliffe, c.1320 to 1384, a great Englishman. First translator of the Bible into English, scholar, divine, settled and ministered quietly in Lutterworth. He resisted the extension of Papal power in England and spoke against bad practices of the Roman Church and, unusually, survived. His influence persisted through his followers, the Lollards, and culminated in the Reformation.
- 3919 Halford**
Henry Halford, Baronet, second son of Dr. James Vaughan of Leicester. Physician to George III, George IV and William IV. Changed his name to Halford and inherited the Wistow Hall Estate from the last baronet Sir Charles Halford, Henry's father in law. Before 1910 the Masonic Hall at Leicester was in Halford Street.
- 6757 Edward Sherrier**
Lived at Shawell. In 1749 he endowed Lutterworth Free School with a house for the Master and lands, also an almshouse next to the school for four men who received seven shillings per week from Edward's estate.
- 7007 Thomas Burton**
Wool merchant of Loughborough. In 1495 he left money for the poor, endowed lands for the maintenance of a Chantry in All Saints Church, and for the repair of the town's bridges. At the dissolution (1548) the Chantry lands were converted by decree to the use of the Grammar School.
- 7841 Prince Rupert**
Nephew of Charles I, well known if not much admired in Leicester. He led the forces of Charles I at the siege of Parliamentary Leicester in 1645.
- 8695 Hastings**
Sir William Hastings was given Ashby Manor by Edward IV in 1460 and licensed to embattle his house in 1472. His grandson became Earl of Huntingdon.

GROUPS, AFFILIATIONS, SPECIFIC PURPOSES

- 50 Knights of Malta**
Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor gave to the Knights of the Temple and of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights Hospitallers, the island of Malta in 1530. They had been obliged to leave Rhodes, with full honour, in 1522 and had existed uncertainly at Candia (Crete) meanwhile. The Order survived in Malta until 1798, when Napoleon Bonaparte's fleet seized the island and all the knights' property. The Lodge was transferred from Macclesfield to Hinckley in 1803, the only Lodge in the province to be founded outside it.
- 1391 Commercial**
Originally 'to provide a centre and bond of union for commercial men resident in or frequenting Leicester'.
- 2429 Lodge of Research**
To encourage research into all aspects of Masonic history.
- 4088 Temperantia**
Formed by those committed to the Temperance movement which was quite strong in Leicester.
- 5664 Welcome**
To provide a masonic welcome to Masons whose sojourn or posting in Leicester may have been of uncertain or limited duration, offering a low joining fee and subscription for those from other provinces.
- 7164 Friendship**
Daughter of Welcome, formed for the same reason, to encourage 'exiles'.
- 8679 Wayfarer**
Of similar intent to Welcome and Friendship. Several other provinces have borders close to Coalville, and brethren from these adjoining jurisdictions readily find a second masonic home here.
- 7762 Round Table**
To provide a Masonic home for those who are or were 'Tablers', particularly after their enforced retirement at forty.
- 7896 Leicestershire and Rutland Lodge of Installed Masters**
- 8312 Loughborough Lodge of Installed Masters**
Meeting places for Installed Masters to discuss the development of all aspects of Freemasonry.
- 8765 Compass**
Formed by those with a Scouting background. Uniform may be worn at Lodge.
- 9135 Leicestershire and Rutland Rotary Lodge**
To provide a Masonic home for those who are or have been 'Rotarians'.

- 9285 Reynard**
Formed particularly for those with sporting inclinations especially, at first, rugby footballers, Reynard, the fox, being a sporting emblem of the county.

SAINTS, RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS

- 279 St. John's**
The patron saint of Freemasonry.
- 1330 St. Peter's**
After St. Peter's Lodge No. 442 of Peterborough, through W. Bro. Waite of that Lodge, the founding Secretary of 1330.
- 2428 Gracedieu**
The priory near Thringstone, originally an Augustinian nunnery founded in 1240, dissolved in 1539.
- 3431 St. Martin's**
Founded in 1910 when St. Martin's was a prebendary church of the Diocese of Peterborough. Since the re-creation of the Diocese of Leicester in 1927 it has been the cathedral.
- 6803 Greyfriars**
Friars of the Franciscan order had their house in the mediaeval town of Leicester, in the area now bounded by Greyfriars, Friar Lane, Peacock Lane and Highcross Street.
- 7164 St. Mary's**
The parish church of Melton Mowbray, 'the stateliest and most impressive of all churches in Leicestershire' says Pevsner.
- 7832 Saint Crispin**
Said to have been a shoemaker, thus becoming the patron saint of shoemakers. The founders were mainly connected with the shoe and leather trades.
- 8276 St. Denys**
The parish church of Evington, another old village engulfed by the expansion of greater Leicester.
- 8350 St. Wilfrid's**
The parish church of Kibworth, where the lodge was originally held at 'the house on the square'.
- 8478 St. James'**
The majority of the Founders were connected with or devoted to the church of St. James the Greater in Leicester.
- 8729 St. Simon and St. Jude**
The parish church of Earl Shilton, whence originated many of the Founders.

OLD SCHOOLS

- 3448 Wyggeston**
William Wyggeston, 1457 to 1536, a wealthy benefactor who left one third of his considerable estate for charitable purposes

in the hands of trustees, one of whom, his brother Thomas was instrumental in founding the Grammar School in 1545.

6513 Gateway

This school was originally situated in the 'Newarke' not far from its monumental gateway.

8033 Old Oakhamian

Old boys and others with a connection with the renowned public school founded in 1584 by Archdeacon Robert Johnson, who also founded Uppingham School.

8481 Tudor House

Also Gateway old boys.

9071 Alderman Newton

The alderman died in 1762. He set up a trust in 1760 for the Corporation to educate and clothe and apprentice boys of 'members of the established church'. The grammar school was opened in 1785.

HERALDIC DEVICES

3091 Semper Eadem

Motto on the arms of the City Corporation 'Always the Same' (unchanging, constant). Originally many members were engaged in civic administration.

4874 Flaming Torch

Refers to the flame borne by a succession of runners to each venue of the annual games of ancient Greece. The motto on the badge translates 'And like runners they hand on the torch of life'.

6167 Wyvern

A mythical beast, a 'dragon with two legs, two wings and a knotted tail'. Adopted as a crest to the arms of Thomas 2nd Earl of Lancaster and also Earl of Leicester, in 1299. Symbolizes the regenerative power of nature. The Lodge was the first to be consecrated in the province after World War II, in September 1945.

PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTERS

4656 Holmes

Edward Holmes, O.B.E., P.G.M. 1913 to 1928.

7736 Sir John Corah

Sir John Harold Corah, Kt., P.G.M. 1939 to 1959.

8320 Morley

Brigadier Cecil Bernard Simpson Morley, C.B.E., T.D., D.L., P.G.M. 1959 to 1978.

9176 Gayton Taylor

Gayton Cusley Taylor, P.G.M. 1978 to 1989.

LEGENDS

- 2081 Golden Fleece**
The fabulous prize sought by Jason and the Argonauts in Greek mythology.
- 7716 Jason**
The elder daughter Lodge of 2081; the seekers' leader.
- 8210 Argonauts**
The second daughter Lodge of 2081; the heroic band that sailed in the 'Argo'.

OTHERS

- 2028 Granite**
Met originally at the Narborough Hotel in Narborough village. Granite was quarried at nearby Croft. Strong connection to Enderby Lodge No. 5061.
- 6406 Granstone**
A daughter Lodge of Granite.
- 6514 Gratitude**
The motto on the Lodge badge translates 'if you would seek our foundation look within', also there are the letters U L I. Most if not all of the founders were preceptors of the then Union Lodge of Instruction.
- 8429 Science and Art**
The founders had strong connections with Loughborough University and the professions and trades of the town.

FORMER LODGES, NOW ERASED

- 631 Ivanhoe**
See 779 Ferrers and Ivanhoe.
- 608 Rancliffe**
Founded in 1834, erased in 1853.
The first Lord Rancliffe, Thomas Boothby Parkyns was PGM of Leicestershire from 1789 to 1800 and PGM of Rutland from 1789 to 1798.

LODGE TRANSACTIONS

Surplus copies of the Lodge Transactions are available for disposal as follows:

Years

1928/29 to 1930/31

1932/33

1934/35

1942/43 to 1961/62

1963/64 to 1967/68

1969/70 to 1970/71

1972/73 onwards

at £5.00 per yearly issue — inc. postage

PUBLICATIONS

1. 'MASONIC ORATIONS'

by W.Bro. Revd. Canon J.R.H. Prophet, B.A., L.Th.,
A.L.C.D., P.A.G.Ch.

Past Provincial Grand Chaplain, Leicestershire and Rutland

This booklet contains the transcript of seven Orations delivered at the Consecration of Lodges and two at the Dedication of new Lodge Rooms in this Province from 1966 to 1972.

Not only has the Provincial Grand Chaplain dealt wisely with 'the nature and principles of the Institution', but his Orations have also much literary merit; and this collection of them will be a valuable addition to a Brother's masonic Library. £1 per copy. (inc. postage)

2. 'BUILDERS IN STONE'

by R.W.Bro. Brig. C.B.S. Morley, Provincial Grand Master

(A history of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Leicestershire and Rutland from 1739 to 1961, with epilogue to 1971, with explanations of the symbolism in the decoration of the Lodge Rooms at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester) £1 per copy. (inc. postage)

Application for any of the above should be made to the Hon. Librarian, Freemasons' Hall, 80 London Road, Leicester LE2 0RA.

Cheques etc. to be made payable to 'Leicester Masonic Library'.

N.B. Cheques for copies of Lodge Transactions from 1991 on to be made payable to 'The Lodge of Research No. 2429'.

NOTE ON TRANSACTIONS

Each year we try to include in Transactions, in addition to the three addresses at the regular meetings, articles on topics of general masonic interest; and from time to time we have been able to add the title of Miscellanea a section dealing with answers to questions submitted by the Brethren, short news items, and so on.

It will be appreciated that the continuation of this policy depends on the good will and enthusiasm of the members of the Lodge and of the Correspondence Circle, and we appeal for the co-operation of the Brethren in helping us to create a pool of material for future consideration.

While we cannot promise to publish every contribution, we have no doubt that any effort in this direction must add to a Brother's delight in engaging in lines of masonic research for which our Lodge was established, and possibly provide both pleasure and instruction for his fellow-members.

MEMBERS OF THE LODGE

Foister, J.E., P.S.G.D., P.M. 3091, 5682, 7896, P.M.
Westmoreland, K.G., P.M. 1256, 8033, P.M.
Smith, R.G., P.M. 1782, 7778, 7896, P.M.
Jackson, V. Revd. L., A.K.C., O.C.F., P.A.G.Chap., P.M. 7801
Prophet, Revd. Canon J.R.H., B.A., L.T., P.Dep.G.Chap., P.M. 4852, P.M.
Walters, T.M.Ll., M.B.E., P.M. 7007, 8765, P.M.
Donald, B.G.S., P.M. 4227
Starmer, H., B.Sc., P.M. 4711, P.M.
Thorpe, F.A., O.B.E., J.P., P.M. 2028
Tompkin, J.E.R., P.A.G.Supt.Wks., P.M. 6514, 8320, P.M.
Ashcroft, N.B., P.M. 8276, 8481, P.M.
Brown, A.F., P.M. 6514, P.M.
Stops, T.G.N., P.G.Supt.Wks., P.M. 4088
Taylor, G.C., P.P.G.M., P.M. 2028
Buswell, D.A., P.G.M., P.M. 4874, 7896, P.M.
Sturges, J., P.M. 4835, 7767, P.M.
Hurwood, D.S., P.S.G.D., P.M. 1464, 8320
Warburton, F.W., P.M. 6514, P.M.
Ridge, J.A., P.M. 7841
McCrory, R.M., M.B.E., P.J.G.D., P.M. 7762, 7896, 8013, P.M.
Clark, G.V., P.A.G.D.C., P.M. 3919, 8478, P.M.
Lockley, H.R., P.M. 8729
Jacobs, C., J.P., P.A.G.D.C., P.M. 523, 9176
Jacques, R.T., M.Ed., P.M. 1330, 8350, W.M.
Butler, A.R., P.M. 3919, 7896
Dean, W.V., P.M. 8320, 7736
Booton, W.J.S., P.A.G.D.C., P.M. 8276
Bramford, E.W., P.M. 523, 8729
Newman, A.N., M.A., D.Phil., P.M. 523
██████████, P.M. 8679
Mason, K.G., P.M. 5208, 8312, 8429
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Harper, R.E., P.M. 7762
██████████, J.P., C.St.J., P.M. 6514
Simpson, A., P.M. 7744
Tassell, H.W., P.S.G.D., P.M. 5061, 7896

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R.W.Bro. Sir Gilbert Inglefield, P.Prov. Grand Master for Bedfordshire
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Huntingdonshire**
R.W.Bro. C.C. Wilson, P.Prov. Grand Master for Derbyshire
R.W.Bro. G.M. Cooper, Prov. Grand Master for Lincolnshire
W.Bro. A.R. Hewitt, P.J.G.D.
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W.Bro. E. Holmes, W.M. 279.
Bro. W.H. Staynes, 2081.
Bro. R. Pratt, M.D., 1560.
Bro. F.W. Billson, LL.B., 1391.
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*W.Bro. E. Holmes	1894-95
*W.Bro. W.H. Staynes	1895-96
*W.Bro. S.S. Partridge	1896-97
*W.Bro. R. Pratt	1897-98
*W.Bro. F.W. Billson	1898-99
*W.Bro. Revd. H.S. Biggs	1899-00
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*W.Bro. H. Howe	1902-03
*W.Bro. G. Neighbour	1903-04
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*W.Bro. L. Staines	1905-06
*W.Bro. W.A. Lea	1906-07
*W.Bro. J.R. Frears	1907-08
*W.Bro. H.J. Grace	1908-09
*W.Bro. G.D. Potts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1909-10
*W.Bro. G. Bonner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1910-11
*W.Bro. G. Bonner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1911-12
*W.Bro. Rev. C.T. Moore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1912-13
*W.Bro. A. Lole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1913-14
*W.Bro. T.G. Hunt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1914-15
*W.Bro. G.W. Hunt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1915-16
*W.Bro. J.E. Pickard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1916-17
*W.Bro. F.H. Pochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1917-18
*W.Bro. J.D. Johnson	1918-19
*W.Bro. A.H. Hampson	1919-20
*W.Bro. F.H. Doughty	1920-21
*W.Bro. F. Haines	1921-22

*Obit

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*W.Bro. J.H. Hawthorn	1923-24
*W.Bro. C.F. Oliver	1924-25
*W.Bro. N.K. Lee	1925-26
*W.Bro. A.H. Hind	1926-27
*W.Bro. C.S. Bigg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1927-28
*W.Bro. Revd. E.R.J. Biggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1928-29
*W.Bro. H. Hyde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1929-30
*W.Bro. H.D.M. Barnett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1930-31
*W.Bro. M.D.R. Richardson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1931-32
*W.Bro. W.H. Riley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1932-33
*W.Bro. G.B. Ellwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1933-34
*W.Bro. A.J.S. Cannon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1934-35
*W.Bro. A.L. Macleod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1935-36
*W.Bro. W.H. Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1936-37
*W.Bro. W.R. Bridger	1937-38
*W.Bro. J.T. Cooper	1938-39
*W.Bro. G.E. Phipps	1939-40
*W.Bro. F.G. Fleeman	1940-41
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*W.Bro. J.C. Burton	1942-43
*W.Bro. T.O. Judge	1943-44
*W.Bro. G.W. Wilkes	1944-45
*R.W.Bro. Sir John Corah	1945-46
*W.Bro. P.M. Webster	1946-47
*W.Bro. S.F. Herbert	1947-48
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*W.Bro. A.T. Shorthose-Smith	1949-50
*W.Bro. W.H. Wood	1950-51
*W.Bro. F.W. Heaton	1951-52
*W.Bro. C.C.H. Binns	1952-53
*W.Bro. C.E. Haines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1953-54
*W.Bro. E. Murray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1954-55
*W.Bro. A.G. Kilner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1955-56
W.Bro. J.E. Foister	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1956-57
*W.Bro. R.H. Dilworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1957-58
*W.Bro. J. Lees Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1958-59
*W.Bro. S. Kay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1959-60
*W.Bro. W.E. Boulter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1960-61
*R.W.Bro. C.B.S. Morley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1961-62
*W.Bro. G.H. Fox	1962-63
*W.Bro. H. Carr	1963-64
V.W.Bro. W.G. Fox	1964-65
*W.Bro. E. Muddimer	1965-66

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*W.Bro. W.H. Russell	1968-69
*W.Bro. E. Thomas	1969-70
*W.Bro. O. Farrant	1970-71
*W.Bro. H.L. Wheatcroft	1971-72
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W.Bro. K.G. Westmoreland..	1973-74
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W.Bro. R.G. Smith	1975-76
W.Bro. W. Steele	1976-77
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W.Bro. Revd. Canon J.R.H. Prophet	1978-79
W.Bro. H. Starmer	1979-80
W.Bro. J.E.R. Tompkin	1980-81
W.Bro. A.F. Brown	1981-82
*W.Bro. E.V. Hazell	1982-83
*W.Bro. L. Starmer	1983-84
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W.Bro. N.B. Ashcroft	1986-87
W.Bro. D.A. Buswell	1987-88
W.Bro. J. Sturges	1988-89
W.Bro. F.W. Warburton	1989-90
W.Bro. G.V. Clark	1990-91
W.Bro. R.M. McCrory	1991-92
W.Bro. R.T. Jacques	1992-93

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