

The story of Freemasonry during the German Occupation of the Province of Guernsey and Alderney



By

Bro Matthew Tostevin

President of the Masonic Museum and Library

I was delighted to be asked to write the foreword for this excellent booklet especially with this year being the 80th anniversary of Liberation.

I have known Matt Tostevin since around 2001 and we became firm friends sharing a passion for history and military vehicles. I was hopeful that when Matt was proposed to become a Freemason it would be the making of him and drive his enthusiasm and interests into this wonderful fraternity. I have watched him grow in his relationship with Freemasonry and researching various masonic subjects. It was a great joy to be able to appoint him in January 2023 as my curator and Librarian, a job he took seriously and poured himself into completely. As well as his dedication to delivering quality ritual in Lodge, I have appreciated deeply the contributions to the museum, the displays at the Masonic Centre, its Facebook and website pages and booklets like this which he has produced since his appointment.

As a historian myself much of the information contained in this book was known to me in some way, but as with most things I imagine the reader of this book will hopefully appreciate that the real job is to collate all that information and put it into a readable package as an almost one stop shop for all the known stories covering the two aspects of how the impact of the German advance through Europe and the Occupation if these islands impacted on Freemasonry and Freemasons during World War 2.

I was particularly pleased to see some of the much-needed new material found to enhance what was known about, as well as the new areas that Matt has considered worthy of research and recording for prosperity. I congratulate him on this wonderful, must-read publication which I commend to you, and I hope you will be as absorbed in its contents as I was.

As you read this booklet broken down into the 19 chapters and no less than 113 pages forming the appendix section, I hope you will enjoy it as much as I did and in doing so it will give you a much better insight into one of the most significant pieces of the Islands rich history and a tremendous overview of the years 1940~1945.

Yours sincerely and fraternally



VW.Bro. Simon J Hamon PGSWD

Deputy Provincial Grand Master for the Province of Guernsey and Alderney



Two German soldiers standing outside the Le Marchant Street Temple in 1945, image courtesy of VW. Bro. Simon Hamon.

Foreword

Chapter One: Pre-Occupation

Chapter Two: The Occupation Years

Chapter Three: The Great Escapes

Chapter Four: The Red Cross

Chapter Five: Wartime Provincial Grand Master

Chapter Six: Worshipful Masters During the Occupation

Chapter Seven: The Doyle Vase

Chapter Eight: Post Occupation

Chapter Nine: A Royal Visit

Chapter Ten: Property Rehabilitation Scheme

Chapter Eleven: The Controlling Committee and States Supervisor

Chapter Twelve: A Small World

Chapter Thirteen: Tokens of Resistance

Chapter Fourteen: Dr Rose

Chapter Fifteen: Sarnia Riduna Lodge No.5840

Chapter Sixteen: Service to King and Country

Chapter Seventeen: The Returning German

Chapter Eighteen: The Hunt Continues

Chapter Nineteen: Forget Me Not

Appendix A: Order issued by Dr Reffler and the full details of the Inventory carried out of the Le Marchant Street Temple and St Martins Temple 1940

Appendix B: Full Details of the Inventory carried out of the Market Halls, 1944

Appendix: C: Letter from Victor Carey to Dr Raffler

Appendix D: Property Rehabilitation Scheme Forms

Appendix E: German Report on Freemasonry in Guernsey

Appendix F: Correspondence from States Secretary to Controlling Committee

Appendix G: Volume of the Sacred Law presented to The Brighouse Chapter No.1301

Chapter One

Pre-Occupation

Prior to the outbreak of the Occupation there were approximately 884 Freemasons within the Province of Guernsey and Alderney. They met at three locations across the two principle Islands, the Le Marchant Street Temple, St Peter Port, Freemasons Hall Rue de la Vallee St Martins and Alderney in St Annes,

There were nine Craft Lodges and various side orders who met across these locations.

Mariner's Lodge No.168

Doyles Lodge of Fellowship No.84

Loyalty Lodge No.243

St Anns Lodge No.593

Lodge Fidelis No.1809

St Sampsons Lodge No.2598

Balfour Cockburn Lodge No.2805

Hansard Lodge No. 3515

St Martins Lodge No.4142

It was well documented that the Nazi Party held strong feelings about Freemasonry and that groups of them and others were being taken prisoner, and it is now known that around 800,000 Freemasons were sent to concentration camps with many thousands being killed.

This obviously caused great concern amongst local brethren, and although it is unknown how many left both Islands before the Occupation there was speculation about what would happen to remaining Freemasons.

The last Lodge meeting to be held prior to the Occupation was Mariners Lodge No.168 on the 1st May 1940 with 20 Members and 1 Visitor being in attendance.

Alderney was almost entirely evacuated, and as such little is known about what happened to the Temple there. However very few items were taken by members prior to leaving the Island, with the main evacuation taking place on the 23rd June 1940.

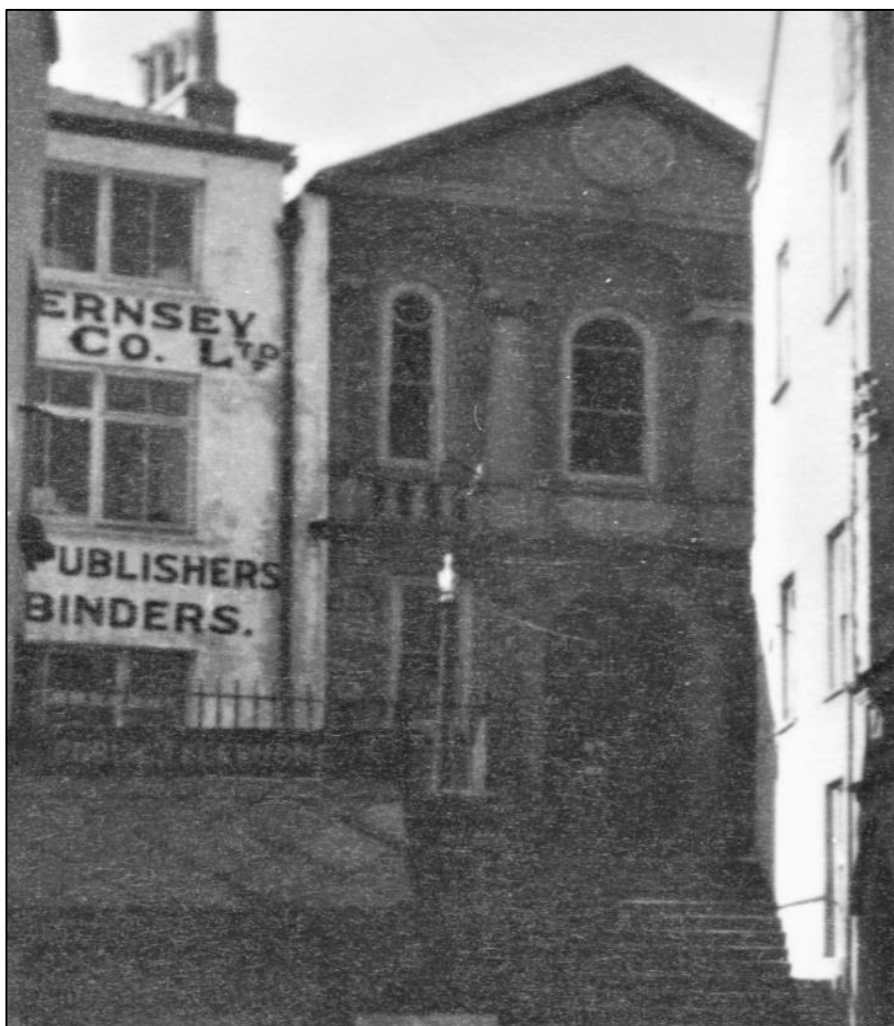
In Guernsey though as the Island was not completely evacuated more is known about the fate of the Temple and its contents. Prior to the arrival of the German Forces the Secretary of the Temple Board along with the resident caretaker of the Le Marchant Street Temple had left the Island. As a result, this meant that access to the building was very limited. As is the case today many Brethren stored their Regalia in the Temple buildings at both the Le Marchant Street Temple and the St Martins Temple in a single draw rented for that purpose. With this reduced access many Brethren left the Island not being able to retrieve their Regalia and it was left in the Temple Buildings albeit in most cases securely in locked draws.

W.Bro. Cyril Stonelake discovered an old key that fitted the door of the Le Marchant Street Temple and was instrumental prior to the Occupation in saving the Regalia of around twenty Brethren. Some he managed to bury but for safe keeping unfortunately some had to be destroyed due to the risk of being discovered with so much Masonic Regalia in his possession.

On the 29th June 1940 on the eve of the German Occupation, several members of the Temple Board of Management obtained packing cases into which they placed a quantity of items held in the Masonic Museum. The Museum had been established in the 1850s, with the intention to secure by gift, purchase, or loan books, manuscripts, objects, or things of general Masonic interest, particularly items which have a connection to the Province of Guernsey & Alderney. They managed to hurriedly pack several cases and they were sent to the furniture repository at I.C. Fuzzey's Limited, Bordage, St Peter Port.



**I.C. Fuzzey's Furniture Repository, Bordage, St Peter Port,
looking down from Tower Hill Steps.**



Le Marchant Street Temple, St Peter Port, image courtesy of
VW. Bro. Simon Hamon.



The Freemason's Hall, Rue de la Vallee, St Martins.

Chapter Two

The Occupation Years

On the 30th June 1940 the German Forces occupied the Island. A platoon of Luftwaffe airmen were flown that evening to Guernsey by Junkers transport planes. Inspector Sculpher of the Guernsey Police went to the airport carrying a letter signed by the Bailiff stating that *"This Island has been declared an Open Island by His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom. There are no armed forces of any description. The bearer has been instructed to hand this communication to you. He does not understand the German language."*

He found that the airport had been taken over by the Luftwaffe. The senior German officer, Major Albrecht Lanz, asked to be taken to the island's chief man. They went by Police car to the Royal Hotel where they were joined by the Bailiff, the president of the controlling committee, and other officials. Lanz announced through an interpreter that Guernsey was now under German occupation. Alderney, where only a handful of islanders remained, was occupied on 2nd July 1940.

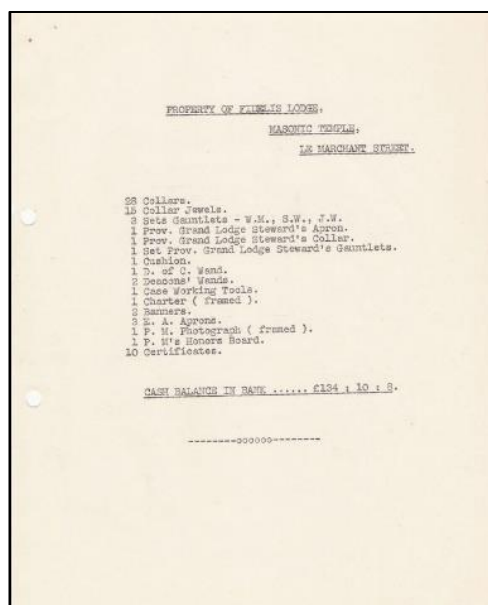
Over the following few days, a number of orders were issued by the occupying forces including one that concerned Freemasonry. It became one of seven "Lodges & Friendly Societies" that within the first days of the war were ordered to cease any form of gatherings. Other groups that fell into this order were The Ancient Order of Foresters, Order of Rechabites, Order of Oddfellows, National Deposit Friendly Society, Rational Association Friendly Society and the Salvation Army.

It was laid out in somewhat simple terms by these first military commanders that should the Temples be locked, and no meetings held, nothing would be done to interfere with the buildings or their contents. However, this was only one part of the Occupation Forces and soon civil administration units arrived namely the Feldkommandantur 515, who it would appear paid no attention to the promises previously made and soon set about implementing the directions in relation to the dissolution of Freemasonry and other Friendly Societies as dictated by the German authorities in occupied France.

On Friday 2nd August 1940 both now locked temples in Guernsey were sealed by the Geheim Feld Polizei, the secret field police. The buildings remained with just the external doors sealed.

However, on Saturday 9th November 1940 both buildings were simultaneously opened and a complete inventory of every room and storage cupboard was conducted.

The inventory was conducted in a very thorough manner and as a room was completed, each individual room or cupboard was sealed. The inventory was so complete they even list the dustpan and brush, mop and bucket at St Martin's Temple. It is known that the Germans left an armed guard outside the St Martin's Temple and the keys for the building were handed over to an officer apparently "au fait" with Masonic matters. This list was demanded by Dr Raffler in an order issued on the 18th July 1941 (See Appendix A).



**Inventory of Fidelis
Lodge No.1809 from
the Provincial
Museum Collection.**

On Friday 15th November 1940 the Germans reopened the Masonic Temple at Le Marchant Street and the dining room was used by the Germans as a makeshift store for seized wireless sets. The building was subsequently resealed, but not the dining room. We know the Temple was unsealed and the wireless sets removed at Christmas 1940, when they were returned to their owners, but other than that there were little other recorded movements at the Temples.

ORDER RESPECTING WIRELESS RECEIVING SETS

By the direction of the German Feldkommandant THE CONTROLLING COMMITTEE OF THE STATES OF GUERNSEY (hereinafter called "the Committee") makes the following ORDER:—

Every person in this Island in possession of a Wireless Receiving Set of any description must deliver such set or cause it to be delivered to one of the Official Collectors appointed for the purpose. All batteries must be removed from the Sets before delivery.

The Committee in order to assist the inhabitants is organizing a house to house visit by Collectors with vehicles for the purpose of collecting Sets, and it is intended that such visits shall commence on Friday the 15th instant at 9.45 a.m.

Persons awaiting the collection of their Sets and whose premises may be left unattended should arrange with neighbours to give delivery of their Sets when the Official Collector calls. He cannot call more than once.

Every Set must bear the name and postal address of the person giving up possession written

plainly on a label ADHERING to the outside of the Set. Tie-on labels may be added but are not compulsory. Adhesive labels are obligatory.

An identification number will be given for every Set delivered to serve as a receipt and such receipt must be carefully preserved.

If a Set is not collected by an Official Collector before November 19th the person in possession of the Set must immediately communicate with the Constables of his Parish for further directions.

Anyone in default will be liable to a fine of not exceeding 30,000 Reichmarks or to imprisonment up to six weeks or to both of such penalties.

GUERNSEY, this thirteenth day of November, 1940.

JOHN LEALE.

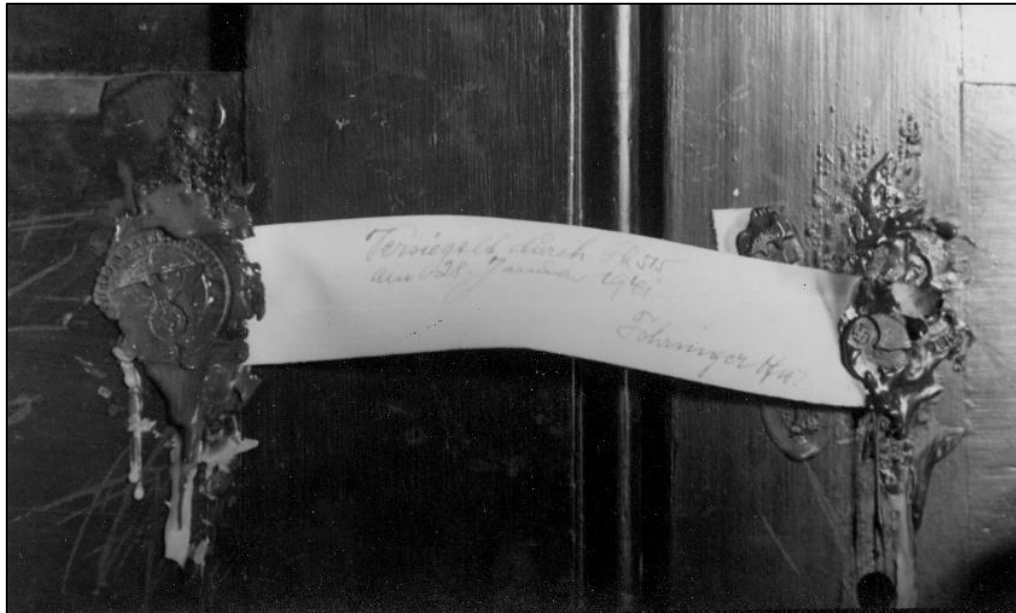
For and on behalf of the Controlling Committee of the States of Guernsey.

Genehmigt (Approved)
Nebenstolle Guernsey
der Feldkommandantur 515

DR. REFFLER.
Kriegsverwaltungsrat.
den 13.11.40.

Order in the Guernsey Press 14th November 1940
regarding surrendering radios that were to be then
stored in the Le Marchant Street Temple.

On Monday 27th January 1941 again troops went to both Temples and the looting commenced predominately at Le Marchant Street, although St Martins and Alderney items are known to have been taken out for display in Germany and regalia destroyed. Items taken included all the warrants for the various lodges and side orders, regalia and decorative masonic inscribed furniture and many of the beautiful silk banners representing the various orders. It was also as a result of this looting that the Germans were able to build a detailed picture of Freemasonry in the Channel Islands and United Kingdom and resulted in a detailed report being written and sent to France (See Appendix E).



The Temple having been resealed by the Germans the seal dated 28th January 1941, image courtesy of VW. Bro. Simon Hamon.

The greatest loss locally was the stripping of the Masonic Library and Museum where cabinets were simply smashed open, and the looters took things whole sale and many items pre-dating the union of the two Grand Lodges in England in 1813 were removed.

Regalia and anything else left after this initial wave of destruction, was removed using local labour hired by the Germans. The task was simply to remove all remnants of the Freemasons from the building. Combustibles were removed, including regalia, books, and all manner of paperwork and these were burnt in steel drums in the small yard at the rear of the building. It is understood that these drums were left burning over a period of around a week.

The St. Martin's Temple was however taken over and used as makeshift accommodation by engineers of the Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD), or German National Work Service unit in Guernsey. This unit constructed other accommodation huts predominately on the east side of Rue de la Vallée running down towards Les Camps du Moulin.

They also built defensive structures nearby which remain to this day. This whole defensive area was initially taken over by elements of Legion Condor and later in 1941 by Flak Regiment 39. The appearance of these young RAD troops in their brown uniforms, misled locals to believe they were Hitler Youth and consequently a wide berth was given to the whole area. As this Temple was inside the confines of this military complex and with sentries posted close by it was impossible to know what took place there, although it is considered, due to the fact that no regalia or paperwork was left in the building when it was finally returned in 1945, that troops of that unit must have been used to destroy anything considered not worth removing to central storage in Guernsey or Germany for exhibition.

On Wednesday 29th January 1941 the Feldkommandantur 515 represented by Dr. Reffler, using the most recent communications from Army HQ in Paris, demanded that all bank balances held by these Lodges and Societies and also any monies, bonds, property both buildings and actual or investments, should at once be handed over to the States of Guernsey. This order was approved by the Controlling Committee of the States of Guernsey and the Bailiff, who at the time was also the Provincial Grand Master.

On Friday 7th February 1941 letters were sent to representatives of each of the seven organisations to hand over their assets and that it should be done at once. In reality accounts needed to be audited, legal papers checked against loans, bonds, shares and ownership of buildings and rents paid or received and the matter quite simply could not be done that quickly. There are a considerable number of records that can be seen going between the FK515 and representatives of these different organisations as questions were asked, points argued and in fact most assets were not handed over until late 1941.

In early April 1941 the Germans planned to assess the furniture store at Fuzzey's for suitable furnishings that they could utilize, and the hidden Masonic cases had to be hurriedly removed to a new hiding place at Lovell's & Co., but the movement of these cases was observed by a local and later reported to the Germans. They remained hidden until the matter was brought to the attention of the Germans and on Tuesday 10th February 1942, the States Supervisor Mr. Henry Edward Marquand (a Guernsey Freemason) aware of the discovery, wrote to the president of the States of Guernsey Controlling Committee requesting that the seven packing cases of Masonic Effects currently stored at Messrs Lovell's & Co. a building now held under a dual key by the German Authorities should be immediately handed over into the States Custody in accordance with the regulations. However, all seven packing cases were seized by the German and apparently were despatched to Berlin.

Berlin was an obvious location where the cases may have been sent, as this was the location that the artefacts seized in January 1941 were sent. It is understood that the looted contents of both Guernsey Temples, which included the entire contents of Royal Arch Chapter Room at Le Marchant Street were loaded onto seven lorries, which were filled with furniture, globes, carpets, banners and packing cases which were subsequently taken to the harbour and loaded on the vessel the S.S. HOLLAND at number 2 berth on Friday 31st January 1941, and then transported to Berlin where an exhibition entitled "*Channel Islands Freemasonry*" was to be held.

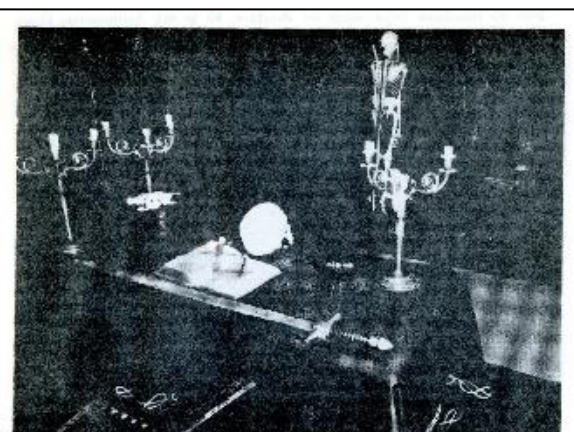
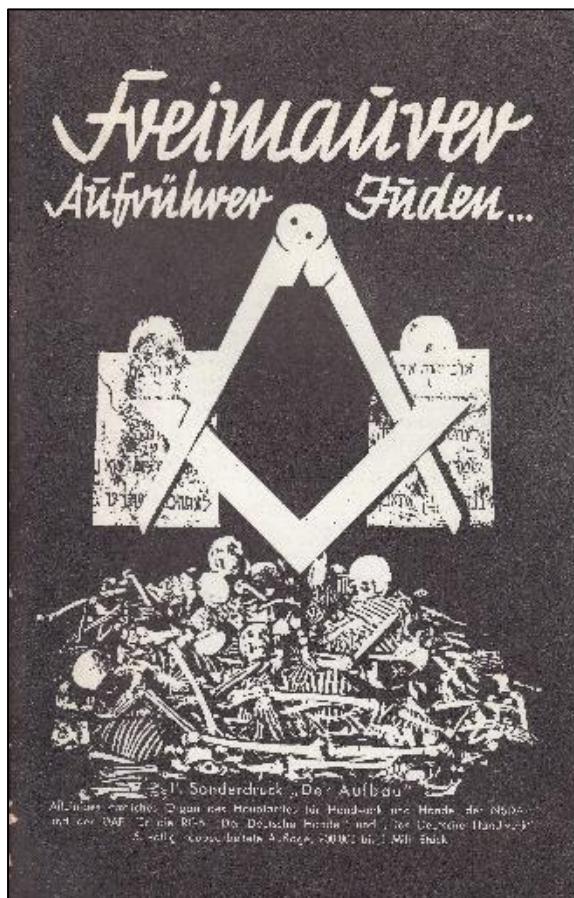
When the rooms were stripped, careful attention was paid to photographing the rooms in Jersey and Guernsey so they could be recreated in Germany. These images have not yet been located but would give us a tremendous comparison. The exhibition is understood to have opened to the public on Saturday 15th March 1941 at the Kunsthaus, Berlin and the exhibition was entitled "*Anti-Freimaurer-Ausstellung*". In loose terms the exhibition sought to expose an alleged Judeo-Masonic and Communist conspiracy for world domination through several displays featuring predominantly an anti-Semitic (anti-Jewish) propaganda.

Displaying Masonic ritual and cultural artefacts stolen from Lodges, was a deliberate aim to ridicule and direct hatred towards Freemasons and to heighten fears of a Jewish-Masonic conspiracy. The Germans reported in the advertising for the exhibition "*Freemasonry has been set up and is represented by a group of so-called apostles of Humanity who are deliberately using it for poisoning the international relations in Europe*".

They went on to say "*In England they have proclaimed an open association with Judaism and the English high church openly supports the move for the purpose of the preservation of the English world domination. It would be well worth seeing the exhibition, which gives interesting explanations about the historical bases of freemasonry and its consequences on the international policy.*" In fact, the Nazi Party chose to embellish and augment these displays with unrelated items, which they hoped would vilify Freemasons and legitimise their persecution. Ritual objects were displayed incorrectly, and skull and crossed bones were laid out on bibles to perhaps frighten people and as can be seen in the images of the exhibition several Hebrew Scrolls can be seen, clearly looted from elsewhere in Europe but used to perhaps show the implied connection with the Jews.



Photo of people queuing up outside the Exhibition held in Paris.



Altar des Meistergrades des Chemnitzer Logenmeisters

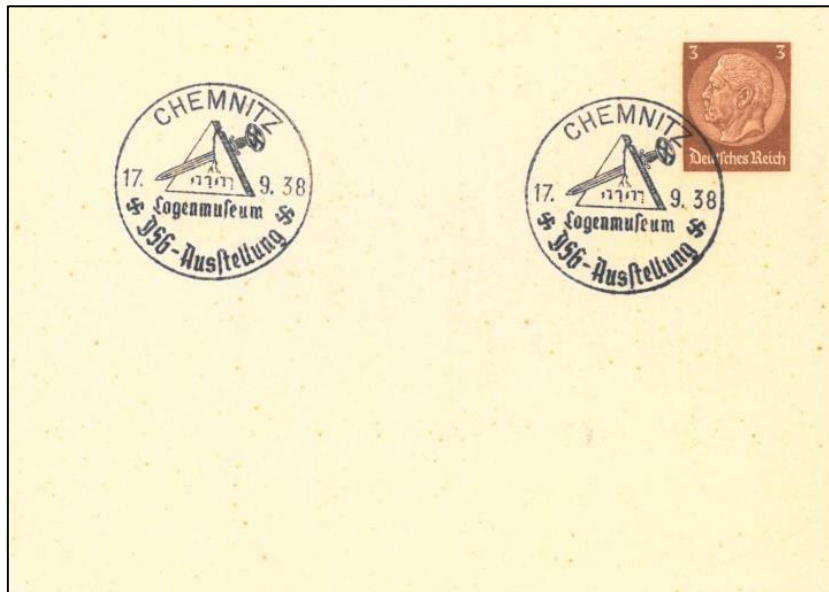
erklärte der Grand Orient, daß er diese Kundgebung nicht gebilligt habe! Wieber jüdische Taktik!

Immer wieder griffen die Freimaurer in die Politik ihres Landes ein. Manche von uns erinnern sich noch an die Angelegenheit des jüdischen Hauptmanns Drensfuß, der von einem französischen Kriegsgericht wegen Landesverrats zu lebenslänglicher Deportation verurteilt wurde. Wieder war es ein Freimaurer, der den Juden rettete (S. 716): Gustave Adolphe Hubbard, französischer Parlamentarier, war an der Wiederaufstellung des Falles des freimaurerischen, jüdischen Hauptmanns Drensfuß hauptsächlich beteiligt. Hubbards Einfluß hatte Drensfuß im wesentlichen seine Freilassung zu verdanken. In jener Zeit war Hubbard Mitglied des Ordensrates des Grand Orient de France. Er war einer der schärfsten Kämpfer gegen die Kirche und maßgebend an der Trennung von Kirche und Staat beteiligt.

Immer wieder sind es Mitglieder des Grand Orient, die für die Juden eintreten, die Aufrührer entflammen und dem Volke die Grundlagen seiner moralischen und bürgerlichen Kraft schwächen.

Wir wenden uns jetzt einem anderen Lande zu, das besonders schwer unter dem immer wiederholten Anführer der Freimaurer gelitten hat und jetzt die schwerste Krise seiner Geschichte durchmacht: Spanien. Dort wurden die ersten Vögel auf europäischem Festlandsboden gezüchtet. Infolge deren Tätigkeit kam es in Spanien immer wieder zu schweren politischen Erschütterungen; Aufrührer aller Art war dort an der Tagesordnung. Die spanischen Freimaurer riefen immer wieder die Freimaurer anderer Länder zum Kampf gegen ihr eigenes Vaterland und die Welt auf. Sie riefen 1808 Napoleon ins Land, 1823 Ludwig XVIII. und 1836 die Russen und die französischen „Freiwilligen“.

This is an example of the kind of booklets produced about anti-freemasonry, courtesy of VW. Bro. Simon Hamon.



Apart from the Jews the Bolsheviks and Freemasons were also part of the international conspiracy according to the Nazi party. On the 17th September 1938 a two day exhibition was held in Chemnitz Germany, the chachet issued showed a three cornered tablet written in Hebrew to show the Jewish connection, courtesy of the author.



First Day cover and Stamps issued on the 1st January 1942 to mark the opening of anti-masonic exhibition in Belgrade, courtesy of the author.

The following images are of the exhibition held in Berlin made up of items looted from the Temples in Guernsey, Alderney and Jersey, Images courtesy of VW. Bro. Simon Hamon.

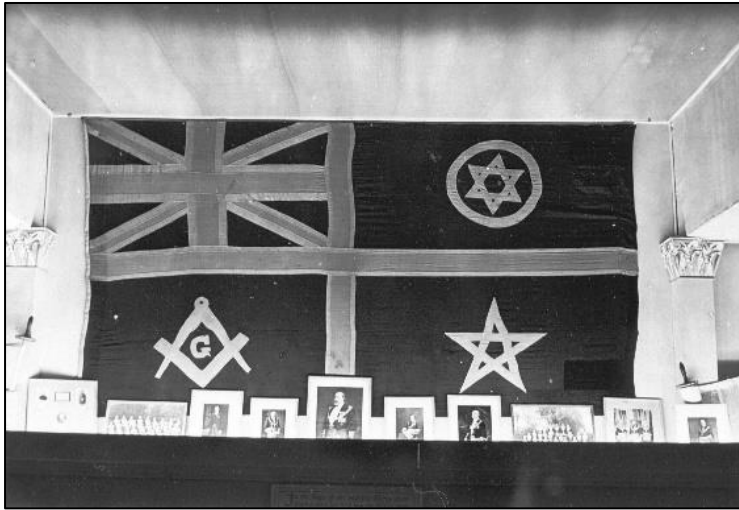


People viewing
Regalia looted
from the
Channel Island
Temples.

Display for
Wardens
Columns, with a
Torah displayed
in the
background.

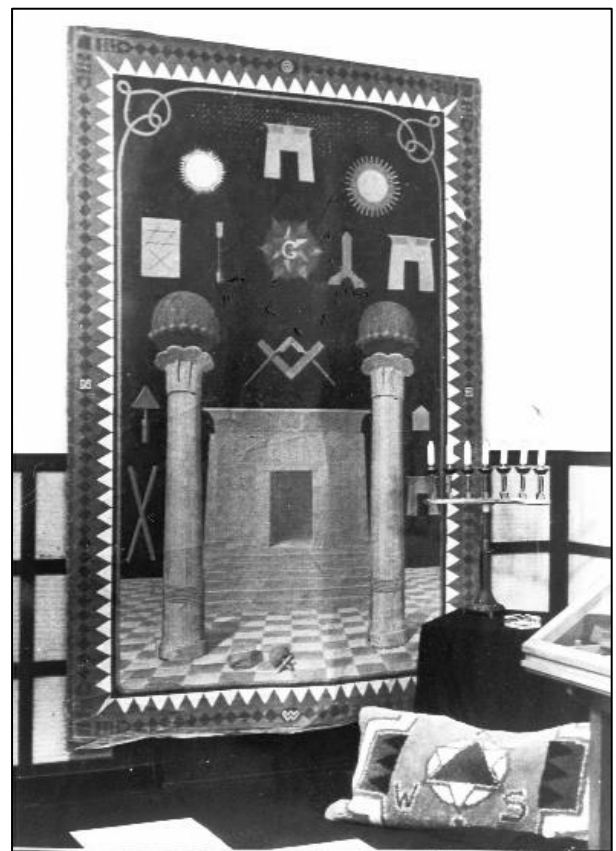


Presentation of
Rose Croix
Regalia.



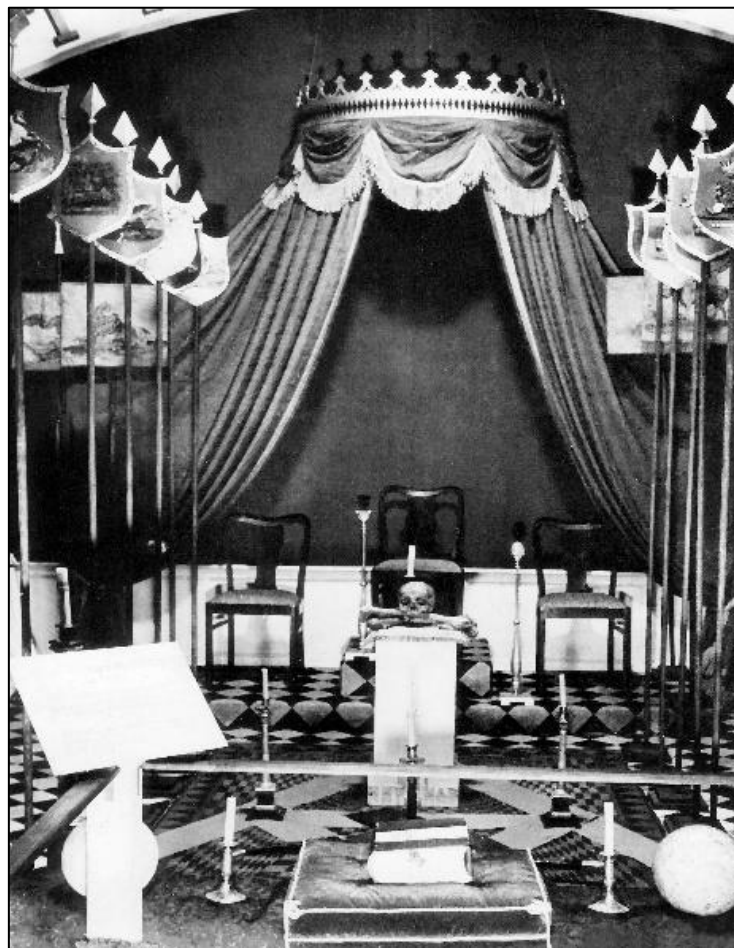
Flag taken from
the Jersey
Temple.

Chapter Display
right, and below,
with the skull and
crossbones on top
of the bible seen
below.



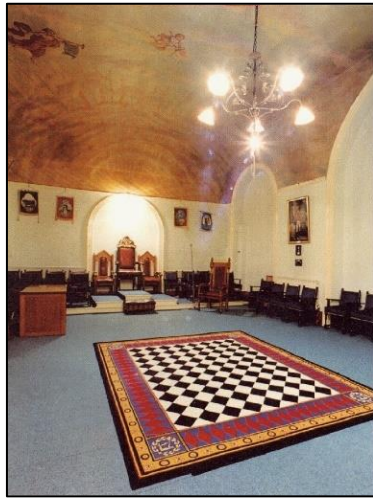


An attempt to recreate the Jersey Temple.



**An attempt to recreate the Chapter Room from the
Le Marchant Street Temple.**

At the Le Marchant Street Temple the Chapter room with its beautifully decorated domed ceiling was felt worth protecting. So, to protect the ceiling from damage it was filled with furniture and packing cases by the States, after the contents of the Chapter room had been looted. This was a deliberate act and was a careful attempt to protect the room from further damage. Fortunately, the room was never emptied, and the decorations largely survived the wholesale damage that was to be seen at the Jersey Temple.

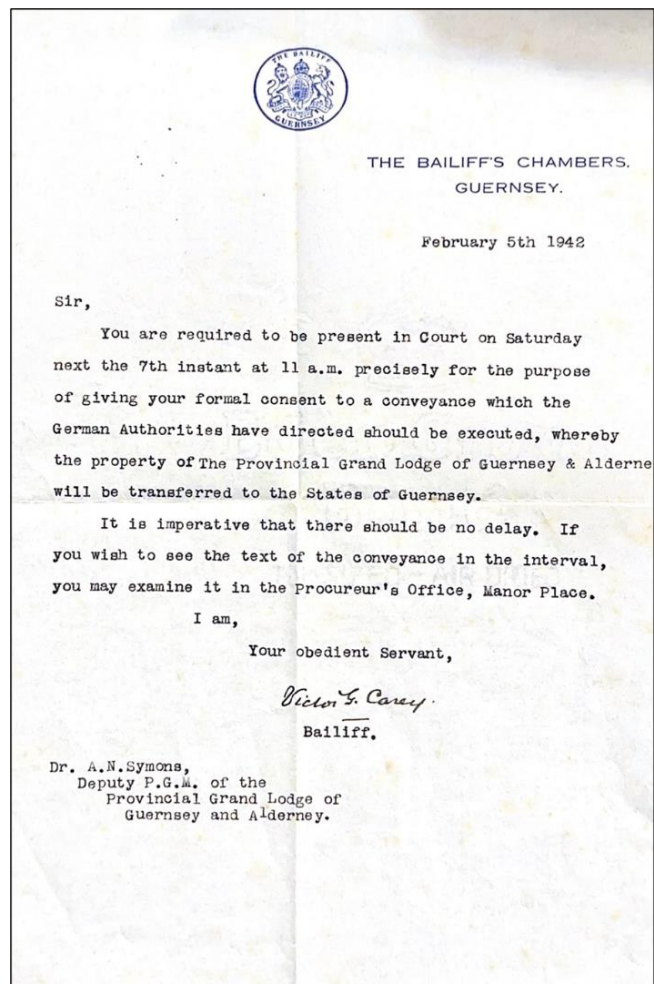


**Photo of the Chapter Meeting
Room at the Le Marchant
Temple post occupation
showing the decorative
ceiling, from the Provincial
Museum Collection.**

On the 5th February 1942 The Bailiff sent a letter to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master VW Bro. A. N. Symons, to present himself to court to consent to sign over the properties owned by the Lodges of Guernsey to the States of Guernsey. This was the result of the order made by the German Forces issued in France early on in the War.

The following is the letter was written by Sir Victor Gosselin Carey who was Bailiff of the Island from 1935 – 1946 This was duly carried out on the 7th February 1942 and they remained that way until returned back to the care of the Province and Lodges on the 16th July 1946.

**Letter from the Bailiff to the
Deputy PGM dated 5th February
1942 from the Provincial Museum
Collection.**



Independent Order of Oddfellows Manchester Unity Friendly Society; tous lesquels dits Compagnons, en se conformant à un Ordre des autorités allemandes en cette Ile, ont reconnu et confessé avoir quitté, cédé, délaissé et totalement transporté à dits Sociétés respectivement en fin et perpétuité d'héritage à John Leale, écuyer, Président du Comité des Etats d'Ille, The Controlling Committee of the States of Guernsey présent et acceptant pour les Etats de l'Ile de Guernsey à jamais savoir est: Toutes et telles propriétés tant immobilières que mobilières, y compris rentes, meubles et argents, comme peuvent appartenir aux dits Sociétés en cette Ile. Et auront les dits Etats ledataires et ayants cause, lors et tels droits et privilèges comme peuvent appartenir aux prémisses de cette délaissances et seront assujettis aux servitudes qui elles peuvent devoir, le tout comme par le passé. Les dits délaissances faite sans lousse débite par les dits Etats et pour donner effet au dit Ordre des autorités allemandes. Et est cette délaissances faite sans aucune fourniture ou garantie de la part des dits Sociétés ledantes. Et sont les dits Etats ledataires en jouissance des prémisses de cette délaissances dès ce jour et date. Et auront les dits Etats le droit de recevoir les rentes, reventes comprises dans cette délaissances au dix Octobre prochain et annuellement ensuivant ainsi que les arriérages présentement dus sur telles rentes.

Collationné à l'original.

Guernsey, le 16. 7. 46.
James F. Lacey

Pierre S. Caey
Baillif.

Le sept février mil neuf cent quarante-deux.

Voir délaissances
enq. le 16. 7. 46.

Le Président du Comité d'Ille "The Controlling Committee of the States of Guernsey" a fait enregistrer un Contrat signé de Messieurs Abraham James Laine, Chevalier, Lieutenant Baillif, et de Arthur Dorey et John Roussel, écuyers, Jures, dont les teneur suit: —

Le sept février mil neuf cent quarante-deux par devant Monsieur le Lieutenant Baillif et Messieurs les Jures de la Cour Royale de cette Ile de Guernsey soussignés ont comparu personnellement Monsieur Paul Albert Le Moal en sa qualité d'anglais "Worshipful Master" de la Loge Maçonnique d'Ille "Mariners Lodge" numérotée Cent soixante-huit; Monsieur Sydney Herbert Godfray en sa qualité d'anglais "Worshipful Master" de la Loge Maçonnique d'Ille "Loyalty Lodge" numérotée Deux cent quarante-trois et Monsieur Robert Blondel Baker, en sa qualité d'anglais "Worshipful Master" de la Loge Maçonnique d'Ille "Fidels Lodge" numérotée mille huit cent neuf, lesquels dits Compagnons en se conformant à un Ordre des autorités allemandes en cette Ile, ont reconnu et confessé avoir quitté, cédé, délaissé et totalement transporté à dits Sociétés respectivement en fin et perpétuité d'héritage à membres des dits Loges Maçonniques en fin et perpétuité d'héritage à John Leale, écuyer, Président du Comité des Etats d'Ille, The Controlling Committee of the States of Guernsey présent et acceptant pour les Etats de l'Ile de Guernsey à jamais, savoir est: Toutes et telles propriétés tant immobilières que mobilières

Le sept février mil neuf cent quarante-deux.

Voie de laisance
enreg. le 16.7.46.

Le Président du Comité des États dit "The Controlling Committee of the States of Guernsey" a fait enregistrer un contrat signé de Messire Abraham James Laine, h. l. l. l. Lieutenant Bailly; et de Arthur Dorey et John Russell, citoyens, jurés, dont la teneur suit: -

Le sept février mil neuf cent quarante-deux par devant Monsieur le Lieutenant Bailly et Messieurs les Jurés de la Cour Royale de cette Ile de Guernesey ~ soussignés a comparu personnellement Robert William Randall, écuyer, un des membres et le Trésorier de la Loge maçonnique dite "St. Martin's Lodge" numéro quatre mille cent quarante-deux, lequel, en se conformant à un ordre des autorités Allemandes en cette Ile, a reconnu et confesse avoir quitté cédé délaissé et totalement transporté à titre gratuit de lui-même et des autres membres de la dite Loge maçonnique en fin et perpétuité d'héritage à John Leale, écuyer, Président du Comité des États dit "The Controlling Committee of the States of Guernsey" présent et acceptant pour les États de l'Ile de Guernesey a jamais savoir est: - Toutes et telles propriétés tant immobilières que mobilières, y compris tous meubles et argent comme peuvent appartenir à la dite Loge maçonnique en cette Ile. Et auront les dits États ~ tenir aux primises de cette délaissances et seront assujettis aux servitudes qu'ils peuvent devoir, le tout comme par le passé. Les dits délaissances faite sans bourse déliée par les dits États et pour donner effet au dit ordre des autorités Allemandes. Et est cette délaissances faite sans aucune autre fourniture ou garantie que celle qui avait la dite Loge maçonnique en vertu de son contrat de prise a rente enregistré pour la date le trois juillet mil neuf cent vingt. Et sont les dits États héritiers en jouissance des primises de cette délaissances des ce jour et date.

Collationné
à l'original.

Guernsey
John Russell

De Le

Transfer of the St Martins Temple to the States of Guernsey 7th February 1942, Courtesy of the Greffe.

Le quatorze février mil neuf cent quarante-deux.

Le Président du Comité des États dit "The Controlling Committee of the States of Guernsey" a fait enregistrer un contrat signé de Messire Abraham James Laine, h. l. l. l. Lieutenant Bailly; et de Arthur Dorey et John Russell, citoyens, jurés, dont la teneur suit: -

Le sept février mil neuf cent quarante-deux par devant Monsieur le Lieutenant Bailly et Messieurs les Jurés de la Cour Royale de cette Ile de Guernesey sous signés ont comparu personnellement Angelo Nelson Symons, écuyer, en sa qualité d'anglais "Deputy Provincial Grand Master" de la Loge maçonnique dite "Provincial Grand Lodge of Guernsey and Alderney"; Messire Harold Bradbury écuyer en sa qualité d'anglais "Worshipful Master" de la Loge maçonnique dite "Eagle's Lodge of Fellowship" numéro quatre vingt quatre; Messieurs Henry James

De Brady

Transfer of the Provincial Grand Lodge to the States of Guernsey 14th
February 1942 Page 1, Courtesy of the Greffe.

Mahey en sa qualité d'anglais "Worshipful Master" de la Loge maçonnique dite -
 "St. Sampson's Lodge" numérotée Deux mille cinq cent quarante-huit; Monsieur
 Konrad Karmelitz Bros en sa qualité d'anglais "Worshipful Master" de la Loge
 maçonnique dite "Balfour Lockhart Lodge" numérotée Deux mille huit cent cinq;
 Monsieur Frederick Karmelitz, un des membres et le dernier (anglais) "Worshipful
 Master" résidant en cette Ile de la Loge maçonnique dite "Kansard Lodge" numérotée
 Trois mille cinq cent quinze; Monsieur Iva Elmont Oranne en sa qualité d'anglais
 "Worshipful Master" de la Loge maçonnique dite "The Larnian Lodge of both
 Masters" numérotée quatre cent vingt-cinq et Monsieur John Dargan en sa qualité
 d'anglais "Worshipful Commander" de la Loge maçonnique dite "The Larnian
 Lodge of Royal Ark Masons" numérotée quatre cent vingt-cinq, lesquels dits
 comparants, en se conformant à un ordre des autorités allouées en cette Ile, ont reconnu
 et confessé avoir quitté cede délaissée et totalement transféré à titre gratuit d'eux et
 des autres membres des dites Loges maçonniques en foi et perpétuité à l'usage à John
 Leale, Mayor, Président du Comité des Etats dits "The controlling committee of
 the States of Guernsey" présent et acceptant pour les Etats de l'Ile de Guernsey
 à jamais, savoir est. Toutes et telles propriétés tant immobilières que
 mobilières, y compris tous meubles et argents, comme peuvent appartenir aux dites
 Loges maçonniques en cette Ile. Et auront les dits Etats héritiers et ayants cause
 tous et tels droits et privilèges comme peuvent appartenir aux premiers de cette délaissée
 et seront assujettis aux conditions qui elles peuvent avoir, le tout comme par le passé.
 Les dits délaissances faite sans bourse débauchée par les dits Etats et pour donner effet
 au dit ordre des autorités allouées. Et est cette délaissée faite sans aucune
 fourniture ou garantie de la part de dits Loges maçonniques héritiers. Et sont les
 dits Etats héritiers en jouissance des prémisses de cette délaissée dès ce jour et d'ice.

Collationné à l'original.
 J. F. Carey
 James F. Carey
 Pierre G. Carey
 B. Carey

**Transfer of the Provincial Grand Lodge to the States of
 Guernsey 14th February 1942 Page 2, Courtesy of the Greffe.**

On the 3rd March 1944 a precious discovery was made in the North Market Hall at the Town Market which was about to be taken over as part of the defensive procedures to protect the harbour. However, before the Germans took control a survey was conducted and when Masonic items were located the States Supervisor was called for. As now all Masonic assets had to be handed over to the care of the States of Guernsey, the Assistant Secretary to the States Supervisor was contacted and he conducted an inventory of this storage area. Several items had clearly been taken and stored there from both the St Martin's and Le Marchant Street Temples. (See Appendix B)

In total sixty-three items were found there, including some Past Master's boards, a number of large, framed photographs and perhaps the most precious being a number of the Lodge and Chapter charters. It is known that most Lodge Charters had been taken to Germany for use in the exhibition and in finding the St Martin's Lodge Charter at the North Market Hall, two members of that Lodge were instrumental in further hiding it.

This was on reflection a shrewd move as many of the other items from that inventory never found their way back to their true owners after the war.

Chapter Three

The Great Escapes

Although many attempts, some successful, to escape occupied Guernsey had been made by the local population during the course of the Occupation, there were two that were made by Freemasons the first is that of Bro. Wilfred Duquemin of Lodge Fidelis No.1809 who on the 1st July 1940 made his escape along with 27 other people onboard the *Mayflower* a 42 foot long ex-naval pinnace. The day before it had been moved from St Sampsons Harbour to Grand Havre, by her owner Mr Clifford Falla who had narrowly escaped injury in the bombing of the White Rock the previous evening. At 11pm they set off and after an uneventful crossing they made landfall at Start Point in Devon. Mr. Falla and his companions were able to give the naval authorities at Dartmouth a first-hand account of the damage caused by the air-raid and of the Germans activities to date, together with a copy of The Star newspaper of the 1st July in which the first orders of the German Commandant had been published. This was in turn featured in the London Daily Mirror on the following day.

Bro Duquemin was Initiated into Lodge Fidelis No.1809 on the 26th February 1936, Passed on the 25th March and Raised on the 27th May the same year.



**The *Mayflower* used during the escape on the 1st July 1940,
Courtesy of R. Whittle.**

Another escape of note that did prove to be successful was that of Bro Frederick William Noyon of St Sampsons Lodge No.2598.

On the 3rd November 1944 two Guernsey fishermen, Captain Frederick Noyon, a well-known pilot, and Mr. William Enticott successfully escaped from the Island which had by that date been cut off from the French mainland by the advance of the Allied armies across France.

Messrs. Noyon and Enticott volunteered to take to the Allies a number of official papers and reports regarding the privations of the civilian population in the besieged Island. At 1300 hours on the 3rd they put out from St. Sampson's Harbour; fortunately no German guard had been allocated to their open fishing boat the "*GU123 Littlewood*" that day.

While waiting for darkness they made some pretence of fishing and placed a few old nets. By nightfall they were well to the north of the Island and being unchallenged they kept going. Under cover of darkness and drizzle they hoisted the stay and mainsails and set off, with Poole in Dorset as their destination.

However, according to War Office records, some thirty miles north of Guernsey they were intercepted by an American submarine-chaser which took them aboard and towed the *Littlewood* to Cherbourg. They reached

England nine days later, following interviews with American intelligence officers, and delivered their papers to the War Office. The *Littlewood* was shipped back to Guernsey from Cherbourg via Plymouth after the Liberation.

Bro. Noyon was Initiated into St Sampson's Lodge on the 15th March 1900, Passed on the 17th May 1900 and Raised on the 19th June 1900.

NOTICE

IT must now be known to a good many local inhabitants that some eight persons recently left this Island in a boat with a view to reaching England.

As a direct result, drastic control of boats has been instituted by the German Authorities, resulting in fishermen in the northern and western parts of our island being unable to follow their vocation and depriving the population of a very large proportion of the fish obtainable.

Any further such departures or attempts thereat can only result in further restrictions. In other words, any persons who manage to get away do so at the expense of those left behind. In these circumstances, to get away or attempt to get away is a crime against the local population, quite apart from the fact that the German Authorities will deal very severely with persons who are caught making the attempt.

In the event of a repetition of any such incident there is a grave possibility that, by way of reprisal, the male population of this island will be evacuated to France.

The Controlling Committee views such incidents with the utmost disfavour for they tend to negative all the efforts which are made in the interest of the local population to preserve good and courteous relations with the German Authorities. To any who may be contemplating running away (for that is what it is), we urgently address the order to put it out of their heads as an action unworthy of Guernseymen.

I am officially informed that, before the incident, the local German Command had been at pains to communicate to their headquarters the co-operation of the Island Authorities and the exemplary behaviour of the whole of the civilian population and, for their part, they hope no further incident will compel them to take the drastic action which would follow the departure of any other boat.

A. J. SHERWILL.

A notice issued in the Guernsey Press early 1940 due to the number of escapes being made by locals.

Chapter Four

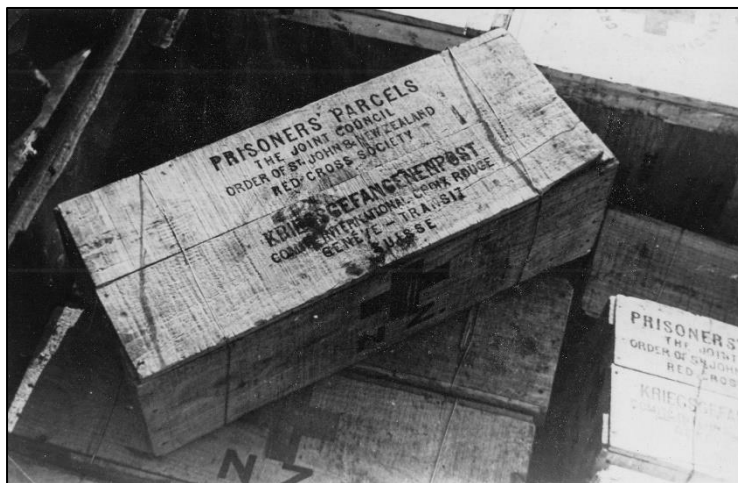
The Red Cross

By December 1944 the food situation in the Island for the local population including many remaining Freemasons and their families was getting extreme, with tales of people going to bed at lunchtime in an effort to sleep off hunger. In early November, the Bailiff Sir Victor Gosselin Carey was given permission by the military to contact the International Red Cross about the deplorable conditions on the island. The Joint War Organization of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John opted to send help soon afterwards.

The *SS Vega*, based in Portugal, had been chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1939 for relief activities.,

The Red Cross loaded its supply ship with almost 120,000 food parcels from Canada and New Zealand, and set sail from Lisbon, on 20th December. The ship reached Guernsey on 27th December 1944 and started giving out food parcels right away, delivering parcels containing diet supplements for the sick, salt, soap, cigarettes, medical and surgical supplies and some clothing for children and infants. Each one had been carefully put together to last a single person a whole month – if eaten in moderation. The *Vega* made five more visits between December 1944 and Liberation and delivered more than 450,000 parcels in total.

It was in one of these parcels that Bro W.E. Hall found a card stating that it had been donated by the Brethren of Lodge Maungawhao No.168 New Zealand. Bro. Hall made contact with the Lodge soon after the Liberation and explained that he is a member of the Mariners Lodge No.168 which shares the same number. This contact resulted in a connection that continues today with a toast to the Lodge being given at Mariners Lodge Festive Boards.



Red Cross parcels from New Zealand being unloaded at Guernsey Harbour Image courtesy of VW. Bro. Simon Hamon.

Red Cross Ship *SS Vega* at Guernsey Harbour. Image courtesy of the author.



Chapter Five

War Time Provincial Grand Master

Sir Victor Gosselin Carey was born on the 2nd July 1871 his parents were de Vic Francis Carey and Harriet Mary Gosselin. He was educated at Elizabeth College from 1880-1883, Marlborough College 1885-1887 and Caen University 1895-1897 where he studied law. He married Adelaide Eleanor Jeffreys on the 3rd March 1899.

He held the post of Bailiff of the Bailiwick of Guernsey from 1935 until 1946. In December 1945 he was given a Knighthood.

Sir Victor Gosselin Carey was Initiated into Freemasonry on the 12th March 1902, Passed on the 9th April 1902 and Raised on the 14th May 1902. He was Worshipful Master of Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship No.84 in 1908. A founder member of Hansard Lodge No.3515 and St Martin's Lodge No.4142.

On the 21st October 1927 he was Installed as the Provincial Grand Master of Guernsey and Alderney by the Pro Grand Master Lord Ampthill at the Market Stalls, St Peter Port.

Right Worshipful Brother Carey saw Freemasonry through the Occupation, and continued until his resignation in 1955 and passed to the Grand Lodge Above on the 28th June 1957 aged 85 years.



Right Worshipful Brother Sir Victor Gosselin Carey.

Provincial Grand Master Province of Guernsey and Alderney.

1927-1955

Chapter Six

Worshipful Masters During the Occupation

The following Brethren were all Worshipful Masters of their respective Lodges at the outbreak of the Occupation. Due to the 5-year break in Masonic activity on the Island most are shown on the Past Master Boards within the Masonic Centre as holding the office for the duration of the war years.

Mariner's Lodge No.168 – W.Bro P. A. Le Moal

Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship W. Bro No.84 – H. B. Ivers

Loyalty Lodge No.243 – W. Bro S. H. Godfrey*

St Ann's Lodge No.593 – W. Bro B. H. Osborne

Lodge Fidelis No.1809 – W. Bro H. B. Coker*

St Sampson's Lodge No.2598 – W. Bro H. J. Mahy*

Balfour Cockburn Lodge No.2805 – W. Bro H. W. Prins*

Hansard Lodge No. 3515 – W. Bro R. S. Mallett

St Martin's Lodge No.4142 – Bro H. H. Collins +

* These Brethren did not resume the Worshipful Master's Chair Post Occupation

+ This Brother was Master Elect at the time meetings were suspended and passed to the Grand Lodge Above in 1941 prior to being installed as Worshipful Master of the Lodge.

Chapter Seven

The Doyle Vase

One of the most valuable items held by the Masonic Museum is the Doyle Vase, one of a pair presented to the Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey Major-General Sir John Doyle on the 9th January 1806.

The one remaining in Guernsey is known as Mariner's jug was presented by Mariner's Lodge No.168, (the other is in the Museum of Freemasonry at United Grand Lodge, named the Orange jug was presented by Orange Lodge No.116) and is Silver Gilt. At the outbreak of the war the vase was hidden from the Germans in a bank vault, and remained there undiscovered for the duration of the occupation.

The Germans were clearly aware of the Vase and its value as the last paragraph of a letter sent to Dr Reffler by the Bailiff Victor Carey on the 4th April 1941 following his interview by Germans on whether anything had been taken from the Masonic Temple reads "*The Doyle Vase is the property of Sir Arthur Doyle, Baronet, and is as I told you, so far as I know, deposited at the National Provincial Bank, High Street*". (See Appendix C) This was a shrewd move by the Bailiff as the vase could not be seized by the Germans as he had indicated it was not owned by the Freemasons.

After the occupation the vase was retrieved by the Province and Museum and an inscription added around the foot with the wording "Sent to Old Bank, Guernsey 1939 for an exhibition and successfully concealed during the whole of the German Occupation, returned September 1945". The Old Bank was located in the High Street where FatFace currently is.



The Mariners Jug on display at the Masonic Centre.



British Soldiers outside the Old Bank after Liberation overseeing the return of bullion Image courtesy of VW. Bro. S Hamon.

Chapter Eight

Post Occupation

In the early days after the Liberation work commenced to reoccupy the buildings and a considerable amount of work needed to be done to get them into a usable condition. Of course, suitable furniture, regalia and other ritual artefacts needed to be found or in many cases replaced with temporary examples made for the purpose, with some regalia being painted onto canvas and other items made by masons who had knowledge to reproduce objects which quite simply were unobtainable.

A number of loans had to be taken out to pay for the building works to be completed or furniture produced. At the St Martin's Temple, we know that both the treasurer and secretary's tables were German acquired from a nearby billet. The ritual sword and dagger which had been looted were replaced with a Luftwaffe first pattern sword for the Tyler and a Kriegsmarine dress dagger, and the decorative mosaic carpet had to be painted onto an old Holland blind formally from a shop window.



Kriegsmarine dress dagger used during Initiation Ceremonies, present to the Lodge by W Bro A. O. Hamon in 1946, Courtesy of St Martin's Lodge.

In October 1945 the Museum Committee from Le Marchant Street Temple were contacted and also Lloyds Bank, and subsequently a safe deposit box leant by Mr A Guilbert was handed over, containing a number of silver items and jewellery formerly the property of the Museum. A parcel containing lodge regalia was also restored under peculiar circumstances. It had been secured from the Temple by a member whom the Germans later deported to a German Internment Camp. He passed the regalia to a non-mason, who buried it in his garden! It was dug up and returned after the member's return to the island.

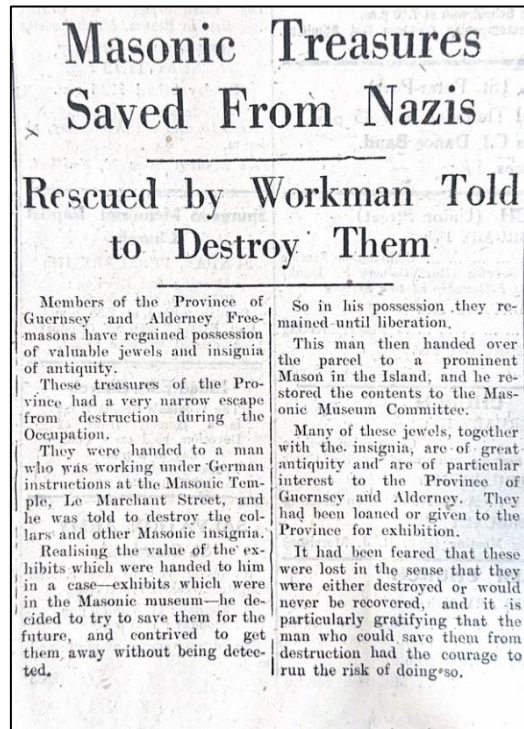
On the 15th February 1946 an Evening Press article appeared, titled "*Masonic treasures saved from Nazis*". That read. *Rescued by Workman told to destroy them, Members of the Province of Guernsey and Alderney Freemasons have regained possession of valuable jewels and insignia of antiquity. These treasures of the Province had a very narrow escape from destruction during the occupation. They were handed to a man who was working under German instructions at the Masonic Temple, Le Marchant Street and was told to destroy the collars and other Masonic insignia. Realising the value of the exhibits which were handed to him in a case exhibits which were in the Masonic Museum, he decided to try and save them for the future and contrived to get them away without being detected so in his possession they remained until Liberation.*

This man then handed over the parcel to a prominent Mason in the Island and he restored the contents to the Masonic Museum Committee.

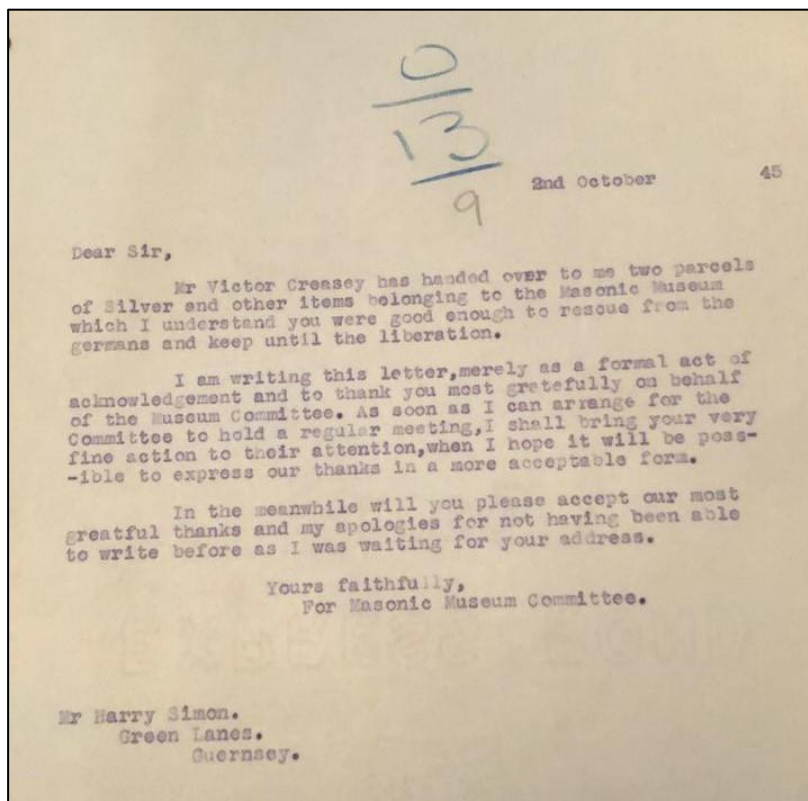
Many of these jewels, together with the insignia are of great antiquity and are of particular interest to the Province of Guernsey and Alderney, they had been loaned or given to the Province for exhibition.

It had been feared that these were lost in the sense that they were either destroyed or would never be recovered, and it is particularly gratifying that the man who could save them from destruction had the courage to run the risk of doing so.

No names are mentioned in the Press report, but other records show it was Harry Simon, of the Green Lanes, who handed them to Victor Creasey soon after Liberation. They included Masters, Senior and Junior wardens and secretary's jewels all belonging to the consecration of Loyalty Lodge.



Guernsey Press article dated 15th February 1946 reported Masonic Treasures Saved, from the Provincial Museum Collection.



Letter to Mr Harry Simon explaining that Mr Victor Creasey had handed over two parcels of Masonic items, from the Provincial Museum Collection.

6, New Street,
GUERNSEY.

14th February 1946.

F.W.Kimber, Esq.,
7, Pollet.

Dear Bro.Kimber,

I am handing you herewith the following jewels
belonging to Loyalty Lodge -

Masters Jewel
Senior Wardens Jewel
Junior Wardens Jewel
Secretarys Jewel.

These four are old Georgian Jewels and date
from about the time of the formation of the Lodge, and
are of considerable value.

I am also handing you another Warden's Jewel
which is modern and of no particular value.

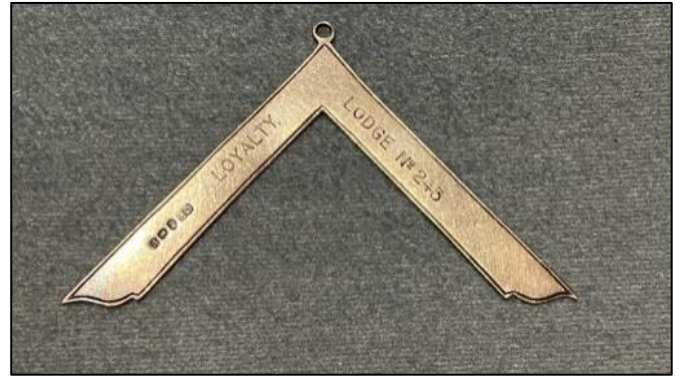
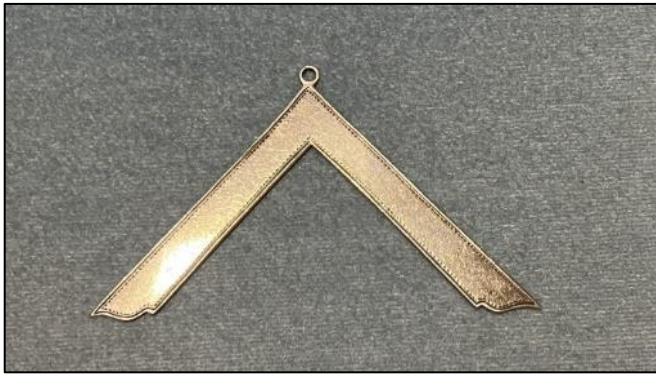
These Jewels were found apparently by a Mr.
Harry Simon of Green Lanes, Guernsey, at the time of the
German Occupation. He was apparently working in the
Temple and realising the value of these Jewels and the
exhibits in the Museum, he removed them from the cases
and kept them safely throughout the Occupation. Finally
when the Germans left he handed them to Bro.Victor Greasey
who handed them to me.

I hope you will not mind me emphasising once more
the great value of your jewels, and will impress on the
members of your Lodge how necessary it is that they should
not be removed from the Lodge premises without special
sanction.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,
For MASONIC MUSEUM COMMITTEE,

CURATOR.

Letter dated 14th February 1946 to Bro Kimber of Loyalty Lodge
No.243 from the Museum Curator Bro F. W. Thomas, from the
Provincial Museum Collection.



Loyalty Lodge No. 243 Worshipful Masters Collar Jewel, Courtesy of Loyalty Lodge.



Loyalty Lodge No. 243 Senior Wardens Collar Jewel, Courtesy of Loyalty Lodge.



Loyalty Lodge No. 243 Junior Wardens Collar Jewel, Courtesy of Loyalty Lodge.

On 26 February 1946 three packing cases were returned to Guernsey. It would appear that these and others had been shipped out via Granville, when three of them were intercepted and concealed by French resistance fighters working at the railway station in Rouen. At great risk they kept the cases hidden until after liberation. It is not known if they knew what was in them at the point they were intercepted, but they obviously opened them and realised what they were.

The records name them as Messrs Bailly, Weiss and Desrosiers. All three happened to be Freemasons, belonging to the Lodge Persévérance No. 27 of the French Grand Lodge, who actually practised English Masonic Ritual. There are a number of letters arranging for the cases to be returned with certificates of appreciation issued to these French Masons. However, when the cases were returned to Guernsey most of the china and glassware stored within had been smashed in the post war transit back to Guernsey.

Mariners' Lodge No.168 was the first Guernsey Lodge to hold a regular meeting in the now restored Le Marchant Street Temple on Wednesday 2nd January 1946, although they had to apply to the Grand Lodge of England for dispensation as their charter had been taken and had to be reissued.

The first meeting to be held at the St Martins Temple was held on 7th October 1946, which gives some idea of how much work was needed to be done there. As a result many of the St Martins Lodge Brethren in keeping with the time of "Make do and Mend" made items to furnish the Lodge including using blinds from shops to make the chequered carpet and a light cover that hung from the centre of the Lodge. The dark blue triangular lamp cover was made out of a heavy grade zinc sheet. It is believed the zinc came from the lining of a German ammunition box, it was folded, formed and painted by W Bro. A. O. Hamon. The first meeting to be held by St Martin's Lodge No.4142 post the occupation was on the 4th February 1946 after the Temple Board of Management of Le Marchant Street gave permission for temporary accommodation to be rented, this being the only time St Martins Lodge has held a meeting outside the Parish.

Thankfully one of the most important items that survived the war after being hidden away is the St Martins Lodge Warrant, this being one of only a couple of remaining original Lodge Warrants after they were looted or destroyed by the German Forces.



St Martin's Lodge No. 4241 Warrant of Constitution dated 1920, Courtesy of St Martin's Lodge.



Lamp cover that is on display, Courtesy of St Martin's Lodge No.4142.



Metal Gilded Square and Compasses that would have been fixed to the front of the Worshipful Master's Pedestal, from the Provincial Museum Collection.

Along with the many items made by Brethren of the Province to enable Masonic Duties to recommence, items were also made and given by Provinces in England and further afield. One such item is the Perfect Ashlar that sits on the Senior Warden's pedestal.

This Perfect Ashlar and Mount was donated by the Master and Brethren of Royal Gloucester Lodge No.130, Southampton to Loyalty Lodge No.243 in Memory of W.Bro. John James Stranger Past Provincial Senior Grand Warden and Member of Loyalty Lodge No.243 on the 11th January 1946. In the lead up to the occupation of the Island W.Bro. Rex Stranger came to Guernsey to collect his father and mother and return with them to England where they would remain for the war. It was during this period that W.Bro. Stranger sr. became a joining member of Royal Gloucester Lodge No.130 and he celebrated the 60th anniversary of his Initiation into Freemasonry with the Brethren of that Lodge. On his return to the Island after Liberation he had seen the terrible condition of the Temple buildings and seen the resulting shortage of equipment and regalia following the looting by the Germans. He made the Brethren of Royal Gloucester Lodge aware of the situation as a result the Lodge gifted a Rough and Smooth Ashlar.

The stone used to produce these was taken from the original room used by the Royal Gloucester Lodge No.130 in 1772 and was destroyed because of bombing raids during World War Two. It formed part of the Vine Tavern, later to be known as the Quilters Hotel.

Bro Morant an operative Master Mason selected the stone, fashioned it, and fitted the Lewis, Bro A.L Bailey a Master Builder made the tripod and base, Bro Herd a Master Plant Engineer made the part of the tackle and mounted the whole model.

There is an inscription on the Base that reads "Presented to Wor Bro J.J Stranger PPSGW Loyalty Lodge No.243 with affectionate regard by the Master and Brethren of the Royal Gloucester Lodge No.130, Southampton for the use of the Brethren of Guernsey 11th January 1946". The inscription on the Ashlar reads "This Stone was

taken from the original Lodge Room in Southampton used in 1772 and which was destroyed by enemy action during the World War 1929-1945”.

The occasion was also recorded in the Lodge’s minutes at the time as *“the Lodge gifted a Rough and Smooth Ashlar that had been fashioned from their original Lodge room from 1772 that enemy action had destroyed during the war, a tackle and mount was made and an inscription added I’m sure the Lodge would like to wish our thanks to all who have made this gift possible with one notable exception the German airman who knocked the stuffing out of our old Lodge room and destroyed a perfectly good tavern the ashlar was sent to Guernsey and used for the first time by Loyalty Lodge No.243 on the 20th February 1946”*.

WBro John James Stranger was Initiated into Loyalty Lodge No.243 on the 20th May 1885 and served as Worshipful Master of the Lodge during 1891 and 1899, and was a founder member of St Sampson’s Lodge No.2598. He passed to the Grand Lodge Above on the 18th June 1947 aged 86.

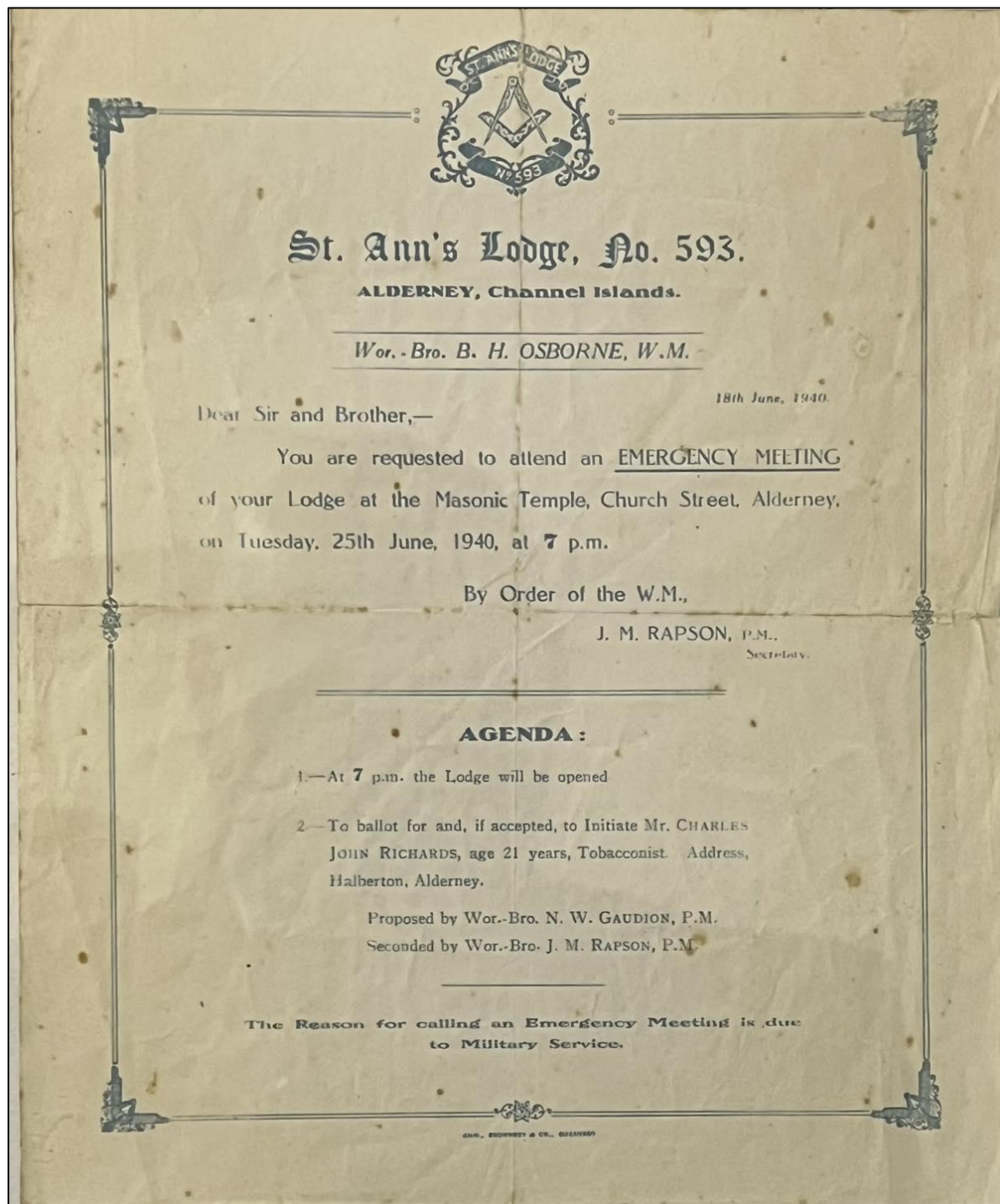


The presentation plaques on the perfect Ashlar located on the Senior Warden’s Pedestal at the Masonic Centre St Martin’s.



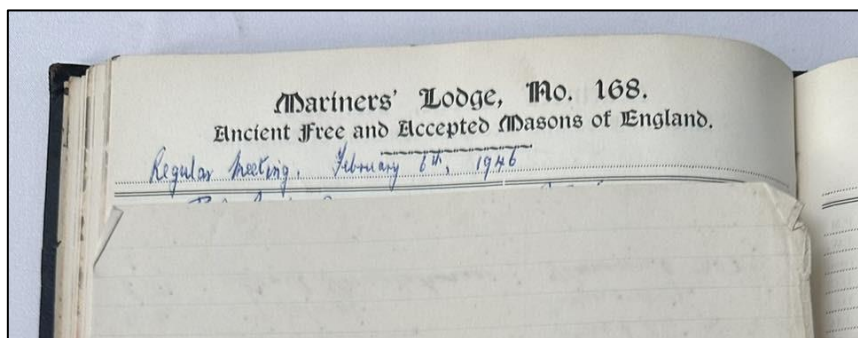
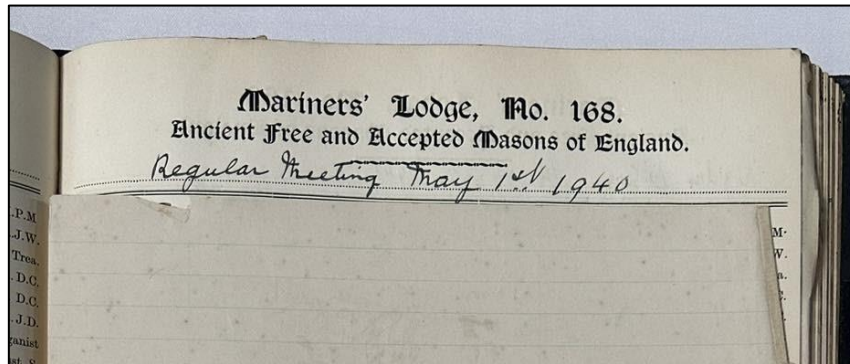
The perfect Ashlar located on the Senior Warden’s Pedestal at the Masonic Centre St Martins, courtesy of Loyalty Lodge No.243.

As for St Anne's Temple, after the return of the islanders to Alderney in December 1945, they found a likewise stripped and badly damaged building and similar work and effort was required to start meetings again. That did not happen until late 1946. One item to survive the occupation of Alderney was the Summons for the Emergency Meeting scheduled to take place on the 25th June 1940, a meeting that would never take place.

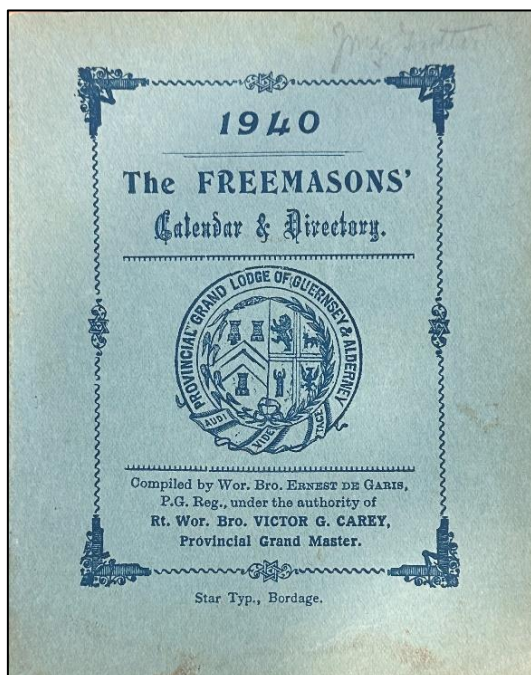


**Summons for the Emergency Meeting to be held at St Ann's Lodge No.593
on the 25th June 1940, Courtesy of St Anne's Lodge.**

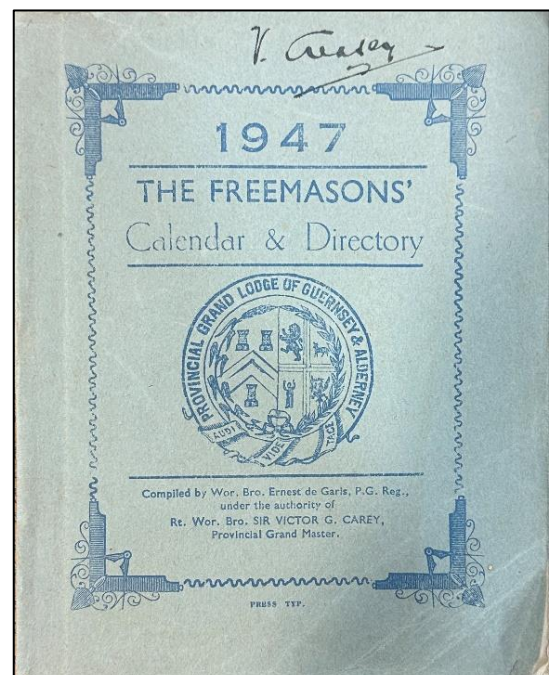
Mariner's Lodge No.168 held its First Regular Meeting on the 6th February 1946 at the Le Marchant Street Temple this time with 31 Members and 6 Visitors present. It was at this meeting that W.Bro Le Moal signed the Minutes from the last meeting held in the Province on the 1st May 1940.



Attendance Book for Mariner's Lodge No.168 from the Meetings held on the 1st May 1940 and 6th February 1946, Courtesy of Mariner's Lodge.



1940 Provincial Calendar the last issued before the Occupation, from the Provincial Museum Collection.



1947 Provincial Calendar the first issued post Occupation signed by the PGM at the top, from the Provincial Museum Collection.

The other Lodges whose meeting dates we know both directly before the Occupation and after the Liberation of the Island are,

St Sampson's Lodge No.2598

Last Meeting held 16th April 1940

First Meeting Post Occupation 15th January 1946

Lodge Fidelis No.1809

Last Meeting held 22nd May 1940

First Meeting Post Occupation 23rd January 1946

St Martins Lodge No.4142

Last Meeting held 4th June 1940

First Meeting Post Occupation 4th February 1946

Balfour Cockburn Lodge No.2805

Last Meeting held 28th May 1940

First Meeting Post Occupation 25th February 1946

St Anne's Lodge No.593

Last Meeting held 14th May 1940

First Meeting Post Occupation 11th November 1947 attended by 19 Members and 2 Visitors

Loyalty Lodge No.243

Last Meeting Held 19th June 1940

First Meeting Post Occupation 20th February 1946

Hansard Lodge No.3515

Last Meeting held 27th May 1940

Doyles Lodge of Fellowship No.84

Last Meeting held 13th June 1940

Le seize Juillet mil neuf cent quarante six.

Les Loges maçonniques dits "Mariners Lodge", "Loyalty Lodge" et "Fidels Lodge" ont fait enregistrer un contrat signé de Ambrose James Stange, scribe, C. B. E., h. l., Bailiff; et des Ordonnateurs Guernsey et Walter John Stange, scribes, Jurés, dont la teneur suit.

Le seize Juillet mil neuf cent quarante six par devant Monsieur le Bailiff et Messieurs les Jurés de la Cour Royale de cette Ile de Guernsey susdites

D. C.

Transfer of the Le Marchant Street Temple from the States of Guernsey to the Province 16th July 1946, Page 1, Courtesy of the Greffe.

65

Jeillet 1946.

en comparu personnellement Monsieur John Leale, Chevalier, Président du Comité des États d'Île de Guernesey, lequel a reconnu et confesse avoir quitta, cédé, délaissé et volontairement transféré des dits États de cette Ile en fin et perpétuité et héritage et à titre gratuit à Monsieur Bertie Alfred Stoker en sa qualité d'anglais "Worshipful Master" de la Loge maçonnique dits "Mariners Lodge" numérotée cent cinquante-huit; Monsieur Louis Edouard Guiguel en sa qualité d'anglais "Worshipful Master" de la Loge maçonnique dits "Loyalty Lodge" numérotée deux cent quarante-trois; et Monsieur Peter Langens en sa qualité d'anglais "Worshipful Master" de la Loge maçonnique dits "Fidels Lodge" numérotée mille huit cent neuf, les dits Bertie Alfred Stoker, Louis Edouard Guiguel et Peter Langens présents et acceptant pour eux et les autres membres des dits Loges maçonniques à jamais avoir et toutes et telles propriétés tant immobilières que mobilières y compris tous meubles et argent, comme peuvent appartenir aux États de cette Ile suivant contrat de délaissances par les dits anglais "Worshipful Masters" et les autres membres des dits Loges maçonniques aux dits États enregistré le sept février mil neuf cent quarante-deux. La dite délaissances faite sans aucune délie de la part des dits délaissances aux dits noms attendu que toutes les propriétés appartenant aux dits Loges furent transférées et cédées aux dits États par ordre des autorités allemandes en cette Ile sans aucune délie de sorte que les dits membres des dits Loges seront de nouveau propriétaires des dits meubles et immeubles comme si le dit contrat enregistré le sept février mil neuf cent quarante-deux n'avait jamais été passé. Et est cette délaissances faite sans aucune fourniture ni garantie de la part des dits États. Et sont les dits délaissances aux dits noms en jouissance de cette délaissances dès avant ce jour et date. Et ont les dits délaissances déclaré que la valeur cadastrale des dits Immeubles est de quatre mille livres sterling.

Collationné à l'original.

J. Allès Simon

Transfer of the Le Marchant Street Temple from the States of Guernsey to the Province 16th July 1946, Page 2, Courtesy of the Greffe.

Le seize juillet mil neuf cent quarante six.

Le Trésorier de la Loge Bretonne dite "St. Martin's Lodge" a fait enregistrer un contrat signé de ambrose James Skerwin, écuyer, la B. E., Kn. G., Baillif; et de Osmond Simonds Galland et Walter John Saxe, écuyers, jurés, dont les teneurs suit:-

Le seize juillet mil neuf cent quarante six par devant nous le Baillif et Messieurs les Jurés de la Cour Royale de cette Ile de Guernesey soussignés en comparu personnellement Messire John Leale, Chevalier, Président des Etats dit "The Controlling Committee of the States of Guernsey", lequel dûment autorisé à ce faire, a reconnu et confessé

En avoir

Transfer of the St Martin's Temple from the States of Guernsey to the Province 16th July 1946, Page 1, Courtesy of the Greffe.

66

avoir qu'elle s'ôte délaissée et totalement transportée des dits Etats de cette Ile en fin et perpétuité d'héritages et à titre gratuit à Robert William Randall, écuyer, un des membres et le Trésorier de la Loge Bretonne dite "St. Martin's Lodge" numérotée Cincle mille cent quarante deux, le dit Trésorier présent et acceptant pour lui et pour les autres membres de la dite Loge Bretonne à jamais savoir et. - toutes et telles propriétés tant immobilières que mobilières, y compris tous meubles et argents, comme peuvent appartenir aux dits Etats suivant contrat de délaissances par le dit Randall en sa dite qualité de Trésorier de la dite Loge Bretonne aux dits Etats enregistré le sept février mil neuf cent quarante deux. Les dits délaissances faite sans bourse déliée de la part du dit Trésorier au dit nom attendu que toutes les propriétés appartenant à la dite Loge furent transférées et cédées aux dits Etats par ordre des autorités allemandes en cette Ile sans bourse déliée de sorte que les dits membres de la dite Loge seront de nouveau propriétaires des dits meubles et Immeubles comme si le dit contrat enregistré le sept février mil neuf cent quarante deux n'avait jamais été passé. Et est cette délaissances faite sans aucune formalités ni garantie de la part des dits Etats. Et est le dit Trésorier au dit nom en jouissance de cette délaissances dès avant ce jour et date.

Collationné à l'original,

J. de la Simon

Transfer of the St Martin's Temple from the States of Guernsey to the Province 16th July 1946, Page 2, Courtesy of the Greffe.

Chapter Nine

A Royal Visit

On the 7th June 1945 only a few weeks after the Island had been liberated the people of Guernsey were honoured with a visit from His Majesty King George VI and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

Arriving at Guernsey Airport they were greeted by the Bailiff Sir Victor Carey, Island Officials and school children. From there they made their way to Candie Gardens where they inspected Nursing Personnel and the Bailiff presented a Loyal Address to their Majesties. The King responded, *"I can already see evidence of the hard work which has been done by the members of my forces and the inhabitants of the island to repair the damage done by the enemy and to prepare the way for you to regain your former well-being. I am confident that by your endeavours, which will have the fullest support of my Government, your island will soon be restored to happiness and prosperity."* (See Appendix H) it was here that one of the largest items from a Lodge to survive the Occupation was seen in public for the first time since the occupation. The Worshipful Masters Chair from St Martin's Lodge No.4142 had easily been concealed from the Germans as it doesn't have any form of Masonic Symbolism on it.



His Majesty the King standing in front of the Worshipful Masters Chair from St Martins Lodge No.4142 at Candie Gardens, image courtesy of the Greffe.

Their Majesties then inspected a parade of Royal British Legion Representatives and were presented to the Officers of the Royal Court.



The King and Queen being Presented to Court Officials by the Bailiff Sir Victor Carey at Candie Gardens, images courtesy of the Greffe.

The St Martin's Lodge Worshipful Master's Chair has been used by visiting Monarchs since 1921 and is still used today.

Chapter Ten

Property Rehabilitation Scheme

Due to the amount of damage caused to property by the occupying forces the States of Guernsey set up the Channel Islands Property Rehabilitation Scheme. This was set up in 1946 and continued until 1953 with the purpose of reimbursing Islanders for loss or damage to property as a result of the German Occupation. This followed a gift of £3,300,000 from the UK Government.

Individuals, Businesses and Organizations could submit claims detailing the nature of the loss or damage, the finances and works involved in carrying out repairs and replacing fixtures and fittings and covered movable property such as furniture and vehicles.

A claim was submitted on behalf of the Province for the loss of some of the equipment, the claim was made on. The 12th March 1946 by the Provincial Grand Secretary and the reason given for the claim being "To reinstate for the purposes of Freemasonry". (See Appendix D)

Detailed lists of what was lost, and the value were provided with the claim. This was subsequently assessed on the 18th July 1946 and the sum of £774.6 Shillings and 6 Doubles awarded to Le Marchant Street, £550 to the Masonic Museum and £147 to St Martins Lodge.

Handwritten: 5168, P.A., 174P

CHANNEL ISLANDS PROPERTY REHABILITATION SCHEME, GUERNSEY.		Reg. No. C.I.G.
Name and Address of Applicant.	FREEMASONS. (Provincial Grand Lodge) Masonic Temple, Le Marchant St. St. Peter Port.	
Situation of Damage	Le Marchant Street, St. Peter Port.	
N.E.	Notice of Application	
Where the case is for early Payment quote reference:	Date Received	Estimated Loss
C.I.G.E.	14/3/46	£ 774 6s. 6d.
Date Assessor Appointed	Name of Assessor	Date Assessment Received
26. 1946	Heritage & P.	18. 1946
Assessment Approved		Date..... Amount £

WAR DAMAGE
- 1 APR 1947
DEPARTMENT

8 AUG 1947

5168

HS/RH
103-18

Cover of the File for the Channel Islands Property Rehabilitation Scheme,
image courtesy of the Island Archives.

Chapter Eleven

The Controlling Committee and States Supervisor

During the Occupation of the Island, a Controlling Committee was set up comprising of eight members with specific portfolios and was initially headed by Attorney-General Ambrose Sherwill.

The Committee was set up on the 21st June 1940 and first met on the 25th June 1940. The purpose was for a more agile body that could make decisions quicker. Of the eight members of the Committee the following two were Freemasons.

Deputy Richard Henry Johns, President of the Guernsey Labour Department. Bro Johns was Initiated into Hansard Lodge No.3515 on the 23rd February 1920, Passed on the 22nd March 1920 and Raised on the 26th April 1920



Bro Richard Henry Johns

Dr Angelo Nelson Symons, President of the Department for Medical and Nursing Services.

VW Bro Symons joined Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship No.84 on the 9th March 1927 from Royal Alfred Lodge No.877, Province of Jersey, and was installed as Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Guernsey and Alderney in 1933.



**VW Bro Angelo Nelson
Symons**

W Bro Henry Edward Marquand was born on the 11th January 1886. At the time the German Forces arrived he was 57 years old and living in Guelle Road St Peter Port.

Employed by the States of Guernsey as the States Supervisor he would have been in contact with the Controlling Committee and Brothers Symons and Johns (Appendix F), however he was deported from the Island in November 1940 due to his friendship with the families of Brothers Nicolle and Symes two British Commandos who had carried out a raid on the Island in September 1940 (see chapter fifteen).

On 13th November 1940, Bro Marquand, along with five others were taken by sea, first to Jersey where they spent the night in the local prison, then to St Malo, and then Caen Prison. Later on, the 20th November 1940 they were transported to Cherche-Midi Prison Paris. He was released on the 29th December 1940 and returned to Guernsey where he was allowed to resume his position as States Supervisor.

W Bro Marquand was Initiated into Balfour Cockburn Lodge No.2805 on the 23rd September 1924 Passed on the 28th October and Raised on the 25th November the same year. He was Worshipful Master of the Lodge in 1938 and he passed to the Grand Lodge Above on the 13th December 1958 aged 72 years.



WBro Henry Edward Marquand

Chapter Twelve

A Small World

Bro Frank Stroobrant was initiated into Mariner's Lodge No.168 on the 7th November 1934, Passed on the 6th March 1935 and Raised on the 6th November the same year. He was a popular figure in the Island during the Occupation running his Café in Town called Home from Home.

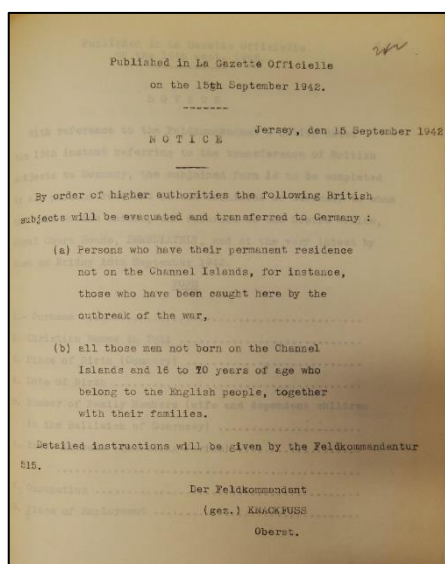
The following story happened in 1940. While at his home in Doyle Road, St Peter Port, there he answered the door to a German Officer and two N.C.O's. A startled Frank asked how he could help and the Officer replied they were looking for radio sets and as they were forbidden the house must be searched. Upon entry the Officer ordered the two N.C.O's to search the lower rooms of the house while he accompanied Frank to search the upper floors. On entering the bedroom the Officer pulled open a draw and located Franks Masonic Apron stored at the back.

The Officer took it out and looked it over, this to Frank must have been a worrying time with the orders that Freemasonry was forbidden. Without saying a word the Officer replaced the Apron back in the draw as found, closed the draw and proceeded to the landing where he called the search off.

Apologies to Frank were made by the Officer for inconvenience caused and a warm handshake was given by the Officer to Frank and a departing remark was made "I wish you well small world".

Bro Stroobrant was deported from the Island in September 1942 due to the German Order issued on the 18th September the same year that all people of British Birth were to be deported. He was subsequently sent to Laufen where he was the first camp leader until the arrival of Ambrose Sherwill.

Bro Stroobrant published the book "One Mans War", his autobiographical account of the war, in 1967.



Order issued by the Germans on the 15th September 1942, for the deportation of British born citizens, Courtesy of the Greffe.

Bro Stroobrant on the left with his crystal radio that he had hidden from the German Guards while at Laufen Internment Camp Photo taken after the camp was liberated on the 8th May 1945, image courtesy of VW Bro S Hamon.



Chapter Thirteen

Tokens of Resistance

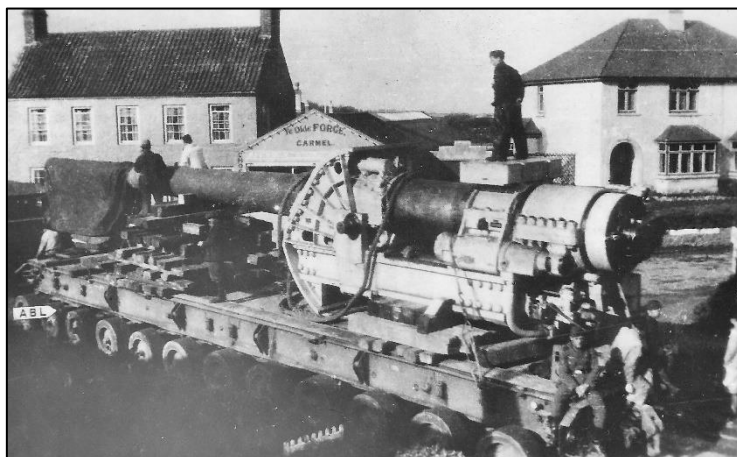
Bro Francis John Le Page, better known as “Frank”, was 45 years old when the German Occupation began. Born in St Martins in 1899, the family in later years owned the “Ye Olde Forge” Stores at Carmel, St Martins, where Fitzgerald’s Photographers currently is.

Bro Le Page was a keen photographer and made the most of this skill and his equipment during the Occupation, taking clandestine photos of the German Forces and their movements. On one such occasion in 1942 when he was at his home “Helston” Rue Cauchée, St Martins, German Troops were transporting the barrels for the Mirus Gun positions in St Saviours. As they passed by he was taking photos when he was spotted by a soldier who was sat on the back of the transporter. The soldier jumped off and ran to the house, and during this time Bro Le Page quickly removed the film, put another one in and quickly took some random photos. When the soldier demanded the camera and what he had taken photos of, he then opened the camera and ripped out the film, destroying anything that was on it. However the photos Bro Le Page had taken were safe and the soldier was none the wiser.

Bro Le Page was Initiated into St Martins Lodge No.4142 on the 1st December 1930, Passed on the 5th January 1931 and Raised on the 2nd February the same year, he passed to the Grand Lodge Above on the 20th January 1967.



**Ye Olde Forge Stores,
purchased by Bro Le Page
in 1936, Frank and his Wife
standing in the entrance.**



**Photo taken by Bro Le Page as the Barrel and Transport passed
his house the German Soldier sat at the bottom corner can be
seen looking toward him, image courtesy of Richard Heaume,
The Occupation Museum.**



Camera similar to the one used by Bro Le Page, image courtesy of Richard Heaume, The Occupation Museum.

W Bro John Frank De Carteret was 32 years old when the Germans occupied the Island, At the time he was living with his wife at La Mare Denis, La Motte, St Martins. John otherwise known as Jack, was known for his small tokens of resistance. One of these proved to have more serious consequences for W Bro De Carteret when mid 1944 he was found to be hiding an illegal radio. W Bro De Carteret was amateur radio ham and had all the components and knowledge to build a radio receiver and transmitter but only built a crystal radio set that was only capable of receiving a signal, and this is what the Germans found.

As a result W Bro De Carteret was detained by the Germans and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment. Any sentence of 6 months or over had to be served in France but by the time he was sentenced, the Allied Forces had begun their European operations and he was unable to be taken to France to carry out. He therefore had to serve it in the local prison.

W Bro De Carteret was Initiated into St Martins Lodge No.4142 on the 7th June 1938 Passed on the 5th December 1938 and Raised on the 9th January 1939. He was Worshipful Master of the Lodge in 1957 and he passed to the Grand Lodge Above on the 15th October 1971.

Chapter Fourteen

Dr Rose

W Bro Dr. Alistair Westland Rose. Prior to the Occupation made the difficult decision like so many others had to "do I stay or leave". He agreed with his wife that she and their children would be evacuated, and he would remain to support the remaining Islanders. He accompanied his wife, children and mother to the last boat to take evacuees to England.

W Bro Rose recalls the aftermath of the Harbour bombing in his diary. He wrote *"When it was all over, Dr. Gibson and I left for the Country hospital in order to find out whether or not there had been any casualties. We drove through the winding lanes and were suddenly brought to a halt by a car standing in the middle of the road with its engine still running. The occupant had abandoned it so hastily that he had even dropped a suitcase which was half resting on the road and half on the running board. I drove the car into a field to clear the road. When we got to the hill above the hospital, we could see a thick pall of black smoke hanging over the town, completely obscuring the horizon. It was merely the burning petrol of the lorries, but it seemed to us that the whole of St. Peter Port was in flames. As we pulled up at the hospital, the first cases were arriving, and we began to get news of what had happened. The toll of dead and injured was very high for a raid of this nature as we subsequently learned. The wounded arrived in a steady stream, many of them seriously injured, and soon we had upwards of fifty cases awaiting operation."*

We organised two theatre teams, and after a spell of preparation which allowed us to give blood transfusions to those most requiring it, and to swallow some sweet tea and biscuits ourselves, we got down to the work in hand. I wish that I could paint a colourful pen picture of the scene that night. Unfortunately, after four years the memory of it remains only like the inconsecutive episodes of a half-forgotten dream. I carry a vivid mental picture of the dimly lit wards crowded with stretchers, for there were at first far too few beds to accommodate the cases, and of the anxiety written on the faces of the casualties, each hoping to be the first to receive attention.

To the surgeons it must have seemed that the work would never end. To myself, it was just one long anaesthetic, but I had the advantage of not having to stand all the time. Besides, one of the dental surgeons offered to relieve me if I wanted a rest. We started work about 8.00p.m. and apart from a short interval for nourishment at about 2.00a.m., we carried on until we finished at about 10.30a.m, the next morning. By that time, I was anaesthetised myself, and was beyond feeling tired or anything else! I believe everyone was carrying on quite mechanically".

W Bro rose goes on to record that he had heard that Bro Noyon (Chapter Three, The Great Escapes), was going to attempt and escape from the Island and writes, *"A well-known Guernsey naval pilot, Captain Noyon, is to make the attempt, and he will receive very considerable information from several official sources. The attitude is that while it is not thought he can add much to what is already known, or even change the attitude of the British Government, no attempt will be made to stop him going and information likely to be useful might just as well be given to him. If any man can get through, he can. It was agreed by Mr. Falla that I would be foolish to give any letter written by myself, but I have asked that certain official medical reports should be made available to him; I think I will see him personally and explain just how I feel. Anyway, the best of luck to him! Today I have confided in Mrs. Cortvriend who is writing an account of the occupation and is in consequence in possession of many useful pieces of information and pertinent correspondence. She and her husband were delighted to learn that an attempt is to be made to put our position before the British Government, and she has sportingly offered to provide me with very useful medical and other data which I can deliver to the necessary quarter. She is typing out copies at the moment.*

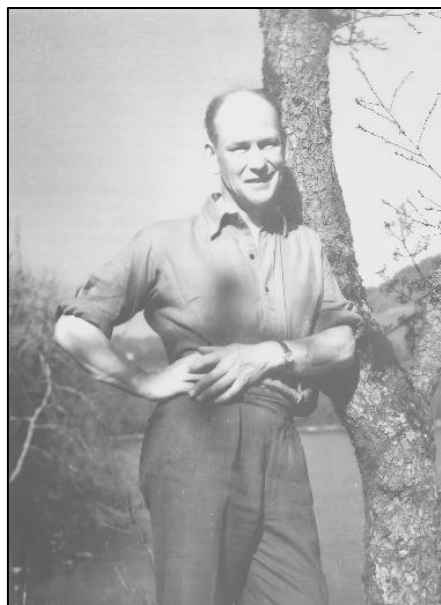
I would dearly love to take the opportunity, if possible, of sending a letter to my wife, but feel that this would not only be asking too much of a favour but also might be very foolish if by chance the messenger were caught. Bro Rose goes on about collecting documentation to pass onto Bro Noyon and then writes of their encounter "Having obtained these documents, I set out to discover the address of the old sea dog and at what time he could be contacted. I learned that he would not be home until round about curfew, and that it was essential to get the papers to him at once, for the rumour had got around from some foolish tongue that the information would reach England before the weekend. If the Germans got to hear of it, every boat would be watched, and so Captain

Noyon had to sail without fail on Friday night. I knew where the captain would be before curfew, but I did not want to meet more people than I could possibly help and preferred to see him alone. The only snag was that I ran a bigger personal risk of subsequent detection by leaving his home and getting back after curfew. A lone traveller is conspicuous in deserted streets and even though I possessed a night-pass, I was liable to be stopped and identified by any of the numerous military patrols. I put the precious bundle of foolscap papers in the carrier- bag of my bicycle and having put on a heavy dark coat which I seldom use, a muffler and a cloth cap, I set off on my two-mile journey. The night was lit by bright moonlight, worst luck, and when I reached the vicinity of the bungalow in which the old skipper lived, I saw a figure leaning over the garden gate. I passed him before I could pull up, but I jumped off, and coming back a few yards I called out softly, "Captain Noyon?" He said, "Yes", and on identifying myself I was immediately invited to come inside. The captain led the way up the path to the back door of his house. He told me that he had been informed that I was coming and had been keeping watch so that I would not have to ask any questions of his neighbours.

He is a thick set, stocky figure of less than medium height, slightly bandy and growing thin on top. I should say he is between fifty and sixty years of age. All the time I was with him he hardly spoke a word but listened patiently while I read him the salient points of the missives. He did tell me, however, that he intended leaving the following afternoon and that, once free of the harbour, the rest would be easy. He intended to spin a yarn to his guard that, after fishing, he would return to St. Peter Port harbour instead of St. Sampson's, and he calculated that this would discourage any attempt to accompany him, since the guard would then have to walk back to St. Sampson's. He told me that apart from the information I had given him, he only had one sheet of paper with him, and I took this to be the answers to pertinent questions which had been asked in the States on Wednesday. This, of course, would provide convincing evidence to the British Government. I asked him to send a message to my wife to tell her I am well, and this he promised to do, but I quite forgot to ask him to request that we might receive some token, such as an R.A.F leaflet, to show we are not forgotten. It is what some of us have missed as much as almost anything. About twenty past ten, I left him after shaking hands and wishing him all luck and Godspeed."

W Bro Rose documents the rest of his war time experience in his diary except for the Islands Liberation.

W Bro Rose was Initiated into Doyles Lodge of Fellowship No.84 on the 8th June 1939, Passed on the 9th November and Raised on the 14th December the same year, he was Worshipful Master of the Lodge in 1955.



**W Bro Dr A Rose taken prior to the Occupation,
image courtesy of VW. Bro. Simon Hamon.**

Chapter Fifteen

Sarnia Riduna Lodge No.5840

As the risk of invasion grew on the Island the decision was made by some 20,000 islanders to evacuate the Bailiwick of Guernsey and move to the United Kingdom. Although we do not know exactly how many Freemasons left the Islands with their families, we know that there was a sufficient amount for those that did to look to form Masonic Home in London.

A group of Brethren from the Wimbledon Lodge No.3160 discussed the formation of a Lodge for displaced Channel Island Masons to be founded in London and invitations were extended and accepted.

On a meeting held on the 25th April 1941 the first proposal was made and reads "On the proposal of W.Bro. Chairman, seconded by Bro. Martin, it was unanimously agreed that the necessary steps be taken to form a new lodge primarily for brethren from Guernsey and Alderney whose Channel Island Lodges are not functioning owing to evacuation from those Islands, and who are desirous of getting together in one lodge to continue their Masonic studies."

Item 5 of the minutes of that meeting decided the name of the Lodge and the reasons behind it "Sarnia" being the Roman name for Guernsey and "Riduna" the Roman name for Alderney. It was decided to meet in London at Freemasons Hall and the meeting days were set for Saturday as this was the most suitable day for the Brethren of the Islands not just during the war but afterwards as well.

The first officers of the Lodge were made up of Brethren from Guernsey and Alderney, W Bro Charles Henry Richards who would be the Worshipful Master, W Bro Rev. George Whitley who would be the Chaplin, and W Bro Thomas Sydney Gaved who would be the Assistant Director of Ceremonies. The officers were as follows:

W.Bro Charles Henry Richards, Worshipful Master

W.Bro Claude Dickason Rotch, Acting IPM

Bro Sidney Wallis Martin, Senior Warden

W.Bro Bertie Harold Osborne, Junior Warden

W.Bro Rev. George Whitley, Chaplain

W.Bro Lt. Col. Aylmer George Galloway, Treasurer

W.Bro Frederick William Harris, Secretary

W.Bro Henry Luxton Melhuish, Director of Ceremonies

Bro Sidney John Daly, Senior Deacon

Bro John James Robilliard, Junior Deacon

W.Bro Thomas Sydney Gaved, Assistant Director of Ceremonies

W.Bro Allister John Mackintosh Cameron, Almoner

Bro Charles William Everett, Organist

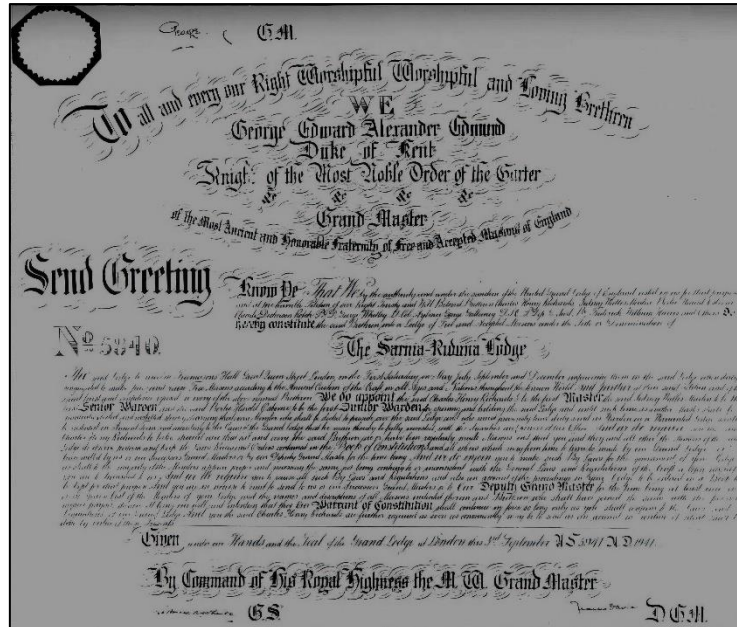
Bro Rev. John Cawley, Inner Guard

Bro Charles Ernest Hamel, Steward

Bro Dr. William Henry Sutcliffe, Steward

Bro Arthur William Haines, Steward

The Concentration of the Lodge took place on the 17th October 1941 and there were 71 Brethren present. The Lodge is still strong today and continues its very close links to the Channel Islands with fraternal visits taking place, and the Brethren of Sarnia Riduna Lodge visiting and caring for Islanders who find themselves in need when in the United Kingdom.



Sarnia Riduna Lodge No.5840 Warrant dated 3rd September 1941, courtesy of Sarnia Riduna Lodge.

An interesting item recently donated to the Provincial Museum is a portrait of Prince George Duke of Kent (1902-1942), the current Most Worshipful Grand Masters, father.

The image was supplied to Bro John James Robilliard who was the founding Junior Deacon of Sarnia Riduna Lodge No.5840 to mark the centenary festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution (RMBI) on the 25th February 1942 by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, Most Worshipful Grand Master, as Bro Robilliard was one of 4066 Stewards of the RMBI to raise £96,501.18.3 Shillings. The portrait was discovered towards the end of 2024 in the loft of a house in Rosaire Avenue, St Peter Port.

Prince George, Duke of Kent, George Edward Alexander Edmund was born on the 20th December 1902 the fourth son of King George V and Queen Mary. He was a younger brother of Kings Edward VIII and George VI. Prince George served in the Royal Navy in the 1920s and then briefly as a civil servant. He became Duke of Kent in 1934. In the late 1930s he served as an RAF officer, initially as a staff officer at RAF Training Command and then, from July 1941, as a staff officer in the Welfare Section of the RAF Inspector General's Staff. He was installed as the Most Worshipful Grand Master 1939.

The Dunbeath air crash of a Short S.25 Sunderland Mk. III in the Scottish Highlands, on a headland known as Eagle's Rock near Dunbeath, Caithness, on the 25th August 1942, killed 14 of 15 passengers and crew, including Prince George, Duke of Kent, who was on duty as an Air Commodore in the Royal Air Force on a mission to Reykjavik.

Bro Robilliard was initiated into Lodge Fidelis No.1809 on the 27th April 1927 Passed on the 25th May and Raised on the 28th September the same year. He was Worshipful Master of Sarnia Riduna Lodge in 1945/46. After the Occupation he returned to Guernsey and was installed as Worshipful Master of Lodge Fidelis No.1809 in 1951. He passed to the Grand Lodge Above on the 19th December 1959 aged 57 years.



*Grande
G.M.*

*Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.
Centenary Festival 25th February 1912.*

*H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, K.G.
Patron.*

*Most Worshipful Grand Master.
Chairman.*

*Presented by the Committee of Management to
Bro. J. J. Robilliard, Lo. 5340.*

Steward on the occasion when the sum of £96,501.18.3 was raised by 1,066 Stewards.

Portrait supplied to Bro Robilliard, courtesy of Provincial
Museum and Library.

Chapter Sixteen

Service to the King and Country

The following are the stories of several local Brethren who have interesting and varied stories that are all linked to the Second World War and the Province of Guernsey and Alderney. But would like to know more if people have them?

VW Brother Arnold

VW Bro William Arnold was born on the 5th August 1903, he was the youngest of 11 children, and was educated at the States Intermediate School.

On leaving school he entered the practice of his maternal uncle Advocate H. A. Le Patourel and then studied law, first at Caen University until 1923 and then at Grays Inn. In 1926 he was called to the English Bar. The next year he qualified in both Norman and English Law. He was called to the Guernsey Bar and practiced as an Advocate. In 1930 he was elected a Peoples Deputy and held this post until he evacuated the Island prior to the Occupation. In October 1940 he joined up and was sent to 12 Fighter group RAF (Anti-Aircraft. and Intelligence) as a Liaison officer.

He retained this post for six months and was then transferred to the Judge Advocates Branch, War Office. He served on the Staff of the Judge Advocate General, rising from Staff Captain to become the Head of the Legal Staff of the Civil Affairs Unit with the rank of Colonel.

In 1944 he was posted to Field Marshal Montgomery's H.Q. where he served on the Legal Staff. He returned to the Island landing in Guernsey at 2.00p.m on Liberation Day 1945 having previously been responsible for preparing the whole of the defence regulations to operate in the Bailiwick in the immediate post war period.

In 1946 he was appointed as H.M. Procureur, until he was made Bailiff in 1959, succeeding Sir Ambrose Sherwill.

He was honoured by HM the Queen in 1955 by being awarded a C.B.E, Commander of the Order of the British Empire, then was knighted in the 1973 Birthday Honours when he received his knighthood the K.B.E. Knight of the Order of the British Empire.

VW Bro Sir William Arnold was Initiated into Doyles Lodge of Fellowship No.84 on the 13th November 1929, passed on the 11th December the same year and Raised on the 8th January 1931, and was Worshipful Master of the Lodge in 1938. He was appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master in 1964 and held the post until 1967. In 1967, already a holder of 2 former Grand Ranks appointments, he was appointed to Past Junior Grand Warden a position which has the pre-nominal title of Very Worshipful Brother, VW Bro Arnold passed to the Grand Lodge Above on the 21st July 1973.



VW. Bro. William Arnold talking to RW. Bro. Carey on the 9th May 1945, image courtesy of VW. Bro. Simon Hamon.



VW. Bro. William Arnold 1959 as Bailiff of Guernsey.

Brother Lucas

Bro Ernest Alexis Lucas, Military Medal and Bar, of Fidelis Lodge No.1809. The following information has been provided by his family and his own notes as part of an article he submitted for publication entitled "I Was There" explaining the role he played during the war.

Ernest, his wife and child had evacuated from the Island prior to the Occupation and moved to Bolton, England. From here he joined the Army and was serving with the 10th Battalion, the Somerset Light Infantry when it was chosen for conversion to the 7th (Light Infantry) Parachute Battalion in November 1942.

17 Officers and 227 Other Ranks attended parachute course 41, at RAF Ringway, which ran from 3rd to the 17th December 1943. Sergeant Lucas parachute instructor's comments were; *"Well above the average. Consistently good throughout course."*

He parachuted into Normandy on the 6th June 1944 as the Platoon Sergeant of 4 Platoon, B Company. Sergeant Lucas was awarded the Military Medal twice, within 35 days, for his conduct in Normandy.

At 01.15a.m. on the 6th June 1944 he was to land with the 6th Airborne Parachute Regiment at what is now known as Pegasus Bridge at the River Orme, France. However he was dropped some 21 miles off target and as a result landed on the wrong side of the River Dives and was well behind enemy lines. It was his actions here that saw him win the Military Medal for the first time.

The first citation reads:

This NCO was one of the parachute troops who dropped behind the German lines in Normandy on the night 5th/6th June 1944. He was dropped several miles off the target and actually landed on the wrong side of the River Dives. Using a small pocket compass he picked up his bearings and set out to rejoin his unit through country flooded and occupied by the enemy. He joined up with others who were similarly lost and took charge of a party of nine of them. Only a few of those could swim which made the crossing of the numerous dykes particularly difficult. He took sixteen days to rejoin his unit and during this time he had several brushes with the enemy. When he finally rejoined, he brought very accurate information of all the enemy positions which he had noted on his journey. He then led a patrol to the scene of his last encounter to collect his wounded.

As if that wasn't enough, he went on to be awarded the Military Medal for the second time for his actions just over a month later.

The Second citation reads:

On 10th July 1944 Sergeant Lucas's company took part in a raid on an enemy locality in the Bois de Bavent area. The return route was by means of a gully which was discovered to be heavily booby trapped and covered by ranged mortar fire. There was no other route that could be used but additional casualties were suffered when the enemy moved up two Machine Guns and fired directly into the gully from close range. Sergeant Lucas immediately posted himself with a bren gun on the slope of the gully side and returned the Machine Gun fire. He kept these Machine Guns under control by himself during the time that his company were moving through the gully. By this action he undoubtedly saved many lives and completely disregarded his own safety as he was in constant danger from mortar bombs and exploding booby traps in addition to deliberately drawing the fire of the two Machine Guns onto himself. When the company had passed through the gully, he handed his bren gun to the rear man and himself worked forward again to join the rear party who had remained on the objective.

When he had joined this party his calmness and efficiency were an inspiration to all. Finally, he rendered invaluable service in the very difficult and dangerous job of evacuating the casualties. The splendid example and work of this NCO were particularly valuable on this raid as the company suffered heavily in officer casualties and several reinforcements, who were fresh to battle conditions, were taking part in it. There is no doubt that these reinforcements, as well as all others who were present, were inspired at a most trying period by Sergeant Lucas's heroism.

By March 1945 Ernest had been promoted and took over as Sergeant Major of B Company, he also took part in the Ardennes Campaign and the Rhine Crossing. He was discharged from the regular army on the 17th November 1945.

Ernest and his family returned to Guernsey, and he was Initiated into Fidelis Lodge No.1809 on the 28th May 1952, Passed on the 26th November the same year and Raised on the 25th February 1953. Bro Lucas passed to the Grand Lodge Above on the 7th January 1977.



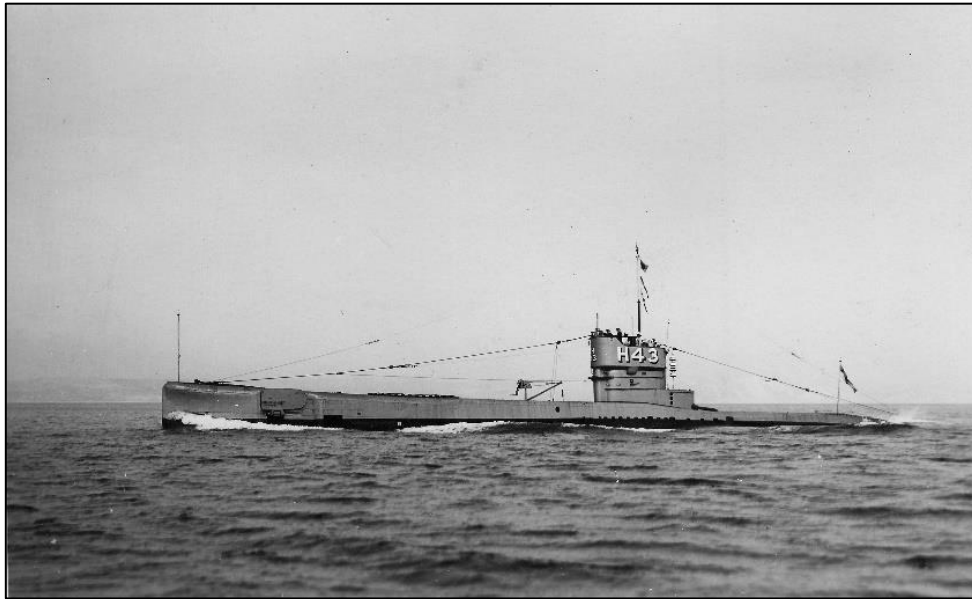
Bro Ernest Lucas (middle row second from left) photographed with his platoon and Field Marshal Montgomery, image courtesy of W. Bro. Martin Lucas.

Brother's Nicolle and Symes

The next two Brethren we are looking at were members of the Commandos, Bro Hubert Nicolle, Military Cross and Bro James Symes, Military Cross and Bar. Hubert Nicolle took part in two raids on the Island, the first in July 1940 and the second in September 1940, on this occasion with James Symes, both operations bring named "Anger".

The first mission was carried out at 00.17a.m. on the 8th July 1940. Called Operation "Anger" Nicolle was landed at Jaonnet Bay, St Martins by canoe, having been transported to Guernsey by submarine H.43. His mission was to gather information about what was happening on the newly occupied Island. While approaching Jaonnet Bay his canoe hit a rock and he was thrown into the sea. On arrival at the bay, Nicolle stood wet and cold, his priority was to get his clothing dry he stripped off laid his clothes out and jumped around to dry off. Reclothed at 02.00a.m. he started making his way up the cliffs. He made his way through the lanes of St Martins and the Forest until he arrived at the Airport where he observed German aircraft movements. He then proceeded on to his home in Rouge Huis Avenue, St Peter Port. There he met his parents who informed him about the current food shortages already being felt by the Islanders. Leaving his home he made his way back to the intended departure point of Joannet Bay, all the way making contact with locals who provided Nicolle with information with regard to the curfew that was in place, the time being changed to match German European time, and movements of German soldiers on the Islands.

At 01.30a.m. on the 10th July 1940 Nicolle along with three others who had come to recover Nicolle and take him back to the submarine arrived at the rendezvous point with a Berthon Boat However the sea conditions caused several issues for the men including at one point sinking the vessel. At 02.15am the submarine H.43 that had dropped them off at the start of the operation intercepted the men and they were taken aboard and returned to England.



Submarine H43, image courtesy of VW. Bro. Simon Hamon.

For the second raid on the Island both Nicolle and Symes were told that their mission was to obtain information to see what food was getting through to Guernsey before the winter set in, which French port it was coming from, and whether or not the island could support itself with food. Nicolle was asked if he understood that if he and Symes were caught, they could not expect any help from anyone.

Both Nicolle and Symes were rowed ashore in a dinghy by a seaman from Motor Torpedo Boat No69, landing at Petit Port at 03.00a.m. on the 4th September 1940. As this was the same place the Operation Ambassador had landed (Operation Ambassador was an earlier operation that took place involving WBro Poat), they had been advised not to take the steps up from the beach in case it had now been mined by the Germans. They climbed up a little winding path which zig-zagged its way to the top. On the way up Nicolle hid the torch with which they were to signal the returning boat in two days' time.

Both Nicolle and Symes hid in the Old Mill in Steam Mill Lanes, St Martins until daylight. They then walked to Nicolle's uncle Frank's house on the Ville au Roi estate, where they had breakfast. Frank Nicolle telephoned the home of Symes girlfriend who agreed to put Symes up for the planned three days the pair would be in Guernsey. Her house was ideally situated as from there Symes could see the airfield and so he could monitor all the incoming German flights.

Hubert Nicolle stayed at his parents' house. He had been instructed to make contact with Ambrose Sherwill, which he did through his father. When Mr Sherwill was asked if he had any messages he wanted to relay to the Home Office, his reply was to stop sending men like Nicolle: 'because they only cause inconvenience and upset for the administration and are upsetting the local population. They are not serving any purpose as far as we are concerned.'

The two men having gathered the information required on the night of 5/6th September they went to the appointed rendezvous point on the cliffs above Petit Port independently. They retrieved the signalling lamp and flashed out the pre-arranged signal every twenty minutes but were unable to make contact with their would-be rescuers. In fact, Motor Torpedo Boat No 69 sailed into Petit Port Bay that night but did not see any signals from the land.

For the next two nights, the two soldiers repeated this procedure on the cliff to no avail. Efforts to rescue the two men continued up to 21st September, when deteriorating weather put an end to the Navy's efforts. The two young officers were then effectively left stranded.

The presence of Nicolle and Symes became public knowledge with much careless talk of them being on the Island. As a result the President of the Controlling Committee, Ambrose Sherwill, realising the risk that the Committee, and the Island population and those people helping the two men had possibly put themselves at. He therefore made contact with Major Bandelow, to protect the population who informed him that "*Members of the British Armed Forces must surrender by a date fixed by him, when no one who assisted them would be touched and the persons themselves treated as prisoners of war. If they did not surrender and were subsequently discovered, he could not answer for the consequences*". As a result, a notice was issued in the Evening Press on the 18th October 1940 with a deadline for surrender being set at 6am on the 21st October 1940.

BEKANNTMACHUNG. Im Monat Juli wurden auf der Insel Guernsey 2 englische Offiziere zu Erkundungswecken an Land gesetzt. Die beiden Offiziere hielten sich zeitweilig bei ihren Angehörigen auf, ohne die deutsche Militärbehörde von ihrem Aufenthalt ordnungsgemäss in Kenntnis zu setzen. Die Namen der betr. Angehörigen sind: Frau Adele Masurier, geb. Martel, wohnhaft West-Craft, Queen's Road, St. Peter-Port und Frau Dorothy Madeleine Michael, geb. Moorhouse, Le Paradou, Forest. Um in Zukunft jede Unterstützung seitens der Zivilbevölkerung von weiteren britischen Späherversuchen auf den besetzten Kanalinseln zu unterbinden, wurde vom zuständigen Armeekommando angeordnet, dass die beiden Frauen nach einem auf dem Festlande gelegenen, mindestens 15 km von der Küste entfernten Platz gebracht werden und sich dort täglich bei der Feldkommandantur zu melden haben. Feldkommandantur 515 Der Feldkommandant gez. Schumacher Oberst.	NOTICE. During July two British officers landed on the Island of Guernsey for the purpose of gathering military information. Temporarily, they put up with relatives without informing the German military authorities of their stay according to regulations. The relatives are: Mrs. Adele Masurier, née Martel, Westcraft, Queen's Road, St. Peter Port, and Mrs. Dorothy Madeleine Michael, née Moorhouse, Le Paradou-Forest. To prevent the civil population of the Channel Islands from supporting henceforth British Agents on occupied territory, the Commander in Chief of the Army ordered the two ladies to be removed to a place on the Continent, at least 9 miles distant from the coast, where they will have to present themselves daily before the local Feldkommandant. Feldkommandantur 515. Der Feldkommandant. (Signed) Schumacher, Colonel.
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Notice issued by the Feldkommandantur of the Island with regards to the Landing of British Officers.

BEKANNTMACHUNG	
BRITISCHE WEHRMACHTSANGEHÖRIGE, DIE SICH AUF GUERNSEY VERBORGEN HALTEN UND PERSONEN, DIE IHNEN IN IRGEND-EINER WEISE BEISTAND LEISTEN, HABEN SICH,	
bis spätestens 21. Oktober 1940, 18 Uhr	
BEI DER INSEL-POLIZEI IN ST. PETER PORT ZU MELDEN.	
BRITISCHE WEHRMACHTSANGEHÖRIGE, DIE SICH BIS ZU DIESEM ZEITPUNKT MELDEN, WERDEN ALS KRIEGSGEFANGENE BEHANDELT; GEGEN DIEJENIGEN PERSONEN, DIE IHNEN BEISTAND GELEISTET HABEN, WERDEN KEINERLEI MASSNAHMEN ERGRIFFEN WERDEN.	
BRITISCHE WEHRMACHTSANGEHÖRIGE, DIE NACH DIESEM ZEITPUNKT FESTGESTELLT WERDEN, MÜSSEN GEWÄRTIG SEIN, ALS AGENTEN EINER FEINDLICHEN MACHT BEHANDELT ZU WERDEN. AUCH WERDEN DIEJENIGEN ZU STRENGER REICHENSCHAFT GEZOGEN WERDEN, DIE IHNEN BEI DER VERBERGUNG ODER IN IRGEND-EINER ANDEREN WEISE BEISTAND GELEISTET HABEN.	
DER DEUTSCHE KOMMANDANT MAJOR BANDELOW I.V. GEZ. DANNENBERG HAUPTMANN, GUERNSEY, DEN 18. OKTOBER 1940	DER PRÄSIDENT DES CONTROLLING COMMITTEE OF THE STATES OF GUERNSEY GEZ. A. J. SHERWILL.
NOTICE	
MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH ARMED FORCES IN HIDING IN GUERNSEY AND PERSONS WHO ARE ASSISTING THEM IN ANY WAY MUST REPORT AT THE ISLAND POLICE STATION, ST. PETER PORT, AT THE LATEST BY	
6 p.m. on Monday, 21st, October 1940	
MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH ARMED FORCES OBEYING THIS ORDER WILL BE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR AND NO MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST PERSONS WHO HAVE ASSISTED THEM. ANY MEMBER OF THE BRITISH ARMED FORCES WHO MAY BE FOUND AFTER THIS TIME LIMIT MUST EXPECT TO BE TREATED AS AN AGENT OF AN ENEMY POWER. ALSO ALL THOSE WHO HAVE ASSISTED IN HIDING SUCH PERSONS OR IN ANY OTHER WAY WILL HAVE TO TAKE THE FULL CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH ACTIONS.	
DER DEUTSCHE KOMMANDANT MAJOR BANDELOW I.V. GEZ. DANNENBERG HAUPTMANN, GUERNSEY, 18th OCTOBER, 1940.	THE PRESIDENT, CONTROLLING COMMITTEE OF THE STATES OF GUERNSEY SIGNED A. J. SHERWILL.

Notice issued in the Evening Press on the 18th October 1940.

Arrangements were made for uniforms to be obtained from stock held at the harbour that had been transferred from Alderney when the British Military Machine Gun Training School had been transferred. These were gathered up by Bro Nicolle's uncle Captain Frank Nicolle who was the Deputy Harbour Master.

At 4.15p.m. on the 21st October 1940 Emile Nicolle and Louis Symes, the fathers of the two men, went to the Police Station to report that their sons were at their homes. Police Deputy Inspector Langmead and Sergeant Le Lievre went to the respective homes and picked the men up, both now wearing their British Army Battle Dress.

At 5.30p.m. just half an hour before the deadline the Deputy Inspector informed Ambrose Sherwill of their surrender and they were in prison and the Germans were then made aware.

Over the next few days the Germans did not keep to their word and several family members of the two men were arrested and subsequently sent to prison in France for the roles they played in hiding them. Ambrose Sherwill was relieved of his position and sent to prison in France on the 7th November 1940. As for Brothers Nicolle and Symes they went before a Court Marshal and on the 7th November 1940 were sent to Jersey and then onwards to Granville, France before being sent to several different prisons and camps. The Americans liberated their camp on the 13th April 1945 and the war for the two men ended on the 18th April 1945 when they were returned to England.

Bro Nicolle said of his time with Symes in the camps *"It was a real partnership. Every camp we went to we were in the same room, we stayed together right through our 1635 days of captivity, it was not by design it just happened, we got on well and were very comparable"*.

Bro Nicolle remained in the Army until April 1946 before returning to Guernsey to settle and Bro Symes retired from the army in September 1970.

Bro Nicolle was Initiated on the 9th February 1955, Passed on the 9th March and Raised on the 13th May the same year, into Victor Carey Lodge No.6892, and Passed to the Grand Lodge Above on the 19th September 1998 aged 78 years.

Bro Symes Joined St Sampson's Lodge No.2598 from Ulster Lodge No.557 on the 3rd January 1939, unfortunately we have been unable to find any further records for Bro Symes.



Bro Hubert Nicolle



Bro James Symes



Commemorative Stone unveiled on the 8th July 2010 marking the 70th Anniversary of Huberts first raid on Guernsey (author).

W Brother Poat

W Bro Harry Wall Poat DSO, MC, of Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship No.84.

Harry evacuated from the Island but returned in early July 1940 as part of Operation Ambassador, which was carried out by British Commandoes on the 14th -15th July 1940. However due to a series of mishaps and poor fortune the raid resulted in no immediate military gains for the British. The experience and conduct of the operation was to prove invaluable for the success of future Commando operations.

For his actions on the 10th July 1943 on the attack on the six gun Coastal Defence Battery at Cape Murro di Porco, Sicily, W Bro Poat was awarded the Military Cross.

The Citation Reads.

"For the attack on the Coastal Battery 183239 on Cape Moro Di Porco on 10th July 1943 Capt Harry Wall Poat, K,O,S,B, had Command of a leading section of the forward troop. While the Battery was under fire from our mortars, by clever use of ground he led his section to the outskirts of the position without being detected and made his way through the wire. Immediately the mortar fire finished he went straight in achieving complete surprise, killing, capturing and wounding 40 of the enemy. By his good leadership and control, he achieved this without sustaining a single casualty to his Section. Although the darkness of the night made control difficult, he maintained complete command and the information which he sent back was invaluable to the proper conduct of the operation".

He was also awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his action with the SAS.

The Citation Reads.

"Major Poat was in command of a detachment of Jeeps of 1 SAS Regiment which on the 30th March 1944 was leading the advance of the 6 Airborne Div. The leading troop accompanied by Major Poat was ambushed by approximately a company of the enemy who opened fire from both sides of the road. With admirable coolness Major Poat directed the fire of the troop causing heavy casualties to the enemy and causing 50 to surrender. The advance of 6 Airborne Div was then able to continue without delay.

On the 8th Apr 1945 a troop of Jeeps accompanied by Major Poat was ambushed in closely wooded country by S.S. Troops with two A.F.V.s. Although surrounded on three sides, this officer through his coolness and excellent judgement extricated the majority of the troop taking the wounded with him. But for this officer's personal courage and quick appreciation the whole troop might have been annihilated.

On both occasions Major Poat showed himself to be a magnificent leader coupled with a fine judgement and coolness under heavy fire".

Harry returned to the Island as a civilian and was initiated into Doyles Lodge of Fellowship No. 84 on the 13th March 1947, Passed on the 8th May and Raised on the 12th June the same year and became Worshipful Master of the Lodge in 1954. W Bro Poat had an active Masonic career being appointed Provincial Grand Senior Warden in 1975/76. W Bro Poat passed to the Grand Lodge Above on the 14th October 1980.



**W Bro Poat on the right
sometime in 1945.**



**W Bro Poat being
presented to Field
Marshal Montgomery
on his visit to
Guernsey May 1947.**

Chapter Seventeen

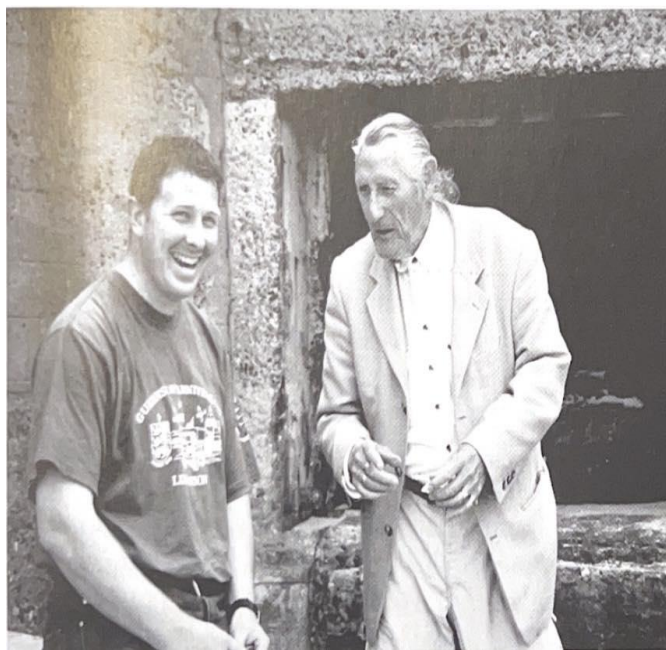
The Returning German

Bro Guenther Brauner, who was a German veteran of the Occupation of Guernsey was based here from the 30th September 1943 to the 14th May 1945.

Bro Guenther who was himself a Freemason in post-war Germany visited the Island many times in the late 90's and early 2000's and in May 2005 donated to the Museum a Jewel from the Grand Mother Lodge "The Three Globes". It is the oldest recognized Masonic Grand Lodge in Germany, being founded in 1740.

The Lodge was reactivated in 1946 and is currently under the umbrella of the United Grand Lodge of Germany of which Guenther was a member.

The Jewel was presented by Bro Guenther to WBro Simon Hamon, during his visit.



Bro Guenther Brauner on his visit during May 2005 and VW. Bro. Simon Hamon, along with the Jewel presented, from the Provincial Museum Collection.

Chapter Eighteen

The Hunt Continues

The hunt for local items looted during the Occupation continues today and items do still turn up. For example this Holy Royal Arch otherwise known as “Chapter” Principle collar jewel, for the Zerubbabel was found at a flea market in Germany in the late 1990s.

Thankfully for the Province it was found by a German Freemason, Brother Norbert Schoen who was himself a collector of Masonic artefacts. He recognised the inscription and after carrying out research into Loyalty Chapter identified it to be one of the looted items. In 1999 he returned the Jewel to the Island, and it was presented to the Provincial Museum.

This was a very significant item as it was presented to Loyalty Chapter No243 by Brigadier James Balfour Cockburn at its consecration as the Jewel to be worn by Zerubbabel. Balfour Cockburn was the first PGM to set up the Provincial Grand Chapter of Guernsey and Alderney and this was the first Chapter in the Island to be consecrated by him.

You will see he gave his rank on the jewel as Past Provincial Zerubbabel a rank unfamiliar to us now as we would know him and his successors as the Most Excellent Grand Superintendent (MEGS).

The Museum is always on the look out for items relating to the history of the Province, as items have over time been lost, the Minute Books for St Martins Lodge No.4142 are an example of this so if any brother has any information that can help recover any items, contact a member of the Museum Committee.



Zerubbabel Collar Jewels Located at a German Market, from the Provincial Museum Collection.

Chapter Nineteen

Forget Me Not

As early as 1934, Freemasons in Germany knew they were suddenly at tremendous risk. They left their traditional symbols, like the square and compass, and adopted one in its place the Nazi's wouldn't recognize, a small blue flower called a Forget-Me-Not. It was common at the time for a pin to be given to those that had given to a charity (much like the Poppies from the Royal British Legion).

But that flower came to mean much more to Masons in Germany at that time. By this flower, and perhaps a handshake, Freemasons were able to identify each other in public.

It was worn by Freemasons who refused to allow the light of Freemasonry to be extinguished by the Nazi's, and by that symbol, Freemasonry emerged again from the semi-darkness of World War II to thrive again.

The number of Freemasons who were killed by the Germans is not precisely known, but it is estimated that between 80,000 and 200,000 Freemasons were exterminated by the Nazis.

Many Freemasons throughout the world still wear the small blue flower pin, in memory of those Brothers who died at the hands of the Germans.



**Forget me not pin badge
(author)**

Appendix A

Nebenstelle Guernsey
der
Feldkommandantur 515

18.7.1941.

5

To the President of the Controlling Committee
of the States of Guernsey,

S t . P e t e r P o r t .

Re: Property of Freemason Lodges.

Please submit to me at once a detailed statement of the property belonging to all the Freemasons' Lodges which existed in Guernsey prior to their prohibition by the German Authorities.

Each Lodge should submit a separate list showing the detailed items of property belonging to the Lodge as such.

DR. REFFLER.

K.V.R.

ANS/JHA.

Copy.

H.B.

1A.

July 24th 1941.

The President,
The Controlling Committee of the
States of Guernsey.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith an Inventory of the property
of the various Masonic Lodges and Chapters in Guernsey.

To the best of our knowledge they are complete
but as they have been made almost entirely from memory
there are quite likely to be some omissions; also some
of the Lodge Secretaries left the Island before the
occupation.

On my visit to the Masonic Temple on Sunday,
I noticed that a considerable amount of property belonging
to private individuals had been taken away, and with
respect to this I wish to make a strong protest.

Yours faithfully,

PROPERTY belonging to THE TEMPLE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

MASONIC TEMPLE & SMALL HOUSE ATTACHED & STORE AT BACK.

Large Lodge Room.

9 Large Chairs.	
2 Desks.	
3 Pedestals.	
3 Columns.	
3 Candle Pedestals.	
2 Pedestals with Globes.	
1 large Globe.	
1 Inkstand.	
2 Collecting Boxes.	
1 Ashlar on Stand.	1 Pomard.
3 large Tracing Boards.	1 Sword.
3 small Tracing Boards.	2 Wood Gavels.
1 Stand for same.	
1 Organ & Stool.	
3 Ivory Gavels.	
1 Set of Working Tools.	
2 Charity Columns.	
2 Ballot Boxes.	
1 Set of Ballot Balls.	
1 Mirror.	
1 Framed Portrait in Oils.	
2 large Framed Photos.	
1 Linen Sheet.	
1 Skeleton Board.	
2 Bibles & Cushion.	
3 Stools.	
166 Upholstered tip-up Chairs.	

Small Lodge Room.

8 Large Chairs.	3 Tracing Boards.
8 Settees.	1 Bible & Cushion.
2 Stools.	7 Framed Photos.
3 Pedestals.	2 Framed Engravings.
3 Columns.	1 Framed Memorial Tablet.
3 Candle Pedestals.	
3 Candlesticks.	
2 Charity Columns.	
1 Oak Armchair.	
2 Pedestals with Globes.	
3 Ballot Boxes.	
1 Ashlar on Stand.	

(Continued.)

Dining Rooms.

1 Clock.	1 Settee.
2 Framed Engravings.	3 Large Gilt Mirrors.
4 Framed Photos.	140 Chairs.
1 Piano.	11 Large Tables.
1 Sideboard.	

Hall.

1 Desk.	1 Umbrella Stand.
5 Framed Photos.	1 Letter Board.
1 Settee.	1 Wall Cupboard.
1 Iron Safe.	

Committee Room.

1 Table.
1 Chest of Drawers containing individual members' own private Regalia.
Various Framed Photos.

Stairs.

1 Chest of Drawers containing individual members' own private Regalia.

Office.

1 Chest of Drawers.	1 Table Cloth.
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Cloakroom.

1 Large Table.

Kitchen.

1 Large Table	144 Whisky Glasses.
1 Chest of Drawers.	18 China Cruets.
1 Furnace Boiler.	12 Glass Water Jugs.
1 Gas Cooker.	24 Glass Flower Vases.
1 Hot Plate.	3 Glass Cake Stands.
144 Dinner Plates.	144 Tea Plates.
168 Sweet Plates.	120 Dinner Knives.
168 Soup Plates.	144 Dessert Knives.
54 Vegetable Dishes.	120 Table Knives.
12 Meat Dishes.	120 Dessert Forks.
120 Coffee Cups & Saucers.	180 Table & Dessert Spoons.
108 Teacups & Saucers.	120 Coffee Spoons.
144 Glass Tumblers.	3 Carving Knives.

(Continued.)

Kitchen (contd.)

3 Enamelled Saucepans.
1 Copper Boiler.
3 Enamelled Bowls.

1 Broom & Shovel.
1 Safe.
1 Knife Cleaner.

Outside.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Ton of Coal.
1 Ash Bin.
12 Trellis Tables.
1 Pair of Steps.

---000---

BANK BALANCE - £46 : 5 : 6.

MARINERS LODGE.

18 Collars.	1 Charter.
12 Jewels.	1 Charter Centenary.
2 Wands.	1 Chest containing
1 Banner.	1 Sword and 1 Skull.

CREDIT BALANCE AT BANK £1 : 9 : 4.

(Signed.) P. A. Le Moal.

Master.

MASONIC MUSEUM.

INVENTORY OF GOODS ex LE MARCHANT STREET.

November 9th. 1940.

- Case No. 1. Jewels and Aprons.
- Case No. 2. Books, Jewels, Ivory Gavel, etc.
- Case No. 3. *Antique China jugs and plates.*
- Case No. 4. Antique China Jugs and Glass.
- Case No. 5. Jewels on Velvet Stand.
- Case No. 6. Wood Pointers, etc.
- Package.*
Case No. 7. Glass Frame inscribed - Hammond 329.

-----000-----

In MASONIC TEMPLE.

- 3 Plate Glass Show Cases.
- 1 Small Glass Show Case.
- 1 Bookcase.

-----000-----

DOYLE LODGE.

- 2 Framed Charters.
- 1 Silk Banner.
- 14 Officers' Collars and Jewels.
- 3 Pair Officers' Gauntlets.
- 4 Wands.
- 1 Box Working Tools.
- 1 Sword.
- 1 Dagger.
- 1 Carpet.
- 1 Photo in Frame (Isdale).
- 1 Apron (Orange Lodge) in Frame.
- 1 Pointer.
- 1 Antique Wooden Box painted with Coat of Arms.

BANK BALANCE£253 : 14 : 11.

-----000-----

ST. SAMPSON'S LODGE - No. 2598.

- 1 Framed Charter.
- 1 Framed Portrait of Officers.
- 1 Silk Banner.
- 1 Box Working Tools.
- 19 Officers' Collars & Jewels.
- 1 Bible.
- 2 Deacons' Wands.
- 2 D.C.'s Wands.
- 8 Dozen China Cups & Saucers.

BANK BALANCE £129 : 5 : 10.

-----0000-----

LOYALTY LODGE.

2 Framed Charters.
1 Silk Banner.
18 Officers' Collars & Jewels.
3 Pairs Officers' Gauntlets.
4 Wands.

CASH BALANCE IN BANK £40 : 4 : 10.

-----00000-----

PROPERTY OF FIDELIS LODGE,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

LE MARCHANT STREET.

28 Collars.
15 Collar Jewels.
3 Sets Gauntlets - W.M., S.W., J.W.
1 Prov. Grand Lodge Steward's Apron.
1 Prov. Grand Lodge Steward's Collar.
1 Set Prov. Grand Lodge Steward's Gauntlets.
1 Cushion.
1 D. of C. Wand.
2 Deacons' Wands.
1 Case Working Tools.
1 Charter (framed).
2 Banners.
3 E. A. Aprons.
1 P. M. Photograph (framed).
1 P. M's Honors Board.
10 Certificates.

CASH BALANCE IN BANK £134 : 10 : 8.

-----000000-----

HANSARD LODGE.

Charter in Frame.

Banner.

Officers' Collars and Jewels.

Officers' Wands.

Box of Working Tools.

Poniard.

3rd. Degree Sheet.

BANK BALANCE £278 : 6 : 6.

-----00000-----

List of Articles in the Masonic Temple
belonging to
THE BALFOUR COCKBURN LODGE.

One Organ.

One Silk Banner.

17 Officers' Collars and Jewels.

4 Wands.

One Set of Working Tools in Case.

2 E. A. Aprons.

One Charter in Frame.

BANK BALANCE £88 : 3 : 8.

-----00000-----

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

- 2 Large Banners.
- 2 Small Banners & 2 Staffs.
- 2 Swords & 2 Rests.
- 10 Wands.
- 1 Rolltop Desk.
- Oil Painting of P. G. M.
- 2 Collection Bags.
- Office Chair; Small Mirror.
- 1 Deal Cupboard.
- Provincial Master's Regalia with Chain, Collar complete and Undress Regalia in Case.
- 1 Silver Gilt Chain Collar - D. P. G. M.
- Odd Jewels in Desk.

CASH BALANCE AT BANK £229 : 19 : 8.

-----000-----

PROVINCIAL CHAPTER.

- Superintendent's Chain Collar.
- Odd Jewels in Desk.

BANK BALANCE £16 : 5 : 7.

-----000-----

SARNIAN MARK LODGE.

- 16 Officers' Collars.
- 2 Dressed Stones.
- 1 Framed Charter.
- 1 Wooden Wicket.
- 1 Wooden Axe.

BANK BALANCE DEBIT.

-----000-----

ARK MARINERS LODGE.

- 1 Framed Charter.
- 12 Officers' Collars.
- 1 Small Imitation Stone Cube.

BANK BALANCE DEBIT.

-----000-----

DOYLE CHAPTER.

4 Large Banners.
12 Small Banners.
11 Collars.
8 Gowns (Coloured & White).
2 Bibles.
1 Pedestal with Brass Top.
6 Candlesticks.
3 Sceptres.
1 Trowel.
One Case - Shovel, Pick and Bar.
1 Pair Compasses.
1 Square.

BANK BALANCE £53 : 17 : 1.

-----000-----

ST. SAMPSON'S CHAPTER.

- 1 Eremed Charter.
- 3 Coloured Gowns; 4 White Gowns.
- 3 Sceptres.
- 1 White Pedestal.
- 13 Officers' Collars.

BANK BALANCE DEBIT.

VICTOR CAREY ROSE CROIX CHAPTER.

Altar with Black Cloth Frontal embroidered with Silk.
Altar with White & Coloured Frontal embroidered with Silk.
Three Black Pyramids. One Charter in Frame.
Three Metal Plates for above.
Ornamental Floorcloth.
One Ornamental Floorcloth (Red & White).
Three Dozen and Two China Candlesticks.
Candles for same.
Three Wooden Crosses on Stands.
One Crucifix with Figure.
One Collarette with Jewel.
One Red Sash.
About One Dozen Swords (soft metal) with Belts.
Roses - Four or Five Dozen. One Black Rose.
Cordons of Roses - Two.
One Bronze Lamp.
One Pair Large Black Curtains.

BANK BALANCE (22/VII/41) ... £53 : 12 : 3.

-----00000-----

I N V E N T O R Y.

ST. MARTIN'S LODGE.

- 6 Oak Chairs.
- 2 Bench Seats with Backs, covered.
- 11 Bench Seats, covered.
- 3 Pedestals.
- 2 Globes on Stands.
- 3 Tracing Boards.
- 1 Organ and Stool.
- 2 Oak Tables, Baize tops.
- 1 Oak Charity Column. 1 Charter in Frame.
- 1 Ashlar.
- 1 Oak Ballot Box and Balls.
- 1 Carpet - 17' x 12'.
- Linoleum on floor.
- 2 small Kneeling Stools.
- 3 Candelabras on Stands and Candles.
- 2 Cushions.
- 11 Pictures in Frames.
- 1 Roll of Masters in Frame.
- 1 Box Working Tools.
- 6 Oak Gavel.
- 1 Dagger.
- 2 Columns.
- 2 Swords.
- 1 Pointer.
- 20 Collars of Office with Jewels.
- 1 Collar of Office.
- 1 Pair Curtains.
- 1 Skull.
- 1 Sheet.
- 1 Inkstand.
- 1 Fonder.
- Fixed Chair Rail.
- Carpet on Dais.
- 2 Squares.
- 3 Pair Compasses.
- 1 Square.
- 1 Oak Collecting Box.
- 1 Charter in Frame.
- 1 Small Tracing Board.
- 12 Bentwood Chairs.
- 4 Wands.
- 1 Knocker.
- 1 Easel.
- 1 Pair Steps.
- 2 Oil Stoves.

Continued on Sheet 2.

ST. MARTIN'S LODGE - (contd.)

4 Tables.
2 Table Covers.
1 Safe.
Lino in Vestibule, Passage and 2 Cloak Rooms.
2 Cables.
3 Masks.
8 Aprons.
1 Bible.
3 Pair Slippers.
1 Door Mat.
1 Desk.
1 Mirror.
1 Deed Box.
2 Blackout Sheets.
1 Gas Stove.
1 Form.
1 Hard Sweeping Broom.
1 Soft Sweeping Broom.
1 Coal Scuttle.
1 Set Black Lead Brushes.
1 Mop.
2 Buckets.
3 Pairs Officers' Gauntlets.

BANK BALANCE £364 : 7 : 6.

-----0000-----



INVENTORY OF MASONIC EFFECTS AT NORTH MARKET HALL.

(Taken 3rd March, 1944.)

22.
File BA/46-4

Wardens' and Masters' Pillars.

3 with Wooden Candlesticks.
2 " Brass "
2 without "

Wardens' Columns.

4

Candlesticks.

5 Metal (gilt).
4 Mahogany.

Ballot Box with drawer.

1

Kneelers.

2 Mahogany upholstered blue plush.

Bibles.

1 Loyalty Lodge (in box).
1 Masonic Temple (Parsons Past Master).

Charity Columns.

2 Mahogany.
1 Oak.

Dispensations, Charters or Warrants.

Doyle's Lodge.
St. Martin's Lodge No. 4142. X
Fidelis Lodge No. 1809. X
Charter Chapter ✓ Loyalty Chapter. *Doyle's Chapter* ✓
Charter ✓ Doyle's Chapter. S X
Charter ✓ St. Sampson's Chapter (no glass). X *Jewel*

Mark Masons Sarnian Lodge 425.

Royal Ark Masons Sarnian Lodge 425.

Doyle's Chapter
Charter ✓ Sarnian Lodge & Royal Ark Masons

Rolls of Honour and Certificates.

St. Sampson's Lodge	Roll of Past Masters (Mahogany Frame).
Doyle's Lodge	Roll of Honour.
St. Martin's Lodge	Roll of Masters.
Lodge	
St. Martin's/constituted as Founding Lodge	Certificate (small frame).
X Loyalty Lodge 5910	Centenary Certificate 1910.
4 Doyle's Lodge 84	Centenary Certificate 1906.

Photographs.

(Individual).

King Edward	Oak frame.
V. G. Carey	Walnut and gilt frame.
V. G. Carey	Oak frame.
V. G. Carey	Oak frame.
I. C. Ozanne	Oak frame.
I. C. Ozanne	Mahogany frame.
Rev. G. Whitley	Gilt frame (small).
	(Balfour Cockburn Lodge 2805).
Rev. G. Whitley	Walnut/Gilt frame.
Peter Le Page	Walnut/Gilt frame.
Thomas Pengelley	Walnut/Gilt frame.
T. M. Bichard	Walnut/Gilt frame.
H. Barnett	Small wooden frame.

Royal Masonic Institute for Boys -
Presentation Portrait to George Downie.
- do - to I. C. Ozanne.

Photographs.

(Groups).

Fidelis Lodge 1809	
Past Masters	Oak Frame.
Mariner's Lodge 168	
Officers 1934	Oak frame.
St. Martin's Lodge	
4142	
Founders etc	Oak frame.

Photographs.

(Other):

Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales
(Large Gilt frame presented to Bro. Gaved).

Million Memorial Banquet Festival, Olympia 1925
(Long narrow wooden frame).

Prints.

James John Hammond
Grand Lodge

(framed).
(unframed).

I certify that the above were checked in my presence at the
North Market Hall on this 3rd day of March, 1944.



Supervisor's Assistant Secretary.

G/1-2

10

-Copy-

The Bailiff's Chambers,
Royal Court House,
Guernsey,
April 4th 1941.

Dr. Reffler,
Feldkommandantur 515,
Grange Lodge.

Sir, With reference to your question at our interview yesterday as to whether anything had been taken from the Masonic Temple from the 15th November 1940, I have seen two of the members of the Masonic Board of Management this morning and they assure me that, as far as they know, nothing has been removed since that date (except wireless sets). In fact, the Temple was sealed up by the German Authorities about that time, but the dining room was utilised for storing wireless sets under the supervision of the German Authorities. This storing terminated on November 20th and at a later date, that is, at Christmas, the wireless sets were taken out again and redistributed also under the supervision of the German Authorities. The remaining rooms in the building, however, have never been opened or unsealed, as far as the Board of Management know, since they were originally sealed up and the keys I understand are in your possession.

I have asked Dr. Symons to see you with regard to the objects in the Museum collection which I understand from him have been deposited with Messrs. Lovell & Co. of Smith Street and not at any of the Banks. I have asked him to hold them at your disposal for inspection at any time you may wish to see them.

The Doyle vase is the property of Sir Arthur Doyle, Baronet, and is as I told you, so far as I know, deposited at the National Provincial Bank, High Street.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) VICTOR G. CAREY,

Bailiff.

Appendix D

Handwritten: H & P

**CHANNEL ISLANDS PROPERTY
REHABILITATION SCHEME,
GUERNSEY.**

Reg. No. C.I.G./ 5168

Name and Address of Applicant.	FREEMASONS. (Provincial Grand Lodge) Masonic Temple, Le Marchant St. St. Peter Port.		
Situation of Damage	Le Marchant Street, St. Peter Port.		
N.B. Where the case is for early Payment quote reference:	Notice of Application		
	Date Received	Estimated Loss	
C.I.G./E	14/3/46	£ 774 6s.6d.	
Date Assessor Appointed	Name of Assessor		Date Assessment Received
<i>2/4</i> 1946	<i>Heritage P.</i>		1946
Assessment Approved			
Date..... Amount £			

Handwritten: 5168

Handwritten: P.A.

WAR DAMAGE
- 1 APR 1947
DEPARTMENT

8 AUG REC'D

5168

HS/RH
103-18

Handwritten: #



C.I. Ref.

Reg. No.

5168

Channel Islands (Property) Rehabilitation Scheme.

Statement of damage to fixed property or of damage to or loss of goods arising out of enemy attack or enemy occupation.

This form must be completed and delivered to the Secretary, Housing Authority (War Damage), Hadsley House, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, on or before January 31st, 1946, after which date no application will be entertained.

- NOTE: 1. The receipt of this form does not constitute an undertaking that any payment will be made.
2. This application form supersedes any previous notification of damage or loss.
3. Damage of less than £5 cannot be entertained.
4. Consequential loss (e.g. loss of profits, rentals, etc.) cannot be entertained.

1. Name and address of Applicant PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS
MASONIC TEMPLE, Le Marchant St. St. Peter Port

2. Situation of property in respect of which application is made.

Masonic Temple

Le Marchant Street

Parish St. Peter Port

3. Business or Occupation of Applicant

4. State the circumstances in which the damage or loss occurred.

Through German Occupation of Temple from 1940-1945

5. PARTICULARS OF LOSS OR DAMAGE. The amounts in sections (a), (b), (c) and (d) should be the estimated value of the damage or loss sustained. Schedules giving full particulars of losses or damage under each heading must be attached unless details have already been lodged, in which case it will only be necessary to fill in the AMOUNTS in the appropriate spaces below.

NOTE: If your interest in the property or goods is partial the amount of your interest only should be stated.

	£	s.	d.
(a) Land and Buildings		:	:
(b) Business equipment	see 2 lists attached	405	6
		369	0
(c) Stock in Trade		:	:
(d) Private Chattels (Personal and Household Goods)		:	:
		2774	6
		6	6
Less amounts already received from any source		:	:
	£	774	6
		6	6

6. In the case of buildings state year of construction

If not known state approximate age

[P.T.O.]

7. If the property or the goods were insured against fire state—

(a) Name of Insurance Company

(b) Number of Policy

(c) Sum insured

8. If the applicant has made any application in respect of the loss or damage, give date and place where lodged.

9. Has anything been received from any source whatsoever, whether in cash or in kind, in respect of the damage or loss stated in this application. If so, give particulars.

No

10. To what extent do you propose to make good the damage or loss sustained and how do you propose to use the property when restored.

To reinstate for the purposes of Freemasonry

11. If any other person has an interest in any of the property which is the subject of this application, the name and address of such person, and particulars of the interest should be stated.

Name Nil

Address

Particulars

I HEREBY DECLARE that the above is a true and correct statement.

This 12th day of March 1946

V. M. G. de la Cruz
Provincial Grand Secretary.

Signature of Applicant

NOTE: The attention of interested persons is particularly drawn to the fact that heavy penalties of imprisonment and/or fines are prescribed in respect of any false statement made in connection with this application.

[illegible][illegible]

ROYAL ARCH.

I Floorcloth painted 12 by 9	£11- 0- 0
I Altar full size	£11- 0- 0
I set gilt letters	1- 5- 0
I white satin veil	1-10- 0
3 large candlesticks	12- 0- 0
3 small ditto.	7- 0- 0
I set 5 large & 12 small banners	60- 0- 0
I Bible	7- 0- 0
Cushion for Bible	3-10- 0
I scroll	1- 0- 0
3 sceptres	11- 0- 0
I crow pick and spade	11- 0- 0
I Square and compasses	2-10- 0
I sword	3- 0- 0
I trowel	2- 5- 0
I set Life Lines	1- 8- 0
I sword for Janitor	2-10- 0
3 Robes for Principals	30- 0- 0
5 surplices	18- 0- 0
10 Officers' collars	12-10- 0
10 " jewels	9- 0- 0
I Ballot Box	5-10- 0
I Charity Box	5- 0- 0
6 candles with	1- 2- 6
I set books	5- 0- 0
I oilcloth	35- 0- 0
seats	70- 0- 0
sceptres	8- 0- 0
scroll	1- 0- 0
Grand Superintendent's collar	20- 0- 0

£369- 0- 6

*Reimbursed 35 years ago
 Reimbursed 1/2 Jan 1900
 Reimbursed 1939*

ASSESSOR HERRTAGE & PLUMMER.

CI/G 5168.

Channel Islands (Property) Rehabilitation Scheme.

GUERNSEY.

Applicant's Name and Address
Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons,
Masonic Temple,
Le Marchant St., St. Peter Port.
 Business or Occupation

Situation of Property damaged or lost
As above.

Brief description
Loss of Masonic Equipment.

Salvage

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT:—

APPROVAL (for official use only).

S. of G. Housing Authority
CR.....Member of Committee.
1/8/46.....Date

B. of T. (C.I.)
ac h y p.....Executive Officer
24/7/46.....Date

B. of T. (London)
Date

Home Office.
Date

Amount:—	APPLIED FOR	VALUE 1939	PRESENT DAY PRICE LEVEL	MINIMUM AMOUNT ON A UTILITY BASIS ESSENTIAL FOR REHABILITATION
(a) Land and Buildings. Land as distinct from Buildings.				
(b) Business Equipment.	774. 6. 6		1018.	See Report.
(c) Stocks in Trade.				
(d) Private Chattels.				
TOTAL	774. 6. 6		1018.	-
Less Amounts received from any source.				
<i>L</i>	774. 6. 6		1018.	-

(See report)

Assessor's
 Fees £12. 6. 9

Date 18th. July 1946.

Signature

Herrtage Plummer

Full Report and Schedules, see over and attached

Star Typ., Bording.

CHANNEL ISLANDS PROPERTY
REHABILITATION SCHEME,
GUERNSEY.

Reg. No. CLG/ 5144

Name and Address of Applicant.	Freemasons, (St. Martins' Lodge) C/o H. Ogier, Court Place, St. Peter Port.		
Situation of Damage	Masonic Hall, School Lane, St. Martins, Guernsey		
<u>N.B.</u> Where the case is for or Payment quote reference:	Notice of Application		
CLG/E.....	Date Received	Estimated Loss	
	13/3/46	£ 726 3s.6d.	
Date Assessor Appointed	Name of Assessor		Date Assessment Received
3/6.1946	Heritage & P.		1946
ment Approved Date..... Amount £			



3103



C.I. Ref.	Reg. No.
5144	

Channel Islands (Property) Rehabilitation Scheme.

Statement of damage to fixed property or of damage to or loss of goods arising out of enemy attack or enemy occupation.

This form must be completed and delivered to the Secretary, Housing Authority (War Damage), Hadsley House, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, on or before January 31st, 1946, after which date no application will be entertained.

- NOTE: 1. The receipt of this form does not constitute an undertaking that any payment will be made.
 2. This application form supersedes any previous notification of damage or loss.
 3. Damage of less than £5 cannot be entertained.
 4. Consequential loss (e.g. loss of profits, rentals, etc.) cannot be entertained.

1. Name and address of Applicant St. Martin's Lodge of Freemasons
(H. Gaim, Comd)

2. Situation of property in respect of which application is made.
Masonic Hall, School
 Parish St. Peter's

3. Business or Occupation of Applicant

4. State the circumstances in which the damage or loss occurred.
building occupied by the Germans.

5. PARTICULARS OF LOSS OR DAMAGE. The amounts in sections (a), (b), (c) and (d) should be the estimated value of the damage or loss sustained. Schedules giving full particulars of losses or damage under each heading must be attached unless details have already been lodged, in which case it will only be necessary to fill in the AMOUNTS in the appropriate spaces below.

NOTE: If your interest in the property or goods is partial the amount of your interest only should be stated.

	£	s.	d.	
(a) Land and Buildings <u>as per assessment made by J.R. Kirby Ltd plus 75%.</u>	116	18	-	} 204 11 6 @
(b) Business equipment	87	13	6	
(c) Stock in Trade				
(d) Private Chattels (Personal and Household Goods) <u>as per assessment made by J.C. O'Gannu</u>		12	-	521 12 @
	726	3	6	726 3 6
Less amounts already received from any source				
	726	3	6	

6. In the case of buildings state year of construction
 If not known state approximate age 50 years

7. If the property or the goods were insured against fire state—

(a) Name of Insurance Company Guinness Mutual

(b) Number of Policy 1293

(c) Sum insured £1000

8. If the applicant has made any application in respect of the loss or damage, give date and place where lodged.

5 Dec. 1945 Madley House

9. Has anything been received from any source whatsoever, whether in cash or in kind, in respect of the damage or loss stated in this application. If so, give particulars.

10. To what extent do you propose to make good the damage or loss sustained and how do you propose to use the property when restored.

rebuild as a lodge

11. If any other person has an interest in any of the property which is the subject of this application, the name and address of such person, and particulars of the interest should be stated.

Name

Address

Particulars

I HEREBY DECLARE that the above is a true and correct statement.

This day of January 1946

Signature of Applicant M. Condy

NOTE: The attention of interested persons is particularly drawn to the fact that heavy penalties of imprisonment and/or fines are prescribed in respect of any false statement made in connection with this application.

St. Martin's Lodge of Freemasons, School Lane, St. Martin's.

Valuation of furniture, clothing, regalia, etc., missing from premises.

3 dias chairs @ £21.	63	-	-
2 warden's " £10.	20	-	-
2 deacon's " £ 6.	12	-	-
2 globes & stands @ £5.	10	-	-
3 pedestals & candlesticks @ £8.	24	-	-
Bible and cushion.	3	-	-
2 kneeling stools.	4	-	-
2 oak desks, Secretary & Treasurer.	20	-	-
Tracing boards.	6	6	-
2 warden's columns.	6	-	-
Ashlar & tripod.	3	-	-
Box of working tools.	5	-	-
3 gavels.	3	-	-
100 ft. run of seating, upholstered.	75	-	-
60 Bentwood chairs.	21	-	-
Sword & dagger.	5	-	-
Lodge banner.	21	-	-
Framed charter.	6	6	-
6 framed portraits @ 50/-.	X 15	-	-
Lodge carpet.	21	-	-
Floor linoleum.	25	-	-
Officers' Collars & Jewels.	30	-	-
Candidates equipment.	3	-	-
Silver compass & square.	5	-	-
Ballot box & Alms box.	8	-	-
Deacons & Stewards Wands.	10	-	-
3 desks, Master & 2 wardens.	22	10	-
3 tables in rooms adjoining Lodge.	12	-	-
Cleaning utensils.	2.	10	-
Fender & fire irons, scuttle etc.	5	-	-
List of P.M.'s in frame.	5	-	-
Organ	50	-	-
	£521	12	-

Eric Zanne
28/1/45 *Assessor*

ASSESSOR HERRTAGE & PLUMMER.

CI/G 5144.

Channel Islands (Property) Rehabilitation Scheme.

GUERNSEY.

Applicant's Name and Address

ST. MARTIN'S LODGE OF FREEMASONS,
(H. Ogier, Court Place,
St. Peter Port).

Business or Occupation

Secretary.

Situation of Property damaged or lost

Masonic Hall,
School Lane,
St. Martin's.

Brief description

Damage to building and loss of masonic
equipment.

Salvage

Dealt with in assessment.

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT:—

APPROVAL (for official use only).

S. of G. Housing Authority

.....Member of Committee.

.....Date

B. of T. (C.I.)

.....Executive Officer

.....Date

B. of T. (London)

.....

.....Date

Home Office.

.....

.....Date

Amount:—

	APPLIED FOR	VALUE 1939	PRESENT DAY PRICE LEVEL	MINIMUM AMOUNT ON A UTILITY BASIS ESSENTIAL FOR REHABILITATION
(a) Land and Buildings.	204 11 6		161	147
Land as distinct from Buildings.				
(b) Business Equipment.	521 12 0		730	See Report
(c) Stocks in Trade.				
(d) Private Chattels.				
TOTAL	726 3 6		891	147
Less Amounts received from any source.				
£	726 3 6		891	147

Assessor's

Fees £12 6s. 9d.

Date 19th July, 1948.

Signature

Herrtage Plummer

Full Report and Schedules, see over and attached.

CHANNEL ISLANDS PROPERTY
REHABILITATION SCHEME,
GUERNSEY.

Reg. No. CLG/ 504.

Name and Address
of Applicant.

Guernsey Masonic Museum Committee,
Masonic Hall,
St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

Situation of Damage

Masonic Hall,
St. Peter Port.

N.B.

Where the case is for early
Payment quote reference:

Notice of Application

Date Received

Estimated Loss

CLG/E.....

22.1.46

£ 550 - -

Date Assessor Appointed

Name of Assessor

Date Assessment
Received

22/1/1946

Yaphin & Harding &

.....1946

Assessment Approved

Date.....

Amount £

Page 65

- 3 MAY REC'D

P.A.



HS/RH
035-04



C.I. Ref.	Reg. No.
504	

Channel Islands (Property) Rehabilitation Scheme.

Statement of damage to fixed property or of damage to or loss of goods arising out of enemy attack or enemy occupation.

This form must be completed and delivered to the Secretary, Housing Authority (War Damage), Hadsley House, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, on or before January 31st, 1946, after which date no application will be entertained.

- NOTE: 1. The receipt of this form does not constitute an undertaking that any payment will be made.
2. This application form supersedes any previous notification of damage or loss.
3. Damage of less than £5 cannot be entertained.
4. Consequential loss (e.g. loss of profits, rentals, etc.) cannot be entertained.

1. Name and address of Applicant GUERNSEY MASONIC MUSEUM COMMITTEE
..... MASONIC HALL, ST. PETER PORT.
2. Situation of property in respect of which application is made.
..... MASONIC HALL, ST. PETER PORT.
..... Parish
3. Business or Occupation of Applicant CURATOR OF GUERNSEY MASONIC MUSEUM
4. State the circumstances in which the damage or loss occurred.

REMOVED BY THE GER MANS

5. PARTICULARS OF LOSS OR DAMAGE. The amounts in sections (a), (b), (c) and (d) should be the estimated value of the damage or loss sustained. Schedules giving full particulars of losses or damage under each heading must be attached unless details have already been lodged, in which case it will only be necessary to fill in the AMOUNTS in the appropriate spaces below.

NOTE: If your interest in the property or goods is partial the amount of your interest only should be stated.

	£	s.	d.
(a) Land and Buildings	:	:	:
(b) Business equipment	:	:	:
(c) Stock in Trade	:	:	:
(d) Private Chattels (Personal and Household Goods)	550	:	:
	:	:	:
Less amounts already received from any source	:	:	:
	£ 550	-	-

6. In the case of buildings state year of construction
If not known state approximate age ✓

7. If the property or the goods were insured against fire state—

(a) Name of Insurance Company Guardian Assurance Co

(b) Number of Policy 6845888

(c) Sum insured £350

8. If the applicant has made any application in respect of the loss or damage, give date and place where lodged.

NIL

9. Has anything been received from any source whatsoever, whether in cash or in kind, in respect of the damage or loss stated in this application. If so, give particulars.

NO.

10. To what extent do you propose to make good the damage or loss sustained and how do you propose to use the property when restored.

BY PURCHASE OF FRESH EXHIBITS AND LIBRARY

11. If any other person has an interest in any of the property which is the subject of this application, the name and address of such person, and particulars of the interest should be stated.

Name

Address

Particulars

I HEREBY DECLARE that the above is a true and correct statement.

FOR GUERNSEY MASONIC MUSEUM COMMITTEE,

F. S. Thomas

CURATOR.

This 17 day of July 1946

Signature of Applicant

NOTE: The attention of interested persons is particularly drawn to the fact that heavy penalties of imprisonment and or fines are prescribed in respect of any false statement made in connection with this application.

5.(d)

SCHEDULE OF CHATTELS

2	Plate Glass Display Cases fitted with plate glass shelves	100. -. -.
1	Antique Bookcase with glass doors at the top	50. -. -.
	Library of Books on Masonic History etc.,	100. -. -.
	Pictures, Prints, Jewels, Silver, Glass and China, forming the Museum exhibits.	300. -. -.
		£550. -. -.

h.s.f.

ASSESSOR

CI/504

Channel Islands (Property) Rehabilitation Scheme.

GUERNSEY.

Applicant's Name and Address

Guernsey Masonic Museum Committee.
Masonic Hall, St. Peter Port.

Business or Occupation

Situation of Property damaged or lost

Masonic Hall, St. Peter Port.

Brief description

Museum Exhibits, etc.,

Salvage

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT:—

APPROVAL (for official use only).

S. of G. Housing Authority

Member of Committee.

Date

B. of T. (C.I.)

Executive Officer.

Date

B. of T. (London)

Date

Home Office.

Date

Amount:—

(a) Land and Buildings.

Land as distinct from
Buildings.

(b) Business Equipment.

(c) Stocks in Trade.

(d) Private Chattels.

TOTAL

Less Amounts received from
any source.

£

APPLIED FOR

VALUE 1939

Present Day
Price LevelEssential Minimum Cost
(Utility Basis)

550. 0. 0.

550. 0. 0.

Nil

Nil

The percentages uplift over 1939 values used herein were:—

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Assessor's

Fees

Expenses

This Application does not come within the scope of the Property Rehabilitation Scheme. Nevertheless, in order to meet the information question have been raised since the application was made. Assessment & Recommendation NIL

Date 2nd Apr. 1946.

Signature

H.L. Clutter.

Full Report and Schedules, see over and attached.

Star Typ. Bording.

Copy

CXLVI-19

Dr. B. W. / Gn.

Paris, 1.2.41.

M e m o r a n d u m

Re: Exploitation of the Lodge material of the Channel Islands
Jersey and Guernsey.

Thanks to the Lodge material found on the Channel Islands, it is possible already now to get an exact picture of English Freemasonry. Experts on English Freemasonry, while they may have an idea on the organizations in general, were unable from the material hitherto available to indicate even the number of Lodges existing in England. Thus, it had been assumed hitherto that their number is approximately 2,600. From the new material it appears that the number of English Lodges is actually four times as high, that is to say, in the neighbourhood of 10,000. English Freemasonry has a membership of around 4 million. The material taken from the Lodges Jersey and Guernsey (membership lists, general and historic Freemasonic books) reveals the English Freemasons' organization to the largest extent, up to the individual member. This is a survey on the possibilities of exploitation of this material:

1. The United Grand Lodge of England.

According to a list of 1938, the Grand Lodge has 5,000 individual Lodges which are distributed as follows:

London	1 240
Provinces	3 021
Military Lodges	2
Colonies	677
elsewhere	56
Total:	4 957.

These Lodges are known with their exact addresses. An interesting feature is the disproportionately high number of Lodges in the British Colonies. In this connection consideration should be given to the fact that the British Dominions of Australia and Canada, as well as New Zealand have their own Grand Lodges and are not included in the above figures. For example, in South Africa alone there are over 140, in India 200 Lodges of the Grand Lodge. Apart from this information, we can identify by names the higher grades of the Grand Lodge.

Extensive documentation is also available on the Lodges in the provinces. Of the 47 provinces where the Grand Lodge of England is organized, the latest year-books have been found of 28. In these 28 provinces we can identify by name also the most inferior Masonic grade. They include in part the most important English counties, especially as regards Southern England we now have extensive information on Freemasonry.

In addition to the above-named Lodges of the Grand Lodge of England there are also the Grand Lodge Ireland with 809, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland with some 1800 Lodges. These 1800 Lodges, too, are known with their addresses. Finally, there is still the so-called Lodge of Instruction where members newly to be admitted are instructed in the mysteries and rites. In London alone we know of 700 such Lodges of Instruction.

2. Royal Arch.

This is an organization of Lodges similar to the Grand Lodge, but exacting more secrecy of its members and admitting higher grades only. Altogether 1800 Lodges of the Royal Arch are known. The Royal Arch, too, is spread over the whole of the British Empire. All the higher grades of officers of this Royal Arch Lodge are listed in alphabetical order.

3. Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons.

The approximately 700 Lodges of the Mark Master are known to us with their addresses. Also in this case all higher grades are known by names.

4. Ancient and Accepted Rite. (Supreme Council)

This Lodge organization, founded in 1845, claims to be superior to all Freemasonry and admits only the highest grades as members. All the 10,000 members with their 300 Lodges, which are not organized, are known to us already now.

5. Great Priory.

This somewhat smaller, separate Lodge organization with some 300 individual Lodges, is known to us with the addresses of the members.

6. The Charitable Institutions of the English Grand Lodge.

Under this harmless title English Freemasonry hides a useful political instrument which secures successionship and gives them the possibility of educating these successors for their purposes. Since 1783 there exists the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, since 1789 the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. Both institutions are destined solely for the sons and daughters of

Freemasons; these are educated there from the age of 6. Even after leaving the Freemasons' schools they are being cared for, through scholarships for university study, etc. The King of England is the Grand Patron of these institutions. As was to be expected, admission to the Freemasons' schools is governed by purely capitalist principles. Canvassing is being done to get contributing members who pay a certain amount, and according to the amount of their contribution they receive a voting right graduated from 1 to 100. Each vote enables the individual contributing member to exercise his influence in regard to admission to these schools. There are 100,000 contributing members for each of these two institutes, whose names are revealed to us on alphabetical lists. It may be safely assumed that most of them are Freemasons, and the others Freemason sympathizers.

In addition, English Freemasonry has established old age care for Freemasons over the age of 60. Condition for admission to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institutions is at least 20 years' service in the Freemason's Movement.

7. Relationships between English Royal Family and Freemasonry.

In 1790 for the first time there is a Prince of Wales Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. This is the future George IV. The next Prince of Wales, who from 1874 onwards for over 25 years was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, was the very Edward VII who considered the encirclement of Germany his life's task. Even in our times the relationship between Royal Family and Freemasonry has become rather closer than otherwise. The King and Queen are present at all the more important Freemasonic festive occasions. Thus, for instance, in 1933 King George V and his Consort opened the new Freemasonic Hospital in London. A few months after the death of George V in 1936, Edward VIII took the grade of Past Grand Master. The same is true of the present English King, George VI, who took it in 1937 after his coronation.

There are particularly close relations between English Freemasonry and the Heads of the Northern States. So, for example, in 1888 Oscar I, King of Sweden, was Grand Master of the English Lodge. In 1897 it was the Crown Prince of Denmark, the future Frederic VIII, in 1933 Gustav V of Sweden was Honorary Chairman of the Supreme Council.

The English Royal Couple have always given the lead only to English nobility. The material in our hands shows that nearly all members of English nobility are Freemasons.

Detailed study of the material, which will take some 2 weeks, can furnish complete proof that all those circles in England who have been inciting to war and who at this moment are the most bitter enemies of Germany hold leading positions in English Freemasonry.

sgd. Dr. Boettner

21/1/18
HEM/MEK

10th February, 1942.

The President,
The Controlling Committee of the States
of Guernsey,
Hirzel House.

Sir,

By contract passed on Saturday last all assets belonging to the Order of Freemasons in this Island are now vested in the States of Guernsey.

I have ascertained that there are seven cases of masonic effects stored at Messrs. Lovell & Co's depository, which is under dual locks, the key of one being held by Messrs. Lovell and the key of the other by the German Authorities.

As the Executive Officer of the States of Guernsey, I am desirous of placing these cases in States custody.

Will you therefore please obtain authority from the German Authorities for me to obtain possession of these goods.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

States Supervisor.

HEM/TS.

31/1/18

10th February, 1942.

Dr. A. N. Symons,
Maison Allaire,
Smith Street.

Dear Dr. Symons,

With reference to statements you have handed to me of assets of various Lodges and Chapters, I notice there is no financial return on the part of the Museum Committee, nor have any returns at all been made by Loyalty and Fidelis Chapters, either of cash or other assets. Will you please obtain these.

I also notice that neither the Provincial Grand Chapter, the four R.A. Chapters, or the Victor Carey R.C. Chapter have been made parties to a contract surrendering their assets to the States. This should of course be rectified.

Yours faithfully,

States Supervisor.

HEM/TS.

21/1/42

10th February, 1942.

The President,
The Controlling Committee of the States of Guernsey,
Hirzel House.

Sir,

By contracts passed on Saturday last, the
Masonic Temple, Le Marchant Street, the St. Martin's
Masonic Temple, and the Oddfellows Hall become vested
in the States of Guernsey.

I understand that these various buildings
are sealed and the keys held by the German Authorities.

In order that I, as Chief Executive
Officer of the States of Guernsey, may take possession
of these buildings and their contents on behalf of the
States, will you please obtain for me the requisite
keys and permission to break the seals.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

States Supervisor.

5

This Volume of the Sacred Law
is presented accordingly to
The Brigham Chapter N° 1301
on the occasion of its
CONSECRATION
on Saturday the
Twentieth day of May 1944.

In the third year of the reign of George VI King of
England, the Germans, who had long been considered
a clamorous and turbulent nation, then broke out into
open violence, and in the following year made captive the
peoples of the Island of Caesarea, which is called
Jersey, and of the Island of Sarnia, which is called
Guernsey, and of the Island of Riduna, which is called
Aldermen.

But certain of the peoples of those Chanel
Islands gathered themselves together and eagerly availed
themselves of the opportunity of fleeing to the Freedom of
England, and more than a score of scores of these Refugees
accordingly came to sojourn amongst the natives of
the Town of Briqhousse, which is in the Province of
the West Riding of Yorkshire.

And Brethren of the Briqhousse Lodge No 1301
of Antient Free and Accepted Masons, seeing that these
Refugees were sorely distressed in their exile, assisted in

the great and glorious undertaking of relieving their necessities and soothing their afflictions in a manner without offence towards God and man.

Now in the fourth year of their exile and in the eleventh month of that year and in the twentieth day of that month, members of the new Caesarea Chapter No 5840 and Royal Arch Mason members of the new Sarnia-Riduna Lodge No 5840 heard of these things, & coming to know also that a Charter had been granted to certain Brigance Petitioning Companions to hold a Royal Arch Chapter to be called the Brigance Chapter No 1301, they sought to be permitted to present to the Brigance Chapter No 1301 this Volume of the Sacred Law in proof of their gratitude for the faithful and assiduous manner in which Brethren from the Brigance Lodge had discharged the duties of the high vocation to which they had been called,

And such permission having been granted



IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE TO THE QUEEN AND MYSELF
TO VISIT THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY ON ITS LIBERATION
FROM THE ENEMY AND TO RECEIVE IN PERSON THESE
TOUCHING EXPRESSIONS OF LOYALTY AND DEVOTION.

I HAVE FELT DEEPLY FOR MY PEOPLE IN GUERNSEY
AND SARK THROUGHOUT THEIR LONG YEARS UNDER THE
OCCUPATION OF THE ENEMY. IT GIVES ME GREAT JOY
THAT THE CHANNEL ISLANDS THE OLDEST POSSESSIONS OF
THE CROWN ARE ONCE AGAIN RESTORED TO FREEDOM.

ONLY A FEW WEEKS HAVE PASSED SINCE MY FORCES
LANDED IN YOUR ISLAND AND I CAN ALREADY SEE EVIDENCE
OF THE HARD WORK WHICH HAS BEEN DONE BY THE MEMBERS
OF MY FORCES AND THE INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND TO
REPAIR THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE ENEMY AND TO PREPARE
THE WAY FOR YOU TO REGAIN YOUR FORMER WELL-BEING.

I AM CONFIDENT THAT BY YOUR ENDEAVOURS, WHICH WILL

/HAVE

HAVE THE FULLEST SUPPORT OF MY GOVERNMENT, YOUR ISLAND
WILL SOON BE RESTORED TO HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY.

THE QUEEN AND I ARE DEEPLY MOVED BY YOUR GOOD
WISHES AND WE SHARE YOUR HOPE THAT WITH THE BLESSING
OF THE ALMIGHTY VICTORY MAY BE FOLLOWED BY YEARS OF
PEACE AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL PEOPLE.

The 7th June, 1945.

George R.I.

This booklet was written to commemorate the 80th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Bailiwick of Guernsey and Alderney.

Thanks, must be given to the following Brethren for their assistance and the following sources of information.

VW. Bro. Simon Hamon

W Bro Martyn Lucas

W Bro Peter Jehan

The First 100 Years of the Province of Guernsey and Alderney

Dissolution of Freemasonry in the Channel Islands CIOS Review No.44 by VW. Bro. Simon Hamon

Raiding Hitlers British Fortress by VW. Bro. Simon Hamon

The Commando who came home to Spy by William Bell

Royal Court Greffe

Island Archives

