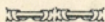


ANCIENT UNION LODGE

Nº 13

LIMERICK

Lodge of Research, No. 200



ESSAY

ON

The Bicentenary, 1732—1932

OF

Ancient Union Lodge,

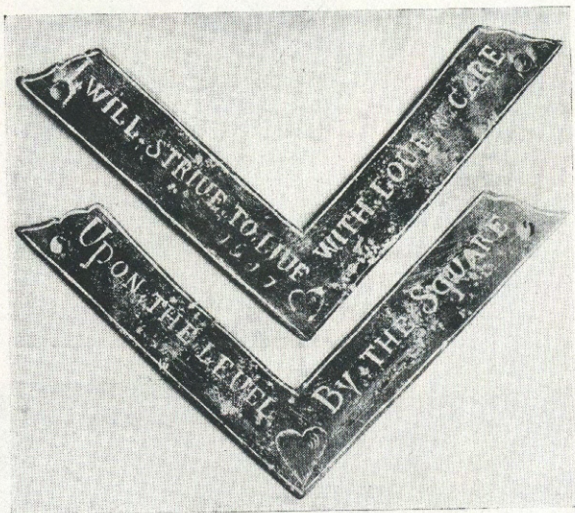
No. 13, Limerick

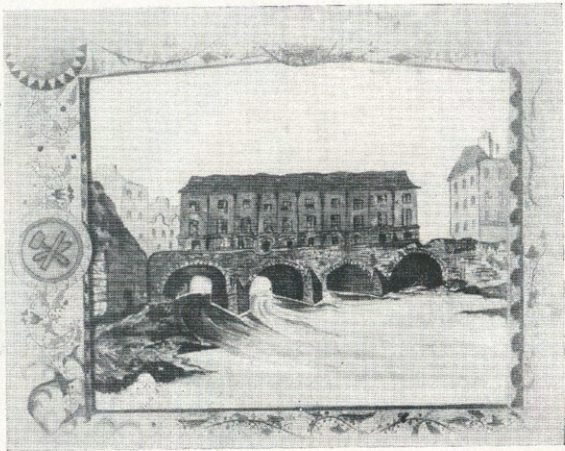
BY

W.Bro. J. A. HAYDN

On Friday, 28th April, 1933

Plates XXI. and XXII.—See page 14





W. Bro. J. A. Haydn read an essay on
 "The Bicentenary, 1732—1932, of Ancient Union Lodge."

"NO. 13 LIMERICK."

Having recently had occasion to refer to some of the old Minute Books of Lodge 13, I found therein so much of interest that it occurred to me to write up a short historical sketch of the Lodge as far as the existing records are available, and the result of my researches is contained in the following pages. It has given me much pleasure to compile these brief notes, and I trust the perusal of them will be of interest to my Brethren.

ANCIENT UNION LODGE 13.

"Union Lodge 13" comes fourth on the list—in order of date of Warrant—of the Lodges at present working under the Irish Constitution, the order of precedence being as follows:—

Lodge	Date of Warrant
No. 2 Dublin	1727
No. 6 Dublin	1730
No. 1 Cork	1731
No. 13 Limerick	1732

It will thus be seen that Lodge 13 celebrates its 200th anniversary this year (1932).

EARLY RECORDS. The earliest extant record of Lodge 13 is contained in the Grand Lodge Register, written up about the year 1760 from an older book which does not survive. This Register records the date 22nd November, 1732, as that upon which the original Warrant was issued to the Lodge. Unfortunately there are no records available, from the entry referred to above, until the year 1793, from which date onwards all the minute books have fortunately be preserved intact. The history of the Lodge, therefore, for the first 60 years of its existence is obscure.

During the 200 years which have now elapsed since the issue of the original Warrant there appears to have been three gaps during which the Lodge ceased to function but on none of these occasions was the Warrant surrendered. The dormant periods were as follows:—

- (a) **From 1808 to 1810.** In 1808 the Lodge closed owing to want of funds, but it was revived in 1810, when W. Brother Francis Wheeler was installed W.M. (see appendix A).
- (g) **From 1816 to 1819.** There are no transactions recorded from 24th June, 1816, to July, 1819. On the latter date "the members of 13 Union Lodge met for the purpose of electing Officers and re-establishing the said Lodge for future meetings."
- (c) **From 1833 to 1840.** For a few years previous the Lodge appears to have been going down the hill: periods of six months sometimes elapsed between its meetings, and the attendances were often insufficient to form a quorum. On the 24th December, 1840, it is recorded "the Lodge met under a new Warrant, at 92 George Street" when Brother Michael Furnell was installed Worshipful Master.

It seems strange there is no reference made in the Grand Lodge records to the issue of the New Warrant, but some light is thrown on the matter in a letter from Bro. Michael Furnell, written in the year 1854, to the then W.M. in which he says "... , in the year 1840 I exhumed our Warrant from a coal vault where it had been mouldering for years," and in another communication he wrote "... a new Warrant was obtained, the old one being worn to decay."

Worshipful Brother Michael Furnell appears to have infused new vitality into the Lodge, which under his inspiring influence gained a new lease of life and prospered for many years following. In 1884, he, as the Provincial Grand Master, reported on the Lodge in the following eulogistic terms:—

"I cannot find words to testify my satisfaction at the unrivalled prosperity and very exalted character of this admirable Lodge."

and again in 1845 he wrote:—

"I testify with much satisfaction the continued prosperity and high character of the Union Lodge 13."

For several generations the Furnell family was intimately associated with the Lodge. In proposing the candidature of Lieutenant Frederick W. Furnell in the

year 1864 it was stated that his Father, grand-father, five Uncles and four Cousins had been initiated in Lodge 13.

About this period the Lodge reached the zenith of its prosperity. There were, in 1846, 123 paying members and 62 on leave, total 185. At one meeting there were no fewer than 8 candidates ballotted for, 4 initiated, and one raised to the 3rd Degree !

About the year 1850, however, a reaction set in, and the finances of the Lodge appear to have been at a low ebb. Drastic measures of retrenchment were adopted: the dinners, which heretofore were held every monthly day, were abolished, save the two festival dinners in June and December when the W.M. and Officers for the ensuing half-year were installed. In December of 1850 W. Bro. Michael Furnell gave notice "that the Lodge do at once either borrow or raise on Debentures or pay by a general whip a sum of £200 to enable the Committee to pay all debts."

At the time in question there was a club in connection with the Lodge. This was dissolved in 1852, upon which the Provincial Grand Master, Rt. Worshipful Michael Furnell, in an appeal for unity addressed to the members of the Lodge, wrote as follows:—

"Let us unite, as with one spirit, to resuscitate '13' as a purely Masonic and benevolent Lodge: to labour with the trusty band with heartfelt zeal will invigorate even in the sear and yellow leaf, the best energies of your devoted brother.

MICHAEL FURNELL."

Matters, however, continued to go from bad to worse. In the years 1858 and 1859 there were but few meetings held, and these were sparsely attended. In August, 1859, the Secretary was ordered to address a circular to each member of the Lodge stating that in consequence of bad attendance and non-payment of dues it was proposed to hand over the Warrant to Grand Lodge. In the Minutes dated 5th November, 1859, it is recorded:—

"We regret to state a feeling of apathy appears to have taken possession of many of the brethren of our Lodge."

The proposal to surrender the Warrant does not appear to have materialised for the Lodge continued its precarious and struggling existence. It is difficult to conceive why such a state of affairs should have existed, as the membership of the Lodge—even at periods of its financial difficulties, was large, but there appears to have been a laxity on the part of the members in paying their dues. Thanks to the zeal and care of the successive Officers, the Lodge has weathered its vicissitudes, and it is hoped it will long maintain its honoured position amongst the active Lodges of North Munster.

OLD CUSTOMS. At the time the earliest records are available (1793 onwards) it was the custom for the members to attend Church on the Festivals of St. John—24th June and 27th December. The minutes dated 24th June, 1794, records that—

“The The Lodge met and proceeded to St. John’s Church in due form where they attended Divine Service according to ancient custom, and returned to the Lodge.”

On 27th December, 1801 being the Festival of St. John the Members attended by a numerous and most respectable number of visiting Brethren, proceeded to the Cathedral Church where an excellent sermon on the duties of Freemasonry was preached by the Rev. Brother Dr. Maunsell. After Divine Service they marched through the City agreeable to ancient custom. At half an hour past five they sat down to an excellent dinner”

Again, on the 1st day of June, 1802, it was unanimously agreed in Lodge that “a procession should take place on St. John’s Day, 24th June, to St. Mary’s Church, the members are to meet at nine o’clock properly clothed in their Lodge room and every member to appear in their proper regalia.”

On 6th July, 1802, it was resolved unanimously “that the particular thanks of this body be given to our much esteemed and exemplary Brother, the Rev. William Butler O’Dell for his excellent sermon preached on St. John’s Day last which he has consented to have published for the benefit of our charitable fund, and that he be presented with a

gold medal as a token of our regard with which the publication of the sermon is to be carried into effect as soon as possible by the W.M. of this Lodge."

On October 5th, 1813, it was ordered that

"the members of this Lodge should attend the Worshipful Master, W. Bro. Thomas Wilkinson, Mayor of Limerick, in full dress and accompany him to Church on Sunday next"

For many years during the middle part of the 19th Century, the Lodge organised, annually, a ball in aid of "the Masonic Orphan Institution (M.F.O.S.). These balls—usually attended by as many as 300 guests—were regarded as brilliant social functions, as may be gathered from the description thereof taken from the "Limerick Chronicle," dated February 21st, 1843 (see appendix B). These balls were held in the ballroom of the Philosophical and Literary Society.

It would appear that, in the early part of the 19th Century, a Bye Law existed whereby Country Members were debarred from holding Office in the Lodge—presumably in view of the difficulty and consequent uncertainty entailed to such members in attending to their duties. On 7th Sept., 1811 it is recorded—

"Brother Lyons proposes that part of rule No. 9 which prevents Country Members from holding Office in the Lodge should be rescinded"

but a resolution passed in Lodge on October 4th, 1814, it was ruled:—

". . . . that from the continued absence of some of the Officers of this Lodge, that the original rule for the exclusion of Country Members to hold official situations in this Lodge be strictly adhered to . . ."

It is not clear exactly when this embargo on the Country Members was removed, as there is no subsequent reference to the matter in the minutes.

MEETING PLACES: LODGE ROOMS.

Up to the year 1803 there is no information available as to where the Lodge was accustomed to meet. The first extant reference to this matter occurs in the minutes dated 27th January, 1803, when "the W.M. Senior and Junior Wardens were appointed a Committee to procure a proper place for the meeting of this body." In the Minutes dated 1st February, 1803, it is stated—

“Lodge met agreeable to Summons at the Royal Coffee House.” On August 7th, 1804 “it was unanimously agreed the Lodge be removed to the Mercantile Coffee House, and that the W.M. will direct the removal of the same previous to Monday, the 13th, when an Emergency will be held to regulate the accounts of the Lodge.”

From this onwards the Lodge appears to have led a wandering life, as is evident from the following extracts culled from the Minute Books.

1805. August 6th. “Brother Richard Franklin moved “that this Lodge be removed from this house on or before next monthly night to the house of W. Collopy of the Royal Coffee House.

1819. “Lodge met pursuant to summons at their Lodge Room, Moriarty’s Hotel.”

1821. May 1st. “Lodge met at Supple’s Hotel, Thomas Street.”

1822. September 3rd. “Lodge met at Lodge Room, Moriarty’s Hotel.”

1840. December 24th. “Lodge met . . . at 92 George Street.”

1841. January 2nd. “Lodge met at the Lodge Rooms at Cruises Hotel.”

1841. March 24th. “Lodge met at Swinburns. It was proposed that the nine Officers of the Lodge and the four members undernamed be appointed a Committee to draw up a report to be submitted to the next Lodge meeting on the subject of building a Masonic Hall or otherwise providing a suitable set of rooms for our meetings.” The said Committee, in their report, recommended the Lodge to take a portion of the Northumberland Buildings “lately occupied by Mr. Nash.”

1841. May 22nd. “Met at New Masonic Hall, Henry Street. The W.M. stated that in accordance with the wishes of the Lodge expressed at a former meeting he had succeeded in obtaining as Masonic Hall the commodious apartments in which they were met this day, and at the moderate rent of £18 per annum.”

At this period Lodges 13 and 171 (the only two Lodges existing in the City of Limerick at the time) apparently met under the same roof, for, on the 26th

December, 1842, the W.M. of Lodge 13 gave notice of motion—"That a communication be made to Lodge 271 on the advantage that each Lodge would derive from opening a door of communication between their Lodge Rooms and having the apartments of each common to both Lodges."

1844, March 6th. "The entire Lodge to consider the propriety of removing from our present Lodge Rooms" (Freemason's Hall, Henry Street).

1844, March 9th. "That this lodge do remove from these present rooms to a house in George Street, if such to be obtained."

1844, May 13th. "At 97 George Street—Lodge met according to summons being a postponement of the regular day to this in consequence of the present Lodge Room not having been in a state of readiness at an earlier period"

1852, September 4th. Committee reports—"We have not yet been able to procure Lodge Rooms, but Brother Dartnell offers his back office for £15 per annum. Question of Lodge Room postponed, Bro. Dartnell's back office being deemed too small."

1852, October 2nd. Lodge met in the Hall of Eden Lodge.

1853, January 8th. The Union Lodge met at the Free Mason's Hall, Upper Cecil Street.

1854, March 18th. Rooms rented at 37 George Street from John Bassett at £30 per annum. (These rooms appear to have been surrendered by the following August—vide Minutes of 5th August, 1854).

1854. An agreement was entered into with Lodge 73 for the use of their Lodge Rooms. This agreement was discontinued the following January (1855).

1855, 4th January. Patrick M. Lynch, Lynch's Hotel, Bedford Row, writes "I propose to let you the large upper room in my house." Proposal accepted unanimously.

1856, 28th May. "Secretary reported the extreme inconvenience of the present rooms at Lynch's Hotel and the want of accommodation and attention. Ordered that he (the Secretary) be authorised to give the requisite notice when paying the half-years

rent on 1st June. Brother Trousdell offered on the part of 73 to give temporary accommodation to 13: this kind and fraternal offer accepted for the present."

1856, 3rd July. Secretary produced an Agreement with Mrs. O'Halloran for the rooms 39 Thomas Street, and the same was approved.

1863, 3rd October. Agreement entered into for the rooms in upper part of the house 97 George Street, formerly used as a Lodge Room. (The premises of the "Limerick Institution")

1870, 9th April. "A letter was read from the Limerick Masonic Hall Co., written with the view of inducing the members of Lodge 13 to become tenants to the Company, holding out as an inducement that Lodge 13 would be provided with rooms for the special use of that Lodge. (These premises were later known as the Havergal Hall, and are at present the Lyric Theatre).

1870, 14th May. The offer made by the directors of the Masonic Hall Co. to accommodate Lodge 13 with rooms came under consideration. Committee, on behalf of the Lodge, was appointed to see the terms carried out.

1870, 30th December. Festival of St. John: Installation and banquet—" . . . the first regular meeting of the members of Lodge 13 in their new Masonic Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, Limerick, took place on this occasion."

1877, March 31st. "Owing to disrepair of Masonic Hall notice of surrender was given by the Lodge to the Masonic Hall Co." and it was decided to look out for suitable rooms.

1879, 25th October. It was proposed "That this Lodge should ask the Masonic Club if they will give No. 13 a room in the house for the use of 13 in which they may hold their meetings and place their furniture for their own use."

1880, 13th March. "It was agreed to accept proposal of Masonic Club to take the rooms over present Lodge Room, they fitting up the rooms and papering, painting, etc."

1880, 26th June. "Lodge met at 1 o'clock in the new Lodge Room, 6 the Crescent."

This room, which has ever since remained the headquarters of Lodge 13, though somewhat small for the purpose, is probably unique amongst Provincial Lodges for the beauty of its furniture and equipment, a striking feature being the handsome canopied chairs or stalls which flank either side of the apartment. These stalls—of which there are 11—emblazoned with the coats-of-arms of their donors—were presented by past High Knight Templars and Rose Croix Princes, and bear the following inscriptions:—

1. The Most Excellent Brother Fred Rudolph Blake, Knight of the Eagle and Pelican, Prince Grand Rose Croix. December, 1843.

2. The Most Excellent Brother Henry William Massy, K.H. Knight of the Eagle and Pelican, Sovereign Prince Grand Rose Croix, Installed in Chapter IV. March 3rd, 1847. Deputy Provincial Grand Master of North Munster. Past Master of the Triune Lodge 333, and Representative of North Munster of the Grand Orient of France.

3. The Excellent Brother the Rev. William Eyre Massey, Knight of the Sword East and West, High Knight Templar & Masonic Knight of Malta, Sovereign Prince Grand Rose Croix. 20th March, 1848.

4. The Illustrious & Most Excellent Brother William Samuel Tracy K.H. Kt. of the Eagle & Pelican. Sovereign Prince Grand Rose Croix. Most Wise Sovereign of Prince Mason's Chapter No. IV. and Rt. Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master. July, 1844.

5. The Excellent Brother George Alps Dartnell
Knt. of the Sword East, East & West. High Knt.
Templar and Masonic Knight of Malta
3rd November, 1843.
6. The Excellent Brother James Spaight
Knight of the Sword East, East and West.
High Knt. Templar and Masonic Knight of Malta
10th February, 1843.
7. The Excellent Brother J. Southwell Brown,
Knight of the Sword East. East and West.
High Knight Templar & Masonic Knight of Malta.
10th February, 1844.
8. Most Excellent Brother William Maunsell
Knight of the Eagle & Pelican Sovereign
Prince Grand Rose Croix. Installed
5th of March, 1856.
9. The Excellent Brother C. Henry Sterling
Knight of the Sword East, East and West, High
Knight Templar and Masonic Knight of Malta.
10. The Excellent Brother Robert Hunt,
Knight of the Sword East, East and West,
High Knight Templar and Masonic Knight of Malta.
10th February, 1844.
11. The Excellent Brother Joseph O'Fogerty
Knight of the Sword, East and West. High
Knight Templar and Masonic Knight of Malta.

It would be outside the scope of this little book to go into the history of the Order in general in the neighbourhood of Limerick, but the following few notes—as bearing directly on Lodge 13—are of interest.

A communication, addressed to the W.M., from the Grand Lodge in October, 1882, and some of the replies thereto, is interesting as showing the state of Free Masonry as it then existed in Limerick and district.

Query: What Lodges meet in your neighbourhood?

Reply: In Limerick No. 13 and 271: in Castleconnell No. 91: in Rathkeale 2 Lodges: in Ennis No. 20 and 26: in Tipperary No. 296.

Query: What is the strength of each Lodge?

Reply: No. 13 consists of 55 members.

Query: How many members usually attend?

Reply: From 12 to 16 usually attend.

Query: Of what description of persons do the Lodges usually consist?

Reply: Private and professional gentlemen, Merchants and other respectable persons.

Query: Is the Order improving or declining?

Reply: Rather declining.

Query: If declining, to what causes do you attribute its decay?

Reply: Want of due caution in proposing proper candidates for Masonic honours: the general ignorance of the Craft in the duties of Masonry for want of lectures; Lodges not forming funds for the relief of proper objects for Masonic bounty: the very objectionable manner in which Candidates are Installed in some Lodges: the convivial habits of the Craft, giving Masonry the appearance of a bachanalian rather than a benevolent institution, and, the abuse of Masonry by the inferior Lodges.

On January 19th, 1824 " the Secretary read a letter from the Grand Lodge stating that the District over which No. 13 presides is the Lodges in this City, the Lodges in Castleconnell and that in Rathkeale" and, on 18th February, 1824, it is recorded " it was resolved that the Secretary be directed to write to the Grand Lodge informing that No. 13 will willingly take charge of the Lodges at Ennis, Nenagh and Tipperary in addition to this District already appointed by Grand Lodge."

The Provincial Grand Lodge of North Munster when formed in the year 1842, comprised the following Lodges: Nos. 13 and 271 Limerick, 107 Kilrush, 208 Nenagh and 49 Charleville.

GIFTS. The Lodge has been the recipient of many noteworthy and valuable gifts. In the year 1872 Mrs. Sophie Furnell (widow of Bro. F. W. Furnell) wrote to the W.M. Rev. W. F. Seymour as follows:—

"I send an old Masonic Square which my dear husband wished to have presented to this Lodge at his death as it is one of the oldest Masonic relics known, and I have much pleasure in giving it to those who know its value."

This valuable and interesting relic—which still hangs in the Lodge Room—bears the following inscription:—

I WILL STRIVE TO LIVE WITH LOVE AND CARE

1507

UPON THE LEVEL

BY THE SQUARE.

See Plates XXI., XXII., XXIII.

It was presented to Brother Furnell by Brother James Pain, Provincial Grand Architect, who was the contractor for the re-building of Baal's Bridge, and who, on taking down the old structure in 1830, found under its foundations this old brass square. As stated above, the square bears the date 1507 (or 1517). *

W. Brother Michael Furnell, as W.M. in the year 1841, made numerous gifts to the Lodge, including a Volume of the Sacred Law, and ivory maul, a set of Working tools, and a quantity of Masonic literature.

In 1844 the Lodge was presented by the Prince Mason's Chapter No. IV. with three classic Lights for the table in the Corinthian, Doric, and Ionic Orders of architecture.

In 1870 a volume of the Sacred Law, handsomely bound, was presented to the Lodge by Lodge 333. The Volume—which has ever since been used in our ceremonies—bears the following inscription:—

"This volume of the Sacred Law is presented by the Worshipful Triune Lodge 333 to the Worshipful Ancient Lodge 13 in appreciation of their uniform fraternal kindness."

Well-merited gifts have also been made on behalf of the Lodge to several illustrious members in token of the love and friendship entertained for them by their brethren, and in recognition of their invaluable services and indefatigable zeal in all things pertaining to the good and advancement of the Order.

Foremost amongst these is the "Marincourt Cup" a full description of which will be found in Appendix C. Unfortunately owing to the premature demise of Captain Marincourt the presentation was never made, and the cup has ever since remained in custody of the Lodge—one of its most treasured possessions.

* Probably not a date but a reference to II. Chronicles, Chap. iii. v.v. 15 and 17.—P.C.

On 5th December, 1820, it was resolved

"That the thanks of this Lodge be presented, accompanied with a gold medal, to Christopher Marratt, Mayor of this City, for the excellent manner in which he discharged the duties of the station as W.M. of this Lodge."

In 1842 the Lodge presented a handsome massive silver candleabra to W. Bro. Michael Furnell, to whom the Lodge owed its resurrection in 1840.

W. Bro. G. A. Dartnell who, for many years most efficiently discharged the duties of Secretary to the Lodge was in 1846, "presented with a handsome silver salver, weighing 80 oz. and valued at £50 in remembrance of his services. (This Salver is now the property of the Grand Lodge, Molesworth Street, Dublin.)

Amongst the valued and interesting possessions of the Lodge is a solid silver snuff box. Unfortunately there is no date or inscription thereon, and its origin is obscure. It is first mentioned in the Minutes dated June 25th, 1821, viz:—

"The Jewels, Ornaments, Silver Cup and snuff box were then handed to the charge and care of the W.M. George Hargrave, by the Past Master, Bro. Henry Watson."

Another interesting relic still preserved in the ante-room of the Lodge is an organ of the mechanical or "barrel" type operated by a revolving handle. A label in the interior of the organ bears the maker's name:—

"Lincoln, Organ Builder—High Holborn, London," and the date 1819. This organ, which was originally in the Lodge Room, was used in the ceremonies of the Lodge down to about 40 years ago when its use was discontinued. It is recorded in the minutes dated 27th November, 1880, that:

" Brother Garde was unanimously elected Organist." Presumably his duties consisted in "grinding" the aforementioned organ !

THE JEWELS. The Jewels are of solid silver, and four of them bear inscriptions as follows:

The Master's

"Ancient Union Lodge No. 13,
Limerick, 1732.

This would appear to be the Jewel in use since the foundation of the Lodge.

The Senior Warden

"1732. L/13"

There is also a Senior Warden's Jewel preserved in the Lodge bearing the following inscription:—

"Ancient Union Lodge 13

presented by

Bro. F. G. M. Kennedy, S.W.

1883."

The Junior Warden

"1732. L/13."

Chaplain

"Presented by P.M., W. S. Tracy

R.A. and K.T.

to

Union Lodge No. 13

A.L. 5840."

The Past Master's Jewel was presented in the year 1801 by W. Brother Francis Wheeler, but it bears no inscription.

CHARITY. Be it said the Lodge has ever been mindful of the sacred cause of Charity. Its records abound with instances of monetary assistance given generously to distressed brethren. Such instances are much too numerous to specify in detail in a work of this size.

As already stated, for many years it was the custom to organise annually a Charitable Ball in aid of the Masonic Charities whereby substantial sums were realised for this most laudable purpose.

In the Minutes dated May 3rd, 1814, it was proposed

" that a Charitable Box should be formed for the purpose of having the gifts of the Lodge as they thought proper to contribute personally on each monthly and meeting day, and that the funds arising therefrom should be at the discretion of the Lodge."

Again in the Minutes dated May 10th, 1873, it is stated: "On the Motion of Brother John Russell, Senior Warden, seconded by Bro. W. S. Studdert it was unanimously resolved that the suggestion of the P.G.M. to establish a box in the Lodge to receive contributions of a voluntary kind for the benefit of the Masonic Orphan Charities, the box to be procured and placed in the Lodge by next monthly meeting."

In addition to many personal Governorships in the three Benevolent Institutions held by the Brethren of the Lodge, the following Governorships are held in perpetuity in connection with the several Offices or "Chairs," viz:—

	Girls School	Boys School	V.J.M.A.F.
W. Master	12	2	2
Senior Warden	1	2	
Junior Warden	3	2	
Chaplain	3	1	
Treasurer	1	3	
Secretary	7	1	
Senior Deacon	2	1	
Junior Deacon	1	1	
Inner Guard	1	2	
Organist	1	3	

The GREAT WAR, 1914-19. In closing this brief historical sketch special mention is due to the Brethren of the Lodge, who, together with the members of her Sister Lodges in the Province of North Munster gave their services—and some of them their lives—in the Great War.

On 2nd June, 1921, a solemn and impressive ceremony took place when the Masonic War Memorial in the Masonic Institute, 6 The Crescent, Limerick, was unveiled by the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, Colonel Sir Charles Barrington, Bart., in the presence of a very large assemblage of the Brethren.

The Memorial, which is of solid oak, consists of a pediment supported on columns of the Ionic, Doric and Corinthian Orders, between which are inscribed the

names of the Brethren of the several Lodges who served their King and Country while in the lower course is the following inscription:—

"In gratitude to those who have fought and won"

"In Memory of those who have fallen."

The following is a list of those whose names appear on the Memorial:—

SIR CHARLES

BARRINGTON, BART.

HARRY S. LAIRD,

JOHN B. BARRINGTON

LODGE 13.

Arthur, C. W. A.
Atkinson, Rev. C. V.
Dudley-Fletcher, W.
Finch, G. S.
Finch, J.
Gloster, G. F.
Griffin, P. G.
Hunt, E. D.
Hunt, H. B.
*Lloyd, T. R. B.
Murphy, H.
*Wearing, D.
Willington, T. E.

LODGE 60.

deBlaquire, J. B.
Cooke, G. S. C.
*Cullinan, R. H.
Cullinan, G. C.
*Hickman, P. H.
MacDonnell, C. R. A.
Magill, R. H.
Phelps, F. L.
Scott, N.

LODGE 73.

Alexander, C. H.
*Alexander, P. A.
*Chapman, A. G.
Cole, F.
Fogarty, J. H. A.
Fogarty, G. V.
Fogarty, Gerald.
Gloster, T.
Harris, H.
McAdam, W.
McGuffog, W.
Mining, A. W.
Pepper, A. F.

PROV. GD. MASTER.

PROV. DEP. GD. MASTER.

PROV. GD. SECRETARY.

LODGE 333.

Ackroyd, G.
Allen-Leslie, W. G.
Ashleigh, A.
Ballinger, W.
Barnbrook, J.
Bently, T.
*Black, H. W.
Brown, F.
Browning, L. G.
Budge, A. G.
Cownden, W. H.
Cox, A. P.
Cox, S. W.
Cromer, W. X.
*Cullen, A. G.
Dawson, F. T. G.
Downie, W. K.
Ferguson, H. A.
Foley, T. H. H.
Foster, W. J.
Gay, H.
Getsom, T. B.
*Gray, J., V.C.
Hamilton, W. G.
Huelin, A. H.
Jackson, W. R. F.
Johnston, E. W.
Jones, L.
Jordan, J. D.
Jordeson, J. B.
King, W.
*Larkin, W.
Lashmore, A. F.
Lisman, M. H.
Lock, J.
McIntosh, T. B.
Mackinston, T. B.
Nealon, J. F. B.
Nelson, A.

LODGE 73 (Continued).

Savage, J. W.
 Sharp, H.
 Spence, H. B.
 Stokes, D. J.
 Sutherland, D.
 Thompson, A. F.
 Wallace, C. S. P.

LODGE 201.

Biggs Atkinson, T. B.
 Burchett, C. H.
 Clarke, C. P.
 Graham-Toler, L. G.
 *Mackay, F. W.
 Thomas, J. L. M.
 Waller, F. H.

LODGE 268.

Beckett, J.
 Bruce, G. B.
 Goodwin, A. F.
 Hansford, T.
 Murray, A. S.
 Steward, I. S.
 Winter, E. C.

LODGE 333 (Continued).

Parkes, V.
 Pinkerton, A. H.
 Prentice, J. F.
 Prescott, W. G.
 Scott, H. J.
 Sheard, C. M.
 Sherriff, H.
 Spry, A. C.
 Sterling, H.
 Stone, T.
 *Swarbrick, F.
 Swash, L. A.
 Wallace, J.
 Watts, F. G.
 Williams, R. G.
 York, E. I.

* Killed

In conclusion I desire to tender to the Worshipful Master—Worshipful Brother R. H. Twigg—my hearty thanks for allowing me access to the Lodge records.

APPENDIX A.

From The Limerick Gazette of October 24th, 1820.

DEATH OF FRANCIS WHEELER ESQ.

It is our truly painful task to record the death of Francis Wheeler, Esq., of Henry Street, who died yesterday morning after an illness only of two days. His health and spirits had been, it is true, in rather a declining state for some time but the blow thus received by his friends was little expected. Mr Wheeler was born in 1776 and was the son of Francis Wheeler, Esq., of Ballywire in the County of Tipperary, and connected closely with the noble family of Massy, the late Hon. John Massy having been his maternal uncle. He was married to Miss Doyle niece of General Doyle and has left two lovely daughters. To those most intimate with the revered deceased a heavy loss has been experienced, whether in the capacity of a sincere friend or social companion. There was a rich vein of humour, a classical turn of expression, and truly delightful poignancy of

wit given to the anecdote or the bon mot that fell from Mr. Wheeler's lips. His latter life was rather that of a recluse, and especially for the last six years, it was but rarely that he was discovered at the convivial board, and then he was hailed with enthusiasm. His information was as extensive as his mind and manners were cultivated and elegant. His affections were steady and sincere—in a word, his disposition as well as the purity of his life have left the cheering consolation to his highly respectable friends that—

“It came to pass while He blessed them, He was parted from them and carried up to heaven.”

(St. Luke, Chap. 24. V.51.)

SOLEMN FUNERAL of FRANCIS WHEELER, Esq.

From the Limerick Gazette,
October 27th, 1820.

Hark ! The Grave Bell 'tis whose muffled sound
Proclaims Death's Victim, while around
The sorrowing Brethren, robed in mourning hue
His lov'd remains in solemn state pursue
And sure in Cypress bow'r or shade
More fervent Requiem ne'er was said:
That Architect that rules above
They pray to grant him "Heavenly love"
Vain, transient scene, brief hour of time.
Compared Eternity to thy sublime
Duration: Lord ! Man, Prince, Worm
Superior only when in Virtue's form.

At three o'clock yesterday, the melancholy procession moved from Mr. Wheeler's house in Henry Street: the arrangement was as described below, and altho' the rain fell incessantly during its progress, we never beheld a more solemn or dignified assemblage. Every eye seemed to speak the unfeigned grief sustained at the loss of a Brother—every individual was anxious to manifest respect for the deceased, and even the humbler spectators that crowded the streets through which the procession moved, appeared to regard it with sensations of respectable reverence and awe: what steadiness of attachment for a friend and Brother, what zeal for the Institution was displayed by every Mason present. The funeral moved down Georges Street, Patrick Street, Rutland Street, Assembly Mall, over Baal's Bridge, up

the English Town, and passing the Parade, halted at St. Munchin's Church. The three bands in attendance played the dead march alternately, with drums muffled, and the peal of the death-bell sweeping on the wind, added to the deep gloom and imposing solemnity of the whole. The burial Service was read in a style of dignified solemnity by the Chaplain of Mr. Wheeler's Lodge 13, and the Brethren surrounding the grave in close circle, the usual honours were paid—his last covering of "Earth" having been respectfully poured on his coffin by his brethren, they bade him eternally farewell.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Tyler of 271

With Sword and insignia

Two Deacons with Wands

The Band of the County Limerick Militia

Two Wardens with truncheons

Junior Brethren, two and two

Senior Brethren, two and two.

Two Brethren, carrying the Holy Bible, covered with black crepe.

The Master of 271, and Past-Master

The Tyler of the Waterloo Lodge (of the 79th Regmt.)
233 on the Registry of England

Two Deacons, bearing staves, with doves covered with black crepe.

Band of the 79th Regmt., with Drums muffled.

Two Wardens with truncheons, covered with black crepe.

Visiting Brethren from Royal Artillery, two and two.

The Holy Bible, borne on a crimson cushion by two Brethren, with insignia.

The Master of the Lodge and Past-Master.

Tyler of No. 13

Two Deacons, with wands.

The Band of the City of Limerick Regiment, with muffled drums covered with black crepe.

Visiting Brethren

two and two in mourning

The Members of No. 13, two and two in mourning

The Treasurer

The Secretary

in rich scarlet cloaks, black crepe, hatbands, and with wands and crepe knots.

A Member of 13, bearing the Warrant covered with
black crepe.

Senior Warden

Junior Warden

in rich scarlet cloaks, black crepe hat-bands
and white gloves

The Royal Arch with the Lodge within, born
by two brethren and covered with crepe.

The Past Master

The Worshipful Master

with rich scarlet cloak, and in deep mourning.

Four women, clad in white linen

Two Medical Gentlemen, in scarves and cypresses

The Chaplain of Lodge No. 13 in full costume,

Supporters
Two Knight Templars, in full costume
with black weepers, and in mourning

One Armed Knight of Malta

The Hearse with black plumes
drawn by six horses covered
with black velvet

Supporters
Two Knight Templars, in full costume
with black weepers, and in mourning
One Armed Knight of Malta

THE BODY

Sir Francis Wheeler,

Grand Prior No. 13

In a splendid coffin

covered with black

cloth and gold mounting

Chief Mourners, relatives of the deceased
in long mourning cloaks and weepers

A Knight Templar, in black gown, and full
mourning, bearing the black Standard,
with a gold cross and the motto of

"In Hoc Signo-Vinces"

The Brethren, Knights Companions, two and two

Several of the Nobility and private gentlemen
friends of the deceased, in mourning.

APPENDIX B.

From the "Limerick Chronicle," February 21st, 1843.

MASONIC BALL.

A very brilliant and successful ball was given in the Masonic Hall (then in Henry Street), on Tuesday night by the members of the Ancient Union Lodge No. 13. The arrangements which were of the most complete and satisfactory kind were carried out under the direction of a Committee composed of the following gentlemen:—E. B. Warburton, R.M. (Worshipful Master) J. S. O'Grady, J.P., D. F. Gabbett, J.P., H. E. Land, M. G. Slade, C.E., Peter Griffin; Captain Harrison, R.A.; Major Westropp (Treasurer) and John Brady (Secretary). The manner in which the spacious and handsome ball-room was decorated reflects the highest credit on those responsible for its arrangement. Over the throne was a beautifully illuminated Prince of Wales Plume while around the walls a number of Masonic emblems and devices were tastefully displayed, the wall at the top of the room being decorated with those of the Blue Lodge; the south wall was reserved for those of the Royal Arch and on the north were those of the Knight Templars, with the motto of their order "In hoc signo Vinces" ("in this sign you shall conquer") surrounding a red Maltese Cross. The walls were also festooned with evergreens. The general effect of the decorations was much enhanced by the judicious use of a large quantity of bunting kindly lent for the occasion by Captain Salmon of H.M.S Defence, now lying at Foynes, and by Mr. Fogerty of the Theatre Royal. A party of soldiers of the 46th Regiment and some sailors of the Defence gave valuable assistance to the committee in putting the hall in order by arranging the flags, etc., and the appearance of the room on Tuesday night showed that they performed their share of the work in a highly creditable manner.

The supper, it may be mentioned, was supplied by Mr. P. Coffey, George Street, Confectioner and Fruiterer to the Lord Lieutenant, and the wines by Mr. W. H. White, George Street. The music was furnished by the well-known band of Mr. Liddell of Dublin.

At ten o'clock all the brethren present dressed in the insignia of their different orders assembled in the lodge room of No. 13 and formed themselves into a procession which was headed by the Blue, followed by the Red, Knight Templars bringing up the rear and forming the Arch of Steel. On arriving in the ballroom a double line was formed from the entrance to the throne. Through this line Lord Dunboyne, Provincial Grand Master, and James Spaight, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, passed to the throne dressed in the collars and insignia of their rank. The Maul of Office was then handed to Lord Dunboyne, and the salute was directed by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master in the usual form. At the conclusion of this ceremony dancing was commenced, and carried on with spirit until an advanced hour in the morning.

(Then followed a list of some 300 guests).

APPENDIX C.

THE "MARENCOURT CUP."

PRESERVED IN THE UNION LODGE, 13 LIMERICK

The following interesting particulars are derived from an article on the subject, written by Worshipful Brother Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., P.M. Lodge 357, I.C.

"On the 6th of November, 1812, the Schooner "United Sisters" of Poole, Joseph Webb—Master (Thomas Hammond, Owner) bound from that place to Bristol with a cargo of pipe clay, was boarded and plundered about four miles off Start Point by **Le Furet**, a French Privateer hailing from St. Malo, and commanded by Captain Louis Marencourt. Webb had only been detained on board the privateer for a couple of hours when the sloop "Three Friends," of Youghal, James Campbell—Master, coming from Southampton, hove in sight and was quickly captured by **Le Furet**. Finding her lading consisted only of bricks and hoops, Marencourt, who was a member of the Masonic Order, directed her to be scuttled and sunk but (as one of the accounts has it) on searching her papers and discovering Campbell's certificate as a Master Mason, he countermanded the order and restored Campbell to his ship. The Cup dedicated to Captain Marencourt bears an

inscription which puts a different complexion on the affair, and the wording has a far more abiding interest for Craft Masons than the mere finding of a Certificate could have. It records that "**the signals of Masonry having been exchanged between the commanders,**" Marencourt instantly bestowed his ship, etc., on Campbell. This makes the incident of far deeper significance to a Master Mason, and trebly enhances the importance of the event in a Masonic point of view. While it is possible that at their meeting on board, the two men may have Masonically recognised one another by signs, the wording of the inscription and the peculiar circumstances of the occasion render it far more probable that when Campbell found himself in danger of capture, he made from his ship the signals familiar to the initiated, on the possibility of their being attended to.

Webb, the master of the first vessel captured by **Le Furet** would appear not to have been a Mason, as had he been one, the Lodges which voted resolutions of thanks to Captain Marencourt for his fraternal assistance to Bro. Campbell would have assuredly have included his name in their acknowledgments. Mason or not, however, it is certain that Webb and his crew were also liberated and he too was given back his ship. Marencourt's generosity in this instance may possibly have been due to Bro. Campbell's intervention. A *carte d'échange*, a document drawn up in triplicate was signed by Marencourt, Webb, and Campbell: Joseph Webb merely designates himself as Captain of the "United Sisters," Pool, while James Campbell styles himself, Master Mason of No. 13. This document which was dated on board **Le Furet**, 12th November, 1812, makes no mention whatever of Campbell, and he appears to have signed more in the capacity of a witness. It is solely conversant with Webb, and as it contains no condition attaching to Campbell's obtaining his freedom, there is a very strong inference that Marencourt treated his brother Mason in quite a different manner from that in which he treated an outsider. Here again is strikingly illustrated the trust and confidence reposed in one member of the Order by another, even though complete strangers, and a short time previously bitter foes. Webb is required to swear on oath that he will faithfully observe his compact, while it is evident that Campbell obtained his liberty unconditionally.

The **carte** certifies the release of Webb's ship, himself and his crew, as prisoners of war, on condition that he, on his word of honour and oath, would make every effort to procure the liberation of Bro. Joseph Gantier, who had been taken on 16th February, 1812, on board the French schooner, **Confiance**, and detained a prisoner on board the prison ship, **Crown Prince**, at Chatham. Should he not succeed within two months Webb bound himself to repair to France engaging himself in the meantime not to bear arms against that country. Bro. Campbell, having signed the **Carte** as Master Mason, probably promised to assist in obtaining Gantier's release by every means in his power but whether this object was attained we are unable to ascertain.

The chances of war are proverbially fickle, and it soon fell to the lot of the noble-hearted Marencourt to occupy the position so recently filled by Campbell and Webb. On the 6th February, 1813, the privateer **Le Furet**, which found itself once more in English waters, was chased by His Majesty's sloop "Wasp" and when off Scilly, being forced to leeward on the 'Modeste,' a British Frigate, the privateer was captured by that vessel, which was commanded by Captain J. C. Crawford. **Le Furet** is described as a remarkably fine ship, 170 tons, 14 guns, 98 men, and she is stated to have sailed only the previous day from Abreval.

Poor Marencourt was not fortunate enough to find in the commander of a British man-of-war one who could, even though a Mason, be permitted by the laws of his country or the rules of the service to bestow on a captive of war the precious gift of liberty, as a gallant corsair, like himself, was able to do. He was accordingly sent first to the prison ship at Spithead, and subsequently, it is believed, to Plymouth where at this time large numbers of French prisoners of war were confined in the Mill Prison. The Plymouth Lodge (Prince George) No. 79, which was in full working order at the time, no doubt did anything in its power to render imprisonment more tolerable to such of the captives as belonged to the craft, but, as it ceased to work in 1828 and its records are not forthcoming, we are unable to afford any information. The resolutions passed by 271 Limerick (founded 1756, ceased 1844) and the rising Sun Lodge No. 952 Limerick (founded 1804, ceased 1821)

were forwarded through the Plymouth Lodge, the first was dated 18th February, 1813, and the second 24th February, 1813. Lodge 952 transmitted a copy of the resolutions to the Earl of Donoughmore, Grand Master of Ireland, in the hope that some steps might be taken by those in authority with a view to Marencourt's release; search has been made in the records connected with this prerogative of the Executive, but without success. Through what means the desired end was achieved is not clear, but Captain Marencourt was ere long set at liberty and returned to France.

It seems strange that while these resolutions of two other Limerick Lodges were duly registered, no contemporary minutes or resolutions of Lodge 13—that to which James Campbell himself belonged—would appear to have been entered in the Lodge books. They have been carefully searched, and the following are all that are now extant in relation to an episode of such interest to No. 13, which must have been discussed at several meetings, whose proceedings should have been duly recorded.

In an old minute book of the Lodge, on two pages which had been left blank between the entries for 11th March and 6th April, 1813, is found this entry, made by Bro. Michael Furnell—"24th Feb., 1844. Having ascertained from the records of 271 and of the Star in the East (? Rising Sun) that on the 11th March, 1813, the Union Lodge No. 13 voted the silver vase, value £100 to Captain Marencourt with an address, and that the Secretary must have intended this blank for the minutes which are omitted I have copied the following from the **Limerick Chronicle**. M. Furnell, K. H. Chev. de Sol and Gd. Master."

Then follow some resolutions, letters, etc., which appear in the **Limerick Chronicle** of 28th November, 1812, and 17th February, 1813, relating the incidents in connection with the Cup.

These are the facts as far as recorded in the official records of the Lodge, but, in the **Limerick Chronicle** dated 17th February, 1813, there appears an address, without date, to Captain Marencourt, which is stated to have been prepared and purports to be signed by Thomas Wilkinson, W.M. and Charles Grace, Secretary.

The cup, with cover of solid silver, which was voted to Captain Marencourt by Lodge 13, stands 18 inches high. The cover is surmounted by a small figure representing the W.M. of a Lodge in evening dress, with hat covering his head, clothed in collar and apron, with a gavel in his hand. It bears the following inscription:—

“To Capt. Louis Marencourt / of the French Privateer **Le Furee** / To commemorate the illustrious example of Masonic Virtue / his conduct to Captain Campbell displays / The Brethren of Lodge 13 on the Registry of Ireland / Present and dedicate this cup / Limerick May 1st 1813 / On the 2nd Feby. the Brig. **Two Friends** became the prize of / the **Le Furee**. The signals of Masonry were exchanged / between the commanders and instantly Capt. Marencourt / bestowed his ship his Cargo and his liberty on Capt. Campbell.”

On the other side—**Sit Lux & Lux Fuit.**

The cup was manufactured in Dublin by J. S., A.D. 1813. The initials are those of three Dublin Silversmiths of the period—John Smyth, John Somers and John Sherwin. The last named only became a Freeman of the Goldsmith's Company in 1812, while John Smyth appears in the list of Dublin Traders for the first time in 1813. As so important a work would hardly have been entrusted to beginners, the cup may probably be assigned as the work of John Somers.

As before mentioned, Marencourt was understood to have learned Campbell's Masonic standing through finding his M.M. Certificate among papers on board, but the cup emphatically records the fact that the **Signals** of Masonry were exchanged between the two.

The date of the dedication of the cup was 1st May, and as Marencourt had been set at liberty some time previously it was forwarded to France for presentation to him through the Grand Lodge of that Country. He had, in the meantime, quitted France and news of his death in Africa having arrived, the cup was sent back to Limerick. That it was not immediately restored to Lodge 13 appears from the following entries in the Minute book: “3rd Feb., 1820, resolved that

“the W.M. and Bro. Villiers do wait before the next monthly day on Brother John Brown requesting from him the cup which he now holds and which

was to be presented by No. 13 to Br. Jas. (sic) Marencourt, whom we lament is now dead."

"May 2, 1820. The silver cup voted in the year 1813 to Brother Marincourt for his very distinguished conduct towards a British crew not having been presented, in consequence of his lamented death, and it appearing that the cup remained with Brother John Browne, who had it from Brother Chaytor, a past Master of this Lodge, a deputation from this body having, agreeable to a resolution of the 3rd February last, waited on Brother Brown, he in a handsome manner restored it to the Lodge, and it is now in care of the Master for the time being. Resolved therefore that thanks are due and hereby given to Brother Browne for the manner in which he preserved the cup and his brother-like conduct to the deputation."

During the time which has now elapsed since the incident related above, the Marencourt cup has never passed out of the immediate custody of the Lodge officials, who, with pardonable pride and jealous care, guard this precious memorial of its connection with one of the most romantic episodes in the history of Irish Craft Masonry."

At the conclusion of the essay the Acting W.M. (Bro. Holliday) congratulated Bro. Haydn upon his work, "the essay is very interesting. The old Lodge No. 13 Limerick, like so many others in Ireland had its ups and downs, but is now one of our most prosperous Lodges and Bro. Haydn one of its most active members."

Bro. Holliday after further remarks, said that he had much pleasure in moving a resolution of hearty thanks to Bro. Haydn.

The Motion was seconded by Bro. T. J. Smalley and supported by the Secretary (Bro. Burne) and Bro. P. Crossle. The Acting W.M., then tendered cordial thanks to Bro. Haydn who, in reply, said he greatly appreciated the kind expression of appreciation upon his work.

The Acting W.M. also requested Bro. Haydn to convey the thanks of Lodge 200 to the W. Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Ancient Union Lodge, No. 13 Limerick, for their courtesy in allowing the old Baal's Bridge Square to be exhibited. This square was found when the old Baal's bridge was taken down and is now in the possession of Lodge 13 Limerick.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF WORSHIPFUL MASTERS,

from the earliest available records (1793) to 1932.

Down to the year 1875 the Worshipful Master and Officers were elected twice yearly, in June and December.

1793	George Hargrove	1824	John Piercy
1794	Rev. J. Shepherd		(not recorded)
	George Russell	1825	(not recorded)
1795	Joseph Cripps	1826	Henry Watson
	Thomas Shepherd		Henry Watson
1796	Denis Lenagan	1827	Samuel Dixon
	Not entered		Samuel Dixon
1797	George Hargrove	1828	Samuel Dixon
	Thomas Rumley		Samuel Dixon
1798	Thomas Shepherd	1829	Henry Watson
	Thomas Shepherd		John Ingram
1799	George Hargrove	1830	Thomas Walnutt
	James Connell		Thomas Walnutt
1800	George Hargrove	1831	John Ingram
	George Hargrove		John Cripps
1801	Thomas Shepherd	1832	James Morgan
	T. F. Wilkinson		(no records)
1802	George Hargrove	1833	(no records)
1803	Rev. Wm. Butler		James Morgan
	George Hargrove	1834	James Morgan
1804	Abraham Russell		
	Rev. W. B. O'Dell	1841	Michael Furnell
1805	Rev. W. B. O'Dell		Michael Furnell
	Rev. W. B. O'Dell	1842	W. S. Tracy
1806	Rev. W. B. O'Dell		R. Gelston
	Rev. W. B. O'Dell	1843	James Spaight
1807	George Chapman		John Gleeson
	James Taylor	1844	Hon. John O'Grady
1808	James Taylor		James Pain
	James Taylor	1845	Ralph Westropp
			F. C. Villiers
1810	Francis Wheeler	1846	J. S. Brown
1811	T. F. Wilkinson		James Sexton
	T. F. Wilkinson	1847	James McMahon
1812	Thomas Chayter		E. Sayers
	Thomas Chayter	1848	Thos. Browning
1813	Denis Lenagan		Henry Vereker
	Thomas Wilkinson	1849	Denis O'Flaherty
1814	Thomas Wilkinson		William Gubbins
	Thomas Chayter	1850	G. A. Dartnell
1815	John Tuthill		P. G. Barron
	John Tuthill	1851	H. V. Lloyd
			Cap. H. Jackson
1820	C. A. Marrett	1852	S. A. Dickson
	C. A. Marrett		W. Evans
1821	Henry Watson	1853	W. Williams
	G. Hargrove		John Massy
1822	G. Hargrove	1854	Cap. T. Walnutt
	John Ingram		John Bouchier
1823	George Osborne	1855	W. Murphy, M.D.
	John Piercy		W. F. Holland

No records from 1808 to 1810. Lodge closed.

No records from 1816 to 1819. Lodge closed.

It appears doubtful if Br. John Cripps was ever installed W.M. There is a gap in the minutes, from 14th June, 1831 (when Cripps was elected to the Office) to 27th December, the intervening pages having been cut out of the book.

1834.—Officers elected, but no record of their being installed.

Lodge closed from 1834 to 1840.

WORSHIPFUL MASTERS—(continued).

1856	Rev. Grantley Shelton	1885	H. V. D'Esterre
"	E. Lloyd	1886	C. A. Ryan
1857	C. F. Bagnell	1887	F. Fosbery
"	John Russell	1888	Mark Maunsell
1858	Wm. Barrington	1889	G. S. Browning
"	J. C. Smith	1890	T. D. Atkinson
1859	Ml. Furnell (Junr.)	1891	Vere Hunt
"	N. H. Mason	1892	Vere Hunt
1860	George H. Hunt	1893	Rev. W. Seymour
"	W. L. Payne	1894	Sir Chas. B. Barrington
1861	E. W. Maunsell	1895	Peter Fitzgerald
"	G. A. Dartnell	1896	F. G. M. Kennedy
1862	Joseph Gubbins	1897	Rev. Maurice Day
"	Joseph Gubbins	1898	Col. Thomas Gloster
1863	John Scott	1899	W. L. Hunt
"	M. J. Furnell	1900	T. E. Willington
1864	David V. Roche	1901	John Finch
"	David V. Roche	1902	R. J. Lee
1865	G. A. Dartnell	1903	E. J. Lee
"	Edward Croker	1904	Ellis Goodbody
1866	E. L. Hunt	1905	Robert Sparrow
"	John W. Mahony	1906	Rev. H. Davidson
1867	Richard Eaton	1907	C. A. Slade
"	James Bannatyne	1908	Rev. J. Graham
1868	J. Smyth O'Grady	1909	G. Massy Dawson
"	Wm. Thomas Lloyd	1910	H. W. D'Esterre
1869	J. P. Pennefather	1911	Rev. E. Archdall
"	W. S. Cox	1912	Col. S. B. Hunt
1870	Thos. Fosbery	1913	T. G. Studdert
"	H. T. Land	1914	Charles Arthur
1871	William Power	1915	W. Langford
"	Samuel Harding	1916	F. Dudley Fletcher
1872	Rev. W. Seymour	1917	E. D. Hunt
"	Archdeacon Chas. Hare	1918	Very Rev. T. A. P. Hackett
1873	Peter Griffin	1919	H. J. Grey
"	John Russell	1920	H. Murphy (Major)
1874	John Brady	1921	H. M. Fildes
"	W. S. Studdert	1922	C. Blood, M.D.
1875	E. B. Warburton	1923	S. R. Thorpe
1876	Colonel Maunsell	1924	J. T. Waller (Archdeacon)
1877	Marcus G. Slade	1925	J. A. Haydn
1878	E. Maunsell	1926	H. A. Hartford
1879	D. T. Gabbett	1927	John Chatfield
1880	R. G. Maunsell	1928	Alan Wiley, M.D.
1881	Sir Chas. B. Barrington	1929	A. K. Marks
1882	Eyre B. Powell	1930	Alton S. Welply
1883	W. A. Russell	1931	R. H. Twigg
1884	F. G. Kennedy		

ADDENDUM.

Since the above list was compiled, the following have filled the Office of Worshipful Master:—

1932	Rev. W. H. Dobbin	1939	J. E. McCausland, M.D.
1933	S. G. Loram	1940	J. L. Enright
1934	Lord Muskerry	1941	J. S. Gibson
1935	Rev. J. G. Russell	1942	G. J. Macnab
1936	J. W. Hackett	1943	J. G. McNab
1937	G. Finch	1944	C. A. Crabtree
1938	C. H. Gates	1945	Rev. N. V. Commiskey