

A HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY

*In The Province of Guernsey and Alderney,
Channel Islands*



1753 – 1951



— A History of —
FREEMASONRY

In The Channel Islands
of
Guernsey and Alderney.

1753 — 1951.

COMPILED BY

WOR. BRO. CECIL STONELAKE, P.M., P.Z., P.P.S.G.W.
Initiated 1906. Mariners' Lodge, No. 168.

Author's Foreword

ALTHOUGH brief histories of two local Lodges have been issued in the distant past, no attempt appears to have been made to compile a general history of Freemasonry in Guernsey and Alderney.

These notes are presented with the object of providing, in a readable even if brief form, such a history together with a record of local Lodges which may form an adjunct to that excellent annual provincial production, the Masonic Calendar.

I am indebted to several local Brethren for helpful information, including Wor. Bro. J. M. Y. Trotter ; also for some notes compiled in 1899 by Wor. Bro. A. C. Quick of Mariners' Lodge, who has since passed on.

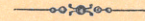
It is my hope that this modest effort may provide interest as well as information to all Freemasons, and encourage other Brethren to undertake further researches into local Freemasonry.

December, 1951.

C. STONELAKE.

The Masonic Temple,

Le Marchant Street. Guernsey.

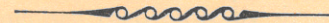


The Temple is in Le Marchant Street near the Royal Court House and directly opposite to the Post Office in Smith Street.

The premises consist of an entrance hall wherein are a number of glass cases comprising the newly re-formed Museum. The two Banqueting Rooms are beyond, the smaller is used for Chapters and small Lodge gatherings, but folding doors allow the two rooms to be used for a very large assembly.

A staircase leads to the main floor comprising a Committee Room, a capacious lobby, the old Lodge Room, with the beautiful ceiling, now used for Chapters and smaller Lodges, and the large Lodge Room with tessellated floor and panelled walls. This room is filled with tip-up plush seats to accommodate 150.

The basement consists of a large kitchen with yard and store adjoining, commodious vestibule and cloak room and lavatories. The premises are open to visiting Brethren and are very much admired.



ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Entrance to Masonic Temple.
2. Town of St. Peter Port.
3. General View of Harbour and Islands.
4. Silver Gilt Vase.

FREEMASONRY



Freemasonry is a Science which comprehends the principles, practices and institutions of a secret brotherhood existing in all parts of the world, and known universally by the generic name of Freemasons.

The Fraternity is composed of a series of groups known as Lodges, and these respectively own allegiance to one or other of the Grand Lodges or Grand Orients, according to the country in which they carry on their operations, or according to the fundamental principles they profess.

The origin of the institution has given rise to much fabulous narrative and speculation. A reasonable theory is that it found its origin in the religious mysteries of the ancient world, and particularly in a branch of those corporations of architects who monopolised the building of temples, stadia and theatres in Asia, and recognised each other by signs and tokens. This would be about 1044 B.C., some fifty years before the building of King Solomon's temple.

At the close of the 18th century, it was recognised that though there might be a substratum of truth in the old legends, so much of it was mythical that it was no longer advisable to claim such a fabulous ancestry; hence, with the union of Grand Lodges in 1813, most of these myths and legends were omitted.

We know that in the seventh century there was a number of bodies of men controlled and influenced by the great leaders of

the Church who were banded together as Colleges of Architects, Free Corporations, Pontifical Brothers, Societies and Guilds, the members of which, after serving a long apprenticeship, were made Free, and given a Sign or Token, were recognised, helped and employed throughout Europe, wherever they travelled. These were the people who built the great cathedrals and palaces, as many imposing edifices testify to this day.

If any proof be wanting that they had reached a high standard of perfection in the principles of architecture, it is found in the fact that, with all the advances of knowledge and science, it is difficult to equal any of the structures they have left for the use and admiration of future generations. It is certain that we owe to this craft the magnificent Gothic religious edifices of the Middle Ages, such as Strasburg Cathedral built from 1015 to 1400, Cologne 1248, and many famous structures in Italy, England, Portugal, etc.

Freemasonry claims to have existed in some form from the earliest periods, but is more particularly derived from, and based upon, the secret organisations of the Operative Masons of the Middle Ages.

One historian states—The descendants of the Roman colleges of artificers established schools of architecture, and taught and practised the art of building among the people.

The monastic orders formed an alliance with them, so that the convents frequently became their domiciles, and they instructed the monks in the secret principles of their art. These ecclesiastical architects gradually broke away from the Monks, and calling themselves Free Masons, established guilds of stonemasons, which existed in Germany, France, England and Scotland until the end of the seventeenth century.

This superior class of architects, with their original connection with the monks, led to the admission among them of high ecclesiastics, men of science, wealthy nobles and men who were patrons of the art. These were non-operative, but confined themselves to philosophic speculations on the principles of the art.

The Freemasons of England are said to have received a charter in the tenth century to hold their assemblies, and to have met in York and adopted special rules and regulations. The Abbey of Kilwinning was raised in the 13th century by the fraternity, and the Kilwinning and York Lodges are the most ancient in Great Britain.

A CHANGE

Towards the end of the 16th century a gradual change took place. Pious founders became fewer, and as the higher branches of Architecture were less in demand, much of the higher branches of knowledge which had been transferred orally were, from want of transmission, lost.

The brotherhood therefore developed into two classes, the operative and speculative. The operative class was dominant until the seventeenth century, when the higher culture, wealth and social position of the speculative element took the lead.

In 1716, soon after the death of Sir Christopher Wren, the Lodges, then very few in number, met and collated the rules and regulations which had long been in existence. New rules were added. Freemasonry, thus modified and consolidated, soon began to spread over the world as a speculative system of symbolism.

The simple methods of communication between members, and the moral teachings pronounced in their charges, attracted many men of leisure and high scholarly attainment to their Guilds, which were now called Lodges. Early in the 18th century we find some of these Masonic Lodges or Guilds scattered about the country.

In 1718, a few London brethren belonging to what is known as the Four Old Lodges, agreed to start an organisation known as the Grand Lodge of All England with the object of controlling all members, the unification of its work and checking the indiscriminate admission of those who they deemed to be unqualified.

The growth was rapid, and from these Four Old Lodges the Free Masonry of today may be dated.

Lodges were then "constituted" all over the country, and Prov. Grand Masters invested with powers.

DIVIDED RULE

All was not harmony, however, even at headquarters, for in 1753 a large number of brethren seceded from Grand Lodge and set up a Grand Lodge of their own under the style of "The Grand Lodge of England according to the Old Constitution" under the leadership of an Irish Bro. Laurence McDermott.

Claiming to work according to the old Rituals and Constitutions transmitted through the old York branch, the new Grand Lodge came to be known as the *Antient* Grand Lodge of York Masons, whereas the parent body became known as the *Modern*.

The growth of this new Antient Grand Lodge was extraordinary, and it very quickly outstripped the older branch of Moderns, and many members of the highest in the land joined.

New numbers were given to Lodges under the new constitutions, and for some years many Lodges belonged to both Antient and Modern, and bore double numbers accordingly.

Considerable rivalry existed between the two Constitutions, and Freemasonry waxed and waned for many years until Lodges gradually began to merge together, to work side by side in brotherhood and harmony.

The way was gradually paved for the great Union in 1813 between the Antient and Modern Grand Lodges. This was a great milestone in the progress of Freemasonry, and definitely established the Craft on a basis of harmony and stability.

The Duke of Sussex became the first Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Antient, Free and Accepted Masons.

Thus ended a period of rivalry extending over 75 years.

FREEMASONRY IN GUERNSEY

The year 1753—May 10th was the day—witnessed the birth of the first Lodge in Guernsey (No. 228) by the Modern Grand Lodge at the Lily Tavern. Its number was changed to 164 in 1755, 129 in 1770, 106 in 1780, 107 in 1781 and 98 in 1792.

The Lodge, not having met for several years, forfeited its warrant in 1812-13.

No. 2

Next Lodge was the Three Crowns No. 256, constituted by the Moderns in 1760. It was erased in 1768.

No. 3

The year 1763 witnessed the advent of No. 116, the first Lodge to be constituted in Guernsey by the Antients. It was also held at the Three Crowns Tavern, but its life was very short, and it soon lapsed.

No. 4

The fourth Guernsey Lodge was constituted by the Moderns in 1774, No. 472, at the Three Crowns. This Lodge was said to be known as the Harmony, and its number was changed to 378, 379 and 309 at various dates. Its warrant was erased in 1812, and this appears to have ended the connection of the Modern Grand Lodge with Guernsey. The meetings were held in Lower Pollet over Shepherd's premises.

No. 5

Fifth local Lodge was constituted by the Antients on March 9th, 1784. It was No. 222 at the Royal George, a tavern occupied later by several Lodges and said to have been situated in either Rosemary Lane or Mansell Street (Haut Pavé). Lodges were usually known, in former times, by the taverns in which they were held.

This Lodge is the Mariners' Lodge of today, and has been in continuous existence for 167 years. It has met in 19 places, and

has had its number changed no fewer than 14 times. The name of Mariners was bestowed upon the Lodge in 1804.

No. 6

The sixth to be constituted was the Orange Lodge in May, 1789, under the Antients. Its origin was due to a petition sent to Grand Lodge by a number of Guernsey brethren praying for a renewal of the warrant of No. 116 constituted in 1763, and whose warrant had been dormant for some years. This was granted on payment of five guineas. It continued working for some years under the number 141, but was erased in 1828.

No. 7

The seventh Lodge was the Lodge of Harmony, August 1805, No. 334, held at the King's Arms. Its number changed in 1814 to 428, and it was erased in 1829. The Founders were from Mariners' Lodge. An Antient.

No. 8

The year 1806 was notable for the constitution, under the Antients, of the eighth local Lodge at the Crown & Anchor Tavern, Rohais. This Lodge was composed of brethren of Mariners' Lodge who had declared off for the purpose of creating two new Lodges.

The first was the Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship No. 336. In 1807, Sir John Doyle became W.M.

As stated in the story of Mariners' and Doyle's Lodges, Wor. Bro. Wm. Jones, and his officers of Mariners' consecrated the Lodge and installed Wor. Bro. N. E. Robinson as the first Wor. Master.

No. 9

The same year, 1806, witnessed the consecration by Mariners' officers of the second, the Lodge of Unity No. 337, and No. 431 in 1814. This Lodge existed till 1828, when its number was erased. The Founders were all from Mariners' Lodge. An Antient.

LOYALTY LODGE No. 10

This was the tenth local Lodge, and was consecrated by the W.M. and officers of Mariners' Lodge under a special warrant from Grand Lodge on October 16th, 1810. This Lodge has had only eight meeting places during its 141 years, but has had four numbers bestowed upon it, viz., 349, 448, 299, and in the year 1863, No. 243. An Antient.

No other Lodge was constituted until 1849, when the Hammond Lodge No. 829, later 566, was consecrated.

No. 11

This was the *eleventh* local Lodge, named after the P.G.M. John Hammond, Seigneur of Samarez, Jersey, the Bailiff of Jersey.

This Lodge was absorbed into Doyle's Lodge in 1864. Meetings were held in a Lodge room over 54, Pollet, and later at Freemasons' Hall, Court Row.

No. 12

The *twelfth* local Lodge was formed by a number of brethren from Mariners' and Loyalty Lodges, and Fidelis Lodge No. 1809 was consecrated on April 8th, 1879. The ceremony was again carried out by the W.M. and Officers of Mariners' Lodge specially empowered by Grand Lodge.

No. 13

The year 1896 witnessed the consecration of St. Sampson's Lodge, the first Lodge to be formed outside the Town. This Lodge was extremely successful and the membership very large, as it catered for the whole of the north of the Island, very populous and busy then with the stone quarrying and export trade, and the shipping industry. Its number is still 2598.

Two Members have been appointed as Officers of the Grand Lodge of England.

No. 14

A new St. Peter Port Lodge, named after the Prov. G. Master James Balfour Cockburn, was consecrated in 1900 at a Provincial Meeting held at the Market Halls under the Banner of Doyle's Lodge.

Balfour Cockburn Lodge No. 2805.

No. 15

The fifteenth Guernsey Lodge to be consecrated was the Hansard Lodge No. 3515, on May 31st, 1911, named after the Prov. G. Master, Col. A. C. Hansard, C.M.G.

No. 16

This was the St. Martin's Lodge, consecrated 30th September, 1920, numbered 4142.

This Lodge catered for Brethren in the Upper Parishes and met in its own Lodge. Details will be found elsewhere.

No. 17

The seventeenth, and latest Lodge to be consecrated, was the Victor Carey Lodge, No. 6892, consecrated 29th September, 1949.

This Lodge was formed by members of most of the other local Lodges for two reasons. Firstly, it was desired to do honour to the Provincial Grand Master Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir Victor Gosselin Carey, P.G.D. Eng., and secondly, to accommodate the numerous candidates seeking admission to Masonry. Mariners' Lodge was appointed sponsor of the Lodge.

The consecration was a memorable event in Masonry, and was performed by a party of very distinguished Brethren from Grand Lodge as follows:—

R. W. Bro. Sydney A. White, M.V.O., the Grand Secretary.

V. W. Bro. Sir Ernest Cooper, D.L., President of Board of General Purposes, as S.W.

W. Bro. Leslie P. Langton, P.D.G., as J.W.

V. W. Bro. Rev. J. Moffett, D.D., B.A., Deputy P.G.M. of Hertfordshire, as Chaplain.

R. W. Bro. Philip C. Bull, D.S.O., T.D., Prov. Grand Master of Middlesex, as Director of Ceremonies.

W. Bro. F. W. Harris, P.A.G.D.C., as I.G.

W. Bro. F. W. R. Douglas.

The first W. Master was W. Bro. C. J. Guille, of Mariners' Lodge. R. W. Bro. Sir Victor G. Carey, the P.G. Master, acted as I.P.M.

The Music was under the direction of W. Bro. Philip Henry, P.A.G.D.C., P. Dep. G. Org.

MILITARY LODGES

The Island having a garrison composed of a battalion which was changed every few years, some of these regiments had their own Lodges.

The 4th Garrison Battalion held a Lodge in Jersey constituted in 1809 under the Antients, No. 343; in 1814, No. 349. The Lodge came to Guernsey with the Battalion about 1810. The Battalion was disbanded several years later, but many of the members remained in the Island and held the Warrant as a civil Lodge of Friendship endorsed by Sir John Doyle in 1816.

This Lodge worked Royal Arch and Knight Templar Degrees, also Knight of the White Cross, Mediterranean Pass, Rhodes and Malta, and Knight of the Black Eagle and Red Cross. The number was erased in 1832.

IRISH CONSTITUTION

The above mentioned 4th Battalion held also a Lodge under the Irish Constitution, constituted in 1810, No. 986. This Lodge was working in Guernsey in 1813-14 with the Battalion.

When the Battalion was disbanded, No. 986 became a Civil Lodge at Lowrystown, Co. Tyrone.

MARINERS' LODGE, No. 168

This Lodge was the fifth Lodge to be consecrated or established in Guernsey.

On March 9th, 1784, a warrant from the Antient York Grand Lodge was granted to Robert Mitchell, W.M., John Nelson, S.W., Peter Arrive, J.W., for the founding of Lodge No. 222.

This was a great shipbuilding, as well as an overseas trading era for Guernsey and the Lodge became known as Mariners' in 1804.

Mariners' Lodge has had a continuous existence for 167 years, with the exception of the five years German Occupation of Guernsey when Freemasonry was dormant by order of the German Command. It is the oldest Lodge in the Channel Islands. The oldest Jersey Lodge dates from 1812.

The origin of Mariners' Lodge was probably in some measure due to the French wars, when many ships were built in Guernsey and sailed to the far East, as well as North and South America. Many received letters of marque, and sailed as privateers. It is known that many captains of these ships were initiated in Guernsey, sailed to America, and had the entry into the various American Lodges.

Mariners' number has been changed no fewer than 14 times, and it has met in 19 places, as follows:—

	Date.	Lodge No.
The Royal George	1784	222
Ship & Castle	1796	
Private Lodge Room	1802	
St. Blairs, High Street	1803	Named Mariners' L.
Private Room, Cornet Street ...	1807	
Cole's Hotel, Market Street ...	1812	
Mitchell's (High Street?) ...	1817	279
"The Contentment in Wealth", Hauteville	1827	
Union Tavern (Church Pas- sage)	1828	

	Date.	Lodge No.
Henly's Rooms (Hauteville?)	1830	197
Private Room at Mr. Dale's, Le Marchant Street	1837	
Cole's Hotel, Market Place ...		
Private Room, Smith Street ...	1840	
" " Berthelot Street	1847	
Court Place	1852	
Havelock Place, Victoria Road	1870	168
Masonic Hall, Court Place ...	1871	
Edinburgh Castle, High Street	(Date unknown)	
St. Julian's Hall	1882	
Masonic Temple, Le Marchant Street	1883	

The number 168 was bestowed on the Lodge in 1863.

During 1895, the Lodge accepted the invitation of Doyle's Lodge to meet in Freemason's Hall for three months while a Dutch artist painted the beautiful ceiling of allegorical design in the Chapter Room.

1806

This year was notable, as it witnessed the consecration of Doyle's Lodge.

During September, Bro. C. D. Isdell and 18 other members of Mariners' applied for the grant of a warrant for two new Lodges. This was granted, and on September 22nd, 1806, Bro. Wm. Jones, the W.M. of Lodge 222 (Mariners'), was empowered by the Grand Lodge of Antient York Masons to hold a Provincial Grand Lodge in Guernsey, at which he was to preside with the rank of Deputy Grand Master for the space of "Three hours and no longer", for the consecration of a new Lodge No. 336, the Lodge of Fellowship.

Three days later Wor. Bro. Wm. Jones constituted Unity Lodge No. 337.

1810

Wor. Bro. Wm. Jones consecrated Loyalty Lodge on October 16th. It is still flourishing.

1879

Mariners' Lodge was empowered to consecrate Fidelis Lodge No. 1809, on April 28th.

1949

Mariners' Lodge was made sponsor to the new Victor Carey Lodge.

NOTABLE EVENTS

Presentation to Sir John Doyle

In 1809, two handsome silver gilt vases, set with diamonds, were presented to Sir John Doyle, as Prov. Grand Master, by Mariners' Lodge No. 222 and Orange Lodge No. 116. Each of these vases is said to have cost £150.

The Orange Lodge Vase is now in Grand Lodge Museum. The Mariners' Lodge Vase was presented to the Province by Sir John Doyle on his visit in 1951.

It is placed on the Festive Board at every Meeting. It is an exquisite specimen of the silversmiths' craft.

A procession was formed headed by the Band of the Regiment and a troop of cavalry, which proceeded to the Assembly Rooms (now the Guille-Allès Library). A great meeting was held and the presentations were made with great ceremony.

The Lodge of Harmony No. 334 assisted in the ceremony.

The presentation is described in detail in the *Gazette de Guernesey*, of July 11th, 1806.

"To the Honorable Major General Sir John Doyle, Bart., Colonel of the 87th Prince of Wales Irish Regt., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Islands of Guernsey and Alderney. We the free and accepted Masons of Mariners' Lodge No. 222 penetrated with a lively and sincere sense of gratitude, esteem and admiration of your eminent talents, your public and private virtues which have been most energetically

displayed with the highest advantage to His Majesty's Service, the greatest benefit to this Island and to the general interest of humanity which our Lodge has experienced in common with every individual under the sphere of your government, and with profound deference and respect we beg leave to offer you a Cup with emblems in some small degree characteristic of your distinguished and amiable qualities, but intended more as a lasting testimony of our gratitude and regard, and may the God of Light and Truth watch over, protect and prosper all your public and private undertakings is the prayer of Sir, your grateful and attached friends and humble servants, members of Lodge 222."

On the rim—

"Sent to Old Bank, Guernsey, 1939, for exhibition and successfully concealed during the whole of the German Occupation. Returned September, 1945."

Before the special presentation of the two vases, the General was presented with a most elegant apron, handsomely embroidered.

He was received with great cordiality and affection.

The Chaplain delivered an Address; the vases, decorated with emblems and inscriptions, were presented.

In his reply the General remarked:—

"I accept, not only with pleasure, but with an honest pride, these flattering symbols of regard, from a body known throughout the universe for its humanity and benevolence. These symbols derive their value, in my eyes, from the sentiments of affectionate regard, inscribed by the hand of friendship, upon them.

"Were the principles of your Society generally diffused, a spirit of pure philanthropy spreading its protecting wings over the earth would guard it against those scenes of turbulence and anarchy which have torn asunder the bonds of civilised society, deluged half Europe with blood, and made man the bitterest enemy of man.

"The approbation of my Fellow Citizens is at all times grateful to my heart, but it receives additional value in thus coming from a Society, the basis of whose union is to fear God, to honour the King, and to love their neighbours as themselves."

This speech was delivered in 1806. It might appropriately apply to 1951.

On the conclusion of the ceremony, Bro. Le Lacheur presented the General with a suit of superb furniture for his charger. This had been destined for the Viceroy of Mexico, but was captured in a Spanish ship by Captain Le Lacheur.

MARINERS' LODGE, 1810

In 1810, the Lodge worked as an "Antient" under its Craft Warrant, in addition to the three Craft Degrees and Passed Master, the Degrees of Excellent Master, Super Excellent Master, Royal Arch, Knight Templar, Knight of Malta, Knight of the Red Cross, and Ark Mark and Link.

The Lodge petitioned for a Warrant to hold a Knight Templar Encampment in 1811, but this was not granted.

There was a Mariners' Lodge as a "Modern" under Warrant dated 1809, numbered 611. The number in 1814 was 618. The Warrant was erased in 1829.

The Lodge amalgamated with its parent Lodge in 1816.

IN DAYS OF OLD

Mariners' minutes start from 1800, and make interesting reading. Installations were carried out with little ceremony or importance, and Masters were installed every six months, although some were re-elected. Meetings were held at irregular intervals. The initiation fee varied from £3 15s. 6d. to £4 11s. 6d. However, the due to Grand Lodge appears to have been paid regularly, otherwise Mariners' would have had its warrant forfeited, as happened to Lily Lodge.

The minutes of 1810 state that Sir John Doyle, who was Governor of Guernsey, was Provincial Grand Master of Guern-

sey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark in ye British Channel, although there is no record of masonry in Sark.

The Lodge was homeless in 1804, when Bro. Gibson offered the use of his private room in Cornet Street until the Lodge was able to secure quarters at Cole's Hotel, Market Street (since the Guille-Allès Artisans' Institute).

Installations did not, as now, take place in the evening, for on occasions the Lodge met at 10 a.m., with the banquet at 2 p.m.

In modern times, up to about 1912, installation meetings often commenced at 4 p.m.

ATTENDANCES AND ARREARS

Attendance at meetings was not compulsory, but members were fined 2/- for each absence.

A list of members was exhibited in open Lodge, and a special mark was placed against the names of members in arrears.

We learn that the Charge was read, and not memorised.

VISITING

Members visiting sister Lodges as guests paid the cost of their refreshments.

In 1811, the Annual Subscription was eleven shillings. In 1849, the joining fee was ten shillings and sixpence. The writer recollects that in 1906 the Annual Subscription was one pound. This comprised twelve monthly meetings, and no further charge was made for the refreshment board. Food, with the general refreshment catering, was quite generous.

About 1920, as the attendance at meetings during June, July, and August was very small, it was decided not to meet during those months. Other Lodges had already adopted summer closing, and this obtains to this date.

Although Mariners' was closely associated with shipping in the days of privateering, to which fact the Lodge probably owes

its name, it gradually became associated with the military. There was always a regiment quartered in Guernsey until about 1928, and various ranks joined the Lodge as initiates. Visiting brethren from all ranks in the forces were frequent.

1914-1918

During this period of the first world war, there was an extraordinary "zeal" for Freemasonry. Every Lodge had many candidates awaiting initiation. It may well have arisen because of the national conscription. Every Mason sent overseas on active service could receive a card from the Grand Lodge printed in three languages, calling upon any Mason of any country to assist the bearer.

This card was usually sewn into some portion of the brother's uniform. Brethren taken prisoner used it on many occasions, and there are instances when it saved the lives of brethren, and often made a prisoner's life more bearable.

1918 RECORD

During 1918, the last year of the war, Mariners' Lodge had 33 members serving in the forces. There was a waiting list of candidates, and the Lodge held no fewer than 26 meetings, i.e., 12 regular and 14 emergencies.

Thirty-one candidates were initiated; 94 Degrees were worked. Three Degrees were frequently worked in one meeting, and the Lodge often worked until 11.15 p.m. before descending to the banqueting room. The banquets were frugal, consisting of bread and cheese, and occasionally tinned beef and salad.

The election of the Wor. Master was unusually exciting and was, for several reasons, hotly contested. As a result, the writer found himself as Junior Warden, Master Elect by a majority of three votes!

Thereupon, after his installation as Wor. Master, ensued the most extraordinary year of Masonic work in the history of the craft in the Province.

Past Masters were few, and the W.M. himself worked 57 Degrees and initiated 28 candidates. On one occasion, through absence of P.M.'s, the W.M. had to work the three Degrees at one meeting.

No one in masonry desired such a large number of candidates, but men were being called up daily, and they were anxious to join the Craft for various reasons. Mariners', having been considered a "military Lodge" for some years, had the majority of applications.

FINES AND PENALTIES

As previously stated, members were often fined 2/- for an absence.

We note also that Bro. X was fined sixpence for whispering in the Lodge, and Bro. Y sixpence for uttering an oath. An old entry, dating from the time meetings were held in taverns, states that a brother was fined two francs for being found asleep under the banqueting table.

A special meeting was called to reprimand a brother for insobriety, and another brother for starting a quarrel and using his fists.

However, although the minute books contain full details of events during the year from 1800 to 1950, very few infractions of rules, bylaws or masonic etiquette, are recorded.

CHARITY IN EARLY YEARS

Masons did not only preach charity, but practised it, for we read of a brother in prison applying to the Lodge for relief, which was granted. Another brother, imprisoned in Castle Cornet, applied on behalf of his wife and family who were in need.

We note that sums of money were frequently granted by the Lodge, or collected among the members, for necessitous brethren.

Within the writer's memory, Masons often afforded practical help to brethren in business. A hint would be given that a brother's business was not as prosperous as it should be, and the brethren would respond.

Freemasonry must never be regarded as a charitable institution and no one should join for material benefit, but a little practical help in the name of brotherhood and fellowship would never be out of place or old fashioned in these times.

A scrutiny of the first minute book of Mariners' Lodge reveals many interesting items. The following are selected from the minutes as inscribed.

November 10th, 1801.

Resolved to hold a Club Meeting weekly on Fridays for members and friends under the jurisdiction of the Stewards, and to pay for cold grog twopence per glass and for warm, ditto, with sugar, threepence. Wine two shillings per bottle, and porter tenpence per glass.

June 21st, 1801.

Bro. Boyle fined sixpence for quitting the S.W.'s chair.

The Initiation Fee was £3 4s. 6d. plus 1/- for the Tyler. Later increased to £3 15s. od. Joining Fee, 12/6d.

1802.

Bro. Marshall, of the Theatre Royal, was given a "benefit" by the Brethren purchasing tickets.

July 22nd, 1802.

"That no liquor be distributed except when Lodge is closed."

June 12th, 1804.

Minutes state "The Lodge was closed in beautiful harmony."

Installations took place twice annually, on June 26th and December 27th, St. John's Days, with a special dinner on the latter day.

December 27th, 1804.

"Lodge met at 2.30. Proceeded to Church. Passed the day

in Harmony, all present Members (absent accepted) behaving with due decorum."

Sent a deputation to visit our sister Lodge No. 116 Orange.

June 18th, 1805.

Mariners' met Lodge 116. Installation at 9 a.m. Amalgamated for procession for Divine Service at noon. Dinner at 3 p.m.

July, 1805.

Lodge granted £5 to Bro. Isdell (Chaplain) for preaching the sermon on St. John's Day. This grant was made on several occasions for a sermon.

1805.

Every visitor to the lodge to pay 2/6d.

December 11th, 1805.

The body having heard sufficient evidence resolved that Bro. Mitchell should own that he struck Bro. Brice, and that he was sorry for it, and beg his pardon.

March 2nd, 1805. Lodge Minutes No. 222.

A report of Bros. Norman and Sawyer having been guilty of making a "mock mason" on Xmas Eve, an emergency meeting of investigation was called, and after due trial, was found to be a frolick of their company, but to prevent any future example, resolved as a punishment Bro. Norman should have no vote for six months, and Bro. Sawyer for three months.

1806.

Royal Arch Masonry appears to have been well established, for the Minutes state that the Chapter owed Mariners' for eleven certificates on February 7th.

September, 1806.

£5 to be sent to Bro. Younger who is in a French prison in

want, and his clothes are to be taken care of by the W.M. and the Treasurer, and kept in the Lodge until his arrival or otherwise.

June 20th, 1807.

Decided that the Brethren should walk hand in hand with their Jewels to the Trinity Chapel to hear Bro. Isdell preach, and from there to Bro. G. Le Cheminant's at the Rohais, to enjoy our Festival at 2 o'clock.

July 20th, 1804.

Bro. Palk, a Modern Master Mason, "wished" to become an Ancient Mason. He was accepted, entered and crafted and paid his fees amounting to £2 13s. 2d. The Lodge redeemed a Brother's goods which had been arrested, and voted £12 3s. 6d. for this purpose.

August 13th, 1810.

W.M. and Officers of Mariners' Lodge walked from the Lodge in Town to St. Martin's, and enjoyed a Festival at Bro. Gore's house in honour of George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales and Grand Master of England, as it was his birthday.

July 9th, 1810.

£10 voted for the relief of Brethren prisoners of war in France.

August 28th, 1810.

All Brethren to pay sixpence each regular night whether present or not. Visitors' fee 2/-.

January 9th, 1811.

Initiates fee was £4 plus four shillings for book and almanack. Joining fee 12/6d. Silk apron cost 6/6d. An entry shewed that 32 aprons were purchased for £7 4s. od., i.e., 4/6d. each. Other items include four geese 28/-, 60 eggs 8/6, one gallon of brandy 12/-, a loaf of sugar 18/9d. The Treasurer had five notes of Bishop's Bank.

1811.

Many candidates, if accepted, were entered, crafted and raised at the same meeting.

The minutes shew that a Lodge Enquiry Committee existed, and that candidates were frequently rejected on a Lodge vote.

June 13th, 1811.

Six Brethren, duly raised, were "wished" to pass the Chair. They were exalted accordingly.

February 15th, 1812.

From the Treasurer's Book, funds in hand—

From the Ancient Book	£10 1s. 9d.
From the Modern's Book	£18 7s. 8d.

October 27th, 1812.

Mr. Le Page accepted, entered and crafted, paid fee in dollars at rate of 6/8d. per dollar.

May, 1813.

Mr. Henry proposed, accepted, entered, crafted and made Master in one evening.

January, 1813.

Resolved that any Brother who should speak any other language than the English should pay a fine of sixpence.

Five Brethren fined one shilling each for refusing to serve as Officers for the ensuing six months.

June, 1815.

Bro. Mitchell paid his fees, and was allowed two years fees on account of his captivity as prisoner-of-war.

February, 1824.

All absent members to be fined sixpence.

June, 1824.

A motion made on behalf of distressed Bro. James, the sum of *tenpence* was granted out of the chest.

1828.

Wor. Bro. C. W. Isdell, W.M. of Doyle's Lodge, assisted by three Brethren, delivered a lecture on the 1st Degree.

THE WARRANT OR CHARTER

The Warrant or Charter was granted in 1784, and signed on March 24th by the Earl of Antrim, Grand Master ; James Read, Senior Grand Warden ; Peter Lehr, Junior Grand Warden ; Lawrence McDermott, the Grand Secretary.

The Lodge started at "The Royal George", with Robert Mitchell, W.M., John Nelson, S.W., and Peter Arrivé, J.W. The Lodge was to meet twice a month.

Mariners' Warrant or Charter came down by coach from London, and by sailing ship to Guernsey. Framed, it hung in the Lodge wherever located, very creased and soiled.

By reason of a complaint by the P.G.M. in 1900 that a P.M. of Mariners' had been guilty of some dereliction of his Masonic duties, the brother in question and the W.M. were ordered to proceed to London bringing the Charter and the Minute Book. The Board of General Purposes found the charge proved, admonished the brother, and suspended him for three months.

The Charter was returned, and a resolution of the Lodge states that all the members completely dissociated themselves with the brother's offence.

The Germans seized the Warrant in 1940, and it was never recovered. A new warrant of confirmation was issued by Grand Lodge in 1945.

The loss of the original warrant was very deeply felt by the brethren.

FATHER OF LOCAL FREEMASONRY

Mariners' has often been designated the "Father of Freemasonry" in Guernsey, and the title is very appropriate as the Lodge has been responsible for the creation of four Lodges, three of which are still flourishing.

It was also the first Lodge to re-form and to hold a meeting after the German occupation.

The Minutes of Mariners' Lodge begin at the year 1800. Apparently prior to that date records of meetings were made on sheets of paper which became lost. There are no minutes in existence of any local Lodge prior to 1800.

CELEBRATIONS

Little notice was taken of the fiftieth birthday of the Lodge. Indeed, only two meetings were held in 1835.

THE CENTENARY

On Saturday, March 7th, 1884, a special emergency meeting was held with a large attendance of members and many visitors. The Lodge was opened at 9.50 p.m.

It was decided that the minutes be inscribed on vellum, framed and exposed in the Lodge.

The meeting adjourned to the banqueting room for a special repast. They then returned to the Lodge, which was formally closed, as recorded, "for the last time during one hundred years at 12.15 a.m."

A special centenary jewel was prepared, and has since been worn by many brethren.

1784 - 1934

W. Bro. H. E. Marquand was appointed to prepare a booklet giving the story of Mariners' Lodge. A limited number of this 15-page history was issued. The writer of these notes is indebted to this production for much information.

UNIQUE EVENT

We have only one record of a coffin containing the remains of a deceased brother being brought into the Lodge room. They were those of Wor. Bro. G. H. Smythson, Master of Mariners' on no fewer than seven occasions. On March 16th, 1883, the coffin was brought overnight and left in the Lodge room. On the following day, the Lodge assembled, a Master Mason's Lodge opened and a Craft religious service held by the Rev. F. H. Pendleton. Many brethren from sister Lodges took part. A procession was formed and proceeded to the Foulon Cemetery, where the interment took place. Full Masonic regalia was worn. The procession reformed, and returned to the Temple where the Lodge was closed with due ceremony.

From 1832, Bro. S. Walker was installed as Wor. Master on fourteen occasions.

During 1914, an old cellar was cleared in the Truchot and a seaman's chest, which had evidently been deposited many years before, was discovered. It had certainly belonged to Mariners' Lodge, and the Lodge had been meeting about 1880 in a room under St. Julian's Hall (now the Gaumont) near to the cellar.

It was restored to Mariners' Lodge and found to contain a handsome sword, the emblems of mortality, and many documents. These documents must have been of great interest, but they were not deemed of sufficient importance to keep.

The first example of a Lodge official visit occurred on July 29th, 1812, when Mariners' invited Doyle's to their installation. The invitation was accepted.

Official visits have become general among local Lodges in late years. Mariners' Lodge visited the Duke of Normandy Lodge in 1950. The Nucleus Lodge of Freemason's Hall, London, paid a visit to Mariners' Lodge in 1949. The Victor Carey Lodge visited the St. Aubin's Lodge in Jersey in 1951. These visits should be encouraged, as they do so much to increase that true Masonic harmony among Lodges which has existed for so many years.

Official visits among local Lodges take place at most of the monthly meetings of all Lodges.

The Cerdic Lodge of Bournemouth visited the Victor Carey Lodge in 1951.

Lodges in Guernsey have slight variations in their working and procedure, which creates interest in visiting. The Festive Board is often enlivened by special music, unusual toasts, or methods of toasting.

Mariners' Lodge possesses an instrumental sextette. This Lodge is unique in having a series of original musical selections, one for each toast, words and music.

Another masonic musical quartette visits other Lodges, and the Lodges possess many vocalists.

One of the Lodges held an "old time" Festive Board with long bare trestle tables. The only lighting was with candles stuck in bottle necks. The fare consisted of bread and cheese, with beer poured into tankards from large metal cans. Every brother smoked a "churchwarden" clay pipe nearly three feet in length.

LODGE HONOURS

Mariners' Lodge is the Father of Freemasonry in the Province of Guernsey and Alderney. Its members past and present have included many brethren who have served the Island with distinction, and who have been largely responsible for the existence and success of the Craft during the 167 years of its establishment in the Province.

The Lodge has never been honoured with an appointment of a member to the Grand Lodge of England.

The Lodge has never had a Royal Arch Chapter, although many Members are Companions of Local Chapters.

A Petition for the Constitution of a Mariners' Chapter is now being presented.

During 1951 Mariners' Lodge No. 168 forged a link with the corresponding No. 168 Maungawhau Lodge of the New Zealand Constitution.

At the May Lodge Meeting, Mariners' Lodge were honoured by a special visit of one of Maungawhau Lodge's P.M.'s, Wor. Bro. G. F. Lane, of Auckland, New Zealand.

The two Lodges correspond and toast each other at every Meeting.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND

Honours bestowed from 1902 to 1951 are:—

Lodge No.	84	Doyle's	...	...	...	12
"	"	1809	Fidelis	...	...	3
"	"	593	St. Anne's	...	...	2
"	"	2598	St. Sampson's	...	...	2
"	"	243	Loyalty	...	...	1
"	"	2805	Balfour Cockburn	...	...	5
"	"	4142	St. Martin's	...	...	2



ENTRANCE AND FACADE OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE
AND THE CARETAKER'S RESIDENCE ADJOINING.



PART OF THE OLD TOWN OF ST. PETER PORT LOOKING NORTH TO THE VALE CASTLE.
An arrow marks the position of the Masonic Temple.



GENERAL VIEW OF HARBOUR FROM ABOVE THE TEMPLE.
The Islands of Herm, Jethou and Sark in the distance. The ancient fortress of Castle Cornet in the right foreground.

DOYLE'S LODGE, No. 84

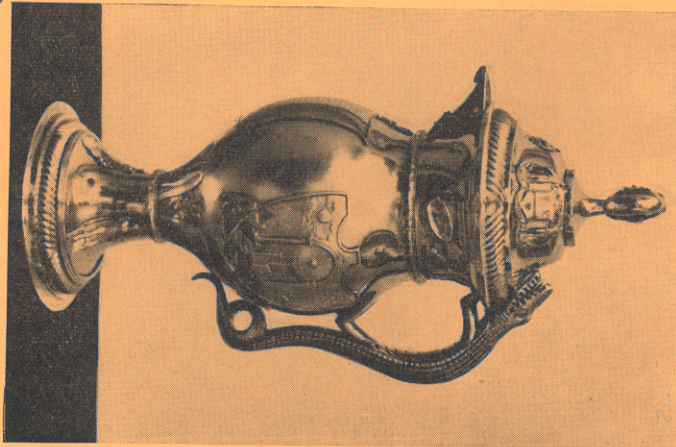
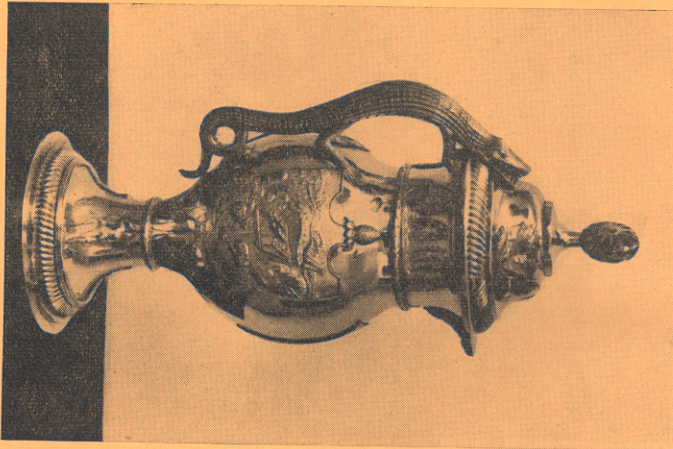
The constitution of the eighth local Lodge was a notable event. On September 18th, 1806, an emergency meeting of Mariners' Lodge was called to enable certain Brethren to pay their dues and declare off, these having obtained permission to form themselves into two new Lodges entitled Lodge of Fellowship No. 336, and the Lodge of Unity No. 337, both Lodges to be under the York or Ancient Constitution. On September 22nd, 1806, the Lodge of Fellowship No. 336 (to be known as Doyle's Lodge) was consecrated at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Rohais. It was composed of members of Mariners' Lodge and the records state that Wor. Bro. Wm. Jones, the W.M. of Mariners' Lodge No. 222, was invested by Grand Lodge with the powers of Deputy Grand Master for the space of three hours only, together with his Officers, for the purpose of consecrating the Lodge of Fellowship No. 336 as a duly warranted Lodge, and Wor. Bro. N. E. Robinson was installed as the first Master.

SIR JOHN DOYLE

Sir John Doyle, the famous Lieutenant Governor, who was already a Modern Mason, having been initiated in 1792 in the Prince of Wales Lodge No. 259, was re-made, being entered, crafted and raised, and passing the Chair of 336 all on the same evening, June 23rd, 1807. The proceedings lasted till 3 a.m. Two days later he became Wor. Master.

Shortly after this date, the Lodge number was changed by warrant dated September 1807, to 98.

Sir John Doyle has been claimed as the founder of the Lodge, but this cannot be allowed, as the Lodge had been in existence for nine months prior to his initiation. Sir John having been previously a Modern was actually re-made as an Antient.



THE SILVER GILT VASE PRESENTED BY SIR JOHN DOYLE, P.M.G. IN 1806
BY THE BRETHREN OF MARINERS' LODGE.

This ceremony became a recognised feature of Freemasonry, and the fee was usually £1 15s. od. In 1809 there were five Lodges which possessed warrants from both the Antients and Moderns Grand Lodges. The five Lodges were Orange 116, Mariners' 222, Harmony 334A, Unity 33A, and Doyle's 98. Mariners' 222, Harmony 334A, Unity 33A, and Doyle's 98.

LODGE NUMBERS

Little notice can be taken of the numbers of Lodges as regards age or seniority.

It was a frequent custom of Grand Lodge to re-issue numbers of lapsed and cancelled Lodges to new Lodges. Sometimes these were acquired by purchase at an agreed fee.

DOYLE'S NUMBER 98

The number of Doyle's Lodge, on consecration by Mariners' Lodge, was No. 336.

The number 98 was originally issued on March 17th, 1762, to an Army Lodge meeting in Elizabeth Castle, Jersey. Although this Jersey Lodge is said to have expired soon after the date of its warrant, it is still given in the list of Lodges in the 1807 edition of the official Constitution Book of the Antients.

The warrant No. 98 was re-issued to Doyle's Lodge, and is dated September 14th, 1807. It was purchased for 20 guineas.

If any should doubt the authenticity of this, they may refer to the entry in the Grand Lodge Minutes under date 2nd December, 1812:—

"The Grand Secretary reported that in January, 1808, Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship No. 336 Guernsey, became No. 98 on payment of twenty-one pounds to Grand Lodge."

Some rivalry existed between the various Lodges, but in December, 1811, a gradual reconciliation took place.

A TRIBUTE

Wor. Bro. W. T. Kinnersley, in his admirable "History of Doyle's Lodge" published in 1873, states:—

"Out of six Lodges at one time existing in the Island there are now but three working, viz., Mariners', Doyle's and Loyalty.

"To the kind offices of these two sister Lodges we owe our present existence, as our Masonic birth springs from Mariners', and the revival of our Lodge after a lapse of years was mainly due to the exertions of the W.M. of Loyalty.

"I trust that these two great obligations under which we lie to our sister Lodges may ever conduce to bind us together in a column of mutual reliance and support."

DOYLE'S LODGE

The founders were men of some position in the Island, and many held Commissions in the local Militia. They evidently had the authority of Sir John Doyle, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey, to give the Lodge his name, and probably had the promise of his support.

With a famous soldier at its head, Doyle's Lodge attracted many Candidates from Regiments stationed in the Island, among them being Sir Charles Napier, Maj.-Gen. of the 50th Regiment. Sir John remained Master until his resignation in December 1809.

His resignation forms an interesting chapter in local Masonic history. It is evident that the members of Doyle's Lodge, with the promise of Sir John's support and their own status, considered that their Lodge should become the senior Lodge of the Island, a position which would give, to some degree, the authority of a Provincial Grand Lodge.

Negotiations were entered into with the Deputy Grand Master and (as stated elsewhere) they purchased for twenty guineas the lapsed Warrant of No. 98, previously held by an

Army Lodge in Jersey. The acquisition of a Senior Number by Doyle's Lodge aroused a storm of protest from the sister Lodges, Orange, Mariners', Harmony and Unity, who refused to acknowledge Doyle's Lodge as No. 98, and they threatened to apply for Warrants from the Moderns Grand Lodge if Doyle's persisted.

In spite of the proposal of Sir John Doyle that the Lodge should not take this new Number, the members persisted, but feeling uncertain of their position, they obtained the authority of Grand Lodge and were reconstituted as No. 98 in March, 1808, by the Rev. Chas. Isdell, a member of the Lodge, duly deputed to act as Deputy Grand Master for this purpose. Sir John Doyle did not attend.

In 1807 Sir John had been appointed Prov. Grand Master under the Moderns Grand Lodge for the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Alderney, regardless of the fact that at that date there were no Modern Lodges working in the Islands, though the first Lodges in both Guernsey and Jersey had been under that Constitution.

The Guernsey Lodges carried out their threat and applied for Modern Warrants, which left Sir John no option but to take up his appointment as Prov. Grand Master.

He, accordingly, resigned his membership of Doyle's Lodge, and on June 18th, 1810, with great ceremony, held a mass Consecration of Modern Lodges, in which six Lodges were consecrated and numbered 610, 611, 612, 613, 615, 623.

This mass Consecration was headed by a Regimental Band and a troop of cavalry. They proceeded to the Assembly Rooms for the ceremony. Many of the Brethren were robed and all wore regalia. The ceremony concluded with a procession to Government House.

Loyalty, a new Lodge, applied for and obtained an Antient Warrant No. 349 in August 1810.

These Lodges, after 1810, appear to have worked in a confused manner, under either or both Warrants, for some period.

At the Union in 1813, these six Lodges received new Numbers. The Antient have the senior numbers. Within 15 years, three of the six Lodges had ceased to work.

Prov. Grand Lodge probably ceased active work when Sir John Doyle left the Island in 1816. Sir John was appointed Deputy Grand Master in 1822, and retained the Office of Prov. Grand Master until his death in 1834. With his death, and that of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, John La Serre, in 1835, this Provincial Grand Lodge came to an end.

LODGE OF INSTRUCTION

Up to the date of 1951, no Lodge of Instruction had ever been formed. However, in 1806, Meetings were arranged unofficially when Lectures on the Degrees were given by various Brethren.

HAMMOND LODGE No. 568

In 1864, The Hammond Lodge No. 568, which met in a room on the east side of Lower Pollet No. 54 (Le Tourgand), amalgamated with Doyle's Lodge.

LEAN YEARS

From 1833 to 1840, there is no return of W.M.'s or Wardens, and there is no doubt that interest in the Lodge was dormant—soon, however, to be vigorously revived.

As already mentioned, Lodges originally met in taverns and hotels, as well as in private rooms. Many masons objected to the use of taverns as the homes of Lodges.

In 1852, a number of members of Doyle's Lodge leased a room in Court Row in a building forming the corner of Le Marchant Street and Court Row. This was fitted as a permanent Lodge

and was named Freemasons' Hall. The building was formerly known as Le Marchant Street Chapel, and was erected shortly after John Wesley visited the Island about 1795.

Doyle's continued to meet here for many years until 1932, when they joined other Lodges, in the new Temple, as tenants.

It is of interest to note that Doyle's Lodge has possessed five numbers in its history, viz., 336, 98, 123, 99, 84.

Doyle's Lodge, after its consecration, continued for many years in prosperity, but about 1822, Masonry began to flag among all the Lodges, and the members became so few that for over a year (1825-26) the minutes record that finances were so low that the Treasurer was instructed to sell the wines to supply funds.

In 1840 the Officers of Loyalty Lodge assisted in the holding of meetings. In 1846 Doyle's Lodge was able to render similar help to Mariners' Lodge.

About 1844, when amalgamation with the Hammond Lodge was effected, an era of prosperity commenced and became permanent.

In 1881 fire broke out in the Lodge room, but was soon subdued.

In 1810, the Lodge was ordered by the Prov. Grand Lodge to attend St. Peter Port Church to hear a sermon by the Rev. C. D. Isdell, P.G. Chap.

The services of Sir John Doyle were rewarded in 1809 by the Lodge voting £50 for a jewel on his appointment as P. Grand Master. This was presented in May, 1810, and the minutes state: "Any Brother not being present on that occasion be fined ten shillings and sixpence."

INITIATION AGE

The minimum age for candidates has always been twenty-one years (except for a lewis), but Doyle's Lodge in 1807 altered the minimum to 20 years. This was probably due to Guernsey law by which anyone becomes of age at 20 years.

FINES

About 1821 attendance was obligatory, and there was a scale of fines for those who could not produce a sufficient reason for absence.

For Officers	...	3/-	for absence.
		2/6	„ being late.
For Members	...	2/6	„ absence.
		1/6	„ being late.

No record exists of any fines having been paid.

This was a remarkably flourishing period for Doyle's Lodge in contrast to the period 1832 to 1840, when no returns were made to Grand Lodge, and there seems to be little doubt that the Lodge was dormant. Grand Lodge reported that in 1832 the number of brethren on the books amounted to five!

ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Among the Antients, Royal Arch Masonry was much more intimately bound up with Craft Masonry. A brother having passed the Chair and wishing to become a Companion had to petition the Chapter. This had to be signed by the W.M. and the Wardens of the Lodge. After exaltation, his certificate was delivered to him in the Craft Lodge by the W.M.

This excellent plan had the merit of impressing upon the brethren the great truth that the Royal Arch is no separate degree, but the completion and perfection of Craft Masonry.

THE NUMBER 84

In July, 1863, a letter was received from Grand Lodge informing Doyle's Lodge that as many Lodges had disappeared from the roll, owing either to surrender of warrants or names being erased, it had been decided to fill their places by bringing forward other Lodges left on the roll. In consequence, Doyle's Lodge would hold the number 84, in place of No. 99 by which it was then known.

THE FIRST MINOR

The first mention in Guernsey of the Initiation of a minor occurred in 1848 when, by dispensation, Mr. T. Baker, aged 17, of the Navy, was initiated.

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND

From 1900 to 1951, Doyle's Lodge has been honoured by the appointment of 12 members as Officers of the Grand Lodge of England.

Doyle's Lodge has been held under five Numbers:—

336 in 1806
98 in 1807
123 in 1814
99 in 1832
84 in 1863

Its Meetings have been held as follows:—

The Crown and Anchor Tavern (Rohais) ...	1806
„ Duke of York's Tavern	1807
„ Grover's Hotel	1812
Payne's Hotel, Quay Street	1818
Cole's Hotel, Market	1820
Collin's Rooms, La Tourgand	1821
College Rooms, Berthelot Street ...	1826
Assembly Rooms, French Halles ...	1826
Masonic Rooms, States Arcade	1829
Cole's Hotel	1842
Assembly Rooms	1844
Masonic Hall, Berthelot Street	1845
„ „ Court Place	1852
Havelock Place, Victoria Road	1870
Masonic Hall, Court Place	1871
The Masonic Temple	1932

LOYALTY LODGE, No. 243

This Lodge was consecrated on October 16th, 1810, as No. 349, by the W.M. of Mariners' Lodge No. 222 (as related elsewhere).

In December 1813, Loyalty Lodge became No. 448 on the Union of the two Grand Lodges, Antients and Moderns. In 1832 it became No. 299, and in 1863 its number became No. 243. It has retained that number to date.

The Lodge originated from a Petition to the Antients Grand Lodge in 1810, signed by Lodge 222 (The Mariners' Lodge).

The Founders were:—

David King	W.M.
Peter Robilliard	I.P.M.
Richard Trout	S.W.
John Sullock	J.W.
John Caire	Secretary.
John Moore	Treasurer.
John Hammond.	
John Ferguson.	

There was another Loyalty Lodge under the Modern Constitution founded by Brethren from Mariners' Lodge in 1810, numbered 623, and in 1814, No. 630.

The W.M. and S.W. were the same in both the Antient and Modern Loyalty Lodges.

A complaint was made in 1813 that the Lodge held Warrants in both A and M Constitutions.

The M Warrant was finally surrendered, and the number was erased in 1829.

MEETING PLACES

Meeting places numbered eight including Private Rooms, Cole's Hotel (Market Place), Assembly Rooms (Guille-Allès Reading Room), Freemasons' Hall (Court Place), St. Julian's Hall (Gaumont), and in 1883 The Temple, Le Marchant Street.

The Lodge is very prosperous, but has had its vicissitudes, as shown by the following:—

1816-1819—Membership reduced to four.

1844—Grand Lodge returns show a Membership of three.

1850—The Lodge restored to a healthy condition of Membership. Throughout the first sixty years of the Lodge, its Sister Lodge, Doyle's, worked in close co-operation, and helped in other ways at a number of critical periods.

1867—One of the critical periods of the Lodge.

1868-1870—Four great leaders appeared and restored the Lodge to strength and harmony. Bros. Peter Le Page, Geo. Weyson, Fred J. Weyson and W. Le Page exerted a great influence on the Brethren and the welfare of the Lodge. Their influence endured over many years.

1882—Loyalty Lodge had been closely allied with Mariners' and Fidelis Lodges, and all were meeting in Freemasons' Hall as tenants of Doyle's Lodge. The three Lodges united in purchasing a site and building a new Temple in Le Marchant Street. They are still the owners.

Wor. Bro. Peter Le Page (above mentioned) filled every position in the Lodge, and was Treasurer and Secretary for many years till 1917, when he performed an extraordinary feat of memory and organisation on his retirement. Unaided by anyone, he performed the whole ceremony of installing the W.M., including prayers and all the Addresses, a perfect rendering! He had been W.M. on three occasions.

Loyalty Lodge has long been a progressive and prosperous Lodge, working in harmony with every Lodge in the Island, and paying an occasional visit to Lodges in Jersey.

Loyalty has been honoured by the appointment of one member to the rank of the Grand Lodge of England.

A set of Gavels was presented to the Lodge in 1948 by the Island Bay Lodge No. 243, New Zealand Constitution.

The Gavels are of exquisite workmanship, composed of various woods of New Zealand richly decorated. The two Lodges at opposite ends of the world toast each other at every Meeting.

FIDELIS LODGE, No. 1809

This was the twelfth to be consecrated in Guernsey.

There is nothing in the records of Fidelis Lodge to assist in giving an account of the preliminary steps taken for founding the Lodge, nor any reason for the adoption of the name "Fidelis". The petition sent to Grand Lodge for Charter or Warrant prayed that:—

"We the undersigned, being regular Masons of the Craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavours to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of the Art, and for the convenience of our respective dwellings and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new Lodge to be named Fidelis."

The signatories of the petition were eight brethren, all of Loyalty Lodge No. 243, but Fidelis Lodge was consecrated under the banner of Mariners' Lodge No. 168, on Monday, 28th April, 1879, at the Masonic Hall, Court Place. The Charter was granted under the seal of H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England; the Consecrating Officer being Wor. Bro. James Gallienne, P.D.P.G.M., P.M. 84 and W.M. 168.

The Lodge first met at the Temple in Court Place. The tenancy there with Doyle's Lodge was terminated in January, 1882, and Fidelis then met at St. Julian's Hall (lower room). At this time, Mariners', Loyalty and Fidelis Lodges were considering the possibility of acquiring a site for the erection of a new

Masonic Temple. In this effort they were successful, and the first regular meeting of Fidelis Lodge at the Masonic Temple, Le Marchant Street, was held on September 26th, 1883.

From its inception, Fidelis Lodge has ever considered itself a "family" Lodge, and it is interesting to note that over thirty fathers have brought over forty sons into the Lodge. W. Bro. C. A. Pritchard in 1927, and W. Bro. J. G. P. Dene in 1929, were installed in the Chair by their fathers, who also had initiated, passed and raised them.

What may be unique—certainly in a Lodge of 150 members—is that all have been initiated in the Lodge. There is not a joining member on the register of Fidelis Lodge.

Three members have been honoured with appointments to office in Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter.

Consent having been given to the formation of a Royal Arch Chapter in connection with the Lodge, Fidelis Chapter was consecrated on the 1st October, 1920.

Some extracts from the early minutes of the Lodge are interesting:

The Centenary Meeting was held on September 10th, 1951.

8th May, 1879—Emergency meeting—Five Candidates were initiated.

22nd June, 1881—The Auditors' report presented at this meeting showed a balance in hand of £2 7s. 5d.

28th November, 1883—The monthly subscription was raised to 1/8d. for land brethren, and 1/4d. for sea brethren.

22nd December, 1886—A sum of £5 was voted to Bro. Cooper, master of the brig "Never Despair", which had foundered off Cherbourg.

24th February, 1897—The Tyler complained that the sum of 1/- per meeting for delivering summonses was not sufficient.

27th February, 1901—The Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and the Provincial Senior and Junior Wardens, visited the Lodge, occupied their respective chairs and carried through the business of the Lodge.

29th May, 1901—By Special Dispensation, Provincial Grand Lodge was held under the banner of Fidelis Lodge.

14th July 1901—An emergency meeting was held and officially visited by the W.M., Officers and Brethren of Jordan Lodge, No. 1402, Torquay.

Fidelis Lodge is acceptedly a popular Lodge, and has always been well to the fore in the interest of Masonry and its activities. The brotherly spirit evinced by its members, as well as the general standard of excellence in the performance of the Ritual, actuates the Brethren to a regular attendance at their meetings. Fidelis Lodge is one of three Lodge owners of the Temple.

HANSARD LODGE, No. 3515

This Lodge was consecrated on May 30th, 1911, at the New Market Hall. The Lodge was named after the Rt. Wor. Prov. Grand Master, Bro. A. C. Hansard.

Wor. Bro. E. C. Ozanne, the Dep. Prov. Grand Master, acted as S.W., Wor. Bro. G. B. Preston as J. W. and Wor. Bro. the Rev. J. B. Penfold as Chaplain. The Director of Ceremonies was Wor. Bro. Charles H. Wilson, Prov. Grand Secretary of the Province of Jersey.

Wor. Bro. Ira C. Ozanne was installed as the first Wor. Master. The Rt. Wor. Bro. Victor G. Carey was the first I.P.M.

The Lodge met regularly at the Masonic Temple at Commercial Road, St. Sampson's, until May, 1925, when Hansard joined the other Lodges as tenants of the Temple in Le Marchant Street.

Many distinguished Brethren have been members of Hansard Lodge. Two members have been appointed to the Grand Lodge of England.

Wor. Bros. R. W. Randall and E. J. Mahy share with a P.M. of Mariners' Lodge the record of having done three Degrees in one evening.

The first Wor. Master, Wor. Bro. I. C. Ozanne, has a most distinguished record of practical service to Masonry. For many years he organised the Masonic Charities in the Province. During the years when all candidates for the Boys', Girls' and Old People's Institutions were elected by votes on a ballot, it was difficult for a small Province such as Guernsey and Alderney to secure sufficient votes for a candidate. Bro. Ozanne exhibited amazing skill and zeal in borrowing and exchanging votes from other Provinces. Many boys, girls and old folk owe the help they received in great part to this great Mason. He was initiated in 1900 and has been W.M. of three Lodges, No. 2598 in 1909, No. 3515 in 1911, and No. 4142 in 1920. He retired from active office in 1950 with the rank of P.G.A.D. of C. Eng. to which he was appointed in 1946.

BALFOUR COCKBURN

In 1900 Doyle's Lodge recommended a petition for the formation of a new Lodge to be the Balfour Cockburn Lodge. On May 9th, 1900, the P.G.M. the R.W. Bro. J. Balfour Cockburn, held a Prov. Grand Lodge at the States Market Halls, under the banner of Doyle's Lodge, and consecrated the Balfour Cockburn Lodge, No. 2805, many members of Doyle's being among its members.

The Lodge met for the first years of its existence in Freemasons' Hall, Court Row, but eventually joined with the other Lodges meeting at the Temple, Le Marchant Street.

The Lodge is in a flourishing state with a high standard of excellence.

The Lodge has been honoured by the appointment of five members to the ranks of the Grand Lodge of England.

ST. MARTIN'S LODGE, No. 4142

This Lodge was formed on a petition from Brethren inhabiting the higher Parishes who felt the need of a Lodge which would cater for all the country parishes other than the Northern.

The Dauntless Hall at St. Martin's was secured and the Brethren subscribed various sums as loans and also as gifts. Cloakroom accommodation was added but there was no room for the festive board, so the Brethren repaired to a local hotel after the ceremony.

The consecration took place on September 30th, 1920, by the R.W. Bro. Col. A. Clifton Hansard, C.M.G., P.G.D.Eng., Prov. Gd. M. of Guernsey and Alderney, assisted by:

V.W. Bro. E. Chepmell Ozanne, P.G.D.Eng., Dep. P.G.M.
V.W. Bro. P. Colville Smith, G. Sec.
V.W. Bro. The Rev. G. P. Balleine, M.A., Asst. G. Chap.
V.W. Bro. J. S. Granville Grenfell, G.D.C.
W. Bro. A. R. Collett, A.G.D.C.
W. Bro. C. H. Wilson, P.A.G.D.C.
W Bro. W. Yeo, Grand Tyler.

The first officers were:

W. Bro. Ira C. Ozanne, P.Asst.G.Std.Br.Eng., W.M.
Bro. Harry Barnett, S.W.
Bro. The Rev. Geo. Whitley, P.Prov.G.Chap., J.W.

The post of I.P.M. was occupied by Wor. Bro. V. G. Carey P.G.D.Eng., Prov. G. Secretary.

Other founders were Wor. Bros. G. Downie, R. W. Randall and Bros. J. A. F. Ozanne, T. C. Shillito, H. H. Collins, S. J. Rabey, C. B. Blampied, E. Stone, W. F. Jehan and H. J. Bougourd.

The Lodge has been honoured by the appointment of one Member to the Grand Lodge of England.

FREEMASONRY IN ALDERNEY

OLIVE LODGE, No. 328

On July 13th, 1802, a warrant was granted to a number of Brethren to form the Olive Lodge in Alderney. It is presumed that the Founders were "operative masons" from the United Kingdom, who were engaged on building the Forts and Breakwater, and it is probable that some of the Initiates and joining members were employees of Jackson and Bean Ltd., Contractors to H.M.'s Government. The Lodge belonged to the Antients, and met at the Royal George Hotel.

On August 13th, 1810, the Olive Lodge lapsed and the warrant was surrendered to Grand Lodge. The closing of the Lodge probably resulted from the return to the United Kingdom of most of the members of the Lodge, leaving an insufficient number of masons to "hold a Lodge".

On November 23rd, 1810, the Olive Lodge was transferred to the Royal Marine Lodge, Woolwich, and on December 1st, 1826, the Royal Marine Lodge amalgamated with the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.

Extract from Mariners' Minute Book, August 16th, 1802 :

"Brethren residing in Alderney sent a letter to L. 222 (Mariners) requesting a deputation of the Lodge to dedicate and install the W.M. of a new Lodge about to be established, the Brethren of Alderney having obtained a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England on the recommendation of L. 222. This was the Olive Lodge No. 328."

ST. ANN'S LODGE, No. 593

On June 27th, 1851, a warrant was granted to Brethren to form St. Ann's Lodge in Alderney, and on September 10th, 1851, St. Ann's Lodge No. 863 was consecrated. The Founders were:—

W. Bro. William Ozanne, W.M.
Bro. John McDougal, S.W.
Bro. John Smith (Master Carpenter), J.W.
Bro. George Scott.
Bro. M. Kennedy (never paid any dues).
Bro. Francis Ahier.
Bro. Charles Whales.
Bro. S. Leon.

In 1863, with the re-numbering of Lodges, St. Ann's 863 became St. Ann's 593.

During its existence of 100 years the Lodge met at:—

1851—McDougal's House (W.M.), New Street, Alderney.
1858—Looe's Hotel, Grosnez Street, Alderney.
1861—Masonic Hall, Marais Street, Alderney. (Presumably present Marais Hall Hotel).
1866—Oddfellows' Hall, Ollivier Street, Alderney.
1885—Masonic Hall, Marais Street, Alderney.
? —Oddfellows' Hall, Ollivier Street, Alderney.
1938—Masonic Temple, Church Street, Alderney. (In 1937, the Lodge acquired these premises from the Independent Order of Rechabites; alterations and repairs were effected and the building was consecrated in 1938 and, with the exception of the war period 1940/45, has become the permanent home of Freemasons in Alderney).

All Masonic Furniture, Regalia and Jewels were removed by the Germans during the occupation of Alderney 1940/45, and the building was left in a dilapidated state. Repair and renovation work was begun in 1947 by a team of "operative" masons of the Lodge, and since December 1947, both Craft and Royal

Arch ceremonies have been worked, and both Lodge and Chapter are increasing in numbers and are in a fairly flourishing condition.

The Lodge Warrant was lost during the war, and has been replaced by a Warrant of Confirmation.

Two Members have been appointed as Officers of the Grand Lodge of England.

ST. ANN'S LODGE No. 593, ALDERNEY

The Centenary meeting of St. Ann's Lodge No. 593 was held on Monday, September 10th, 1951, when many distinguished visiting Brethren were present, including the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, W. Bro. Sir Victor G. Carey, P.G.D.(Eng.), who presented the Centenary Warrant. A banquet followed at the Grand Hotel.

The Centenary Festival was specially marked by the holding of a Service in St. Ann's Church on Sunday, September 9th, 1951. Arrangements were made by Wor. Bro. the Very Rev. E. L. Frossard, D.P.G.M. for Wor. Bro. Rev. F. E. Collard to conduct the service, but bad flying weather prevented the Wor. Bro. from reaching the Island, and Wor. Bro. C. H. Richards, P.G.Std.Br.(Eng.) deputised. The Church was filled with the Brethren, their families and friends.

SARNIA-RIDUNA LODGE

On the evacuation of about 20,000 of the population of Guernsey and Alderney, as well as large numbers from Jersey, many Brethren were found residing in or near London. It occurred to a small band of Masons from the Wimbledon Lodge No. 3160 that a Lodge might be founded in London for Channel Islands Masons, and invitations were extended to, and accepted

by Wor. Bro. C. H. Richards, the first W.M., and others, to become the prime movers in this grand work.

The Lodge was invaluable as a home for Channel Islands Brethren, and as a means of meeting fellow Islanders in brotherhood. The Lodge No. 5840 met at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, and was named Sarnia-Riduna after the old Roman names for Guernsey and Alderney.

A R.A. Chapter was also formed and named the Caesarea Chapter after the Roman name for Jersey. Thus the three Islands were named in Craft and Chapter.

The Lodge was consecrated on October 17th, 1941, and the consecration was performed by the M.W. Bro. the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Harewood, Grand Master, the V. Rev. A. T. A. Naylor, Grand Chaplain, V.W. Bro. Sydney A. White, Grand Secretary, and other distinguished Brethren.

The Lodge met throughout the War, and one meeting took place during a bombing raid on the City.

The Sarnia-Riduna Lodge continues to meet four times annually, and has been permitted to hold Emergency Meetings in Guernsey in 1946 and 1949, and in Alderney in 1948.

The Lodge is in a flourishing state, with a large membership.

THE MASONIC TEMPLES

As stated elsewhere Lodges in Guernsey had met in taverns, hotels, halls and private rooms for many years. Masonry was growing in numbers and many of the brethren objected to meetings being held in taverns and hotels.

Doyle's Lodge had acquired premises in Court Row in 1852 and fitted and furnished it as a Lodge known as Freemasons' Hall. Towards the close of the century Doyle's leased the use of the premises to other Lodges and in 1880 we find Mariners' Loyalty and Fidelis Lodges as tenants and holding all their meetings at Freemasons' Hall. There was also one Chapter.

In 1880 a dispute took place over the fifteen pounds rental charged by Doyle's to each Lodge. This dispute continued for a year and resulted in the three tenant Lodges searching for a site on which to build a new Temple.

A meeting of the three Lodges in 1882 decided to combine in the building of a Temple.

Meanwhile the three Lodges left Freemasons' Hall and held their meetings in rooms under St. Julian's Hall, built by the Oddfellows, and which is now the Gaumont Theatre. They remained there until the Temple was built and consecrated in 1883.

A site was purchased in Le Marchant Street for £180. On clearing the site an old forge was found and a number of relics, which afforded strong evidence that the building had previously been used for Masonic purposes.

A Temple Board of Management was formed. Bonds of £1 value were issued and eagerly subscribed for by Brethren. A plan prepared by Mr. T. Le Page was adopted and a tender by Bro. G. F. Peek for £850 accepted. The Temple was built and dedicated in 1883 on September 6th.

It was to have only a stucco front but Mr. J. Hamley offered a gift of granite to construct the front. The work cost £130. It is still much admired.

FOUNDATION STONE

This was laid by W. Bro. J. S. Sneath, Lodge 1809, President of the Temple Board, with full Masonic ritual, March 3rd, 1882. In a cavity of the stone in an iron box were placed copies of *La Gazette*, *The Star*, the *Guernsey Advertiser*, with English and Guernsey coins.

The total cost of buildings and fittings to 1885 was £1,751 5s. 3d.

EXPANSION

Freemasonry and Royal Arch Masonry continued to grow, and the membership of the three owner Lodges of the Temple—Mariners', Loyalty and Fidelis—increased to such an extent that the capacity of the Lodge room at the Temple was quite inadequate on occasions.

W. Bro. G. Downie drew up a plan for a new Temple, an enlargement of the original Temple. The Temple Board were able to purchase a garden belonging to the Constables and Douzaine of St. Peter Port, also a strip of land belonging to W. Bro. G. F. Peek, affording an approach from Lefebvre Street. The cost, £750, was defrayed by equal grants from each of the three owner Lodges.

W. Bro. G. Downie's plan was adopted and W. Bro. W. J. Hall's tender accepted. The new Temple was dedicated on October 4th, 1932.

The new Temple and the Banqueting Room were added to the existing Lodge and Banqueting Rooms, thus enabling small Lodge meetings and Chapters to use the old quarters, and the new rooms for general gatherings.

The buildings extend through from Le Marchant Street to Lefebvre Street.

The new Temple with the alterations cost £5,280. Fittings and Fixtures £308. Total £5,588. Gifts from Lodges and Brethren amounted to £800. The balance was made up in shares of £5 and was soon taken up by various Brethren.

Enormous damage was caused by the Germans using the buildings as stores, and by the careless overflow of a roof tank which necessitated the replacing of much interior structure.

On Liberation in 1945 the repairs and renovations cost £1,517 plus £615 for refurbishing.

Gifts by Brethren and Lodges plus a rehabilitation grant from the States amounted to £721.

Lodges have purchased many Bonds, and as the three owner Lodges, Mariners', Loyalty and Fidelis, use any balances to acquire Bonds, they are united in cancelling these.

The Bonds outstanding in 1951 amount to £3,135 and these are all owned by Brethren and Lodges.

STATES MEETINGS

During the reconstruction of the States House in 1949-50, the States Meetings as well as the Royal Court Sitzings were held in the new Banqueting Room.

The Temple is still owned by the original three Lodges—Mariners, Loyalty and Fidelis.

OTHER TEMPLES

Doyle's and Balfour Cockburn Lodges continued to meet in Freemasons' Hall. St. Sampson's and Hansard Lodges met in a Lodge Room at St. Sampson's.

Gradually, however, all these Lodges have met in the new Temple on a rental basis as tenants.

The new Temple affords ample accommodation for all the Lodges and Chapters as well as meetings, rehearsals and banquets. There is complete harmony among all Lodges in Guernsey. Interchanges of visits take place at every meeting and the Island may well be proud of its Temple.

ST. MARTIN'S TEMPLE

During 1919 and 1920 a number of brethren residing in the higher parishes and the west conceived the idea of having a

Lodge in their own area. One of the brethren made a generous gift of money and many other brethren subscribed to purchase a building used by the Dauntless Rifle Club as a range. This was adapted and enlarged and forms a commodious temple. No facilities, however, are afforded for banqueting.

The Lodge was consecrated on September 30th, 1920, and is situated on the Saints Road, St. Martin's. It is in a very flourishing state with a large membership.

This temple was badly damaged by the German Forces. The members restored it at their own expense in 1946.

At this date, 1951, these are the only Freemasons' meeting places in the Island, and they are used exclusively for Freemasonry.

THE GERMAN OCCUPATION

1940-45

Few precautions were taken to safeguard the Warrants, Regalia or the Museum specimens as the Germans drew near and the guns could be heard across the sea in France. It was considered to be well understood that English Freemasonry was absolutely non-political, contrary to Continental Masonry. The Germans were well aware of this and so it was thought that our meetings would not be interfered with.

Many of the Brethren stored their Regalia in the Temple. The Secretary of the Temple Board and the resident caretaker were among the thousands who left the Island just before the landing of the German forces. Brethren were unable to obtain admission to the Temple and many had to leave the Island abandoning their Regalia.

The author of these notes discovered an old key which fitted the Temple and was instrumental in saving Regalia for about a score of the Brethren. Some was buried for safety, but some was destroyed, as it was dangerous to be in possession of Masonic property.

Evidence reveals that the Germans had a list of prominent Masons and planned to deport many to Germany or France in detention camps.

On the eve of the German occupation, however, several members of the Temple Board of Management obtained packing cases, placed all the Museum specimens, tools and regalia they could hurriedly pack, and sent them to a furniture repository.

On arrival the Germans at once seized the Masonic Temple with all the warrants and regalia left, including many beautiful silk banners. The Temple was then used as a store. The Germans soon raided the furniture store for furniture and our Masonic cases were hurriedly removed to a hiding place. Unfortunately the Germans discovered the whereabouts of the cases.

The whole were seized with the other contents of the Temple and the whole despatched to Berlin where an exhibition of "Channel Islands Freemasonry" was held and Berlin newspapers were circulated locally with an account of the exhibition.

At the conclusion of the war a few of our precious relics were recovered and sent to Paris. Very few specimens came to Guernsey and all the Warrants were lost.

After the Liberation on May 8th, 1945, by the British Forces, the Temple was opened and it presented a very depressing aspect. The floors and walls were badly damaged, many of the seats missing, a cistern on the roof had been allowed to overflow and pour down through the building, rotting the floors and the joists. A great deal of reconstruction had to be effected before any meetings could be held.

One of the brethren immediately gave sixty pounds that an early start could be made.

A loan was secured and the Temple was soon restored. Mariners' Lodge was the first to hold a Lodge meeting.

A few jewels and collars raided by the Germans gradually came back via Paris, but the whole of the fine Museum relics

and a number of sets of regalia belonging to members who kept them in private drawers and cases in the Temple were lost.

A parcel containing Lodge regalia was restored under peculiar circumstances. It had been secured from the Temple by a brother whom the Germans deported to a German Camp. He passed the regalia to a non-mason who buried it in his garden and later returned it to the Craft.

NOTABLE EVENTS

August 16th, 1802.

Brethren residing in Alderney sent a letter to L.222 (Mariners') requesting a deputation of the Lodge to dedicate and instal the W.M. of a new Lodge about to be established, the Brethren of Alderney having obtained a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England on the recommendation of L.222. This was the Olive Lodge No. 328.

1806. Mariners' Lodge No. 222 constituted No. 336 Lodge of Fellowship.

Mariners' Lodge No. 222 constituted No. 337 Unity Lodge.

1809. Sir John Doyle appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Channel Islands till 1849 when Sir John Hammond, P.G.M. of Jersey, was appointed P.G.M. of the Province of Jersey in 1848 and Guernsey in 1849, which continued till 1868.

1810. Mariners' Lodge No. 222 constituted No. 349 Loyalty Lodge.

1816. Lodge of York Masons No. 279 (Mariners') united with Lodge No. 618 under the banner of L.279.

1816. Foundation Stone of Torteval Church laid by Sir John Doyle supported by the brethren of Mariners', Doyle's and Loyalty Lodges.

1822. A critical year for Masonry. All Lodges waned and meetings were suspended. Doyle's Lodge for more than a year.

- 1828. First mention of a Lodge subscription to the Boys' and Girls' Institution.
- 1848. The three Lodges performed the ceremony of the foundation stone of Victoria Tower with full Masonic ritual, assisted by Sir John Bell.
- 1853. The same ceremony was performed for the Harbour of St. Peter Port.
- 1876. Also for the monument at Delancey to the memory of Lord de Saumarez.
- 1879. Mariners' Lodge No. 222 constituted No. 1809 Fidelis Lodge.

November 3rd, 1881.

Mariners', Loyalty and Fidelis Lodges resolve to purchase a site in Le Marchant Street for a Temple for the sum of £175.

March 3rd, 1882.

Foundation Stone of the Temple, a fine block of blue granite, laid with due ceremony by Bro. J. S. Sneath, President of the Board. Plan submitted by Bro. P. Le Page approved, and the tender of Bro. G. F. Peek for the building for the sum of £850 accepted.

Bro. J. Hamley presented the handsome dressed stone front.

The three Lodges arranged to hold their meetings in the Lower Room of St. Julian's Hall (now Gaumont Cinema) until the Temple was completed.

- 1882. Bonds of £1 to the value of £1,000 issued by the three Lodge proprietors.
- 1883. The new Temple completed and consecrated on September 6th by Wor. Bro. Terry, assisted by Wor. Bros. Halford and Pendleton. The ceremony was followed by a banquet at St. Julian's Hall (Gaumont Theatre).
- 1894. April 9th. The Islands of Guernsey and Alderney constituted into a Province for Masonic purposes and Wor. Bro. Brigade Surgeon J. Balfour Cockburn appointed as the Provincial Grand Master. Wor. Bro. Edward C. Ozanne appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

- 1896. The Charity Votes Association inaugurated.
- 1902. Musical parts with books of words used in connection with the ceremonies for all the Degrees. This procedure ceased about 1911 by order.
- 1912. Provincial Enquiry Committee established.
- 1923. Wor. Bro. Victor G. Carey, P.G.D.Eng., appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master.
- 1927. Death of the Right Wor. Bro. A. C. Hansard, C.M.G., Prov. Grand Master.
Wor. Bro. Victor G. Carey appointed Provincial Grand Master.
Wor. Bro. L. D. Gosselin appointed Deputy Prov. Grand Master.
- 1949. Mariners' Lodge No. 168 made sponsor to No. 6892 Victor Carey Lodge.

November 6th, 1951.

A deputation of Brethren from most of the Lodges in the Province attended the installation of the Grand Master, the Earl of Scarbrough, at the Albert Hall. The ceremony was performed by the Earl of Derby. Deputations attended from twenty-six countries. Seven thousand Brethren were present.

November 17th, 1951.

The Centenary Meeting of the Loge la Cesarée No. 190, of Jersey, took place at the Temple, Le Marchant Street—the Temple having been loaned by the Temple Board of Management for the occasion.

THE MASONIC CHARITIES

The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. Founded 1788.
The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, situated at Bushey, Herts. Founded 1798.
The Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, for the Aged and Infirm. Founded 1842.

The great schools for Boys and Girls are among the finest educational institutions in Great Britain. A number of boys and girls receive grants for outside education in or near their home towns.

The Benevolent Institution affords a home for old people and grants or pensions are given to hundreds of aged Masons or their wives or widows to enable them to live in comfort among their own people.

All these institutions depend entirely on the voluntary contributions of Freemasons and a meeting of each Institution is held annually to receive the gifts.

Every brother contributing ten guineas becomes a steward and receives a jewel which may be worn in Lodge during the current year. On payment of a small fee he is entitled to be present at the festival dinner.

When a brother has served or subscribed as a steward in two different Institutions he is entitled to the handsome gilt Charity Jewel with a bi-coloured ribbon. This jewel is permanent and every brother should aspire to possess and to wear it.

On subscribing to a Stewardship for the third Institution, a tri-coloured ribbon is granted.

Occasionally the annual jewel issued for a stewardship and available for wearing for the current year only, is declared a "permanent jewel" and may be worn ever afterwards in Lodge by the brother who acted as steward. Details and dates have never been published but the writer is now able to append a list of dates when jewels were "permanent":

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution	1907, 1919, 1931, 1937.
Royal Masonic Girls Institution	... 1927, 1930, 1936, 1938.
Royal Masonic Boys Institution	... 1939.

The Province of Guernsey and Alderney has supported each of the four Institutions for many years and the annual contributions have increased during the past 50 years from £53 to over £2,000.

One Institution is supported annually and each is taken in rotation. The Provincial Charity Steward is elected annually, each Lodge being taken in rotation to elect a Steward who represents the Province and travels to the Festival in London with the amount subscribed and collected.

Wor. Bro. I. C. Ozanne was Secretary of the Annual Donations, acting for all the Institutions for many years.

During his régime no petition has ever been refused and there have been more than 200 local annuitants, widows and orphans who have received benefit.

He retired in 1950 and is succeeded by Wor. Bro. Middlevick.

THE ROYAL MASONIC HOSPITAL

Dedicated May 19th, 1902, by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.M., is one of the finest and best equipped hospitals in Great Britain.

It has been a great boon to hundreds of Freemasons and their wives, and is one of our proudest possessions. Brethren receiving treatment are asked to contribute towards their treatment according to their means, but there is a Samaritan Fund to help those who are unable to bear their share.

Greatly increased costs for staff and treatment have necessitated an appeal to every Lodge as well as to individual Brethren for annual support.

ROYAL ARCH FREEMASONRY

There are five Chapters in the Province:

Doyle's No. 84	...	Date of Warrant	Aug. 1828.
Loyalty No. 243	...	do.	Aug. 1928.
St. Ann's No. 593	...	do.	May 1901.
Fidelis No. 1809	...	do.	Aug. 1920.
St. Sampson's No. 2598	...	do.	May 1898.

MARK FREEMASONRY

The Sarnian Lodge of Mark Masters No. 425. Consecrated
June 1892.

ARK MARINERS

The Sarnian Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners. Consecrated
May 1897.

ROSE CROIX

The Victor Carey Chapter S.P. Rose Croix, N.332. Warrant
September 1937.

MARINERS' CHAPTER, No. 168

Consecrated 18th September, 1952, by
E. COMP. SIR SYDNEY WHITE, K.C.V.O., GRAND SCRIBE E.
assisted by

E. COMP. MAJOR G. P. BULMAN, C.B.E. P.A.G.S.OJ.
E. COMP. REV. FREDERICK J. DOVE, M.A., G.ST.B.
E. COMP. VIVIAN A. A. ELGOOD, M.C., P.G.ST.B.
E. COMP. C. RONALD BADDELEY, P.DEP.G.D.C.

The Music was under the direction of—
E. COMP. PHILIP HENRY, P.DEP.G.ORG.

The first Principals of the Chapter were—
E. COMP. CECIL STONELAKE, P.PROV.G.TREAS. Z.
E. COMP. WALTER J. F. JEHAN, P.PROV.G.SWD.B. H.
COMP. LEONARD A. TUPPER J.

