FREEMASONS AND THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Alphabetical List of Fellows of the Royal Society who were Freemasons

This is an attempt to list Fellows of the Royal Society ("FRS") who were freemasons. It was first issued in January 2010 and this second edition is issued in January 2012. Both have been compiled, on behalf of the Library and Museum of Freemasonry, by Bruce Hogg, assisted by Diane Clements. The Royal Society’s website includes two lists of Fellows, from A-J and K-Z, with approximately 8000 names recorded for the period 1660-2007. There is no comparable listing of freemasons and their details have been drawn from a variety of sources as described below. This is unlikely to be a complete list of the freemasons who were FRS and any additions and corrections are welcomed and will be added to future updates of this list. Please email with details of these to the Library and Museum at libmus@freemasonry.london.museum


Further background information has been obtained from entries in The Complete Peerage (2nd edn), Burke’s Peerage (106th edn, 1999), and from numerous articles in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography – cited as ODNB.

All dates are in accordance with the Gregorian calendar. All forenames, so far as possible, have been anglicized.

To differentiate between the two rival Grand Lodges between 1751 and the Union in 1813, PGL, signifies the Premier Grand Lodge (nicknamed ‘The Moderns’) and AGL the Antient, or Atholl, Grand Lodge. UGLE signifies the United Grand Lodge of England for the period from and after 27 Dec 1813 to date.

Two names are quoted as FRS in Clarke (1) but do not appear in the official list of Fellows on the Royal Society’s website: the first, William Mears, is quoted by Clarke, pp. 110-1, 117-8 (but possibly a Fellow with a differently spelt surname and with a different forename) and the second, Francis Scott, 2nd Earl of Delorain(e), is quoted by Clarke, p. 118. A third name, Thomas Wright, FRS [allegedly 1735], is quoted by Stewart, p. 163 and also does not appear in the official list. All three have been omitted. In addition, another well-known freemason, William Cowper, Clerk of the Parliaments 1716-40 (+1740), Sec to PGL, 1723-27, DepGM 1727, is recorded in MYBHS, pp. 6 & 10, and in Stewart, p. 132, as being a FRS, but he is not included in the List of Fellows on the Royal Society’s website.

A list of the lodges, mainly in London, but occasionally elsewhere of which the Masonic FRSs were members were included in their respective papers by Clarke (1) and Stewart, but for the sake of current readers and researchers, the Appendix, Part I, contains what it is hoped to be a comprehensive list, mainly based on John Lane, Masonic Records 1717-1894 (2nd edn, 1895; 2000 reprint) – cited as Lane, supplemented by current information based on Directory of Lodges and Chapters, 2006 [ULE, 2006] – cited as DLC. The Appendix, Part II, contains a list of abbreviations found in this study, which it is hoped will assist the non-masons to understand the various honours, ranks or offices included in the text that were bestowed on many of the Masonic FRSs and others mentioned.

To save a certain amount of space, many abbreviations have been used in this study, the vast majority of which are listed in Part II of the Appendix.

January 2012
Adair, Robert Alexander Shafto, later [1869] Sir Robert Adair, 2nd Bt, then [1873] 1st and last Baron Waveney.


*MP*, Cambridge, 1847–52 and 1854–57; High Sheriff, Co Antrim 1853; Lt-Col, East Suffolk Militia Artillery 1853–81, and Hon Col thereof 1881–86; Military ADC to The Queen, with the rank of Col, 1857–86. Succeeded his father, 24 Feb 1869, as 2nd Bt and was created Baron Waveney, 10 Apr 1873; Ld-Lt, Co Antrim, 1883–86; Hon Col, 4th Bn, Royal Irish Rifles; Chmn, Ipswich Quarter Sessions.

Married, 11 Jun 1836, at St Mary’s, Bryanston Square, Theodosia Meade (27 Jan 1811–10 May 1871), eldest dau of Gen The Hon Robert Meade (29 Feb 1772–11 Jul 1852), 2nd son of John Meade, 1st Earl of Clanwilliam (19 Oct 1800), and his wife, Anne Louisa Dalling (c.1785–18 Mar 1853), younger dau of Gen Sir John Dalling, 1st Bt (c.1731–16 Jan 1798), but they had no children.

Died 15 Feb 1886, aged 74, without issue, when the Barony became extinct, but the Btycdevolved on his brother and male heir, Sir Hugh Edward Adair, 3rd Bt (1815–1902), ancestor of Maj-Gen Sir Allan (Henry Shafto) Adair, 6th and last Bt, GCVO, CB, DSO*, MC, JP, DL (1897–1988), DepGM, UGLE, 1969–76.

Details of his initiation are unknown. According to his obituary Adair claimed to have been initiated in 1828 but no L. has yet been identified and he would have been then only 17. ProvGM, Suffolk, 5 Dec 1860–86.

**Adam, Robert, FRS** [7 May 1751] (3 Jul 1728–3 Mar 1792), the pre-eminent Br neoclassical architect of the eighteenth century, interior and furniture designer.

Born at Kirkcaldy, Fife, son of William Adam (1689–1748), Scotland’s foremost architect of the time, and trained under him. With his older brother John, Robert took on the family business, which included lucrative work for the Bd of Ordnance, after William’s death. He studied at Edinburgh and in 1754 he left for Rome, spending nearly 5 years on the continent studying architecture under Charles-Louis Clérisseau (1721–1820), French architectural draughtsman, antiquary and artist, and Giovanni Battista Piranesi (1720–1778), Italian architect and copper-engraver.

On his return to Britain in 1758 he established a practice in London, where he was joined by his younger brother James (1730–94), and here he developed the ‘Adam Style’, and his theory of ‘movement’ in architecture, based on his studies of antiquity. Succeeded in transforming the prevailing Palladian fashion in architecture by a series of romantically elegant variations on diverse classical originals and became one of the most successful and fashionable architects in the country. Jointly with William Chambers, FRS [25 Apr 1776] (1726–1796), he became Architect of the King’s Works, the latter being knighted in 1770.

One of the Adam brothers’ greatest projects was the Adelphi, off The Strand (1768–72), demolished in 1936. A large no. of examples of their work, joint and several, can be found in England and Scotland, including Harewood House, West Yorkshire (1774–89). Many of the stately homes designed by them are now in the ownership of The National Trust or The National Trust for Scotland.

During their lifetime Robert and James Adam published 2 volumes of their designs, *Works in Architecture of Robert and James Adam* (1773–78 and 1779; a 3rd volume was published posthumously, in 1822).

Initiated, 29 Nov 1752, L. Canongate Kilwinning, No. 2 (SC), Edinburgh, together with his younger brother James Adam.²


Initiated, passed, and raised, 20 Dec 1868, in the Swedish Grand Master’s L., in the Royal Palace at Stockholm, by Charles XV (1826–1872), King of Sweden and Norway (1859–1872), assisted by his brother, Crown Prince Oscar, taking the first 6 degrees of the Swedish Rite, remaining 4 of the 10 degrees being conferred the following day and also the 11th and highest degree, known as Knt Cdr of the Red Cross, becoming a Knt Cdr of the Royal Order of King Charles XIII of Sweden.

PGM, UGLE, elected 1 Sep 1869, invested and proclaimed 1 Dec 1869.


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1 They include: Charlotte Square (north side), Edinburgh (1791), Culzean Castle, South Ayrshire (1772–1790), Kedleston Hall, near Deryt, (1759–1765), Melsetter House, Kelso, Scottish Borders (1760–1768), Nostell Priory, Osterley Park, West London (1761–1780) and Saltram House, Plymouth, Devon.

2 Details provided by Bro. Robert LS., Cooper, Curator and Librarian, GL, Scot, via Mrs Diane Clements, 20 Aug 2009.


Exalted into RA Masonry; 1stGPrin, SGCE, elected Dec 1874; installed 5 May 1875–22 Jan 1901.

PGM, GL, MMMs, 1883; GM, MMMs, 1886–22 Jan 1901.


**Allibone, Thomas Edward, FRS** [18 Mar 1948] (11 Nov 1903–9 Sep 2003), English physicist; his work included important research into particle physics, X-rays, high voltage equipment, and electron microscopes.

Born in Sheffield and **educ** at the Central School in Sheffield, followed by a physics degree at Univ of Sheffield. In 1925, awarded a scholarship by the Metropolitan-Vickers Coy to study the properties of zirconium. Left Sheffield, 1926, to continue his postgraduate studies at Gonville and Caius Colege, Cambridge, and worked in the prestigious Cavendish Lab, with eminent scientists such as Rutherford, Cockroft and Walton. The use of high voltages to accelerate particles into each other became of particular interest to him. After gaining a 1st Cl honours degree in physics from Cambridge, Allibone returned to Metropolitan-Vickers, to take charge of their high-voltage research lab at Trafford Park, Manchester. Remained at Metropolitan Vickers throughout the 1930s and 40s, publishing a no. of scientific papers on subjects such as high voltage research and X-ray tubes.

During the Second World War, Allibone was involved in a no. of research projects including radar equipment and the highly secretive Tube Alloys project. In 1944 he formed part of a team of Br scientists sent to the US, to work on the Manhattan project which developed the world’s first atomic bomb. In 1946, appointed Dir of the AEI research laboratories at Aldermaston Ct, Berkshire. Whilst he was there, involved in pioneering research into nuclear fission and electron microscopes. In 1963, left Aldermaston Ct to become the Central Electricity Generating Bd’s Ch scientist, a post he held until 1970. He also became External Prof of Electrical Engineering at Leeds Univ, 1967.

‘Bones’ as he was known to most, died aged nearly 100, having had over 75 years in industry and academia.

Initiated, aged 23, then a Research Student, Sheffield, 9 Mar 1927, passed 8 Jun 1927 and raised 9 Nov 1927, Univ L. Sheffield No. 3911, Sheffield, resigning 5 Nov 1938. Joined 2 Ls.: 8 Feb 1938, Univ of Manchester L, 5683, Manchester, resigning 31 Mar 1947; and 1 Apr 1958, Loyal Berkshire L. of Hope No. 574, Newbury, Berkshire, resigning 31 Dec 1970.

**Anderson-Pelham, Charles, FRS** [8 May 1777], later **DCL** (Oxon) [1793], then [13 Aug 1794] 1st **Baron Yarborough**, FSA [1796] (3 Feb 1749–22 Sep 1823), politician, elder son of Francis Pelham (*c*.1711–1758), of Manby in Broughton, Lincolnshire.


Married, 21 Jul 1770, at Chelsea, Sophia Aufrère (1753–1786), dau of George René Aufrère, MP, of Chelsea, and they had 2 sons and 5 daus. When he died at Brocklesby, aged 74, and bur 6 Oct 1823 at the Mausoleum there, the title devolved on his elder son, Charles Anderson-Pelham (8 Aug 1781–5 Sep 1846), as 2nd Baron Yarborough, created 1st Earl of Yarborough, 30 Jan 1837. ProvGM, Isle of Wight, 1826–5 Sep 1846.

Joined 2 May 1770, L. of Friendship No. 3 (now No. 6), London, resigning 1776, but his other L. details unknown.


Known as Percy, Andrade was born in London, eldest of the 4 sons of Henry da Costa Andrade, a solicitor and his wife, Amy Eliza Davis.

**Educ** at St Dunstan’s Coll, Catford, and won a scholarship, 1905, to study physics at UCL, graduating with a 1st Cl degree. Stayed at UCL to study the flow of solid metals under stress and his paper on this published in the **RS Proceedings** in 1910 was a landmark in the science of the mechanical properties of solids. Subsequently gained his PhD at Univ of Heidelberg.

Served in the Royal Garrison Artillery in the First World War and was mentioned in despatches. Having worked with Ernest Rutherford in 1913, Rutherford recommended Andrade as Prof of Physics at the Ordnance Coll, Woolwich, 1920–28. Afterwards as Quain Prof of Physics at UCL, he continued his research in the physics of solids and liquids.

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Andrade wrote and published poetry and knew T. S. Eliot. Also interested in the history of science, he wrote a history of the *RS* for its 300th Anniversary (London, 1960). Edited articles on physics for the 14th edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and was science correspondent of the *Times* newspaper, 1945–52. An impeccably dressed man, he enjoyed dinner parties, wine and conversation.

Initiated, aged 34, Cricklewood, Prof of Physics, 1 Nov 1921, passed 6 Dec 1921 and raised 7 Feb 1922, Savage Club L. No. 2190, London, remaining a member until his death, 6 Jun 1971.

**Andrews, Joseph, FRS [9 Mar 1727] (c.1691–22 Apr 1753), Paymaster of the Forces, of Shaw House, near Newbury, Berkshire, part of the manor of Shaw, bought 1709 from Reps of James Brydges, 9th Baron Chandos, FRS [30 Nov 1694] (6 Jan 1674–9 Aug 1744), later 1st Duke of Chandos.**

Member: unnamed L. No. 37, at Rummer, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London; and unnamed L. No. 28 at Queen’s Head, Cheap Street, Bath, of which there were 4 other contemporary *FRS*s.

**Annesley, Arthur, 1st Earl of Mountnorris, PC (I), FRS [18 Dec 1800], FSA [6 Jun 1799] (7 Aug 1744–4 Jul 1816), only son and heir of Richard Annesley, 6th and last Earl of Anglesey and 7th Viscount Valentia (1694–1761).**

*Educ* at Christ Church, Oxford, matric 3 Sep 1761 (MA 13 Jul 1763); took his seat in HL (I), 5 Dec 1765 and again 7 Nov 1771, his legitimacy being confirmed by decision of that House, 1 Jun 1772. His 1765 claim for writ to Br HL, as Earl of Anglesey, was disallowed 22 Apr 1771. However, he was also 8th Viscount Valentia, 8th Baron Mountnorris, 6th Baron Altham and 8th Bt, so was entitled to sit in the HL (I). Govr, Co Wexford, 1776–78.


Member, Somerset House L. No. 279, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4, Joined 4 Ls.: 19 Jun 1801, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 503, L. No. 259; 9 Mar 1802, Royal Arch L. No. 198 (IC), Dublin; 31 Mar 1808, L. of Antiquity No. 1, now L. No. 2; and 26 Oct 1809, L. of Promulgation; 10 Apr 1810, the Committee charged with formulating the Union between the 2 rival Grand Ls., ProvGM. Huntingdonshire, 29 Mar 1800–16.


**Annesley, George, styled [1793–1816] Viscount Valentia, FRS [24 Nov 1796], FSA, FLS, later [4 Jul 1816] 2nd and last Earl of Mountnorris (4 Dec 1773–23 Jul 1844), only surviving son of the above.**

*Educ* at Rugby, 8 Oct 1784–87, matric 17 Nov 1787, Brasenose Coll, Oxford. Travelled in East Indies, 1802–06; his *Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt*, 1802–06 (4 vols.) published 1809. MP, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, 1808–10; Govr, Co Wexford. He was also 9th Viscount Valentia, 9th Baron Mountnorris, 7th last Baron Altham and 9th Bt.

His claim as a Peer of Ire, not only as an Earl, but as a Viscount and holder of 2 Baronies (I) was admitted, 6 Mar 1817, by UK HL, so he petitioned 30 Jan 1819 for his writ, as Earl of Anglesey. The matter was referred to Commee of Privileges but no further steps appear to have been taken, perhaps because in 1815 the Marquessate of Anglesey had been created for an unrelated peer.

Died without surviving male issue, so the Irish Earldom of Mountnorris and Baroncy of Altham became extinct, but the other titles devolved on a distant cousin.

Initiated 5 Aug 1796, Royal Arch L. No. 198, Dublin.

**Appleton, Prof Edward Victor, FRS [12 May 1927], later [1941] Sir Edward Appleton, KCB (6 Sep 1892–21 Apr 1965), physicist, was born in Bradford, West Yorkshire, the son of Peter and Mary Appleton.**

*Educ* at Hanson Grammar School, Bradford, then took his BA degree in Natural Science at St John’s Coll, Cambridge, in 1913 and 1914, with Physics for Part II. Won the Wiltshire Prize, 1913, and the Hutchinson Research Studentship, 1914, studying under Sir John Joseph Thomson, FRS [12 Jun 1884; FRS 1915–20] (1856–1940) and Ernest Rutherford, later Baron Rutherford of Nelson, FRS [11 Jun 1903; FRS 1925–30] (1871–1937). During the First World War he joined the West Riding Regiment, transferring later to the Royal Engineers. At the conclusion of hostilities he returned to Cambridge and took up research on radio waves, devoting himself from 1919 to scientific problems in atmospheric physics, using mainly radio techniques. In 1920 appointed Asst Demonstrator in Experimental Physics at the Cavendish Lab and 2 years later he became Sub-Rector at Trinity Coll.

In 1924 appointed Prof of Physics at London Univ and served there for 12 years, returning to Cambridge in 1936 to take the Chair of Natural Philosophy. Appointed Sec, Dept of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1939, on the outbreak of the Second World War. In 1947, he received the Nobel Prize for Physics, for his contribution towards


6 Clarke (1), 117 & 118; the others were the Duke of Saint Albans, Edward Harrington, 4th Duke of Bedford and William Bristow [qqv, below].

7 Also 8th Viscount Valentia, but not 7th Earl of Anglesey, as found by the HL on 22 Apr 1771, and Baron Mountnorris and Baron Altham.

8 Variously spelt Wales, Wales’s, Wales’s, the last-named being the modern version.

9 His elder son, George Arthur Annesley, *styled* Viscount Valentia (1793–1841), married but died childless; his younger son, William (1796–1830), died unmarried.
exploring the ionosphere. His work revealed the existence of a layer of electrically charged particles in the upper atmosphere (the 'Appleton Layer'), which plays an important role in making radio communication possible between distant stations. Also in 1947, awarded the Medal of Merit, the highest civilian decoration of the United States and was made an Officer of the French Legion of Honour and awarded the Norwegian Cross of Freedom for his war work. Appleton's work was recognized by India, Norway and Denmark, and in 1948 was appointed by the Pope to the Pontifical Academy of Science. In 1949 became V-Chan, Univ of Edinburgh. Received the Albert Medal of the RSA, 1950, for outstanding services to science and industrial research and was elected Pres, Br Assn for the Advancement of Science, 1953.


First recorded Englishman known to have been initiated in England, on 16 Oct 1646 at Warrington, Lancashire, with Col Henry Mainwaring of Karmincham, Cheshire, a scion of the younger branch of the Mainwarings of Over Peover, near Knutsford, Cheshire. Attended meeting of unnamed L. at Masons' Hall in London, 10 Mar 1682, afterwards dining at 'the halfe Moone Tavern in Cheapside', as recorded in his diary.

Audubon, John James, FRS [18 Mar 1830] (26 Apr 1785–27 Jan 1851), American ornithologist and artist.

10 Wilfred G. Fisher, 'A Cavalcade of Freemasons' [AQC 76 (1963), 45] [hereafter Fisher].
11 Clarke (2), 303 & 305, refers to this L. as No. 18, but Clarke (1), 116, as No. XVI. The only relevant L. meeting at the location stated is unnamed and unnumbered [Lane, 29, 30 (2)]. L. No. 18 is shown as meeting at ‘Ship, behind y’ Royal Exchange’; and L. No. 16, warranted 3 Apr 1723; meeting at Red Lion, Tottenham Ct Road, did not meet at Bedford Arms, Covent Garden, until 1739, by which time Arbuthnot had been dead for 4 years [Lane, 29, 30 (2) & 43].
12 Clarke (1), 116 & 117; Clarke (2), 299 & 305.
15 As given by Boscow, octr., 226 & 228, who adds that it is a village in Cheshire just about 5 miles north of Smallwood and about two miles east of Holmes Chapel.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Famous for half a century, he was the young country’s dominant wildlife artist. His superb and accurate drawings, in colour, in *Birds of America*, a collection of 435 life-size prints, is his best-known work, but later he collaborated with the Scottish ornithologist, William MacGillivray, on the *Ornithological Biographies* – life histories of each of the species in the work. The last print was issued in 1838, by which time Auldjo had achieved fame and a modest degree of comfort, travelled this country several more times in search of birds, and settled in New York City. He made 1 more trip out West in 1843, the basis for his final work of mammals, the *Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America*, which was largely completed by his sons and the text of which was written by his long-time friend, the Lutheran pastor John Bachman (whose daughters married Audubon’s sons).

Aududon spent his last years in senility and died at age of 65. Bur in Trinity Cemetery at 155th Street and Broadway, New York City.

Freemason, he refers in his diary to himself as a ‘Mason’ and ‘Brother’ though details of his membership are unknown.

**Auldjo, John, FRS** [7 Nay 1840] (26 Jul 1805–8 May 1886), Scottish explorer and alpinist, engraver and author.

Born at Montreal, eldest of the 3 children of Alexander Auldjo (1821), who had been born in Aberdeen but was then a partner in a firm of merchants. After his wife, Eweretta Jane Richardson, and infant daughter both died in 1808, his father retired to London in 1813.

*Educ* at Atwood’s School, Hammersmith, matric, 1823, a pensioner, at Trinity Coll, Cambridge, but did not take a degree. When his father died in 1821 he became financially independent and was admitted to Lincoln’s Inn, 1827.

One of the earliest climbers to ascend Mont Blanc, with the help of 8 local men, at the top of which he wrote to his sister-in-law, Annie, a short note in pencil on the back of the expedition guide, following which he received, 10 Aug 1827, a certificate by the Syndic of Chamonix in recognition of his exploit. Published an account of the success the following year, entitled *Narrative of an Ascent to the Summit of Mont Blanc on the 8th and 9th Aug 1827* (London: Longman, 1828). Illustrated by his own sketches, it proved a classic of alpine literature and was reprinted 1830 and 1856. Also prepared a list of ‘persons who have attained the summit of Mont Blanc 1786/1827’, the original handwritten list being kept in the Auldjo Archive at the Alpine Club, London.

Moved to Naples, became acquainted with Sir William Gell (1 Apr 1777–4 Feb 1836), English classical archaeologist, illustrator and literary enthusiast, and climbed Mount Vesuvius in 1831, publishing *Sketches of Vesuvius with short accounts of its principle eruptions from the commencement of the Christian era to the present time* (Naples, 1832). In 1833 he travelled to Greece and Turkey, publishing his diary of a visit to Constantinople and some Greek islands 2 years later, dedicated to Gell.

He corresponded at length with E. Bulwyer Lytton, from or before 1835 until at least 1841, when he was living during the 1840s and 1850s at Noel House, Kensington Road, almost next door to Holland House, some of which exchanges are reproduced in ‘Notes and Queries’ in *Oxford Journals* (1934), CLXVI (12 May), 330–2. His engravings served as a basis in 1852 for Albert Smith’s London diorama, which popularized the Alps among the Br public and the Royal Family. His original journal, together with his papers, are held in the archives of the Alpine Club, London. An inveterate sketcher and many examples of his considerable output are extant. In the last 1850s he was forced abroad by financial problems, and lived first in Florence and then in Geneva.

Married, 1860, at the age of 55 in Paris, Caroline Hayden Hammet and shortly afterwards they moved to Geneva, where their 2 daus, 1 of whom died in infancy, were born in 1861 and 1865. Having settled in that city, in due course he became Chmn of Holy Trinity Church Council for many years, and acting Br Consul 1870–71 and unpaid consul from 1872 until his death.

Died at his home in the rue des Alpes, Geneva, and was bur 3 days later in the Châtelaine cemetery, Geneva, where after his death a funeral plaque was erected in his memory in Holy Trinity Church.


Installed KT; Founder, 24 Jul 1840, Watford Encampment, later renamed Stuart Preceptory No. 28, Watford, with Benjamin Bond Cabbell, *MP, FRS* [qv, below].

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The 1st L. warranted by UGLE, constituted 2 Feb 1815.
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Bacon, John, FRS [24 Jan 1751], FSA (?–30 Jun 1752), 17 of Staward Peel, 18 Northumberland, and Newton Cap, Co Durham, son of William Bacon (†1748) of Newton Cap and Staward Peel, High Sheriff, Northumberland, 1745, son and heir of John Bacon (†1736) of Staward Peel, High Sheriff, Northumberland, 1693.

Married, 23 Aug 1732, Katherine Lowther, 2nd dau, by his 2nd wife, Mary Fenwick, of Richard Lowther (1669–1715) of Leeds, 3rd son of Sir William Lowther (1639–1705), of Swillington, High Sheriff, Yorkshire, 1681, and MP, Pontefract, 1695–98, and sister and coheir of Fenwick Lowther (1710–1744), and they had a dau, Dorothy Bacon (1750–?), who married her cousin, Lowther Rutter (1741–after 1808).

Member 1730, unnamed L. No. 63, at Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, Temple Bar, London, now St George’s and Corner Stone L. No. 5.


Responsible for 2 massive statues: HRH The Duke of Sussex, KG, executed 1846, which originally stood on a 6 feet high cylindrical plinth in the niche behind the Throne in the old Grand Temple, demolished 1933, to make way for the new Grand Temple; now in Sussex Corridor, FMH, 60 Great Queen Street, London; and 1842, V-Adml Viscount Nelson of the Nile, KB, RN, atop his column in Trafalgar Square, London.


Educ at Harrow School 1752–56, Eton 1756–60, matric as gentleman commoner, 16 Dec 1760, Christ Church, Oxford, and bringing the Cambridge botanist, Israel Lyons, to Oxford at his own expense to give a set of lectures, 1764, owing to the reluctance of the Prov of Botany to teach; he left without taking a degree (Hon DCL, 21 Nov 1771). Divided his time between Oxford and London, spending a good deal of time at Br Museum, where he came to know his close collaborator, Daniel Solander, Asst Librarian, who had trained under Carl Linnaeus (23 May 1707–10 Jan 1778), the great Swedish botanist, responsible for the major system of classification still used worldwide. Travelled to Labrador and Newfoundland, 1766, with his Etonian friend, Lt Constantine John Phipps, RN, later [13 Sep 1775] 2nd Baron Mulgrave, FRS [12 Dec 1771], FSA [15 Feb 1776], later [23 Apr 1784] PC (30 May 1744–10 Oct 1792).31

Took part in Captain James Cook’s first great circumnavigation of world, 1768–71, in HMS Endeavour. In 1772, voyaged to Iceland. In 1773, he became the virtual Dir of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, which he transformed into a major scientific centre devoted to encouraging botanical exchanges round the world. His 11-page entry in ODNB sets out at some considerable length his multitudinous activities, especially as PRS.

Purchased, 1779, Spring Grove Estate, Hounslow, Middlesex; Sheriff of Lincolnshire, 1794–95, Commr, Board of Trade, 1797. Founding Pres, Br Instn, 1799–80. His appointment as a Knt Comp of the Bath in 1795 was unique; at a period when the Order was awarded only to senior officers and diplomats, to give it to a naturalist, botanist and geologist, even though he was Pres, was unprecedented.22

Died without issue, so his Btcy expired; bur at his own request without any monument in the parish church of Heston, his Middlesex home. When he died, he had built up a wide reputation throughout Europe for bringing together the worlds of govt and science.

Member, 1767, Old Horn L. No. 2, at Fleece Tavern, Tothill Street, having moved there from Horn Tavern and also named that year, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4.

Basset, Sir Francis, 1st and last Bt, 1st and last Baron de Dunstanville of Tehidy and 1st Baron Basset of Stratton, FRS [9 Apr 1829] (9 Aug 1757–14 Feb 1885).

Born at Walcot, eldest son and heir of Francis Basset (†1769), of Terley, Northamptonshire, afterwards of Tehidy, Cornwall, and his wife Margaret, 3rd dau of Sir John St Aubyn, 3rd Bt (c.1703–1744).24

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17 Burke’s Landed Gentry, 1900 [hereafter BLG, 1900], 677, under Bacon-Grey; Hugh Owen, The Lowther Family: Eight Hundred Years of ‘A Family of Ancient Gentry and Worship’ (Phillimore, 1990) [hereafter Owen], 306–7 & 441–2.
18 As recorded in BLG, 1900, 677, under Bacon-Grey; and as Stanard in Owen, 442.
19 His name is misspelt as Bailey in many records, including The Prince of Wales’s L. No. 259 List of Members (1910, rev. 1938), MYBHS, 73, and Dyer, 178.
20 As given in various sources, including ODNB, but as 13 Dec 1743 in BDEP, 1844, 35, and 13 Feb 1744 in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, perhaps the only one using NS dating, the others still using OS, this being before 1752, when the system was changed by Act of Parliament.
21 Uncle of Constantine Henry Phipps, 3rd Bt, Mulgrave, 2nd Earl of Mulgrave and 1st Marquess of Normanby, KG, GCB, GCH (1797–1863), all of whose titles are still extant.
22 Peter Galloway, The Order of the Bath (Phillimore & Co. Ltd., 2006), 68–9, 94.
23 As given in BDEP, 26, and GEC, Vols. II, 9, & III, 113; and as 5 Feb 1835 in the RS’s List of Fellows A–J, 25, on its website.
24 Grandfather of Sir John St Aubyn, 5th and last Bt, MP, FRS [qv, below].
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**Bates, Thomas, FRS** [11 Dec 1718], FSA [Founder 1707] (?–c. 1760), naval surgeon in Mediterranean for 5 years at beginning of the century, returning to practise in London where he distinguished himself by his services during cattle plague, 1714.

Member of L. No. 20, at Dolphin, Tower Street, Seven Dials, London, 1723, 1725.26

**Battine, William, FRS** [1 Jun 1797] (25 Jan 1765–5 Sep 1836), lawyer and poet.

Born at East Marden, Sussex, only son of William Battine, one of the coheirs of the dormant Barony of Braye,27 through his mother’s side, but never pressed his claim publicly.

**Battine, William, FRS** [1 Jun 1797] (25 Jan 1765–5 Sep 1836), lawyer and poet.

**Battine, William, FRS** [1 Jun 1797] (25 Jan 1765–5 Sep 1836), lawyer and poet.

**Beale, John, MD, LRCP** [1715], FRS [2 Nov 1721] (?–20 Jun 1724), celebrated man-midwife,28 living in Bow Lane when he died.

The date of his birth is unknown, but he was in practice as a medical practitioner, as he would now be designated, long before he obtained his Licence of the Coll of Physicians.29

Member, L. at Dolphin, Tower Street, London,30 Warden, 1723, L. No. 11,31 at Queen’s Head, Knaves Acre, Wardour Street, now L. of Fortitude and Old Cumberland No. 12; WM, 1723, unnumbered and unnamed L. at the Crown and Anchor, near St Clement’s Church, Strand;32 DepGM, PGL, 1721. Present, 1721, together with the then GM, Charles, 2nd Duke of Montagu, at the Initiation of Dr William Stukeley, FRS [qqv, below].

**Beauclerk, Charles, 1st Duke of Saint Albans, KG, FRS** [1 Nov 1722] (8 May 1670–10 May 1726), elder, but only surviving, of 2 natural sons of Charles II by Nell Gwynn [Eleanor Gwynne (Gwynn or Gwyn)] (1650–1687), Lady of Queen Catherine’s Privy Chamber 1675. Created 27 Dec 1676, Earl of Burford and Baron Heddington, and 10 Jan 1684, Duke of Saint Albans and took his seat in HL, 11 Nov 1691.

Served in Low Countries and was present at Battle of Neerwinden, or Landen, 19 Jul 1693, Captain of Band of Gentlemen Pensioners 1693–Jan 1712 and 1717–26. Returned to Flanders as volunteer, Jul 1684. Granted pension of £2,000 pa by the King, 1694 and another pension of £2,000 pa from Queen Catherine of Braganza, and his mother’s pension of £1,600 was transferred to him on her death in 1687; also granted a pension of £800 pa by Parliament (I), Oct 1703.

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25 The estate of Trehidy was acquired by the Bassets about 1150, through a match with an heiress from the family of Dunstanville [GEC, Vol. II, 8, n. (i)]. There are several ennobled branches of the Basset family from 1295 onwards recorded in that volume of GEC.

27 The Barony became extinct.

28 The date of his birth is unknown, but he was in practice as a medical practitioner, as he would now be designated, long before he obtained his Licence of the Coll of Physicians.

29 Member, L. at Dolphin, Tower Street, London, Warden, 1723, L. No. 11, at Queen’s Head, Knaves Acre, Wardour Street, now L. of Fortitude and Old Cumberland No. 12; WM, 1723, unnumbered and unnamed L. at the Crown and Anchor, near St Clement’s Church, Strand; DepGM, PGL, 1721. Present, 1721, together with the then GM, Charles, 2nd Duke of Montagu, at the Initiation of Dr William Stukeley, FRS [qqv, below].

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28 The estate of Trehe in was acquired by the Basset family about 1150, through a match with an heiress from the family of Dunstanville [GEC, Vol II, 8, n. (i)]. There are several ennobled branches of the Basset family from 1295 onwards recorded in that volume of GEC.

27 The Barony twice called out of abeyance in the 19th century and is currently vested in Mary Penelope Audrey-Fletcher, née Verney-Cave (1911–), as 8th holder of the title, succeeding her father on his death, 19 Dec 1985.

Ld of Bedchamber, 1697–1702, was with William III (1650–1702), when he received Peter the Great of Russia (1672–1725) at Utrecht, 1 Sep 1697, and at the Treaty of Rijswijk, now a suburb of The Hague, 20 Sep 1697, after which William III gave him, c. Nov 1697 ‘a set of coach horses finely spotted like leopards’. 33

Ambassador Extraordinary to France, Dec 1697–Jan 1698, to congratulate Louis XIV on marriage celebrated on 7 Dec 1697 between his eldest son, Louis, Duke of Burgundy and Dauphin of France (1682–1712), and Marie Adélaïde (1685–1712), eldest dau of Victor Amadeus II of Savoy 1675–1730, 34 at a time when diplomatic relations had not been restored between England and France. Register [sic] of the Ct of Chancery (£1,500 pa) 29 Jun 1698; Ld-Lt, Berkshire, 1714–26.

One of 5 FRs who were members of L. No. 28, formed 1724 and erased 1736, which met at Queen’s Head, Cheap Street, Bath, 35 the 4 other members being John Russell, 4th Duke of Bedford, KG (1722) [qv, below], Joseph Andrews (1726) [qv, above], Edward Harrington (1734) [qv, below] and William Bristow [qv, below]. Listed as WM of this L. according to L. membership lists delivered to QC, 27 Nov 1725. According to the transcription of Minutes published in Quatuor Coronatorum Antigrapha, Vol. 10: ‘It is evident that the last 15 names [on the list for this L. in Bath] were from a 2nd return of members.’ 37


He stood by Voltaire [qv, below] in his fight for justice. Twice he pleaded before the judges when Voltaire raised the cry for Justice, the first time in the case of the Protestant Jean Calas, executed at Toulouse on the false charge of having murdered one of his sons, in order to prevent him turned Roman Catholic. Robbed of her fortune, Calas’s widow fled to Geneva and begged Voltaire to help her. He, helped by Elie de Beaumont, intervened, and the honour of the man who had been executed was vindicated and his property returned to his heirs. The case of the Sirven family was similar. Voltaire raised the matter and again Elie de Beaumont brought it before the appropriate Ct.

Member, L. Les Neuf Sieurs [Nine Muses], Paris. 38


In 1711 and 1712 published papers entitled ‘New discoveries relating to the cure of cancers’, followed by 3 papers on venereal disease; also wrote a book on Practical Surgery and Collection of Chirurgical Tracts. Surgeon at St Thomas’ Hospital.

Member, 1723 and 1725, unnamed and unnumbered L. at Swan, Ludgate Street, London, proposed by William Stukeley, FRS [qv, below], a member of L. No. 9 at the Fountain; and L. No. 28, at the Queen’s Head, Cheap Street, Bath, 39 formed 1724 and erased 1736.


Educ at Eton, 1788–92, and Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1799–1801 (MA, 1801), having been commissioned, as an Ensign, 1793, 1st Foot Guards; Lt and Capt, 1794, serving as asst to William Drummond, Envoy to Naples; retired 1798. Admitted to Lincoln’s Inn and called to the Bar 1803, practising on the Western Circuit. MP, Shrewsbury, 1806–07 and 1811–26. Tireless advocate of various reforms, including the abolition of flogging, callous capital punishments, the despotism of colonial govs, the plight of lunatics, child chimney sweeps and corrupt licensing


Bigin, George, FRS [1 Jul 1802] (1765–3 Nov 1803), of Cosgrove, Northamptonshire.

His partner was Vincenzo Lunardi (1759–1806), an Italian balloonist, whose first major flight was from Hon Artillery Coy’s Moorfields ground, 15 Sep 1784, in the presence of a vast crowd, estimated at between 30,000 and 300,000. His balloon was 32 feet in diameter, known as a Charlière, after Jacques Alexandre César Charles, who made the first hydrogen-filled balloon, and after a brief stop flew some 24 miles.


Editions cited

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33 (1666–1732), later [1713] King of Sicily and then [1718] King of Sardinia.
34 Clarke (1), 117 & 118.
35 Included in these 15 names is that of Wriothesley Russell, 3rd son of Francis Russell, styled Marquess of Tarvitock (1739–1767), 2nd, but eldest surviving, son of John Russell, 4th Duke of Bedford, KG, PC, FRS [qv, below], and was murdered, 5 May 1840, by his valet, Benjamin Francis Courvourier, tried and executed for that crime [BP, 1867, 82].

Member, Haberdashers Coy, Sheriff 1720, Alderman 1722, Ld Mayor of London, 1733–34.

Married Ann(e) Ayishworth, dau of Sir Rowland Ayishworth (c. 1841. Succeeded to the titles when his older brother, John de Blaquiere, 2nd Baron de Blaquiere, died.


Born at Leicester. Aged 18, he joined a winemaking London concern and became its proprietor, expanding the business greatly so that to him was attributable half the home-made wines in the excise returns.

Although not educated as a scientist, his interest began when he joined, 1830, the RAS and he pursued his interest in science with ample means. He learnt algebra from Augustus De Morgan and grasped sufficient mathematical knowledge to be able to understand the scope of the methods outlined in Pierre LaPlace’s Mécanique céleste. Erected, 1836, an observatory near his house in Regent’s Park, known as South Villa, with excellent and expensive equipment, and using experienced observers, notably W. R. Dawes and John Russell Hind, discovered some 11 asteroids from 1847–54. Given a testimonial by the RAS, 14 Jan 1848, of which Socy he was Sec, 1833–39, Treas, 1840–57, and Pres, 1857–59. FSArts and a member of the Council of UCL. Published, 1852, Astronomical Observations taken at the Observatory, South Villa, Regent’s Park, during the years 1839–51.

Having been ill for quite some time, died at South Villa. His dome and the instruments were removed to the Twickenham home of his son, George Booth, where the same system of work continued under Hind’s direction.

Initiated, 11 Dec 1848, passed 12 Mar 1849 and raised 10 Dec 1849, St Alban’s L. No. 32, GStwd, 1850, resigning 1855. Joined, 26 Feb 1850, then of Regent’s Park, Distiller, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 324, now No. 259, his membership ceasing 1858.


Served with great gallantry in Flanders, the Cape of Good Hope and India. Maj-Gen, 1813; Lt-Gen 1825; Gen 1836, an observatory near his house in Regent’s Park, known as South Villa, with excellent and expensive equipment, and using experienced observers, notably W. R. Dawes and John Russell Hind, discovered some 11 asteroids from 1847–54. Given a testimonial by the RAS, 14 Jan 1848, of which Socy he was Sec, 1833–39, Treas, 1840–57, and Pres, 1857–59. FSArts and a member of the Council of UCL. Published, 1852, Astronomical Observations taken at the Observatory, South Villa, Regent’s Park, during the years 1839–51.

Having been ill for quite some time, died at South Villa. His dome and the instruments were removed to the Twickenham home of his son, George Booth, where the same system of work continued under Hind’s direction.

Initiated, 11 Dec 1848, passed 12 Mar 1849 and raised 10 Dec 1849, St Alban’s L. No. 32, now No. 29, London; GStwd, 1850, resigning 1855. Joined, 26 Feb 1850, then of Regent’s Park, Distiller, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 324, now No. 259, his membership ceasing 1858.

Bligh, Edward, 2nd Earl of Darnley, FRS [9 Feb 1738] (9 Nov 1715–22 Jul 1747), son of John Bligh, 1st Earl of Darnley (1683–1728), and his wife, Theodosia Stuart (1695–1722), Baroness Clifton of Leighton Bromswold in her own right. Succeeded his mother, 30 Jul 1722, as 11th Baron Clifton of Leighton Bromswold, and, 12 Sep 1728, his father as 2nd Earl of Darnley.

Educ at Westminster and Geneva. Ld of Bedchamber to HRH Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, KG, 1742–47, a Freemason. Died unmarried and bur in Westminster Abbey, 1 Aug 1747, being succeeded by his brother, John Bligh, MP (1719–1781), as 3rd Earl of Darnley.


Booth, Felix, FRS [10 Apr 1834, later [27 Mar 1835], Sir Felix Booth, 1st Bt (1775–24 Jan 1850), of Portland Place, Middlesex, and Great Catworth, Huntingdonshire.

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41 They had 2 children, the only son, Drigue Billers Olmius, MP (1746–1787), succeeding to the title, as 2nd and last Lord Waltham, but died without issue, so the title became extinct.

42 Dr James Anderson, never a particularly reliable source, records his name as ‘Blythe’ in The New Book of Constitutions (1738), 137, referring to him as ‘EDWARD BLYTHE Earl and Viscount Darnley’, Lord Clifton, Granth Master [complete with the long o or ʃ of Majons’].

43 Given as 1727 in Stewart, op. cit., 131.

44 She was descendant and heir general of Esmé Stuart, Duke and Earl of Lennox, Earl of Darnley and Lords Darnley, of Stuart family [GEC, Vol. VII, 84].

45 Warranted 24 Aug 1737, but opened 6 Apr 1737. Named 1778, it had 7 changes of no. before 1863 when it became No. 58 and 16 changes of meeting-place. The L. now meets at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [Lane, 75; DLC, 2009, 6].

46 As given in BP, 1867, 112, and as 25 Jan 1850 in RS’s List of Fellows, A–J, on its website, 41.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Born at Roydon House, Roydon, Essex, 3rd son of Philip Booth (†1818) of Mangham Hill, he became a wealthy gin distiller, his earlier family having founded Booth’s Gin in London in 1740. In 1832, bought the site of the old Ophthalmic Hospital, Albany Street, Regent’s Park, as a site for his distillery and in 1840 went into partnership with William Grimble in order to produce vinegar from spirit left over from the manufacturing process. The venture was unsuccessful so they turned to the more conventional method of vinegar brewing. Booth’s Gin is still being made, the distinctive bottle having a reference to the Red Lion distillery where the drink was produced.

According to Placenames of the World, he financed Sir John Ross’s expedition to find the North-West Passage, 1829–33, and was honoured by having the Boothia Peninsula and the Gulf of Boothia in Canada named after him.

Died at Brighton, unmarried, the title devolving, in accordance with the special remainder, to his nephew, Williamson Booth (1807–1877), as 2nd Bt, the title becoming extinct on the death of his brother, Sir Charles Booth, 3rd Bt (1809–1896).

Initiated, 28 Feb 1814 and passed 23 May 1814, Somerset House L. No. 2, No. 4 from 1814, now Royal Somerset and Inverness L. No. 4, London, but there is no record of date of raising.

Bourke, later [13 May 1752, by Royal Licence] de Burgh, John Smith, 11th Earl of Clancaricarde, PC [8–16 Jul 1761], FRS [8 Feb 1753], FSA [10 May 1753] (11 Nov 1720–21 Apr 1782), younger, but only surviving, son of Michael (Bourke), 10th Earl of Clancaricarde. His elder brother, The Hon. John Bourke, died 28 Dec 1719 in his 4th year and was bur 24 Jan 1720 in Westminster Abbey, with his maternal grandfather, John Smith, of Beaumont Buildings, London, Commr of Excise, where his mother, Anne Parker, née Smith (c.1687–1 Jan 1733), was bur, 7 Jan 1733.

He was 6 when he inherited the titles on his father's death, 29 Dec 1726; educ Winchester, and took his seat in the HL (I), 12 Jan 1743.

Married, 1 Jul 1740, Hester Amelia Vincent (†1803), youngest dau of Sir Henry Vincent, KB (Mar 1693–13 Jul 1762), astronomer.

Best known for discovering the aberration of light while attempting to detect stellar parallax, and as Reader on Experimental Philosophy 1729–60, he delivered 79 courses of lectures at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. He won fame when still young as an astronomical observed in observatory at Wanstead belonging to a relation, but being destined for Holy Orders, was ordained 1719 and appointed Vicar of Bridstow, near Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire.

However, 1721, appointed Savilian Prof of Astronomy at Oxford, a post previously held by Wren some sixty years previously 1661–73, resigning his living and other preferments and retained the Savilian Chair until his death. Astronomer Royal, 1742; his enhanced reputation enabled him to apply successfully for a set of instruments costing £1,000. With an 8-foot quadrant completed for him in 1750, by John Bird, he accumulated at Greenwich in 10 years materials of inestimable value for the reform of astronomy. Awarded Copley Medal, 1748, the R’S highest award; Associate, Academies of Science, Berlin, St Petersburg and Paris. Crown pension of £250 a year conferred, 1752.

Bradley, the Revd James, BA (Oxon) [1714; MA 1717], FRS [6 Nov 1718], later DD (Mar 1693–13 Jul 1762), astronomer.

Best known for discovering the aberration of light while attempting to detect stellar parallax, and as Reader on Experimental Philosophy 1729–60, he delivered 79 courses of lectures at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. He won fame when still young as an astronomical observed in observatory at Wanstead belonging to a relation, but being destined for Holy Orders, was ordained 1719 and appointed Vicar of Bridstow, near Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire.

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48 This being the 3rd creation, the 1st dated 21 Feb 1646 for the 4th Earl of Clancaricarde and 2nd and last Earl of St Albans and, as indicated above, the 2nd dated 17 Aug 1789 for the 12th Earl, but even the 3rd one lasted only until 12 Apr 1916, when his son, Hubert George de Burgh Canning, 15th Earl and 2nd Marquess of Clancaricarde, died unmarried, the 1800 Earldom of Clancaricarde passing to the 6th Marquess of Sligo in accordance with the special limitation granted on 29 Dec 1800 to the 13th Earl when he was created 1st Earl of Clancaricarde anew, enabling that title to devolve on his daus' male issue, should the male line fail.

49 Qnatur Coramurorum Antigrapha, Vol. XII (QCA), 15 & 16.

50 The relevant Minute gives the names of many of those present and with the Earls of Morton and Clancaricarde, they include some 7 present or future FRSs: William Graeme, MD, FRS [Dep GM, as GM], Martin Clare, MA, FRS [PGW, as SGW], 5 PGMs, amongst whom were John Theophilus Desaguliers, DCL, FRS [GM, 1719–20], John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudoun, FRS [GM, 1736–37], Edward Bligh, 2nd Earl of Darnley, FRS [GM, 1737–38], and Henry Bridges, Marquess of Carnarvon, KB, MP, later [1744] 2nd Duke of Chandos [GM, 1738–39], as well as 2 DepGMs including John Ward, 6th Lord Ward of Birmingham, later [1763] 1st Viscount Dudley and Ward [DepGM, 1735–39, GM, 1742–44], James Drummond, designated Earl of Perth, titular 6th Earl and 3rd Duke of Perth [his father having been attained in 1716] (11 May 1713–11 or 13 May 1746), initiated in L. Dundee Kweise No. 52 [later L. Operative No. 52, now The Operative Mason L. of Dundee No. 47], Dundee, on an unknown date [details kindly furnished by Diane Clements, 3 & 7 Mar 2011] and 6 continental brethren, with 3 Counts and 1 Baron.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Member 1730, unnamed L. No. 63, at Three Kings, Spitalfields, London, now St George’s and Corner Stone L. No. 5.

Brandenburg-Ansbach\textsuperscript{52} (3 Aug 1757) and Bayreuth (1769), HSH (Christian Frederick) Charles Alexander,\textsuperscript{53} Margrave of, FRS [10 Feb 1780] (24 Feb 1736–5 Jan 1806),\textsuperscript{54} younger, but only surviving, son of Charles, Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach (1712–1757), and his wife, Frederica Louise (1714–1784),\textsuperscript{55} 2nd dau of Frederick William I, King of Prussia, 1713–40 (1688–1740) and his wife, Sophia Dorothea (1687–1757), dau of George I, King of Great Britain, 1714–27 (1660–1727).

Married twice: (1), 22 Nov 1754, Frederica Caroline (24 Jun 1735–18 Feb 1791), 4th and youngest, but younger surviving, dau of Francis Josias, Duke of Saxony-Coburg-Saalfeld (25 Oct 1697–16 Sep 1764); (2) 30 Oct 1791, as her 2nd husband, Elizabeth (17 Dec 1750–13 Jan 1828), elder dau of Augustus Berkeley, 4th Earl of Berkeley, KT (1716–1755), and widow of William Craven, 6th Baron Craven (11 Sep 1738–26 Sep 1791), and they had, with other issue, 2 sons and 2 dau.

Initiated, 1754; in 1766 signed the Act of Strict Observance in favour of unknown superiors.\textsuperscript{56} After 1769, transferred the L. zur Sonne from Bayreuth to Ansbach.


Baptized in Solihull, the eldest of 9 children of Robert Bree, a surgeon apothecary. Educ at school in Coventry, Univ Coll, Oxford, and then studied medicine at Edinburgh. Established his practice in Leicester where he was Chmn of the Gvrs of Leicester Infirmary. One of 4 honorary physicians at Birmingham Gen Hospital, 1801–06. In 1806 moved to London where he attended The Duke of Sussex, a fellow asthmatic.


Bridges, John, FRS [7 Apr 1708], FSA [1718; V-PSA 1723 & 1724] (1666–16 Mar 1724), Northamptonshire-born county historian, enthusiastic antiquary and topographer.

Educ at Trinity Coll, Oxford, 1683–4, but left without taking a degree; admitted, 23 April 1684, to the Middle Temple and called to the Bar, 22 May 1691; moved to Lincoln’s Inn, 1716, Bencher, 1719, his address being 6 New Square. On 8 Aug 1606 became Agent and Solicitor to the Customs; from 11 Jan 1711, Commissioner of Customs and 24 Nov 1714 to 14 Nov 1715, Receiver-Gen of Excise. Inherited the Barton Seagrave Estate on the death of his father, 1712, so from 1713 had both a London and a Northamptonshire house. The Barton Estate brought in £460 a year, enough to make him financially independent and able to resign from a position he found increasingly onerous. In 1712 and 1715 voted on the Council of the RS. Collected fine books and in the summer 1718 engaged in serious study into the history of Northamptonshire.

When he died at Lincoln’s Inn, the 49 volumes and portfolios of notes and transcripts for the History together with plans and drawings were to be kept by his eldest brother, William Bridges, but it was not until 1735 that the project was revived, but with many problems, the work did not appear until 1791, but was still the only complete history of the county to have been published by the end of the twentieth century.

Ostensibly, member of L. at Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, Temple Bar, London;\textsuperscript{57} but none of the 3 Ls. listed as meeting there\textsuperscript{58} was formed before 1730, 6 years after his death.

Bridgman, William, FRS [15 Mar 1821] (c.1764–6 Dec 1847), of Bishopsgate Street, gentleman.

Initiated 6 Mar 1787, London L. No. 163, now No. 108. Joined 2 London Ls.: 25 May 1792, aged 28, of St Mary Axe, Merchant, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 503, now No. 259, WM 1795; and 1796, Grand Stewards’ L., resigning 1798; GStwd, 11 May 1796, representing his mother L.\textsuperscript{59}

\textsuperscript{51} Warranted or constituted 26 Feb or 25 Mar 1730, named 1773 Corner Stone L.; after amalgamation, 6 Dec 1843, with St George’s L. No. 5 (No. 3, AGL, of 2 Aug 1756) [Lane, 35].

\textsuperscript{52} As given in Isenburg, Wilhelm Karl Prinz von (compiler), Stammtafeln zur Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten (Europäische Stammtafeln) (2 vols.) (Verlag von J.A. Stargardt, Marburg, 1960) – cited as Stammtafeln, Vol. I, Table 66, and the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, but as Anspach in William R. Denslow’s 10,000 Famous Freemasons – cited as Denslow.

\textsuperscript{53} As did HSH Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, KG (1721–1792), the victor of the Battles of Crefeld in 1757 and Minden in 1759, who had been initiated 21 Dec 1740 in the L. of the Three Globes, his Proposer being his brother-in-law Prince (Augustus) William of Prussia. Became a Master Mason in Breslau, 1743 and ‘Protektor of the L. St Charles of the indissoluble Fraternity in Brunswick’, 1764. Appointed ProvGM, Brunswick, by the PGL, his Patent being dated 5 Jul 1768. The Provincial Grand L. was never erected, for whilst the Patent was on the way, he closed all 3 Ls. under his jurisdiction and constituted new ones in their stead. Probably before the end of 1770, but perhaps in Jan 1771, the Duke had signed the Act of the Strict Observance.

\textsuperscript{54} As recorded in Clarke, 117, 118, and Stewart, 146, 166

\textsuperscript{55} Lane, 55, 56, 44 & 494.

\textsuperscript{56} Dyer, 95, and list of pre-1815 [G]Stwds.

\textsuperscript{57} Ostensibly, member of L. at Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, Temple Bar, London;\textsuperscript{58} but none of the 3 Ls. listed as meeting there\textsuperscript{58} was formed before 1730, 6 years after his death.

\textsuperscript{58} Included in Denslow.

\textsuperscript{59} 2nd sister of Frederick II (‘The Great’), King of Prussia (1740–86) (1712–86), who was a Freemason, composer and musician.

\textsuperscript{51} As given in Isenburg, Wilhelm Karl Prinz von (compiler), Stammtafeln zur Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten (Europäische Stammtafeln) (2 vols.) (Verlag von J.A. Stargardt, Marburg, 1960) – cited as Stammtafeln, Vol. I, Table 66, and the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, but as Anspach in William R. Denslow’s 10,000 Famous Freemasons – cited as Denslow.

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\textsuperscript{54} As recorded in Clarke, 117, 118, and Stewart, 146, 166

\textsuperscript{55} Lane, 55, 56, 44 & 494.

\textsuperscript{56} Dyer, 95, and list of pre-1815 [G]Stwds.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Member of L. No. 28, at the Queen’s Head, Cheap Street, Bath, proposed by Charles Montagu, 2nd and last Duke of Montagu, KG, FRS, Thomas Hill, FRS, a member of the L. at the Queen’s Head, Charles Stanhope, FRS, of the L. at the Bear and Harrow, and Martin Folkes, FRS, member of L. No. 18, at Bedford’s Head, Southampton Row, Covent Garden, London [qqv].


Born at the Cowgate, Edinburgh, and baptized at St Giles’, Edinburgh, 30 Sep 1778, eldest son of Henry Brougham (1742–1810), of Brougham and Scales Halls and Highhead Castle, Cumberland, and his wife, Eleanor Syme, only child of The Revd James Syme, Minister of Alloa, Perthshire, and Mary Robertson, sister of William Robertson, DD, the well-known historian.

Edu Edinburgh High School and Univ. Scottish advocate, Edinburgh, 1800; called to the English Bar by Lincoln’s Inn, 1808. Succeeded his father in the small family property, 13 Feb 1810; advisor, 1811, and Att-Gen, 22 Apr 1820, to Queen Caroline, consort of George IV, GM, Premier Grand L. of England, 1790–1813, whom he defended at her celebrated trial before HL in the autumn, 1820.


He encouraged popular education and helped to found Univ of London, 1828, and worked for the abolition of slavery. By his famous speech he ensured the passage of the Reform Bill in 1831, which reached the Statute Book the following year. From 1834–60, probably the most active and best-known member of HL in its judicial capacity, both in appeal cases and otherwise

Married, 1 Apr 1819, Mary Anne Eden (1785–1865), eldest dau of Thomas Eden (†1805), 4th son of Sir Robert Eden, 3rd Br (†1755), of West Auckland, elder brother of William Eden, 1st Baron Auckland (†1814), widow of John Spalding, of The Holme, Wigtown, and they had 2 daughters, 1 of whom died an infant and the other aged 17, unmarried. He died at his château in Cannes, in the south of France, in his 90th birthday In those far-off days, matters might not have been so strictly dealt with.

Bruce of Kinnaird, James, FRS [10 Jan 1776] (14 Dec 1730–27 Apr 1794), explorer, archaeologist and brilliant linguist.

Born in Larbert, Falkirk, and was, at 6 feet 4 inches tall, an impressive figure. In 1762, spent 6 months in Italy, where Batoni painted a glowing portrait and his travels subsequently took him to North Africa, Crete, Syria, Egypt and eventually Abyssinia. He became Consul-Gen in Algiers, 1763–65 and in 1768 journeyed to Abyssinia by the Nile, Aswan, the Red Sea, and Massowah. In 1770 he reached the source of the Abbai, or headstream of the Blue Nile. His Travels to Discover the Sources of the Nile published in 1790.

Member, L. Canongate Killwinning No. 2 (SC), Canongate, Edinburgh.


Born in Market Bosworth, the son of a surgeon, educ at Rugby School and at Market Bosworth Grammar School, trained with his father and then studied in Dublin and at UCL. In 1844 was appointed Supt of the new Devon Co Asylum in Exminster. Published the first Br textbook on insanity, A Manual of Psychological Medicine, 1858. Subsequently returned to private practice in London and founded the journal Brain.

Initiated, 8 Mar 1877, L. of Friendship No. 6, London.


Asst QM-Gen of Army, India, HQ, Bombay, 1828, who lost his life in Cabool tragedy, brutally murdered by Afghan mob, with annihilation of a force of between 12 and 15 thousand men of Indian Army, including camp followers. His younger brother, Lt Charles Burnes, 17th NI, a Freemason, also perished at same incident.

60 He was one of 5 FRSs who were all members of this L.; the others were the Duke of Saint Albans, Joseph Andrews, Edward Harrington and 4th Duke of Bedford [qqv, above and below].

61 There is no record of his having received a dispensation to be initiated whilst still under the age of majority, though he was only a month short of hs 21st birthday In those far-off days, matters might not have been so strictly dealt with.
Burnes, James, KH [1837], MD, LLD (Glasgow) [1834], FRCPE [1834], FRS [2 Apr 1835] (12 Feb 1801–19 Sep 1862).

After meritorious service with artillery and infantry in India, 1824, surgeon to Residency at Cutch, India; 1827 in Scinde, thereafter writing *Visit to the Court at Scinde* (Edinburgh, 1831); left Cutch, Oct 1833, on sick leave, travelling home by overland route; 1834, LLD (Glasgow). While home, various honours conferred, as above, the award of the *RHGO* meriting designation commonly bestowed on him: ‘Chevalier Burnes’. Presented at Ct by his friend, Gen George Ramsay, 9th Earl of Dalhousie, GCB (1770–1838), C-in-C, India, 1829–32, 45th GMM, Scot, 1804–06.

Physician Gen, Bombay Army; 1841, Sec to Medical Bd. Jul 1846, Superintending Surgeon. Retired 1849 from Medical Bd, on grounds of ill health and left India in Dec that year. Died in Manchester, after a brief illness.

In Aug 1834, with 2 of his 4 younger brothers, Charles Burnes (1812–187?), afterwards of Bombay Army, and David Burnes, MD (Lond), RN (1806–187?), Naval Surgeon 1826–35, was entered [initiated], passed and raised, L. St Peter No. 120, Montrose, Forfarshire (SC), in the presence of his father, James Burnes, Sr, sometime Provost of Montrose, Lt Alexander Burnes, FRs (1805–1841), later Sir Alexander [qv, above], of Benevolent L. No. 480, formerly No. 746, Kira (Guzerat), Bombay, made Feb 1834, hon member, L. St Peter No. 120, and Adam Burnes (1802–18?), admitted member 1830; WM, Sept–Nov 1836. Affiliated [Joined], Apr 1835, L. Canongate Kilwinning No. 2, Edinburgh.

ProvGM, Western India, Nov 1836; hon and full member, The L. of Edinburgh (Mary’s Chapel) No. 1, Edinburgh, 27 Dec 1836.

ProvGL, Western India, duly constituted early 1838, presided over by James Burnes, with Capt Alexander Burnes acting ProvGW, joined, Nov 1838 L. Perseverance No. 546, formerly No. 818, Bombay, India, of which, Feb 1839, his brother Lt Charles Burnes, 17th NI, became a joining member; WM, 27 Dec 1838 and 1839. Founder WM, Dec 1844–45, L. Rising Star of Western India No. 342, Bombay, India (SC).

Late 1844 saw Consecration of L. St Andrew’s-in-the-East No. 343, at Poona (SC), with Burnes presiding. Aug 1844, his Indian jurisdiction was extended and he became ProvGM, Three Presidencies in India, including Aden. Resigned ProvGMship by letter 27 Apr 1850, which was accepted and GL’s thanks expressed for his able and zealous service in the East.

Of his 3 sons, the youngest, H. W. H. Burnes, Indian Navy, entered, passed and raised 15 Sep 1855, L. St Peter’s No. 120, Montrose, and the other 2 may have been Freemasons also.


Born in London, eldest son of John Byng, 5th Viscount Torrington (1746–1813). *Educ* in London, under Dr James at Greenwich and at Mr Boucher’s ‘respectable seminary’ at Paddington; entered the Royal Navy as a Midshipman, 23 Feb 1778, aged 10¾ in HMS *Thunderer* 74, making that his career, rising to the ranks of Post Capt, 18 Jun 1795, Cdre, 1809, R-Adml of the Blue, 4 Jun 1814, of the White, 12 Aug 1819, and of the Red, 19 Jul 1821, and V-Adml of the Blue, 27 May 1825, and of the White, 22 Jul 1830. DCL (Oxon), 26 Jun 1816. Succeeded his father, 8 Jan 1813, only 25 days after he himself had succeeded to the title when his elder brother, George Byng, 4th Viscount Torrington (b.1740), died on 14 Dec 1812, the latter’s 3 sons having all predeceased him.

Married twice, and had 1 daughter by his first wife and 4 sons and 2 daughters by his 2nd wife, Frances Harriet Barlow (c.1787–1868), dau of R-Adml Sir Robert Barlow, GCB. When he died at his seat, Yotes Ct, Kent, the title devolved on his 2nd, but surviving, son, George Byng (1812–1884), Lt, 7th Regt of Foot (Royal Fusiliers), as 7th Viscount Torrington.

Initiated, 1818, Grand Master’s L. No. 1; SGW, UGLE, 1818–19.

Byrom, John, FRs [13 Mar 1724] (29 Feb 1692–26 Sep 1763), member of one of the leading families of Manchester merchants.

*Educ* at Trinity Coll, Cambridge, and intended for the Church, became a socialite in Georgian London, philosopher, a prolific hymn writer and poet, inventor of a new system of phonetic shorthand writing, and an active and secret Jacobite spy. Member of the so-called ‘Cabala Club’, which met at the Sun, on the south side of St Paul’s Churchyard, from c.1724–c.1746, changing its meeting-place at least twice. Amassed a considerable library, as did...
many of his other Masonic and RS contemporaries; his collection, catalogued 1848, totalled some 3,327 vols and 41 MSS.⁶⁸

Member from c.1725 of ‘French’ L., at Golden Lion, Dean Street, Soho.
**C**

**Cabbell,** 69 Benjamin Bond, MP, FRS [19 Jan 1837] (178170–9 Dec 1874), of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, politician and philanthropist.

Educ at Westminster, matric, aged 17, at Oriel Coll, Oxford, 19 Jun 1800, leaving in 1803 without a degree. Called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1816 (Bencher 1850); practised on the Western Circuit. MP; St Albans, Aug 1846–Jul 1847, and Boston, 1847–Mar 1857; JP, Norfolk, Middlesex and Westminster; DL, Middlesex 1852; High Sheriff, Norfolk, 1854.

Benefactor of many good causes in London and Norfolk, notably in funding first lifeboat station, Cromer and providing the first, 34-foot, self-righting lifeboat stationed there and named after him. Ostensibly 93 when he died.

Initiated, 22 Jun 1825, L. of Antiquity No. 2, London, SW 1827–28, DepWM, 1828–30; Petitioner, 3 Jan 1859, Cabbell L. No. 1109, now No. 807, Norwich, retaining membership of both Ls. until he died; GSwdB, UGLE, 1826–28; JGW, UGLE, 1828; Pres, BGP, UGLE, 1839; ProvGM, Norfolk, 10 Feb 1854–9 Dec 1874.

Exalted into RA Masonry, 3 May 1827, Chapter of St James, No. 2, London, residue 1864–70; AsstGSoj, SGCE, 1828; GSupt, Norfolk, 1 Aug 1854–74.

Installed KT, Observance of Seven Degrees Encampment, Founder, 24 Jul 1840, Watford Encampment, later renamed Stuart Preceptory No. 28, Watford, ProvGCdr, Norfolk, c.Apr 1862, aged 81, such rank recorded in GConclave Minutes, 9 May 1862, resigning 1869, the GConclave Minutes, 14 May 1869, recording that the Prov of Norfolk was ‘vacant’. 72

The Cabbell Craft L., RA Chapter and KT Preceptory, all in Norwich, were named after him.

**Calvert, Charles, 5th Baron Baltimore, FRS** [9 Dec 1731] (29 Sep 1699–24 Apr 1751), inherited the title on the death, 1715, of his father, Benedict Leonard Calvert, 4th Baron Baltimore (b 1679).

Graduate of the Bedchamber to Prince of Wales 1731–47 and Cofferer of Household to that Prince 1747–51; Govr, Maryland, in person, 1732–33; 26 Feb 1767, and married less than 2 years later, Diane Egerton (1732–1758), dau of Scrope Egerton, 1st philanthropist.

His only son and heir, Frederick Calvert (1732–1771), succeeded him, 1751, as 6th and last Baron Baltimore, FRS [26 Feb 1767], and married less than 2 years later, Diane Egerton (1732–1758), dau of Scrope Egerton, 1st Duke of Bridgwater (1681–1745)74 and his 2nd wife, Rachael Russell (†1777), dau of Wriothesley Russell, 2nd Duke of Bedford, KG (1680–1711), but when he died, 4 Sep 1771, in Naples, without issue, the Barony became extinct.

Initiated in L. No. 65, formed at St Rock’s [or Roche or St Roche’s or St Rocque’s] Hill, Chichester. Gould75 quotes a reference to a meeting of this L. from the *Weekly Journal, or Br Gazetteer* (No. 264, Apr 11, 1730) and also reported in the *Leeds Mercury* of 7–14 Apr 173076 in the following terms:

A few days since, their Graces the Dukes of Richmond and Montagu[e], accompanied by several gentlemen, who were all Free and Accepted Masons, according to ancient custom, form’d a L. upon the Top of a Hill near the Duke of Richmond’s seat, at Goodwood in Sussex, and made the Right Hon. the Lord Baltimore a Free and Accepted Mason.

Lord Baltimore assisted in forming ‘Occasional L.’, when Frederick, Prince of Wales, was initiated in Nov 1737 at Kew Palace, but with these exceptions, the first being his own Initiation, 1730, his Masonic record is blank.

**Camac, William, FRS** [1 Feb 1821] (c.1762–11 Aug 1837).

Member, 1802, L. Star in the East No. 77, Calcutta. Joined, 1806, L. of Friendship No. 3, now No. 6, at Thatched House Tavern, St James’s Street, London; GSwd 1807, Pres, BdGstwds, JGW, PGL, 1808.

**Campbell,** 77 Sir Archibald Campbell, 1st and last Bt, 1st Baron Blythswood, LLD (Glasgow), MP, FRS [2 May 1907] (22 Feb 1835–8 Jul 1908), of Blythswood House, Renfrewshire, was born in Florence, eldest of the 9 children of Archibald Campbell, Laird of Mains.

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69 As given in ProvGL of Norfolk’s *Year Book*, 2008–2009, 41 & 222, and the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, but as Bond-Cabbell in *ODNB."

70 As given in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, such year confirmed from GConclave Minutes and recorded in a Norfolk ProvKT website: http://www.eknightstemplar.org.uk/eh.html; recorded as 1782/3 in *ODNB."


72 Information furnished in a message on 30 Aug 2009 by Martin Richard Beardall, Prov Sub-Prior, Norfolk, based on Grand Conclave *Year Book*, 2008–2009, 41 & 222, and the "List of Fellows on its website, such year confirmed from GConclave Minutes and recorded in a Norfolk ProvKT website: http://www.eknightstemplar.org.uk/eh.html; recorded as 1782/3 in *ODNB."

73 "A few days since, their Graces the Dukes of Richmond and Montagu[e], accompanied by several gentlemen, who were all Free and Accepted Masons, according to ancient custom, form’d a L. upon the Top of a Hill near the Duke of Richmond’s seat, at Goodwood in Sussex, and made the Right Hon. the Lord Baltimore a Free and Accepted Mason."

74 Gould, Vol. VI, 457, states that he was proprietary Govr from 1715 to 1751 of the American State founded more than a century earlier by his ancestor, George Calvert, 1st Lord Baltimore (c.1578–1623).

75 Grandfather of The Revd Francis Henry Egerton, 8th Lord Baltimore, 1st Earl of Bridgwater, KG (1681–1745)74 and his 2nd wife, Rachael Russell (†1777), dau of Wriothesley Russell, 2nd Duke of Bedford, KG (1680–1711), but when he died, 4 Sep 1771, in Naples, without issue, the Barony became extinct.


78 Campbell was both his forename and his patronym, for his father, Archibald Douglas, later Campbell, 17th Lord of Mains, Dunbartonshire (c.1809–1868), changed his and his eldest son’s surname in 1838 when his son was but 3 years old, on his succeeding his cousin, Archibald Campbell, as Laird of Blythswood [GEC, Vol. II, 197].
**Fellows of the Royal Society who were or are Freemasons, listed alphabetically**

**Educ** privately for an Army career; at the age of 16 joined the 79th Highlanders, transferring to the Scots Guards, 1862, served in the Crimean War (where he was severely wounded at Sevastopol), Lt-Col, Scots Guards, before he retired from the Army, 1868, following the death of his father. **MP**: Renfrewshire 1873–74; and West Renfrewshire, 1885–92. Cmded Renfrewshire Militia, 1874–94; **ADC** to Queen Victoria, 1894, the Queen having stayed at Blythswood House during her official visit to Glasgow, 1888. **Pres**, Highland and Agricultural Socy, 1896–97, **Ld-Lt** and Convenor of Renfrewshire, 1904–08.

Created a **Bt** 4 May 1880 and 1st Baron of Blythswood, of Blythswood, Renfrewshire, on 24 Aug 1892. Notable amateur scientist and from 1892–1905, the Blythswood Lab was used to experiment into many areas at the borders of physics, including the use of cathode rays, X-rays, spectroscopy and radioactivity. **Pres**, Phil Socy of Glasgow, 1898–1901, gaining it the right to use the prefix ‘Royal’. Married, 7 Jul 1864, Augusta Clementina Carrington (1841–1922), 3rd dau of Robert John Carrington, formerly [1839] Smith, 2nd Baron Carrington of Upton (1796–1868), and his 2nd wife, Charlotte Augusta Annabella Drummond-Burrell (1815–1879), 3rd and youngest dau of Peter Robert Drummond-Burrell, 22nd Baron Willoughby de Eresby (1782–1865).

Died of heart failure, aged 73, at Blythswood House and was bur, 11 Jul 1908, at Inchinnan, near Glasgow. The Btyc became extinct on his death, as he had no children and the Barony, which devolved under the special remainder to his brother, Sholto Campbell, **later** Douglas Campbell, **then** Campbell (1839–1916), as 2nd Baron Blythswood, became extinct on 14 Sep 1940, when Philip Archibald Douglas Campbell, 7th Baron Blythswood (b.19 Feb 1919), died, unmarried.78

His nephew, Sir Archibald Campbell, 4th Baron Blythswood, **KCVO** (1870–1929), who succeeded to the title in 1918, was GMM, Scot, 1926–29 and first Hon Mem, GL, Ire.


Exalted into RA Masonry. 1stGPrin, SGRACS, 1885–91.

**Campbell, George. FRS** [10 Dec 1730] (? –10 May 1766), mathematician.

Member 1723, unnamed L. No. 8, at Duke of Chandos’s Arms, Edgworth (or Edgware), London.

**Campbell, John, 4th Earl of Loudoun. FRS** [9 Feb 1738] (5 May 1705–27 Apr 1782), only son and heir of Hugh Campbell, 3rd Earl of Loudoun, **KT**, **PC** (†1731).

Entered the Army 1727; Govr, Stirling Castle, 1741; **ADC** to the King, George II, 1743–45. As Col, raised a Regt of Highlanders, Jun 1745, as Col, raised Regiment of Highlanders, 12 companies strong, but all were taken prisoner by Jacobites at Battle of Prestonpans, 21 Sep 1745, though soon afterwards he in his turn took prisoner 11th Lord Lovat79 (c.1667–1747), a Jacobite; 20 Mar 1746, was beaten when in command of 3,500 men, by Prince Charles Edward Stewart on Dornoch fight, and obliged to flee into the mountains.

Col, 30th Foot 1749–57; **Maj-Gen** 1755; Col-in-Ch, 60th Foot, 1770–82. **ADC** to the King, George II, 1743–45. As Col, raised a Regt of Highlanders, Jun 1745, as Col, raised Regiment of Highlanders, 12 companies strong, but all were taken prisoner by Jacobites at Battle of Prestonpans, 21 Sep 1745, though soon afterwards he in his turn took prisoner 11th Lord Lovat79 (c.1667–1747), a Jacobite; 20 Mar 1746, was beaten when in command of 3,500 men, by Prince Charles Edward Stewart on Dornoch fight, and obliged to flee into the mountains.

Col, 30th Foot 1749–57; **Maj-Gen** 1755; Col-in-Ch, 60th Rifles (Royal Americans) 1755–57; early 1756 Gov-Gen, Province of Virginia and C-in-C of Forces in America, where the French had taken Ontario and Oswego; prepared to besiege Louisbourg; however, as he was both unpopular and dilatory, was recalled 1757. Lt-Gen 1758; 2nd in command under Lord Tyrawley,80 and from 29 Jun 1762, C-in-C, troops sent to Portugal against Spain; Govr, Edinburgh Castle, 1763–82; Gen, 1770, 3rd senior Army officer; Col, 30th Foot, 1770–82.

The 6th holder of the Earldom was his cousin, Flora Campbell, Countess of Loudoun in her own right (1780–1839), a Jacobite; 20 Mar 1746, was beaten when in command of 3,500 men, by Prince Charles Edward Stewart on Dornoch fight, and obliged to flee into the mountains.

Col, 30th Foot 1749–57; **Maj-Gen** 1755; Col-in-Ch, 60th Rifles (Royal Americans) 1755–57; early 1756 Gov-Gen, Province of Virginia and C-in-C of Forces in America, where the French had taken Ontario and Oswego; prepared to besiege Louisbourg; however, as he was both unpopular and dilatory, was recalled 1757. Lt-Gen 1758; 2nd in command under Lord Tyrawley,80 and from 29 Jun 1762, C-in-C, troops sent to Portugal against Spain; Govr, Edinburgh Castle, 1763–82; Gen, 1770, 3rd senior Army officer; Col, 30th Foot, 1770–82.

The 6th holder of the Earldom was his cousin, Flora Campbell, Countess of Loudoun in her own right (1780–1840), who succeeded her father, James Mure-Campbell, 5th Earl of Loudoun (b.1726), on his death, 28 Apr 1786, and 12 Jul 1804, Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2nd Earl of Moira, **later** [1817] 1st Marquess of Hastings, **KG**, **Acting GM**, **PGL**, 1790–1813, and **Acting Scot**, 1806–08 [qv, below].

**GM**, **PGL**, 15 Apr 1736–28 Apr 1737, at whose 1736 Festival there were present: Garter Prin King of Arms, John Anstis the Elder (1669–1744), **MP** for 3 different Cornish constituencies, 1702–1722, and Ld Lyon King of Arms, Alexander Brodie of Brodie (1697–1754), **MP** for 3 different Scottish constituencies, 1720–54.


**Envoy Extraordinary to Prussia for the investiture at Berlin, 6 Mar 1861, of Wilhelm [William] I (1797–1888), King of Prussia, 1861–88, and the first Emperor of Germany, 1871–88, with the Order of the Garter, together with Sir**

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78 In 1883, the family estates consisted of 14,032 acres in Argyllshire and 1,854 in Renfrewshire, totalling 15,886 acres, worth £6,455 pa, exclusive of £1,906 for minerals [GEC, Vol. II, 198].

79 Beheaded for treason on Tower Hill on 9 Apr 1747

80 James O’Hara, 2nd Baron Tyrawley and Baron Kilmaine, **FRS** [17 Dec 1747], later **PC** (1682–1773), General of the English forces in Portugal to resist a Spanish invasion Feb–Jul 1762, becoming a Field Marshal 10 Jun 1763. He married Mary Stewart, sister of William Stewart, 3rd Viscount Mountjoy, later 1st and only Earl of Blesington (1709–1769), **GM** of Ire 1738–40 and **GM**, **AGL**, 1756–60.

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Charles George Young (1795–1869), Garter King of Arms 1842–69. Created a Kn at the Black Eagle of Prussia.81


Died at Lausanne, Switzerland, childless, when his UK peerages became extinct, but the Scottish Earldom devolved on his 4th cousin, twice removed, John Alexander Gavin Campbell (30 Mar 1824–20 Mar 1871), as Earl of Breadalbane and Holland.

Freemason; as John, Viscount Glenorchy.83 56th GMM, Scot, 1824–26.


Exalted into RA Masonry, 10 Mar 1812 in the original GChapter, which function both as a GChapter and a private chapter at the same time. There is no evidence to indicate that he ever held office or took a very active role in Freemasonry.

Capell, William, 3rd Earl of Essex, KT [2 Feb 1725–15 Jun 1738], PC [12 Feb 1735], LLD (Cantab [25 Apr 1728], FRS) [17 Nov 1737], later [20 Feb 1738] KG (1697–8 Jan 1743), only son of Lt-Gen Alexander Capell, 2nd Earl of Essex (28 Dec 1670–10 Jan 1710), and his wife, Mary Bentinck (1679–1726), eldest dau of (Hans) William Bentinck, 1st Earl of Portland (1649–1709).


When he died aged 46, he was buried at Watford, 17 Jan 1743, and was succeeded by his 2nd, but eldest surviving, son and heir, by his 2nd wife, William (Anne Holles) Capell, styled Viscount Malden (1732–1799), as 4th Earl of Essex.

Initiated, Nov 1731, at Extraordinary [Anderson calls it Occasional] L., called by Thomas Coke, 1st and last Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel, GM, PGL, 1731–32 [qv, below], at Sir Robert Walpole’s seat, Houghton Hall, Norfolk, attended by the WM and members of L. No. 30 at the Maid’s Head, Cook Row, now Magdalene Street, Norwich, when Francis, Duke of Lorraine, FRS, together with Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st and last Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, FRS [qv, below] and others, were raised.

Carpenter, George. MP, FRS [5 Jun 1729], later [1732] 2nd Baron Carpenter (1695–12 Jul 1749), of The Homme, Dilwyn, near Weobley, Herefordshire, only son and heir of George Carpenter, 1st Baron Carpenter (1657–1732).

Cornet, 3rd Hussars, 1704, Capt-Lt and Brev-Capt 1712, Capt and Lt-Col, 1st Regiment of Foot, Horse Guards 1715, 2nd Lt-Col, 1st Life Guards, 1730, and 1st Lt-Col, 1748; MP, Morpeth, 16 Apr 1717–27. Succeeded to Barony (I) 7 Feb 1732, on death of his father. MP, Weobley, Herefordshire, 1741–47.83

Married, 26 Aug 1722, Elizabeth Petty (c.1711–1791), dau of David Petty, of Wanstead, Essex, Freem an of London. When he died in Grosvenor Square, Middlesex and was bur at Ouselbury, Hampshire, the Barony devolved to his only son and heir, George Carpenter (1725–1762) as 3rd Baron Carpenter, who in 1761 was created Earl of Tyrconnell (I), but all the titles became extinct, 25 Jun 1853, with the death of John Delaval Carpenter, 4th Earl of Tyrconnell, GCH, FRS [9 Jan 1834].

Member of 3 London Ls.: 1725, L. No. 3, at Horn Tavern, Westminster, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4, proposed by Dr John Theophilus Desaguliers, FRS, of L. at the Horn, and Martin Folkes, FRS, L. No. 18, at Bedford’s Head, Southampton Row, Covent Garden; and 1730, unnamed L. No. 63, now St George’s and Corner Stone L. No. 5, SGW, PGL, 1730–31.

81 An Order instituted on 17 Jan 1701 at Königsberg by Friedrich [Frederick] III (1657–1713), Elector of Brandenburg and first King of Prussia 1701–13, the day before his coronation. It had a very limited membership, granted mainly to royalty and high heads of state and high-ranking military officers.


83 He is called Viscount Glenorchy in contemporary lists, though his father had only a Barony of that name [GEC, Vol. II, 296, n. (a)].

84 L. No. 30 had been constituted 11 May 1724 by Martin Folkes, then DepGM; erased 10 Feb 1809 [Gould, Vol. V, 388, n2 (ii, 388, n2); Lane, 29, 30 (2) & 46].
Carpu, Joseph Constantine, FRS [13 Feb 1802] (bapt. 4 May 1764–30 Jan 1846), surgeon and anatomist, son of Henry Carpu (†1794), a Roman Catholic gentleman of Brook Green and his wife, Catherine Lewis (†1797), and grandson of Charles Carpu (†1773), of Hammersmith, who had made his fortune as a shoemaker. He had ‘impeccable Roman Catholic’ connexions, descended from a Spanish Netherlands family, under the patronage of the grandson of Charles Carpue (†1773), of Hammersmith, who had made his fortune as a shoemaker. He had Henry Carpue (†1794), a Roman Catholic gentleman of Brook Green and his wife, Catherine Lewis (†1797), and surgeon at the Duke of York’s Hospital, Chelsea, resigning as he objected to serving abroad. From 1800–32 became a freelance anatomy teacher, charging a regular 20 guineas, giving 3 courses of daily lectures at 50 Dean Street on anatomy, twice weekly evening lectures on surgery. He had plenty of pupils for many years, but his school appears to have come to an end because of a lack of them. Became a proponent of vaccination, interested in medical electricity, publishing several technical medical papers from 1801–19, visiting many military depots to promote the new idea and joined George Pearson, with whom he had been associated at St George’s, as a surgeon at the Natl Vaccine Institution, where he remained until he died.

Reformer, supporting many causes but strongly opposed the downward-looking Royal Coll of Surgeons who refused him a place on either its council or as an examiner. As a politician, characterized by his independent advocacy for reform and enjoyed the friendship of Fox, Sheridan, Nelson, Horne Tooke, Romilly, and others of the good and the great. Became a consulting surgeon at the St Pancras Infirmary and met and was much admired by George IV and attended his sister, Princess Amelia (1783–1810), 6th dau of George III. He later lived at 45 Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, but had another house at 21 Portland Place. Described as ‘clever but very eccentric’, ‘a tall ungrammatical, good-tempered, grey-haired man, in an unfitted black dress . . .’ and ‘a warm and faithful friend, abstemious and regular in his habits, and a great admirer of simplicity in manner and appearance’, ‘distinguished for affability, kindness and love to mankind’, ‘distinguished for high-mindedness, honour, integrity; in these great qualities he was unsurpassed’, and a man who ‘attained the highest character in his profession. . . leaving behind him a reputation of one of its most skilful members.’

Married at Chiswick, 8 Jan 1799, when living in St Martin-in-the-Fields, Elizabeth Holland, dau of Thomas Holland of Chiswick, sister of the actor Charles Holland (1768–1849), and niece of Charles Holland (1733–1769), also an actor, and they had 5 daus. Suffered severe injuries in a train crash on the new London-Brighton line on the South-Western Railway, in which 2 of his servants were killed. He developed dropsy, from which he died, aged 81, at his Upper Charlotte Street home, ordering that his funeral should be of the simplest kind possible.

Initiated 1788 in Paris, but nothing appears to be known as to which L. and the precise date thereof. An appreciative obituary of him appeared in the Freemasons’ Quarterly Review, Mar 1846.


Born at Northampton in 1789, he was originally an ivory turner, but came to London at an early age and commenced life as a mechanical ass’t to Mr Charles Dumergue of Piccadilly.

During this service he found time to give a regular attendance on anatomical and surgical lectures. In 1811 he started in practice on his own account at 32 Old Burlington Street. During a great part of his career he was in the habit of seeing from 40 to 50 patients a day.

Did much to improve and elevate his profession, and is said for some years to have been in the receipt of an income of upwards of £10,000. Became FLS, 19 Nov 1833, and was also a Fellow, Geological Socy, but never found time to make any contributions to the Proceedings of these institutions. His pleasing manners, liberal hospitality, and professional fame acquired for him the friendship of nearly all the most distinguished in science, literature, and art of his day.

Continued in practice at Old Burlington Street until 1857, when he retired, and in the following year had an apoplectic seizure which resulted in palsy, under which he laboured for the rest of his life. Died at Nizell’s House, near Tonbridge.


Born near Coimbra, Portugal, he was Portuguese Ambassador, first to United Kingdom, 1739, in London; then to Austria, 1745, in Vienna. On the recommendation of Maria Anne (Josephine) (1683–1754),88 mother of Joseph [José] I, King of Portugal 1750–77 (1714–1777), Pombal became Prime Minister of Portugal, 1750, and undertook

86 ODNB.
87 The same day on which Philip Hardwick, RA, FRS [qv, below] was initiated.
88 Dyer, 178, records that he represented Prince of Wales’s L., 1836–37, but he did not join GStwds’ L.
89 Dau (by his 3rd wife, Eleanor Magdalena (1655–1720), dau of John Frederick, Duke of Brunswick-Luneberg), Leopold I (1640–1705), Holy Roman Emperor 1658–1705.
may modernizing policies. He showed great resourcefulness after the disastrous earthquake on All Saints’ Day 1755 in replanning the city of Lisbon, two-thirds of which had been devastated by a tidal wave, killing some 30,000 citizens. Created a Count, 1758, and a Marquess, 1770, he fell from office on the accession of Maria [Mary] I (1734–1816) and Pedro [Peter] III (1717–1786), joint rulers 1777–86, she being Queen of Portugal 1786–1816.\footnote{Lennhoff, 161–2; David Crystal (ed.), The Cambridge Biographical Encyclopedia (1st published, 1994; 2nd edn, 1998; reprinted 2000) – cited as Crystal, 753.} She strongly opposed some of his reforms and Pombal was condemned to death after a grotesque trial, but was then pardoned. However, he was expelled from Lisbon in his 78th year and after his death a funeral oration pronounced by a Barnabite priest in a leading Viennese Church very strongly castigated Mello’s activities, an indication just how much he had been loathed by the clergy.\footnote{Lennhoff, 161. He states that Carvalho ‘had been admitted into a London L. by the Grand Master of England, Frederick, Prince of Wales, on St John’s Day 1744.’ The date may well be correct, but not the rank or position of HRH, who seems not to have taken any interest in the Craft after his Initiation and subsequent Raising in 1737–8.}

Member, yet unknown London L., St John’s Day [presumably 24 Jun], 1744, while Portuguese Ambassador to London.\footnote{Lennhoff, 162.} Repeatedly visited L. Aux Trois Canons whilst Ambassador in Vienna, 1745–50.


Succeeded to titles on death of father 21 Dec 1891; GCB, 1907.


As Marquess of Hartington, ProvGM, Derbyshire, 9 May 1858, resigning 1907, shortly before his death. Exalted, RA Masonry. Petitioner and Founder 1stPrin, 9 Oct 1872, Chapter of True No. 731, Littleover, Derbyshire. GSupt, Derbyshire, 25 Feb 1876–1908, the first of three successive members of the Cavendish family to occupy the first of these high offices, and whose nephew, the 9th Duke, was also GSupt.


MP, West Derbyshire, 1891–1908; Treas of Household 1900–03; Financial Sec to Treasury, 1903–1905; sworn of Privy Council, 1905; Civil Ld of Admalty 1915–16; Govr-Gov and C-in-C of the Dominion of Canada, 1916–21; Sec of State for Colonies 1922–24, KJSJ, DL and JP, Lancashire; Ld-Lt, Derbyshire; Pres, Derbyshire TA Assn; High Stwd of Derby; High Stwd, Univ and Borough of Cambridge; Chan, Univ of Leeds, 1909; V-Pres, Navy League, KG, PC.

[91] Lennhoff, 162.
[92] Lennhoff, 161. He states that Carvalho ‘had been admitted into a London L. by the Grand Master of England, Frederick, Prince of Wales, on St John’s Day 1744.’ The date may well be correct, but not the rank or position of HRH, who seems not to have taken any interest in the Craft after his Initiation and subsequent Raising in 1737–8.
[93] The Earlom of Charlemont (created 29 Oct 1763), Viscountcy of Caulfeild (8 Oct 1665) and Barony of Charlemont (22 Dec 1620), all in the Peerage of Ireland.
[94] The L. which was never named, refused to pay dues to Grand L. on 5 Dec 1770, lapsed and its Warrant, originally granted as No. 16 on 11 Dec 1752, becoming No. 14 on 27 Dec 1752, was delivered up on 4 Dec 1782 [Lane, 44].
1909; Hon Col, 5th Bn The Sherwood Foresters (TD); Hon Col, 24th (Derby Yeomanry) Armd Car Company, RTR; Col, Derbyshire Vol Regt; Maj, Derbyshire Yeomanry; Mayor of Eastbourne 1909–10 and of Chesterfield 1911–12.

Married, 30 Jul 1892, Lady Evelyn Emily Mary Petty-FitzMaurice, GCVO, DJStJ (1870–1960), dau of 5th Marquess of Lansdowne and his wife, and they had 2 sons and 5 daus.


As Victor Cavendish, ProvGM, Derbyshire, 20 Jan 1908–38, when his son, the 10th Duke, succeeded him.

Petitioner for 3 Ls.: 1914, Old Reptonian L. No. 3725; resigning 1923; 1919, United Service L. of Derbyshire No. 3993; and 1922 Old Etonian L. No 4500, London 1922.


Advanced into Mark Masonry; ProvGM, ProvGL, MMM, Derbyshire, 1912–38, when his son, Edward Cavendish, styled Marquess of Hartington, succeeded him.

Chambers, Ephraim, FRS [6 Nov 1729] (1680–15 May 1740), Scottish publisher.

Apprenticed, 1713, to John Senex, later FRS [qv, below], becoming an author, publisher, editor, or translator of no. of books and periodicals or magazines. Instigator of publication of his great Cyclopedia or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, first published, 1728, two volumes.\(^{97}\) Chamber’s Twentieth Century Dictionary is its lineal descendant.\(^{98}\) The Old King’s Arms L. bought a copy of his translation of S. Le Clerc’s Treatise of Architecture, 1723.\(^{99}\) DNB says he was ‘An avowed free thinker, irascible, kind to the poor and extremely frugal’.\(^{100}\)

Possibly (as E. Chambers) WM, 1730, L. No. 55, at Red Lion, Red Lion Street, Richmond, London, when he paid 10s.6d. to the Charity Fund.


Born at Jordanthorpe, Norton, Derbyshire, where his father, Francis Chantry (1749–1793), a carpenter, had a small farm. His father died when he was 8; his mother remarried, leaving him without a profession. At 15, he was on the point of being apprenticed to a Sheffield grocer, when, having seen some wood-carving in a shop-window, he requested to be made a carver instead, and was placed with Robert Ramsey (1754–1828), decorative woodcarver, gilder and print and cast dealer, in Sheffield. In this situation he became acquainted with (John) Raphael Smith (1752–1812), painter, mezzotint engraver and draughtsman in crayon, who gave him lessons in painting; and Chantrey, eager to become an artist, procured the cancelling of his indentures, and went to try his fortune, first in Dublin and Edinburgh and ultimately in London in 1802.

Obtained employment as asst wood-carver, but at the same time devoted himself to portrait-painting, bust-sculpture, and modelling in clay. He exhibited pictures at the Royal Academy for some years from 1804, but from 1807 onwards devoted himself mainly to sculpture and Joseph Nollekens (1737–1823), the neoclassical sculptor, showed recognition of his merits. In 1807 he married his cousin, Miss Ann Wale, who had some property of her own. His first imaginative work in sculpture was the model of the head of Satan, which was exhibited at the RA, 1808. Afterwards he executed for Greenwich Hospital 4 colossal busts of Admls Duncan, Howe, Vincent and Nelson; and so rapidly did his reputation spread that the next bust which he executed, that of John Horne Tooke (1736–1812), the radical politician, procured him commissions to the value of £2,000. From this period he was almost uninterruptedlly engaged in professional labour. In 1819 he visited Italy, and became acquainted with the most distinguished sculptors of Florence and Rome. ARA, 1815, RA 1818, hon MA (Cantab) and DCL (Oxon), and knighted 1835.

Died 25 Nov 1841 after an illness of only 2 hours’ duration, having for some years suffered from disease of the heart, and bur in a tomb constructed by himself in the church of his native village.

Initiated 5 Apr 1813, L. of Union No. 218, now No. 166, London, membership ceasing later that year. Joined, aged 40 [sic; recte: 41], 20 Dec 1813, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 412, now No. 259, London.

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\(^{97}\) Henry Charles Keith Petty-FitzMaurice, 5th Marquess of Lansdowne, KG, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE, PC (1845–1927).


\(^{99}\) Clarke (1), 114, 117, 118.


\(^{101}\) Clarke (1), 114, who comments: ‘As he was a freethinker he had reason to be thankful for the wording of the 1st charge of the 1723 Constitutions if indeed he was the “Bro. Chambers” who was described as “Master of Richmond L.” when he paid 10s. 6d. to the Charity Fund “for himself only” in 1730. “Br. Chambers” was one of 3 appointed by Grand L. in 1736 to effect the release of a brother imprisoned for debt.’
**Children, John George**, FRS [12 Mar 1807 (Sec, RS, 1826–27 and 1830–35)] (18 May 1777–1 Jan 1852), chemist.

Born in Kent and educ at Tonbridge School and Eton, from 1805 he studied chemistry and established a lab at the family home, Ferox Hall, Tonbridge. C constructed a large voltaic battery to enable electricity to be used in chemical analysis, which brought him into contact with Humphry Davy. Both the family bank and Children’s gunpowder business failed, leaving Children forced to find employment as Librarian at the Br Museum after 1816. Helped establish the Entomological Socy, 1833 and served as its first Pres.


Neglected in childhood, he was brought up by a cruel tutor. Became depraved and when hopelessly insane relinquished control to Crown Prince Frederick (1768–1839), who ruled as Regent 1784–1808 and later as King. He was a stepbrother to Christian VIII (qv, below). In 1780, newspaper accounts carried the story that Ls. in Denmark and Holstein were subordinate to the GL of Sweden, whereupon Christian VII directed notice to be sent that Ls. in Denmark did not recognize a foreign prince as Grand Master, and after the death of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, KG (1721–1792), then Gen GM, that no foreigner could rule the Danish Craft except with the consent of the King. After the Masonic congress of Wilhelmsbad, 1872, when the Rectified Rite was developed, Charles, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel (1744–1836)103 was inducted and in 1786 he became ProvGM, Denmark, though Ferdinand of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel was recognized as Gen GM until his death in 1792. In that year Christian VII named the Landgrave of Hesse as Gen GM, who held the office until his death in 1836 and was succeeded by the Crown Prince who was later Christian VIII (qv, below).104

Married, 8 Nov 1766 (div 1772), (Caroline) Matilda (22 Jul 1751–10 May 1775), dau of HRH Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, KG, FRS [qv, below], and they had 1 son, Frederick VII, King of Denmark, 1848–63 (1808–1863), who was thrice married, but had no children, and 1 daughter.


Appointed Viceroy of Norway, 1813, and when he refused to consent to the union of Norway and Sweden, was driven out of Norway, 1814, with his 2nd wife, living in retirement, 1815–31. From 1831 to 1839 he was a Member of the Council of State. Opposed liberal projects and in trying to appease the Germans in Schleswig and Holstein, he helped bring about the war of 1848. Became the protector of Danish Freemasonry in 1836, taking over from the Landgrave of Hesse on the latter’s death and becoming GM.106

Married twice: (1), 21 Jun 1806 (div 1810), Charlotte (4 Dec 1784–10 May 1840), was the 4th dau of Frederick Spencer, 4th Duke of Marlborough (1766–1840), and grandson of George Spencer. 4th Duke of Marlborough, KG, PC, FRS [25 May 1786] (1739–1817),

Member of the Household of HRH Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, KG, FRS, GM, UGLE, 1813–43 [qv, below].

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101 Included in Denslow’s *10,000 Famous Freemasons*.

102 His 2nd wife, whom he married 8 Jul 1752, was Juliana Mary (1729–1796), 5th dau of Ferdinand Albert II, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (1680–1735), but they had no children.

103 Who had married, 30 Aug 1766, Louise (1750–1831), 3rd dau of the last-named Duke of Marlborough, KG, KB, PC, FRS [12 Mar 1706] (1739–1817), son of the last-named Duke of Marlborough, KG, KB, KG, KB, PC (1739–1817), elected 25 May 1786, and Lord Francis Elmeric Spencer (1779–1845), 2nd son of the last-named Duke of Marlborough, elected 10 Dec 1818, who was 11 Aug 1815 created 1st Lord Churchill, though none was a Freemason.

104 Included in Denslow’s *10,000 Famous Freemasons*.

105 Narrative, suitably supplemented, from Internet website: http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_1_A_to_D.htm.

106 Narrative, suitably supplemented, from Internet website: http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/10,000_famous_freemasons/Volume_1_A_to_D.htm.

107 *Navy List*, 1834. It records him, erroneously, as ‘Rt. Hon.’ [Internet website: http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=Jg8YAAAAAMAAJ, below], and they had 1 son, Frederick VII, King of Denmark, 1848–63 (1808–1863), and also as GM; (2), 22 May 1815, Caroline (28 Jun 1796–9 Mar 1881), only dau of Frederick Christian II, Duke of Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (1765–1814), but they had no children.


Member of the Household of HRH Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, KG, FRS, GM, UGLE, 1813–43 [qv, below].
On 24 Mar 1840, the fine frigate the *Draught*,\(^{109}\) with Lord John Churchill in command, arrived off Macao, and thence proceeded to Tongkoo Roads, a most welcome reinforcement.\(^{110}\) Unhappily he died on active service in the China Seas, after a few weeks’ illness, at Macao, on 2 Jun 1840,\(^{111}\) unmarried, and is buried in The Old Protestant Cemetery in Macao.\(^{112}\)

The date and place of his Initiation are unknown, nor can he be traced as a member of any other L. until he joined the first of 2 London Ls.: 16 Mar 1832, Prince of Wales’s L., No. 493, which became No. 324 that year, now No. 259; Apr 1834, L. of Antiquity No. 2, London, resigning 1837. JGW, UGLE, 1831–32; SGW, UGLE 1832–33; Pres, BGP, 1834–36; DepGM, UGLE 1835–39, ProvGM, Oxfordshire, 2 Sep 1836 (installed 20 Feb 1837) until his death.

In the History of Apollo Univ L. No. 711, then [1832] No. 460, now No. 357, can be found the following passage, slightly edited and supplemented:

Early in 1837 two communications were received from Lord John, 1 desiring that the practice of cheating after Masonic fire might be discontinued and the other calling attention to the article in the Book of Constitutions requiring a dispensation for every individual wishing to be initiated under age. Ostensibly, only 5 gentlemen under 21 years of age had been initiated between the foundation of the L. and 1833, but research has revealed that the true no. was a good deal greater, with no less than 49 with aristocratic connections. The ProvGM was present at the Festival held on 26 Feb 1838 and on that occasion 4 gentlemen were proposed and seconded, while Sir Robert (William Colebrooke) Brownrigg, 2nd Bt (1817–1882), then aged 20 years and seven months, of Christ Church was initiated. [ . . . ]

On that day Lord John appointed as his Deputy, W Bro The Revd Charles John Ridley,\(^{113}\) who had been 1 of Apollo’s early Initiates and was a Fellow of Univ Coll, then aged 37. He succeeded Lord John as ProvGM, being appointed 21 Mar 1841.\(^{114}\) Churchill L. No. 702, now No. 478, Oxford, was named after him.

Exalted into RA Masonry; AsstGSoj, SGCE, 1831; GSupt, Oxfordshire, 1835–40; named, 4 Feb 1835, an additional member of Chapter of Promulgation – RA ceremonies; 2ndGPrin, SGCE, 1831; DepGM, UGLE, 1835–40; named, 4 Feb 1835, an additional member of Chapter of Promulgation – RA ceremonies; 2ndGPrin, SGCE, 1831–32; SGW, UGLE 1832–33; Pres, BGP.

Charles Spencer Churchill,\(^{116}\) of the first of 2 London Ls.: 16 Mar 1832, Prince of Wales’s L., No. 493, which became No. 324 that year, now No. 259; Apr 1834, L. of Antiquity No. 2, London, resigning 1837. JGW, UGLE, 1831–32; SGW, UGLE 1832–33; Pres, BGP, 1834–36; DepGM, UGLE 1835–39, ProvGM, Oxfordshire, 2 Sep 1836 (installed 20 Feb 1837) until his death.

His Masonic fame rests chiefly on his oration, which he delivered, when acting as DepGM, in Dec 1735, and on that occasion 4 gentlemen were proposed and seconded, while Sir Robert (William Colebrooke) Brownrigg, 2nd Bt (1817–1882), then aged 20 years and seven months, of Christ Church was initiated. [ . . . ]

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Clare, Martin, FRS [27 Mar 1735] (1668–19 May 1751), schoolmaster, Soho Square, London.

Member: 1730, L. No. 43, at Rose, Marylebone, now Old King’s Arms L. No. 28, WM 1734 and 1737. Joined, 1735, L. No. 4, at Swan, Hampstead, now L. of Friendship No. 6, WM 1736–37, 1738–41; Founder, 25 Jun 1735, [G]Stwds’ L. No. 117, now unnumbered; [G]Stwd 1735; JGW, PGL, 1735; DepGM, PGL, 1741.

His Masonic fame rests chiefly on his oration, which he delivered, when acting as DepGM, in Dec 1735,\(^{116}\) before GL and, widely read in several languages, was reprinted in Dr George Oliver’s Masonic Institutes (Vol. 1, *The Golden Remains of Early Masonic Writers*, 1847), A Defence of Masonry, a reply to Samuel Prichard’s exposure, *Masonic Dissected* (1730), was published anonymously, but Clare is generally accepted to have been its author.\(^{117}\)


111 His father had died on 5 Mar that year, so the titles then devolved on his eldest brother, George, styled Marquess of Blandford (1793–1857), as 6th Duke of Marlborough.

112 He is mentioned more than once in the Lecture delivered on 7 May 1962 by Sir Lindsay Sayle, CBE, ED, DM, LLD, V-Chan of the Univ of Hong Kong, especially with reference to his memorial, unnumbered 133, in the lower terrace at the cemetery, just 1 of some 162 members of many nations interred there.

113 (c.1790–1854). In Feb 1824 Bro The Revd Charles Ridley of Univ Coll was elected and installed as Master. He had been initiated at the end of 1820 at the age of 30, was JW in 1822 and SW the following year [http://www.apollo357.com/index.php/history/early-days].


115 Beresiner, ocit.


118 First cousin of Edward (Law), 1st and last Earl of Ellenborough, GCB, PC (8 Sep 1790–22 Dec 1871), Gov-Gen, India, 1841–44, First Ld of the Admiralty, 1846.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

When a Lt, RA, 1845, he was sent, with Thomas Edward Laws Moore, *FRS* [1 Jun 1854] (*c.*1820–1872), a naval officer and polar explorer, to the Cape of Good Hope to make a magnetic survey between the Greenwich meridian and 140° E, towards the Antarctic continent, to fill a gap left by Ross in 1839–43. In the hired barque *Pagoda* they sailed to within 100 miles of the continent, making detailed observations, despite the very poor conditions and the fact that they were working without supporting vessels. Promoted Capt, RA, *later* Lt-Col, *then* Maj-Gen, he was for 10 years one of the heads of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Served on Council, RS, 1878–80. Unmarried.


Exalted into RA Masonry, 29 Apr 1853, Union Waterloo Chapter No. 13, Woolwich, 1st Prin, 1860. PGSoj, SGCE, 4 May 1881. V-Pres, all 3 Masonic Institutions.

Perfected in A & A R; elected, 15 Jan 1862, GSecGen, Mem, SC, 33°, being then a Col, GChan, 1865; GTeasGen, 1873–90.

**Cockburn, R-Adml Sir George, GCB, FRS** [21 Dec 1820], *later* [1827] *PC*, *then* [26 Feb 1852] *Adml Sir George Cockburn, 10th Bt*, GCB (22 Apr 1772–19 Aug 1853), 2nd son of Sir James Cockburn, 8th Bt, MP (22 Apr 1729–19 Aug 1804), and his 2nd wife, Augusta Anne Ayscough, whose father was The Very Revd Francis Ayscough, DD, Dean of Bristol, and niece of George Fulke Lyttelton, 2nd Baron Lyttelton (1763–1826).

Entered the Royal Navy at the age of 14 and rose rapidly, perhaps because his father was a Bt, but most certainly because he was a brave and resourceful officer. By 1812, promoted R-Adml, in charge of the *RV* in Spanish Waters but was then ordered to America. Played a large part in the War of 1812, as 2nd in command to Adml Sir John Borlase Warren, until the end of Mar 1814, and then to Warren’s successor, Adml Sir Alexander Cochrane for the remainder of the war. The most important of his actions was the capture and burning of Washington, 24 Aug 1814, as advisor to Maj-Gen Robert Ross.

After Waterloo, on his return to Europe, he commanded HMS *Northumberland*, conveying Napoleon to St Helena, where he remained for some months as Govr of the island and the Emperor’s gaoler. In later life, he was C-in-C, North American station, and Adml of the Fleet, held the hon title of R-Adml of the United Kingdom, and Maj-Gen of Marines, 1847–53.

*MP*: Portsmouth, 1818–20; Weobley, 1820–28; Plymouth 1828–32, and Ripon 1841–47. Served several times as 1st Sea Ld: 1828–30; 1834–35; and 1841–46. 1st Pres, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners’ Royal Benevolent Socy, 1839. Married his cousin, Mary Cockburn (†1859), youngest dau of Thomas Cockburn, and they had a surviving child, a daughter. When he died, the Bty passed to the 3rd brother, The Very Revd William Cockburn, DD (†1858), Dean of York, as 11th Bt.


**Cockle, James, FRS** [1 Jun 1865], *later* [29 Jul 1869] *Sir James Cockle* (14 Jan 1819–27 Jan 1895), Lawyer, Mathematician. 2nd son of James Cockle (1782–1854), doctor and patent medicine manufacturer. Educ at Stormond House, Kensington 1825–29, a day pupil at Charterhouse, 1829–31, then privately at Ramsgate by Christian Lenny, a ‘10-year’ man of St John’s Coll, Cambridge, who discovered his mathematical talent. After a year in the West Indies, Cuba and America, matric at Trinity Coll, Cambridge, 18 Oct 1837, as pensioner, with Thomas Thorp as his tutor, BA, 1842, MA, 1845. Enrolled at Middle Temple, 12 Apr 1838, and when he came down, began practice as special pleader, 1845, called to the Bar 6 Nov 1846; in 1848, joined Midland Circuit, maintaining his keen interest in mathematics. Possessed wide intellectual interests and joined RAS, 1854, Cambridge Phil Socy, 1856 and London Mathematical Socy, 1870; Corresponding Member, Manchester Lit and Phil Socy. Instrumental in drafting the Jurisdiction in Homicides Act, 1862 and his ability came to the attention of Sir William Erle, Ch Justice, Ct of Common Pleas, who nominated him for an important colonial appointment.

Ch Justice, Supreme Ct, Queensland, 1863–79, when, as senior Commr, 1866–67, he consolidated some 130 colonial statutes. His admon of the law was scrupulous and only two of his judgments were reversed on appeal. His impartiality and tolerance were influenced by his strong Christian principles. Chmn, Trustees of Brisbane Grammar School, 1874–77, endowing a mathematics prize. Pres, Queensland Philosophical Socy, 1863–77. Left Brisbane 26 Jun 1878, initially for a year’s paid leave, but he never returned, resigning at the end of 12 months, and began an active retirement. Pres, London Mathematical Socy, 1886–88, Member of Council, RAS, 1888–92. Contributed over 100 papers to English and Australian scientific journals, writing, *inter alia*, on the theory of equations.

Died 27 Jan 1895 at his home, 12 St Stephen’s Road, Bayswater, survived by his wife, Adelaide Catherine Wilkin (†1916), whom he had married 22 Aug 1855, and 8 of his 9 children and was bur in Paddington Cemetery, 2 Feb 1895.


120 The Supreme Grand Chapter Investiture was then held in early May and had been since at least the early 1870s and not the day after that for the Craft on the last Wednesday in Apr [The compiler is grateful to Mrs Diane Clements, Dir, The Library and Museum of Freemasonry, for this information received on 9 Nov 2010].
Initiated 26 Feb 1855, passed 26 Nov 1855 and raised 28 Jan 1856, his address being 4 Pump Street. Joined, 10 Apr 1883, L. of the Nine Muses No. 235, London, when his address was 2 Sandringham Gardens, Ealing; WM, 12 Feb 1889; resigning 8 Dec 1892.

Coke, Thomas, 1st and last Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel, KB [27 May 1725], FRS [27 Mar 1735], later [9 May 1744] 1st and last Earl of Leicester [17 Jun 1697–20 Apr 1759], of Holkham, Norfolk.

Embarked at the age of 15½ with his tutor, Dr Thomas Hobart (+1728), on a prolonged Grand Tour from Aug 1712 until May 1718; it was during this lengthy period that he began collecting the many and varied pieces, pictures, books, manuscripts, which now form part of the vast collection to be found at Holkham Hall.

Educ at Univ of Turin; MP, Norfolk, 1722–28; 1 of the original Knights of the Bath when the Order was revived by George I in 1725. Jt Postmaster-Gen, 1733–Mar 1745 & May 1745–58; Postmaster-Gen, Mar–May 1745 & 1758–59. Appointed an original Kn Compt of the Bath when it was founded in 1725, along with several other future Grand Masters of the Premier Grand Lodge.

Described as: ‘A member of the dilettante Soc’y, a distinguished patron of the fine arts, also the great supporter of cockfighting in England of his day.’ The same writer, The Revd E. Pyle, in a letter dated 10 May 1759 to The Revd S. Kerrich (both Norfolk parsons), describes Leicester in his later years as: ‘a waspish soured recluse, quarrelling with his neighbours, and still working at his unfinished house.’

Married 3 Jul 1718, at the age of 21, Margaret Tufton (1700–1775), 4th dau and coheir of Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, PC (1644–1729), and his wife, Lady Catherine Cavendish (1665–1712), 4th dau and coheir of Henry Cavendish, 2nd and last Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, KG, PC (1630–1691). The Countess of Leicester became Baroness de Clifford in her own right (19th holder of the title), 13 Aug 1734, when the abeyance created on her father’s death in 1729 was terminated in her favour. They had an only child, Edward Coke, styled Viscount Coke (1719–1753), who was MP, Norfolk, 1741–47, and Harwich, 1747–53, and married, 1 Apr 1747, Lady Mary Campbell (1727–1811), 5th and youngest dau of John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll and Duke of Greenwich, KG, PC (1680–1743), but they had no children.

Died, without surviving issue, at Holkham, but not, as alleged in some quarters as the result of a duel with George [1784] Earl of Leicester, afterwards [1787] Marquess) Townshend (1724–1811), who had undoubtably challenged him on 24 Jan that year, but had then sailed the following month to join Gen Wolfe in the proposed attack against the French at Quebec.

His great-nephew, Thomas William Coke (1754–1842), son of his younger sister Anne’s son, Wenman Coke (+1776), also went on the Grand Tour between Jul 1771 and the autumn of 1774, during which he met his friend, Francis Rawdon (1754–1826), the future 2nd Earl of Moira, later 1st Marquess of Hastings, FRS [qv, below] in Naples. Created, 12 Aug 1837, at the age of 83, Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester of Holkham, Thomas William Coke’s 3rd son by his 2nd wife, Henry John Coke, born 3 Jan 1827, survived until 12 Nov 1916, so that father, born 6 May 1754, and son span a period of 162½ years. 124

GM, PGL, 21 Mar 1731–19 Apr 1732. Presided at Sir Robert Walpole’s seat at Houghton Hall, Norfolk, Nov 1731, at an Extraordinary L., held by WM and Brethren, L. No. 30, 125 when Francis, Duke of Lorraine, FRS [qv, below], was raised to the 3rd Degree, together with Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of Newcastle, KG, FRS [qv, below], and 4 other brethren were initiated.

Connaught, HRH Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert of, KG, KT, GCVO, CB, PC, ADC, RFRS [26 Mar 1914], later GCMG (13 Jan 1883–12 Sep 1938), only son of The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, KG, FRS [qv, above]; Maj-Gen; Govr, Univ of SA 1920–24.


Educ at Rugby, having been entered there by his uncle, The Revd Mr Wake, of Anglesey House, Cranbrook, Kent, on 1 Jul 1820. Leaving school, he entered Addiscombe Coll, 3 May 1822, but resigned on receiving a cadetship in the cavalry, proceeding to Bengal later that year, a fellow-passenger being The Rt Revd Reginald Heber, DD (1783–1826) 122 He may have been related to the Hobarts of Blickling Hall, but probably obtained medical training at Leiden Univ, 1691, before taking MD (Cantab) 1700 and a Fellow of Christ’s Coll. He had recently returned home after accompanying Lord Cornbury around Italy 1710–11 [Andrew W. Moore, Norfolk & The Grand Tour: Eighteenth-century travellers abroad and their souvenirs (Norfolk Museums Service, 1985), 33 et seq].

123 They included John Montagu, 2nd Duke of Montagu, KG, FRS, and Charles Lennox, 2nd Duke of Richmond and Lennox, KG, FRS [qv, below], as well as those appointed to the Order later, including William O’Brien, 4th Earl of Inchiquin (28 May 1725), Henry Brydges, styled Marquess of Carnarvon, later [1744] 2nd Duke of Chandos (12 Jan 1732), and John Proby, 1st Lord Carisfort (23 Mar 1761), as well as Lt-Gen (James) Adolphus (Dickenson) Oughton (1720–1780), later [22 Feb 1773] Sir Adolphus Oughton, KB, 2nd GMM, Scot, 1769–71. He was allegedly offered a peerage on no less than 7 times by 6 different Prime Ministers, 5 of them officially. These are set out at length in GEC, Vol. VII, 563, n. (a), written by George Edward Cokeayne himself, to which the reader is referred.


125 Which met at Maid’s Head, Cook Row, now Magdalen Street, Norwich, constituted 11 May 1724 by Martin Folkes, FRS [qv, below].
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

1826), Bishop of Calcutta, 1823–26, the well-known hymn-writer. Commissioned as a Cornet, Jan 1823, 6th Bengal Native Light Cavalry, to which his brother, Edward Barry Conolly, was appointed later. Promoted Lt, 13 May 1826, Capt, 30 Jul 1838, but on sick leave in England, 1829. Obtained leave to return to India through Central Asia, leaving London, 10 Aug that year, travelled through France and Germany to Hamburg where he embarked for St Petersburg, where he stayed a month and then proceeded by Tidis and Teheran to Astrabad. En route for Khiva he was captured by marauding nomads and held for some time but was eventually released, returning to Astrabad on 22 May 1830 and thence left for India via several stops, including Scinde, crossing the frontier in Jan 1831. He published A Journey to Northern India (2 vols.), 1834, and also contributed The Overland Journey to India, 1831.

He rejoined his regt, after an interview with Lord William Bentinck in Delhi, and was then stationed in Cawnpore. Spent the next few years in various posts in India, but was arrested and imprisoned at Bokhara shortly before Christmas 1841, where he joined Lt-Col Charles Stobbart, who had been detained and repeatedly imprisoned by the Amir when on a special mission for the Br envoy in Persia in 1838, his release being one of the three objects sought by Conolly. The latter wrote 5 letters, still extant, from prison, detailing the appalling conditions in which Col Stoddart and he were suffering and strenuous efforts were made by several people in England, Capt John Grover, FRS [qv, below], in particular, but to no avail and both, after prolonged agonies, were murdered in prison.

Initiated, 27 Mar 1829, a Lt, Bengal Cavalry, L. of Antiquity No. 2, London; absent on leave, 1830.

Conolly, Valentine, FRS [15 Mar 1804] (†1842), Lt, 20th largest living specimen can be found at Parambikulam Wild Life Sanctuary in the district of P

Made his fortune in India, by establishing, as Asst Surgeon, 1793, the Madras Lunatic Asylum, which ‘was to set in train both a lucrative business and a procedure for the disposal of insane persons, which was regarded as most humane and judicious by the authorities’, which eventually devolved from a profitable private enterprise to a low-budget public institution towards the middle of the 19th century. He returned to England early in the 1800s.

Married and had 6 sons, 4 of whom lost their lives in the Indian service, including Henry Valentine Conolly (1806–1856), murdered by fanatics in India on 11 Sep 1855, Capt Arthur Conolly, FRS [qv, above]; Edward Barry Conolly (1808–1840), Capt, 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, in command of the escort of the Br envoy in Kabul, killed by a shot from the fort at Tootundarrah, in the Kohat, north of Kabul, then being attacked, on 29 Sep 1840; lastly, John Balfour Conolly (†1842), Lt, 20th Bengal Native Infantry, afterwards attached to the Kabul embassy, died of a fever, while a hostage in the Bala Hissar, Kabul, 7 Aug 1842.

Made a mason, aged 40, 26 Apr 1802, Somerset House L. No. 2, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4, London.

Cooke, John, MD, FRS [6 Dec 1821] (1756–1 Jan 1838), medical practitioner.

Joined 3 London Ls.: 1802, unnamed L. No. 3, then meeting at the George and Vulture, Lower Shadwell, London, later St George’s L. No. 5, now St George’s and Cornerstone L. No. 5, 1804, GStwds’ L., resigning 1811; and 23 Oct 1811, L. of Antiquity No. 1, now No. 2, JStwd, 1851–54; Hon Mem, 1829. GStwd 1804; JGW, PGL, 1804.

Cooper, Charles Purton, KC [1836], later [1837] QC, FRS [6 Dec 1832], LLD (Louvain) & (Keil), FSA [Jun 1825] (1793–26 Mar 1873), lawyer and antiquary.

Educ at Wadham Coll, Oxford, matric 1810 (BA, 1812, double 1st, MA, 5 Jul 1817). Called to Bar, 18 Nov 1816, Lincoln’s Inn; practised as equity draftsman; King’s, then Queen’s, Serjeant for Duchy of Lancaster, 1834–73; Bencher, 1837, Lincoln’s Inn; presented, 1843, to that Soc, 2,000 vols. of civil and foreign legal works, having before presented 150 vols. of American Law Reports. Treas, Lincoln’s Inn, 1853; Master of Library, 1856. Sec, 12 Academies, Lisbon, Munich, Berlin and Brussels.

Developed leading practice in Ct of V-Chan Knight-Bruce, but openly quarrelled with the Judge, left the Ct and lost his practice. Retired to Boulogne where he died, aged 80. Prolific writer, publishing large no. of varied legal works including An Account of the Public Records of the United Kingdom (2 vols., 1832), 3 vols. of case reports and many more, including a work on Freemasonry.

Joined, 1852, United Industrious L. No. 34, now No. 31, Canterbury, last payment made 1860; ProvGM, Kent, 15 Mar 1853–59.

Exalted into RA Masonry; GSupt, Kent, 3 Mar 1858–73.

126 Bishop Heber Coll is named after him – and is famous for education and sports. Two statues of him, both by Chantrey [qv, above], are at Calcutta and the south wall of St Paul’s Cathedral ambulatory, respectively.


129 The world’s oldest teak plantation, called Conolly’s Plot, is located in Nilambur, India, on the Malabar Coast. The plantation was started in the mid-1800s by Br Magistrate Henry Valentine Conolly and forester Chanthu Menon as a means of creating a stable supply of teak wood for Britain. The Teak Museum at Nilambur chronicles the history of the tree and explores its scientific and artistic uses. A teak tree thought to be the largest living specimen can be found at Parambikulam Wild Life Sanctuary in the district of Pūlgāt, India [Internet website: htt p://209.85.229.132/search?q=cache:ZPlZkcuOSlQJ:encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia_761553498/teak.html?1=ValentineConolly&cd=8&hl=en&ct=cl nk&gl=uk].
Advanced into Mark Masonry; ProvGMM, Kent 1857–72.


Initiated, 3 Jun 1765, at emergency meeting of ProvGL, Cheshire. Joined 3 London Ls.: 27 May 1767, L. of Friendship No. 3, now No. 6; date unknown, L. of the Nine Muses No. 502, now No. 235, at Thatched House Tavern, St James’s; and 7 Jan 1783, London L. No. 163, now No. 108, at London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill. He was also a Founder, 16 Aug 1794, L. No. 541 in Royal Regt of Cheshire Militia.


**Crathorne, Henry, FRS** [23 Apr 1795] (1757–6 Dec 1797), of Ness, Yorkshire.


**Cursetjee, Ardaseer, FRS** [27 May 1841] (6 Oct 1808–16 Nov 1877), Indian shipbuilder and engineer, son of Cursetjee Rustomjee, of the Wadia family of shipbuilders and naval architects and master builder at the Bombay (now Mumbai) dockyard.

Aged 14, joined his father at the dockyards, being described as especially interested in steam engines. In 1833, aged 25, launched a 60-ton ship of his design, named the *Indus*, mentioned in his 1841 nomination for the RS, by the then *PRS* (1838–48), Spencer J. A. Compton, 2nd Marquess of Northampton, FRS [27 May 1830] (1790–1851). His house and gardens at Mazgaon was lit using gas lighting, in the presence of the Govr of Bombay, 10 Mar 1834. Elected non-resident Member, Royal Asiatic Socy, 1837. Retired as Chief Engineer, 1 Aug 1857, when he settled at Richmond, Surrey; he was the first Indian to have been elected FRS. Died at Richmond, Surrey.

Initiated, 22 Jan 1844, L. Rising Star of Western India No. 342 (SC), Bombay, now Mumbai, India. Joined 2 Ls.: 10 Jan 1862, L. of Industry No. 1175, now No. 873, Bombay, now Mumbai, India, membership ceasing 1862; 2 Jun 1869, aged 61, then of Richmond, Surrey, Engineer, Marquis of Dalhousie L. No. 1159, London, resigning 1873.

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\(^{130}\) As given in *BP*, 1999, 641, under COMBERMERE, and as c. 1790 in the RS’s list of names on its website.


His coat of arms is commemorated in a window of the Old Chapel of the Foundling Hospital, which owed its inception to Captain Thomas Coram, being the 11th of 20, which window was numbered 2, being the northernmost of the 3 windows in the east wall.132

Member: 1767, L. of Friendship No. 4, now No. 6, London; 1770, Old Horn L. No. 2, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4; 7 May 1770, [G]Stwds’ L. No. 60, now unnumbered, representing Old Horn L.; Founder WM, 23 Nov 1770, L. No. 405, Christchurch, Hampshire, now L. of Hengist No. 195, Bournemouth; [G]Stwd, 7 May 1770; JGW, PGL, 1775; SGW, PGL, 1778; DepProvGM, Hampshire, 1776.


Educ at Chesterfield School 1741–50, St John’s Coll, Cambridge, 1750–53, studying classics and mathematics, and at Edinburgh Univ, reading medicine, 1753–46; MB (Cantab), 1755, though there is no record of a Cambridge BA or of an MD from Edinburgh.

Established his first medical practice in Nottingham, 1756, moving in Nov that year to Lichfield where his practice flourished. Pursued his interests in natural philosophy and mechanical invention and the first of his 6 papers appeared in 1757 in the Philosophical Transactions.

Twice married and had 14 children, including 2 born out of wedlock and perhaps 1 other illegitimate child. Charles Robert Darwin, FRS [24 Jan 1839] (12 Feb 1809–19 Apr 1882), the famous naturalist, was a grandson.

Died suddenly weeks after having moved to Breadsall Priory, just north of Derby and is buried in All Saints Church, Breadsall.

Member: L. St David No. 36, Edinburgh (SC).


Born in Edinburgh and educated abroad and at Edinburgh Univ. Specialized in brachiopod (a type of shell fish fossil) research and developed a classification scheme.

Member: L. of Felicity No. 58; GStwd, 1848.


Member, before 1768, Old Horn L. No. 2, then, 1774, Somerset House L. No. 2, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4; PSGW, PGL, 1792.133


Member, L. No. 11 at Queen’s Head, Knaves Acre, Wardour Street, London, 1 of the Time Immemorial Ls. which formed PGL, 24 Jun 1717, now L. of Fortitude and Old Cumberland No. 12, at 10 Duke Street, St James’s, London.134

Denison, Lord Albert Denison, formerly [4 Sep 1849] Conyngham, KCH, FSA [26 Mar 1840], later [created 4 Mar 1850] 1st Baron Londesborough, FRS [13 Jun 1850] (21 Oct 1805–15 Jan 1860), 4th, but 2nd surviving, son of Henry Conyngham, 1st Marquess Conyngham, KP, GCH, PC (1766–1832), Con, Windsor Castle, 1819–32 and Ld Stwd of Household, 1821–30, and his wife, Elizabeth Denison (c.1769–1861),135 eldest dau of Joseph Denison, banker, of London and of Denbies, Dorking, Surrey. Styled Lord Albert Conyngham until he changed his name to Denison by royal licence, 4 Sep 1849, under the terms of the will of his uncle.


Married twice: (1), 6 Jul 1833, The Hon. Henrietta Maria Weld-Forester (1809–1841), 4th dau of Cecil Weld-Forester, 1st Baron Forester (1767–1828),136 of Willey Park, and his wife, Lady Katherine Mary Manners (1779–1829), 2nd dau of Charles Manners, 4th Duke of Rutland, KG, PC (1754–1877), and they had 2 sons and 4 daus; (2), 21 Dec 1847, Ursula Lucy Grace Bridgeman (1825–1883), eldest dau of Vice-Adm The Hon. Charles Orlando Bridgeman (1791–1860), 2nd son of Orlando (Bridgeman), 1st Earl of Bradford (1762–1825), and his wife, Eliza Caroline Chamberlain (c.1799–1887), eldest dau of Sir Henry Chamberlain, 1st Bt (†1829), and they had 4 sons and 2 daus.

133 Only the 2nd time that this Grand Rank awarded; the 1st was to Thomas Dunckerley, 1786 [MYRHS, 7].
134 Lane, 29, 30 (2) & 38.
135 Notorious as a mistress of George IV [GEC, Vol. III, p. 412, and n. (di)].
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

When he died the barony devolved on his eldest son and heir by his first wife, The Hon. William Henry Forester Denison, MP (1834–1900), as 2nd Baron Londesborough and he was created 1st Earl of Londesborough and Viscount Raincliffe, 1 Jul 1887. Both he and his son, mentioned below, were Freemasons. The Barony, but not the Earldom or Viscountcy, is still extant.

Lord Albert Conyngham, later Denison, was initiated, 10 Mar 1836, L. of Friendship No. 6, London, remaining a member until his death.\(^{137}\) Joined, by then 1st Baron Londesborough, 7 Ls.: 17 Oct 1851, Old Globe L. No. 236 (now No. 200), Scarborough, WM, 1853–55, last payment 1858; 18 Dec 1851, Union L. No. 287 (now York L. No. 236), York, remaining a member until his death; Jun 1853, Royal Alpha L. No. 16, London, last payment, 1858; 10 Jun 1853, Constitutional L. No. 371 (now No. 294), Beverley, remaining a member until his death; 1 Jun 1854, United Industrious L. No. 34 (now No. 31), Canterbury, last payment, 1859; and 7 Dec 1858, Londesborough L. No. 1036 (now No. 734), Bridlington, last payment, 1859. SGW, UGLE, 1853.

3 Ls.: Denison No. 1248 (1868), Londesborough No. 1036 (now No. 734) (1858) and Londesborough No. 1681, London (1877), were presumably all named after him.

Exalted into RA Masonry, 23 Mar 1853, Zetland Chapter No. 287 (now No. 236), York. Joined, 1861, Minerva Chapter No. 311 (now No. 250), Hull, both memberships ceasing on an unknown date. AsstGSoj, SGCE, 1853.

The Hon. William Henry Forester Denison (later 1st Earl of Londesborough), was initiated, aged 22, 10 Jun 1857, passed 16 Sep 1857 and raised 29 Oct 1857, Constitutional L. No. 371 (now No. 294), Beverley, remaining a member until his death, 19 Apr 1900. He joined 2 Ls.: 7 Dec 1858, Londesborough L. No. 1036 (now No. 734), Bridlington, WM, 1860, remaining a member until his death; and 7 Jan 1861, Union L. No. 287 (now York L. No. 236), York, WM, 1861, last payment, 1880. Founder of 3 Ls.: Nov 1868, Denison L. No. 1248, Scarborough, remaining a member until his death; founding WM, Mar 1877, Londesborough L. No. 1681, London, resigning, Jun 1896; and founding WM, Nov 1885, Drury Lane L. No. 2127, London, remaining a member until his death. ProvSGW (Yorkshire, North and East Ridings), 1863; SGW, UGLE, 1860.

Exalted into RA Freemasonry, 20 Nov 1861, Zetland Chapter No. 287 (now No. 236), York, membership ceasing at an unknown date.


Dent, John, MP, FRS [16 May 1811] (1760–1826), of Clapham, Surrey, Cockermah, Lancashire and Barton Cottage, near Christchurch, Hampshire, banker, Temple Bar, partner in the London bank of Child & Coy, 1793, as his father, Robert Dent (d.1805), had been in 1763.

MP: Lancaster, 1790–1812; and Poole, 1818–26.\(^{138}\) Following his death his extensive library was sold in 1827 by Evans, in two parts – Part 1, nine days, £6278; Part 2, nine days, 1474 lots, £8762. Totals, 2976 lots, and £15,040.\(^{139}\)


Exalted into RA Freemasonry; GSup, Worcestershire, 12 Dec 1812–26; GTreas, SGCE, 1817–26.

Desaguilers, John Theophilus, DCL (Oxon), FRS [29 Jul 1714] (13 Mar 1683–29 Feb 1744), a natural philosopher and engineer, Clerk in Holy Orders, Lecturer in Experimental Philosophy and demonstrator at Univ of Oxford, 1710–13, successively domestic chaplain to 1st Duke of Chandos, PC, FRS (1674–1744), and, 1727, to HRH Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales (1707–1751), first Royal Freemason.

Member, L. No. 340 at Horn Tavern, Westminster, London, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4; WM, 27 Nov 1723–19 Sep 1724, L. No. 1, at Goose and Gridiron, now L. of Antiquity No. 2;\(^{141}\) WM 1723,

\(^{137}\) There appears to be some confusion over the date and place of his initiation. The history of the L. of Friendship on the Library shelves at the Library and Museum of Freemasonry, London, is quite clear – that he was initiated on the 10 Mar 1836, Lord Londesborough’s obituary in the Freemasons’ Magazine, however, gives the following information: ‘We believe his lordship was initiated into the Order whilst abroad, but in 1833 he joined the L. of Friendship…’ [Message from Bro Peter Aitkenhead to the compiler, 2 Nov 2010, for which, with much other invaluable details, he is most grateful].

\(^{138}\) A lengthy article appears in The House of Commons in the series entitled ‘The History of Parliament’ (HMSO).


\(^{140}\) Time Immemorial L., being No. 4 of the Four Old Ls., changing its no. to 2 in 1740 and to 4 1814; 1st met at Rummer and Grapes, Channel Row, Westminster, London, before its move to Horn Tavern 1723, where it remained until 1767 when it changed to Fleece, Tothill Street, with 5 subsequent moves. The L. was erased 3 Apr 1747, restored 1751, named Old Horn L. 1767 after amalgamation with Somerset House L. No. 229 [No. 279 of 22 May 1762], 10 Jan 1774, Somerset House L. and adopted its present name after amalgamation with Royal Inverness L. No. 648 [of 1814], 25 Nov 1828 [Lane, 35].

\(^{141}\) Firebrace, 206, 259.
unnumbered and unnamed ‘French’ L. at Solomon’s Temple, at the corner of Castle Street and Heming’s Row, London; and Member, University Lodge No. 74.


Closely involved with Dr James Anderson in establishing a new constitution of speculative Freemasonry with the publication in 1723 of his Constitutions, the 2nd edn being published in 1738.

His son, Thomas, FRS [24 Feb 1780] (5 Jan 1721–1 Mar 1780), an army officer and military engineer. Chief Firemaster (superintendent) of Woolwich Arsenal 1748-1780, he was the first scientific maker of cannon, invented a method of firing small shot from mortars and early experiments with rockets. Although no specific membership of a


Married twice, both in contravention of the Royal Marriage Act 1772: (1), at Rome, 4 Apr 1793 and again at St George’s, Hanover Square, London, 5 Dec 1793, Lady Augusta Murray (1768-1830), 2nd dau of John Murray, 4th Earl of Dunmore (1730-1809), and they had 2 children.

(2), c.2 May 1831, Lady Cecilia Letitia (or Letitia) Gore (c.1785-1873), eldest daughter of Arthur (Saunders) Gore, 2nd Earl of Arran, KP (1734-1809). She assumed by Royal Licence, 2 May 1831, the surname of her mother’s family, Underwood, and was created Duchess of Inverness, 10 Apr 1840.

Died of erysipelas at Kensington Palace, aged 70 and buried, 4 May 1843, Kensal Green Cemetery, and not at St George’s Chapel, where his widow’s burial would not have been allowed.

Initiated 20 Dec 1798, L. zur siegenden Wahrheit [Victorious Truth] No. 14 (now No. 185) in Berlin, 1 of 4 formed when Royal York L. of Friendship split for that purpose, passed 19 Jan 1799 and raised 4 Feb 1800, with 4 other degrees conferred upon him later that year, 3 in Mar and the 4th in Oct. WM of that L. and on returning to England at end of 1800 he sent the L., as a token of his regard, a copy of ceremonial sword, reputedly wielded by Gustavus Adolphus, KG, King of Sweden, and Bernard of Saxe-Weimar. Original sword now in Museum at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street, London.

Joined 3 London Ls.; 21 Nov 1800, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 412 (now No. 259), permanent WM, 1830–21 Apr 1843; 1806, L. of Friendship No. 3 (now No. 6), permanent WM; and 31 Mar 1808, L. of Antiquity No. 1, now No. 2, permanent WM, Mar 1809–21 Apr 1843.

Responsible for resuscitation and later amalgamation of certain Ls. to form present Royal Alpha L. (now No. 16), London, as his personal L. and permanent WM, 1818–21 Apr 1843.

PGM, PGL, 1805; DepGM, PGL, 12 Feb 1812–7 Apr 1813; GM, PGL, 7 Apr 1813 [installed 12 May 1813]–27 Dec 1813; 1st GM, UGLE 27 Dec 1813 (the ‘happiest event’ of his life) [installed 2 May 1814]–21 Apr 1843.

Exalted into RA Masonry; 1st GPrin, 1810–17 and 1817–21 Apr 1843.

His son, Augustus Frederick D’Este (13 Jan 1794–28 Dec 1848), later [1830] KCH, was initiated, 2 Dec 1812, aged 18, as a case of emergency, L. of Antiquity No. 1, now No. 2, about to leave the country being described as ‘a Lieutenant in the 7th Regiment of Foot or Royal Fusiliers’, passed 16 days later and elected an Hon Member, 1st Cl. Joined, 14 Feb 1816, Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4. 1st PJGW, UGLE, 1815.


Initiated 27 Jul 1765, L. ‘Friendship of the Three Doves’, Berlin, constituted 10 Aug 1760 by GL of the Three Globes, Berlin. On 2 Aug 1765, signified his acceptance of the title Patron of the Order and gave authority for L. to form when Royal York L. of Friendship split for that purpose, passed 19 Jan 1799 and raised 4 Feb 1800, with 4 other degrees conferred upon him later that year, 3 in Mar and the 4th in Oct. WM of that L. and on returning to England at end of 1800 he sent the L., as a token of his regard, a copy of ceremonial sword, reputedly wielded by Gustavus Adolphus, KG, King of Sweden, and Bernard of Saxe-Weimar. Original sword now in Museum at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street, London.

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PGM, PGL, 1805; DepGM, PGL, 12 Feb 1812–7 Apr 1813; GM, PGL, 7 Apr 1813 [installed 12 May 1813]–27 Dec 1813; 1st GM, UGLE 27 Dec 1813 (the ‘happiest event’ of his life) [installed 2 May 1814]–21 Apr 1843.

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four large, 1798, which formed 11 Jun 1798, an Independent ProvGL for the States of Brandenburg, but it remained on the Register until 1813.

With his brothers, TRH The Dukes of Gloucester and Edinburgh and Cumberland and Strathearn, PGM, 15 Apr 1767; presented with an apron lined with blue silk. Mar 1768, hom member of New L. at the Horn No. 315,16 which then met at the Horn Tavern, Westminster, 1 month after witnessing Initiation of his brother, William Henry, 1st Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, KG [qv, below].


Initiated 11 May 1786, at occasional L. held at house of Francis, 2nd Earl of Moira, later KG and Marquess of Hastings [qv, below], Acting GM; attended PGL later that day when PGM, PGL.

Joined, 30 Nov 1813, GL Frederick, renamed Frederick of the White Horse 1821;151 GM, GL of Hanover, 1828.


Initiated 21 Nov 1787, Britannic L. No. 29, now No. 33, at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, London, his brother, HRH The Prince of Wales, assisting in the ceremony; PGM, 28 Nov 1787. First WM, 4 Mar 1789, L. No. 537, at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, erased, by then No. 446, 12 Feb 1800.

Joined, 20 Apr 1789, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 503 (now No. 259), permanent WM 22 Mar 1823–27. Exalted, RA, 19 Mar 1825; P1stGP, SGCE.

D’Este-Guelph, HRH Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c, KG, RFRS [17 Dec 1728] (6 Jan 1707–6 Jan 1751), eldest son of George II.

Initiated and passed, 5 Nov 1737, at Occasional L. at Kew Palace,152 under the Mastership of The Reverend Dr John Theophilus Desaguliers, PGM, PGL, his Domestic Chaplain from c.1727. Raised at meeting soon afterwards by Dr Desaguliers. Member, L. at the Horn, No. 3.153 Took no active part in Freemasonry, nor received Grand Rank.

D’Este Guelph, HRH Prince George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, KG, and Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, PC [1783], later [5 Feb 1811–29 Jan 1820] Prince Regent, then [29 Jan 1820–26 Jun 1830] King George IV and King of Hanover, RFRS [18 May 1820, Patron 1820] (12 Aug 1762–Jun 1830), eldest son of George III, whom he succeeded, 29 Jan 1820. Succeeded by his brother, HRH The Duke of Clarence and St Andrews, KG [qv, below], as King William IV.

Initiated 6 Feb 1787 by his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, GM [qv, above], his proposer, at a special L. No. 29, at the ‘Star and Garter’ Tavern, Pall Mall. LonWashingtond orn, now Britannic L. No 33, his seconder being Charles, 11th Duke of Norfolk (1746–1815), ProvGM, Herefordshire, 1789–90 [qv, below]. The following day his Initiation was reported in GL, when it was resolved that he be a member of GL, presented with an apron lined with blue silk and seated immediately on the right of the GM. Founder, 16 Apr 1787, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 503, now No. 259; permanent WM, 1787–1820.


D’Este-Guelph, HRH Henry Frederick, 1st Duke of Cumberland and Strathearn, KG, PC, RFRS [26 Jan 1789] (27 Oct 1745–18 Sep 1790), 4th son of HRH Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales [qv, above]. Patron 1771–73; Ranger, Windsor Forest and Gt Park 1766–90; Adm of the RN, 1782.

Initiated, passed and raised, 9 Feb 1767, at Occasional L. at New L., later Royal L., now the Royal Alpha L. No. 16, at Thatched House Tavern, St James’s Street, London, under direction of DepGM, Col John Salter. WM, Apr 1767, New Horn L. No. 313; hon member, 5 Mar 1766; PGL, 15 Apr 1767.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

GM, PGL, 1 May 1782–18 Sep 1790; agreed that if GM was Prince of Blood Royal, a Peer of the Realm could be appointed Acting GM. 155 Thomas Howard, 3rd Earl of Effingham, PC (1746–1791), 156 Deputy Earl Marshal 1777–82, 1st Acting GM, 1782–Apr 1789.

Patron, Royal Cumberland Freemasons’ School, later known as RMIG (now part of RMTGB), founded, 1788, by Chevalier Bartholomew Ruspini (1728–1813), member of several London Ls. 157

Exalted, RA, in GChap 1772; Patron, RA Masonry, 1774–90.

D’Este-Guelph, HRH William Augustus, 1st and last Duke of Cumberland, KG, KB, PC, FRS [4 Dec 1760] (15 Apr 1721–31 Oct 1765), 3rd, but 2nd surviving, son of George II. Col: Coldstream Guards 23 Apr 1740–42, when still under age; 1st Foot Guards 1742–57; and 15th Dragoons 1746–49, Maj-Gen 26 Feb 1743, antedated 31 Dec 1739, Lt-Gen 16 Jul, antedated 28 Jun, 1743. Wounded at the Battle of Dettingen 16 Jun 1743; Capt-Gen of the Army Mar 1745–57; commanded English army at Battles of Fontenoy, 1745 and Culloden 1746. Resigned all his military commands after concluding the convention of Kloster seven with the French, which was signed in Sep 1757, whereby 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, a treaty considered very humiliating by the King.

Nominated on 18 May 1725, at the age of 4, as the first of the 36 new Knights Companion of the Order of the Bath, being invested on 27 May and installed (by his proxy, Sir Andrew Fountaine) on 17 June 1725.

38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, a treaty considered very humiliating by the King.


Initiated 12 May 1795, Britannic L., No. 27 (now No. 33), at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, London; PGM, PGL, 13 Apr 1796.

Exalted, RA, 5 (or 7) Jan 1797 at Special Grand Chapter of Emergency, held for that purpose by Committee of G & R Chap. No evidence that he took an active part in the Craft.


Initiated 9 Mar 1786, Prince George L. No. 86, Plymouth; May 1787 PGM, PGL. Joined, 30 May 1789, the Prince of Wales’s L., No. 503 (which became No. 324 in 1832), now No. 259, then meeting at Thatched House Tavern, St James’s Street, London, but moving that year to Star and Garter, Pall Mall; WM 28 Feb 1828–30, at especial Grand L. at Thatched House Tavern, St James’s, London, installed by his younger brother, HRH The Duke of Sussex.

Jan 1790–1817, GSupt, Gibraltar; Patron of RA Masonry until 1817.

When 26 Jun 1830, became King, accepted the title ‘GPatron of Freemasons of England, Ire and Scotland.’

Dieskau, Jean-Armand, Baron de Dieskau FRS [15 Apr 1716] (d 1767). Army officer

Born in Saxony, Dieskau was brought to France by the Marechal de Saxe in 1720 and served with him in various campaigns from 1733-1744. Became a Major General and military governor of Brest. He died of wounds received

156 Initiated in 1775 in Shakespeare L. No. 179 (now No. 99, and spelt Shakespeare), which then met at Shakespeare’s Head, Covent Garden, London, of which he was Master in 1776 and 1777 and later joined Somerset House L. No. 2 (now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4), which then met at Freemasons’ Tavern, 60 Great Queen Street, London, in 1778 and the L. of the Nine Muses No. 502 (now No. 235), which then met at Thatched House Tavern, St James’s Street, London, in 1779.
159 Time Immemorial L., being No. 4 of the Four Old Ls., changing its no. to 2 in 1740 and to 4 1814; 1st met at Runner and Grapes, Channel Row, Westminster, London, before its move to Horn Tavern 1723; where it remained until 1767 when it changed to Fleece, Tothill Street, with 5 subsequent moves. The L. was erased 3 Apr 1747, restored 1751, named Old Horn L. 1767 after amalgamation with Somerset House L. No. 229 (No. 279 of 22 May 1762), 10 Jan 1774, Somerset House L. and adopted its present name after amalgamation with Royal Inverness L. No. 648 (of 1814), 25 Nov 1828 [Lane, 35].
whilst fighting in the French army in Canada where he was defeated by Sir William Johnson and taken prisoner in 1755.

Listed as a member of the Lodge meeting at the Horn Tavern at Westminster in the lists of November 1723 and November 1725.


MP for Westbury, Wiltshire 1770–74; High Sheriff, Co Mayo, 1787 and Govr 1788–1813; Const of Athlone Castle 1797–1813.

Married, 25 Sep 1907, Hope Allan (1874/5–?), only dau of Francis Glen Allan, of Dulwich, Banker, but they had no children. In 1909, appointed Lecturer, and 1919, Reader in Pharmacology at Cambridge, which post was held until its meeting-place 14 times until moved to FMH, 60 Great Queen Street, where it still meets [Lane, 36].


Educ at Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Darlington, and entered St Thomas’ Hospital, 1890, BSc, 1891, MD (Lond), 1898. The following year became Asst to the Downing Prof of Medicine at Cambridge.

Married, 25 Sep 1907, Hope Allan (1874/5–?), only dau of Francis Glen Allan, of Dulwich, Banker, but they had no children. In 1909, appointed Lecturer, and 1919, Reader in Pharmacology at Cambridge, which post was held until his death. Concurrently, until 1919, Prof of Materia Medica at King’s Coll, London. For his services to the departmental committee on morphine and heroine addiction, 1924–26, chaired by Sir Humphry Rolleston.

Died suddenly at his home at The Grove, Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, during the First World War, appointed to the Downing Prof of Medicine at Cambridge.

An associate of Martin Folkes and a Founder Member, with him, of the Club of the Royal Philosophers.

Member, L. No. 6 at Tom’s Coffee House, Clare Street, near Clare Market, London, now Br L. No. 8.


Travelled on Continent, 1717–18; Lt of Bedchamber 1720–27; DCL (Oxon) 6 Jul 1720; Lt-Lt, Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire 1721; V-Adml, Scot 1722–29; Commr for Claims for Coronation of George II 1727; Gentleman of Bedchamber to HRH Frederic Lewis, Prince of Wales, KG [qv, above], Capt-Gen, Royal Coy of Archers, 1758–78; Keeper of Great Seal, Scot 10 Jun 1761–63; Scottish Lt Justice Gen, 15 Apr 1763–78.

Married, 10 Mar 1720, Catherine Hyde (1701–1777), 2nd dau of Henry Hyde, 4th Earl of Clarendon, PC (1672–1753), and his wife, Jane Leveson-Gower (1670–1725), dau of Sir William Leveson-Gower, 4th Bt, of Lilleshall, but they had no surviving issue, the 2 sons having both died in their parents’ lifetime, in 1754 and 1756, respectively.

When he died the Dukedom of Dover, Marquessate of Beverley and Barony of Ripon conferred on his father, 1708, became extinct, as did also the Scottish titles created for him, 1706, though the previous Scottish titles devolved

161 T E Allibone The Royal Soco and its Dining Clubs (Oxford, 1976) p 15
162 Warranted 19 Jan 1722 as No. 6, at a place unknown, named Br L. 1770, changing its no. thrice, becoming No. 8 in 1814, still retained, and its meeting-place 14 times until moved to FMH, 60 Great Queen Street, where it still meets [Lane, 36].
163 She may have been the mistress of George FitzRoy, formerly Palmer, 1st and last Duke of Northumberland, KG, PC (1665–1716), 3rd natural son of Charles II by Barbara Villiers, 1st Duchess of Cleveland (1641–1709), and bore him a son, John, baptized 1686 at St Margaret’s, Westminster, where both parents’ names are entered in Baptism Register, her mother’s as Jane Leviston [Peter Beauchler-Dewar and Roger Powell, Right Royal Bastards: The Fruits of Passion (Burke’s Peerage and Gentry, 2006), 40].
on his first cousin, once removed, William Douglas, 3rd Earl of Mar and 3rd Earl of Ruglen, KT (1725–1810), as 4th Duke of Queensberry, 5th Marquess of Queensberry, with several lesser titles.

Member, L. No. 3 at the Horn Tavern, Westminster, London.


Member 1730, L. No. 40, at The Mitre Tavern, Covent Garden, London; [G]Stwd 1731; SGW, PGL, 1731.164


Married, 13 Aug 1814, at Dillhorne Hall, Staffordshire, Susan Elizabeth Buller-Yarde-Buller (1793–1849),165 elder daughter of Sir Francis Buller-Yarde-Buller (1793–1849),165 elder daughter of Sir Francis Buller-Yarde-Buller, 2nd Bt (1767–1833), and sister of John Buller-Yarde-Buller, later [1860] Yarde-Buller, 1st Baron Churston (1799–1871).

Died at Dalmahoy, near Edinburgh, aged 66, without issue, when GB Barony became extinct, the other titles passing to his cousin, George Sholto Douglas (1789–1858), as 17th Earl of Morton.

38th GMM, Scot, 1790–92.

Admitted, 8 Jan 1790, Royal Order of Scot.166

Douglas, James, MD (Rheims) [1699], FRS [20 Nov 1706], Hon FRCP [1721] (21 Mar 1675–2 Apr 1742), brother of Dr George Douglas [qv, above], ‘a very great anatomist and clinician’ and ‘above all bedside clinician’;167 practised midwifery in London 1699. He was ‘the first to give any true idea of the peritoneum; and one of the first to demonstrate from the anatomy of the parts that the high operation for stone might be safely performed’. Published many papers in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Socy.

Member, 1730, L. No. 43, at Freemasons’ Coffee House, New Belton Street, near Long Acre, London, now Old King’s Arms L. No. 28.168


Educ at Marischall Coll, Aberdeen, and Trinity Coll, Cambridge (MA, 1722); after coming down, ‘he applied himself to the study of Physics on the continent’. Contributions to Philosophical Transactions were chiefly on astronomy; elected Foreign Member, French Academy. Rep Peer, Scot 18 May 1739–68. Instrumental in founding RSE and was its first Pres, 1739.169

By Act of Parliament, 16 Mar 1742, granted Ldship of Orkney and Shetland; sold the right, 1766, to Fingask Dundases for £63,000.170 In 1746, having lived in Paris with wife and child for over a year, was imprisoned in Bastille for 3 months, for reasons unknown, but allowed to return to England 3 May 1747. Ld Clerk Register, Scot 1761–68; one of the first Trustees of Br Museum 1764–68.

Married twice: (1), before 1731, Agatha Halyburton (+1748), dau and heir of James Halyburton of Pitcur, Forfarshire, and they had 2 surviving children, a son and a dau; (2), 31 Jul 1755, at her father’s house, St James’s Square, Westminster, Bridget Heathcote (+c.1723–1805), elder dau of Sir John Heathcote, 2nd Bt, MP (1689–1759), and they had 1 son and 1 dau.

Died aged about 66 at Chiswick, Middlesex, when the titles passed to his elder son, Sholto Charles Douglas, styled Lord Aberdour (1732–1774), as 15th Earl of Morton, FRS [qv, below].

Member, 1730, Univ L. No. 74,171 at Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, Temple Bar, London,172 which met between 1730 and 1736, when erased.


Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically


Married, 19 Nov 1758, in Edinburgh, Katherine (or Catherine) Hamilton (†1823), 2nd dau and coheir of The Hon. John Hamilton (†1772), 2nd son of Thomas Hamilton, 6th Earl of Haddington, _KT_ (1680–1735) and his wife, Margaret Home (†1779), only dau of Sir John Home, 3rd _Bt_, of Blackadder.

Died in Taormina, Sicily, when the titles passed to his son George Douglas, _styled_ Lord Aberdour, _FRS_ [24 Feb 1785], as 16th Earl of Morton [_qv_ above].

20th GMM, Scot, 1755–57, the first to have been elected to a 2nd term of office. GM, PGL, 18 May 1757–3 May 1762.

Drake, Francis, _MD, FRS_ [10 Jun 1736], _FSA_ [?] (Jan 1696–16 Mar 1771), son of a Pontefract vicar, a knowledgeable antiquary and surgeon, probably best known as the author of an influential history of York, which he entitled _Eboracum_ after the Roman name for the city. Appointed to Christopher Birbeck (†1717), York medical practitioner, eminent surgeon and instructor in that art, whose practice Drake took over after his death; 1727 York City Surgeon, an office of little profit but considerable prestige.

Always interested in history and had inherited a no. of historical MSS, in 1729 he started work compiling his History of York. By Apr 1731, requested York City Corporation for permission to inspect historical documents in its care and not only was consent given but £50 voted to assist in cost of obtaining and printing suitable illustrations for his book. Drake was imprisoned in the Fleet for debt and this enforced imprisonment enabled him to study papers relating to his History of York and to prepare his great book _Eboracum_, eventually published in 1736, consisting of some 800 pages, considered to be the best history of the City of York and never surpassed. His release came about with the efforts of Richard Boyle, 3rd and last Earl of Burlington and 4th Earl of Cork, _KG, PC, FRS_ [25 Oct 1722],_174_ _FSA_ [5 Feb 1724] (1694–1753) on his behalf, who also provided £50 and Drake dedicated his book to Burlington. 1741 Hon Surgeon to new York Co Hospital, retiring 1756, though devoting most of his time to historical research. Between 1751 and 1760 published, with the bookseller Caesar Ward, the thirty vols. of _The Parliamentary or Constitutional History of England from the Earliest Times to the Restoration of Charles II_, with a 2nd edn in 24 vols. appearing in 1763.

Initiated, early 1720s, into private L. at Starre Inn, Stonegate, York. Joined, 6 Sep 1725, GL at York; when JW, 1732, at Merchants’ Hall, York, gave his famous oration, or ‘Charge’, claiming precedence of Old L. at York as ‘GL of all England’. Prominent member of Old GL, taking a very active part in its proceedings; during his search as an antiquarian obtained many interesting masonic items, which he presented to Old GL.

When Old York GL revived 1761, Drake became GM, but is seldom mentioned in available records after his year in office.

Amongst the most important items was a Masonic MS or Roll, now in possession of York L. No. 236, which was entrusted to its care when Old GL at York became defunct c.1792. The Roll was lost for many years, but discovered by Bro William James Hughan in the archives of UGLE in London and restored to York L. 1877, the year of that L.’s centenary celebrations.

Druce, George Claridge, _DSc (Oxon), LLD (St Andrews), FRS_ [12 May 1927], _FLS_ (23 May 1850–29 Feb 1932), pharmacist and English field botanist.

Born at Potterspury, Watling Street, south Northamptonshire, illegitimate son of Jane Druce (b.1815), from Woughton-on-the-Green, Buckinghamshire.

_Educ_ village school, Yardley Gobion, from the age of 5, and whilst at school his chief interest and relaxation were the collection and study of local butterflies and wild flowers. At 15, he was apprenticed to P. Jeyes & Co., a Northampton pharmaceutical firm and in 1872, he passed exams with high honours to become a pharmacist, though his main interest was botany. He started to form a herbarium and to write on local flora and helped to form and organize the activities of a local pharmaceutical association from 1871. In 1876, he was involved in the foundation of the Northampton Natural History Socy. He was one of two hon secs of the Midland Union of Natural History Societies. In Jun 1879, Druce moved to Oxford and set up his own chemist’s shop, Druce & Co., at 118 High Street, which continued until his death. He was one of the first in Oxford to have a telephone. He also featured as a shopkeeper in the Oxford novel _Zuleika Dobson_ by Max Beerbohm. In 1880, Druce helped to found the Ashmolean Natural History Socy of Oxfordshire, originally established as the Ashmolean Socy, 1828, and began to study the co flora. It was merged with the Oxfordshire Natural History Socy by Druce in 1901. In 1886 he published _The Flora of Oxfordshire_, in 1887 _The Flora of Berkshire_, in 1926 _The Flora of Buckinghamshire_, that of Oxfordshire again the following year and finally his native Northamptonshire in 1930. The last one was an enlarged version of an earlier work but clearly not of the same standard as its predecessors, nor was his ‘sadly unreliable’ _Comital Flora of the Br Isles_ of 1932, meant to update a vast compendium of H. C. Watson some 50 years before. He was one of very few people to write a _Flora_ for more than one co and was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Socy. In 1907 he published a substantial monograph about the especially valuable herbarium left by the 18th-century Sherardian Professor of Botany at Oxford, Johann Jakob Dillen (Dilleniús) (1687–1747), edited by his successor, Sydney Howard Vines, _FRS_ (1849–1934), who

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174 As given in the _RS_’s List of Fellows on its website, but as 1 Nov 1722 in GEC, Vol. II, 432

175 Who helped another _FRS_; _see_ article about Robert Taylor, _MD (Cantab), FRS_ (1710–1762) [_qv_, below].
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held the Chair, 1888–1919, when they combined their efforts in 1914 in a similar study of Robert Morison (1620–1683), the first Professor of Botany at Oxford, 1669–83.

In 1889, awarded the degree of hon MA by Oxford Univ and in 1895 appointed Fielding Curator in the Department of Botany there. Served on Oxford City Council from 1892 until his death, was Chmn of the Public Health Committee for 30 years, became a Magistrate and was Sheriff of Oxford, 1896–97. He presented the City of Oxford with the Sheriff’s gold chain and badge, kept in the Town Hall, to commemorate Queen Victoria’s Diamond Jubilee in 1897 and was Mayor of Oxford, 1900–01. In recognition of the various publications with which he had been associated, the Univ of Oxford conferred on him in 1919 an MA by decree and in 1922 he was awarded a DSc by examination and FRS followed some 5 years later. St Andrews Univ awarded him an honorary LLD, but there was disappointment amongst his friends when Oxford did not follow suit. Served on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Socy and was Pres, 1901–02, of the Br Pharmaceutical Conference and of Ashmolean Socy of Oxford, the Midland Union of Natural History Societies, and Northamptonshire, and Banbury Natural History Socies.176

Although he visited every co in the Br Isles he did not confine his interests there but travelled further afield, accompanying the Br Assn to Australia and made many visits independently to other parts of the world. Everywhere he collected enthusiastically and when he died his personal herbarium had some 200,000 specimens, though not all of them collected personally. He became the hon sec of the Botanical Exchange Club from 1903, 2 years before he retired from his business.

In 1909, he moved to 9 Crick Road and named the house ‘Yardley L.’, after the village in which he spent his youth. He never married and aged 82 died at his home and was buried in Holywell Cemetery, leaving an estate of over £90,000. His will provided that his house, library and collections were to be offered to Oxford Univ, and after numerous legacies and bequests, the residue was divided between the univ and the Socy for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, in the formation of which in 1912 he had played a leading role.


Exalted into Royal Arch Masonry on 15 Jan 1901 in Alfred Chapter No. 340, Oxford.

Drummond, Henry, FRS [19 Dec 1839] (5 Dec 1786-20 Feb 1860), politician and member of the Catholic Apostolic Church.

Educ at Harrow and Oxford, he joined the family bank. Following travels in Europe, in 1819 Drummond co-founded the Continental Socy to provide protestant teaching in Catholic countries. He purchased an estate, Albury Park in Surrey, where, in 1826, he set up the first of 5 annual conferences to study unfulfilled biblical prophecies. He became a central figure in the Catholic Apostolic Church, part of the ecumenical prayer movement of that period.

Joined, 14 Feb 1811, L. of Friendship No. 3 (now No. 6), London, but details of other Ls. unknown.


The son of a London weaver, Dubois became cashier-general of the East India Company on the death of his half-brother in 1702, a position he retained until 1737. He inherited a house in Mitcham, in the garden of which he planted specimens from China and India. His dried plant collection of 13,000 specimens housed in 74 folio volumes is now part of the herbarium at the Oxford Botanic Garden.

Member, L. at Horn Tavern, Westminster, London.

Dugood, William, FRS [2 May 1728] (fl.1716–1757), wrote a dissertation on magnetism, spied for the Br Gevt and was described by the noted antiquary, Philipp, Baron von Stosch (1691–1757), as ‘the most excellent jeweller in Europe’. His collection of coin casts, medals and engraved gems, together with some MS material and geology, including a set of sulphur impressions representing over 4,500 Greek and Roman coins collected by the Farnese Dukes of Parma from the 16th century, still in its original Italian coin cabinet and accompanied by a MS list, was bought by William Constable (1721–1791) in 1760 and much of it survives intact at Burton Constable Hall, near Sprowley, East Yorkshire.

Dugood was a Scottish Jacobite and in 1718 was employed as Jeweller to the Old Pretender in Rome and as an insider knew ‘all the intrigues of the Ct of the Pretender in full and in details’, When Philip Stosch began spying on the Jacobites on behalf of the Br Gvtt in 1721, Dugood was the Stosch’s main source of information.175 His election as a FRS was sponsored by 3 prominent Fellows, 2 of whom were Freemasons: the Secretary of the RS, Dr John Theophilus Desaguliers [qv, above], who proposed him, Edmund Halley, the Astronomer Royal (who was not a Freemason), who 2nded him, and the antiquary Martin Folkes [qv, below].

176 The Freemason, 31 May 1924, 669.
177 Given as though Bois was the sole surname in Clarke (1), 118.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Initiated, 15 Mar 1725, the L. at the Goose and Gridiron Alehouse, St Paul’s Churchyard, London, now L. of Antiquity No. 2, but no longer a member by 1730. When visiting Lisbon, Dugood set up the first L. of Freemasons in Portugal in 1728.

Dundas, Thomas, MP [1763–68 & 1768–94], FRS [5 May 1768], later [21 Sep 1781] Sir Thomas Dundas, 2nd Bt, FSA [1 Apr 1784], then [13 Aug 1794] 1st Baron Dundas (16 Feb 1741–14 Jun 1820), only son of Sir Lawrence Dundas of Kerse, 1st Bt (c.1710–1761), MP, and his wife, Margaret Bruce (c.1735–1802), only dau of Brig-Gen Alexander Bruce of Kennet and Mary Balfour (†1758), younger dau of 4th Baron Balfour of Burleigh (†1713).

MP, Richmond, Yorkshire, 1763–68, and Stirlingshire, 1768–94; Lt-Lt and V-Adml, Orkney and Shetland 1794–1820. Married, 14 May 1764, Charlotte FitzWilliam (†1806), eldest 2nd dau of William FitzWilliam, 3rd Earl FitzWilliam (†1833), eldest 2nd dau of William FitzWilliam, 3rd Earl FitzWilliam of Norborough (GB) (1720–1756), and they had 7 sons, and 7 daughters, of whom the 4th, Mary Dundas, married 8 July 1806, Charles William FitzWilliam, 3rd Earl FitzWilliam of Norborough (GB), KG, FRS [16 Apr 1812], FSA [16 Apr 1812] (1786–1857).

When he died, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Lawrence Dundas (1766–1839), as 2nd Baron Dundas, later [2 Jul 1838] 1st Earl of Zetland, DepGM, UGLE, 1821–22, ProGM, UGLE, 1834–39, forebear of 2nd and 3rd Earls of Zetland, the former becoming GM, UGLE, 1844–70, and the latter created [1892] 1st Marquess of Zetland, and also 2nd and 3rd Marquesses of Zetland, ProvGMs, Yorkshire, N & E Rs, 1817–1984.


180 Lane, 29, 30 (2) & 34.
181 Rylands, 26.
182 Connell, 2, and n. 22.
184 In The Old Masonic L. of Falkirk, by Thomas Johnston, is recorded: ‘In 1758 Thomas Dundas Esq. of Castlecary was admitted a member of this L., of which at the same time he was appointed [not elected?] Master. His “Mother L.” seems to have been that of St Giles, Edinburgh. He frequently attended meetings of the Falkirk L. to the Mastership of which he was repeatedly re-elected.’ [Information kindly sent to the compiler by Mrs Diane Clements, Dir, LMF].
185 The date specified in Grand L. 1717–1967 (UGLE: 1967), p.135, failing a reply having been received from Charles Howard, 11th [wrongly indexed therein as 16th] Duke of Norfolk, to The Duke of Sussex’s invitation to him dated 30 Dec 1813 to become the DepGM. In his letter The Duke of Sussex wrote: ‘I am well aware that you are not a Mason [he was, having been ProvGM for Herefordshire, 1789–90], but at any time previous to my institution, which is to take place, St George’s Day, in the month of Apr next, this may be done privately either at Norfolk House or Kensington Palace as may be most agreeable’. He went on to explain that Norfolk’s supposed Catholic faith [it had been renounced by the future Duke of Norfolk at the time of the Gordon Riots in 1780] would not be an obstacle, mentioning that ‘one of your Grace’s ancestors [Thomas, 8th Duke of Norfolk, GM, PGL, 1730–31] was at the head of our Socy formerly and we possess monuments of his munificence towards us’. The appeal was forwarded ‘with esteem, consideration and affectionate regards’ but it fell on deaf ears and there is no record of Norfolk ever having replied and no reference was made to this approach at the 1st Grand Festival of the new UGLE. The quotations come from Sir Alfred Robbins, Pres, BGP, 1913–31, in his paper English-Speaking Freemasonry (1930), quoted in Will Read’s paper, ‘Let a Man’s Religion . . . be what it may . . .’, delivered on 9 May 1985 to Quatuor Coronati L. and printed in their Transactions in AQC 98 (1985), 69–89, at 71.
Eardley, Sampson, 1st and last **Bt, MP. 1st** and last **Baron Eardley, FRS [5 Nov 1789], FSA [26 Nov 1789]** (10 Oct 1745–25 Dec 1824), of Lower Grosvenor Street, London, son of Sampson Gideon, of Stepney, stockbroker of Portuguese Sephardic extraction.

_Educ_ Tunbridge School and Eton 25 Apr 1761–63, created 21 May 1759 a _Bt_ when only 13 years old; Student, 4 Mar 1762, Lincoln’s Inn; _MP_, Cambridgeshire, 1770–80, Midhurst, 1780–84, Coventry, 1784–96 and Wallingford, 1796–1802. 17 Jul 1789, by Royal Licence, took name of Eardley (one of his father-in-law’s names) instead of Gideon; on Pitt’s recommendation, created 24 Sep 1789, a Baron (I), as Baron Eardley, of Spalding.

Married 6 Dec 1766, Maria Marowe Wilmot (1743–1794), dau of The Rt Hon Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Ch Justice, Common Pleas, 1766–71 and they had 2 sons, who preceeded him and 3 daus, who became his coheirs of his extensive property. Died aged 79, when his honours became extinct.

Initiated 26 Feb 1770, _L. of Antiquity No. 1, now No. 2, London. First ProvGM, Cambridgeshire, 11 May 1796–1824, though there is no record of his ever holding a ProvGL meeting, nor acting as such after 1813 Union; his DepProvGM, The Revd George Adam Browne (1774–1843), GChap and SGD 1814, acted 1812–24 and succeeded him as ProvGM, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, 1825–43.

Earle, James, **FRS [6 Mar 1794], later [1807] Sir James Earle** (1755-1817), Surgeon, renowned for his skill in lithotomy.

Born in London and after studying medicine at St Bartholomew’s Hospital, he became the institution’s Asst surgeon in 1770. Due to the temporary incapacity of one of the hospital’s surgeons, Earle performed one-third of St Bartholomew’s operations between 1776 and 1784. At the end of this phenomenal feat, Earle was elected to be a surgeon, 22 May 1784 and remained until 1815. Just 2 years later, he was appointed Surgeon-Extraordinary to George III.

Married the daughter of Percivall Pott [qv], the hospital’s senior surgeon, and their 3rd son, Henry Earle, also became a surgeon at St Bartholomew’s.

Earle write a memoir of Pott that was subsequently attached to his complete works (1790) and a biography of William Austin. Earle was renowned for his surgery skills. Also published several medical works: _A Treatise on the Hydrocele_ (1791, with additions in 1793, 1796, and 1805), _Practical Observations on the Operation for Stone_ (1793), _A New Method of Operation for Cataract_ (1801), and _Letter on Fractures of the Lower Limbs_ (1807).

Initiated, 22 Jun 1769, Shakespear L. No. 99, resigning 10 Jan 1776.


Initiated 2 May 1919, Household Brigade L. No. 2614, WM, 1921.

Joined 3 Ls.: 1923, St Mary Magdalen L. No. 1523, WM, 1925; 1924, _L. of Friendship and Harmony No. 1616, Surrey, WM, 1935; and 1932, Royal Alpha L. No. 16, London.


Hon Member, GL, Scot, Dec 1923.

PSGW, GL, Ire, 1924.


PGMaster, UGLE, 3 Jun 1936.

Exalted into RA Masonry, 15 Feb 1921, United Chapter No. 1629 (now United Studholme Chapter No. 1591), 1stPrin, 1928. Joining member, 1930, Grove Chapter No. 410, Surrey.


DepGM and Govr, _ROS_.

Egerton, The Revd Canon Francis Henry, 8th and last **Earl of Bridgwater**, **FRS [8 Nov 1781], FSA [31 Mar 1791]** (11 Nov 1756–11 Feb 1829), only surviving brother of General John William Egerton, 7th Earl of Bridgwater, **FRS [28 Jan 1808], FSA [4 Feb 1808]** (1753–1823), and youngest son of John Egerton, **DCL, DD** (1721–1787),

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168 As spelt in GEC, Vol. II, 316, but as Bridgewater in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website.

Matric, aged 16, 27 Mar 1773, Christ Church, Oxford, [BA, 1776], Fellow of All Souls and MA 1780; ordained 24 Sep 1780 by his father to diaconate and 12 Nov 1780 to priesthood, aged 24 years and 1 day; collated and installed 13 Nov 1780, Prebendary and Canon of the 4th Stall of Durham Cathedral, Rector, Middle, Shropshire, 1781–97 and Whitchurch in that co 1797–1829.

Because of ill health, he apparently spent a great deal of time at his Paris home, Hôtel de Noailles, la rue St Honoré, leaving the cure of his 2 parishes in the care of paid curates, and although unmarried, he may well have had a mistress for is believed to have fathered no less than 5 illegitimate children. Succeeded 21 Oct 1823, to titles.

Erskine, David Steuart [sic], styled Lord Cardross, later 11th Earl of Buchan, LLD (Glasgow) [1763 and 1766], FRS [27 Jun 1765], FSA [15 Feb 1766] (1 Jun 1742–19 Apr 1829).

Elliott, Charles, FRS [26 Nov 1835] (10 Dec 1778–4 May 1856), of Portland Place, Esquire.


Initiated in Somerset House Lodge (now Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge No 4), London on 22nd February 1802 and served as a Stag Steward at the Grand Feast in May 1805

Elliott, John, FRS [16 May 1811] (1767–1829). Brewer

Born in Laugharne, Carmarthenshire and educated at Winchester and New College Oxford (BA 1796), he resigned as a Fellow of New College when he married Eliza, the youngest daughter of John Coakley Lettsom FRS in 1804. He bought a share in the Stag Brewery in Pimlico and became a brewer.

Initiated in Somerset House Lodge (now Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge No 4), London on 22nd February 1802 and served as a Stag Steward at the Grand Feast in May 1805.

Erskine, Henry David, styled Lord Cardross, FRS [10 Jan 1734], later [14 Oct 1745] 10th Earl of Buchan (17 Apr 1710–1 Dec 1767), married 31 Jan 1739 Agnes, 2nd dau of Sir James Steuart, BT, Scottish Solicitor-General, by Ann, dau of Sir Hew Dalrymple, BT. They had 3 sons, the eldest of whom, David Erskine, styled Lord Cardross (1741–1747), died at Edinburgh on 4 Oct 1747, in his 7th year. The 2nd son, David Steuart Erskine [qv, above], succeeded him as 11th Earl of Buchan, whilst the 3rd son, Thomas Erskine (1750–1823), was created Baron Erskine on 10 Feb 1806.

10th GMM, Scot, 1782–84.

Erskine, David Steuart, styled Lord Cardross, later 11th Earl of Buchan, LLD (Glasgow) [1763 and 1766], FRS [27 Jun 1765], FSA [15 Feb 1766] (1 Jun 1742–19 Apr 1829).

Educ at Foulis Academy, Glasgow, and Glasgow and Leyden Universities; served for a few years in 32nd Foot and well known as an accomplished patron of literary men. Sec to the Br Embassy in Spain Nov 1766–67. Founder, SA, Scot, 1780, incorporated by Royal Charter 1783.

34th GMM, Scot, 1782–84.

Lists of Deans and Major Canons of Durham 1541–1900


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Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically


Born in the Manor of Gwernvale, Crickhowell, Powys, 4 Jul 1790, he was commissioned into the Royal Artillery and in 1818, Lt Everest was appointed as Asst to Colonel William LamBton (1756–1823),195 surveyor, geodesist, and founder of the GTSI in 1806 that lasted several decades. On LamBton’s death in 1823, he succeeded to the post of superintendent of the survey and in 1830 was appointed Surveyor-Gen of India.

Largely responsible for completing the section of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India [GTSI] along the meridian arc from the south of India extending north to Nepal, a distance of approximately 1,491 miles (2,400 kilometres). In 1865, Mount Everest was named in his honour despite his objections. It was surveyed by his successor, Maj-Gen Andrew Scott Waugh (1810–1878), who started work on the GTSI as a young officer in 1832, 2 years after Everest had been appointed Surveyor-Gen.

Retired in 1843 and returned to live in the United Kingdom and, 1862, elected V-Pres, Royal Geographical Socy. Died at Greenwich, 1 Dec 1866, and bur in St Andrew’s Church, Hove, near Brighton, Sussex.

Initiated (probably), on unknown date, in Neptune L. No. 441, Penang.196 Joined, 20 Feb 1829, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 493, now No. 259, London; membership ceased before his death.

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195 He was born and educated in Northallerton, Yorkshire. He entered Lord Fauconberg’s Foot Regiment in 1781 and was transferred to the 1st Battalion Duke of Wellington’s Regiment, becoming a lieutenant in 1794. He served in New Brunswick and the Cape Province, before the regiment moved on to Bengal, and then to Madras (now Chennai) in 1798.

196 Prince of Wales’s Island, Malay Peninsular, East Indies. Records for Neptune L. are incomplete, so it is not possible to confirm his date of Initiation, &c [Message from Mrs Diane Clements to the compiler, 20 Jul 2009].
F


Born in Cockermouth, apprenticed in the handloom weaving trade, which his father’s family had followed. ‘His father was of scholarly disposition and appreciating the boy’s quick intelligence and aptitude for learning, made sure that his son had the best education that could be obtained for him. Both father and son were interested in mathematics and even before formal tuition on the youth’s behalf was secured, they made considerable progress in that subject.’ Did well in his studies, became Asst to the Headmaster of Plumbland School, helped by The Revd H. A. Hervey, Vicar of Bridekirk, and ‘that a patron readily financed his further education’.

Educ at St John’s Coll, Cambridge (BA, 1813, as 3rd Wrangler,197 MA, 1816). Lectured in mathematics at Corpus Christi Coll for 2 years, followed by election as a Fellow of St John’s Coll, during which period he was ordained in the Church of England, as Deacon, 1815, and Priest, 1819. Appointed, on the recommendation of Herschel, 26 Oct 1820, Dir, Astronomical Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, by the Comms for Longitude. When he arrived, selected an appropriate site for building the observatory, prepared plans, though the construction work was not started until 1825 nor completed until 1829, just 2 years before his death. In the meantime, with the assistance of his wife, Mary Anne Hervey, whom he had married, 1821, shortly before sailing with her for South Africa, 4 May 1821, in sometimes trying circumstances, he meticul ously catalogued the 273 southern stars, the results being eventually published in the Transactions of the RAS, 1824. Died at the Observatory, after contracting scarlet fever and was bur in front of the main building. Their only son died young

Initiated, 28 Dec 1818, Cambridge New L. No. 549, Cambridge, Dep Chap, 1820, resigning 1820, 2 years before it was renamed L. School of Plato.

Faye, Charles De La,198 FRS [4 Nov 1725] (?–11 Dec 1763), Public Servant, Under-Sec of State to successive Secs of State for the Northern Dept199 and later to Duke of Newcastle [qv, below], Sec of State for Southern Dept 4 Apr 1724–10 Feb 1746.


Italian, particularly remembered for his work on the development of the first nuclear reactor, and for his contributions to the development of quantum theory, nuclear and particle physics, and statistical mechanics. Awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1938 for his work on induced radioactivity, Fermium, a synthetic element created in 1952, the Fermi National Accelerator Lab, the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope, and a type of particles called fermions are named after him.

Became a member of Adriano Lemmi Lodge Rome in 1923.


Ensign, 3rd Foot Guards (Scots Guards) 18 Nov 1790; Lt and Capt 10 Feb 1794; Capt and Lt-Col 16 Mar 1800; Col in the Army 25 Jul 1810; served with his regt in Flanders 1793, the Irish Rebellion 1798, the Expedition to the Helder 1799 and in the Peninsular War 1809–13, commdg 1st Bn 1809–12 and Guards Brigade 1812–13; received Gold Medal after the Battle of Salamanca 22 Jul 1812; Hon Kt Cdr, Tower and Sword of Portugal; Maj-General, 4 Jun 1813; Lt-General, 27 May 1825.


197 The 1st Wrangler was John Frederick William Herschel, FRS [27 May 1813] (7 Mar 1792–11 May 1871), later [1838] Sir John Herschel, 1st Bt, KH, Master of the Mint. The 2nd Wrangler was George Peacock, FRS [29 Jan 1818] (9 Apr 1791–8 Nov 1858), Tutor in Mathematics, Trinity Coll, Cambridge, 1823–39; Lowndean Prof of Astronomy and Geometry, Cambridge Univ, 1837–58; Dean of Ely, 1839–58.

198 Wrangler’ is the name given in the Univ of Cambridge to those who have attained the 1st Class in the public mathematical honours examination. The word itself is derived from the public disputations in which candidates for degrees were, in former times, required to exhibit their powers.

199 Variousy given as De La, De la and de la, before Faye.


201 Time Immemorial L., being No. 4 of the Four Old Ls., changing its no. to 2 in 1740 and to 4 1814; 1st met at Runmer and Grapes, Channel Row, Westminster, London, before its move to Horn Tavern 1723, where it remained until 1767 when it changed to Fleece, Tothill Street, with 5 subsequent moves. The L. was erased 3 Apr 1747, restored 1751, named Old Horn L. 1767 after amalgamation with Somerset House L. No. 229 [No. 279 of 22 May 1762], 10 Jan 1774, Somerset House L. and adopted its present name after amalgamation with Royal Inverness L. No. 648 [of 1814], 25 Nov 1828 [Lane, 35].

202 Where he is referred to as ‘Charles de la Fay’.

Born in Orange, New South Wales, Australia, then a small country town some 125 miles [200 km] west of Sydney. Eldest son of Charles Edward Finch (1843–1933), who owned a sheep and cattle property, and his wife, Laura, but was educated in Europe, first during a short period at the École des Médecine in Paris and became fluent in French. However, he felt that he would be more comfortable in a more exact science and soon switched to the physical sciences. At the suggestion of the eminent physicist, Sir Oliver Lodge, his mother’s friend, George moved to the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule in Zurich and soon became fluent not only in proper German but also in the Swiss dialect. At the Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, 1906–1911 and awarded the Gold Medal at the end of his course for the diploma in technical chemistry. The weekends and summer vacations were spent climbing extensively in the Alps, and he became an outstanding mountaineer and Pres, the prestigious Zurich Akademischer Alpen Club. Later he studied physical sciences at Geneva Univ.

In 1912, he returned to England and in the following year became associated with the Imperial Coll of Science and Technology in London, which remained his scientific base for the next 40 years. During the First World War, he served with the Royal Field Artillery in France and was later attached to the Ordnance Corps and worked on explosives in Salonica. He was awarded a Military MBE, 1919, mentioned in despatches, and was demobilized with the rank of captain. He then returned to Imperial Coll, where he taught electrochemistry, 1919–36. An avid climber, became a member of the 2nd Br expedition under Gen Charles Granville Bruce to Mount Everest on 23 May 1922, Finch and Capt C. Geoffrey Bruce, using oxygen, reached an altitude of 27,300 feet (8,321m) on the north ridge – a world record before retreating. An early proponent of carrying oxygen at great heights, Finch designed an oxygen tank that weighed only 16 kilograms, but he was ridiculed by ‘natural’ mountain climbers such as George Mallory, who saw supplementary oxygen as ‘unfair, unsporting, and un-English’. Mallory eventually relented, and was carrying oxygen when he disappeared on Everest in 1924. Finch never reached Everest’s peak, but most of those who have scaled the mountain were carrying oxygen tanks.

Finch fell out with the Everest Committee after 1922, but his pioneering work on oxygen, which he pursued with messianic zeal, remained crucial to future expeditions. In the Alps, Finch was on the first ascent of the North Face Diagonal or ‘Finch Route’ on the Dent d’Hérens, which he climbed with T. G. B. Forster and R. Peto on 2 Aug 1923. Finch was also a keen skier and was a founding member of the Alpine Ski Club in 1908. He was a lifelong advocate and supporter of the Alpine Club and would later become its Pres 1959–62. He was the author of The Making of a Mountaineer (1925), The Struggle for Everest (1925) and True Tales of Adventure (1937).

He was appointed Professor of Applied Physical Chemistry at Imperial Coll, London, 1936–52. His candidacy citation as a FRS in 1938 read: ‘Distinguished for his knowledge of Chemical Physics and Electrochemistry, and particularly for his researches upon the electrical conditions and structure of catalytic surfaces, the mechanism of ignition and combustion in electrical discharges, and upon electron diffraction and its applications to the study of surface structure. His outstanding skill in the design of instruments and experimental methods has enabled him greatly to increase the accuracy of measurements in connection with electron diffraction and cathode-ray oscillography. The result of his researches have been published in some 50 papers, including many in the Socy’s Proceedings.’ He was awarded their Hugh Medal in 1944. Pres, Physical Socy, 1947–49, and Admor and Dir, Natl Chemical Lab of India, 1952–57.

Married, 1916, Alicia Gladys Fisher Ingle, but they were divorced, 1920. He was the putative father of the Oscar-winning actor Peter Finch [Frederick George Peter Ingle-Finch] (28 Sep 1916–14 Jan 1977), but the boy’s biological father was believed to have been a Scottish military officer, Wentworth Edward Dallas ‘Jock’ Campbell. After Finch divorced his wife on the grounds of infidelity, he was granted custody of the child, who was primarily raised by his sister, Dorothy Finch, and his mother, Laura Finch. A 2nd marriage in 1921 was very happy, and there were three daus.


FitzMaurice, John Hamilton, styled Viscount Kirkwall, MP, FRS [12 Apr 1804] (9 Oct 1778–23 Nov 1820), of 17 Park Lane, London, only son and heir of Mary FitzMaurice, née O’Brien, Countess of Orkney in her own right (1755–1831), and her husband, The Hon Thomas FitzMaurice (1742–1793), 2nd son of John, 1st Earl of Shelburne and brother of William, 1st Marquess of Lansdowne.

Educ at Eton, 1755–58, and matric, 18 Jan 1797, Corpus Christi Coll, Oxford. MP, Heytesbury, 1802–06; and Denbigh Borough, 1812–18.

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201 Described in one website concerning Peter Finch, as ‘eminence lawyer from New South Wales.’
202 Following experiments in Oxford on 26 Mar 1921 and 13 Jan 1922, both carried out on him in the low-pressure chamber in the lab, and the first, though not the second, under the supervision, of Georges Dreyer, FRS (1873–1934), the professor of pathology, who had been a consultant during the First World War to the Royal Flying Corps (named the Royal Air Force from 1 Apr 1918) and had probably carried out more research with oxygen for aviators than anyone else in the United Kingdom [See http://jap.physiology.org/content/94/5/1702.full].
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Married, 18 Aug 1802, at Abergale, Flintshire, The Hon Anna Maria Blaquiere (1780–1843), eldest dau of Sir John Blaquiere, 1st Bt, and 1st Baron Blaquiere of Ardell, KB, PC (I), MP, later [both 13 Jan 1803] FRS & FSA (15 May 1732–27 Aug 1812), and they had 2 sons, the elder, Thomas John Hamilton FitzMaurice, styled Viscount Kirkwall (1803–1877), succeeding his grandfather as 5th Earl of Orkney on her death, 30 Dec 1831.

Died in Hans Place, Knightsbridge, aged 42, of inflammation of the bowels.


FitzRoy, Charles, 2nd Duke of Grafton, KG, PC, LL.D (Cantab), FRS [23 Nov 1749] (25 Oct 1683–6 May 1757), only son of Henry FitzRoy, 1st Duke of Grafton, KG (1663–1690), 2nd natural son of Charles II by Barbara Villiers, Countess of Castlemaine, later [1670] Duchess of Cleveland (c.1641–1709), and his wife, Lady Isabella Bennet, only dau and sole heiress of Henry Bennet, 1st Earl of Arlington, KG (c.1620–1685), ostensibly GM 1679–65; succeeded his father, who died from wounds sustained at the Battle of Cork, 9 Oct 1690; took his seat in HL 20 Oct 1704, 5 days before attaining his majority.

Entered Army 1703, serving in Flanders. LD-Lt, Suffolk 1705–1707, Ranger, Whittlebury Forest 1712, LD High Stwd, LD of the Bedchamber to George I, 1714–1717, but dismissed from office; LD Justice of Ire, 1715–17, Viceroy of Ire as LD-Lt, 1720–24, but also dismissed from office. Recorder of Coventry, 1722–57. LD Chamberlain of the Household (both to George I and George II), 1724–1757; LD Justice of the Realm during the King’s absences on 11 occasions.

Married, 30 Apr 1713, Lady Henrietta Somerset (1690–1726), only dau of Charles Somerset, styled Marquess of Worcester (1660–1698), 2nd son of Henry Somerset, 1st Duke of Beaufort, KG, PC (1629–1700), descended from Edward III, and they had 4 sons, who all predeceased him and 3 daws, 1 of whom predeceased him.

When he died, owing to a fall from his horse while out hunting and was confined to his room long before the day of his death, aged 73, and was bur at Euston, all his honours devolved on his grandson, Augustus Henry FitzRoy, styled Earl of Euston (1735–1811), as 3rd Duke of Grafton, later KG, PC.

Initiated 6 Feb 1730, L. No. 3, now Royal Somerset and Inverness L. No. 4, which then met at the Horn Tavern, Westminster, London.


Educ at Louden Moor School, Darvel School, and Kilmarnock Academy, London Polytechnic. Spent 4 years in shipping office before entering St Mary’s Medical School, London Univ. Qualified with distinction, 1906 and began research at St Mary’s under Sir Almroth Wright, a pioneer in vaccine therapy. MB, BS (London), with Gold Medal, 1908; Lecturer at St Mary’s until 1914. Served throughout the First World War as Capt in RAMC, mentioned in Despatches. In 1923 he read his observations on the weights and values of Ancient Coins. In 1936 he read his Observations on the Trojan and Antonine Pillars at Rome and his Table of English Gold Coins from the 18th Year of King Edward III to the Socity of Antiquaries. In 1745 he printed the

204 His 2nd son, Gen William de Blaquiere, FRS [21 Feb 1805] (27 Jan 1778–12 Nov 1851), succeeded to the title on the death of his elder brother, John de Blaquiere (1776–1844), as 3rd Lord de Blaquiere, and married, 16 Sep 1811, Harriet Townshend (1782–1848), dau of George Townshend (1724–1811), later 1st Marquess Townshend, who challenged, Jan 1759, to a duel (which was never fought). Thomas Coke, 1st and last Earl of Leicester, KB, FRS [qv above], but he commited suicide, when suffering from smallpox, by shooting himself [GRE, Vol. IV, 109].

205 Oxford, No. 4: History, 15–16.

206 On the retirement of Sir Hans Sloane, 1st and last Bt, MD, FRS (1660–1753), former PRCS Sir Hans had succeeded Sir Isaac Newton, who died 20 Mar 1717, as PRS. Sir Hans’s younger dau, Elizabeth (c.1690–1768), married, 1717, Charles Cadogan, 2nd Lord Cadogan (1685–1776), later [1761] a Gen, ancestor of the present 8th Earl Cadogan, the Earldom having been created 27 Dec 1800. It is worthy of note that the 2nd Lord Cadogan’s son and grandson, later 1st and 2nd Earls Cadogan, each bore the forearm Sloane, after Charles and Charles Henry, respectively.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

later paper with another on the history of silver coinage. Contributed other papers, chiefly on Roman antiquities, to both the Socy of Antiquaries and to the RS.

Married, 1714, Lucretia Bradshaw (†1755), an actress who had appeared at the Haymarket and Drury Lane and they had 3 children, a son, Martin Folkes (who died young) and 2 daughters, but she was later confined to a lunatic asylum, where she died.

His portrait, painted by his fellow Freemason, William Hogarth (1697–1764), is in the possession of the RS and his medallistic portrait was struck by Jacques Antoine Dassier, 1740, as one of a series celebrating ‘some of our great men then living . . .’, and Roubiliac sculpted his bust, commissioned by his friend, Henry Herbert, 9th Earl of Pembroke, FRS [qv, below].

Died after a paralytic fit on 24 Jun and is buried at Hillington Church, Norfolk. Bequeathed to the RS £200, ‘his large cornelian seal ring [sic], whereon is engraven the arms of the RS for the perpetual use of the Pres.’ He also left the Socy his portrait by Hogarth, but the ring is no longer in the Socy’s possession.

DepGM, PGL, 1724–25; member: 1725, L. No. 18, at Bedford’s Head, Southampton Row, Covent Garden, London; and 1725, L. No. 30 at Maid’s Head, Cook Row, now Magdalen Street, Norwich, that he had constituted 11 May 1724, when DepGM. Member, Charity Commee, PGL, 1727; attended PGL, May 1731 and Mar 1732, just before he went to Italy for 2 years. Founded 1742, Fabius Maximus L., Rome, where the brethren struck a medal in his honour.

Folkes, William, FRS [9 Mar 1727] (c.1700–9 Apr 1773), younger son of Martin Folkes (†1705), Att-Gen, and his wife Dorothy Hovell, 2nd dau and coheir of Sir William Hovell, of Hillington, Norfolk.

Became an Attorney in London and King’s Lynn and Clerk of the Alienation Office and acted as an agent for the 2nd Dukes of Montagu, Richmond and Manchester, the first 2 being KGs, GMs, PGL (1721–22 and 1724–25, respectively) and FRS; the 3rd married Lady Isabella Lennox, dau of the 2nd Duke of Richmond, and was the uncle of George, 4th Duke of Manchester, GM, PGL, 1777–82.

Married twice, his 2nd wife being Mary Browne, only daughter of Sir William Browne, MD (1692–1774), of King’s Lynn, PRCP, 1765–66, and a poet, and they had several children including Martin Browne Folkes, FRS [qv, above].

Member, as William Ffoulkes, 27 Nov 1725, L. No. 39 at Fleece, Fleet Street, London.

Forbes, James, FRS [24 Mar 1803], FSA [1801] (8 May 1749–1 Aug 1819), author and traveller.

Eldest of 5 children of Timothy Forbes, merchant, of Coleman Street, London. Following a 3-year course at Hadley, Middlesex, in ‘common figures and merchants’ accounts’, sailed for Bombay as an HEICS writer, Mar 1765 and held several posts in India. Sailed for England, 1 Dec 1775, because of his ill health, but returned to India 2 years later. A diligent draughtsman, in 1784 he brought back 150 folio vols. of sketches of flora, fauna, manners, and items relating to religion and archaeology. Settled in Great Stanmore but also had a house in Albemarle Street, London. He travelled extensively in Britain and in 1796–97 visited Italy through Germany.

His sister married Comte Marc René de Montalembert, an émigré, member of an old Poitou family who had joined the Br Army, becoming a Maj, having escaped the Terror; their son, Charles de Montalembert, who became a Catholic monastic historian, was brought up in Forbes’s sole charge whilst his parents were away during his father’s Army service. He published Oriental Memoirs, with his own illustrations (4 vols.), 1813–15. Interred in France at end of Peace of Amiens; published Letters from France after his return in 1804. After his wife’s death, Forbes sold Stanmore Hall and went to live with the Montalemberts in Paris.

Died at Aix-la-Chapelle [now Aachen, Germany], but buried at St John’s, Stanmore, 31 Aug 1819.


208 Moore, op. cit., 91.
209 Some parts of Stukeley’s views were recorded in Gould, History of Freemasonry, but certain passages were omitted and the whole is included in the Appendix to the paper written by Michael Spurr, ‘William Stukeley: Antiquarian and Freemason’ [AQC 100 (1987), 113–30, at 127–8].
210 Ibid.
211 Smyth, 95.
212 Grand L. Minutes.
Forster, Hugh, FRS [9 Jan 1777] (27 Nov 1754–10 Jan 1794), artist and scientist.

Travelled with his father, Johann Reinhold Forster [qv, below], with Capt James Cook, as asst and draughtsman, aged 17, described as ‘a gifted artist, scientist and teacher. Wrote Voyage Round the World, in his Britannic Majesty’s Sloop, Resolution. Moved to Germany to teach in Cassel and ‘to devote his time to dabbling in Rosicrucianism to the detriment of his masonic activities’, Nov 1777.\(^{213}\)

Initiated Sep or Oct 1777, L. Les Neuf Soeurs [Nine Muses], Paris. Joined 2 Ls.: 5 Dec 1778, L. Zum Gekrönten Löwe, Kassel (Cassell), Germany; and 13 Aug 1784, L. Zur Wahren Eintracht [True Concord], Vienna, into which Franz Josef Haydn was initiated 11 Feb 1785; hon member, 2 Ls.: 14 Sep 1784, L. Zur Wohltätigkeit [Beneficence], Vienna, into which Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was initiated, 14 Dec 1784, and his father, Leopold Mozart, initiated 6 Apr 1785; and 1786 and 1787, L. Göttin von Eleusis, Warsaw, Poland.\(^{214}\)

Forster, Johann Reinhold, FRS [27 Feb 1772] (22 Oct 1729–9 Dec 1798), first official scientist ever appointed and paid by the Br Govt and accompanied Capt James Cook, replacing the more famous Joseph Banks, later Sir Joseph, FRS [qv, above]. Paid £4,000, given task with no job definition or responsibilities, except his own sense of scientific duty. Sought possible fame and riches from sale of curiosities collected en voyage.\(^{215}\) Became acquainted with a young German doctor and natural scientist, Dr Carl Heinrich Titius, who was a Freemason and he assisted the Father and son Forsters in selling their collections to various museums throughout the world.\(^{216}\)


Forster, Martin Onslow, PhD (Würzburg), DSc (Lond), FIC, FRS [11 May 1905], later [1934] Sir Martin Forster (8 Nov 1872-24 May 1945), chemist.


Initiated, aged 35, 17 May 1908, passed 26 Jun 1908 and raised 11 Jan 1909, Univ of London L. No. 203, London; membership ceased 1922 when he went to India.

Forster-Cooper, Clive, FRS [7 May 1936], FZS, later Sir Clive Forster-Cooper (3 Apr 1880–23 Aug 1947), Br paleontologist, who also described some living marine animals.

Born in London and educated at Rugby and Trinity Coll, Cambridge. At Cambridge he became greatly interested in zoology, and in 1900, joined Stanley Gardner’s expedition to the Maldives and Laccadives. Curator, 1914–38, Museum of Zoology, Cambridge, appointed on the authority of the V-Chan; Dir, Natural History Museum, London, 1938, who was due to retire on 30 Sep 1947, but died some 5 weeks beforehand.

Initiated in Alma Mater Lodge No 1492, Cambridge, 16 May 1903, passed 19 Mar 1904, raised 21 May 1904, aged 24, a Student, Trinity Coll, Cambridge, WM 1911, remaining a member until his death.


Initiated, as Viscount Ebrington, 13 Oct 1804, St George’s L. No. 178, now No. 112, Exeter; rejoined May 1819 when ‘the secrets of the Master’s chair were then imparted to him’,\(^{218}\) but his name does not appear in list of WMs. ProvGM, Devonshire, 4 Dec 1819–61, installed 18 Mar 1820 at ProvGL meeting held at Half Moon Inn, Exeter. ‘He


\(^{214}\) All Masonic details kindly supplied by Mrs Diane Clements, Dir, LMF, having herself been in Vienna, mid-Apr 2009, when she was given the information by the curator of the Masonic Museum there.

\(^{215}\) Haffner, 17–8.

\(^{216}\) David J. Roads, ‘Early History in Hawaii: French, Californian and Scottish’ [GL, Scot, Year Book, 1988], p.60].

\(^{217}\) Haffner, 17-8.

\(^{218}\) Ron Chadley, The History of St George’s L. No. 112 (1986), 8.
received his patent at a time when the Province was at a low ebb and he set about his task with enthusiasm, determined to put Freemasonry on a sound foundation.²¹⁹


Married, 12 Feb 1736, Maria Theresa, Queen of Bohemia and Hungary (1717–1780), eldest living child of Charles VI of Germany, Archduke of Austria, Holy Roman Emperor, 1711–40 (1685–1740). Grand Duke of Tuscany, 9 Jul 1729, surrendered it to King Stanislaus, 24 Sep 1736, in exchange for the Grand Dukedom of Tuscany, 9 Jul 1738. Elected Emperor of Germany, as Francis I, 13 Sep, crowned, 4 Oct 1745.²²⁰

Initiated and passed at The Hague, Netherlands, possibly on 25 Sep 1731 (but probably between 29 Sep and 3 Oct 1731, but the exact date will probably never be known) at an Occasional L., at which The Revd Dr John Theophilus Desaguliers, FRS [qv, above], PGM, PGL, presided, in the presence of the Br Ambassador, Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th Earl of Chesterfield, KG (1694–1773), and his younger brother, The Hon John Stanhope (1704–1748), Secretary to Embassy at The Hague (Ld of the Admlty, MP for Nottingham 1727–48), who acted as SW, with Johann Holzendorf as JW, on behalf of GM, PGL.

Raised Nov 1731, at Extraordinary [Anderson calls it Occasional] L., called by Thomas Coke, 1st and last Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel, KB [1735] FRS, then [1744] 1st and last Earl of Leicester, GM, PGL, 1731–32 [qv, above], at Sir Robert Walpole’s seat, Houghton Hall, Norfolk, attended by WM and members of L. No. 30 at the Maid’s Head, Cook Row, now Magdalen Street, Norwich,²²¹ along with Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st and last Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, FRS [qv, below].

Member, 1743, L. Aux Trois Canons [of the Three Canons], Vienna, formed that year.²²²

Franklin, Benjamin, FRS [29 May 1756] (17 Jan 1706–17 Apr 1790), American statesman, diplomat, scientist, newspaper owner, and printer. Born in Boston, Massachusetts, youngest son and 15th of 17 children of Josiah Franklin, who had emigrated from England, whose soap and candle-making business was in Milk Street. His formal education lasted only 2 years, until he was 10, when he stayed at home to help his father, but he was self-taught in geometry, algebra, Logic, grammar, navigation and natural and phusical sciences. He studied French, German, Italian, Spanish and Latin and became one of the best-educated men of his generation.

He began his working life, apprenticed to his elder brother, James, at the age of 12, as a printer in Philadelphia, where in 1727 he established the future American Philosophical Socy. His many inventions and public improvements included street lighting, a heating stove and the lightning rod. In 1756 he entered on a largely overseas career as the representative of the American people in London and then in Paris, where he was Ambassador for the 13 United States. Apart from the RS, he was elected to other learned bodies in Europe. Signatory to both Declaration of Independence, of which he was instrumental in drafting and USA’s Constitution. He negotiated the Peace Treaty with Great Britain in 1781.

Initiated 1731 in the L. at the Tun Tavern, Philadelphia (ceased c.1738), WM 18 months later, for which he produced the earliest American L. By-laws, still in existence. Printed Anderson’s Constitutions of 1723 in 1734. GM, Pennsylvania, 1734; ProvGM, Pennsylvania, 1749, under Henry Price and took part in the Dedication of FMH, Philadelphia, the first masonic building in America.

Both he and his son were present at the meeting of what is now L. of Antiquity No. 2, held on 17 Nov 1760, and the Minute indicates that the father was ProvGM, and the son ProvGSec, Philadelphia, though the name is spelt Franklin and neither has his Christian name shown.

Visited an Edinburgh L.; 1778, attended Initiation of Voltaire in L. Les Neuf Soeurs in Paris; and then joined the L., becoming 2nd WM, 1779.²²³


Joined 2 London Ls.: 1766, Shakespear L. No. 221, at Castle Tavern, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, now No. 99, resigning 1772 (presumably after having been nominated that year as a [G]Stwd to serve the following year); and 1773, [G]Stwds’ L. No. 60, now unnumbered; [G]Stwd 1773.

Frederick William IV, King of Prussia, 1840–61, KG, RFRS [20 Jan 1842] (15 Oct 1795–2 Jan 1861), eldest son of Frederick William III, King of Prussia, KG.

Married, 29 Nov 1823, Princess Elisabeth (1801–1873), eldest dau, by his 2nd wife, of Maximilian I (Joseph), King of Bavaria 1805–25 (1785–1825), but they had no children. When he died, succeeded by his brother, William I, later KG (1797–1888), as King of Prussia, 1861–88, first Emperor of Germany, 1871–88.

²¹⁹ Idem.
²²⁰ Stolper, 176–7; Fisher, 51, quoting Gentleman’s Magazine, 1732.
²²¹ L. No. 30 had been constituted 11 May 1724 by Martin Folkes, then DepGM; erased 10 Feb 1809 [Gould, Vol. V, 388, n2 (iii, 388, n2); Lane, 29, 30 (2) & 46].
²²² Lennhoff, 92 & 122. This L. was suppressed by Maria Theresia in 1743 [Ibid, 122].
²²³ The biography taken, inter alia, from Lennhoff, 76, Smyth, 98–9; and Hamill and Gilbert, 232.
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Apparently a freemason, there being reference to him in the Comprehensive Index to Ars Quatuor Coronatorum as: Frederick William IV (1795–1861) (Friedrich Wilhelm IV) (Hohenzollern); See: Prussia (Germany), a mason.

Freeth, Maj Francis Arthur, OBE, DSc, PhD, FRS [7 May 1925], FRIC (2 Jan 1884–15 Jul 1970), industrial chemist.

Born in Birkenhead, obtained a 1st Cl degree in chemistry at the Univ of Liverpool and in 1907 joined the chemical company Brunner Mond & Co (later ICI) where he quickly became chief chemist and the world authority on the phase rule concerning the behaviour of soluble salts. During the 1914-18 war Freeth and his brother-in-law, H. E. Cocksedge, were able to devise 3 processes to produce ammonium nitrate in quantity, an essential constituent of high explosives which Britain initially lacked the manufacturing capacity to produce. Freeth’s own research and the recruitment of others was a major factor in the success of Brunner Mond and ICI.


Fullarton, Col William, MP, FRS [17 Jun 1779] (1754–1808), of Berkeley Square, politician and colonial Govr.

Born in Ayrshire and studied at Edinburgh Univ before undertaking the Grand Tour. Patron of Robert Burns. Raised a regiment from his Scottish estate and became Lt-Col. Fought in India and appointed commissioner to Trinidad in 1802 where he encountered the brutal regime of the Govr, Sir Thomas Picton. Fullarton’s reports led to Picton’s resignation, a pamphlet war and subsequent trials, which eventually acquitted Picton.

Member, 1788, L. of Antiquity No. 1, now No. 2, London, excluded for non-payment, 1791.

224 That portion of the L. that adhered to William Preston, Nov. 1778–Nov 1790.
6  

Member, unnamed and unnumbered L. at Cardigan’s Head, Charing Cross, London.  

Member, 1723, 1725, L. No. XVI, at Bedford’s Head, Covent Garden, London; WM 1723, L. No. 1 at Goose and Gridiron, St Paul’s Churchyard, London; *now* L. of Antiquity No. 2, London.  

*Educ* school in Dundee, Rugby, UCL (for one year, later becoming a Fellow), then articled to John Wolfe-Barry and Henry Marc Brunel. After 2 years in their office, work experience on the Caledonian Railway and the new Barry Docks. During the First World War, Chief Engineer of Ports Construction in France and in 1917 became Engineer in Chief, Admalty. His technical skills used by the govts of Canada and Colombia; India, Burma and Australia also consulted him. Knighted, 1918, having risen to the rank of Brig-Gen in the Army during the War. He had been an engineer and MD of the family firm, Easton, Gibb & Son, but in 1922 set up his own firm, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, establishing his home near Reading. Several significant schemes remain as his legacy, including Rosyth Naval Dockyard, Kincardine Bridge, the Guinness Brewery at Park Royal, the Captain Cook gravning dock at Sydney, the Singapore Naval Base and a Hydro-Electric Scheme in Galloway. He was interested in projects all over the world and by 1939 he had travelled 280,000 miles and visited 60 countries.  
Joined Old Rugbeian Socey, The King’s, later Queen’s, Body Guard for Scotland, the Royal Company of Archers, and the Royal Fine Arts Commn. Pres, Dunfermline Burns Club; Edinburgh Univ awarded him an hon *LLD*.  
Married, 1900, Norah Isobel (†1940), dau of Fleet Surgeon John Lowtry Monteith, RN; they had 3 sons. His eldest son, Alistair, succeeded as head of the firm after the Second World War, but died after an accident, 1955. Thereafter, it was led by Gibb’s nephew, Sir Angus Paton, mainly on major civil engineering projects overseas.  
Died at his home, The Anchorage, Hartley Wintney, Hampshire and was bur there.  
Initiated 1913, L. Elgin and Bruce No. 1077, Limekilns, Fife; ProvGM, Fife and Kinross for 25 years; SubGM, GL, Scot.  

Gibbon, Edward, MP, *FRS* [27 Nov 1788] (27 Apr 1737–16 Jan 1794), born at Putney, studied at Oxford and became a Roman Catholic at the age of 16, but reverted to Protestantism after a spell in Lausanne, boarding with a Calvinist Pastor. Visited Rome and set about his monumental *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (5 volumes, 1776–88). Elected *MP 1774*, Commr of Trade and Plantations. After his *History* was completed, he spent a great deal of the remainder of his life with John Baker Holroyd, 1st Baron Sheffield (1735–1821), later 1st Earl of Sheffield, who first published in 5 volumes in 1795 and later edited the 2nd edn of Walpole’s *Miscellaneous Works*, published in 1814.  
Maintained a *working* library, the first MS catalogue of which in 1777 lists 1,920 separate titles in c. 3,300 volumes. When he completed his *magnum opus* and had returned to his adopted Swiss residence La Grotte, Lausanne, his library had grown to 7,000 volumes.  
Initiated, 23 Dec 1767, and raised 24 Feb 1768, L. of Friendship No. 3 (*now* No 6), London. SW, 28 Apr 1768.  


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Created 28 Jun 1885, Baron Halsbury, of Halsbury, Devon; Pres, RSLit, 1891; High Stwd, Oxford Univ, 1896; Chmn, City and Guilds of London Institute; Warden of Guild of Undergraduates, Birmingham Univ; Pres: Halsbury Club; and London Devonian Assn. Created 19 Jan 1898, Viscount Tiverton, of Tiverton, Devon, and Earl of Halsbury, introduced to HL, 8 Feb 1899.

Married twice: (1), 28 Aug 1852, Caroline Louisa Humphreys (c.1822–1873), eldest dau of William Conn Humphreys, Wood Green, Middlesex; (2), 14 Oct 1874 at Twickenham, Middlesex, Wilhelmina (Lynie) Woodfall (†1927), 3rd dau of Henry Woodfall, Stanmore, Middlesex, and had issue of the 2nd marriage.

Died at his house, 4 Ennismore Gardens, SW, and bur 14 Dec 1921, at Stanmore, Middlesex, aged 98, the titles passing to his only son and heir, Hardinge Goulburn Giffard, styled Viscount Tiverton (1880–1943), as 2nd Earl of Halsbury.

Initiated 18 Feb 1881, passed 18 Mar 1881, raised 17 Jun 1881, L. of Friendship No. 6, London, remaining a member until his death.


SGW, UGLE, 1888. Not a Royal Arch Mason.

Glaisher, James, FRS [7 Jun 1849], FSA (7 Apr 1809–7 Feb 1903), astronomer and meteorologist, of Dartmouth Terrace, Blackheath.

Born in Rotherhide, London, the son of James Glaisher, watchmaker, and his wife, Mary, the family moving to Greenwich soon afterwards. He visited the Royal Observatory, 1829, and immediately became interested in the study of scientific instruments and his brother John (†1846) became a computer there. Later that year, at the age of 20, appointed as Asst on the principal triangulation of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, but because of illness caused by exposure, returned to England towards the end of 1830. Asst under Prof Airy at Cambridge Univ Observatory, 1833–36, including a study of Halley’s comet when it returned in 1835, whence he proceeded in the Dec to join his principal at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, where Prof Airy had been appointed in Jun, as his Asst in the astronomical dept. In 1840 promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Magnetical and Meteorological Department, where he was involved in the standardization the instruments and to systemize the collection and collation of observations. He sent Charles Dickens, who had started the Daily News, 1846, daily weather reports, the first telegraphic reports and weather maps of their kind. In 1847 he informed the RS with the results of 3 years’ experiments on the nocturnal radiation of heat. His work resulted in the preparation of Hygrometrical Tables Adapted to the Use of the West and Dry Bulb Thermometer (1847, with later edns) and remained the accepted authority by Br meteorologists for a considerable period. It may have led, in conjunction with Dr William Farr, to the theory of the spread of cholera by the evaporation of miasmatic substances from the Thames. He remained with the Observatory there until his retirement from official life in 1874. Made large no. of balloon ascents in connexion with atmospheric research, once, in Sep 1872, reaching a height of over 7 miles to study the higher strata of the atmosphere, higher than any previously attained. He lost consciousness, and it was only the tenacity of his companion, Henry Tracey Coxwell, who saved them by pulling the ripcord with his teeth, as his hands were frozen and useless. Joined, 1841, the RAS and was 1 of the 10 Founders of the Br Meteorological Socy, 1850, its Sec 1850–73, except when Pres, 1867–68, and edited the Socy’s publications for many years. He also joined several other learned scientific societies, and served as Pres of at least 2 of them. In 1866, helped to found the Aeronautical Socy, serving as Trea. He compiled dew-point tables and wrote on several scientific subjects.

Married 31 Dec 1843, Cecilia Louisa Belville (1829–1892), youngest dau of John Henry Belville, one of his colleagues at the Observatory, and they had 3 children. Died 7 Feb 1903, aged nearly 94.


Exalted into RA Masonry, 9 Jun 1865, Britannic Chapter No. 33, London, MEZ 1872 and 1880; Hon member 10 Apr 1896. AGSoj, SGCE, 1873.

Perfected into the A & A R, as a Rose Croix Mason 18°, Invicta Chapter Rose Croix No. 10, London.


Member, L. of Friendship No. 632, at Swan, East Street, Chichester, now L. of Union No. 38. ProvGM, Sussex, 1823–60.


Graduated at Harvard Coll, 1844, he studied mathematics and astronomy under C. F. Gauss at Göttingen, and returned to America, 1848. Founded the Astronomical Journal, 1849, editing the paper, 1849–61 and 1886–96. Dir, Dudley Observatory, Albany, New York, 1855–59. In charge of the Longitude Department of the United States Coast Survey, 1852–67, developing and organizing the service, 1 of the first to determine longitudes by telegraphic means, and employed the Atlantic cable in 1866 to establish longitude-relations between Europe and America and published in 1859 a discussion of the places and proper motions of circumpolar stars to be used as standards by the United
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States Coast Survey. Appointed in 1862 Actuary to the United States Sanitary Commission, he issued in 1869 an important volume of Military and Anthropological Statistics. He fitted up in 1864 a private observatory at Cambridge, Massachusetts, but undertook in 1868, on behalf of the Argentine Republic, to organize a Natl Observatory at Cordoba; began there with 4 Assts, 1870, his highly important stellar observations until 1885. Returned to his home at Cambridge, 1885, where he died.

Wrote numerous papers on astronomy; completed, 1874, his Uranometria Argentina, published 1879, for which he received in 1883 the Gold Medal of the RAS. This was followed by a zone-catalogue of 73,160 stars, 1884, and a general catalogue, 1885, compiled from meridian observations of 32,448 stars. His measurements of L. M. Rutherford's photographs of the Pleiades in 1866 entitle him to rank as a pioneer in the use of the camera as an instrument of precision; and he secured at Cordoba 1400 negatives of southern star clusters, the reduction of which occupied the closing years of his life.

Member, St Andrew’s L., Boston, under the GL, Massachusetts.

Perfected into Rose Croix Masonry, A & A S R, NMJ.

Graeme, William, MD (Rheims) [1722], MD (St Andrews) [1724], MECS [1725], LRCPE [1727], FRS [30 Apr 1730] (1700–19 Feb 1745), moved to London 1727, gave a course of lectures on ‘Physik’, 1728.


Apprenticed to Henry Aske in the Clockmakers’ Coy for 7 years, 2 Jul 1688. Made free, 30 Sep 1695, joined Thomas Tompion’s household and workshop, c.1696, aged about 22, and would then have received further tuition. Tompion took Graham into partnership in 1711 and when the former died, Nov 1713, Graham and his wife Elizabeth, Tompion’s niece, inherited London’s leading clock and watchmaking business. Graham emulated his former master and became London’s most skilled and influential maker, continuing the refinement of techniques and gaining interNat renown in his own right.

Elected JW of Clockmakers’ Coy, Sep 1719; Renten Warden, SW and WM for year beginning 29 Sep 1722. Following Tompion’s death, Graham continued to offer a wide choice of watches of the very best quality, from plain silver cased timepieces at £11, to gold-cased repeating ones from about £60. Renowned for his clocks and watches, but his contribution to the study of astronomy was by far of much greater importance and significance. The earliest evidence of this interest was c.1710–15, when he produced tellurions, instruments to display relative motions of the sun, moon and earth, by geared models, 2 of which are recorded, 1 signed by Tompion and Graham, now housed in the Museum of History of Science, Oxford; the other, signed by Graham alone is at Adler Planetarium, Chicago, US. Tellurions and planetariums eventually became known as orreries, named after Maj-Gen Charles Boyle, 4th Earl of Orrery, KT, PC (1674–1731).

Bur 23 Nov 1751 in the same grave as Thomas Tompion in Westminster Abbey.

Member, L. at Rummer, Charing Cross, London.


MP, Hull, Carlisle, East Cumberland, Pembroke, Dorchester and Ripon; First Ld, Admlty, 25 Nov 1830-Jun 1834 and 30 Dec 1852–Mar 1855; Home Sec 1841–46; Ld Rect or, Univ of Glasgow. Succeeded, 13 Apr 1824, on the death of his father, Sir James Graham, 1st Bt (b. 1761), whose title was created 15 Jan 1783.

Married, 8 Jul 1819, Fanny Callander (+1857), youngest daughter of Col and Lady Elizabeth Callander, of Craidforth and Ardkinglass, and they had 3 sons and 3 daughters. Succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick Ulric Graham (1820–1888), as 3rd Bt, High Sheriff, Cumberland, 1866, who married, 26 Oct 1852, Lady Jane Hermione St Maur Seymour (1909), eldest dau of Edward Adolphus Seymour, 12th Duke of Somerset, KG, PC (1804–1885), First Ld, Admlty, 27 Jun 1859–Jul 1866.


Born Augustus Bozzi in Milan; took his grandfather’s name of Granville on settling in England, having left Italy in 1802 to avoid conscription and becoming domestic physician in a Greek family in Constantinople. He travelled for some years in the Levant, Spain and Portugal and on reaching England entered the Naval Medical Service, which

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226 As given in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, but as 16 Mar 1721 in his entry in ODNDR.
227 Disenfranchised on becoming LRCP, 1817, but readmitted a MRCS, 27 May 1859 [BMJ, 4 Jun 1859, col. 455, Socy News].
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is perhaps where he met HRH Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Clarence and St Andrews, KG, FRS, later William IV [qv, above], whose Physician-in-Ordinary he became. Elected 7 Feb 1817, Foreign Sec, Geographical Socy.

When he stood up to speak to the RS in 1825, he caused a scientific sensation. The Italian-born doctor had conducted the first post-mortem of an Ancient Egyptian mummy, and pronounced its cause of death. However, his verdict on the cause of death has now been overturned by Br scientists reporting in Proceedings of the Royal Socy, who believe that tuberculosis rather than an ovarian tumour is more likely to have killed the woman in her fifties.

After his death was published The Autobiography of A. B. Granville, M.D., F.R.S.; being 88 years of the life of a physician who practised his profession in Italy, Greece, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, the West Indies, Russia, Germany, France and England.

Initiated (possibly), date unknown, but after 1814, Phoenix L. No. 484, now No. 257, Portsmouth. Joined 2 London Ls.: 21 Jan 1825, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 493, now No. 259; and 28 Jan 1825, Middlesex L. No. 239, now No. 143, membership ceasing 1827. GSTwd 1830; Pres, Bd of GSTwds. JGD, UGLE, 1834.

Gray, John, FRS [16 Mar 1732] (c.1691–17 Jul 1769), Naval officer and author of a treatise on gunnery.

WM 1723, L. at King’s Arms, St Paul’s, London; Member 1730, L. at St Paul’s Head, Ludgate Street, London. Member 1730, unnamed L. No. 63, at Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, Temple Bar, London, now St George’s and Corner Stone L. No. 5.

Gray, Robert, FRS [2 May 1728] (β.1728–1731), possibly Factor for the Honourable East India Company at Fort St George (now Calcutta).

SW. Unnamed and unnumbered L. at King’s Arms, St Paul’s Churchyard, London; Member, 1725, L. No. 18, at the Bedford’s Head, Southampton Row, Covent Garden, London.


Left school at 12 and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Attended evening classes at the Bristol Trade and Mining Schools where he met the headmaster of Clifton College and was recruited as a laboratory assistant. In 1885 he won a student teacher scholarship to the Normal School of Science at South Kensington, won first class marks in astronomy and physics and took a teaching post at Portsmouth Dockyard School. In 1889 he returned to South Kensington as assistant to J N Lockyer working on solar physics. Lockyer was founder editor of the journal Nature and Gregory began to write articles and later text books. He became scientific editor of Macmillan publishers. His advocacy of scientific education led to the publication of his best known book in 1916 Discovery, or, The Spirit and Service of Science. Editor of Nature from 1919. His election to the RS was on the basis of conspicuous service to the cause of science.

Initiated in Imperial College Lodge No 4536 on 10th Nov 1923, passed on 15 May 1924, raised 10 May 1924. Made an Honorary Member in 1931.

Green, Joseph Reynolds, DSc (Cantab), FRS [13 Jun 1895], FLS (3 Dec 1848–3 Jun 1914), Botanist. Prof of Botany, Pharmaceutical Socy of Great Britain.


Exalted into RA Masonry, 26 Mar 1878, Chapter of United Strength No. 228 (erased 1898). Joined, 1 Jun 1887, Euclid Chapter No. 859, Cambridge, MEZ 1891, remaining a member until his death. ProvPGSoj, Cambridgeshire, 1890; ProvGH, Cambridgeshire, 1907.


Member 1730, unnamed L. No. 63, at Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, Temple Bar, London, warranted or constituted 26 Feb or 25 Mar 1730, named 1773 Corner Stone L.; after amalgamation, 6 Dec 1843, with St George’s L. No. 5 (No. 3, Antient, of 2 Aug 1756), now St George’s and Corner Stone L. No. 5.

Greene, William, FRS [6 Nov 1729] (?–12 Mar 1737), Surgeon at St Bartholomew’s Hospital.

Member 1723, unnamed and unnumbered L. at Cheshire Cheese, Arundel Street, London, proposed by John Martin, FRS, of L. at Golden Lion and William Rutty, FRS, of L. No. 18, at Bedford’s Head, Southampton Row, Covent Garden, London.

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228 As spelt in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, and as Green in Clarke (1), 117 & 118.
229 Year given erroneously as 1730 in Clarke (1), 117 but correctly as 1711 on 118.
230 As given in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, but as Green in Clarke (1), 16 & 118; and Stewart, oct., 162.
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Grover, Capt John, FRS [22 Apr 1830] (c.1796–6 Nov 1847), of York Gate, Regent’s Park, London, 12th Regiment of Dragoons (Prince of Wales’s) Royal Lancers. Sponsored as FRS by, inter alia, Henry Kater, FRS (1777–1835) and Michael Faraday, FRS (1791–1867).

When the Br Govt took no action about the capture in Dec 1841 and imprisonment in appalling conditions in Bokhara of Capt Arthur Conolly, FRS [qv, above], Grover helped to form a committee in London in 1842 for effecting the release of the two captives and the sum of £500 was collected, to fund Dr Wolff’s mission to investigate what had occurred. After the cruel slaughter of victims the following year and Dr Wolff’s perilous investigations had been concluded, Grover published an account, with a full list of subscribers under the title The Bokhara Victims, (2nd edn, 1845), revealing the prolonged official procrastination of the authorities and the cross-purposes of many of the parties concerned.

Initiated, or Member, 18 Jan 1817, L. No 204 (IC), Clare (Claremorris), Co Mayo, Ireland. Joined, 27 May 1818, L. of Antiquity No. 2, London, resigning 1831.


Followed his father and grandfather into management of Dowlais Iron Coy 1807, which works were in their heyday from mid-1830s to late 1840s and by 1845 boasted 18 blast furnaces, each producing over 100 tons weekly and occupying forty acres and employing 7,000 men. Established a 2nd works, Ifor, erected 1839, costing £47,000. first Chmn, Taff Vale Rly Coy.

When he died, an estimated 20,000 people gathered for the funeral in Dowlais. The Times attributed to his foresight much of wealth and prosperity of mid-19th century Britain. Bty passed to his eldest son, Ivor Bertie Guest (1835–1914), as 2nd Bt, later [20 Apr 1880] 1st Baron Wimborne, and thence to grandson, Ivor Churchill Guest, 1st Baron Ashby St Ledgers [created 15 Mar 1910], PC (1873–1939), as 2nd Baron Wimborne, later [created 15 Jun 1918] 1st Viscount Wimborne.

Initiated c.1812, Glamorgan L. No. 33, now No. 36, at Cardiff Arms Hotel, Broad Street, Cardiff. Joined, 12 Jan 1837, Loyal Cambrian L. No. 127, now No. 110, at Bush Hotel, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan; WM 13 Aug 1840; ProvGM, South Wales, 24 Oct 1836, resigning when Prov divided into Eastern and Western Divns, c.Jun 1848.

Gunning, John, FRS [25 Apr 1782] (?–14 Feb 1798), possibly a Surgeon at St George’s Hospital.

Member, before 1768, Somerset House L. No. 2, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4, London.


Born in Stockholm and at birth created Duke of Skåne and on 29 Oct 1950, he succeeded his father on the throne. He worked in many field excavations in Italy, including manual digging, upsetting diplomatic protocol in the process, because in the 1950s kings were not supposed to behave like that. To avoid official hassle, he decided to travel under a pseudonym.


The fact that he had not been installed before his appointment as ProvGM was not unique; Thomas William Coke (1754–1842), MP for Norfolk 1776–84, 1790–1807 and 1807–32, and Derby Feb–Apr 1807, later [12 Aug 1837] Viscount Coke and 1st Earl of Leicester of Holkham, was appointed ProvGM, Norfolk, 4 Mar 1818 and ruled until his death in 1842, but had no traceable Masonic record other than this appointment.
H

Haddon, Alfred Cort, DSc (Cantab), FRS [1 Jun 1899] (24 May 1855–20 Apr 1940), anthropologist, 2nd child and elder son of John Haddon (1823–1904) and Caroline Waterman.

Educ at Christ’s Coll, Cambridge, 1875 (BA, 1st Cl, Natural Science Tripos). After a 6-month spell at the zoological station at Naples, appointed Curator, Zoological Museum, Cambridge and a Univ Demonstrator in zoology. Prof of Zoology, Royal Coll of Science, Dublin, 1880, where he served also as Asst Naturalist to the Science and Art Museum. Carried out pioneering field research around Irish coasts in the scientific classification of sea anemones, he developed an ethnographical interest in western Irish life. In 1888–89, with the aid of grants from Royal Irish Academy and the Darwin Fund of the Royal Socy, he studied the marine biology of coral reefs in the Torres Strait. Began lecturing in physical anthropology at Cambridge 1894–98 and was awarded a DSc (Cantab) 1897. Organized and led the famous Cambridge anthropological expedition of 1898–99 to the Torres Strait and New Guinea, spending some months with Charles Hose in Borneo on the return journey frinn Malanesia. In 1900, Univ Lecturer in Ethnology at Cambridge and the following year elected a Fellow of Christ’s Coll, permitting to resign his Dublin Chair. Published Head-Hunters Black, White and Brown, 1901, his popular account of the Torres Strait expedition.

Lectured in London 1904–9 to supplement his income, becoming Dep Curator, Horniman Museum. Visited the United States several times before becoming Reader in Ethnology at Cambridge, 1909, and publishing The Races of Man and their Distribution. Two more books followed and with a grant from the Percy Sladen Trust, he visited Torres Strait and Papua, 1914, together with his younger daughter, Kathleen, later Mrs Richeth, who published several books on string figures. Dep Curator, Univ of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 1920, which became a centre for anthropological study and research under his guidance. Pres: Anthropology Section, Br Assn, 1902 and 1905; and Royal Anthropological Institute, 1902–04. Huxley Memorial Lecturer, 1920 and recipient of first Rivers Memorial Medal, 1924. Retired from teaching at the age of 70. Published several more books. Died at his home, 3 Cranmer Road, Cambridge, aged 84, 20 Apr 1940.

Initiated, 27 Mar 1888 and passed 24 Apr 1888, L. No. 261 (IC), Dalkey, Dublin,232 and raised 6 Jun 1888 in Eblana L. No. 158 (IC), Dublin (no longer extant), his then address being Willow Bank, Kingstown [now Dun Laoghaire]. Joined, 28 Nov 1903, then a Lecturer, Christ’s Coll, Cambridge, Alma Mater L. No. 1492, Cambridge, WM 1918, remaining a member until his death.


Inventor of manganese steel, silicon steel and many other special steels and metallurgical improvements. Chmn and Managing Dir, Hadfields Ltd, Sheffield; Dir, Sheffield Gas Co; Member: Arbitration Panel; Senate and Ct of Govrs, Univ of Sheffield; Master Cutler 1899–1900. Pres: Iron and Steel Institute, 1905–07; Faraday Socy 1913–20; Socy of Br Gas Industries 1917–19. Albert Medal, RSA, 1935; Trasenster Medal, 1938; Cdr, Légion d’Honneur. Life Govr, Royal Socy of St George. Various hon degrees and hon MIME, MIEE, Freeman, City of London, Member, Goldsmiths’ and Blacksmiths’ Coys.

Married, 1904, Frances Belt Wickersham, CBE, DGSJ, dau of Col Samuel M. Wickersham, of Philadelphia, USA, but they had no children so that on his death the title became extinct.


Hall, Benjamin, MP, FRS [23 Apr 1812] (29 Sep 1778–31 Jul 1817), industrialist and a prominent figure in South Wales.

Educ at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and called to the Bar, Lincoln’s Inn, 1801. In Dec of that year he married Charlotte the daughter of Richard Crawshay, an Ironmaster, becoming a partner in the Cyfartha Ironworks and owner of Hensol Castle, Glamorgan, and the Aber carn estate, Monmouthshire. MP: Tottons, 1806–12, Westbury, 1812–14, Glamorganshire, 1814 until his death.

His son was also named Benjamin Hall (8 Nov 1802–27 Apr 1867), became an MP, created 1st and last Bt and 1st and last Baron Llanover, a civil engineer and politician, who as first Commissioner of Public Works was notable for

232 The L. members granted him 12 months’ leave of absence from Sep 1888 [L. Minutes, 26 Jun 1888; the compiler is grateful to Miss Rebecca Hayes, Archivist, GL, Ire, for these details].
234 Included in the company were John Anstis the Elder (1669–1744), Garter Principal King of Arms 1717–44, who had been initiated in or before 1731, recorded in the Minutes of The Grand Lodge of England in 1731 as a member of University Lodge No. 74, meeting at the Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, Temple Bar, London, and Alexander Brodie [spelt Brody in Anderson, 135] of Brodie (1697–1754), Lord Lyon King of Arms in Scotland 1727–54, whose Masonic details have not yet been ascertained [Anderson, 135, confirmed by William Preston in his Illustrations of Masonry, as verified by Mrs Katrina Jowett, Senior Assistant Librarian at The Library and Museum of Freemasonry at Freemasons’ Hall, Great Queen Street, London, in a letter to the compiler dated 18 January 2002, for which help, and previous relevant information, he is greatly appreciative].
the construction of the Clock Tower of the Palace of Westminster. Some hold that the famous bell is accordingly known as ‘Big Ben’. Benjamin Hall, Jnr, married Augusta Waddington of Llanover.

ProvGM, South Wales, 1814–17.

Hall, Thomas Henry, FRS [22 Nov 1827] (1796–24 Dec 1870), barrister-at-law, of 19 Old Square, Lincoln’s Inn and other London addresses; formerly Fellow of King’s Coll, Cambridge.

Educ first at Trinity Coll, then King’s Coll, Cambridge, matriculating as Scholar 1816, winning the Browne Medal (BA, 1821; MA, 1824; Fellow until 1827) to the Bar, Lincoln’s Inn, 1824, and practised as a Barrister.


Hallifax, Robert, FRS [21 Apr 1785] (c.1735–17 Sep 1810), physician.

Son of a Mansfield apothecary. His older brother, Samuel, was a royal chaplain, consecrated Bishop of Gloucester 28 Oct 1781, and having been elected Bishop of St Asaph, was translated 25 Apr 1789, but died the following year. His cousin was Sir Richard Jebb (qv). Apothecary to the Royal Household, to the Prince of Wales (later George IV) and to St George’s Hospital, London.

Initiated, 26 Feb 1772, in Shakespear L. No. 179 (now No. 99), at Castle Tavern, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, and made an Honorary Member 2 years later.


Married, 26 Apr 1810, in London, Susan Euphemia Beckford (1786–1859), 2nd dau and coheir of William Beckford, of Fonthill Gifford, Wiltshire, and his wife, Lady Margaret Gordon, dau of Charles Gordon, 4th Earl of Aboyne (1726–1794), and they had an only son and an only dau. When he died aged 84 at 12 Portman Square, Middlesex and was bur in the mausoleum which he had built at Hamilton Place, the titles devolved on his eldest son, William Alexander Archibald Hamilton, styled [1819–52] Marquess of Douglas (1811–1863), as 11th Duke of Hamilton and 8th Duke of Brandon, 61st GMM, Scot, 1833–35.

Initiated 29 Nov 1819, Royal Alpha L. No. 16, London. 54th GMM, Scot, 1820–22.


Author of Calculations and Tables on the Attractive Power of Loadstones, 1729.

Married, before 28 Apr 1711, Anne Plumer (1690–1776), eldest surviving dau of Col John Plumer, of Blakesware, Ware, Hertfordshire. They had 4 sons and 1 dau. Died in Cavendish Square, aged 57, and was bur 25 Feb 1744, with his father, in the Ormonde vault in Henry VII’s Chapel, Westminster Abbey. The title devolved on his eldest son, James Hamilton, styled Lord Paisley (1712–1789), as 8th Earl of Abercorn, Representative Peer, Scot, 1761–86; created 8 Aug 1896, (GB) Viscount Hamilton.

WM, L. at the Horn Tavern (now Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge No. 4), 1725.


Educ at Harrow and Cambridge. As attaché to Lord Elgin’s embassy in Constantinople in 1799, he was involved with securing the Rosetta Stone from French troops and for collecting together the ‘Elgin Marbles’. Under-Sec for Foreign Affairs, 1809–22. Founder of the Royal Geographical Socy and a Trustee of the Br Museum, 1838–58.

Joined, 18 Nov 1810, L. of Friendship No. 6, London, but other Ls. unknown.

Harcourt, Simon, 2nd Viscount Harcourt, FRS [15 Mar 1753] (1714–16 Sep 1777), was the grandson of Simon Harcourt, 1st Viscount Harcourt (Dec 1661–28 Jul 1727) and educ at Westminster School.
London estate, to Arthur Wellesley, 1829–35. He was also surveyor to the Portman estate. He gained a reputation as a surveyor and was employed by the Westminster Bridge estates, the Portman estate held the post. His principal works are the 3rd Hall of the Goldsmiths' Company, 1829–35, the entrance of the Euston Square Station, design for the Oxford Museum in 1854, the year in which he received the 7th Royal Gold Medal for architecture.

Hardwick, Philip, FRS [8 Dec 1831], later [1841] RA, V-P, RIBA, FSA, FGS (15 Jun 1792–28 Dec 1870), architect. Born at 9 Rathbone Place, Westminster, London, and trained as an architect under his father, Thomas Hardwick Junior (1752–1829), who was in turn the son of the architect Thomas Hardwick Senior (1725–1798). The Hardwick name is famous in Br architecture, spanning over 150 years of work. In 1760, Thomas Senior had become a master mason at Syon House for the brothers Robert Adam, FRS [qv, above] and John Adam.

Enter the RA Schools in 1808, then studied in France and Italy, 1815–19. After travelling through Europe, Philip Hardwick took over from his father as Surveyor to St Bartholomew’s Hospital, London. This post later passed on to his only son, Philip Charles Hardwick (1822–1892), 2nd Earl of Darnley, FRS (9 Nov 1715–22 Jul 1747) as Grand Master.

Accidentally drowned in a well, trying to rescue his dog which had fallen in. Present, together with various other distinguished brethren, at the Assembly and Feast of Grand Lodge held at Fishmongers’ Hall on Thursday, 15 April 1736 when John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudoun (1705–1782), was proclaimed as Grand Master of Masons, which office he held until 28 April 1737, on which day he proclaimed as his successor Edward Bligh, FRS [qv, above], and John Adam.

Hardwick was a founding member of the Institute of Br Architects, 1834, becoming RIBA, 1837, and a MICE. One of the judges for the then new Royal Exchange building in the City of London, and then appointed to select the design for the Oxford Museum in 1854, the year in which he received the 7th Royal Gold Medal for architecture.

His principal works are the 3rd Hall of the Goldsmiths’ Company, 1829–35, the entrance of the Euston Square Station, known as the Euston Arch, 1836–40, and in conjunction with his son, the New Library, Lincoln’s Inn. Alterations to the former Freemasons’ Girls’ School appear to have been made from his design. Bur, as is his son, in Kensal Green Cemetery, where there are memorials to them both.


Hare, Henry, 3rd and last Baron Coleraine, FRS [8 Jan 1730], FSA [8 Dec 1725; V-PSA 1727] (10 May 1693–10 Aug 1749), independently wealthy, succeeded to barony, 4 Jul 1708, on death of grandfather, Henry Hare, 2nd Baron Coleraine (bap.1636).


Married, 8 Jan 1718, Anne Hanger (1699–1754), with dowry of £100,000. Died, aged 56, without legitimate issue, so title became extinct.

Member at dates stated in PGL Minutes, 1727–33, of L. No. 38, at Swan, Tottenham High Cross, Ware Road, London (now Castle L. of Harmony No. 26), WM, 1727, 1731; Member, 1728, L. No. 30 at Maid’s Head, Cook Row, now Magdalen Street, Norwich, constituted 11 May 1724 by Martin Folkes, then DepGM.


Member, L. No. 28, at Queen’s Head, Cheap Street, Bath. Clarke (1), 117 & 118.

Heathcote, George, FRS [16 Jan 1729] (7 Dec 1700–7 Jun 1768), merchant.

235 Spelt Blythe in Anderson, 137, who held the office until 27 Apr 1738.
236 Anderson, 135.
237 The same day on which Samuel Cartwright, FRS [qv, above] joined the L.
238 As given in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, but as 15 Jan 1729/30 in GEC, Vol. III, 366.
240 He left his estates in Tottenham to Henrietta, his illegitimate daughter by Rosa Duplessis, but as she was an alien born in Italy, they escheated to the Crown [GEC, Vol. III, 367, n. (d)].
241 Clarke (1), 117 & 118.
242 4 other members who were all FRSs were Charles Beauclerk, 1st Duke of St Albans, KG (elected FRS 1722) [qv, above], John Russell, 4th Duke of Bedford, KG (1722) [qv, below], Joseph Andrews (1726) [qv, above], and William Bristow (1742) [qv, above]. WM of the L. according to the membership lists delivered to the QC 27 Nov 1725. According to the transcription of the Minutes published in Quatuor Coronatorum Antiquarium, Vol. 10: “It is evident that the last 15 names [on the list for this L. in Bath] were from a 2nd return of members”. Included in these 15 names is that of Wriothesley, 3rd Duke of Bedford.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically


Member, 1723, 1725, unnamed and unnumbered L. at Rummer, Charing Cross, London.243


Born in Billericay, Essex, Hele-Shaw studied engineering at Bristol and became the first Professor of Engineering there in 1881 at the age of 27. Moved to University College, Liverpool in 1885 as Professor of Engineering. Later established a college of engineering in South Africa. Noted as an inventor in hydraulics.

Initiated in Imperial College Lodge No 2711, Liverpool on 17 Dec 1903 (passed 17 Nov 1904 and raised 15 Dec 1904) whilst at University College there. Resigned 15 Oct 1908. Joined Imperial College Lodge No 4536, London on 10 May 1924, resigned 8 Dec 1928


Born in Paris, trained for financial career, but in 1738, appointed Farmer-Gen, a lucrative office, but in 1751, withdrew from public life to the family estate at Voiré, where he spent the remainder of his life in philosophy and as host to *Les Philosophes*, a group of French thinkers. In 1758, published the controversial *De l’Esprit*, advancing the view that sensation is the source of all intellectual activity and that self-interest is the moving force of all human action. The book was promptly denounced by the Sorbonne, condemned by Parliament in Paris to be publicly burnt, which was duly carried out by the executioner, 1761. As a result, it was widely read, translated into all main European languages and, with posthumous *De l’homme*, 1772, greatly influenced Jeremy Bentham and the English utilitarians.244

Member, L. *Les Neuf Sœurs* [Nine Muses], Paris. His apron, following his death, was handed to Voltaire, FRS [qv], below, at his Initiation.245


Married, 8 Jun 1751, Christiana Nickson (†1788), dau of Abraham Nickson, of Munny, Co Wicklow, and great-niece of Richard Hutchinson, of Knocklofty, Co Tipperary, created, 16 Oct 1783, Baroness Donoughmore (I) in her own right, and they had 6 sons and 4 daughters. On her death, 24 Jun 1788, the title devolved on the eldest son, Richard Hely-Hutchinson (1756–1825), as 2nd Baron Donoughmore, created 20 Nov 1797 1st Viscount Donoughmore (I), then, 31 Dec 1800, 1st Earl of Donoughmore and, 14 Jul 1821, 1st Viscount Doughtmore (UK), Lt-Gen, Govr, Co Tipperary and Ld Treas’s Remembrancer, Ct of Exchequer, Ire, then, May 1825, Gen. GM, Ire, 1789–1813, but died unm.

Initiated, 28 Feb 1791, Grand Master’s L., Dublin (IC).


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243 One of the List of Ls. 1723–24 and included in the two ‘Lists of the Regular Ls. as Constituted ’till Mar 25th 1725’ [Lane, 29 & 30 (2)].

244 Crystal, 435–6.

245 Lennhoff, 77.

246 The courtesy title of Viscount Suirdale was questioned more than once in George Edward Cokayne, *The Complete Peerage*, revised by The Hon Vicary Gibbs, H.A. Doubleday and Lord Howard de Walden and others (15 volumes) [St Catherine’s Press (Volumes I–XIII [Vol. XII being in two parts], 1910–59; Vol. XIV (Sutton Publishing Limited, 1998) – cited as GEC, with Volume and page no.(s) added. According to GEC, the justification for its use originated in the mistaken belief that the 1st Viscountcy was Donoughmore, of Suirdale, instead of Donoughmore, of Knocklofty. One note reads:

It is difficult to account for this designation; no such title appears to have been conferred on his ancestors. The word is derived from the River Suir (pronounced Shure), which runs through the Donoughmore estates.

Valentine Heywood, author of *Br Titles: The Use and Misuse of the Titles of Peers and Commoners with some Historical Notes* (Adam and Charles Black, 1951), 96–10, at 99, sets out at some length the background to the various titles granted to 4 family members. The author then proceeds to quote from the reply to his query, penned by the 7th Earl of Donoughmore, who, after confessing that he had no documentary proof, apart from an old Family Tree, as the original Patents creating the titles might have been lost, possibly when the Four Ct [the Cts of Justice in Dublin] were burned during the Troubles in 1916, then recited the history of the titles much as set out earlier in the passage quoted for the 1st Earl, above and, referring to the succession of John Hely-Hutchinson, the 3rd Earl, he added:

His eldest son (my grandfather) Richard John was certainly called Viscount Suirdale—and this habit has been followed by the subsequent Lords Donoughmore.

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Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Educ at Harrow, was sometime Officer in 98th Foot. Sheriff, Co Tipperary, 1847; V-Pres, Bd of Trade, 1858–59; Pres, Feb–Jun 1859.

Inherited the titles, 14 Sep 1851, on his father’s death, having married, 7 Apr 1847, Thomasine Jocelyn Steele (†1890), eldest dau and heiress of Walter Steele, of Moynalty, Co Monaghan, and his wife, Mary Sophia Jocelyn (†1856), 4th dau (of 6) of The Hon George Jocelyn, MP (1764–1798), 2nd son of Robert Jocelyn, 1st Earl of Roden (1731–1797). They had 4 sons and 2 daus.

Died at 52 South Audley Street, Middlesex, aged 42, and was bur on 2 Mar 1865 at Knocklofty, when the titles devolved on his eldest son and heir, John Luke George Hely-Hutchinson, styled Viscount Suidral (1848–1900), as 5th Earl of Donoughmore.

Member, probably initiated, date unknown, in Brunswick L. No. 185, Devonport, Devon (EC). Joined 3 Ls. and Founder of a 4th, all in Ire: 18 Apr 1845, Meridian L. No. 12, Dublin (IC); 7 Jun 1845, Donoughmore L. No. 44, Clonmel, Co Tipperary (IC); and 28 May 1846, Grand Master’s L., Dublin (IC). Founder, 10 Aug 1846, Military L. No. 728, Dublin (IC); SGW, GL, Ire, 1846–66.

Herbert, Henry, 9th Earl of Pembroke and 6th Earl of Montgomery, PC, FRS [15 Dec 1743] (c.1689–90 Jan 1750), eldest son of Thomas Herbert, 8th Earl of Pembroke and 5th Earl of Montgomery, KG, PC, FRS [13 May 1685; PRS 1689–90] (1656–1733), was styled Lord Herbert until 22 Jan 1733.

Educ at Christ Church, Oxford, matriculating 4 May 1705, aged 16; he went on a grand tour in 1712, meeting the 3rd Earl of Shaftesbury (26 Feb 1671–15 Feb 1713), philosopher, best known for his essays and one of the leading English deists with a considerable influence in Europe, at the Palazzo Mirelli in Naples, shortly before his death in his 42nd year, the painter, landscape gardener and architect, William Kent (1685–1748), in Rome, and also going to Venice.

Ld of Bedchamber to George II, both as Prince of Wales 1714, and as King 1728–35; entered Army, Maj-Gen 1735; Lt-Gen 1742; Lt-Col, Coldstream Foot Guards 1717; Col, 1st Tp, Life Gds 1721–33; Col, 2nd (King’s Own) Regt of Horse (now 1st Dragoon Gds) 1733–43; Lt-Lt, Wilshire, and High Stwd, Salisbury, 1733-50; Groom of the Stole and First Ld, Bedchamber, 1735–50; one of the Lds Justices (Regents) of the Realm, 1741, 1743, 1748.

As one of the ‘architect earls’, he collaborated with Colen Campbell and Roger Morris with designing Marble Hill House, Twickenham (1724–29), the White House Lodge, Richmond, Surrey (1727–28), and the Palladian Bridge over the little River Nadder at Wilton House, near Salisbury, Wiltshire (1736–7). He also designed the water tower at Sir Robert Walpole’s seat, Houghton Hall, Norfolk (c.1730), in the form of a garden temple, with a pedimented portico raised on a high, rusticated base.

He was also much involved, as an influential and active bridge commissioner, in the construction of Westminster Bridge, getting the relevant Act of Parliament through in 1738, attending 120 meetings of the bridge commissioners (the last on the morning of his death), and consistently supporting the émigré Huguenot mathematician, surveyor, Freemason248 and senior engineer, Charles Labelye (c.1705–1781), and his caisson design, in his endeavours. Pembroke is reported in a recent article254 '[to have] laid the first stone on the bridge on 29 Jan 1739’ (and the last stone of the main structure in 1747) and it was duly completed and open to the public in Nov 1750, Labelye receiving, for his great ‘skill and diligence’, £2,000 from the commissioners, Feb 1751.

Eldest of 7 brothers, the 5th of whom, Maj-Gen the Hon William Herbert (†1757), was father of Henry Herbert, PC, MP (1741–1811), of High Clere, Hampshire, created, 17 Oct 1780, Baron Porchester and, 3 Jul 1793, Earl of Carnarvon, ancestor of the 4th Earl [qv; below].

To sum the matter up, therefore, I feel that it is possible that a viscounty [sic] was CREATED in 1800, and I cannot believe that my great-grandfather when he became Earl of Donoughmore chose the wrong name for the style of his eldest son. I know that the facts on which this argument is founded are not drawn from Letters Patent, but they are sufficient to satisfy me that I am not wrong in calling my eldest son Viscount Suidral.

Heywood then discusses the various arguments advanced on both sides and came to the conclusion that the balance leaned towards Lord Donoughmore’s contention. He concluded by saying: ‘Of course, the point is, in a way, of academic interest only, for the usage of more than a century [now well over a century and a half] without challenge from the only source entitled to challenge, the Crown, is unlikely to be upset now.’ Certainly, Whitaker’s Concise Almanack, 2011, 49, shows that the current heir to the 8th Earl of Montgomery, is Viscount Suidral – his eldest son, John Michael James, b. 7 Aug 1952, echoing the entry in BP, 1999, 861.

Heywood’s conclusion is therefore correct, and can be confirmed from other sources. As given in the Royal Society’s List of Fellows on its website, but as 23 Mar 1865 in GEC, Vol. IV, 404.

All the titles were warranted on 12 Jan 1802 at the Crown and Cushion, Plymouth Dock, now Devonport, as AGl No. 208, becoming No. 260 in 1814, No. 185 in 1831 and No. 159 in 1863. It met in 12 inns or taverns, 1st at Plymouth Dock, and Devonport from 1827 onwards, before meeting in a series of MHs from 1855 in Plymouth and East Stonehouse. The L. now meets at St Aubyn MH, Devonport Road, Stoke, Plymouth [Lane, 151; DLC, 2009, 9].

247 As given in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, but as 23 Mar 1865 in GEC, Vol. IV, 404.

248 As his eldest son, Robert Jocelyn, 2nd Earl of Roden, KP (1756–1820), was the father, by his 2nd wife, of The Hon John Jocelyn (1805–1869), whilst the last named was an undergraduate at Exeter Coll, Oxford, who was initiated, 15 Feb 1826, in Apollo Univ L. No. 711 (then [1832] No. 460, now [1863–date] No. 357), aged 20 years and 7 months.

249 His 2nd brother was Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, GMC, PC (1849–1913), Lt-Govr, Malaya 1884–89, Govr and C-in-C: Windward Islands, 1889–93, Natal and Zululand 1893–1901, Cape of Good Hope 1901–10, High Commissioner, South Africa, 1909.

250 Warranted on 12 Jan 1802 at the Crown and Cushion, Plymouth Dock, now Devonport, as AGl No. 208, becoming No. 260 in 1814, No. 185 in 1831 and No. 159 in 1863. It met in 12 inns or taverns, 1st at Plymouth Dock, and Devonport from 1827 onwards, before meeting in a series of MHs from 1855 in Plymouth and East Stonehouse. The L. now meets at St Aubyn MH, Devonport Road, Stoke, Plymouth [Lane, 151; DLC, 2009, 9].

251 The L. returned the Warrant to GL 2 Mar 1798.

252 As given in BP, 1999, 2218, and GEC, Vol. X, 425; in the latter, n. (d) indicates that the date quoted in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website (29 Jan 1693, based on Doyle, Baronage, Vol. III, 34) is wrong, as his younger brother, Robert, was b. 28 Jan 1692/3.

253 Member, 27 Nov 1725, of the unnumbered and unnamed ‘French’ L. at Solomon’s Temple, at the corner of Castle Street and Heming’s Row, London, of which the then WM was Dr John Theophilus Desagualieres, FRS [qv above] [Lane, 30 (2); Matthew Scanlan, ‘Westminster Bridge’, published in Freemasonry Today, No. 6, Spring 2009, 40–1].

254 Idem.
Married, 28 Aug 1733, Mary FitzWilliam (1707–1769), eldest dau of Richard FitzWilliam, 5th Viscount FitzWilliam of Merrion, PC (I), MP (c.1677–1743), and they had an only child. Died suddenly in Privy Gardens, Whitchurch (as did his widow some 20 years later), aged 61 and was bur at Wilton, 16 Jan 1750, being succeeded by his only son, Henry Herbert, styled Lord Herbert (1734–1794), as 10th Earl of Pembroke and 7th Earl of Montgomery, later [1758–60] ADC to George II.

Of which lodge he was a member has yet to be determined, but from the diary of Dr William Stukeley, FRS [qv, below], it is known that he was present, as Lord Herbert, in Grand Lodge at the Installation at the King’s Arms Tavern, St Paul’s Churchyard, of the Duke of Montagu, 24 June 1721, and that he attended the Feast at Stationers’ Hall the same day.


When he died, the titles passed to eldest son, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux Herbert, styled Lord Porchester (1866–1923), as 5th Earl of Carnarvon.

Carnarvon regarded as highly cultured man and prominent Freemason and with his permission several subsequent Ls. bore his name in their titles.


Admitted into MM; ProvGM, MMM, Somerset, 1858–79; DepGM, GL, MMM, 1857–60; GM, GL, MMM, 1860–63.

Perfected in A & A R; 33°, 1871; LtGCdr, SC 33°, 1874; SovGCdr, SC 33°, 1874–77.

Installed KT; GtSeneschal, 1861–63.

Herschell, Farrer, 1st Baron Herschell, PC, FRS [21 Jan 1892], later [1893] GCB (2 Nov 1837–1 Mar 1899), distinguished lawyer, son and heir of the Revd Ridley Herschell, sometime of Gloucester Terrace, Paddington.

Educ at Univ of Bonn and at Univ of London (BA, Classical Hons, 1857); Fellow and Member of the Senate 1883; Student, Lincoln’s Inn, 1858; called to the Bar, 1860; QC, Feb 1872; Bench, 1872; Recorder, Carlisle, 1873–80; MP, City of Durham, 1874–85; Hon DCL (Dunelm), 1882. Sqr-Gen 1880–85, ktd 13 May 1880; Ld Chan, Feb–Aug 1886 and 6 Feb 1892–Jun 1895, PC 6 Feb 1886. Created a Baron, 8 Feb 1886; DCL (Oxon), 30 Jun 1886; Capt, Deal Castle, 1890–99; Chan, Univ of London, 1893–99.

Married, 20 Dec 1876, Agnes Adela Kindersley (1902), 3rd dau of Edward Leigh Kindersley, of Clyffe House, Dorset, and they had an only son and 3 daus. Died at Shoreham Hotel, Washington, from fracture of the pelvis, and bur 22 Mar 1899, at Tincleton, Dorset, when the Barony devolved on his son, Richard Farrer Herschell (1878–1929), as 2nd Baron Herschell, later GCVO.

Initiated 17 Sept 1876, as QC, MP, passed 6 Nov 1876 and raised 22 Jan 1877, Northern Bar L. No. 1610, WM, 1882; Founder, 14 May 1884, Univ of London L. No. 2033, London, remaining a member until his death. SGW, UGLE, 1886.

Hewer, Hewer Edgley, FRS [27 Jun 1725] (c.1692–6 Nov 1728), son of William Hewer [Ewers] (1642–1715), naval administrator, who was taken on by the famous diarist, naval administrator and Secretary to the Admiralty, Samuel Pepys (1633–1703), the new Clerk of the Acts, 18 Jul 1660, as his Clerk in the Navy Office and as a domestic employee. After his death in 1703, he became Pepys’s Executor; Pepys’s heir later married Hewer Edgley Hewer’s sister. Member, 1723 and 1725, L. No. 18, at Bedford’s Head, Southampton Row, Covent Garden, London.

Hibbert, George. FRS [30 May 1811] (13 Jan 1757–8 Oct 1837), merchant and collector.

Born in Manchester, where his father was a prominent merchant, and became junior partner in the West Indies’ trading house of Hibbert, Purrier and Horton, based in Mincing Lane, London, which built up significant involvement in trade with Jamaica. Alderman 1798–1803. Dir, West India Dock Company from 1799. MP, Seaford, 1806–12.

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255 Warranted 16 Dec 1871.
256 Given as Edgeley in Clarke (1), 118. Given as Newer, for both forename and surname in Stewart, ocit., 166.
257 Paul Tunbridge, The Climate of European Freemasonry 1730 to 1750 [AQC 81 (1968), 97].
258 Clarke (1), 116 & 118.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Noted for his opposition to the abolition of the slave trade. Collector of paintings, sculpture, books and botanical specimens. Founder, London Institution, 1805.


Hickman, Nathan. MD (Oxon), FRS [15 Apr 1725] (c.1695–1746), physician.
Graduated at Oxford and registered at Leyden, 1718, aged 23.
Member, 1723, 1725, L. at Horn Tavern, Westminster, London.


Educ at Eton and matric, as Arthur Hill (though he was styled Viscount Kilwarlin), at Magdalen College, Oxford, 18 May 1771 (MA 9 Jul 1773); sometime Army officer: MP: Lostwithiel 1774–80, Malmesbury 1780–84 and Co Down 1776–93; Sheriff, Co Down, 1785; Govr and Cust Rot, Co Down 1793–1800. Jt Registrar, Ct of Chancery (I), 1786–1800; took his seat in HL (I), 21 Jan 1794, after inheriting the titles from his father, the 1st Marquess of Downshire, on 7 Oct 1793.

Married, 29 Jun 1786, at St Marylebone, Mary Sandsy (1764–1836), dau of Col The Hon Martin Sandsy and granddaughter of Montague Blundell, 1st and last Viscount Blundell (1689–1756), and she was created, 19 Jun 1802, Baroness Sandsy of Ombersley in her own right; they had 4 sons.


Member, then styled [1772–89] Viscount Fairford, 8 Jun 1785, Grand Master’s L., Dublin (IC); GM, Ire, 1785–87.

Hill, Thomas, FRS [15 Apr 1725], FSA (c.1683–20 Sep 1758), son of The Revd Daniel Hill (c.1647–1729), prebendary of Rochester and headmaster of Faversham School, Kent.

Educ at Westminster School and admitted a pensioner, Trinity Coll, Cambridge, 1701, aged 18, and awarded a scholarship, 1702 (BA 1705; Fellow 1707; MA 1708). Early tutor and member of 2nd Duke of Richmond’s household.

Had a public career of moderate distinction, serving as Sec to Lds Commissioners of Trade, 1737–58. Regarded as an antiquarian and poet rather than as a public servant, his reputation resting on a single Latin poem.

Member 1723, 1725, L. at Queen’s Head, Turnstile, Holborn, London.

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259 Given as Nathaniel in Clarke (1), 118, and Clarke (2), 300.
263 This election is said, in Gentleman’s Magazine, to have cost him £40,000 [GEC, Vol. IV, 458, n. (c)].
264 Not an English or Irish Freemason, so far as can be discovered.
265 Initiated, 13 Apr 1837, L. of Friendship No. 6, London. Joined 2 Ls.: 4 Feb 1847, L. of Union No. 597, [now No. 414], Reading, Berkshire, 1850; and, 23 Jul 1850, Etonian L. No. 252, now the Etonian L. of St John No. 209, Windsor, Berkshire, remaining a member to the end of 1857. ProvGM, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, 2 Mar 1847, resigning 1860. He was also a member of 2 Ls. in the Irhs Constitution: Concord Lodge No. 40, Belfast from 1840 and County Down Lodge No. 86, Downpatrick from 1852.
266 His eldest son, Arthur Wills Blundell Trumbull Sandsy Roden Hill, styled [1845–68] Earl of Hillsborough, then 5th Marquess of Downshire (24 Dec 1844–31 Mar 1874), Officer, 1st Life Guards, was initiated, 14 Sep 1868, Star of Kilwarlin Lodge No. 66, Hillsborough (IC); joined 2 IC Ls: No. 86 and No. 70, Dromore, Co Down.

Born in Sheffield; educ mainly at home, by his mother, who was a certificated teacher. Awarded, 1903, Natl scholarship in biology at the Royal Coll of Science (Imperial, Coll), London. Spent the next 4 years in London, taking his Associateship in Zoology in 1906 and at the same time working with Prof A. Dendy at King’s Coll, London. In 1906 his family left England for California and after a year as a Research Asst at the Livermore School of Tropical Medicine, rejoined them there. Spent 6 months at the Marine Biological Station, La Jolla and then entered the Univ of California, Berkeley, where he obtained his PhD 1910. Returning to England he entered Magdalen College, Cambridge, as an undergraduate and took his degree in the Natural Sciences Tripos (BA 1912; MA 1917). He worked under G.H.F. Nuttall at the Quick Lab, Cambridge, and served throughout the First World War with the Royal Engineers Signal Service, seeing overseas service in France and Palestine. In 1919, appointed Prof of Biology and Parasitology, Govt School of Medicine, Cairo, where H. Munro Fox, FRS [6 May 1937] (1889–1967), was his asst. Returning to Britain, 1924, worked at research institutes in London: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 1924–25, Wellcome Bureau of Tropical Medicine, 1928–33, and Natl Institute of Medical Research, 1934. Between 1925 and 1928 member and then leader of the Royal Soc’y’s Kala-Azar Commission in China, the purpose of which was to investigate the problem of visceral Leishmaniasis (kala-azar) in northern China. Regius Prof of Zoology, Glasgow Univ, 1935–44, and Scientific Dir, Zoological Soc’y, London, 1944–51.

Apart from the work entailed by his professional appointments, Hindle took on a large no. of outside commitments. He was, for example, Founder and first Pres, Zoological Soc’y of Glasgow, 1936–44, Founder and first Dir, InterNatl Wildfowl Research Bureau, 1947–1961, and Founder and first Pres, Institute of Biology, 1951–53. He was also Gen Sec, Br Assn for the Advancement of Science, 1946–51. Active in editorial work from early in his career and associated with Parasitology in various capacities, 1912–68. Had a very eclectic research career, governed by the diverse posts he occupied. G.H.F. Nuttall in Cambridge established him in tropical medicine, and he carried out original work in protozoology and parasitology, especially insect-transmitted infections. He is also well known for the introduction of the golden hamster into the home and the lab.


Born in Tisbury, Wiltshire, into a family of teachers. Educ at his father’s school in Chippenham. Apprenticed with the Great Western Railway, he studied at evening classes and won the Institution of Mechanical Engineers’ scholarship at Trinity Coll, Cambridge, where he gained his 1st Cl degree after 2 years in 1925. Became chief engineer. Brunner, Mond (later Imperial Chemical Industries). Dir of ordnance factory construction during Second World War. After 1945 was closely involved with the development of nuclear power plants. Later Chmn, Central Electricity Generating Board.


Initiated, 22 Jun 1797, in Shakespear L. No. 131 (now No. 99), London.


Initiated, 25 Jan 1814, his address being The Treasury, L. of Antiquity No. 2, London.

Hodges, Thomas, FRS [9 Jun 1715] (fl.1715–1720), Att-Gen for Barbados.

Member, 1725, unnamed and unnumbered L. at Black Posts, Cockpit Ct, Great Wild Street, London.

Hody, Edward, MD (Rheims) [1723], FRS [8 Mar 1733], LRCP [1740] (1698–1 Nov 1759), of Hanover Square, London; after period in general practice became an obstetrician and wrote book on midwifery; physician to St George’s Hospital.


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[274] As given by Stewart, ocit., 162, but 1735 in Dyer, unpaginated list of Stwds & GStwds before 1815, following 250 [6th page].
[275] Quoted by Stewart, ocit., 166.
Born in Cornwall to a Canadian father, he won a scholarship to the Royal School of Mines and won prizes in geology. Appointed assistant Superintendent of the geological survey of India in 1890 (director from 1903). During his tenure the focus of the survey changed from imperial interests to developing India’s mineral wealth. Founded the Mining and Geological Institute of India in 1906. Worked in India during 1914-18 war as president of the Indian munitions board. In 1922 became rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology. 1929-44 principal and vice chancellor of the University of Edinburgh.

The first initiate in Imperial College Lodge No 4536 on 1 Dec 1923, passed 10 May 1924, raised 14 Jun 1924. Resigned 30 Jun 1934

**Hollings, John, MD, FRCp, FRS** [9 Mar 1727]276 (c. 1683–10 May 1739), a ‘remarkable polymath and his classical scholarship and general culture was highly rated by his contemporaries, one of whom referred to him as “the most ingenious Dr John Hollings”277; Physician-General to the Army and Physician-in-Ordinary to the King.

Member, L. No. 64, at Rose Tavern, without Temple Bar, London.


Born at Finchley, Middlesex, and educated Edinburgh High School, 1774–76. In Jan 1777, entered the Navy under his uncle, Capt Charles Hope (†1808), in the Weasel, serving with him in different ships on the home, Lisbon and Newfoundland stations until, Oct 1782, promoted Lieut, Duedalus, serving on Newfoundland and home stations and being promoted Cdr, 1790, and acting Capt, Adamant, and serving in Mar 1786 in the frigate Pegasus with HRH Prince Henry William to Newfoundland and the West Indies, and in May 1787 in the Boreas, with Horatio Nelson, later Viscount Nelson of the Nile, as captain. For the next few years, under various commands, he served in several ships in varied stations. In Mar 1795, he became Flag Capt to Adml Duncan. Resigned his command in 1801, having been elected MP; Dumfries Burghs, the previous year; Dumfriesshire, Oct 1804 until 1830, but was rarely active in the House. One of the Lds of the Admiralty, 1807–09, attained flag rank, Aug 1812, C-in-C, Leith, 1813–18, V-Adml, 1819, Senior Naval Ld at the Admiralty, 1820–28, later a member of council of the Ld High Adml. Treas, Royal Naval Hospital, Greenwich, 1828, until that office abolished, then one of 5 commrs for managing the hospital. Granted Freedom, City of Edinburgh, 13 Mar 1814, with 5 others, including George Boyle, later Ross-Lindsay-Crawfurd-Boyle, GCH, 4th Earl of Glasgow,278 Ld-Lt, Renfrewshire.

On 12 April 1831, he was invited by King William IV to dine at St James’s Palace with some of the other GCBS, of whom there were then ninety-one, including four princes of the blood royal279 and nine honorary knights – he had been appointed a Grand Cross on 4 October 1825 – but sadly he was one of four knights who were ‘severely indisposed’ and unable to be present, but there were some sixty-six knights and officers present.280

Married twice; (1), 8 Jul 1792, his cousin Lady Anne Hope, later Hope Johnstone (1768–28 Aug 1818), de jure Countess of Annandale and Hartfell in her own right, eldest dau of James Hope, later Hope-Johnstone, 3rd Earl of Hopetoun (1741–1817), and they had 4 sons, of whom the eldest became the 4th Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, the 2nd was Adml Sir William James Hope-Johnstone, KCB, RN (1798–1878), and the younger two also became RN officers, and 2 daws; (2), 30 Oct 1821, Maria, Dowager Countess of Athlone (1770–1851), widow of Frederick Willem [Frederick William] van Reede, 6th Earl of Athlone (1766–1810), and 2nd dau of Sir John Eden, 4th Bt, MP (1740–1812), but they had no children.

Died at Bath, and bur at Johnstone Church, Johnstone, Dumfriesshire.

Initiated, ostensibly aged 24 but actually only 19 years, 7 months and 25 days, 11 Apr 1786, a Lt, in Prince George L. No. 86, Foxhole Quay, Plymouth,281 becoming a MM, 18 Sep 1786, in St John’s L. No. 186, St John’s, Newfoundland (his membership registered in GL, Scot, records, 1820), joining at an unknown date St Luke’s L. No. 48 (now The L. of Holyrood House (St Luke’s) No. 44), Canongate, Edinburgh. Actively involved in several other Orders of Freemasonry.282


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276 Given as 1726 (O.S.) in Clarke (1), 117 and 118.
277 J. Nichols (ed.), *L. I.*, vol. 3, 522, cited by Stewart, _ocit._, 146 & 177, n
279 Not specifically identified, but probably included TRH Ernest Augustus, 1st Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, KG, KP, GCB, GCH, PC, FRS, later (1837) Ernest I, King of Hanover (5 Jun 1771–18 Nov 1851), Adolphus Frederick, 1st Duke of Cambridge, KG, GCB, GCC (and Grand Master), GCH, PC (24 Feb 1774–8 Jul 1850), William Frederick, 2nd and last Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, KG, GCB, GCH, PC, FRS (15 Jan 1776–30 Nov 1834), and the King himself.
280 Galloway, _The Order of the Bath_, 145.
281 HRH Prince William Henry, KG, later [1789] Duke of Clarence and St Andrews, then [1830] King William IV, was initiated, 9 Mar 1786, in the same L. so no doubt it was he who influenced his 3rd Lieutenant to become a Freemason before the *PEGASUS* sailed for Newfoundland.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

The son of a bookseller in Bishopsgate Street, London, who was much interested in science, but died when his son was an infant, so for the next 10 years he lived with his mother at Eastbourne, showing as a child literary rather than scientific tastes.

Educ at the City of London School, completing his further study with the Univ of London External programme and the medical school at Guy’s Hospital, now part of King’s Coll, London School of Medicine. Taught physiology and toxicology at Guy’s Hospital 1894–98. Also in 1898, while attending a meeting of the Physiological Socy, he was invited by Sir Michael Foster to join the Physiological Laboratory in Cambridge to investigate the chemical aspects of physiology. Biochemistry was not, at that time, recognized as a separate branch of science. In 1902 he was given a readership in biochemistry, and in 1910 he became a Fellow, Trinity Coll, and an Hon Fellow, Emmanuel Coll. In 1914 elected to the Chair of Biochemistry at Cambridge Univ, thus becoming the first Prof in that discipline at Cambridge.

In 1912 Hopkins published the work for which he is best known, demonstrating in a series of animal feeding experiments that diets consisting of pure proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, and water fail to support animal growth. This led him to suggest the existence in normal diets of tiny quantities of as yet unidentified substances that are essential for animal growth and survival. These hypothetical substances he called ‘accessory food factors’, later renamed vitamins. It was this work that led his being awarded, 1929, the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Christiaan Eijkman. He also discovered the amino acid tryptophen in 1901.

During the First World War, continued his work on the nutritional value of vitamins. His efforts were especially valuable in a time of food shortages and rationing. He agreed to study the nutritional value of margarine and found that it was, as suspected, inferior to butter because it lacked the vitamins A and D. As a result of his work, vitamin-enriched margarine was introduced in 1926.

During his life, in addition to the Nobel Prize, Hopkins was awarded two of the RS’s medals: the Royal Medal, 1918; and the Copley Medal, 1926. In 1933, elected President of the British Assn for the Advancement of Science. Died in Cambridge.


Born at St George’s Square, Edinburgh, and educ Edinburgh High School, then, 1799–1803, at Edinburgh Univ, studying moral philosophy, political economy, science, maths and chemistry under Thomas Charles Hope (1766–1844), who inspired him to study geology. In 1804, went with his father to London to help manage his family business at its branch there. The decline in the linen trade persuaded him to become an underwriter at Lloyd’s insurance office, but proved unsuccessful. In 1808, became a Fellow, Geological Socy, active until his death, one of its Secretaries, 1810–14, and Pres, 1845–46 and 1860–61. Returned to Edinburgh, 1814, after his father had made good his heavy losses, living there until 1827. During his 13 years in the Scottish capital, he played an active part in the city’s educational and political reform movements and in 1821 founded the Edinburgh School of Arts, which in 1885 became Heriot-Watt Coll and in 1966 Heriot-Watt Univ. In 1827, he helped in forming the London Institution, became the first Warden Univ and Sec, new Univ of London, at a salary of £1200 pa, but his 4 years in post were not happy ones, often clashing with the academic staff.

In Aug 1831, he with his family settled in Bonn, enabling him to study Rhineland mineralogy and geology. Some 20 months later he returned to public life as a member of the Royal Commn for the Employment of Children in Factories and in 1833 became Chief Inspector for Scotland, Northern Ireland and the 4 northernmost English counties, at a salary of £1000 pa, less expenses. Retired, 1859, after having been an energetic and uncompromising official, becoming the unofficial leading inspector.

Married, 1806, Anne Susan Lloyd (†22 May 1862), dau of a Yorkshire landowner and they had 6 daus and an only son, who died in childhood. Father-in-law of Sir Charles Lyell, 1st Bt, FRS [2 Feb 1826] (14 Nov 1797–22 Feb 1875), and of Sir Charles James Fox Bunbury, 8th Bt, JP, DL, FRS [5 Jun 1851] (4 Feb 1809–18 Jun 1886), though neither had children.

Died at 60 Montagu Square, London and bur at Brookwood Cemetery. Karl Marx praised him in Capital (4th edn, 1891, Bk I, Pt iii, n.10) and a stained glass window in York Minster is a lasting memorial to his efforts on behalf of working people.

Initiated 1803, L. Canongate Kilwinning No. 2, Canongate, Edinburgh; hon member, 1803, L. Kirknewton and Ratho No. 85, Ratho, Midlothian. Apparently not a member of an English L.

Horsley, Samuel, The Revd, FRS [9 Apr 1767; SecRS 1773–83], later [18 Jan 1774] DCL (Oxon), then The Rt Revd (15 Sep 1733–4 Oct 1806).

Born at St Martin’s Place, London, son of The Revd John Horsley (1699–1777), lecturer at St Martin-in-the-Fields, and his first wife, Anne Hamilton (†1736), dau of William Hamilton, Prof of Divinity, Univ of Edinburgh.
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Educ at home by his father at Thorley Parsonage, Hertfordshire, before being admitted, 24 Oct 1751, at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to read for a civil law degree. On 25 Jan 1755, entered Middle Temple, returning to Trinity Hall 2 years later, taking his LLB, 1758, but had by then decided to abandon the law for the church.

Ordained deacon, 16 Jul 1758, and priest, 24 Sep 1758, the latter by his godfather, Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, 1756–74.

On 18 Jan 1759, installed Rector of Newington Butts, a rural parish close to London, which his father had vacated for him, but was a non-resident incumbent, and lived in London. In Nov 1767, incorporated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he tutored the eldest son of Heneage Finch, 3rd Earl of Aylesford (1715–1777), privately, who took his MA 16 Jun 1770. For the next decade, it was the RS that became the focus of his intellectual life. Elected 30 Nov 1771 to Council, attended meetings regularly and elected one of the two secretaries. Worked hard to revive and develop the Socy’s library and, after receiving through the Earl and Robert Lowth (1710–1787), Bishop of Oxford 1766–77, whose domestic chaplain he became and a prebendary of St Paul’s, 1777, various minor preferements, which by dispensations he combined with his first living, was installed, 1781, archdeacon of St Albans, prebendary of Gloucester Cathedral, 19 Apr 1787.

Consecrated Bishop of St David’s, 11 May 1788, became Dean of Westminster, Nov 1793, translated to Rochester, 7 Dec 1793, and to St Asaph, 3 Jul 1802, remaining there until his death.

Science was the field in which he first became widely known. Horsley completed an edn of Sir Isaac Newton’s works in 1785, but he is particularly remembered for the controversy (1783–90) with Joseph Priestly concerning the doctrine of Christ’s incarnation, in which Horsley defended the orthodox view. His works include mathematical and theological works.

Twice married, both wives died, the first in 1777, after less than 3 years of marriage, leaving 2 infant children; the 2nd lasted much longer from c.1778 to 1805, but they had no children. Died at Brighton after a short illness, insolvent. Bur, after a funeral service in Westminster Abbey, at St Mary’s, Newington, but when that church was demolished in 1876 to accommodate a railway, his remains were removed to Thorley.

Scottish Freemason.

Howard, The Hon Charles, FRS [18 Jun 1767], later [20 Sep 1777] styled Earl of Surrey [by which title he was generally known], and Earl of Arundel, then [31 Aug 1786] 11th Duke of Norfolk, FSA (5 Mar 1746–16 Dec 1815), succeeded to the titles on 31 Aug 1786 when his father, Charles Howard, 10th Duke of Norfolk, FRS, FSA [24 Mar 1768] (b. 1 Dec 1720) died. Earl Marshal, as he had embraced Protestantism, as a direct result of the Gordon Riots, 1780.

Married twice, his first wife dying in childbirth. His 2nd wife, Frances Scudamore (1750–1820), was the dau and sole heir of Charles FitzRoy Scudamore, natural son of Charles FitzRoy, 2nd Duke of Grafton, KG, PC (1683–1757). They had no children, but he fathered several natural children by different mistresses.

Died 16 Dec 1815 after a short illness; bur 23 Dec 1815, St Martin’s Church, Dorking, Surrey, with all the pomp of a deceased Earl Marshal, his broken baton of office being thrown into the grave after him. Freemason. 280 but date of Initiation and L. in which it took place currently unknown; attended Palladian L. No. 196 (now No. 120), the only one in Hereford or in Herefordshire in the late 1780s. Joined 3 Ls.; as Charles Howard, later Earl of Surrey, 11 Mar 1772, L. of Friendship No. 3 (now No. 6), London, his membership ceasing prior to 1813; as Earl of Surrey, 9 Jan 1778, Weymouth L. No. 493, Weymouth, Dorset; and as Duke of Norfolk, 4 Apr 1815, Palladian L. No. 196, not long before his death, ProvGM, Herefordshire, 1789–90, succeeded by Thomas Dunckerley (1724–1795). Invited by letter dated 30 Dec 1813 by The Duke of Sussex, KG, FRS, GM, UGLE [qv, below] to become Deputy [or more probably Acting or Pro] GM, in the following terms, but he never responded:

‘I am well aware that you are not a Mason [he was, as indicated above], but at any time previous to my institution, which is to take place, St George’s Day, in the month of Apr next, this may be done privately either at Norfolk House or Kensington Palace as may be most agreeable’. He went on to explain that Norfolk’s supposed Catholic faith [already abandoned] would not be an obstacle, mentioning that ‘one of your Grace’s ancestors [Thomas, 5th Duke of Norfolk, GM, PGL, 1730–31] was at the head of our Socy formerly and we possess monuments of his munificence towards us’.

283 Heneage Finch (1751–1811), who succeeded his father in 1777, having been elected a FRS, 25 Feb 1773, FSA and PC 1783.

284 The Scudamores had a strain of hereditary madness, which shortly after the wedding made its appearance in the Duchess and she had to be shut away as insane in the Scudamore family home of Holme Lacy, near Hereford, until her death there on 22 Oct 1820, where she is bur.

285 As she outlawed him, it was impossible for the Duke to remarry or to have a legitimate son to succeed him, so he consoled himself with a series of mistresses, one of whom eventually became his ‘official’ mistress, Mary Ann Gibbon, granddau of the Dean of Carlisle and a cousin of the historian Edward Gibbon, a freemason. Another was Charlotte Tidswell who, when she was cast off by The Duke became a small-part member of the Drury Lane Theatre Company and the mistress of Moses Kean, uncle of the actor Edmund Kean (1789–1833), who may have been a Freemason, whom she adopted as an infant.


287 He was the 2nder when HRH George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, KG, was initiated, passed and raised on 6 Feb 1787 in a special L. at the Star and Garter Tavern, Pall Mall, London, convened for that purpose by the command of his proposer and uncle, HRH The Duke of Cumberland and Strathearn, KG, GM, who carried out the ceremony.

288 This date is recorded in the Palladian L. Returns to GL, as appears in the copy thereof made available to the compiler by Mrs Diane Clements, Dir, LMF, for which he is most grateful.
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The appeal was forwarded ‘with esteem, consideration and affectionate regards’ but it fell on deaf ears and there is no record of Norfolk ever having replied and no reference was made to this approach at the first Grand Festival of the new UGLE. 288

Howard, William Augustus FRS [14 May 1778] (Died 20 Oct 1800). Gentleman

  Studied in Rheims for a medical qualification

Recorded as a member of Grand Masters Lodge (now No 1) in 1792. Junior Grand Warden AGL 1793

Hunt, Thomas, FRS [13 Nov 1740], FSA [1757] (1696–31 Oct 1774), tutor from 1726 in the family of George Parker, styled Viscount Parker, later 2nd Earl of Macclesfield, FRS [qv, below]; 289 successively Prof of Arabic and of Hebrew, Univ of Oxford.

  Member, 1725, L. at Cock 290 and Bottle, Little Britain, London.

Hunter, John, MD (Edin) [1775], FRS [12 Jan 1786], LRCP [22 Mar 1777], FRCP [1793, speciali gratia] (Feb 1754–29 Jan 1809), physician to the army. Supt of Military Hospitals in Jamaica 1781–83. Returned to England and practised as a physician at 9 Charles Street, 291 London, from 1783 and at 14 Hill Street, Berkeley Square from 1804. Sole author in the first volume of the Transactions of the Socy for Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge, founded 1783, of a paper which for the first time recommended the rational experiments to determine the path of transmission of rabies, or ‘canine madness’ which were later carried out in Germany.

  Contributed three papers to the Medical Transactions published by the RCP. His principal work, Observations on the Diseases of the Army in Jamaica was published in 1788 and included a copy of Benjamin Franklin’s letter of 1786 on the subject of lead poisoning. Contributed to Volume 78 of the Philosophical Transactions in 1788. Censor, RCP, 1793, Goulstonian Lecturer 1796, Croonian Lecturer 1799–1801. As Physician Extraordinary to The Prince of Wales [qv, above], he bequeathed £50 to the Brighton Chapel Royal.

  Initiated 1794, St Albans’s L. No. 22, now No. 29, London, WM 1797. Joined 3 London Ls.: 1796, Somerset House L. No. 2, now Royal Somerset and Inverness L. No. 4; GStwds’ L., 1796, resigning 1807; and 17 Jan 1800, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 412, now No. 259; GStwd 1796, representing St Alban’s L.; JG W, PGL, 1797.

Hunter, William, FRS [30 Apr 1676] (23 May 1718–30 Mar 1783), anatomist, successful exponent of Newtonian principles as a lecturer and demonstrator, deriving a substantial income of several hundred pounds therefrom.

  WM, unnamed and unnumbered L. at Swan, Ludgate Street, London.

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289 As recorded in Clarke (1), 110.

289 Given as Gin and Bottle, Little Britain, in Clarke (1), 117 & 118 (although correctly as Cock and Bottle on 110), and Stewart, op. cit., 162. According to Lane there was no tavern or meeting-place in London with that name and the nearest seems to be the Cock and Bottle, of which there were two, one in Cannon Street (where met a L. formed on 4 Jul 1767, originally No. 399 and in 1771–4 No. 334), and the other in Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square (where the Corinthian L. No. 339, formed on 16 Apr 1765 and in 1792–5 as No. 188A), though clearly neither was extant when Hunt started his membership, ostensibly in 1725. Neither version of the name is included in either of the two lists of Regular Ls. as Constituted ‘till Mar 25’ 1725 set out in Lane, 30.

291 He was recorded in the List of Members of The Prince of Wales’s L. No. 259 (1910, rev 1938), 26, as being of Clarges Street.
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Entered Royal Naval Coll, Portsmouth, Oct 1832, passing out, Oct 1834 and followed an active naval career. In Mar 1845 joined Eagle as Flag-Lt to his father, then C-in-C on the S American station and soon after commanded the Comus (16), taking part in operations in the River Parana and in forcing the passage at Obligado, 20 Nov 1845.

In 1853 published A Summer Search for Sir John Franklin and was awarded the Gold Medal of the RGS, the silver medal of the Paris Geographical Socy and was presented with a diamond snuff-box by Napoleon III. Knighted 13 Aug 1877, placed on retired list 27 Mar 1885 and nominated KCB on 21 Jun 1887, Queen Victoria’s Golden Jubilee year. A man of cultivated taste and mechanical ingenuity, collecting Venetian glass and was an exceptional amateur painter; some of his pictures, including portraits of The Queen and Princess Royal, were exhibited at The Royal Academy. He was the inventor of the highly thought of hydraulic steering gear, until superseded by steam, and the Inglefield anchor.

Initiated, SC L., yet to be ascertained; Founder, Drury Lane L. No. 2127, warranted 10 Nov 1885, consecrated 25 Jan 1886, meeting initially at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street, but from 1886, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane,292 where it still meets, WM 1889; JGW, UGLE, 1891.

292 Lane, 432.
Jackson, Humphrey FRS [19 Nov 1772] (bap 1721 – 29 Jun 1801). Chemist and inventor

Born in Hinderwell, Yorkshire and apprenticed to a Stockton apothecary and surgeon, he moved to London and set up as a chemist. His Essay on Bread (1758) was an early work on the chemical detection of food adulteration. He obtained patents for a method of wood preservation and later for manufacturing isinglass made from fish and used to clarify beer.

He annotated Ode on Masonry by Thomas Hudson of Blakiston, published in 1751 and subscribed to Hudson’s book of Poems on Several Occasions (1752) in which the ode was reprinted. Jackson also wrote the words to An Ode for Three Voices which was among the songs included in Ahiman Rezon (1756)293. He was Treasurer of the Sea Captain’s Lodge No 212 in Wapping in the 1750s. The lodge was erased in 1794. Served as a Grand Steward at the Grand Lodge feast in May 1757.


Died in London, when elder son, George Herbert Jackson (1867–1925), succeeded him as 2nd Baron Allerton.294 His younger son, the Hon Francis Stanley Jackson (1870–1947), was the famous Yorkshire and All-England cricketer, later MP, Yorkshire, ER, 1915–26; DL, Yorkshire, WR; then The Rt Hon Sir Francis Jackson, GCSI, GCIE, KGSI.

Initiated, 27 Apr 1865, passed 25 May 1865, raised 22 Jun 1865, L. of Fidelity No. 289, MH, Great George Street, Leeds; ProvGM, Yorkshire, WR, 5 Jan 1893, resigning 1914. Presided over 2 Festivals: May 1894, 96th anniversary, RMIB; May 1903, 115th anniversary, RMIG.

Exalted into RA Masonry; GSupt, Yorkshire, WR, 25 May 1895, resigning 1914.


Born in Stratford, Essex, he obtained his medical training in Aberdeen and then set up practice in London. Physician to the Westminster Hospital 1754–1762 and then to St George’s Hospital. Appointed Physician to the Prince of Wales, later George IV, 1780, and to George III, 1786. He was fond of wine and music and was a friend of John Wilkes (qv). Henry Revell Reynolds (qv) attended him during his last illness. Buried in Westminster Abbey.


Jenner, Edward, MD (St Andrews), FRS [26 Feb 1789] (17 May 1749–26 Jan 1823), scientist, general practitioner and surgeon, son of a parson and born in his father’s vicarage in Berkeley, Gloucestershire. Studied his natural surroundings in the same parish. As a countryman at heart, Jenner wrote on the cuckoo, explaining how the baby cuckoo had a dimple on its back to enable it to eject its host’s eggs and it was for this, and other ornithological papers, that he was elected a FRS. Often credited as the first doctor to introduce and study the smallpox vaccine; returning to his native countryside by 1773, he became a successful GP and surgeon, practising in purpose-built premises at Berkeley. He was 1 of only three medical recipients to have been awarded the Freedom of the City of London, the others being Lord Lister and Florence Nightingale.

Jenner’s eldest son, Edward, died in 1810 and his wife, Catherine, in 1815, both from tuberculosis.

Found in a state of apoplexy on 25 Jan 1823, with his right side paralysed. Never fully recovered, and eventually died of an apparent stroke (he had suffered a previous stroke), aged 73. A memorial service for him was held in Gloucester Cathedral on 19 Aug 1823 and an imposing statue of him by Robert William Sievier, FRS [qv, below], sculpted in London, 1825, bearing the simple legend JENNER on the plinth, stands just to the north of the great west door of Gloucester Cathedral. This was commissioned by the Gloucestershire Freemasons following Jenner’s memorial service. Another statue of him that was originally placed in Trafalgar Square was removed, 1862, and now stands in Kensington Gardens.295

Initiated, L. of Faith and Friendship No. 449, now Royal L. of Faith and Friendship No. 270, which then met at the White Hart Inn, High Street, Berkeley, Gloucestershire; raised, 296 30 Dec 1802, aged 53; JW 1804, WM 1812.

Exalted, RA Masonry, Apr 1804; acted several times as 3rdPrin, 1814.

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294 His obituary in The Times, 5 Apr 1917, spoke of him as ‘essentially a self-made man, overcoming all the obstacles to success, and gradually rising step by step by sheer industry, ability, and tact, . . . Early in his commercial career he devoted his energies to tanning, and was prominent in the leather industry’ [GEC, Vol. XIII, 15, n. (2)].

295 Dr D.R. Dodsley, ‘Doctor Edward Jenner and some other Eminent Physicians and Surgeons in Freemasonry’ [AQC 104 (1991), 139–49 – cited hereafter as Dodsley, 146–7, from which several facts herein recorded emanated and with grateful thanks to the author. The reader is referred to the paper, which recounts in some detail the memorial service and many other facets of Jenner’s life and achievements].

296 The dates of his Initiation and Passing are apparently now unknown [Dodsley, 142].
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His nephew, Henry Jenner, was WM of short-lived Country Stewards’ L. No. 540.297 ProvGM, Bristol, 1 Nov 1799, resigning 1807. GSupt, Bristol, 25 Jan 1803, resigning 1807.

Edward’s son, Robert F. Jenner (fl.1823),298 and another nephew, The Revd G.C. Jenner, ProvGChap, Bristol, c.1817, were both members of L. of Faith and Friendship No. 449 and in Oct 1817, the former was JW, whilst the latter was Sec.


Born and brought up in India, became an ardent evangelical Christian and spent much of his life in Madurai where he became fluent in Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani man andevinced a lifelong interest in Tamil literature, Tamil Shaivism, and Sinhalese Buddhism. Sent to England, where he entered Lincoln’s Inn and was presumably called to the Bar. In 1799, after marrying Lord William Campbell’s300 elder daughter, Anne Campbell (1766–1852), on 14 Jun that year, became Advocate-Gen, Ceylon, then, 1805, Ch Justice, Ceylon, and after being knighted by the Prince Regent, 1811, appointed Pres of Council, Ceylon, that year. Responsible for many reforms and the reorganization of the Govt of Ceylon, he returned to England from time to time, including 1 visit in 1819. In 1828 he became the owner of York House, Twickenham, but for most of his ownership the house was let to tenants.

Given a copy of a Marathi translation of Aesop’s Fables, 1817, by the Raja of Tangore, which he presented to the then Library of the Br Museum in Jul 1821. There is a collection of 8 of his letters from Colombo (Sri Lanka) 1810–32 in the Br and Foreign Bible Socy’s Archives.301 Found a copy of Ezour Vedom in Ponicherry, with other MSS similar in format. He and his wife apparently had no children.

Initiated,302 13 Apr 1810, passed and raised, 18 May 1810, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 412, now No. 259, only paying his dues for 1810. ProvGM, Ceylon, 1 May 1810 (while still an EA)—4 Mar 1849. Joined, 23 Jan 1822, L. of Antiquity No. 2, London, being excluded, 1827, from membership ‘for non-payment of arrears.’303


Born at Merddyn, Llanfihangel Tre’r Beirdd, Anglesey, son of John George Jones and his wife, Elizabeth Rowland, of the family of Bodwigan, Llanddeusant.

Educ at a school at Llanfechell, and showed such skill as a calculator that his landlord, Bulkeley of Baron Hill, sent him up to London; after a period in a counting house there he became instructor on a man-of-war, and attracted the notice of Admiral Anson. Tutored in great families followed; 2 of his pupils, Thomas Parker, 1st Macclesfield (1667–1732), and Philip Yorke, 1st Earl of Hardwicke (1690–1764), both became Lord Chan, 1718–25 and 1737–56, respectively. Macclesfield afterwards took him as tutor to his son, George Parker, later 2nd Earl of Macclesfield, FRS [qv, below].

Set up as a mathematics teacher, 1702, publishing that year New Compendium of the Whole Art of Navigation. His large-scale mathematics text-book, 1706, Synopsis palmariorum mathesos, or A New Introduction to the Mathematics introduced the symbol \( \pi \) [pi] for the first time. His mathematical works were very highly esteemed and he published Machin’s calculation of \( \pi \) to 100 decimals. This work attracted the attention and friendship of Sir Isaac Newton, FRS, and Edmund Halley, FRS. Edited and published a compilation of Newton’s smaller works: De Analysi, Quadratura Curvarum, Enumeratio Linearum Tertii Ordinis and Methodus Differentialis, 1711. Member, RS committee to determine the originator of the calculus, Mar 1711. In 1737, had a house next to the Salt Office in York Buildings. He lost heavily when his banker failed, but his friendship with the great brought him profitable sinecures, including Delp-Teller to the Exchequer.

Married Mary Nix and they had 2 sons and a daughter, and he died in London. William and Mary Jones’s youngest child, William Jones (1746–1794), after entering Univ of Oxford, 1764, embarked on a career as a tutor and translator for the next 5 or 6 years, partly supporting himself by acting as tutor to John Spencer, Viscount Althorp (†1778), Capt, PC, FRS [6 Apr 1780], and in 1766 he obtained a fellowship. During this time he published Histoire de Nader Chah (1770), a French translation of a work originally written in Persian by Mirza Mewhdi Khan Astarabadi, at the request of King Christian VII of Denmark, FRS [qv, above], who had visited him and by the age of 24 had already acquired a reputation as an orientalist. He was a linguistic prodigy, learning Greek, Latin, Persian, Arabic, Hebrew and the basics of Chinese writing at an early age and obtained very great fame as a philologist and an authority on Hindu law. Elected FRS [30 Apr 1772], he gained his MA (Oxon), 1773 and in 1776 was appointed a commissioner in bankruptcy. In 1783 became a Puisne Judge at Calcutta in Bengal and was
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knighted. By the end of his life he knew 13 languages thoroughly and another 28 reasonably well, making him a hyperpolyglot.

Member, 1725, unnumbered and unnamed L. at Queen’s Head, Hollis Street, Oxford Square, London.
K

**Kater, Henry, FRS** [15 Dec 1814] (16 Apr 1777–26 Apr 1835), geodesist and meteorologist.

Born in Bristol, son of Henry Kater, sugar baker of German descent. Intended for the law, articled to Bristol Attorney, 24 Sep 1794, but on his father’s death 5 months later allowed him then to leave the office and start once more his mathematical studies, aiming to begin a military career. Purchased, 25 Apr 1799, commn as Ens ign, 12th Foot, and sailed to join regt in Madras. For many years helped William LamBton, subaltern in 33rd Foot, surveying country between the Malabar and Coromandel coasts for Madras Govt. This laid foundation for great trigonometrical survey of India under George Everest. Kater promoted Lt, 3 Nov 1803. During his time in India, he laid the basis for his subsequent career, devising improvements to scientific instruments, but returned to England owing to ill health. Promoted Capt, 62nd Foot, 13 Oct 1808, without purchase. Underwent further training in senior dept, Royal Military Coll, High Wycombe, 1806–10 and joined 2nd Bt of his Regt in Jersey.

Put on half pay 1814, ending his military career. The RS was the focus of much of his scientific work during the remainder of his life and as a result he met many leading contemporary scientists. He served on RS’s Council, Treas 1827–30 and once as V-P. Served on committee set up to determine length of a pendulum beating 2nds in latitude of London to provide a basis for a standard of length, devising a reversible pendulum with knife-edge supports towards each end, conducting experiments and measurements, for which he received the Soc'y’s Copley Medal, 1817. Again his entry in ODNB proves a mine of useful information about his later career.

Married 31 May 1810 and had 3 children including 2 boys, the younger of whom, Edward Kater (1816–1866), published in 1840 the result of his father’s investigations into clock escapement mechanism, as a result of which he was elected FRS 19 Nov that year.

Died at his home, 12 York Gate, Regent’s Park, London, and buried with his wife and dau in the recently built church of St Mary-in-the-Castle, Silverdale, Hastings.

Although his entry in ODNB asserts that ‘at the beginning of 1799 he was made a freemason’, it had proved impossible to find any reference to support this contention in the records held at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street, so his membership of the Craft is currently unproven and likely to remain so. He is, however, included in case fresh evidence of his becoming a Freemason emerges later.

**Kearton, (Christopher) Frank, OBE, FRS** [16 Mar 1961], later [1966] Sir Frank Kearton, then [5 Feb 1970]

**Baron Kearton of Whitchurch** [Life Peer] (17 Feb 1911–2 Jul 1992), Scientist and industrialist, of 31 Redwing Lane, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees, Co Durham.

Born in Cheshire and brought up in Tunstall. Graduated from St John’s Coll, Oxford with 1st Cl honours in natural science in 1933. Joined theBillingham division of Imperial Chemical Industries where he worked on chemical engineering research. Seconded in 1941 to the Br atomic bomb project. In 1945, Kearton joined Courtaulds, becoming Chmn in 1962, during which time he transformed Courtaulds into a major interNat co based on its research and development in man-made fibres. Served on several govt advisory bodies including the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation established by the Labour Govt in the 1960s.

Initiated, aged 29, 20 Jun 1940, passed 16 Nov 1940 and raised 15 May 1941, Universities L. No. 2352, Durham, membership ceasing 1946.


Commissioned in the Army, sometime officer, 11th (Prince Albert’s Own) Hussars; Col, Royal Glamorgan LI Mil; MP, West Somerset, 10 Dec 1832–24 Jul 1837, and Bridgewater, 29 Jul 1847–11 Jul 1865. Senior coheir to the Barony of Wharton and coheir also to Barony of Grey de Wilton and Representative of the ancient families of Halswell, Kemeys and Tynte.

Married twice: (1), 1821, Elizabeth Swinnerton (†1838), daughter and co-heir of Thomas Swinnerton of Button Hall, Staffordshire, and they had 2 sons; (2), 15 Apr 1841, Vincentia Brabazon (†1894), 3rd dau of Wallop Brabazon of Rath House, Co. Louth, and they had 5 sons and 4 daus. When he died, succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Kemeys-Kemeys-Tynte (1822–1891), later JP, DL, Col, 1st Somerset Mil.

Initiated, 4 Nov 1817, a Lewis, allegedly aged 18, but only 17, L. of Perpetual Friendship No. 157, now No. 135, at Lamb Inn, Cornhill, Bridgewater, Somerset. Joined, 3 Sep 1845, Silurian L. No. 693, now No. 471, at Westgate Hotel, Commercial Street, Newport, Monmouthshire. ProvGM, Monmouthshire, 27 Apr 1831, but not installed until 30 Jun 1847 by members of GL, Bristol, at an emergency meeting of Silurian L. No. 693, held at MH, High Street, Newport, during which intervening period he was abroad, perhaps on Army service, for at least some of it, so UGLE ‘sanctioned the Bristol authorities taking charge’, until late 1862 or early 1863, resigning.

**Kennedy, Archibald, 12th Earl of Cassillis and 1st Marquess of Ailsa, FRS** [18 Feb 1819], later [17 Jul 1821] KT (Feb 1770–8 Sep 1846), born in America, eldest son of Capt Archibald Kennedy, 11th Earl of Cassillis, RN (1718–1794), by his 2nd wife, Anne Watts (1754–1793).

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304 F. Hubert James, *Freemasonry in Monmouthshire From 1764* (1924), 7.
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Succeeded father, 30 Dec 1794, in Scottish Ldship of Kennedy and Earldom of Cassillis; Rep Peer, Scot, 30 Jun 1796–24 Oct 1806. Created: by George III, 12 Nov 1806, Baron Ailsa, giving him seat in HL; and by his long-standing friend, William IV, 10 Sep 1831, Marquess of Ailsa (both UK).

Married, 1 Jun 1793, Margaret Erskine (c. 1772–1848), 2nd dau of John Erskine of Dun (†1812) and his wife, Mary Baird. Their 2nd son, John Kennedy Erskine (1802–1831),305 married, 5 Jul 1827, Augusta FitzClarence, later [23 May 1831] Lady Augusta Erskine (1803–1865),306 4th natural dau of HRH Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence and St Andrews, KG, later [1830] William IV, PGM, PGL, by the actress Dora or Dorothy Jordan, known as Mrs Bland.

Died aged 76 at his home at St Margaret’s, Isleworth, Middlesex and was bur at Dun, Forfarshire, being succeeded, as his 2 sons had predeceased him, by his grandson, Archibald Kennedy (1816–1870), as 2nd Marquess of Ailsa, later [7 Mar 1859] KT.

Scottish Freemason.

Kinski, Philip Joseph, Count Kinski, FRS [18 Nov 1731] (1700–1749), of Chinitz and Tettau, Austrian Emperor’s Ambassador to Great Britain. Had houses in Hanover Square and his country seat at Isleworth, near Hampton Ct. Elected FRS the same day as HSH Francis, Duke of Lorraine [qv above].

Initiated, early Nov 1731, at Houghton Hall, Norfolk, the seat of Sir Robert Walpole, by GM, PGL, Thomas, Coke, 1st and last Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel, KB [qv above], probably at same meeting that Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of Newcastle, was raised.

Knight, Gowin FRS [25 Apr 1745] (1713–1772). Physician and inventor of geomagnetic instruments

Born in Lincolnshire and educated at Leeds grammar school. Studied natural philosophy and medicine at Oxford until 1741. Thereafter lived in London. Developed artificial magnets by stroking steel bars with other magnets and made compasses more precise. Awarded the Copley medal in 1747. Developed commercial applications for his inventions and his compasses were official issue for all Royal Navy ships for many years although they were criticized for their performance in stormy weather. Active in the RS. Became principal librarian at the British Museum in 1756 and lived there until his death.

His membership of Lodge No 181(later No 114) (PGL) meeting at the White Lion at Banbury (formed 1740) is recorded in a copy of the 1738 Book of Constitutions held at the Library and Museum of Freemasonry. The lodge was erased in 1768.

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305 Some 8 months before his death of tuberculosis, 6 Mar 1831 at Pisa, William IV had appointed him one of his Equerries.
306 She married, 2ndly, 24 Aug 1836, The Hon, later [1836] Lord, John Frederick Gordon, later Hallyburton, MP (1799–1878) [3rd son of George (Gordon), 5th Earl of Aboyne, later [1836] 9th Marquess of Huntly, KT (1761–1853), 44th GMM, Scot, 1802–04], afterwards a V-Adml, GCH, who was the last-named (of thirty, headed by HRH The Duke of Sussex, KG; Grand Master and Master) on the Roll of Members of Royal Alpha L. No. 16 in 1818; rejoining member, 22 May 1841.
L


Born in Bourg-en-Bresse, France and sent by his parents to Paris to study law. However, he was drawn to astronomy as the result of living in the Hôtel Cluny, where Delisle had his observatory, and became his pupil and of Pierre Charles Le Monnier. After completing his legal studies, he was about to return to Bourg, 1751, to practise as an advocate, when Le Monnier obtained permission from the French Academy to send him to Berlin, to make observations on the lunar parallax in concert with those of Lacaille at the Cape of Good Hope. Having successfully carried out this assignment and before his 21st birthday, he was admitted the Berlin Academy, as well as being elected as an adjunct astronomer to the French Academy of Sciences. Devoted himself to the improvement of the planetary theory, publishing in 1759 corrected edition of Edmond Halley’s tables, with a history of his comet whose return in that year he had helped Alexis Clairant to calculate. In 1762 Delisle resigned the Chair of Astronomy in the Collège de France in Lalande’s favour. The duties were discharged by Lalande for 46 years, his house becoming an astronomical seminary, and amongst his pupils were Delambre (1749–1822), Guiseppe Piazzi (1746–1826), Pierre Méchain (1744–1804) and his own nephew Michel Lalande. By his publications in connection with the transit of Venus of 1769 he won great fame, though his personality was not encouraging.

His investigations were conducted with more diligence rather than genius, but nevertheless his career was an eminent one. As a lecturer and writer he helped popularize astronomy. His planetary tables, into which he introduced corrections for mutual perturbations, were the best available up to the end of the 18th century and the Lalande Prize instituted by him, 1802, for the chief astronomical performance of each year still testifies to his enthusiasm for his favourite pursuit. From 1768 he directed the Paris Observatory. His main work: *Traité d’astronomie*, 1764. Produced the most comprehensive star catalogue of his time, 1801, listing nearly 50,000 stars, being described as ‘The great astronomer, member of the Academies of Paris, London, St Petersburg, Stockholm, Rome and Florence.’


Lower Master at Eton Coll 1762–1802, Canon of Windsor and Chaplain to the King, George III. Joint surviving Trustee, with Jacob Bryant of Cypenham, Berkshire, and The Revd Jonathan Davies, DD, Provost of Eton, under an Indenture dated 6 Feb 1776 concerning a Presentation of a Living in the Diocese of Lincoln.

Joined, 9 Jan 1799, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 412, now No. 259, London.

Leeson, Henry Beaumont, MD (Oxon), FRCP (Lond), FRS [7 Jun 1849], FChemSoc, MRInst (17 Jul 1803–8 Nov 1872), was the son of a solicitor and born at Shirland Hall, Nottinghamshire.

Educ at King’s Cliffe, Northamptonshire, Hammersmith, Repton and Gonville and Caius Coll, Cambridge, 1822–26 (BA, 1826; MA 1829) and helped Prof Cuming with his chemical lectures. Entered Trinity Hall, Oxford (BM and MD, 1840) and practised medicine in London, joining the staff at St Thomas’ Hospital, where he was Senior Physician, Govr, and Lecturer in Forensic Medicine for many years, becoming Managing Dir. OBtained his FRCP, 1847 and gave great attention both to technical chemistry and to the higher branches of natural philosophy and was one of the Founders of the Chemical Socy, and Treas, Cavendish Socy.

Retired, 1853, to live at Bonchurch, near Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, where he was a JP and landowner. He lived at The Maples but owned and developed Pulpit Rock, Rosemount, Orchardleigh, Mountfield, and other properties in Bonchurch as a speculative builder. He held Cts in the Justice Room over the Maples Stables at the corner of Madeira Road and Trinity Road. He held a Masonic L. in a cave in his garden (now in Pulpit Rock). Many-sided in his pursuits, which included Freemasonry, metaphysical questions, theological studies and landscape gardening and late in life he took up astronomy and the deciphering of the Moabite Stone, but had a great disinclination to sit down and write out his discoveries and theories, especially that of crystallography. Even his ‘System of Crystallography’, announced in 1854, has never been published.

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Twice married, he died at The Maples, and was buried in St Boniface’s Churchyard, Bonchurch, under an immense obelisk tomb near the gate.315

Initiated, 28 Mar 1835, St Mary’s L. No. 76, now No. 63, London, remaining a member until the end of 1839. Joined 2 London Ls.: Dec 1836, L. of Amity No. 200, now No. 171, WM 1839; 21 Jun 1839, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 324, now No. 259, WM, 1854; GSwd, 1842, representing Prince of Wales’s L.316

Exalted into RA Masonry, 3 Jun 1836, Prince of Wales’s Chapter No. 324, now No. 259. Joined, aged 36, 20 Jan 1837, Chapter of Fidelity No. 3, London, but he never became 1stPrnc of either Chapter.

Installed, 16 Dec 1836, as KT in Cross of Christ Encampment, now Preceptory of St George No. 6, London. Joined, 1838, Faith and Fidelity Preceptory No. 26; PGCapt of Lines, 1847, GConclave, now Gt Priory.

Perfected, 5 May 1837, into Rose Croix Masonry and took Ne Plus Ultra, in Cross of Christ Encampment. Elected to Supreme Council 33°, A & A R, Apr 1846; GMC 1846; LtGCdr, 1850–51; SovGCdr, 1851–68. From a well-known source,317 the following is an extract:

We quote from a letter of the late Ill. Bro. Dr. Henry Beaumont Leeson, the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of England and Wales and their Dependencies, to the Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Council of the United States, written at London in 1860, in which he says: “Our own Council is now in a flourishing condition, nearly all of the elite of Masonry in England being ranged under our banners; although we are distinct from Grand L., who acknowledge only the first 3 degrees, and the Royal Arch, and Grand Conclave, governing the Knights Templars. These two last degrees are in this country, perfectly different and distinct from any of the Ancient and Accepted Degrees, and of very modern origin, neither having existed previously to the middle of the last century. The Kat Templar Degree was concocted in France and I possess the actual Minutes and other records of the French Convent. The Royal Arch (Dermott’s) was concocted by Ramsay, and modernized by a Chaplain (G. Brown [sic; recte: The Revd George Adam Browne]318) of the late Duke of Sussex.” (Grand Master.)

Lemon, Charles, MP, FRS [23 May 1822], later [11 Dec 1824] Sir Charles, 2nd and last Bt (30 Sep 1784–13 Feb 1868), of Carclew, Cornwall, and 30 Albemarle Street, London, W., 3rd and only surviving son of Sir William Lemon, 1st Bt (†1824), MP, Penryn, later of Cornwall for fifty years, becoming Father of the HC, whose title had been created, 24 May 1774.

His paternal great-grandfather, William Lemon, had a wide experience and ‘to whose knowledge of mining and spirited exertions, the working of the Cornish mines may, in great measure, be attributed’,319 and Charles was later described as a man ‘who had inherited the liberal principles of his father as well as his fortune’, which had been developed through the mining and commercial ventures of his ancestors.320 MP: Penryn, Cornwall, 1809–12 and 1830–31; Cornwall, 1831–32; West Cornwall, 1832–41 and 1842–57. DL, Cornwall and Special Dep Warden of the Stannaries.

2nd Pres, 1836–38, embryo Royal Statistical Socy. Member, Committee of Management, South Western Railway, 1836, Pres: Royal Geological Socy of Cornwall, 1840–56; Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Socy from foundation until his death; and Falmouth Board of Guardians, 1837 until his death. A Mining School for Cornwall, which he sponsored, was opened at Truro, 1839.

Although he married, 5 Dec 1810, to Charlotte Anne Fox-Strangways (†1826), dau of Henry Thomas Fox-Strangways, 2nd Earl of Ilchester (1747–1802), he left no surviving issue, for his last remaining child, Charles William, had unfortunately been drowned while bathing at Harrow, 18 Apr 1826, aged 12, a son and a daughter having also died young, so that on his death the Btcy expired. At his funeral there were 65 carriages in the procession in the 4 miles between Carclew and Mulor Church, and he was bur beside his wife in the Carclew aisle.

Initiated, 1840, L. of Love and Honour No. 89, now No. 75, Falmouth, SW, 1842, WM, 1843. Described as ‘A distinguished member of the masonic fraternity’. 5th ProvGM, Cornwall, 26 Jan 1843, being installed at Falmouth, Apr 1844, by Bro John Ellis, when the St Aubyn Vase was used during the ceremony; resignrd 1863.

315 But never joined the GSwd’s’ L.
317 Fellow, Trinity Coll, Cambridge. SGD, UGLE, 1814–16; GChap, UGLE, 1814–17, ProvGM, Cambridgeshire, 1825–43; GSupt, Cambridgeshire, 10 May 1810–43; GOrator, SCGE, May 1813–43. Appointed to a Committee by SGCE, Feb 1834, together with the 3 GPPrins [The Duke of Sussex, Lawrence, 2nd Lord Dundas (later [1838] 1st Earl of Zetland), and John Ramsbottom, MP] and 5 other ‘distinguished companions’, to take into consideration the ceremonies for the Installation of Prins as well as various other ceremonies of the Order. The Committee duly reported to SGCE, Nov 1834, the result of their labours. A special Chapter of Promulgation was convened on 4 Feb 1835, for 6 months only, to demonstrate the new ritual and to ensure uniformity of practice throughout the Order. The standardized ritual is often referred to as the Sussex ritual and still compares favourably with the various modern rituals, such as ‘Perfect’, ‘Complete’, ‘Aldersgate’, ‘Standard’, ‘Domatic’, &c (Bernard E. Jones (rev. Harry Carr and A. R. Hewitt), Freemasons’ Book of the Royal Arch (London: Harrap: 1957; reprinted 1965; reprinted with corrections 1969, 1970; reprinted 1972, 1975), 170–1).
318 BP, 1867, 676.
319 Thread of Gold: Celebrating the unbroken history of 2540 years of Freemasonry in the Province of Cornwall, 1752–2002, 32.
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Elder Brother of Trinity House 1737–50, serving as its WM 1741–45 and one of the Lds Justices of the Realm during the King’s absences in 1740, 1745, 1748 and 1750; Ambassador to France Oct 1748–49 and High Steward of Chichester 1749.

Following his death of inflammation of the bladder at Godalming, Surrey, on his way to Goodwood, aged 49, he was buried in Chichester Cathedral where his father’s remains were to be laid after removal from Westminster Abbey.

His titles passed on his death to his elder son, Charles Lennox, styled Earl of Mar (1735–1806), KG, PC, FRS [11 Dec 1755]. He, who was apparently not a Freemason, was the 3rd successive holder of the dukedoms to be given the Order of the Garter, as were his 4 successors, of whom three were both Freemasons and Knights of the Garter, the 5th Duke (1791–1860) being elected FRS [qv, above].

Member, L. No. 3, meeting at the Horn Tavern, Westminster (now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4), WM 1723–24; WM, L. at the Horn No. 3 again from 1729–38. 325

GM, PGL, 24 Jun 1724, at Merchant Taylors’ Hall, London. At the end of his term of office he was continued therein for a further 6 months until 27 Dec 1725. 326

WM, L. at the Horn Tavern, Westminster, Tuesday, 12 May 1730, ‘when the Duke of Norfolk, GM and other Grand Officers, Marquis of Bowmont, 327 . . . , and several other persons of distinction were present,’ three foreign noblemen, including Charles-Louis de 2nd, Baron de la Brède et de Montesquieu (1689–1755) [qv, above], a prominent French philosopher and jurist, 328 and three Englishmen, ‘were admitted members of the Ancient and Honourable Socity of Free Masons’ 329.

In 1730, unusual L. formed at St Rook’s [or St Roque’s or St Rocque’s] Hill, Chichester, warranted by the PGL with the No. 65, about 5 miles north of Chichester on the western border of Goodwood Park, the seat of the Dukes of Richmond. It is the site of an ancient hill settlement and is better known as ‘The Trundle’, its eastern slope providing an excellent view of Goodwood racecourse. It is recorded that “[the members] meet only one a year—Tuesday in Easter Week.” The L. was erased, as No. 57 (the no. having been changed in 1740), on 29 Nov 1754, but was continued in Lists until 1756. “Constitution vacated”, List 1757. 330

A few days since, their Graces the Dukes of Richmond and Montagu, accompanied by several gentlemen, who were all Free and Accepted Masons, according to ancient custom, formed a L. upon the top of a hill near the Duke of Richmond’s seat, at Goodwood in Sussex, and made the Right Hon. the Lord Baltimore a Free and Accepted Mason.

Presided over 2 masonic meetings in Paris: the first, held at the house of his grandmother, the Duchess of Portsmouth, where the Duke of Richmond, assisted by 3rd Earl Waldegrave, Montesquieu, and three other distinguished brethren, admitted several ‘persons of distinction.’ 331 The 2nd was Initiation, Sep 1735, at Hôtel Bussy, rue Bussy, Paris, at Occasional L. held by Duke of Richmond and The Rev Dr John Theophilus Desaguliers, PGMs, in presence of HE 3rd

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326 Anderson, 119; GL 1717–1967, 266.
327 Sic; recte Bowmont, the style and courtesy title used by Robert Ker (c.1709–1755) who had been created (when a boy) on 24 May 1722, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Earl of Wakefield, with a Barony, thus enabling him to sit in HL and he took his seat, 13 Jan 1730. He was the eldest son of John Ker, 1st Duke of Roxburghe, KG, PC, FRS (c.1680–1741), the Marquises of Bowmont and Cessford having been created for his father, then the 5th Earl of Roxburgh, at the same time as the Dukedom of Roxburghe on 25 Apr 1707, together with another Earldom, a Viscountcy and a Parliamentary Lordship. Robert Ker succeeded to the various titles on the death of his father on 27 Feb 1741 as 2nd Duke of Roxburghe. His name appear in the Index of Members in Oxford, No. 4: History, 305, though not recorded in the GL List, as being initiated in the L. at the Horn on 17 Mar 1730 when he was about 21, having been born about 1709.
328 Elected FRS, 1727. In a letter dated 10 Nov 1742 to Martin Folkes (1690–1754), a distinguished freemason (Deputy GM 1724–26) and later FRS, Montesquieu says that the time he passed in the company of the Duke of Montagu and the 2nd Duke of Richmond, who were both FRsS and known by their friends as magnifico and chiarissimo, were the happiest hours of his life [Paul Tunbridge, ‘The Climate of European Freemasonry 1730 to 1750’ (AQC 81 (1968)] – cited as Tunbridge, 88–128, at 97.
329 The 2nd was Initiation, Sep 1735, recorded by Robert Shackleton, Montesquieu, A Critical Biography (Oxford, 1961) – cited as Shackleton, 140, as mentioned by Tunbridge, 96.
330 Lane, 54.
331 Reported in The Whitehall Evening Post for 5–7 Sep 1734, recorded by Shackleton, 173, as mentioned by Tunbridge, 97.
Earl Waldegrave, His Majesty’s Ambassador to the French King, Montesquieu, Baron Dursley,332 son to the Earl of Berkeley,333 and several other distinguished brethren, both French and English, of Evelyn Pierrepont, 2nd and last Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull, KG, when 7 other brethren, including Viscount Chewton, Earl Waldegrave’s son, later KG,334 were admitted into the Order.335

Established a L. No. 133, at Château d’Aubigny, Cher, Berry, in France, warranted or constituted 12 Aug 1735.

Leopold George Frederick Christian, HSH, Prince of Saxe-Saalfeld and Coburg, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Kendal, KG, GCB, GCH, RFRS [30 Nov 1816], later [1831] HM Léopold I, King of The Belgians, 1831–65 (16 Dec 1790–10 Dec 1865), born at Coburg, 3rd son of Francis (Frederick Antony), Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld (1750–1806), and his wife Countess Augusta Reuss-Ebersdorf (1757–1831), and brother-in-law of HRH Edward, Duke of Kent, KG [qv, above], who had married his sister Victoria in 1818, their only child being Queen Victoria (1819–1901). Died at Laeken, and succeeded as King of the Belgians by his 2nd, but eldest surviving, son, Louis Philippe Marie Victor (1835–1900), as Léopold II.

Not initiated, but his sister’s friend Dr De Schiffeleri who was a mason and member of L. Der Hofnung [Hope], Berne, Switzerland, proceeded by delegation of the L. to receive him, 6 Aug 1813, and later to pass and raise him privately, 1813, while Gen under Czar Alexander of Russia.

Never attended any masonic meeting anywhere and despite claims to the contrary, never joined an English L. In 1833, gave handsom gift to newly founded GO, Belgium, tried to use Freemasonry for political purposes but without any success.


Succeeded to titles on father’s death in 1880. Hon Col, 5th BN The Manchester Regiment, JD, KGStJ, Cdr, Légion d’Honner; DepGStwd, Scot, at Coronations of Edward VII, 1902, and George V, 1911.


When he died his titles337 passed to his eldest son, David (Alexander Edward) Lindsay, styled Lord Lindsay (1871–1940), as 27th Earl of Crawford and 10th Earl of Balcarres, later KT, FRS [6 Nov 1924]. An earlier Earl of Crawford was a FRS: John Lindsay,338 17th Earl of Crawford and 1st Earl of Lindsay, PC, FRS [20 May 1663; Original] (1596–1678).

As The Hon James Lindsay, initiated, aged 19½, 26 Feb 1866, Isaac Newton (Mary’s Chapel) No. 1, Edinburgh (SC). SGW, UGLE, 1871, DepProvGM, West Lancashire; donated, 1880, his masonic collection to Wigan Public Library.

Exalted into Royal Arch Masonry; GScn, SGCE, 1871.

Lindsay, John, 20th Earl of Crawford and 4th Earl of Lindsay, FRS [15 Jun 1732] (4 Oct 1702–24 Dec 1749), Lt-Gen 1747.


332 Augustus Berkeley, 4th Earl of Berkeley, KT (1716–1755), who inherited the title on his father’s death on 17 Aug 1736 at the 2nd Duke of Richmond’s Castle of Aubigny, France. The details of his Initiation have not yet been ascertained.
334 Who succeeded his father as 2nd Earl in 1741 and was nominated as a Knight of the Garter in 1757.
337 He was Lord Lindsay (created 1443 and allowed in 1848), Lord Lindsay of Balcarres (1633), Lord Lindsay and Balneil (1651), all in the Peerage of Scot, and Baron Wigan of Haigh Hall (1826), in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.
338 As given in BP, 1999, 1716, under LINDSAY, Earl, but as Crawford-Lindsay in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, perhaps because he referred to himself as Crawford-Lindsay, as did also his successors, linking the two Earldoms together, as indicated in GEC, Vol. III, 519.
339 So it would seem that the authors of The Prince of Wales’s L. No. 259, List of Members (1910), rather anticipated the change of style when recording the date when he joined the L.

**Lock, William.** FRS [7 Feb 1754] (c.1687–21 Oct 1761).

*MP* for Grimsby.

Member 1730, unnamed L. No. 63, at Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, Temple Bar, London, now St George’s and Corner Stone L. No. 5.


*Educ* Harrow, later becoming a Govr of the school, and Christ Church, Oxford, an Hon Student there.

Conservative *MP*: North Wiltshire, Apr 1880–Nov 1885; East or Devizes Division, Wiltshire, Nov 1885–Jun 1992; West Derby Division, Liverpool, Jan 1893–Sep 1900; South Bristol, Oct 1900–Jan 1906, Dublin South, Jan 1906–Jan 1910; Strand Division, Middlesex, Jan 1910–Dec 1918; and St George’s, Westminster, Dec 1918–May 1921. Parly Sec, Local Govt Bd, Aug 1886–Jun 1892; PC, 4 Jul 1895. Member, Royal Commn on Agricultural Depression, 1893; Pres, Board of Agriculture (with seat in Cabinet), Jul 1895–Nov 1900.


Married, 1 Aug 1878, Lady Dorothy Blanche Boyle (†7 Jun 1938), 4th dau of Richard Edward St Lawrence Boyle, 9th Earl of Cork and Orrery, *KP, PC* (19 Apr 1829–22 Jun 1904),\(^{341}\) and his wife, Emily Charlotte de Burgh (†10 Oct 1912), 2nd dau of Ulick John de Burgh, 14th Earl and 1st Marquess of Clancaride (20 Dec 1802–10 Apr 1874), 2 sons, the elder, Brig-Gen Walter Long, CMG, DSO *(b. 26 Jul 1897),* *ka* at Hebuterne, France, 27 Jan 1917, leaving an only son, and 3 daus.

Died at Rood Ashton, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, and bur 1 Oct 1924 at West Ashton, the Viscountcy devolving on his only grandson, Walter Francis David Long (14 Sep 1911–23 Sep 1944), Major, Coldstream Guards, as 2nd Viscount Long, who was not a Freemason.


His 2nd brother, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, *formerly* Long (12 Oct 1856–23 Jan 1938), created, 1917, 1st Baron Gisborough, was initiated 1876, joined 9 or 10 and founded 4 Ls.; exalted 1878 and joined 2 and founded 2 RA chapters; Prov Rank in 3 Craft Provinces; SGD, UGLE, 1899; JGW, 1921.

His nephew, Thomas Weston Peel Long Chaloner, *TD, JP* (6 May 1889–11 Feb 1951), *later* [1938] 2nd Baron Gisborough, was also a Freemason.


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\(^{340}\) Whose grandson, Randolph (Algernon Ronald) Stewart, 12th Earl of Galloway (1892–1978), was 95th GMM, Scot, 1945–49.


\(^{342}\) As recorded in the L website, but as 5 Dec 1876 in the Register at Grand L. Library [Message from Bro. Peter Aitkenhead on 20 Jan 2011].
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically


Lucas, Richard, FRS [15 Mar 1722] (c.1693–Oct 1747), Clergyman

Deacon at Ely and later Rector of Foot’s Cray, Kent, 1725–47. Member, 1725, L. at the Crown and Harp, St Martin’s Lane, London.


Married, 6 Mar 1731, Mary Oliphant (1701–1731), dau of Charles Oliphant, MD, MP, Ayr, 1710–19, but they had no children, so when he died aged 32 in Edinburgh and was bur in the Abbey Church at Holyrood House, the titles passed to his youngest brother, Thomas Lyon (1704–1753), as 8th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, becoming 4th GMM, Scot, 1740–41, and GM, PGL, 2 May 1744–18 April 1745.

WM, University L. No. 74, at the Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, London, 1731 and 1733.


543 The Earldom of Strathmore and Kinghorne, the Viscountcy of Lyon, the Lordships of Parliament of Glamis, Tannadice, Sidlaw and Stradichtie, with the precedence of the Earldom of Strathmore created in 1606 and the Lordship of Glamis of 1445, confirmed by decree of Parliament, Scot, 8 May 1685.

M


Youngest son of Flora Macdonald (1722–1790), Scottish Jacobite heroine, who married 1750. Educ at local grammar school and Edinburgh High School. Left England, 2 Jun 1780, as HEICS cadet, sent to Bencoolen, Sumatra, 1782; appointed Asst Engineer, and surveyed the northern part of Sumatra with such ability that he was described as a ‘young officer of great merit’ and given the brevet rank of Capt. Following a spell in Penang, returned, 1788, as Military and Civil engineer, ranking as Capt in Command of Artillery, successfully repulsing the French in 1794. Author of several books on engineering, including translations from French and German. 1804 Field Officer, Corps of Cinque Port Volunteers; Bur in Exeter Cathedral.

Probably initiated in India; WM, 1793, L. No. 200, at Bencoolen, Sumatra; ProvGM, Sumatra, 345 3 Dec 1793–1821. 346 Joined, 27 Feb 1797, Somerset House L. No. 2, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4, London. Considerable correspondence between him and the then GSec, 347 William White (1746–1821), 348 when he was ProvGM, Sumatra, from shortly after Dec 1793 until the time of the Union in 1813, when White retired. He is recorded 349 as having been present, as ProvGM, Sumatra, at the QC held on 20 Nov 1799 and at the three Grand Feasts held on 9 May 1810, 8 May 1811 and 13 May 1812.

Mackenzie, Francis Humberston, 351 FRS [26 Jan 1794], FLS, later [26 Oct 1797] 1st and last Lord Seaforth, Baron of Mackenzie of Kintail (1754–1815), Army Officer and Colonial Govr, 2nd son of Maj William Mackenzie (†1770), grandson of Kenneth Mackenzie, 4th Earl of Seaforth (1661–1701), and but for his great-grandfather’s attainder in 1716, he would have been 9th Earl of Seaforth of the 1623 creation. He was the only brother and heir of Colonel Thomas Frederick Mackenzie, afterwards Mackenzie Humberston (before 1754–1873), cousin of Kenneth Mackenzie, 1st and last Viscount Fortrose and 1st and last Earl of Seaforth of the 1771 creation (1744–1781), after whom L. Fortrose No. 108, Stornoway, was probably named. When he was 12, a violent attack of scarlet fever destroyed his hearing permanently and temporarily prevented his speech, but became distinguished by his extensive attainments and great intellectual activity.

When his brother, Lt-Col Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberston died, 30 Apr 1783, in the Mahratta port of Geriah, he succeeded to the Seaforth estates and chiefship, becoming the 21st caber feidh or hereditary Ch of Clan Mackenzie. MP, Ross-shire, 1784–90 and 1794–96; Lt-Lt, Ross-shire, 1 May 1794–1815. Raised 2 Bns of 78th Foot (the 3rd Highland regt to bear that no.), being Lt-Col Cmdg, 8 May 1793–May 1796 and 1794 respectively. Col, 3 May 1796, Col, 2nd North Br (Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, later Highland Rifle) Militia, 23 Apr 1798; Maj-Gen, 29 Apr 1802, Lt-Gen, 25 Apr 1808. Govr, Barbados, 26 Nov 1800–25 Jul 1806, arriving in early 1801. Took up energetically the enquiry into the slave trade and in a forceful letter to John Jeffreys Pratt, 2nd Earl Camden, KG, PC (1714–1794), Sec of State for War and the Colonies, gave details of atrocities committed against slaves on the island. Partial reform of the law followed and the slavery laws were further consolidated, 1817 and 1825.

Took a lively interest in science and art and lent £1,000 in 1796 to Thomas Lawrence, then a struggling artist, when he had sought financial help. Commissioned Benjamin West to paint a huge canvas depicting King Alexander the 1st part of Macdonald’s ProvGMship.

Machin, John, FRS [30 Nov 1710; SecRS 1718–47] (1679–1751), mathematician and astronomer; ‘studious, sober and learned in the Latin tongue, and in Mathematics . . . a great Master’, 350 Prof of Astronomy at Gresham Coll 16 May 1713–51, contributing three papers to the Philosophical Transactions. Enjoyed a closer professional relationship than anyone else with Sir Isaac Newton, FRS [10 Jan 1672; PRS 1703–27] (1642–1727), who wrote that Machin was the one man who ‘understood his Principia better than anyone.’ Member 1725 of L. No. 18, at the Bedford’s Head, Southampton Row, Covent Garden, London.

Mackenzie Humberston (before 1754–1783), cousin of Kenneth Mackenzie, 4th Earl of Seaforth (1661–1701), and but for his great-grandfather’s attainder in 1716, he would have been 9th Earl of Seaforth of the 1623 creation. He was the only brother and heir of Colonel Thomas Frederick Mackenzie, afterwards Mackenzie Humberston (before 1754–1873), cousin of Kenneth Mackenzie, 1st and last Viscount Fortrose and 1st and last Earl of Seaforth of the 1771 creation (1744–1781), after whom L. Fortrose No. 108, Stornoway, was probably named. When he was 12, a violent attack of scarlet fever destroyed his hearing permanently and temporarily prevented his speech, but became distinguished by his extensive attainments and great intellectual activity.

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Took a lively interest in science and art and lent £1,000 in 1796 to Thomas Lawrence, then a struggling artist, when he had sought financial help. Commissioned Benjamin West to paint a huge canvas depicting King Alexander of Scotland being saved from an infuriated stag, and the artist later bought it back for exhibition at the price paid for it – £800. Compiled a long list of West Indian plants 1804–06, now in the Br Library.

Sadly, the last part of his life was a most unhappy one, due to calamities and personal suffering, caused to a certain extent by his own extravagance and mismanagement of his estates.

Married, 22 Apr 1782, Mary Proby (c.1755–1829), dau of The Very Revd Baptist Proby (†1807), 352 DD, Dean of Lichfield. They had 4 sons, who all predeceased him, unmarried, and 6 daughters, to the eldest of whom, Mary

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345 Listed as the 1st name under EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, with the notes ‘for Sumatra’ [MYBHS, 37].


347 As recorded by Haffner, op. cit., 15–7.


349 On library card, quoting GL Minutes.


351 Spelt Humberstone in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website.

352 5th brother of John Proby, 1st Lord Carysfort, KB (1720–1772), GM, PGL, 1752–54, whose eldest son was John Joshua Proby, 1st Earl of Carysfort, KP, PC, FRS [4 Feb 1779], FSA (1751–1828).
Elizabeth Frederica Stewart-Mackenzie (1783–1862), on his death aged 60, on 11 Jan 1815, at Warriston, near Edinburgh, passed the estates under a deed of entail. The Barony and the Jacobite titles created about 1690 became extinct, as did also the male issue of the 4th and probably all the preceding Earls of Seaforth.

PM, L. Fortrose No. 108 (SC), Stornoway, when, 9 Sep 1797, he was elected RWM. It was c. 2 years later that Henry Peter Brougham (1778–1868), the future Ld Chan and 1st Baron Brougham and Vaux, FRS [qv, above], was 'admitted to membership when 21 years of age'.

Mackworth, Sir Herbert, 1st Bt, MP, FRS [9 Jan 1777] (1737–1791), of Gnoll Castle, Glamorgan; MP for Cardiff 1766–90; Col, Glamorgan Militia.


Exalted into RA Masonry; 2ndGPrin 1780–81; Pres of Council 1781–83; 1stGPrin 1783–84.

MacMahon, Percy Alexander, FRS [5 Jun 1890], PRAS [1917–19], (26 Sep 1854–25 Dec 1929), Mathematician.

Born in Malta, 2nd son of Brig-Gen Patrick MacMahon. Entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1871, and joined the Royal Artillery, 1873, serving in the Punjab. Forced to leave India due to illness, he returned to Woolwich as Prof of Mathematics. His interest was in no. theory and algebraic forms. Pres, London Mathematical Socy, 1894. An expert billiards player at his club, the Athenaeum.


Manningham, Richard, MD (Lond), LLB (Cantab), LCP, FRS [10 Mar 1720], later [18 Feb 1722] Sir Richard Manningham (1690–1759).

Practised chiefly as an accoucher and knighted by George I in 1722. In 1729 he established a small hospital in St James’s, Westminster 'for the reception of parturient women’, the first of its kind in Britain. He wrote an Obstetric Compendium 1739 and published other books on his speciality. He it was who exposed Mary Toft, the ‘rabbit breeder’, for pretending to give birth to rabbits. Member of L. at Horn Tavern, Westminster, London, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4. 355

Markham, Sir George, 3rd Bt, FRS [7 Apr 1708] (1666–9 Jun 1736), Lawyer and MP.

Elder son of Sir Robert Markham, 2nd Bt (1690), of Sedgebrooke, Nottinghamshire, and his wife, Mary Widdrington, dau and co-heir of Sir Thomas Widdrington, Serjeant-at-Law, of Sherburn Grange, Northumberland.

When he died unm, the Btcy, created 15 Aug 1642, passed to his cousin, John James Markham (†1779), 2nd son of 1st Bt, as 4th and last Bt. Bequeathed his estate to The Revd Dr Bernard Wilson, Prebendary of Worcester and Rector of Newark-on-Trent.

Member, L. No. 23, at the Sun, South Side, St Paul’s Churchyard, London, named Globe L., 1768, now No. 23.

Marryat, Capt Frederick, RN, FRS [13 May 1819] (10 Jul 1782–9 Aug 1848), Naval Officer and novelist.

Born in London, 10 Jul 1792, son of Joseph Marryat, a ‘merchant prince’ and MP. After trying to run away to sea several times, he was permitted in 1806 to enter the Royal Navy, as a midshipman on board HMS Imperieuse, a frigate commanded by Lord Cochrane (who would later serve as inspiration for both Marryat and other authors). As Lt, Marryat served in the sloop Espiegle and in the Newcastle, and was promoted to Cdr, 13 Jun 1815, just in time for peace to break out. He then pursued scientific studies, invented a lifeboat, thus earning both a Gold Medal from the Royal Humane Socy and the nickname ‘Lifeboat’, and in 1819 married Catherine Shairp, with whom he had 4 sons and 7 daughters.

After a life at sea, including command of the Ariadne in 1828, he retired and wrote novels based on his experiences, of which some of the best are Frank Mildmay (1829), Peter Simple (1833) and Mr Midshipman Easy (1836), based on his own experiences, and edited The Metropolitan Magazine 1832–35. He lived in Brussels for a year, travelled in Canada and the United States, then moved to London in 1839, where he was in the literary circle of Charles Dickens and others. He was in North America in 1837 when the Rebellion of that year in Lower Canada broke out, and served with the Br forces in suppressing it.

He was elected FRS in recognition of his invention and other achievements and wrote other books before settling in 1843 into a small farm at Manor Cottage, Langham, Norfolk, where he spent his days farming and writing stories, his later novels being generally for the children’s market, including his most famous novel for contemporary readers, The Children of the New Forest, published in 1847.

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355 Twice married: (1) Adm Sir Samuel Hood; (2) James Alexander Stewart, later Stewart-Mackenzie (†1845), quondam Govr, Ceylon, Ld High Commr, Ionian Islands.


357 Clarke (2), 300.


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Marryat’s novels are characteristic of their time, with the concerns of family connections and social status often overshadowing the naval action, but they are interesting as fictional renderings of the author’s 25 years of real-life experience at sea. These novels, much admired by Joseph Conrad and Ernest Hemingway, were among the first sea novels. They were models for later works by C. S. Forester, Patrick O’Brian and Alexander Kent that were also set in the time of Nelson and told the stories of young men rising through the ranks through successes as naval officers.

He died at Langham on 9 Aug 1848, his daughter Florence Marryat (1833–1899), later becoming well known as a writer and actress. She was particularly known for her sensational novels and her involvement with several celebrated spiritual mediums of the late nineteenth century. Her works include There is No Death (1891) and The Spirit World (1894).


Marshall, Francis Hugh Adam, DSc (Edin), FRS [13 May 1920], FRSE, later [1933] CBE (11 Jul 1878–3 Feb 1949), Physiologist, born at High Wycombe, younger son of Thomas Marshall, and was educated at

Educ at St Mark's School, Windsor, and privately; after a short time at Univ Coll, London, went up, 1896, to Christ’s Coll, Cambridge, and took the Natural Sciences Tripos (MA), becoming a Fellow, Christ’s Coll. An early researcher into the science of biological reproduction, he became a Lecturer, first of Physiology of Reproduction and Asst to Prof of Physiology, Univ of Edinburgh, and then in Dept of Agriculture, Univ of Cambridge. His 1910 text The physiology of reproduction was influential. Awarded the Croonian Lecture, 1936, and, 1940, the Royal Medal by the RS, ‘for his contributions to the physiology of animal reproduction’. His presence at the Univ of Edinburgh is cited as one of the reasons that the Institute of Animal Genetics was established there in the 1910s and the Univ awarded him an hon LLD, 1939. Author or co-author of a large no. of papers, mostly between 1901 and 1914 but continuing up to his death and some published posthumously. Died in a Cambridge Nursing Home, following an operation for appendicitis.

Initiated, aged 37, Fellow and Tutor, Christ’s Coll, Cambridge, 19 Feb 1916, passed 20 May 1916 and raised 27 Jan 1917, resigning Sep 1943.


Educ at a private school in the city of London, leaving at 16 to work in his father’s counting-house off Cheapside, but decided to study medicine, owing to the influence of John Wilmer (1697–1769), a young apothecary in St Helens, in the heart of the City of London, supplementing his income with lectures on botany and materia medica. Published Historia plantarum rariorum the following year. In 1730 he returned to Cambridge, entered Emmanuel Coll as a fellow-commoner, but because of the need to attend to his London practice and having married 2 years later, he did not take a degree. His chief scholarly interest was devoted to the medical writers of antiquity. Some time after 1743, he moved to Worcester where he died, aged 45.

JW, 1725, L. at the Golden Lion, Dean Street, London.


Initiated 1801, Shakespear L, No. 131, now No. 99, WM 1814–16, 1822–23; joined 2 London Ls.: 27 Oct 1813, L. of Antiquity No. 1, now No. 2, DepWM 1820–22; 1828, Grand Master’s L. No. 1; GSTwd 1812; JGW, PGL, 1813; ProvGM, Upper Canada, 1822–26, but resignation not accepted, so continued in office until at least 1839; Pres, BGP, 1823–25.

Exalted into RA Masonry; GSupt, Upper Canada, 1822; member, Chapter of Promulgation 1835.


Born in Jeparit, north-west Victoria, Australia, the 4th of 5 children of James Menzies and his wife, Kate Sampson. His father was the son of James Menzies, member, Legislative Assembly, Kew, Victoria, a first-generation Scottish Australian, who ran a general store and had, with his brother, both held seats in the Victorian Parliament, their father having emigrated from Dumfries, Scotland, in 1855.

Educ at local state schools, Jeparit, Humffray Street, Ballarat, Grenville College, Ballarat, then Wesley College, Melbourne (Exhibitioner) and the Univ of Melbourne (LLB, 1st. CI Hons 1916, LLM, 1918). Undertook compulsory military training, serving 4 years with part-time militia unit, Melbourne Univ Rifles, 1915–19; commissioned a Lt in the Rifles. Called to the Bar in Victoria and the High Court of Australia, May 1918 and became the youngest ever KC in Australia, 1929.

357 Spelt Martyn in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, and by Stewart, ocit., 163, but as Martin in Clarke (1), ocit., 110, 117 and 118.

358 Given as Fleet in Clarke (1), 118

364 As given in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, but as 21 Jan 1742 in ODNB.

Chan, Univ of Melbourne, 1967–72; Ld Warden, Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle, 1965, a distinction shared with Sir Winston Churchill, KG [qv, above], and HM Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, LG, LT (1900–2002). Awarded hon degrees from 20 univs around the world.


Initiated, 20 Mar 1920, Austral Temple L. No. 110, Victoria, Australia.


Born in Strelzno, Prussia, but 2 years later his family emigrated to the United States to settle at Virginia City, Nevada, but they eventually moved to San Francisco where he received his early education matriculating from the High School in 1869. Trained at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, studied physics at various centres in Europe and became Prof of Physics at Chicago from 1892. He established the speed of light as a fundamental constant and became the first American scientist to win a Nobel Prize, for Physics, in 1907. He invented the interferometer and an echelon grating and carried out important work on the spectrum, but is chiefly remembered for the Michelson-Morley experiment, named after him and his colleague, Edward Williams Morley (1838–1923), Newark, New Jersey-born chemist and physicist, which they carried out in 1887 to determine ether drift, the negative result of which set Albert Einstein on the road to the theory of relativity.

Initiated, 1874, Washington L. No. 21, New York City.


Apparently born in Barbados as his account of the cultivation and preservation of aloes relates to his experience on his native island. Died in Berners Street, London.

Served as a Grand Steward at the Grand Lodge feast in May 1757 but no lodge affiliation known

Milward, Edward, MD (?Leiden), MD (Cantab) [7 Jul 1741, by Royal mandate], FRS [14 Jan 1742], LRCP [30 Sep 1747], FRCP, 30 Sep 1748] (c.1712–1757), physician and writer, entered Trinity Coll, Cambridge but left without taking a degree, acquiring his MD from a European Univ, probably Leiden. Censor, RCP, 1752 and 1758, Harveian Orator 1752.

Member 1730, L. at the Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, London.

Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz, 1st Bt, 1st Baron Melchett, PC [1913], DSc, FRS [21 Jun 1938], FSA [?] (1868–1930), was an industrialist, financier and politician, born in Farnworth, Widnes, Cheshire, the younger son of Ludwig Mond, FRS [4 Jun 1891] (1839–1909), a chemist and industrialist who had emigrated from Germany, and younger brother of Sir Robert Ludwig Mond, FRS [17 Mar 1938] (1867–1938).

Educ at Cheltenham Coll and St John’s Coll, Cambridge, but having failed his Natural Sciences Tripos he studied law at Edinburgh Univ and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1894, the year he married Violet Goetze. They had 1 son, Henry Ludwig Mond, and 3 daughters.

After some years in industry and as Chmn of Mond Nickel Coy, he became a Liberal MP, 1906–28, the first Commr of Wks, 1916–21, and Min of Health, 1922. In 1926 he helped to form Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, becoming Chmn. A powerful advocate of industrial co-operation he instituted in 1927 the Mond-Turner conference with the Trades Union Council, which suggested the formation of a Natl industrial council. In his later life he became an active Zionist. Mond died in his London home on 27 Dec 1930, and his son succeeded to the barony as 2nd Baron Melchett.

Initiated, aged 57, of 35 Lowndes Square, 16 Apr 1926, passed 8 Nov 1926 and raised 7 Feb 1927 in Lady Margaret L. No. 4729, London. Joined, 2 Nov 1926, Old Cheltonian L. No. 3223, London, remaining a member of both Ls. until his death.

Montagu, John, 2nd and last Duke of Montagu, MD (Cantab) [17 Oct 1717], MRCP [1717], FRS [13 Mar 1718], later [31 Mar 1718] KG, FSA [28 Apr 1725], KB [27 May 1725], then [22 Jan 1736] PC (1690-1749).

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Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Born 29 Mar 1690 at Boughton, Northamptonshire, and baptized at Weekley, 3rd and youngest, but only surviving, son of Ralph Montagu, 1st Duke of Montagu, PC (1638-1709), and his first wife, Elizabeth Percy (1689-1751), widow of Joceline Percy, 5th and last Earl of Northumberland (1644–1670), 6th and youngest surviving dau of Thomas Wriothesley, 2nd and last Earl of Southampton, later 2nd and last Earl of Chichester, KG, PC (1608–1667).

He had a long and colourful career, including Army service, becoming Gen 1746. Appointed an original Knt Companion of the Bath when it was founded in 1725, along with several other future Grand Masters of the Premier Grand Lodge, as well as Gt M until his death. He was a lifelong friend with Charles Lennox, 2nd Duke of Richmond and Lennox, KG, FRS [qv above].

Married, 20 Mar 1705, Lady Mary Churchill (1689–1717), Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, 5th (4th surviving) and youngest dau of John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, KG, PC (1650–1722), and they had 3 sons and 2 daus, the younger of whom, Lady Mary Montagu (1775), married George Brudenell, later Montagu, 4th Earl of Cardigan, 1st and last Duke of Montagu (1712–1790).

Died at his house in Palace Gardens, 6 Jul 1749, and bur in Warkton Church, Northamptonshire, on 18 Jul 1749, but all his titles became extinct on his death, as his 3 sons had all predeceased him.

Date and place when made a Freemason unknown, but may have been initiated in L. associated with the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, though may well have been made a mason privately, possibly during GMShip 1719–20, of Dr John Theophilus Desaguliers, FRS [qv above].

Member: 1720, L. at Bear and Harrow (now St George’s and Corner Stone L. No. 5); and 1723, 1725 and 1730, L. at Horn Tavern, Westminster.

5th, but first noble, GM, PGL, 24 Jun 1721–24 Jun 1722.

Present at the famous ‘making’ of Charles, 5th Baron Baltimore, in Apr 1730, at a L. held on a hill near Goodwood, Sussex.


Born in Italy. Became a stockbroker in 1803 and, following his marriage to the sister in law of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, worked successfully with Rothschilds in various financial transactions. Founder of Alliance Assurance in 1824. As effectively the leader of the Anglo-Jewish community, he supported the establishment of the West London Synagogue in 1842. A popular and striking figure, his 100th birthday was an occasion for national celebration.

Initiated 13 Apr 1812 in Moira Lodge No 143 (now No 92), London. Montefiore Lodge No 1017, established in 1864, was named after him.

Montesquieu, Charles Louis de Secondat, Baron de La Brède et de Montesquieu, FRS [26 Feb 1730] (18 Jan 1689–10 Feb 1755), prominent French philosopher, political thinker and social commentator.

Born in the Château de La Brède, Bordeaux, he became famous for his articulation of the theory of separation of powers, taken for granted in modern discussions of Govt and implemented in many constitutions throughout the world. He was largely responsible for the popularization of the terms ‘feudalism’ and ‘Byzantine Empire’.

He met the Earl of Chesterfield, then serving as Br Ambassador, at The Hague in 1729 and presented a letter of introduction to him from 1st Earl Waldegrave, who had accompanied Montesquieu from Paris in 1728 and was present with him during the greater part of Apr that year on their journey to Vienna. Chesterfield invited him to travel to London in his yacht and they arrived in England on 23 Oct 1729 and Montesquieu was presented at Ct and lived in England until 1731. Member, L’Académie Française and Président à mortier in the Ct of Bordeaux, a here ditary post held by his father, who had been a Freemason in 1724.

They included Thomas Coke, 1st and last Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel, FRS, later 1st and last Earl of Leicester, and Charles Lennox, 2nd Duke of Richmond and Lennox, KG, FRS [qv above and below], as well as those appointed to the Order later, including William O’Brien, 4th Earl of Inchiquin (28 May 1725), Henry Brydges, styled Marquess of Car Narcarn, later [1744] 2nd Duke of Chandos (12 Jan 1732), and John Proby, 1st Lord Carysfort (23 Mar 1761), as well as Lt-Gen (James) Adolphus (Dickenson) Oughton (1720–1780), Surviving) and youngest dau of John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, KG, PC (1650–1722), and they had 3 sons and 2 daus, the younger of whom, Lady Mary Montagu (1775), married George Brudenell, later Montagu, 4th Earl of Cardigan, 1st and last Duke of Montagu (1712–1790).

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Died in Paris and was bur in the church of St Sulpice.

Initiated 12 May 1730, L. at Horn Tavern, London, with three other foreign noblemen and three Englishmen, including William Cowper. [71]

Martin Folkes, FRS [qv, above], was enthusiastically received by Montesquieu on a visit to Paris in 1739, the latter’s son having been made a Mason at an Occasion L., at the Duchess of Portsmouth’s house, by Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond, KG, FRS [qv, above], assisted by Earl Waldegrave, with ‘several persons of distinction’, including the Marquis de Brancas and Gen Skelton in early Sep 1734. [72]
Montesquieu, Jean Baptiste, FRS [6 Dec 1744] (10 Dec 1716–10 Feb 1796), son of Charles Louis Montesquieu de 2ndat, Baron de la Brède et de Montesquieu, FRS [qv, above].

Initiated, at the age of 1734, with ‘several persons of distinction . . ., among whom were the Marquis de Brancas [and] General Skelton’, at an Occasional L. at the Duchess of Portsmouth’s house in Paris by Charles, Duke of Richmond, KG, FRS [qv, above] assisted by, inter alia, the 1st Earl Waldegrave, Pres [sic] Montesquieu, and three others, in early Sep 1734.\(^3\)

Moray, Sir Robert, FRS [Founder, 28 Nov 1661] (c.1608/9–4 Jul 1673), Gen QM to the Scottish Forces, then south of the border, besieging the town, now a city, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Knighted 10 Jan 1643 by Charles I and later rejoined the French Army, becoming Col, Scots Guards. Sent to campaign in Germany, but captured by the Duke of Bavaria on 24 Nov 1643 and imprisoned in Bavaria and Cardinal Mazarin refused to ransom him.

At length, Mazarin realized that Moray has useful contacts amongst the Scottish Freemasons, and arranged for his release from Bavaria on 28 Apr 1645, paying a ransom of £16,500. Spent much of next few years back in England, involved in negotiations over future of Charles I. After rise to power of Cromwell, Moray left for continent in 1654. Moray spent his time there corresponding with other European men of a scientific mind.

The so-called “Kincardine Letters” sent by Moray to his fellow Scots noble, Alexander Bruce, FRS [20 May 1663], later PC (c.1629–1680), who welcomed his brother, Edward Bruce, 1st Earl of Kincardine (?–1662), as the 2\(^{nd}\) Earl, though not a Freemason, illustrate Moray’s interest and involvement in utilizing new scientific developments for practical ends.

After Charles II’s restoration in 1660, Moray returned to London and was present at Wren’s lecture at Gresham Coll on the 28 Nov, after which the establishment of ‘a Colledge for the Promoting of Physico-Mathematicall Experimentall Learning’ was discussed. Whilst not the most noted experimenter of the 12 men present, arguably Moray was the closest of them to the Monarch. According to an early historian of the Socy, he had “the king’s eare as much as anyone”. If anyone can claim credit to putting the Royal into the RS, it is Sir Robert Moray.\(^3\) A detailed biography is contained in the Introduction to David Stevenson’s recently published Letters of Sir Robert Moray to the Earl of Kincardine, 1657–73 (Aldershot, Hampshire: Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2007), 1–59, to which the rapt attention of the reader is thoroughly recommended.

Initiated 26 May 1641, L. of Edinburgh, ‘Mary’s Chapel’, now No. 1 (SC), when the Scots Army was besieging Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the earliest extant record of a man being initiated into speculative Freemasonry on English soil. Thereafter, he regularly used a 5-pointed star (a pentangle) as his masonic mark on his correspondence. The original mark had a Greek letter of the alphabet in each of the 5 apexes.

Morgan, Gilbert Thomas, DSc, ScD, LLD, FIC, ARCSc, FRS [6 May 1915], later [1920] OBE, then [1936] Sir Gilbert Morgan (22 Sep 1870–1 Feb 1940), Chemist.

Son of Thomas Morgan, of Essendon, Hertfordshire, Dir, Chemical Research, Dept of Scientific and Industrial Research, Chemical Research Lab, Teddington; Prof of Applied Chemstry, Univ of Birmingham; Prof of Applied Chemistry, Technical Coll, Finsbury; Prof, Faculty of Applied Chemistry, Royal Coll of Science for Ireland; Pres: Chemical Socy; and Socy of Chemical Industry.

Married, 16 Mar 1912, Kathleen Nembhard Desborough, dau of George Desborough.


2\(^{st}\) son of John Morris of Bombay Civil Service, subsequently Dir, HEICS. Entered RN as midshipman, 1813, seeing active service during last 2 years of war against the French. In 1814, left Navy and following year enrolled in East India Coll, Haileybury, Hertfordshire, and then entered Madras Civil Service, arriving in India 1818. 5 brothers also obtained similar employment. Distinguished himself at Fort St George Coll, Madras in language study earning prizes in Telugu and Urdu. After only 10 months became eligible to leave coll and apptd 1820 to several locations in Madras Presidency, but suffered a stroke 1823, when his legs became paralysed. Then spent the major part of his time in secretariat at Madras, but energy unimpaired and industry remained exceptional.

Married 4 Feb 1823 and had several sons, including John Morris (1820–1893), Jesuit and ecclesiastical historian, and Henry Morris (1829–1912), of Madras Civil Service, biographer and historian Translator in Telugu to Indian Govt 1832. Civil Auditor 1839. Set up, 1834, Madras Govt Bank, First Sec and Treas and from 1835 Supt, being later transferred to private sector. Studied Urdu, but Telugu remained his main interest and compiled textbook, used thereafter for many years, and published an English-Telugu Dictionary 1935–39, based on Johnson’s English Dictionary. Edited for some years Madras Journal of Literature and Science. On leave in England 1829–31, very popular in Madras Socy, but left India 1847.

\(^{373}\) Reported in The Whitehall Evening Post for 5–7 Sep 1734, recorded by Shackleton, 173, as mentioned by Tunbridge, 97.


82
Settled in Manfield Street, Portland Place, London, 1848, and was involved in many different enterprises, some more successful than others, retiring to Jersey 1858, where he died at St Mark’s Crescent, St Helier, being bur at St Helier.

Initiated 11 Apr 1820, L. of Perfect Unanimity No. 248, now No. 150, Madras; WM, 1833, 1834, 1836, 1839–41. DepProvGM, Madras, 1838–46;575 SGW, UGLE, 1847. When he left India, presumably in early 1847, he was presented with a service of plate worth 100 guineas.

Exalted into RA Masonry, but details unknown; AsstGSoj, SGCE, 1847.


His 2nd son, Lt-Gen Lord James Murray, FRS [9 Apr 1818], later [1820] KCH, then [9 Jul 1821] 1st Lord Glenlyon (1782–1837), was father of George Augustus Frederick John Murray, 6th Duke of Atholl, later [28 Oct 1853] KT (1814–1864), who was initiated, Nov 1841, Dunkeld L. No. 14 (SC); DepGM 1841–43; 67th GMM, Scot, 1843–64.


Born in London, 13 Mar 1873, eldest son of Wolf Myers, Merchant, from a family chiefly concerned in commerce, and his wife, Esther Eugenie Moses, whose family provided powerful social, philosophical and musical interests.

Educ at City of London School, Gonville and Caius Coll, Cambridge (BA, Natural Science Tripos, 1st Cl, Parts I & II, 1893, 1895; Arnold Gerstenberg Student, 1896) and St Bartholemew’s Hospital, London (MB, 1898), but decided not to practise medicine, but went with the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to the Torres Strait, led by Alfred Cort Haddon, FRS [qv, above]. Joined 2 colleagues in experimental studies of the natives and became much involved with ethnic music, but returned to Cambridge, 1902, helping William Hales Rivers Rivers, FRS [qv, below], to teach physiology of the special senses.


575 The ProvGMs during this period were: 1826–1840, resigned, The Hon Sir Herbert Compton (+1846), who had occupied the office 1812–14; and, 1840–52, resigned, John Elphinstone, 13th Lord Elphinstone, GCH, PC (1807–1860), Govr, Madras and Bombay, during Indian Mutiny, 1857, for which he was created, 21 May 1859, [UK] Baron Elphinstone, and GCB [MYBHS, 37; BP, 1999, 976].

576 Fisher, Atholl, 63.
N

Baptized on 29 Jun 1764, 5th son of George Nayler (1722–1780), Surgeon, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, and a coroner, who died when his son was 15. Described as ambitious and energetic, a determined pluralist with a flair for making influential friends. As a boy, he was befriended by Ralph Bigland (1711–1784), Garter King of Arms 1780–84, to whom he probably owed his interest in heraldry.

Later, Charles Howard, 11th Duke of Norfolk, FRS, FSA [qv, above], Earl Marshal, obtained for him a commission in the West Yorkshire Militia. Later still, he was lent £1300 by a wealthy clergyman named Feilding to buy the resignation of John Suffield Brown as Genealogist of the Order of the Bath and Blant Courser Herald, the latter of which Brown had held since 1757, posts to which Nayler was appointed, Jun 1792. Advanced very rapidly, as Bluemantle Pursuivant, Jul 1793, and owing in part to the accidental deaths of 2 colleagues, York Herald, Mar 1794.

Inspector of Regimental Colours, 4 Jun 1806. Knighted, 28 Nov 1813, at the request of HRH The Duke of York, KG, FRS [qv, above], who remarked that Heard owed half his practice to his title.

Appointed, 17 Apr 1818, King of Arms of the newly instituted Order of St Michael and St George and, May 1820, Clarenceux. Deputy Garter at Coronation of George IV on 19 Jul 1821 and Garter Prin King of Arms, May 1822. Garter missions 1823–27 to Denmark to invest King Frederic VI at Copenhagen; to Portugal to invest King John VI (both nominated Feb 1822) at the Palace of Ajuda near Lisbon; to France to invest King Charles X of France and Navare (nominated, Mar 1825) in Paris; and Russia to invest Czar Nicolas I, Emperor of All the Russias (nominated in Mar 1827) at Czarskzelo.

Nayler recorded many pedigrees and Arms in 47 handsome volumes, which were deposited in the Coll, 1861, by order of The Prince Consort, Great Master of the Order. The Coll also acquired 50 folio volumes of Nayler’s rough notes.

The Coll of Arms also possesses A History of the Sovereigns of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, otherwise known as ‘The Bath Book’, a most sumptuous manuscript executed under Nayler’s direction in 1803 for King George III and costing over £2,000. The King refusing to pay and Queen Victoria declining to buy, Nayler’s surviving daughter Frances gave it in 1864 to her brother-in-law, Robert Laurie, Clarenceux King of Arms, who presented it to the Coll. His MS armorial of the Princes of Wales was given by King George VI to the Natl Library and his occupation Esquire. Joined, 16 May 1823, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 259. GDC, UGLE, 1813–31.


Warranted on 14 Jul 1769 under the name of Restoration L. or Chapter of the Rock, London, which has since been erased from the Roll of Chapters [as appears in a paper by A. R. Hewitt ‘The 1st Bi-Centenaries of Royal Arch Chapters’, reproduced in AQc 81, 333-5, at 334, by kind permission of the Committee of General Purposes, which Mrs Katrina Jowett was good enough to forward to the compiler with a letter dated 14 Apr 2003. The author mentions ‘The practice of calling a L. as well as a Chapter has so far gone unexplained. Obviously the new body (the Grand Chapter, constituted by the Charter of Compact which was ostensibly dated 22 Jul 1766, but more likely to have been completed in the following year) had no pretensions to the power of establishing Ls. and it may well be that the founders of Grand Chapter wished to emphasize a close association with the Craft.’].

He did not appear in the lists for this chapter in 1816, so that the date he joined the chapter is unknown [Information kindly supplied to the compiler in a letter dated 14 Apr 2003 from Mrs Katrina Jowett].
Nicholls, Frank, MD (Oxon) [1730]. FRS [2 May 1728], FRCP [26 Jun 1732] (1699–1788), anatomist and physiologist.

Educ at Westminster and Exeter Coll, Oxford, matriculating 4 Mar 1715 (BA 14 Nov 1718, MA 12 Jun 1722, MB 16 Feb 1725, MD 16 Mar 1730); Reader in Anatomy at Oxford, lecturing from 1719; studied in London with public lecturers in anatomy and also travelled on the continent; published 1732 his Compendium Anatomicum, amended and expanded in 1733, 1736 and 1740.

Goulstonian Lecturer, 1735 and 1746, Censor 1739 and Lumleian Lecturer, 30 Aug 1746 for 5 years, resigning early in 1749; Reader in Surgery to the Coll of Physicians 1748; 1753, one of George II’s physicians, succeeding the late Sir Hans Sloane, 1st and last Bt, MD, PRS, following his death on 11 Jan 1753. His report on the autopsy of the King in 1760, sent to the Earl of Maclesfield, PRS, was published in the Philosophical Transactions. He was one of the first to study the anatomy of tissues. Also the first to give a correct description of the mode of production of aneurism, and he recognized the existence and office of the vaso-motor nerves.

An important teacher of anatomy and his style and methods greatly influenced those such as William Hunter, who made London a centre for the teaching of anatomy in the late eighteenth century.

Member: 1723 and 1725, L. No. 40, at the King’s Head, London; and unnamed and unnumbered L. at The Busy Body, Charing Cross, near Haymarket, London.

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380 Clarke (2), 301, does not reveal the source of this quotation.
381 The last paragraph in the article about him in ODNB.
382 Clarke (2), 301 & 305.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

O


Son of Richard Ogle, a London general practitioner; educ at Eton and Trinity Coll, Oxford where he obtained a 1st Cl degree in mathematics and physics. Studied medicine at William Hunter’s School in London and then at Middlesex Hospital and St Bartholomew’s. Obtained a Univ. licence at Oxford to practise medicine and became physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, 1824, and the Warneford Lunatic Asylum. Appointed Aldrich Professor of Medicine, 1824, and later, 1851, Regius Professor of Medicine.

Initiated 18 Oct 1820 in Apollo Univ. L. No. 711 (now No. 357), Oxford.

Oglethorpe, Maj-Gen James Edward, MP, FRS [9 Nov 1749] (22 Dec 1696–1 Jul 1785), English army officer and politician, born in Godalming, Surrey, the youngest of 10 children of Theophilus and Eleanor Oglethorpe.

Educ at Corpus Christi Coll, Oxford, 1714, but the excitement of Europe’s defence against the advancing Turks led him to drop out of Coll to enroll in a military academy in France. He subsequently travelled to Austria, where he became an aide to Prince Eugene of Savoy. After a victorious campaign against the Turks, he returned to England, where he re-entered Corpus Christi, but left without taking a degree, though in 1731 he was awarded a special MA.

MP, Godalming, 1722–54, and in 1729 began his work to improve the lot of debtors in London prisons and his efforts to expose and correct prison abuses gained him Natl attention, and he became widely regarded as one of Britain’s most active humanitarians. Prison reform did not, however, solve the larger plight of the large no. of poor people in England. In 1732 he obtained a Royal Charter from George II for the colony of Georgia that he settled the year after, founding the city of Savannah and becoming the first Govr, arranging for debtors from English jails and persecuted Austrian Protestants to find refuge. During a visit in 1737 he convinced King George II to appoint him as a colonel in the army and give him a regiment of Br soldiers to take back to Georgia. Interestingly, he was a civilian at this time, with only limited military experience (primarily as an aide to Prince Eugene). Nevertheless, he got what he wanted: rank in the regular army and a regiment and also was given the title of ‘Gen and C-in-C of all and singular his Majesty’s Provinces of Carolina and Georgia’.

War with Spain was declared in 1739 and Oglethorpe invaded Florida the following year and repulsed the Spanish invasion of Georgia in 1742. In 1743, he left the colony to repel malicious charges, was in 1744 tried by a special Bd of Gen officers which discharged all allegations that had been made against him. That same year Parliament voted to reimburse him, so both his honour and fortune had been preserved. Following the Jacobite rebellion in 1745 he was tried by a Ct martial for failing, as a Maj-Gen, to overtake Prince Charles Stewart’s fleeing Army, and once again, he was totally exonerated.

In London the popular hero met Elizabeth Wright (†1787), a recent heiress; they married, Sep 1744, and settled at Cranham Hall, her inherited estate in the small Essex town of Cranham, 17 miles east of London, but had no children.

Died at Cranham Hall, just 6 months short of his 89th birthday and he was bur in a vault beneath the chancel floor of the Parish Church of All Saints, which stands immediately adjacent to Cranham Hall.

First WM, 1735, King Solomon’s L. No. 1, Savannah, Georgia. 383

Onslow, The Hon Edward. 384 FRS [27 Jan 1780] (9 Apr 1758–18 Oct 1829), was 2nd son of George Onslow, 4th Baron Onslow and 1st Earl of Onslow, PC (1731–1814).

Married, 7 Mar 1783, Marie Rosalie de Bourdeille (†1842), dau of Chevalier Jean de Bourdeille, Seigneur de Constance, and they had 4 sons, 2 of whom each became a Chevalier de la Légion d’Honneur, and a dau, who died in infancy.


He was an ardent social reformer and got seriously involved in the complete reorganization of the Swedish prison system.

Married, 19 Jun 1823, Sophie Charlotte de Beauharnais (1801–86), dau of Duke Eugen of Leuchtenberg, and they had 4 sons, including Charles XV (1826–87), King of Sweden and Norway 1859–72 and GM, GL, Sweden; and Oscar II. KG (1829–1907), King of Sweden and Norway 1872–1905, and of Sweden 1905–07, and GM, GL, Sweden, 1872–1907; PGM, UGLE, 7 Jun 1888; and 1 dau, who died unmarried.


383 Warranted 1735 as No. 139, at Savannah, Georgia, USA, changing its no. 6 times, named Solomon’s L. No. 1, 1776, stated to have been opened at Augusta, Georgia, 1782, moving to a tavern kept by Mr Child, Whittaker Street, Savannah, Georgia, 1799, then the same year to MH, Whittaker Street, Savannah. The L. made no payments after 1781, but was kept on the Roll until 1813 and became No. 1 in the Register of the GL of Georgia, founded in 1786 [Lane, 70].

384 Given the additional name of Mainwaring in Firebrace, 291, but not recorded in BP, 1999, 2163, or in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website.
Ouseley, Sir Gore, 1st Bt, PC, FRS [18 Dec 1817], FSA, later [1831] GCH (1770–1844), a famous Oriental scholar, was created a Bt 3 Oct 1808. In 1810 Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Ct of Persia, and afterwards at St Petersburg. Received 1812 the Grand Cordon of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, and 1814 the Grand Cross of the Imperial Russian Order of St Alexander Newski. Nominated, 1831, GCH, Civil Divn.

When he died in 1844 at his seat, Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, the Bty passed to his only son, The Revd Frederick Arthur Gore Ouseley, MA (Oxon), MusDoc (Oxon) (1825–18), who was a Freemason and became a Residentiary Canon and Precentor of Hereford Cathedral.

ProvGM, Persia, 15 Jan 1810.

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Ordained Priest 1855; 1855–89, Precentor, Hereford Cathedral and Heather Prof of Music, Oxford; 1856, founded: St Michael’s Coll; Musical Association, 1874; regarded as one of most foremost figures in revival of English church music in 19th century.

386 This appointment may well have been made following Initiation, 1810, in London of Persian Minister to England, Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, by 2nd Earl of Moira [Harry Carr, ‘The Foundation of the Grand L. of Iran’ (AJC 81, 266), quoting Gould, Concise History, 397]. This did not imply that there was any ProvGL over which he was to preside; like many of his contemporaries, he enjoyed a masonic rank and title without any corresponding duties attached.

Born 6th April 1725 at Stretta, a hamlet of Morosaglia, in the Parish of Rostino, youngest son of Giacinto [Hyacinthe] Paoli, who had led the Corsican rebels against Genoese tyranny, 1730. Pasquale followed his father into exile in Naples, 1739, serving with distinction in the Neapolitan army. On his return to Corsica he was chosen C-in-C of the rebel forces, and after a series of successful actions he drove the Genoese from the whole island except for a few coast towns. He became Gen of the nation, Jul 1755, then set to work to reorganize the Govt, introducing many useful reforms, and he founded a Univ at Corte. In 1767 he wrested the island of Capraia from the Genoese, who, despairing of ever being able to subjugate Corsica, again sold their rights over it to France. Paoli’s Govt claimed the same jurisdiction as the Republic of Genoa. In terms of de facto exercise of power, the Genovese held the coastal cities, which they could defend from their citadels, but the Corsican republic controlled the rest of the island from Corte, its capital.

For 2 years Paoli fought desperately against the new invaders, until in 1769 he was defeated by vastly superior forces under Count de Vaux at Ponte Nova, and obliged to take refuge in England. In 1789 he went to Paris with the permission of the constituent assembly, and was afterwards sent back to Corsica with the rank of Lt-Gen. Disgusted with the excesses of the revolutionary Govt and having been accused of treason by the Convention, he summoned a consulta, or assembly, at Corte in 1793, with himself as Pres and formally seceded from France. He then offered the suzerainty of the island to the Br Govt, but finding no support in that quarter, he was forced to go into exile once more, retiring retired to London in 1795, while Corsica became a French department under the leadership of Bonaparte. In London, he spent an active social life, was regularly received at Ct and, having obtained a pension, remained there until he died on 5 Feb 1807.

Initiated, Passed and Raised, 15 Jun 1778, L. of the Nine Muses No. 502, now No. 235, London, together with three of Paoli’s colleagues, all Italian or Corsican Counts, Johann Christian Bach (1735–1782), William Taylor and a Mr Roffey (no first name being recorded), together with ‘Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Tamworth’. In addition, on the same day, Lord Tamworth’s father, Robert Shirley, 6th Earl of Ferrers (1723–1787), became a joining member, though he died three and a half months later.

Joined, 21 Feb 1800, Prince of Wales’ L., No. 412, now No. 259, London, together with 2 other brethren, 1 of whom, William Gill, of Weymouth Street, was the first ProvGM, Bedfordshire, 20 Sep 1799.

Papillon, David, FRS [30 Jun 1720] (1691–1782),

Member 1730, unnamed L. No. 63, warrant or constituted 26 Feb or 25 Mar 1730, named 1773 Corner Stone L.; after amalgamation, 6 Dec 1843, with St George’s L. No. 5 (No. 3, Antient, of 2 Aug 1756), now forms part of St George’s and Corner Stone L. No. 5.

or Member of the L. at Bricklayers’ Arms, Barbican, London.
Parker, George, styled [1721–32] Viscount Parker.\textsuperscript{393} FRS [25 Oct 1722; PRS 1752–64],\textsuperscript{394} FSA [23 Jan 1752], \textit{later} [28 Apr 1732] 2\textsuperscript{nd} Earl of Macclesfield (c.1697–17 Mar 1764), astronomer, eldest and only surviving son of Thomas Parker, 1\textsuperscript{st} Earl of Macclesfield (1667–1732), Ld Chanc, 1718–1725.

Following his succession to the Earldom and 2 other titles when his father died, 28 Apr 1732, took his seat in the HL, 23 Jan 1733; V-Pres, the Foundling Hospital; High Stwd, Henley-on-Thames. Hon DCL (Oxon), 1759.

Sought the advice of James Bradley, \textit{FRS} [6 Nov 1718], the Astronomer Royal (1693–1762) and built an observatory at his seat at Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire, in 1739. He furnished it with the finest instrumental equipment available and this was put to good use, as he conducted a valuable series of observations with a quadrant and a transit, which continued for fifty years. It was he who was chiefly responsible for dawing up the Act of Parliament ‘for regulating the commencement of the year’, passed in 1751, that is for the Gregorian calendar to be embraced in 1752, when 11 days were ‘lost’, and the legal year became as the historical one between 1 Jan and the 25 Mar. Member of the French Academy and at his death he was described as ‘one of the greatest astronomers and mathematicians in Europe’.

Twice married, he had 2 sons, and was succeeded, when he died aged 67 and was bur at Shirburn, by his elder son, Thomas Parker, \textit{styled} Viscount Parker, \textit{FRS} [qv, below], as 3\textsuperscript{rd} Earl of Macclesfield.

Member, 1730, unnamed L. No. 29\textsuperscript{395} at Ship, Fish Street Hill, London, which moved in 1731 to Swan, Fish Street Hill.\textsuperscript{396}

\begin{flushleft}


Married, 12 Dec 1749, his cousin Mary Heathcote (1726–1812), with a fortune of £30,000, eldest dau of Sir William Heathcote, 1\textsuperscript{st} Bt (†1751), and his wife Elizabeth Parker (†1747), only dau of Thomas Parker, 1\textsuperscript{st} Earl of Macclesfield (1667–1732), and they had 2 sons and 1 dau.

When he died at Cavendish Square aged 71 and was bur at Shirburn, the titles devolved on his eldest son, George Parker, \textit{styled} [1764–95] Viscount Parker, \textit{MP} (24 Feb 1755–20 Mar 1842), as 4\textsuperscript{th} Earl of Macclesfield, \textit{later} \textit{FRS} [5 Nov 1818], who was not a Freemason.

Member, 1725, unnumbered L. at the Crown and Harp, St Martin’s Lane, London.

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Parkinson, John. \textit{FRS} [6 Feb 1840], \textit{FLS}, \textit{FGS} (?–3 Apr 1847), surveyor.
Br Consul, Mexico, 1839.


Parkyns, Thomas Boothby, 1\textsuperscript{st} Baron Rancliffe. \textit{FRS} [23 Mar 1797], FSA [17 Dec 1788] (24 Jul 1755–17 Nov 1800), of Wymeswould, Leicestershire, son and heir of Sir Thomas Parkyns, 3\textsuperscript{rd} Bt (1728–1806), of Bunny Park, Nottinghamshire, and his first wife and great-niece of the half-blood, Jane Parkyns, dau of Thomas Parkyns of Wymeswould, Leicestershire.

\textit{MP}: Stockbridge 1784–90; and for Leicester 1790–1800, Col, 1795, Prince of Wales’s Fencibles; created Irish Peer, 3 Oct 1795.

Married, 16 Dec 1783, Elizabeth Anne James (c.1767–1797), only dau of Sir William James, 1\textsuperscript{st} Bt (†1789), of Eltham, and sister of Sir Edward William James, 2\textsuperscript{nd} and last Bt (†1792), and they had an only son and 3 dau.

When he died aged 45 in Portland Place and bur at Bunny, the Barony devolved on his only son, George Augustus Henry Anne Parkyns (1785–1850), as 2\textsuperscript{nd} and last Baron Rancliffe, who inherited the Btcy 17 Mar 1806, as 4\textsuperscript{th} Bt, on death of grandfather. \textit{MP}: Minehead, 1806–07; and Nottingham, 1812–20 and 1826–30; ProvGM, Leicestershire.

\textsuperscript{393} This courtesy title is not mentioned in Clarke (1), 117 & 119, and reference to Parker, George, Lord, is incorrect, as he was not thus designated.

\textsuperscript{394} Recorded as 1 Nov 1722 in his entry in GEC, Vol. VIII, 334.

\textsuperscript{395} Unnumbered 22 in 1729, with 5 subsequent changes of no., the last in 1792 being 13A, and named Greenwich L. in 1764 and Fraternal L. in 1784, with 13 different meeting-places between 11 Sep 1723 when the L. was warranted or constituted and 1803 when it lapsed.

\textsuperscript{396} At one time it was thought that George Parker who was member, 1725, of L. No. 31 at Swan, Chichester, of which Charles Lennox, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Duke of Richmond and Lennox, KG [qv, above] was a member, was the future Earl of Macclesfield, but this clearly was not so.

\textsuperscript{397} Neither this courtesy title nor the inheritance of his subsequent Earldom is mentioned in Clarke (1), 119.

\textsuperscript{398} He married, 15 Oct 1807, at Castle Forbs, Co Longford, Elizabeth Mary Theresa Forbes (1786–1852), eldest dau of George Forbes, 6\textsuperscript{th} Earl of Granard, PC (1760–1837), and his wife Selina Frances Rawdon, 4\textsuperscript{th} dau, 2\textsuperscript{nd} by his 3\textsuperscript{rd} wife, of John Rawdon, 1\textsuperscript{st} Earl of Moira, \textit{FRS} [12 Apr 1744] (1720–1793), sister of Francis Rawdon, \textit{later} Rawdon Hastings, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Earl of Moira, \textit{FRS} [qv, below]. The 6\textsuperscript{th} Earl of Granard’s only son was George John Forbes, \textit{styled} Viscount Forbes, \textit{MP} (1785–1836), GStwd, 9 May 1810, ProvGM, Oxfordshire, 26 May 1810–36, who predeceased his father.

89

Born at Bromborough, near Neston, Cheshire, younger son of Frank Harding Parrington (c.1877–1907), partner in a Liverpool brewery, and Bessie May Harding.


Exalted into RA Masonry, 3 Dec 1929, Euclid Chapter No. 859, Cambridge.

Pawlet, Edward, FRS [3 Nov 1726] (2–Apr 1768), barrister.

SW 1723, unnumbered and unnamed L. at Crown and Anchor, St Clement’s, Strand, London, in which he was proposed on a date unknown by Martin Folkes, FRS, of L. at Bedford’s Head.


Educ at Westminster and Clare Hall, Cambridge, matric 9 Mar 1710. Inherited the Holles estate, 15 Jul 1711, on the death of his uncle, John, Duke of Newcastle, and took the name Holles in addition to that of Pelham. Succeeded to the 1611 Btcy, 23 Feb 1712, on the death of his father; created, 19 Oct 1714, Viscount Haughton and Earl of Clare and, the L. erased 17 Nov 1760, restored 1744, MD (Cantab) [20 Mar 1712], KB, PC, FRS [qv, above], FCP, PRCP 1735–40 ([c.1671–4 Jul 1744]), physician.

Educ at Eton 1687–88, Queens’ Coll, Cambridge, admitted 8 Jun 1689 (MB 1694). Went to Italy with Richard Mead and studied at Padua; practised in London from 1707, living in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; Censor, RS, 1717, 1720 and 1727; Consilarius 1740 and 1741. His sole publication was the Harveian Oration, delivered 19 Oct 1719, partly in verse, in which John, 2nd Duke of Montagu, KG, MD (Cantab) [qv, above] is congratulated on having been elected FRS (on 13 Mar 1718); he edited 1728, the year after the author’s death, with Martin Folkes, FRS [qv, above], Sir Isaac Newton’s Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms.

Member, 1725, L. No. 24, at Bedford’s Head, Southampton Street, Covent Garden, London, proposed by William Jones, FRS, of the L. at the Queen’s Head.


Pellet, Thomas, MD (Cantab) [1705], FRS [20 Mar 1712], FRCP [9 Apr 1716; PRCP 1735–40] ([c.1671–4 Jul 1744]), physician.

Educ at Eton 1687–88, Queens’ Coll, Cambridge, admitted 8 Jun 1689 (MB 1694). Went to Italy with Richard Mead and studied at Padua; practised in London from 1707, living in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; Censor, RS, 1717, 1720 and 1727; Consilarius 1740 and 1741. His sole publication was the Harveian Oration, delivered 19 Oct 1719, partly in verse, in which John, 2nd Duke of Montagu, KG, MD (Cantab) [qv, above] is congratulated on having been elected FRS (on 13 Mar 1718); he edited 1728, the year after the author’s death, with Martin Folkes, FRS [qv, above], Sir Isaac Newton’s Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms.

Member, 1725, L. No. 24, at Bedford’s Head, Southampton Street, Covent Garden, London, proposed by William Jones, FRS, of the L. at the Queen’s Head.

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Educ at Christ Church, Oxford, matric 21 Apr 1865, aged 18. As Earl Percy,406 elected MP, North Northumberland, 1868–1885, Treas, Household, 1874–1875, sworn of the Privy Council, 2 Mar 1874, called up to the HL, 22 July 1887, during the lifetime of his father, as Lord Lovaine, Baron of Alnwick. Militia A-de-C to HM Queen Victoria, 1892, to HM King Edward VII, 1901 and to HM King George V, 1910. Pres, Royal Instn, 1899, Trustee, Br Museum, 1900, Member, Council, RS, 1911. Ld High Stwd, 1911 Coronation of HM King George V. Hon LLD and DCL, Oxon.

Ld-Lt and Cust Rot, Northumberland, 1904. Hon Col, 3rd and 7th Bns, Northumberland Fusiliers and 1st Northumberland Brigade Royal Field Artillery, Pres, Northumberland Territorial Forces Assn, 1909–18, Chmn, Northumberland CC. In the Univ of Durham, successively: Member, Senate 1909–12; and Chan 1913–18.

Initiated, as Baron Warkworth, 12 Feb 1866 in Apollo Univ. L. No. 460, now No. 357, Oxford, passed 9 Mar and raised 24 Apr 1866. Joined 2 Ls.: as Baron Warkworth, 3 Apr 1867, Westminster and Keystone L. No. 10, WM, as Earl Percy, 1870, resigning 2 Dec 1886; and Alnwick L. No. 1167, WM 1870.


Married at Northumberland House, 29 Apr 1817, Lady Charlotte Florentia Clive (1787–1866), 2nd dau of Edward Clive, 1st Earl of Powis (of 1804 and present creation) (1754–1839), and his wife Lady Henrietta Antonia Herbert (1830), dau of Henry Arthur Herbert, 1st Earl of Powis (of 1748 creation) (c.1703–1772), but they had no children.

Died at Alnwick Castle aged 61 and bur in Westminster Abbey, 23 Feb 1847, when the titles devolved on his only surviving brother, Algernon Percy, Baron Prudhoe, FRS, FSA (1792–1865), as 4th Duke of Northumberland, later KG, PC.

Joined, as Earl Percy, 1811, L. of Antiquity No. 1 (now No. 2).

Petit, John Lewis [Louis], FRs [22 Nov 1759], later [1766] MD (Cantab), then [1767] FRCP (1736–27 May 1780), physician, eldest son of John Petit (b. 1714) of Little Aston Hall, Shenstone, Staffordshire.

Educ Queens’ Coll, Cambridge (BA 1756, MA 1759); Censor, RCP, 1768, 1774 and 1777; Goulstonian Lecturer, 1768; Physician: St George’s Hospital 1770-74; St Bartholomew’s Hospital 1774–80.

Married, Nov 1769, Katherine Letitia Sercus, dau of one of the preachers at the French Chapel Royal, London. Buried at St Anne’s, Soho, WM, 9 Jan 1771 and 1772, Shakespear L. No. 179, at Parliament Coffee House, Parliament Street, London, now No. 99. Gave pedestal repository for the Book and Jewels of L.


3rd son of John Lewis [Louis] Petit, FRS [qv, above],408 and grandson of Louis Petit, who came to England following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes

Educ at Queens’ Coll, Cambridge (BA 1792; MA 1799); admitted, 2 Apr 1791, Lincoln’s Inn and studied in the chambers of Charles Abbott (1762–1832), later [1818] LCJ, King’s Bench, then [1827] Baron Tenterden; called to Bar 1801 and practised on Chester and North Wales Circuit; MP, Ripon, 1827–32. Book collector, especially philological books. Buried in Highgate Cemetery.

Initiated, 1814, L. of Friendship No. 6, at Thatched House Tavern, St James’s Street, WM 1825-27. Joined two London Ls.: c.1817, GStwds’ L. 1816, ceased c.1837; and, 28 Oct 1818, L. of Antiquity No. 2, resigning 1847, being elected hon member, 1st Cl, 1847, for services to the Craft. GStwd 1816; JGW, UGLE, 1818.

406 His grandfather, George Percy, 5th Duke of Northumberland, PC (1778–1867), having died on 21 August 1867, he became styled thus when his father inherited the titles as 6th Duke of Northumberland.

407 As given in the Royal Socy’s List of Fellows on its website, and in website: http://www.google.co.uk/search?hl=en&q=Pettit%2C+Louis+Hayes%2C+MP%2C+FRS+&meta=&aq=f&oq=, but as 1850 in Dyer, perhaps following MYBHS, p. 55.

408 It is just possible that there was a 3rd member, of an older generation of the family, as Jean Louis Petit, FRS [6 Nov 1729] (1674-1750), is included in the Royal Socy’s List of Fellows on its website.
Phipps, Robert Edward, 9th Baron Phipps, FRS and FSA [6 Apr 1780] (c. Feb 1742–2 Jul 1801), only son and heir of Robert James Phipps, 8th Baron Phipps, FRS [28 Oct 1731], FSA [18 Jan 1739] (1713–1742), and his wife, Anna Maria Barbara Radcliffe (or Radcliffe) (†1760), dau of James Radcliffe (or Radcliffe), 3rd Earl of Derwentwater, and one of the 3 Roman Catholic Peers who have held the highest office in the GL of England, the others being Thomas Howard, 8th Duke of Norfolk and George Robinson, 1st Marquess of Ripon, KG. Worked long and hard for the relief of his co-religionists from harsh penal laws.409

Married twice: (1), 19 Apr 1762, Anne Howard (1742–1787), younger dau and coheiress of Philip Howard (1688–1750), of Buckenham, Norfolk, 5th brother of Thomas Howard, 8th Duke of Norfolk (1683–1732), and of Edward Howard, 9th Duke of Norfolk (1686–1777), and then he had 2 sons and a dau: (2), 16 Jan 1788, Juliana Barbara Howard (1769–1833), younger sister of Bernard Edward Howard, 12th Duke of Norfolk, KG, PC (1765–1842), younger dau of Henry Howard (1713–1787), of Glossop, and his wife, Juliana Molyneux (†1808), younger dau of Sir William Molyneux, 6th Bt (†1781), of Teversall, Nottinghamshire, and they had 1 son and 2 dau.

When he died in Park Lane, Middlesex, and was buried 9 Jul 1801 at Ingatestone, the barony devolved on his eldest son, Robert Edward Phipps (1763–1809), as 10th Baron Phipps, whose eldest son, William Henry Francis Petre, FRS [6 Mar 1817] (1793–1850), succeeded him as 11th Baron Phipps, and took his seat in HL, 1 May 1829, soon after the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act.


GM, PGL, 4 May 1772–18 Apr 1777. Laid the Foundation Stone of the first FMH, Great Queen Street, London, 1 May 1775; dedicated it ‘to Masonry, Virtue, Universal, Charity and Benevolence’, 26 May 1776, having subscribed £325 towards building fund, a greater contribution than any other brother. Of Lord Petre, it was said that his amiable character and zeal as a Mason may be equaled but cannot be surpassed.410

In 1785, the Revd Preb (Matthew) William Peters (1742–20 Mar 1814), Grand Portrait Painter, 1785–1814, later [2 May 1792–20 Mar 1814] ProvGM, Lincolnshire, presented a portrait of Lord Petre to GL which opened a prospect to the Socy of having its Hall ornamented with successive portraits of the GMs in future.411

Pettigrew, Thomas Joseph, PhD (Göttingen) [7 Nov 1826], FRS [1 Feb 1827], FSA [1824], FRCS [1843; MRCS, 1812] (28 Oct 1791–23 Nov 1865), surgeon and antiquary, born at 128 Fleet Street, London, son of William Pettigrew (1739–1825), surgeon-apothecary, former naval surgeon and a Scotman.

Showed an interest in anatomy from the age of 12, attending local school until 14, assisted father for 2 years in his duties as surgeon to St Bride’s parish and was then apprenticed to John Taunton, a surgeon. Attended United Borough Hospitals’ medical schools, assisting Taunton as demonstrator in his Anatomy School. Founder, 1808, City Philosophical Socy, later Philosophical Socy of London, and the same year Fellow of Medical Socy of London; 1809, published Views of the Basis of the Brain and Carium, a precocious work which attracted suspicions of plagiarism, the first of many controversies.

Sec. Medical Socy of London, 1812, and Regr, with living accommodation in Bolt Ct, Fleet Street, for his growing family, as he fathered 12 children, 2 of his sons becoming medical doctors; 1813–20, Sec, Royal Humane Socy, receiving the Socy’s Medal for Life-Saving 1818. Surgeon to Dispensary for Treatment of Diseases in Children, 1816–19, later Royal Universal Dispensary for Children. Left Medical Socy, 1818 and moved to 22 Spring Gardens. Through his connexion with the Royal Humane Socy, Surgeon to HRH The Duke of Kent, KG, FRS [qv, above], GM, AGL, Nov–Dec 1813, and vaccinated his dau, Princess Victoria, later [1837] Queen Victoria.


Died at his home and bur, 30 Nov 1865, at Brompton Cemetery.


Phipps, The Hon Augustus, FRS [5 Mar 1812] (1762–1826), of The Temple, and also of Lincoln’s Inn, was 5th son of Constantine Phipps, 1st Baron Mulgrave of New Ross [F] (1722–1775), of Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby, North Yorkshire, and brother of both John Phipps, 2nd Baron Mulgrave of New Ross and 1st and last Baron Mulgrave of Mulgrave [GB], FRS [qv, below], and Henry Phipps, 3rd Baron Mulgrave, later [1794] Maj-Gen 1st Baron Mulgrave

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of Mulgrave [GB], then [1812] Gen 1st Earl of Mulgrave, PC, FSA, afterwards [1820] GCB (1755–1831), neither of whom was a Freemason.

Born in 1762, though the precise date seems not to be known, he married Maria Thelusson, eldest dau of Peter Thelusson (1737–1797), a wealthy wine merchant, naturalized in Great Britain 1762, but they had no children. His wife’s brother, Peter Isaac Thelusson (1761–1808), who became a Dir, Bank of England, 1787–1806, was created 1st Baron Rendlesham in 1806.

Initiated and passed, 9 Jan 1786 and raised 23 Jan 1786, Somerset House L. No. 2, now No. 4, London. Elected [G]Stwd to serve at the Grand Feast, 4 May 1789, but did not do so, his place being taken by Thomas Thompson, who had been initiated in the L. 1788, SGW, PGL, 1792, ProvGM, Warwickshire, 2 May 1792–1810.


Born in Fife and educ in Scotland before obtaining his medical qualification at Cambridge. Practised in London where he succeeded his uncle, William Pitcairn, as Physician to St Bartholomew’s Hospital, 1780–93. Pitcairn Island is named after his brother. 

Joined, from a Scottish L., 13 Apr 1774, Shakespear L. No. 179 (now No. 99), London.


Born in Birmingham, he was apprenticed to an engineer, which provided a technical education alongside draughtsmanship and his natural aptitude for mathematics. In 1844 became Prof of Engineering at Elphinstone Coll, Bombay, where he set up the engineering course. Forced to return to England due to ill health, he worked at the Lambeth Water Coy’s Thames Ditton works and patented an improved pumping engine, another early interest. Worked throughout Europe as a civil engineer and Asst to James Meadows Rendel. Prof of Engineering at UCL, 1859–1867, and gave papers to the ICE. Served on numerous committees and commns of enquiry on a range of subjects: the use of iron armour on warships, water supply, sewage and the use of the Martini-Henry rifle. Acted as consulting engineer in England for the Japanese government, 1871–1883. He also studied the organ, composed music, wrote for various periodicals and wrote many books on whist.

Initiated, 9 Mar 1842, passed 13 Apr 1842 and raised 11 May 1842, in Jerusalem L. No. 197, London. Resigning, 1844, when he went to India and subsequent membership not traced.

Pollock, David, FRS [9 Apr 1829], later [1846] Sir David Pollock (2 Sep 1780–22 May 1847), barrister-at-law, Lincoln’s Inn, London, eldest of a total of 9, and also of the 3 distinguished sons of David Pollock (1740–1815), son of David Pollock (c.1662–1743), of Spittal, Co Durham, who was the son of John Pollock, a Scotsman from Tweedmouth.

The younger David Pollock built up a prosperous business in London as a saddler at Charing Cross, and became saddler to George III. The other 2 sons were Sir (Jonathan) Frederick Pollock, 1st Bt, PC, FRS (1783–1870), Ch Baron of the Exchequer, whose line is still extant, and Sir George Pollock, 1st Bt, GCB, GCSI (1786–1872), F-M, whose line, now Monagu-Pollock, is also still extant.

Educ at St Paul’s School, London, and Univ of Edinburgh, but left without a degree. Admitted to the Middle Temple, 31 Oct 1796, called to the Bar, 28 Jan 1803, and practised as a special pleader on the Home Circuit, at the Kent Sessions and in the Insolvent Debtors’ Ct. Became a burgess of Berwick, 17 Nov 1806, took Silk, 1833, Recorder of Maidstone, 1838, and Commr of the Insolvent’s Ct, 1842. Ch Justice, Bombay, 1846, being knighted that year, having become Treas and Bencher of the Middle Temple.

The other 2 brothers were the most famous of the 3 of them: Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, who rendered valuable military service in India, and especially in Afghanistan, 1841–43, was twice married, with 4 sons and 2 daughters, 1 of whom died unmarried. He ended his days as Constable of the Tower of London, and was bur in Westminster Abbey; his Bty, of Khyber Pass, created 26 Mar 1872, descended to his eldest son, Frederick Pollock (1815–1874), who assumed the name of Montagu-Pollock, and so to his heirs. Ld Ch Baron Sir Frederick Pollock, who had been Senior Wrangler at Cambridge. FRS [29 Feb 1816], KC, 1827, knighted 1834, raised to the Bench, PC, 1844, was created a Bt, of Haddon, Middlesex, 2 Aug 1866. Twice married and had 10 (8 surviving), sons and 10 daughters, his numerous descendants being prominent in many fields. 3 of the 4 subsequent Bts were Barristers, though not the 5th Bt.

David Pollock married, 12 Dec 1807, Elizabeth Gore Atkinson (†1841), and they had 12 children, 9 sons (1 died in infancy) and 3 girls (of whom only 1 survived). Died of liver failure and was bur in Bombay Cathedral.


Exalted into RA Masonry. AGsoj, SGCE, 1834; GReg, SGCE, 1838–40.

Preece, Sir William Henry FRS [2 Jun 1881] (15 Feb 1834 – 6 Nov 1913), Electrical engineer

Born near Caernarfon, the eldest son of Richard Matthew Preece, stockbroker and politician. The family moved to London where Preece studied at Kings College. Deteriorating family finances prevented the purchase of an army commission and he joined the Electric Telegraph Company in 1853. Appointed superintendent of the south west district of the company in 1856 based in Southampton. When the government bought out the private telegraph
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companies in 1870, Preece became engineer for the southern district and eventually engineer-in-chief. Pres, Institute of Civil Engineers 1898

Initiated 9 Jun 1859 Royal Gloster Lodge (now No 130), Southampton, passed 11 Aug, raised 13 Oct. Founder and first Senior Warden of Electric Lodge No 2087 in 1885 which was formed by men working in the telegraphy industry

**Price, William, FRS** [22 Mar 1753] (fl.1752–1771).

Member, L. at the Ship, behind the Exchange, London.

Born at sea on board a West–Indianman off Port Morant, Jamaica, commanded by his father, Benjamin Raffles, a capt in the East West Indies trade. Spent much of his life in the East Indies, but had limited formal training, but after studying by himself, at the age of 14 he became a clerk in the HEICS at Penang (now in Malaysia) as Asst Sec to the Govr of the island, 1805. He quickly rose to become Lt Govr, Java, and its Dependencies, at Bencoolen, Sumatra, where he remained for 5 years, after a successful campaign against Dutch and French forces. He completely reformed the administration, liberalizing the harsh Dutch colonial system.

When the island was returned to the Dutch in 1816, ill health brought him home to England, where he was knighted by George I, and he published his work The History of Java in 1817. During his 5 years, 1818–23, as Lt-Govr of Bencoolen, Sumatra, now Bengkulu, Indonesia, he founded the city of Singapore as a 'free port and the trade thereof open to ships of every nation’ in 1819, thus becoming largely responsible for the development of the Br Empire in the Far East. He is remembered for his suppression of the slave trade and his humane treatment of peoples subject to the severe and austere rules of the colonial system. His longest tenure in Singapore was only 8 months, but he was nevertheless considered the founder of Singapore.

He finally returned to England on 22 Aug 1824, over a year after he left Singapore. He founded the Zoological Soc of London in Apr 1826, along with various other members of the nobility,142 cleric, eminent naturalists and gentlemen. Raffles was also the first Chmn and Pres but died shortly afterwards in Jul 1826. He was succeeded by the Marquess of Lansdowne who supervised the building of the first animal houses, a parcel of land in Regent’s Park having already been obtained from the Crown at the inaugural meeting. It received a Royal Charter from George IV on 27 Mar 1829.

Died of apoplexy in London, a day before his 45th birthday. His estate amounted around £10,000, which was paid to the Coy to cover his outstanding debt. Because of his anti-slavery stance, he was refused burial inside his local parish church, St Mary’s, Hendon, by the vicar, whose family had made its money in the slave trade.

Initiated and passed, Jul 1812, in Loge Virtutis et Artis Amici, Pondek Gedah, Buitenzorg, Java, under the GO, Netherlands; raised, 5 Jul 1813, in Loge de Vriendschap [L. of Friendship], Surabaya, Java, WM, 1813.

Member, La Vertueuse Chapter Rose Croix, Batavia, Djarkata.

Rainsford, Col Charles, FRS [13 May 1779], FSA [?], later [May 1796] Gen (3 Feb 1728–22 May 1809), army officer, born 1728 at West Ham, Essex, 2nd son of Francis Rainsford (†1770), alderman, of Maldon, Essex, influential in its parliamentary elections.

Educ at Great Clacton, Essex, by a clerical friend of his father; by the recommendation of his uncle, Charles Rainsford (1777), Dep Lt, Tower of London, appointed, Mar 1744, 2nd Cornet in Gen Bland’s 3rd Dragoons, then serving in the War of the Austrian Succession. Carried the Standard at the Battle of Fontenoy, 30 Apr 1745 and on 1 May 1745, appointed Ensign, Coldstream Gds, ordered home on the news of the Jacobite Rising. In 1751, gazetted Lt with rank of Capt; when James O’Hara, 2nd Baron Tyrawley (1690–1773), became Col, Coldstream Gds, Rainsford was, successively, Bn Adjutant, Maj of Brigade and ADC. He was Tyrawley’s private Sec when Govr, Gibraltar, 1756–57; returned home 1760, promoted Capt and Lt-Col, given a Coy and sent to Germany to serve under Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, KG,413. In 1762, he went as ADC with Tyrawley to the Iberian Peninsula when Spain threatened to attack Portugal; Brig-Gen and Ch Engineer, Portugal, fortifying many strongholds there. Ordered home 1763, promoted 2nd Maj, Grenadier Gds; Equerry to William Frederick, 1st Duke of Gloucester, KG, and became his confidential. Commanded the Army detachment at the King’s Bench Prison, Southwark, following the May 1768 riot, writing ‘of the difficulties the military are subject to in cases of riot, when not supported by the civil authority’.414

With the Duke of Gloucester’s permission he became MP: Maldon, Essex, Dec 1772–74; Bere Alston, Devon, Feb 1787–Dec 1788;415 Newport, Gloucestershire 1790–96, but took little part in parliamentary proceedings, never apparently speaking in the HC, ranking his army career before his parliamentary one, regarding it as a means to


414 Duke Ferdinand was initiated, 21 Dec 1740, in the L. of the Three Globes [Gould, Vol. V, 105]. ProvGM, Brunswick, PGL, 1770 [MYBHS, 45] (the date of the Patent being 5 Jul 1768, according to Gould [Vol. 6, 280]); but he forsook English Freemasonry, probably by the end of that year, and certainly not later than 1771, when he was admitted into the Order of the Strict Observance.


415 Hayter, 33, quoted in his entry in ODNB.

enhance the former. Col, Aug 1774; Govr, Chester, 1776–96. Raised troops 1776–77 in Germany for American War of Independence; ADC to George III, 1777; Maj-Gen, Nov 1777. Commanded the camp set up at Hyde Park and later Blackheath during Gordon Riots, Jun 1780. Col, 44th Regt, May 1781–1809. Sent to Minorca, 1782, to command the garrison, but before he arrived, the island surrendered to the Spaniards in Feb. Lt-Gen, Nov 1782, and sent as 2nd in command to Gibraltar, Feb 1793–Mar 1795; Govr, Cliff Fort, Tynemouth, 1796.

Married twice, having 1 son and 2 daus by his first wife. Died at his home at 29 Soho Square, London, and bur in a vault in the chancel of the Chapel of St Peter ad Vincula, Tower of London, with his father, his uncle and his first wife. He left almost 40 vols of MS, purchased by the Br Museum, forming an important historical source.


Born and educated in Scotland, Ramsay travelled to continental Europe in 1710 and became acquainted with the Jacobite Cst in exile. In his essay on civil government, originally published in France in 1721, he praised monarchy and condemned rebellion. After a brief period as tutor to Charles Edward Stuart (Bonnie Prince Charlie), he pursued a literary career with the successful Travels of Cyrus, which included elaborate descriptions of ceremonies used in ancient ‘mysteries’. The English translation was by the scientist Robert Hooke, another FRS. Ramsay visited London in 1729, and received a degree from Oxford Univ.. Became a leading figure in French Freemasonry. In 1737 his Discourse Pronounced at the Reception of Freemasons argued that Freemasonry had originated during the Crusades.

This was a major influence on the development of other Masonic orders often linked to medieval chivalry. Initiated, 9 Mar 1730, in L. at the Horn Tavern, Westminster, London. Member, L. at the Ship, behind the Exchange, London.


Born in the Parish of St Audeon’s, Dublin, son and heir of John Rawdon, 1st Earl of Moira, LLD (Trinity Coll, Dublin), FRS [12 Apr 1744] (1720–1793), and was styled Baron Rawdon 1762–83. Educ at Harrow, matric at Univ Coll, Oxford, 23 Oct 1771; entered the Army 1771, serving in the War of Independence and was wounded at Bunker Hill and rose to become a General, 1803; MP, Randalstown, Co Antrim, 1780–83.

Succeeded to the titles on his father’s death on 20 Jun 1793, as 2nd Earl of Moira and his subsequent styles and titles are indicated above. Sworn of the Privy Council 5 Feb 1806. Govr-Govn and C-in-C, Br Forces in India, from 1813 until 1822, when he resigned after falling out with the HEICS. Before then, in 1818, he was thanked by the HEICS for his public services and received £60,000 from the HEICS to buy an estate. On 22 Mar 1824, became Govr of Malta, and died on board HMS Revenge, aged 71, in Baia May, off Naples, and was bur in Malta.

Married, 12 Jul 1804, Flora Campbell, Countess of Loudoun in her own right (1780–1840), dau of James Campbell, 5th Earl of Loudoun (1726–1786), 417 and they had 2 sons, the elder of whom died 13 Feb 1807, aged 3 weeks, and 4 daus. On his death his titles passed to his surviving son, George Augustus Francis Rawdon-Hastings (1808–1844), styled Earl of Rawdon, until 8 Jan 1840, when he became 7th Earl of Loudoun on his mother’s death, as 2nd Marquess of Hastings.

Freemason, though there seems to be no reliable record of his Initiation, but there is reference to its being c.1774.418 However, records in LMF indicate that that he was initiated between 1773–6 in either L. No. 86, in the 5th Regiment of Foot or L. No. 512, in the 63rd Regiment of Foot, in which he was Captain, both Irish military Ls.. In 1790 he appears as a member of Britannic L. No. 29, now No. 33, then meeting at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, London, when his signature appears on the new by-laws of that year, directly after those of The Duke of Cumberland and The Prince of Wales.419,420

416 According to BP, 1999, 1765, under Loudoun, he was also 14th Lord Hastings of Hastings, and de jure 17th Lord Botreux, 13th Lord Hastings of Hungerford, 16th Lord Hungerford and 14th Lord Moleyns.
417 Whose cousin, John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudoun, FRS [1738] (1705–1782), was GM, PGL, 15 Apr 1736–28 Apr 1737 [qv, above].
419 Hamill, ‘The Earl of Moira’, 32.
420 Information kindly supplied by Mrs Diane Clements, Dir, LMF, in a lengthy e-mail message to the compiler on 6 Aug 2004. For this any all the information in many other entries in this study the compiler is most grateful to the Dir and her Assts for a good deal of detailed information.

96
Acting GM, PGL, 2 May 1790, first to HRH The Duke of Cumberland, KG [qv, above] until his death on 18 Sep 1790 and then to HRH George, Prince of Wales, KG [qv, above], GM, PGL, 1790–1813, until the Prince’s resignation in May 1813. In 1806 and 1807 Acting GMM, Scot, when HRH George, Prince of Wales, was GMM 1806–1820, being first elected to that office 1 Dec 1806. Joined, 25 May 1803, L. of Antiquity No. 1, now No. 2, London.421

As Acting GM, PGL, he was successful in saving the Craft from possible extinction under the Unlawful Societies Act 1799, but failed in his aim of having GL authority over the regularity of all LSs given legal standing. Very much involved with the eventual Union of the 2 rival GLs in Dec 1813. He had a general patent with full powers to act as GM in India, issued 1813 before he left to become Gov-Gen of India, an office he held, as indicated above, until 1822.

Rawlinson, The Revd Richard. DCL [1719], FRS [29 Jul 1714] (3 Jan 1690–6 Apr 1755), topographer and antiquarian.

Educ at St John’s College, Oxford [BA 1711; MA 1714], ordained priest 1716; enrolled as a student at the univs of Utrecht in 1719, Leyden in 1719 and Padua in 1722 and became a non-juring Bishop in 1728.

At his death Rawlinson left to the Bodleian Library 5,205 manuscripts bound in vols that include many rare broadsides and other printed ephemera, his curiosities, and some other property that endowed a Profship of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford; a benefactor to St John’s College, Oxford, where he had been educ.

Member, 1730, unnamed L. No. 40 at St Paul’s Head, Ludgate Street, London; SW, 1730, unnamed L. No. 37 at Three Tuns, Wood Street, WM 1732; member 1730, unnamed L. No. 63, at Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, Temple Bar, London, now St George’s and Corner Stone L. No. 5; Warden, 1732, L. No. 70, at Duke’s Head, Tuesday Market Place, Lynn Regis [now King’s Lynn], Norfolk; WM, 1733, unnamed L. No. 94 at Oxford Arms, Ludgate Street, London. [G]Swd 30 Mar 1734. Compiled unofficial list of 116 Ls., his Common Place Book, 1733, now in the Bodleian Library.422

Raymond, Robert, 2nd and last Baron Raymond. FRS [7 Feb 1740], later [7 Jul 1756] PC (c.1717–19 Sep 1756), only surviving son of Robert Raymond, 1st Baron Raymond (1673–1733), and his wife Anne Northby (†1721), dau of Sir Edward Northby, former Att. Just. of Woodcote Green, Epsom, Surrey.

Travelled in Italy and was reported in a letter, written in French, dated 10 Mar 1737423 that he was in the coy of Lords Middlesex and Barrington424 at a masque in Florence. Chmn, Commee which moved the commitment of Astley and Cave for printing an account of Lord Lovat’s trial in 1747.

Married, Mary Blundell425 with £10,000, 3rd and youngest dau of Montagu Blundell, 1st and last Viscount Blundell (1689–1756), but they had no children so that when he died aged 39 and was bur at Abbots Langley, his Barony became extinct.

Possibly initiated in and WM, May 1737, the English L., Florence, formed in 1732, of which the first WM had been Sewallis Shirley (c.1710–1765),426 until the L. was suspended the following year by order of Inquisition.428

GM, PGL, 3 May 1739–22 Apr 1740.

Reeves, John. FRS [12 Aug 1817], FLS [1817] (1 May 1774–22 Mar 1856), Natural history collector and artist, youngest son of The Revd Jonathan Reeves, of West Ham, and probably the nephew of John Reeves, FRS [18 Mar 1790] (? 1752–1829), but left an orphan at an early age.

Educ at Christ’s Hospital; entered the counting-house of a tea-broker and, 1808, became an Inspector of Tea in England for HEICS, going to China, 1812 becoming an Asst and then Ch Inspector of Tea in Canton. There he travelled in Italy and was reported in a letter, written in French, dated 10 Mar 1737423 that he was in the coy of Lords Middlesex and Barrington424 at a masque in Florence. Chmn, Commee which moved the commitment of Astley and Cave for printing an account of Lord Lovat’s trial in 1747.

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GM, PGL, 3 May 1739–22 Apr 1740.

421 See n. 86.
422 Lane, 13.
423 W. Bristow, in Rome, to Isabella, Countess of Denbigh (c.1693–1769), wife of William Feilding, 5th Earl of Denbigh and 4th Earl of Desmond (1697–1755), and sister of the widowed Maria Catherina, Marchioness of Blundford (†1779), dau of Peter S. C. de Jonghe, Burgomaster of Utrecht [GEC, Vol. X, 752, n. (c), quoting as its source Hist. MSS. Com., Denbigh MSS, part 5, 212].
424 Charles Sackville, styled Earl of Middlesex 1720–65 (1711–1769), MP; East Grinstead, 1734–42, Sussex, 1742–47, Old Sarum 1747–54, and East Grinstead, again, 1761–65, son and heir of Lionel Cranfield Sackville, 1st Duke of Dorset, KG (1688–1765), succeeding on his father’s death, 10 Oct 1765, as 8th Earl of Dorset and 2nd Duke of Dorset, PC, and would have been 27 when the latter was written. JW, 1732–33, and WM, May 1736–May 1737, of the short-lived unnamed English L. in Florence that had been formed in 1732.
425 William Wildman Barrington-Shute, 2nd Viscount Barrington (1717–1793), son and heir of John Barrington, 1st Viscount Barrington (1678–1734), who succeeded his father on 14 Dec 1734 and would have been only 20 when the letter was written.
426 She married (2), 5 Apr 1762, Gen Lord Robert Bertie (111 Mar 1782), son of Robert Bertie, 17th Baron Willoughby de Eresby, created 26 Jul 1715, 1st Duke of Ancaster (1660–1733), and outlived him.
427 7th son of Robert Shirley, 1st Earl Ferrers (1650–1717). Sewallis Shirley was the 1st WM, May 1732–May 1733, of the short-lived unnamed English L. in Florence that had been formed in 1732, being succeeded in May 1733 by Sir Hugh Smithson [qv, below].
his father’s work in collecting items of natural history after the latter returned finally to England, 1831, again bringing many more specimens of flora and fauna with him.

John Reeves is especially remembered by those that specialize in natural history drawings for his commissioning of native artists to draw plants and other species of flora and fauna as supporting data he had obtained whilst studying them, in Canton and Macau, which were later deposited at the Royal Horticultural Socy. More than 300 species of fish were covered in a series of drawings, thereby giving ichthyologists a great deal of fresh detail about local species of fish.

On his return, he settled in Clapham and enjoyed participating in the work of the Horticultural Socy, being frequently consulted by other naturalists about Chinese examples. Died in Old Town, Clapham.

Initiated, 28 Oct 1812, Esquire, of 18 Duke Street, Westminster, L. of Antiquity No. 2, London, resigning 1815, presumably because he was by then firmly ensconced in China.


Born at Laxtron, Nottinghamshire, 1 month after his father, John Reynolds, died, and brought up by his maternal great-uncle, Henry Revell, of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

Educ at Beverley Grammar School and matric, 17 Mar 1763, Lincoln Coll, Oxford. After Henry Revell’s death, migrated to Trinity Coll, Cambridge, and, after further study at Edinburgh, graduated MB (Cantab) 1768, MD (Cantab) 1773. first practised in Guildford but in 1772 settled in London, living at Lamb’s Conduit Street. One of the Censors, RCP, 6 times between 1774–92 and its Registrar 1781–83; Goulstonian Lecturer, 1775; Harveian Orator 1776; Physician to Middlesex Hospital 13 Jul 1773, resigning 1777, and to St Thomas’ Hospital 1777, resigning 1783, because of his expanding private practice. Challenged to a duel by Richard Kentish (c.1730–1792), a ‘turbulent licentiate’, but by order of the King’s Bench he was restrained from carrying this out. Attended George III, 1788 and became Physician-Extraordinary to the King, 1797, and Physician-in-Ordinary, 1806.

Married, Apr 1770, Elizabeth Wilson, 2 of their grandchildren being John Russell Reynolds and Henry Robert Reynolds. Died at his home, Bedford Square, and bur at St James’s Cemetery, Hampstead Road.

Joined 3 London Ls.: 1772, Royal L. No. 8, now Royal Alpha L. No. 16, London, WM 1776; date not yet ascertained, L. of Emulation No. 324, now No. 21, WM, 1777, 18 Apr 1777, [G]Stwds’ L. No. 60, now unnumbered, being excluded 1779. [G]Stwd, 18 Apr 1777, representing his mother L.


Respected specialist in the field of anaesthetics who preferred not to be associated with any one medical school. His election to the Royal Society was supported by medical men from many different London hospitals. Pres, Medical Socy of London, 1868. Advocated sanitary reform and in 1875 delivered in Brighton a celebrated address ‘in which he told of what a city should be if sanitary science were advanced in a proper manner’. Probably best known to his contemporaries for his teetotalism and leadership of the Temperance movement.

WM, 1867, St Andrew’s L. No. 231; WM, 1885, L. of King Solomon No. 2029.431

Richardson, Richard. MD (Leyden), FRS [20 Mar 1712] (6 Sep 1663–21 Apr 1741), botanist.

After a period at Univ of Oxford and Gray’s Inn, may have been in practice with his son at Alnwick; travelled extensively in Great Britain in search of rare botanical specimens and greatly enlarged the list of Br plants.

Member: 1723 and 1725 of L. No. 41, at Dick’s Coffee House, Strand, London; L. No. 92, at the King’s Arms, Ludgate Street, London; and, possibly, L. in Alnwick, in existence before 1717.433


Born in Kent, educ at Tonbridge School, Univ. of London and St Bartholomew’s Hospital, the youngest medical graduate, aged 22, in the history of the hospital to that time. Univ lecturer in psychology at Cambridge, 1897, and later Dir of the Psychology Lab there, the first of its kind in Britain. Joined the Torres Straits expedition and later, during the First World War, commissioned as a Capt in the Royal Army Medical Corps and posted to Craiglockhart Hospital, near Edinburgh, where he helped to treat shell-shocked soldiers. Amongst those in his care was the writer Siegfried Sassoon. A fictionalized version of their encounter is included in the award-winning book by Pat Barker.


Roberts, Col Roger Elliot. FRS [4 Jun 1801] (c.1753–9 Aug 1831), formerly of Berkeley Square, then of Upper Grosvenor Street.

In the service of the HEIC, ‘well versed in oriental literature and in several branches of science’.434 Elected to the Committee of the RS Dining Club, Jun 1805, with, inter alia, Edward Adolphus Seymour, 11th Duke of Somerset, FRS [9 Mar 1797] (1775–1855).435 Author of numerous books.

431 Clarke (2), 300.
Robertson, John, FRS [17 Dec 1741] (1712–11 Dec 1776), mathematician.

Published 1739 a Complete Treatise of Mensuration (2nd edn, 1748) and 1747 Mathematical Instruments, which reached a 4th edn, 1778; Asst Feb 1747 to James Hodgson (1672–1755) at the Royal Mathematical School at Christ’s Hospital, London, with an annual salary of £40. His Elements of Navigation . . . with a Treatise on Marine Fortifications (2 vols, 1754) dedicated to Christ’s Hospital became a popular work, and had 7 editions in fifty years. Resigned 1755 to become Head of the Royal Naval Academy, Portsmouth, but forced out by petty squabbles, he returned to London; early 1768 became Clerk, Librarian and Keeper of the Repository to the RS and lived in the Socy’s house in Crane Ct, off Fleet Street. Made a corrected catalogue of the Norfolk Library, sorted the Flamsteed papers and generally improved the Socy’s Library and its archives. Published between 1750 and 1772 9 papers in Philosophical Transactions on mathematical and allied topics.

When he died leaving a widow and 8 children, the Socy offered support to her and 1 son.

Member, 1730, unnamed L. No. 41, then meeting at Vine, High Holborn, London.


First Commr to Washington to settle the Alabama claims, Feb–May 1871; on his return created 1st Marquess of Ripon, 23 Jun 1871. Ld-Lt, NR of Yorkshire, 19 Mar 1873–1884; Gov-Gen and Viceroy of India, 1880–1884.

Created GCIE ex officio as GM thereof, 8 May 1880. First Ld of the Admiralty, Feb–Aug 1886, Sec of State for the Colonies, 1892–95; received Freedom of the City of Dublin, 1898; Ld Privy Seal, 5 Dec 1905–8 Oct 1908. JP and DL, WR, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire; Mayor of Ripon 1895. Hon DCL (Oxon) 22 Jun 1870; Hon DCL (Bombay) 1884; Chanc, Univ of Leeds.


SGW, UGLE, 1856; ProvGM, Yorkshire, WR, 11 Feb 1861–74; DepGM, UGLE 1861–70; GM, UGLE 14 May 1870–1 Sep 1874.

Exalted into RA Masonry, 4 Apr 1861, Chapter of Friendship No. 6, London; 2ndGP, SGCE Apr 1861–74. GSupt, Yorkshire, WR, 1864–70; 1stGP, SGCE, 14 May 1870–1 Sep 1874.

Resigned, 1 Sep 1874, all his Masonic commitments, on becoming a Roman Catholic.

Rogers, Joseph, FRS [15 Jun 1738] (c.1676–71757).

Member, L. at the Crown and Anchor, St Clement’s, Strand, London.


Member, L. No. 28, which met at Queen’s Head, Cheap Street, Bath, formed 1724, erased 1736.437

436 As set out in the recommendations for election to the RS in 1801 [R.W. Home, The Royal Socy and the Empire: The Colonial and Commonwealth Fellowship, Appendix 1 – Nominations to the RS before 1848 where significant Indian connections are claimed or known to have existed, 322].


438 GM of the Most Illustrious Order of St Patrick during his term of office.

439 4 other members of the L. were also FRS: Charles Beauclerk, 1st Duke of Saint Albans, KG (elected FRS 1722), Joseph Andrews (1726), Edward Harrington (1734) [Clarke (1), 117 and 118; Clarke (2), 305], and William Bristow (1742).

Born in Edinburgh, 6th and youngest son of John Russell (1710–1796), of Roseburne, near Edinburgh, eldest son of John Russell (1672–17?), of Braidshaw, Scotland, Clerk to the Signet.

He was in the HEICS.

Married twice: (1), 1 Jul 1805, his 1st cousin, Sophia Russell (†1813), dau of Claude Russell, of Binfield Manor House, Berkshire, and they had 2 daus; (2), Dec 1814, Jane Eliza Sherwood, who assumed, 1841, the name of Prinn, dau and coheir of Maj–Gen James Doddington Sherwood, of the HEICS, and they had 1 son and 5 daus.

When he died, the Btcy passed to his only son, William Russell (1822–1892), as 2nd Bt, later Lt–Gen, late 14th Hussars, CB, MP, Norwich. 1860–74, whose elder son, William Russell, succeeded him as 3rd and last Bt, but when he died unmarried, 25 Nov 1915, the Btcy became extinct, his younger brother, Albert Russell (1869–1914), having predeceased him.

Initiated, 28 Nov 1824, Royal Inverness L. No. 648, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4, London.

Rutty, William, MD (Cantab) [17 Jul 1719], FRCP [1720], FRS [30 Jun 1720; 2nd SecRS, 30 Nov 1727] (1687–1730), physician.

Educ at Merchants Taylors’ School, Sep 1701–07, Christ’s Coll, Cambridge, Dec 1707 (MB 1712); successively, at the Barber–Surgeons’ Hall, 29 Mar 1721, Osteology Lecturer, 20 Aug 1724, Viscera Lecturer and 15 Aug 1728, Muscular Lecturer; Mar 1722, Goulstonian Lecturer of the Coll of Physicians on the anatomy and diseases of the urinary organs and published them 1726 as A Treatise of the Urinary Passages, with a dedication to Sir Hans Sloane, 1st and last Bt, MD, PRS (1660–1753); Censor 1726; member of the Coy of Barber Surgeons, recorded in the first 2 Minute Books.

Member, 1725, L. No. 18, at the Bedford’s Head, Southampton Row, Covent Garden, London.\footnote{Clarke (2), 301, 306 & 310.}

MP, 1830–41, Somerset West; sheriff, Somerset, 1848. 

Married, 1817, Henrietta Langham, elder dau, by his first wife, Henrietta Elizabeth Frederica Vane († 1809), of Sir William Langham, 8th Bt (1771–1812) of Cottesbrooke, Northamptonshire, Sheriff, Northamptonshire, 1797. 

Initiated, 24 Nov 1830, as an Esquire and MP, of Audley Square, in L. of Antiquity No 2, SW, 1834, resigning 1842. JGW, UGLE, 1835. 


First and only exhibit at the Royal Academy was a design for a public bath, shown in 1781. Visited France and Italy 1787–80, making a special study of continental methods of construction, which led to his publishing, 1790, A Treatise on Theatres. This was a wide-ranging survey of European examples, detailing their acoustical and optical properties and included designs for an opera house and a theatre. Examples of his work include the Theatre Royal and Assembly Rooms in New Street, Birmingham, 1793, the Lecture Theatre, Royal Institution, in Albemarle Street, c.1800, and the reconstruction of Wren’s Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, 1801–02. 

Montagu House, built in 1686, was the first home of The Br Museum, bought in 1755 to store and display the Museum’s collections. By 1800 it had become too small for its purpose: the collections were growing and the no. of visitors was rising. To solve this problem, the Museum architect, George Saunders planned to extend the old building into the gardens of Montagu House and in 1802 was commissioned to prepare designs for new galleries to house the Townley collection of classical statuary and for Egyptian artefacts – including the Rosetta Stone and the sarcophagus of Nectanebo – newly arrived from Cairo. In 1803 he completed the design of an east wing and Parliament sanctioned a grant of £4,000. Extra wings were planned for the expanding Library and Natural History collections but only the first phase of the east wing, the Townley Gallery, was built and it was formally opened by Queen Charlotte in 1808. They were top–lit, an important innovation and the conventional Palladian exteriors masked a sophisticated interior, largely based on Henry Holland’s work. 

He also designed a sculpture gallery, c.1790, for Lord Cawdor’s house in London, extensive additions at Kenwood House, Hampstead, adding two wings and a large service range, 1793–96, for the 2nd Earl of Mansfield and at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, c.1805, where an ‘antiquaries closet’ was added. 

Much of his later career was spent administering, rather than designing, and as a learned man of diverse achievements, he remained in contact with Sir Joseph Banks, FRS [qv above] and the French archaeologist, Quatremère de Quincy. He reviewed books on architecture for the Monthly Review 1795–1815. He wrote several scholarly papers. He died, unmarried, at his Oxford Street house. 

Initiated, passed and raised, aged 26, a Carpenter, of 252 Oxford Road, 28 Aug 1877, Prince of Wales’s L. No. 503, now No. 259, London. 

Schomberg, Meyer Löw, MD (Giessen) [1710], LRCP [19 Mar 1722], FRS [30 Nov 1726] (1690–4 Mar 1761), physician. 

Born in Vetzburg, Württemberg, Germany, studied classics, then medicine; came to England 1721, where he acquired a practice which according to Sir William Browne, Schomberg built up successfully by befriending and offering hospitality to young surgeons, so that by 1740 it was said to have been the best in the city and brought in an income variously reported as £4,000 or 4,000 guineas a year. 

Of Meyer’s sons, 3, including Isaac and Isaac’s twin, Ralph (or Raphael), became physicians and 3 Notaries Public; the 7th became a regular Army officer, reaching the rank of Lt-Col, whilst the 8th entered the Royal Navy, reached the rank of Captain and was knighted. 

Member 1730, L. No. 39, at Swan and Rummer, Finch Lane, London; [G]Stwd, 17 Apr 1735. 

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440 John Campbell, FRS [4 Jun 1795], FSA [19 Jun 1794] (c.1753–1821), was created, 21 Jun 1796, 1st Lord Cawdor, and his eldest son, John Frederick Campbell, FRS [11 Jun 1812] (1790–1860), succeeded his father on 1 Jun 1821 as 2nd Lord Cawdor and was created, 5 Oct 1827, 1st Earl Cawdor. The reference to ‘earl of Cawdor’ [there is no ‘o’ in the title] as one of Saunders’s patrons in 1790 in his ODNB entry is therefore erroneous, but was presumably intended to refer to the future 1st Lord Cawdor. Similarly, the wrong title is attributable to him in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, as reference is there made to ‘Earl of Cawdor’. 

441 David Murray, 7th Viscount Stormont, 2nd Earl of Mansfield, KT, PC (1727–1796), who married, 2ndly, Louisa Cathcart, Countess of Mansfield in her own right (1758–1843), 3rd and youngest dau of Charles Schaw Cathcart, 9th Lord Cathcart, KT, PC (1721–1776). 

442 ODNB entry for him. 

443 8 days after the Warrant was dated, although the L. had been constituted 16 Apr 1877 [Lane, 215]. 

444 Spelt Shamberg in Anderson, Constitutions, 1738, 134. 

445 As given in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, but as 12 Jan 1726 in the article about him in ODNB.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

One of his 8 sons, Isaac Schomberg,446 MD (Leyden), MD (Cantab), LRCP [1756; FRCP 1771] (1714–1780), practised as a doctor in London; member, 1730, L. No. 39 at Swan and Rummer, Finch Lane, London; [G]Stwd, 15 Apr 1736.

Scott, Francis, styled Earl of Dalkeith, FRS [12 Mar 1724], later [6 Feb 1732] 2nd Duke of Buccleuch, KT (11 Jan 1695–22 Apr 1751), eldest son of James Scott, styled [to 1675] Earl of Doncaster and subsequently Earl of Dalkeith, KT (23 May 1674–14 Mar 1705), and his wife, Lady Henrietta Hyde (†1730), 2nd dau of Laurence Hyde, 1st Earl of Rochester, KG (15 Mar 1642–2 May 1711), eldest son of James Scott, styled Earl of Dalkeith, KT (1674–1705), 2nd son of James (Scott, previously Crofts), later Duke of Monmouth and Duke of Buccleuch, KG (1649–1685),447 and Anne Scott, Countess, later Duchess, of Buccleuch in her own right (1651–1732).


Seligman, Charles Gabriel, MD, FRCP, FR5 [15 May 1919] (24 Dec 1873–19 Sep 1940), ethnologist, only child of Hermann Seligmann (1835–1889), a wealthy wine merchant and his wife, Olivia Mendez da Costa. The 2nd ‘n’ in the name was dropped in 1914.

Educ at St Paul’s School, London, gained a scholarship to St Thomas’ Hospital, obtaining his first medical degree, 1896, winning the Bristowe Medal in Pathology, becoming House Physician the following year. Published papers on tropical diseases and on the heredity of hair and eye colour, 1896 and 1898. Through his medical colleague and friend, Charles Samuel Myers, FR5, persuaded the marine zoologist, Alfred Cort Haddon, FR5, above, to include him as a medical member of the Cambridge anthropological expedition to the Torres Strait, despite there already being 3 others on board. Spent some time in the area, after visiting Australia from 1898 and not only did he study plants and native medicine, included associated rituals and their terminology, but also pathology, testing native colour perception and contributing to ethnographic photography. Helped to write the various expedition Reports, published between 1901 and 1907. On his return to St Thomas’, as Salters’ Coy Research Fellow, 1901, appointed Supt, Clinical Lab, gaining two medical degrees, his doctorate in 1906, but in the meantime, after meeting, 1903, Maj Cooke–Daniels, an American, acted as scientific adviser on an expedition the following year to New Guinea. Collected specimens from several areas in Papua New Guinea, following which he wrote The Melanesians of Br New Guinea, as the island had been called until it was placed under Australian jurisdiction, published 1910.

Married, 4 Jul 1905, Brenda Zara Salaman (1883–1865), the youngest of 14 children of Myer and Sarah Salaman, and following education at Roedean she began pre-medical biology at Bedford Coll, London, becoming her husband’s ethnology colleague. The following year they visited Ceylon to study the aboriginal Vedda people and she became an anthropologist in her own right. Their book on The Veddas was published 1911. A survey of the Egyptian Nilotic tribes, funded by the Sudanese Govt, was undertaken 1909–10 and 1911–12, resulting in Pagan Tribes of the Nilotic Sudan, 1932.

Lecturer in Ethnology, 1911, gaining his FRCP and in 1913 became part-time Prof of Ethnology at the London School of Economics, holding this post until 1934. Many joint ventures were undertaken and amongst other distinctions, he was Pres, Anthropology Sect of the Br Assn for the Advancement of Science, 1915, and of the Royal Anthropological Institute, 1923–25.

Retired to live at Ct Leys, Toot Baldon, Oxfordshire, 1934, dying from infective endocarditis in the Acland Nursing Home, but Brenda became a distinguished contributor as a specialist in kinship and social organization and edited the 6th and last edn of Notes and Queries in Anthropology, 1965. They collected various bronzes, jade, sculptures and ceramics, now in the Br Museum.

Initiated, 11 Apr 1901, aged 27, of St Thomas’ Hospital, Physician, passed 14 Oct 1901, resigning Mar 1902. Joined, 16 May 1902, Cheselden L. No. 2870, London (connected with St Thomas’ Hospital), resigning Nov 1903, rejoined, 19 Jan 1906, resigning again, Nov 1907.


Born at Ludlow, Shropshire; apprenticed for 7 years, 1695, to Robert Clavell in the Stationers’ Coy. Set up a shop, 1702, against St Clement’s Church, Strand, moving, 1703–06 to premises next to Fleece Tavern, Cornhill, as a publisher with Jeremiah Seller and Charles Price, 1703–05. In 1706–10, in partnership with Charles Price, first, 1707, at their house in White’s Alley, Coleman Street; then, 1710, at Globe, Salisbury Ct, Fleet Street, in partnership with John Maxwell until c.1724. In 1713, Ephraim Chambers, later FR5, above] entered into apprenticeship and, 1721, moved to premises against St Dunstan’s Church, Fleet Street, remaining there until his death.449 Regarded as one of the leading cartographers of the 18th century. Published, 1723, James Anderson’s first book of Constitutions and had one paper published in the Philosophical Transactions.

446 Spelt Shamberg in Anderson, Constitutions, 1738, 135.
447 Natural son of Charles II by Lucy, daughter of William Walters of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire.
448 Clarke (1), 116 & 118.
449 Details extracted from Internet website: http://www.cyclopaedia.org/senex/senexx.s2.html.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

SW, 1723, unnamed and unnumbered L. at Greyhound, Fleet Street, London; member, 1725, L. No. 39 at Fleece, Fleet Street, London. JGW, PGL, 1723.


Born at Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, 2nd son of The Revd Arthur Sewell, schoolmaster and Chaplain to the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem.

Educ at Weymouth Coll, exhibitioner, Christ’s Coll, Cambridge, 1898 (BA, double 1st, 1903), MRCs and LRCP, 1907. Joined Indian Medical Service 1908, starting a 25-year assn, medical officer to 67th and 84th Punjab Regts and 1910, surgeon-naturalist to the marine survey of India and assst in Indian Museum, Calcutta, which enabled him to expand his great interest in zoology. His post bore a light workload, enabling him to devote much time studying marine biology, especially copepods, and oceanography. Seconded to Calcutta Medical Coll as Prof of Biology, 1911–13.

Served as Port Health Officer in Aden, Aug 1914–16, then in Sinai and Palestine, with Gen Allenby. His later career is set out at some length in his entry in ODNB. His 70 or more scientific contributions, 1903–58, include papers on the physical oceanography and geopgraphy of the Indian Ocean region, taxonomic and ecological studies of a wide range of animal groups, and anthropology. From 1912 his main interest was in taxonomy and distribution of the Copepoda, about which he published several major works, still highly respected.

Died in Evelyn Nursing Home, Cambridge, survived by his 2 daus.


Shadwell, Lancelot FRS [4 Jun 1778] (24Dec 1750–1 Jan 1815), barrister and conveyancer.

Initiated, 10 Nov 1773, in Shakespear L. No. 179 (now No. 99), Shakespear’s Head, Covent Garden, London.

Sharp, Samuel. FRS [13 Apr 1749] (c.1700–1778), surgeon at Guy’s Hospital.

Member, 1730, L. No. 7, at Queen’s Arms [or Queen’s Head], Newgate Street, London.


Educ at Trinity Coll, Oxford, matric 10 Jun 1687; admitted to the Middle Temple, 15 Apr 1687, and was called to the Bar, 3 May 1695. About 1700 he toured the Netherlands, Flanders and parts of France and wrote about his experiences in Letters to a Nobleman, addressed to Arthur Ashley Cooper, 3rd Earl of Shaftesbury (1671–1713), whose patronage and friendship he enjoyed. The letters were published in 1709 and are full of interesting details of the state of those countries during the brief interval of peace which ensued, following the Treaty of Ryswick.

Later he lived at Epsom, Surrey, devoting himself to legal study and in 1728 published The Practical Justice of the Peace (6th edn, 1756). Just before he died he published Parish Law, dedicated to Sir John Fortescue, Justice of the Common Pleas.

Member, unnamed L. No. 52, at the Wool Pack, Market Place, Warwick.


Educ at Cambridge and McGill Univ, Montreal, becoming a lecturer in Experimental Embryology at Univ of Cambridge and distinguished for his work on comparative morphology of invertebrates and on the mechanics of development. His wide knowledge of these subjects and comprehensive researches gained him everywhere a high reputation. Published many scientific papers, including The Physiology of Reproduction.

Married, Jul 1917, Amy Hext (1890–?), daughter of Col Arthur Staniforth Hext and Anne Hyde Parker, but they had no children. Went to live in Italy at Stazionie Zoologica, Naples, but died at Cambridge after a brief illness, and will be remembered as one of the most interesting personalities in the ranks of British zoologists.


Entered the RN 1738, 2nd Lt 1741, Post Capt 1746, R.–Adml of the White, 31 Mar 1775, V.–Adml of the Blue, 7 Dec 1775 and V.–Adml of the White, 1778. Succeeded to the titles, 5 May 1760, on the death of his elder brother Laurence Shirley, 4th Earl Ferrers (1720–1760), and took his seat in HL, 19 May 1760. Elected a Fellow of the Royal

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490 Whose 2nd wife, Elizabeth Wymondsell, née Gould, Walter Clarges, married Lady Elizabeth Shirley, elder daughter by his 1st wife of Robert Shirley, 1st Earl Ferrers [BEdP, 117; RP, 1867, 433; BP, 1921, 884].

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Society for his work on the observations of the transit of Venus and ‘other useful discoveries tending to the improvement of mathematical knowledge’.

Married, 1 Dec 1747, at St. George’s, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, Anne Elliot (1723–1791), dau of John Elliot of Plymouth, so when he died at Chartley Manor Place, Staffordshire, without issue aged 56 and was buried, 11 Oct 1778 at Staunton Harold, he was succeeded by his next brother, Robert Shirley (18 Jul 1723–17 Apr 1787), as 6th Earl Ferrers, who became a GStwd and SGW, PGL, 30 Apr 1747.

Although various other members of the 5th Earl’s extensive family were Freemasons, only Robert Shirley (4 Sep 1673–25 Feb 1699), eldest son of the 1st Earl Ferrers, was elected FRS on 11 Jan 1699, shortly before his death, during his father’s lifetime.

Details of his Initiation have yet to be discovered, but he was WM, L. No. 2 at Horn Tavern, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4, when he was proclaimed GM, PGL, 3 May 1762—8 May 1764.

Granted Warrant dated 9 Jun 1762 to L. No. 283 (later [1773] named L. of Friendship No. 230), at King’s Head, Market Place, Lynn Regis (now King’s Lynn), Norfolk, and to Lennox L. No. 297 (now No. 123), at Freemasons’ Arms, Bargate, Richmond, Yorkshire, North Riding, on 4 May 1763.

In 1763 he conceived scheme for expanding influence of the Craft and it was Stewards’ L. No. 70 (now unnumbered), then meeting at Horn Tavern, Fleet Street, that was chosen for what Colin Dyer calls ‘the launching platform’. As outlined by the JGW, Thomas Edmondes, in very long Address, first first promulgated the erection of ‘a proper building for the accommodation of the grand convocation, and grand Ls. . . ., together with spacious rooms for a growing library, and school, for the qualifying and finishing of 12 boys, sons of poor Mason . . . . as it should seem best to a committee of Masons delegated for that purpose. [. . .] It has been said that, because of the opposition developed to the scheme, Lord Ferrers gave up as GM in exasperation in 1764, when he had occupied the office for only two years.’

Signed Warrant of Constitution, 16 Mar 1764, for ProvGL of Brunswick, but this was never organized. Gave shelter and protection to the famous Chevalier D’Eon, a member of the Lodge L’Immortalité de l’Ordre [a French Lodge] No. 376, London, at his home, Staunton Harold, during the height of the controversy regarding the latter’s sex.


Showed an early talent for drawing, and studied under John Young and Edward Scriven before attending the Royal Academy Schools, 1818. His speciality was portrait engravings, though he also did other works, including subjects from William Etty, whose portrait he also engraved. By 1823, however, he had abandoned engraving for sculpture. His sculpture portrait subjects included Prince Albert, later The Prince Consort, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, PRA, now in the Sir John Soane Museum, Lincoln’s Inn Fields. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1822–44, and his output there included several busts, figure subjects, gravestones and monuments. His first studio was in Southampton Row, 1837, moved to Henrietta Street, near Cavendish Square. Some of his best-known works include statues of Charles Dibdin, at Greenwich, FM William Harcourt, 3rd Earl Harcourt, at St Andrew’s, Clewer, and at St George’s Chapel, Windsor, Capt Thomas Coram, Founder, Foundling Hospital; and 2 in Gloucester Cathedral: Sir George Paul (1746–1820), prison reformer and co administrator; and Dr Edward Jenner, FRS [qv; above].

In 1836, patented a process for rubberizing fabrics and formed a ‘patent’ company, the London Caoutchouc Company (caoutchouc being the original name for India rubber), which became large-scale manufacturers of elastic driving bands for machinery, rope for mines, waterproof cloths and garments, and waterproof canvas, as well the first rubber-insulated wire. His interests in manufacturing took over from the early 1840s onwards, his factory being situated close to his home, where he also carried out experiments in electrical telegraphy. Bur in Kensal Green Cemetery.


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451 As recorded in An Account of the L. of the Nine Muses, 175, together with details of his naval career mentioned earlier.
452 The L. changed its no. 6 times and its meeting-place 5 times (though twice at the same venue) before being erased, as No. 139, on 3 Sep 1838 [Lane, 128].
453 Dyer, 50.
454 AQC9, 113.
455 Warranted 16 Jun 1766 as No. 376 and constituted 8 Sep 1766, meeting at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, London, named L’Immortalité de L’Ordre [A French Lodge], ‘called “Crown and Anchor Lodge, constituted ye Lodge of Immortality in ye Strand”, 1766’, changing its number once in 1770 and as No. 303 was erased on 28 April 1775 [Lane, p. 149].
456 The 3rd of the 4 Fellows with the same name.
Smithson, Percy, Sir Hugh, 4th Bt, FRS [10 Jun 1736], FSA [22 Jan 1736], later [18 Nov 1756] KG, PC, then [22 Oct 1766] 1st Duke of Northumberland (bapt. 10 Dec 1712—6 Jun 1786), younger, but only younger, but only


surviving, son of Langdale Smithson, younger, but only surviving, son of Sir Hugh Smithson, 3rd Bt (1657–1733), and his wife, the Hon Jane Langdale, elder dau of Marmaduke Langdale, 2nd Baron Langdale of Holme (1628–1703), both the Langdales and the Smithsons being recusant families. Brought up as a Roman Catholic, but by the time of his grandfather’s death in 1733, he had conformed to the authorized religion – Protestantism – and had entered the Church of England.

Mattré⁴⁶⁵ at Christ Church, Oxford, 15 Oct 1730, inherited, 2 Mar 1733, the Btyc of Smithson, created 2 Aug 1660 for Hugh Smithson (1598–1684) of Stanwick, near Catterick, Yorkshire, North Riding, on the death of his grandfather, Sir Hugh Smithson, 3rd Bt (1657–1733),⁴⁶⁶ also of Stanwick. In 1734, his sister Dorothy, who was baptized just under a year and 6 weeks before him,⁴⁶⁷ died and he inherited £10,000 from her estate.

High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 1738–39. In 1740, his cousin, Michael Godfrey Smithson, died and he inherited the estates in Middlesex and at Arming, near Goole, from his grandfather’s first cousin, Hugh Smithson (c. 1661–1740),⁴⁷⁰ MP for Middlesex in 1701, 1702 and 1710–22.

MP for Middlesex 15 May 1740–7 Feb 1750, when he succeeded his father-in-law, Algernon Seymour, 7th Duke of Somerset (b.1684), as 2nd Earl of Northumberland and 2nd Baron Warworth, which titles had been created on 2 Oct 1749. Took his seat in HL 1 Mar 1750 and by Act of Parliament dated 12 Apr 1750 changed his surname from Smithson to Percy.

In 1753: Trustee of the newly formed Br Museum until 1786; Ld of the Bedchamber to both George II and George III until 1763; Ld-Lt, Northumberland, 23 Mar–1786;⁴⁷¹ V-Adml thereof 1755; nominated KG 18 Nov 1756, installed 29 Mar 1757; sworn of the Privy Council, 22 Nov 1762; Ld Chamb to Queen Charlotte⁴⁷² 1762–68, Ld-Lt, Middlesex, 1762–76; Ld-Lt of Ire, 27 Apr 1763, sworn in 22 Sep 1763, until Jun 1765; V-Adml of North America, 1764.

Created Earl Percy and Duke of Northumberland, 22 Oct 1766 and took his seat as such in HL 11 Nov 1766. Master of the Horse 1778–80; created 28 Jan 1784 Lord Lovaine, Baron of Alnwick, with special remainder to his 2nd son, Lord Algernon Percy (1750–1830), MP for Northumberland 1774–86, who succeeded his father as 2nd Lord Lovaine, Baron of Alnwick, and was created, 2 Nov 1790, 1st Earl of Beverley.

Married at St Martin-in-the-Fields, 16 Jul 1740, Lady Elizabeth Seymour (1716–1776), only dau and heir of Algernon Seymour, then styled Earl of Hertford (1684–1750), who later became, on his father’s death on 2 Dec 1748, 7th Duke of Somerset.⁴⁷³

Died at Syon,⁴⁷⁴ House, Kew, Surrey, and bur in Westminster Abbey, 21 Jun 1786. His other titles, apart from the Barony of Lovaine, devolved on his elder son, Lt-Gen Hugh Percy, styled Earl Percy (1742–1817), as 2nd Duke of Northumberland, later KG, FRG, FSA.

He had 3 natural children, 2 dau, both bur in Westminster Abbey; by his wife’s reputed cousin, Elizabeth Hungerford Keate, through common kinship to the 6th Duke of Somerset, an illegitimate son named James Lewis or Louis Macie (1765–1829), born in France but matric as Jacobus Ludovicus Macie from Pembroke Coll, Oxford, in 1782 [MA 1786], by which time he was already distinguished as a student of mineralogy and chemistry. Elected the youngest FRG, 19 Apr 1787, at the age of 22, under the name James Lewis Macie.

James Smithson was the founder of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, for by his will he left over £100,000 to the United States of America to found at Washington an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge. The Institution was inaugurated in 1846, and the handsome buildings now comprise a Natl museum (mainly zoological and ethnological) and an astrophysical observatory. His own scientific papers nearly all perished in a fire at the Institution in 1865. He died on 27 Jun 1829 and was bur at Genoa.⁴⁷⁵

⁴⁶⁵ According to ODNB, he was baptized at Kirby Wiske, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, North Riding, on 10 Dec 1712, whereas GEC, Vol. IX, 744, and BP, 1999, 2122, severally give 19 Dec 1714 or 1715 and 19 Dec 1714/5 as his date of birth. As he was apparently 15 when he matric on 15 Oct 1730 [GEC], which implies that his birth was in 1714, but two years earlier, from other evidence, seems much more likely.

⁴⁶⁶ He succeeded to the title on the death on 5 Aug 1661 of his father, Marmaduke Langdale, 1st Lord Langdale of Holme (b.c.1598). He was Col of the 7th Horse Jan to Feb 1667; a Commissioner in Dec 1667 to enquire into money yet owing from Recusants in Yorkshire and other northern counties; Govr of Hull 1687–89 until the disposition of James II when he was imprisoned; he was superseded before 14 Jan 1689 when he was said to be a Roman Catholic. In Feb 1667 proceedings against him for recusancy were stayed as contrary to the rights and privileges of the Peers of this Realm and Lds of Parliament. In 1668 he was appointed Recorder of Hull, but being Papist was unable to hold office [GEC, Vol. VII, 431, n. (b), citing Lords’ Journal and Cal. S. Dom., 1689–90, 237, as the sources].

⁴⁶⁷ Being then “aged 15” [GEC, Vol. IX, 743].

⁴⁶⁸ The intermediate Bt was Sir Jerome Smithson, 2nd Bt (c.1630–1684).

⁴⁶⁹ The date was 1 Nov 1711, as recorded in the Baptisms Register for St John the Baptists’ Church, Kirby Wiske [Maintained by the North Yorkshire County Record Office, Malpas Road, Northallerton].

⁴⁷⁰ He was the only son of Anthony Smithson, of Tottenham High Cross and Armin, and his wife Susanna, dau of Sir Edward Barkham, 1st Bt (1636–1708), MP for Old Sarum 1679–81, of South Acre Norfolk. He was twice married and his 2nd wife, Constantia, was the only dau of Henry Hare, 2nd Lord Coleraine, MP, a celebrated antiquary, and his first wife, Theodicia, dau of Sir Richard Lucy, 1st Bt (†1667), of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, and sister of Henry Hare, 3rd and last Lord Coleraine, FRG [8 Jan 1730], FSA [8 Dec 1725] (1693–1749), MP for Boston 1730–34, GM of the Premier GL of England 1727–28.

⁴⁷¹ One of 3 Earls and 7 Dukes of Northumberland who have held this office from the end of the fifteenth century to the present day.


⁴⁷³ He was the 2nd, but eldest surviving, son of Charles Seymour, 6th Duke of Somerset, KG, PC (1662–1748), generally known as ‘the proud Duke’ [GEC, Vol. XII, Part II, 77].

⁴⁷⁴ Spelt Sion in his entry in GEC, Vol. VIII, 744.

Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

During his Grand Tour, during which he visited Venice in 1733, Sir Hugh Smithson, 4th Bt, was in May 1733 installed as WM of the L. in Florence, at the age of 20, or possibly 21 (a not unusual phenomenon in those far-off days when young men tended to mature at a much younger age than is the norm in the 21st century), but the date of his initiation and the L. in which it took place are currently unknown. Whether he was made a mason in that L. in Florence immediately before his election and installation into the WM’s Chair is something that clearly needs to be investigated. There is no record of any involvement by him with later Freemasonry in England.


Born in Queen Street, Mayfair, educated at Trinity Coll, Dublin, admitted 15 Jul 1796, obtaining the gold medal, 1800 (BA, 1800; LLD, 15 Sep 1820).

Entered the diplomatic service, 1802, as Sec of the Lisbon embassy until 1808, Chargé d’Affaires, Sep–Oct 1804, May–Oct 1805 and May–Jan 1807, Minister-Plenipotentiary ad interim, 1806 and Minister-Plenipotentiary, Jan–Nov 1807, at Lisbon. Persuaded the Prince Regent of Portugal, on the advance of the French in Nov 1807, to leave Portugal for Brazil. He returned home and his report of the proceedings based on his own dispatches was published in the London Gazette on 22 Dec. Became a Grandee of Portugal and Knt of the Tower and the Sword of that kingdom; KB, invested 16 Mar 1808 and authorized to wear the star while abroad; PC, 16 Mar 1808; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Brazil, 1808–15; and Stockholm, 1817–20; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Constantinople, 1820–25; and St Petersburg, 1825–26.

Created UK Baron Penshurst, of Penshurst, Kent, 26 Jan 1825. On special mission to Brazil, 1828–29; DCL (Oxon), 10 Jun 1834.

Bought back the estate of Ostenhanger (Westenhanger), which had been alienated by Philip Smythe, 2nd Viscount (1634–1708); and obtained a pension of £2,300 pa. Dir, Socy of Antiquaries, 1852–54. Constant visitor in later years to the Br Museum and State Paper Office.

Married, 17 Jul 1817, in the house of the Revd Joshua Greville, South Street, Mayfair, Ellen Browne, née Burke (1788–1826), widow of Nicholas Browne (†1816), of Mount Hazel, Co Galway, 5th and youngest dau of Sir Thomas Burke, 1st Bt, JP (†1813), of Marble Hill, Co Galway. They had 3 sons and 2 daughters.

Joined L. of Antiquity No. 1 (now No. 2), 1808, becoming Hon Member, 1st Cl.

Soane, John, RA [1802 (ARA, 1795)], FRS [15 Nov 1821], later [21 Sep 1831] Sir John Soane (10 Sep 1753–20 Jan 1837), distinguished architect.

One of his main achievements was the 2nd Bank of England, rebuilt 1788, which replaced the original 1732 building of George Sampson and extended by Sir Robert Taylor, following Soane’s 1778 survey. This building, his masterpiece is described in a revealing and admirable article. 

As so many of his early patrons were wont to do as part of their education, Soane embarked on a study of architecture on the continent and met some of his clients, including John Patteson (1755–1833), a future Sheriff of Middlesex, Milord Robert Montagu [sic], Mr. Frolik, Mr. Collings, Baron Stosch; initiates with me were S

Soane, John, RA [1802 (ARA, 1795)], FRS [15 Nov 1821], later [21 Sep 1831] Sir John Soane (10 Sep 1753–20 Jan 1837), distinguished architect.

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Libraire, 1832, says:- 

Their Master was Mr. Shirley [sic], others were Capt. Spens, Mr. Clarke, Capt. Clarke, Mild. Milord Middlesex, Milord Robert Montagu [sic], Mr. Frolik, Mr. Collings, Baron Stosch; initiates with me were S’ Archer and Mr. Harris.

The author then offers some comments, the relevant ones, suitably edited for inclusion here, are: The 1st WM was ostensibly Sewallis Shirley, (c.1710–1781), 7th son of Laurence Shirley (1693–1743), of Stonaunt Harold, 5th son of Robert Shirley, 1st Earl Ferrers (1650–1717), and whose 2nd and 3rd sons, Washington Shirley (1677–1729) and Henry Shirley (1691–1745) successively succeeded to the Earlom of Ferrers in 1717 and 1729 respectively.

This news imparted by e-mail message to the compiler on 20 Feb 2009 by Peter Aitkenhead, Asst Librarian, LMF. The compiler is grateful for this information.

nation and by the 1833 Act of Parliament is the well-known Sir John Soane Museum. Became, 1806, the RA’s Prof of Architecture, and 1825 a Trustee. He received many foreign awards and, on 24 Mar 1835 at his house, a special Gold Medal from his fellow Architects, presented to him on their behalf by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, RA (responsible for the extensive alterations to Windsor Castle for George IV). Soane was not distinguished as a draughtsman or artist. It was his ability in designing that earned him his reputation. It has been said that his particular strengths arose from his concentration on mass and volume, and from his handling of architectural space.  

Initiated, passed and raised, aged 60, 25 Nov 1813, in AGL’s Grand Master’s L. No. 1, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, St Clement’s, Strand, London. First GSuptWks, UGLE, 1813–18. Designed and built the Ark of the Covenant to house the Articles of Union, but it perished in the disastrous fire at FMH on 5 May 1883, though the Articles, kept elsewhere are still extant. Member, Bd of Wks, 1813–18.


Eduo at Christ Church, Oxford (MA 1682); Col, 11th Regt of Foot 1685–87. MP: Monmouthshire, 1685–87 & 1698–95; Gloucestershire, 1685; and Monmouth and Brecknock, 1685.

Married, 5 Jun 1682, Rebecca Granville (+1712), 3rd dau of Sir Josiah Child, 1st Bt (+1699), of Wanstead, Essex, Govr, HEIC, sister of Richard Child, 1st Earl Tylney (1680–1750), of the 1731 creation. They had 3 sons and 4 daughters. After his death as a result of a coach accident in Wales, his widow married (2), 15 Apr 1703, John Granville, 1st and last Baron Granville (1665–1707), of Potheridge, Devon, 2nd son of John Granville, 1st Earl of Bath, PC (1628–1701). His 2nd son, Henry Somerset (1684–1714), succeeded his grandfather in 1700 as 2nd Duke of Beaufort, later KG, PC.


Present, together with Philip Dormer Stanhope, styled Lord Stanhope (1694–1773) (later [1726] 4th Earl of Chesterfield, KG), and William Stukeley, MD, FRPC, FRS [qv, below] at the Feast held at Stationers’ Hall on 24 Jun 1721, when John Montagu, 2nd Duke of Montagu, KG, FRS [qv, above] was proclaimed GM, PGL.


Attended the Quarterly Communications held at the Devil Tavern, Temple Bar, on Tuesday, 21 November 1732 and on Tuesday, 29 May 1733, when he undertook to act as proxy for the Grand Master Elect at the next Feast. At the Assembly and Feast at Mercers’ Hall, on Thursday, 7 Jun 1733, he acted as Proxy for James Lyon, 7th Earl of Straffmore and Kinghorne, FRS (bap. 24 Dec 1702–4 Jan 1735), when he was proclaimed Grand Master.

Recorded in the Grand Lodge Minutes and in Anderson as also being present at the Grand Feast on 15 Apr 1736, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland 1743–44. There is no indication as to of which private lodge, if any, he was a member.


Married Sarah Sloane, elder surviving dau of Sir Hans Sloane, 1st and last Bt, MD, PRS, PSP (16 Apr 1660–11 Jan 1753).

Member, L. at the Horn Tavern, Westminster, London.

St Aubyn, Sir John, 5th and last Bt, MP, FRS [18 May 1797], FSA, FLS (17 May 1758–1839), of Clowance, Cornwall, son of Sir John St Aubyn, 4th Bt (1728–1772), MP, Launceston 1747–54; and Cornwall, 1761–72, succeeding to the Bty, created 11 Dec 1671, when his father died, 12 Nov 1772.

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481 Taylor, 196.
483 According to Stukeley’s account [Clarke (1), 111, where he mistakenly designates Somerset as ‘Lord Charles Herbert’, instead of ‘Charles, Lord Herbert’, which is the correct one].
484 Private communication from Mrs Diane Clements, Director of the Library and Museum of Freemasonry, to the compiler, 5 December 2011.
485 Given as 1719 in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, presumably OS, but 1720 in Clarke (1), 116, 119, presumably NS.
High Sheriff of Cornwall, 1781–82; MP: Truro, Feb–Mar 1784; Penryn, 1784–90; and Helston, 1807–12. Well-known fossil collector, who in addition to his own collection, purchased the large collection possessed by Richard Greene.

Married, 1 Jul 1822, Julianna Vitcombe, and they had, before their marriage, 2 daughters and 6 sons, of whom the 4th, Edward St Aubyn, JP (1799–1872), of St Michael’s Mount, Cornwall, who inherited most of his father’s estates, was created a Bt in his own right, 31 Jul 1866, and was father of John St Aubyn, 2nd Bt (1828–1908), created 4 Jul 1887, 1st Baron Saint Levan. When the 5th Bt died, 10 Aug 1839, aged 81, the 1671 Btcy became extinct.


Exalted into RA Masonry; GSupt, Cornwall, 22 Apr 1796–1839.

**Stevens, John, FRS [31 Oct 1734] (7–15 Jul 1737), surgeon.**

Member 1723, 1725, 1730, L. No. 24,489 at Crown Tavern, near Cripplegate, London.

**Story-Maskelyne, Mervyn Herbert Nevil, FRS [2 Jun 1870] (1823–1911), mineralogist.**

Eldest son of Antony Mervyn Reeve Story, FRS [27 Nov 1823] (8 May 1791–15 May 1879), who acquired the Maskelyne estates in Wiltshire through his wife, Margaret, only child of The Revd Dr Nevil Maskelyne, FRS [27 Jan 1758] (6 Oct 1732–9 Feb 1811), Astronomer Royal 1765–1811, and then adopted the surname Story-Maskelyne.

Studied mathematics at Wadham Coll, Oxford, and then read for the Bar, but quickly abandoned law for science. Taught mineralogy and chemistry at the Univ of Oxford from 1851, before becoming Prof of Mineralogy there, 1856–95, which he retained when he moved to London as Keeper of Minerals at the Br Museum, 1857–80. He rearranged and developed the collection to become the then largest arranged series of minerals and meteorites.

Fellows, Geological Socy, 1854. He was also a pioneer of photography and an associate of William Henry Fox Talbot, FRS [17 Mar 1831] (11 Feb 1800–17 Sep 1877). Succeeded to his father’s estates in 1879, MP, Cricklade, 1880–92.

Initiated 5 Jun 1844, passed 7 Nov 1844, raised 4 Dec 1844, Apollo Univ. L. No. 460 (now No. 357), Oxford, but not active in Freemasonry after graduation.

**Stratton, George Frederick, FRS [5 Feb 1807] (1779?–1833), lawyer, son of George Stratton of Tew Park, Oxfordshire.**

Educ at St John’s Coll, Cambridge, and then studied law at Oxford and at Lincoln’s Inn. High Sheriff, Oxfordshire.

Joined, 9 Apr 1812, L. of Friendship No 6, London.

**Stuart, Alexander, FRS [30 Nov 1714], LRCP [25 Jun 1720], MD (Leiden) [22 Jun 1722], MD (Cantab, comitis regiae) [1728], FRCP [2 Sep 1728] (c.1673–15 Sep 1742), physician and natural philosopher, and possibly MA, 1691, Marischal Coll, Aberdeen.**

By 1698 practising as a surgeon-apothecary, though where is unknown; became a ship’s surgeon 1701, aboard the trader London 1701–04 and 1704–07. While at sea, corresponded with Hans Sloane, MD, sending him natural history specimens; entered medical school at Leiden Univ, matriculating 14 Dec 1709, aged 36. His dissertation ‘De structura et motu musculari’ gained him his doctorate; the study of muscular motion was still of interest and he researched into it later.

After a short spell in the Army in Flanders, he returned to London 1712 and Dec 1717 was named first practising physician for the new Westminster Hospital. An early advocate of inoculation for smallpox, conducted 1725 several trials among his patients; Physician-in-Ordinary to Queen Caroline 1728, Censor, RCP, 1732 and 1734; a founder of St George’s Hospital 1733 where he served until 9 Jul 1736.

Foreign member of the French Academy of Sciences and awarded the Copley Medal by the RCP and he became the Croonian Lecturer in 1740 and 1741.

Member, 1723, 1725, of L. No. 45, at Rummer Tavern, Charing Cross, London.

**Stukeley, William, FRS [13 Mar 1718], FSA [SecSA 1718–26], later MD [1719], FRCP [1720], then [1729] The Revd (7 Nov 1687–3 Mar 1765); antiquarian and numismatist, rather than a scientist or clergyman; born in Holbeach, Lincolnshire, the eldest of a family of 5, 4 boys and 1 girl.**

Admitted as a pensioner at Bene’t Coll, now Corpus Christi Coll, Cambridge (MB 1708), went to London 1709 and studied medicine at St Thomas’ Hospital, under Dr Richard Mead, FRS. Started 1710 to practise in Boston, Lincolnshire, of which town he became a Freeman 1713, returning to London in 1717, taking up residence in Great Ormond Street, near Dr Richard Mead. That year, he helped to revive the Socity of Antiquaries and became its Sec in 1718 for 9 years. In 1720 Stukeley published his first contribution to antiquarian literature; Goulstonian Lecturer

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489 Spelt Aubin in one of two references to him in Dyer, in the [unpaginated] list of pre-1815 [G]Stwds, and in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, 118; and as Aubyn in various sources, including GEC, Vol. XI, 354–5, BP, 1999, 2524–7, at 2525, and Whittaker’s Concise Almanack, 2011, 63, all under the Barony of Saint Levan, and in Dyer, 95.

490 Warranted 20 Oct 1723; changing its no. twice and its meeting-place 8 times, erased 17 Nov 1760, restored about 1763 and erased finally 28 Apr 1775 [Lane, 45].
1722, his lectures being on the spleen; Censor, RCP, 1725. Practised medicine 1726 in Grantham and took Holy Orders, being ordained privately at Croydon, 20 Jul 1729 by his friend, the Archbishop of Canterbury, William Wake. Appointed Vicar of All Saints’ Church, Stamford, Lincolnshire, 16 Oct 1729, active there Feb 1730–47.

Elected 1741 Member of the Egyptian Socy, meeting John, 2nd Duke of Montagu, KG, FRS [qv, above], his patron and friend, who proposed him as a member also. Stukeley’s principal works, elaborate accounts of Stonehenge and Avebury, Wiltshire, appeared in 1740 and 1743. In 1747, Montagu offered him the living of St George’s, Queen’s Square, Bloomsbury, London, and Stukeley became the Rector. Responsible for the romantic image of Druidism which persisted for more than a century after his death.

Stukeley was one of the first learned gentlemen to be attracted to speculative Freemasonry, newly fashionable after the appointment of the first noble GM. His Diary and Commonplace Book of 6 Jun 1721 records his Initiation: ‘. . ., with Mr. Collins, Capt. Rowe, who made the famous diving Engine.’ The same entry says he was the first person for many years who had been so made in London; there was great difficulty in finding sufficient members to perform the Ceremony; and immediately thereafter ‘Freemasonry took a run and ran itself out of breath through the folly of its members.’ His diary and papers are among the earliest sources on the subject of the new GL.

Married twice, but both his wives predeceased him. Died, following a stroke, at St George’s Rectory.

Initiated 6 Jan 1721 in the L. at Salutation Tavern (or Coffee House), also known as Leveridges’s Coffee House, Tavistock Garden, London, according to his diary, at which meeting the newly installed GM, Charles, 2nd Duke of Montagu, and the DepGM, Dr Beale [qv, above] were present. First WM, May 1722. L. No. 9, at Fountain Tavern, Strand, London, now Royal Alpha L. No. 16 named 1768, Ionic L., 1800, United L. of Ionic and Prudence, and 1824 Royal Alpha L. No. 16, London, which name and no. it still retains. Member, 1723, unnamed and unnumbered L. at Greyhound, Fleet Street, London. He seems to have severed his Masonic connexion in about 1729.

Sutherland, Alexander John, FRS [18 Jun 1848] (7 Apr 1811–31 Jan 1867), physician.

Educ at Christ Church, Oxford. Senior Physician, St Luke’s Hospital, London, by 1846. Initiated, 27 Jan 1831, in Apollo Univ. L. No. 716 (now No 357), but Masonic involvement did not continue after he left Oxford.

Swinburne, Sir John Edward, 6th Bt, MP, FRS [26 Feb 1818] FSA (6 Mar 1762–26 Sep 1860), of Capheaton, Northumberland, antiquary; succeeded to the title, 2 Nov 1786, on death of his father, Sir Edward Swinburne, 5th Bt (b. 1733). Died 26 Sep 1860, when Btyc devolved on his grandson, Captain John Swinburne, RN (Retired) (1831–1914), as 7th Bt; MP, Lichfield, 1885–92, JP, High Sheriff, Northumberland, 1866, his elder son, Edward Swinburne (1788–1855), having died in his lifetime. Algernon Charles Swinburne (1837–1909), the poet and critic, was his grandson.

Initiated 1 Mar 1787, Royal L. No. 201, now Royal Alpha L. No. 16, London, presumably passed at next meeting, date unknown, when he proposed his nephew, Robert Swinbourne [sic] (1763–18??), 2nd son of 5th Bt, raised 19 Apr 1787, resigning 1 Mar 1792; ProvGM, Northumberland, 24 Jan 1807, resigning 22 Oct 1823. Exalted into RA Masonry; GSupt, Northumberland, 1813, resigning 22 Oct 1823.

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491 Untraced, according to Stewart, 133; not identified in Lane.
492 Stewart, 133.
493 Dodsley, 139.
494 As given in Lane, 40, but as Dec 1721 in Stewart, 133.
495 Lane, 29, 30 (2) & 40, the last of which indicates that it became No. 8, 1755–1814, when it became No. 16, with 23 meeting-places after the Fountain, 1723–28, its initial 1722 meeting-place being unknown. The L. now meets at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street, London [DLC, 2009, p.5].
496 Clarke (1), 116, it gives No. XV.
497 Eldest son of his 2nd son, Adml Charles Henry Swinburne, RN (1797–1877), and his wife, Lady Jane Henrietta Ashburnham (1809–1896), 5th dau of George, 3rd Earl of Ashburnham, KG, GCH, FSA (1760–1830), and his 2nd wife, Lady Charlotte Percy (1776–1862), eldest dau of Algernon Percy, 1st Earl of Beverley and 2nd Lord Lovaine (1750–1830), 2nd son of Hugh Percy, 1st Duke of Northumberland, KG, FRS [qv, above].
498 Gen, Austrian Army, Govr, Milan, Baron, Austrian Empire.
Taylor, Brook, FRS [20 Mar 1712,\textsuperscript{499} Sec, RS, 1714–18] (18 Aug 1685–30 Nov 1731), outstanding mathematician. Matric at St John’s Coll, Cambridge (LLB 1709; LLD 1714), and elected to the RS for his distinction in mathematics and was its Sec, and in the later years of his short life his books were written about philosophy and religion, as were those of Sir Isaac Newton. SW, 1725, of unnamed and unnumbered L. at Bedford’s Head, Southampton Street, Covent Garden, London.\textsuperscript{501,502}

Taylor, Robert, FRS [23 Jun 1737], MD (Cantab) [7 Jul 1737], FPCP [20 Mar 1739] (Apr 1710–15 May 1762), physician. Educ at Newark Grammar School and St John’s Coll, Cambridge, where he was admitted 23 Jun 1727; moved to Trinity Coll 27 Oct 1727, becoming a scholar, 1729 (MB 1732); immediately after taking his first degree, started to practise at Newark. During his time there, Richard Boyle, 3d and last Earl of Burlington, KG, PC, FRS [1 Nov 1722], FSA [5 Feb 1724] (1694–1753), who was staying at Belvoir Castle with the Duke of Rutland, some 25 miles from Newark, became dangerously ill and Taylor was called in to treat him; with the bold administration of opium, he managed to save his patient, despite strong reservations about the treatment. Lord and Lady Burlington\textsuperscript{503} thereafter persuaded Taylor to move to London and with Lady Burlington’s efforts he quickly built up a large practice and obtained the patronage of Sir Edward Hulse, 1st Bt,\textsuperscript{504} MD (Cantab) (1682–1759), first Physician to the King,\textsuperscript{505} which position he himself was later to hold. Goulstonian Lecturer 1740 and in 1755 gave the Harveian Oration, making clear the Coll’s then favourable views on the recently introduced practice of inoculation. His Miscellanea medica was published in 1761. Member, 1723, of L. No. 5 at Three Cranes, Poultry, London, proposed by Dr William Stukeley, FRS, of the L. at the Fountain.

Telford, Thomas FRS [31 May 1827] (9 Aug 1757–2 Sept 1834) Civil engineer Born in Dumfriesshire, the son of a shepherd who died shortly after his birth. Apprenticed to a stonemason, he worked on the New Town in Edinburgh and, after moving to London, on the building of Somerset House. In 1784 he began superintending work on the Portsmouth Dockyard. Worked in Shropshire for William Pulteney, the local MP. His engineering achievements include the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct over the River Dee (1795–6), the Caledonian Canal worked on the New Town in Edinburgh and, after moving to London, on the building of Somerset House. In 1784 he (1804–22), the Harecastle Tunnel on the Trent and Mersey Canal, the London to Holyhead Road and the Menai suspension bridge, over 1200 miles of road in the Scottish Highlands and various railway projects. Initiated 17 Dec 1784 in the Lodge of Antiquity No 18, Portsmouth (lodge erased 1838). Joined Phoenix Lodge (now No 257), Portsmouth on 20 May 1786 and Salopian Lodge (now No 262), Shrewsbury on 15th July 1788.

Tennyson, later [1835] Tennyson-D’Eyncourt, Charles, MP, FRS [19 Feb 1829], later [1832] PC, FSA (20 Jul 1784–21 Jul 1861), of Bayons Manor, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire and 5 Albemarle Place, Albemarle Street, London, younger son and youngest child of George Tennyson (1750–1835), born at Market Rasen. Educ at Louth Grammar School and Trinity Coll, Cambridge (BA 1805; MA 1818), called to the Bar 1806, but probably never seriously practised as he married, 1 Jan 1808, Frances (Fanny) Mary (†1878), only child of The Revd John Hutton, an heiress who brought her husband financial security. They had 8 children, all difficult births, so that by 1811 the marriage was in difficulties and in Apr 1818 Tennyson took as his mistress Mary (Polly) Thornhill of Stanton, near Bakewell, the squire’s dau. His main interest was politics: MP: Great Grimsby, 1818–26; Bletchingley, 1826–31; Stamford, 1831–82; and Lambeth, 1832–1852. Clerk of the Ordnance, 30 Dec 1830. On 18 Jun 1831, a few weeks after the bitter contest over the Stamford seat which he had won in May, he fought a duel at Wormwood Scrubs with the other candidate, Col Lord Thomas Cecil (1797–1873), younger brother of Brownlow Cecil, 2nd Marquess of Exeter, KG (1795–1867).\textsuperscript{506} Neither contestant was injured though both were arrested, but neither was charged. When his father died, he changed

\textsuperscript{499} Given as 1711 (O.S.) in Clarke (1), 119.
\textsuperscript{501} Included in the List of Ls. 1725–24 in Lane, 29.
\textsuperscript{502} Clarke (1), 112.
\textsuperscript{503} She was Lady Dorothy Savill(ie) (1699–1758), elder dau of William Savill(ie), 2nd and last Marquess of Halifax (1665–1700), and his wife Lady Mary Finch (†1718), dau of Daniel Finch, 2nd Earl of Nottingham and 5th Earl of Winchelsea, PC (1647–1730), by his first wife, Lady Essex Rich (†1684), 3rd dau and co-heir of Robert Rich, 3rd Earl of Warwick, KB (1611–1659). Lady Burlington married, 2ndly, John Ker, 1st Duke of Roxburghe, KG, PC, FRS (28 May 1707) (c.1680–1741), whose son, Robert Ker, styled Marquis of Bowmont (c.1709–1755), was initiated in the L. at the Horn on 17 Mar 1730 when he was about 21 and succeeded his father in 1741 as 2nd Duke of Roxburgh.
\textsuperscript{504} He was the elder son of Edward Hulse, MD (Leiden), FCP [1677; Treas 1704–09] (1632–1711), Physician 1677 to the Ct of William V, Prince of Orange, Stadtholder 1751–95 (1748–1806). The Bty was created for him 7 Feb 1739 and is still extant, with the 10th holder of the title succeeding in 1996 [BP, 1999, 1470].
\textsuperscript{505} King George II, reigned 1727–60, as he had been to both Queen Anne, reigned 1702–17 and to King George I, reigned 1714–27.
\textsuperscript{506} Married, 1838, Lady Sophia Lennox, 3rd and youngest dau of Charles Lennox, 4th Duke of Richmond, KG, and sister of Charles Gordon-Lennox, 5th Duke of Richmond and Lennox and 5th Duke of Aubigny, KG, FRS [qv, above], but they had no children.
his name from Tennyson to Tennyson-D’Eyncourt by Royal Licence, 27 Jul 1835, thus augmenting his name because of a remote descent from the Earls of Scarsdale, whose subsidiary title was the Barony of Deincourt or D’Eyncourt.507

Equerry to HRH The Duke of Sussex [qv, above] and ‘a very busy radical politician’, so much so that he was unable to take up his appointment as ProvGM, Lincolnshire, until 1832, leaving the Province leaderless for some 6 years.508 He was known for his social pretensions and his graceless behaviour towards his nephew, the poet, Alfred Tennyson, later [1884] 1st Baron Tennyson, FRS [1 Jun 1865] (1809–1892), the distinguished poet and [1850] Poet Laureate, whose father, The Revd George Clayton Tennyson, LLD (1781–1832), had been disinherit ed by George Tennyson, at the age of 12, putting him into a career in the Church, for which he felt no calling; and bestowed all his fortune on Charles. As a result there was bad blood between the penurious Tennysons of Somersby, Lincolnshire, where The Revd George Tennyson had living, with his wife, 6 sons and 4 daus, until he succumbed to drink and depression.509

In the 1830s, along with HRH The Duke of Sussex and Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, he was one of the prime movers in a plan to have the Order of Knights Templar revived as a Br Order of Chivalry. In this he failed, and he also failed during 1839–41 in an attempt to revive the D’Eyncourt peerage for himself and his heirs. High Stwd, Louth, JP, and DL, Lincolnshire.

Died at 8A Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, the house of his son-in-law, John Hinde Palmer, QC, having been separated from his wife for some time and quarrelled with his children who disliked Bayons which had become something of an obsession with their father and he became both bitter and a recluse in his latter years.

The date and the L. in which he was initiated are unknown. Joined, 9 Feb 1827, L. of Antiquity No. 2, resigning 1837. ProvGM, Lincolnshire, appointed Dec 1826, installed 19 Nov 1832, resigning 1848.510

Appointed, 11 Oct 1833, the well known Masonic author, The Revd George Oliver, DD (1782–1867), as his Dep, but suddenly dismissed him by letter dated 28 Apr 1842, after the latter had supported Dr Robert Thomas Crucefix (1797–1850) in his dispute with the GM, UGLE, HRH The Duke of Sussex.

**Thornhill, Sir James. MP, FRS** [2 May 1723] (25 Jul 1675–13 May 1734), a pupil of Joseph Highmore (1692–1780); History Painter to the King 1718 and Serjeant Painter to the King 1720, in succession to Highmore; Master of the Painters’ Coy in 1720; knighted 2 May 1720. MP, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, 1722–34; established successful drawing school, of which establishment a pupil was William Hogarth (1697–1764), the famous painter, engraver and editorial cartoonist, and later, 1729, secretly married Thornhill’s dau, Jane, and Serjeant Painter to the King 1757.


**Thorpe,** John, FRS [30 Nov 1705], later [Jul 1710] MD (Oxon) (12 Mar 1682–30 Nov 1750), physician, though better known as antiquary than as scientist or medical man.

*Educ* at Westerham grammar school, Kent, where the Master was Thomas Manningham, later Bishop of Chichester, 1709–22; matric, Univ Coll, Oxford (BA Michaelmas 1701, MA 27 Jun 1704, MB 16 May 1707). For some years assisted Hans Sloane, MD, with *Philosophical Transactions*; settled 1715, as physician at Rochester, Kent, living within precincts of Cathedral; 1734, Freeman of City; devoted himself to study of architecture, antiquities and history of the co; he made many MS extracts relating to Kent from central archives, his papers eventually being given to Socy of Antiquaries; his name is in first 2 Minute Books of Coy of Barber Surgeons, whose Freedom he obtained, 3 Mar 1721.

Member 1723, unnamed and unnumbered L. at Bell Tavern, King Street, Westminster, London.

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507 BP, 1999, 2802. The Deincourt Baronet was created, 26 Oct 1624, for Sir Francis Lake or Leake, 1st Bt (bef 1581–1655), later, 11 Nov 1645, 1st Earl of Scarsdale, both titles becoming extinct on the death of the 4th Earl in 1736. The connexion between the two would appear to be distinctly tenuous. The Tennyson-D’Eyncourt Baronetcy was created, 3 Feb 1930, for the 3rd and youngest son of Charles Tennyson-D’Eyncourt’s 3rd son, Louis Charles Tennyson-D’Eyncourt (1814–1896), Eustace Henry William Tennyson-D’Eyncourt (1797–1850) in his dispute with the GM, UGLE, HRH The Duke of Sussex.

508 As given in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, and in Clarke (2), 302, 306 & 311; but as Thorp in Clarke (1), 119.

509 As given in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, and in Clarke (2), 302, 306 & 311; but as Thorp in Clarke (1), 119.
T]}, the appointment of a Dir of Scientific Research to the Air Force (H. E. Wimperis) and finally the promotions to permanent secretary) included the establishment of the post of the Chemical Research Lab in government post as asst sec to the Dept of Scientific and Industrial Research. His successes in this post (and after of ‘toluene numbers’ – now referred to as octane nos. After this work (largely for Shell) he took up again composition of fuel trying to find compounds which were resistant to freezing and less volatile, devising the concept When Hopkinson died in 1918 Tizard took over his post and served in the RAF, 1918–19. observations. When his superior, Bertram Hopkinson was moved to the Ministry of Munitions, Tizard went with him. initiated 25 Jan 1790, Somerset House L. No. 2, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4, London.


His ambition to join the navy was thwarted by poor eyesight. Educ Westminster School and Magdalen Coll, Oxford, where he concentrated on mathematics and chemistry, doing work on indicators and the motions of ions in gases in 1911. At the outbreak of the First World War he first joined the Royal Garrison Artillery (where his training methods were famously bizarre) and then appointed experimental equipment officer to the Royal Flying Corps and learned to fly planes – seemingly his eyesight had improved – acting as his own test pilot for making aerodynamical observations. When his superior, Bertram Hopkinson was moved to the Ministry of Munitions, Tizard went with him. When Hopkinson died in 1918 Tizard took over his post and served in the RAF, 1918–19.

After the war he was made Reader in Chemical Thermodynamics at Oxford where he experimented in the composition of fuel trying to find compounds which were resistant to freezing and less volatile, devising the concept of 'toluene numbers' – now referred to as octane nos. After this work (largely for Shell) he took up again a government post as asst sec to the Dept of Scientific and Industrial Research. His successes in this post (and after promotions to permanent secretary) included the establishment of the post of the Chemical Research Lab in Teddington, the appointment of a Dir of Scientific Research to the Air Force (H. E. Wimperis) and finally the decision to leave in 1929, to become Rector of Imperial Coll, London, a position he held until 1942.

In 1933 Tizard was appointed as Chmn of the Aeronautical Research Committee and served in this post for most of the Second World War. He supervised and championed the development of RDF (radio-direction finding, later to become more familiarly known as radar) in the run-up to the war. In 1940, after a top secret landmark conference with Winston Churchill at which his opposition to R. V. Jones’s view that the Germans had established a system of radio-beam bombing aids (Battle of the Beams) over the UK had been overruled, Tizard led what became known as

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516 The Most Rev John Moore (1730–1805), translated from Bangor 1783.
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the Tizard Mission to the United States, which introduced to the US, amongst others, the newly invented resonant-cavity magnetron and other Br radar developments, the Whittle gas turbine, and the Br Tube Alloys (nuclear weapons) project. He returned to the Ministry of Defence in 1948 as Chief Scientific Adviser, a post that he held until 1952.

After the war Tizard served as Chmn, Defence Research Policy Commee, and Pres, Br Assn; Pres, Magdalen Coll, Oxford, 1942–46. Awarded the Albert Medal by the Royal Socy for the Arts, 1944, ‘for his achievements in applying scientific principles to aeronautics and his services to advanced Technical Education’, and the Franklin Medal in 1946.

Married, 24 Apr 1915, Kathleen Eleanor (†1968), dau of Arthur Prangley Wilson, a mining engineer. There were three sons. His papers are kept at the Imperial War Museum, London.


Born 6 Jan 1746 at Emley, Yorkshire, West Riding, 3rd son of The Revd Matthew Topham (†1773), Vicar of Witherwick and Mapleton, Holderness, and his wife, Ann Willcock, dau of Henry Willcock of Thornton-in-Craven. His father probably used a family connexion to obtain a post for John with Philip Carteret Webb (qv, below), then Joint Solicitor to the Treasury, an influential member of the Socy of Antiquaries, finding him a place in the State Paper Office under Sir Joseph Ayloffe and Thomas Astle, later the Keeper of Records at the Tower of London.

Admitted a member of Lincoln’s Inn, 1771, in May 1781, having served as Sec to the Commr reviewing the Records, he became Deputy Keeper of the State Papers, which a year later became a historic archive when Home and Foreign Affairs was formally split between two Secs of State, the first modern depts of government which thereafter kept their own records. Commr in Bankruptcy, 1771, and Benchers of Gray’s Inn, 1787, Treas, 1783-84 and 1788, Socy of Antiquaries. Acted as Regr to a Charity for the Relief of Poor Widows and Children of the Clergy and Treas of the Orphan Charity School. Librarian to Archbishop of Canterbury.517 1790, in succession to Canon Michael Lort, FRS [15 May 1766] (1725-1790), Prebendary of Tottenham in St. Paul’s. Apart from his official work, he continued with his own studies, producing a series of papers to Archaeologia and editing texts and publishing one or two original works.

Married, 20 Aug 1794, Mary Swinden, dau and coheir of Samuel Francis Swinden (†1764), of Wimpole Street and Greenwich, but they had no children. Died 19 Aug 1803 at Cheltenham and was buried in Gloucester Cathedral cloisters, with a memorial tablet on the north aisle wall. He was learned in the law and in the Middle Ages at large, his chief contribution to scholarship being his work on the Parliament Rolls, which served the most rigorous purposes of historical enquiry for more than 200 years.

Initiated 25 Jan 1790, Somerset House Lodge No. 2, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge No. 4, London.


Educ, probably, at Derry Diocesan School. Commissioned 2nd Lt, Royal Marines, 1 Feb 1796; 1st Lt, 18 Nov 1797. Served at Plymouth, Chatham and Woolwich divns and detachments aboard RN ships on escort duties and policing home waters. Married, in St Fin Barre’s Cathedral, Cork, 8 Nov 1801, Charity Herbert (c.1784–1854), dau of Richard Chute, of Chute L., Cork City and Chute Hall, Roxborough, Co Kerry, and they had 4 children, the eldest of whom, Robert Richard Chute Torrens (1814–1884), was the first premier of South Australia and author of the Real Property Act 1857 (‘the Torrens Act’), later [1872] Sir Robert Torrens. Nullified his Irish marriage and married, 12 Dec 1820, Esther Sarah Seale (1778–1874), 2nd dau of Ambrose Serle, RN, Commr of Transport.

Promoted Capt, 26 Jul 1806, and started writing some 90 books and pamphlets on economics, politics and social questions. Saw action from 1811 onwards, being promoted Brevet Maj, 1811, and Brevet Lt-Col, 1819. On half-pay from Sep 1823 until 1830. Stood for Parliament several times and was successful intermittently from 1818 onwards until Jan 1835, being MP, Ashburton, Devon, 1831–35. Became a newspaper proprietor, heading a syndicate that owned The Traveller, merged with The Globe at the end of 1822 and although retiring as manager in 1826 continued to influence both management and policy until 1858. Strongly supported various scheme for the further colonization of both Australia and New Zealand and was one of the founders of South Australia. Among his many works is a volume on the Colonization of South Australia, published in 1835, and as Chmn of the South Australian commissioners he had much influence on the fortunes of the new settlement in its early days of difficulty.

Proposed additional remedies for Ireland from 1836, though failed to have included emigration in the new Irish Poor Law, 1837–38 and helped to form the South Australia Colonization Socy, Jul 1839. Banking claimed much of his activities during the remainder of his life, encouraging the passing of the Bank of England Charter Act 1844 and defended its proposals over a protracted period, from 1847 to 1858.

Died at 16 Craven Hill, Bayswater of an abcess on the lung and was bur in Kensal Green Cemetery, 30 May 1864

517 The Most Rev John Moore (1730-1805), translated from Bangor 1783.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Initiated, 24 Nov 1824, then of Woolwich, L. of Antiquity No. 2, London.


Educ at Oriel Coll, Oxford, matric 11 Dec 1806 (BA 1810, MA 1813); ordained deacon, 1812 and priest, 1813, and instilled 21 Mar 1844 Chancellor of the diocese of Llandaff until 1851. Elected Fellow: Linnean Soc, 21 Dec 1813; Geological Socy, 1817; and Socy of Antiquaries, 15 Feb 1838. Hon. member: Socy of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Socy of Antiquaries, Copenhagen.518

Married, 23 Apr 1830, Charlotte Louisa, 3rd dau of Thomas Mansel Talbot, stepdau of Sir Christopher Cole, KCB, RN (1770–1836), ProvGM, South Wales, 1817–36.

Initiated 4 Sep 1821, passed 4 Dec 1821 and raised 5 Feb 1822, Glamorgan L. No. 43 (now No. 36),519 Cardiff; last payment 1853.

As an executor of Sir Christopher Cole’s will, he presented Sir Christopher’s Masonic Insignia to Glamorgan L. in 1855, consisting of an apron, collar and gauntlets plus two jewels:

(i) Provincial Master’s collar jewel by Thomas Harper, (gold), London 1816;


For many years the regalia was displayed in Glamorgan L.’s MH, 4 Church Street, Cardiff, into which it had moved, 1855. On 15 Jun 1972, the late Morlais Summers, PM, Glamorgan L., placed it on loan to The Grand L. Museum, now LMF.


Born in London, one of four sons of William Travers, a well known physician. Educated at Blundell’s School in Tiverton from 1884. Studied chemistry at University College, London with William Ramsay who was searching for inert gases. Together they discovered krypton, neon and xenon. In 1904 Travers became professor of chemistry at Tiverton from 1884. Studied chemistry at University College, London with William Ramsay who was searching for inert gases. Together they discovered krypton, neon and xenon. In 1904 Travers became professor of chemistry at University College, Bristol which was granted university status in 1909. In 1906 assisted in the founding of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore and became its first director in 1911. During both world wars he worked on government projects.

Initiated 26 Sep 1907 in St Vincent Lodge No 1404, Bristol (the university lodge), passed 31 Oct, raised 6 Jul 1908. Resigned 29 Sep 1921. Also joined Southern Brotherhood Lodge No 3311 in Bangalore on 28 Sep 1908, initiated 26 Sep 1907, then of Woolwich, L. of Antiquity No. 2, London.

Educ at Corpus Christi Coll, Cambridge, admitted 1 May 1711, matric Easter 1712; admitted, Inner Temple, 9 Nov 1712; Barrister-at-Law 29 Jun 1718; KC; Ch Justice, Carmarthen, 1724–53; Benchner, 1725, and Treas, 1737–38, Inner Temple; MP for Woodstock 1746–53; succeeded as 3rd Baron Trevor on his brother’s death [qv, below].

Married, 30 May 1732, Elizabeth Steele (1709–1782), eldest dau of Sir Richard Steele, of Bloomsbury Square, knighted 9 Apr 1715. Died aged 69 at Bath without male issue and was buried at Bromham, 9 Oct 1764, being succeeded by his half-brother, Robert Trevor, later [22 Feb 1754] Hampden, FRS [13 Dec 1764], FSA [29 Feb 1776] (1706–1783), as 4th Baron Trevor, created 1st Viscount Hampden, 14 Jun 1776.

Member 1725, L. No. 24250 at the Crown, near Cripplegate, London, moving 1729 to Bedford’s Head, Southampton Row, Covent Garden, London.

Trevor, The Hon John, MP, FRS [14 Nov 1728], later [22 Mar 1753] 3rd Baron Trevor (bapt. 27 Aug 1695–27 Sep 1764), baptized at Camberwell,

Educ at Corpus Christi Coll, Cambridge, admitted 1 May 1711, matric Easter 1712; admitted, Inner Temple, 9 Nov 1712; Barrister-at-Law 29 Jun 1718; KC; Ch Justice, Carmarthen, 1724–53; Benchner, 1725, and Treas, 1737–38, Inner Temple; MP for Woodstock 1746–53; succeeded as 3rd Baron Trevor on his brother’s death [qv, below].

Married, 30 May 1732, Elizabeth Steele (1709–1782), eldest dau of Sir Richard Steele, of Bloomsbury Square, knighted 9 Apr 1715. Died aged 69 at Bath without male issue and was buried at Bromham, 9 Oct 1764, being succeeded by his half-brother, Robert Trevor, later [22 Feb 1754] Hampden, FRS [13 Dec 1764], FSA [29 Feb 1776] (1706–1783), as 4th Baron Trevor, created 1st Viscount Hampden, 14 Jun 1776.

Member 1725, L. No. 24250 at the Crown, near Cripplegate, London, moving 1729 to Bedford’s Head, Southampton Row, Covent Garden, London.

Trevor, The Hon Thomas, FRs [9 Mar 1727], later [19 Jun 1730] 2nd Baron Trevor (c.1692–22 Mar 1753).

Educ at Bishop’s Stortford (Mr Tooke); admitted, Inner Temple, 25 Jan 1703; admitted, Fellow Comm, Trinity College, Cambridge, 19 Jun 1708, aged 16 (MA 1712); succeeded to the Barony on death of his father, Thomas Trevor, 1st Baron Trevor, FRS [1 Dec 1707] (b.1658), former Ld Ch Justice of Ct of Common Pleas, when his Barony was created, 31 Dec 1711, Ld Privy Seal 1726 and 1727, Ld Justice of Appeal 1727.

Married 2 Feb 1714, at Cuckfield, Elizabeth Burrell (1697–1734), only dau and heir of Timothy Burrell, of Cuckfield, Sussex, Barrister-at-Law. Died aged 60 without male issue and was buried a week later at Bromham, the Barony devolving on his brother, John Trevor, FRS [qv, above], as 3rd Baron Trevor.

Member, L. No. 24 at the Crown, near Cripplegate, London, moving 1729 to Bedford’s Head, Southampton Row, Covent Garden, London.

518 See his entry in DNB, on website: http://www.archive.org/stream/dictionaryofnati57stepuoft/dictionaryofnati57stepuoft_djvu.txt

519 Warranted by AGL, 20 Aug 1808, as No. 33, on a Warrant dated 25 Oct 1777, meeting at Cardiff Arms Hotel, Broad Street, Cardiff, changing its no. to 50, 1814, to 43, 1832 and to its present no., 1863, moving, 1855, to the first of 3 FHs it occupied in Cardiff; the L. now meets at Masonic Temple, Guildford Crescent, Cardiff [Lane, p. 62; D.L.C. 2009, p. 6].

520 Warranted 20 Oct 1723, erased 17 Nov 1760, restored about 1775; finally erased 28 Apr 1775, after two changes of no. and 7 more meeting-places.

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Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Tristram, The Revd Canon Henry Baker, MA (Oxon), Hon LLD (Edin) [1868], FRS [4 Jun 1868], Hon DD (Dunelm) [27 Jun 1882], (11 May 1822–8 Mar 1906), clergyman, Biblical scholar, traveller, ornithologist, geologist and naturalist.

Born at Eglingham Vicarage, near Alnwick, Northumberland, eldest son of The Revd Henry Baker Tristram, his younger brother, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram (1825–1912), an ecclesiastical lawyer became Canon of London and many other Dioceses.

Educ at Durham School, matric 1839, as a Scholar, Lincoln Coll, Oxford (BA 1844, 2nd Cl in Classics, MA 1846). Ordained deacon 1845 and priest 1846, Curate at Morchard Bishop 1845–46, but suffered from tuberculosis and was forced to live abroad for his health. Sec to Govr, Bermuda, and Naval and Military Chap, 1847–49, where he took up study of birds and shells. Rector, Castle Eden, Co Durham 1849–60. Married 1850 Eleanor Mary Bowlby and they had 1 son and 7 daus, including a missionary and teacher, Katherine Alice Salvin Tristram (1859–1948).

Tristram was Founder and original Member, Br Ornithologists’ Union. His travels and contacts enabled him to accumulate an extensive collection of bird skins, sold to World Museum, Liverpool.

Tristram’s publications included The Great Sahara (1860), The Land of Israel, a Journal of Travels with Reference to Its Physical History (1865), The Land of Israel (1865), at request of SPCK, The Natural History of the Bible (1867), The Daus of Syria (1872), Land of Moab (1874), Pathways of Palestine (1882), The Fauna and Flora of Palestine (1884), Eastern Customs in Bible Lands (1894) and Rambles in Japan (1895).

In 1879 Tristram declined offer from Prime Minister (Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, KG) to become the Anglican Bp in Jerusalem, although he visited Palestine again 1880–81, 1894 and 1897. Travelled, 1891, in Japan, where he visited his dau, Katherine Tristram, in Osaka, and to China and American north-west. His chief interest lay in work for Church Missionary Socy and he acted as its Rep in Co Durham for forty years.

A no. of birds were named after him, including Tristram’s Starling, Tristram’s Woodpecker, Tristram’s Serin and Tristram’s Storm-petrel. In desert near Masada, the Tristramit can be found. Such was his devotion to collection of bird skins (which in those days involved shooting them), that he was known as ‘The Great Gun of Durham’.

His wife died 1903 and he died at his house in The Coll, Durham, adjacent to the Cathedral.

In 1854, 21 Feb 1844, aged 21, passed 1 May 1844, and raised 11 Jun 1844, Apollo Univ, L. No. 460, now No. 357, Oxford; last payment 1845. Joined three Durham Ls.; 13 Aug 1872, Harbour of Refuge L. No. 764, West Hartlepool, now Hartlepool; 1 Dec 1874, Marquis of Granly L., No. 124, Durham City; and 2 Oct 1885, Lambton L. No. 375, Chester-le-Street, now Old Elvet, Durham City. Petitioner and Founder WM, 22 Feb 1890 (warranted 25 Jan 1890), Universities L. No. 2352, Old Elvet, Durham City.

GChap, UGLE 1884, DepProvGM, Durham, 1885–1906.

Exalted, as ‘Rev. Rob. Bertram Tristram of 460 Eng.’ into RA Masonry, 4 Mar 1847, Minden Chapter No. 63 (IC), then in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; 2 joined, 26 Jun 1886, Chapter of Concord No. 124, Old Elvet, Durham. P2ndProvGPrin, Durham, 1887; GSupt, Durham, 1 Nov 1900–05, resigning.


His Banner, complete with his armorial bearings, is displayed in a glass case at foot of stairs in MH, Old Elvet, Durham.

Tristram L. and RA Chapter No. 2415, Shildon, Co Durham, warranted 26 Sep and consecrated 27 Nov 1891 and chartered 3 Aug and consecrated 16 Nov 1927, respectively, were named after him, as was Tristram L. of MMM No. 346, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, warranted 2 Dec 1884, consecrated 9 Jan 1885.

Tufnell, Capt Samuel, FRS [4 May 1709] (5 Sep 1682–21 Dec 1758), chief master mason at Westminster Abbey; one of the two mason contractors, with Andrew Jelie, for the construction of Westminster Bridge, London, 1738–50.
the foundation stone of which was laid 29 Jan 1739 by Henry Herbert, 9th Earl of Pembroke, FRS [qv, above], the most active of the Bridge Commissioners.252

Member, 1723 and 1725, L. at Crown, Acton, WM 1725; member, 1723 and 1725, unnamed and unnumbered L. at Bell Tavern, King Street, Westminster, London. [G]Stwd, 24 Jun 1724.257

A Capt Charles Tufnell joined 2 London Ls.: 1757, Shakespear L. No. 221, now No. 99; and United Traders’ L. No. 18, later United City L. No. 15, erased 12 Feb 1800, was [G]Stwd, 1 Jun 1758; JGW, PGL, 1765, but not FRS. Whether he was related, both being Captains and [G]Stwds, remains to be discovered, though their [G]Stwdships were 34 years apart. Another possible relative, George Foster Tufnell, FRS [20 Apr 1758] (1723–1788), was not a Freemason.


Born in Bristol, his father was a partner in a firm of ironmongers. Obtained scholarship to study at University College of Bristol initially to study chemistry but switched to physics. Later (1909) lecturer in physics there and later became acting head of department. Through contact with H Wills obtained funding for new physics laboratory, opened by Sir Ernest Rutherford in 1927 which became an important centre for the subject. Tyndall’s own research field was in the discharge of electricity in gases. Served as Pro Vice Chancellor of Bristol University and took a leading part in both university affairs and national scientific committees. Press Institute of Physics 1946-8.

Initiated 26 Sep 1918 in St Vincent Lodge No 1404, Bristol (the university lodge), passed 28 Nov 1918 Oct, raised 23 Jan 1919. Resigned 23 Jun 1926


Educ. Westminster, 1721, Church Church, Oxford, matric 18 Apr 1732 (MA, 2 Apr 1734). Succeeded to titles when his father died, Mar 1750, at Aix, Provence, 2nd MP for Malmesbury, Wilts, 1761–68.532

Died unmarried, aged 72, bur 16 Dec 1784, at Wanstead, all his honours becoming extinct. His only married sister, Emma Child (†1758), married, 29 May 1735, Sir Robert Long, 6th Bt (†1767), MP, Wootton Bassett, Wilts, of Draycot, Wilts, and conveyed Wanstead and the other extensive estates of the Child family to the Longs. She had 4 sons and 2 daus, of whom the eldest son, Sir James Long, 7th Bt (1736–1794), MP for Wilts, was the eventual heir and adopted the additional name of Tylney. His only son and heir, Sir James Tylney-Long, 8th and last Bt, died, aged 11, unmarried, 14 Sep 1805, while of his 3 daus, 2 died unmarried and the 3rd, Catherine Tylney-Long (1790–1825), inherited estates worth £300,000 and income of £25,000 pa. She married, 14 Mar 1812, The Hon William Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley, afterwards [1845], 4th Earl of Mornington (1788–1857). He pulled down the stately mansions at Wanstead and Rotherwick and dilapidated generally the vast estates of the families of Child and Long.


Present, recorded as Earl of Tynley [sic], at the Grand Feast, PGL, held at Leathersellers’ Hall, Little St Helens, London, on Monday, 10 May 1756, when James Brydges, styled Marquess of Carnravan,534 later [1771] 3rd and last Duke of Chandos (1731–1789), continued as GM for another year.535 There appears to be no record of any other Masonic involvement, so his presence may remain an enigma unless and until any helpful evidence can be found to account it.

525 As spelt in MYBHS, 8, and in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, but as Tuffnell in Dyer, 54, and in unpaginated List of Stewards and Grand Stewards before 1815.
526 Matthew Scanlan, ‘Westminster Bridge’ (Freemasonry Today, No. 6, Spring 2009), 40–1.
527 Dr James Anderson, The New Book of Constitutions (1738), 118, where year when Grand Feast held 24 Jun 1724 is misquoted, repeating 24 Jun 1723 from p. 116; Dyer, 3, and unpaginated list of Stwds & GStwds before 1815, following 250.
528 By Act of Parliament.
529 This is only surmised, as his elder brother, Richard Child, afterwards Tynley, was styled Viscount Castlemaine until he died unm. 19 Feb 1734, and John is not so designated in GEC, Vol. III, p. 92.
530 There is no ‘of’ in the title.
531 Sparse details extracted from his entry in GEC, Vol. III, p. 92. He was the youngest son of Sir Josiah Child, 1st Bt (1631–1699), Chmn of the East India Company, by his 3rd wife, Emma, widow of Francis Willoughby of Middleton, Warwickshire, 2nd dau and coheir of Sir Henry Barnard, of Stoke and Bridgnorth, Shropshire, and London, Turkey Merchant.
533 Baronetcy, 18 Jul 1678, Barony of Newtown and Viscountcy of Castlemaine, 24 Apr 1718 and Earldom of Tynley, of Castlemaine, Co. Kerry, 11 Jun 1731, all in the Irish peerage.
534 Recorded in QCA, XII [QCI], p. 97, as ‘The Marquess of Carnravan [sic]’; he served as GM, PGL, 25 Mar 1754 to 18 May 1757.
535 QCA, XII, p. 97.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

V
Varley, Cromwell Fleetwood FRS [8 Jun 1871] (6 Apr 1828 – 2 Sep 1883). Telegraph engineer

Born in London, Varley joined the newly formed Electric Telegraph Company in 1846. Promoted to Chief Engineer for London in 1852 and for the whole company in 1861. He devised the “Varley Loop Test” for locating faults in the insulation of underground lines. As Chief Electrician was responsible for laying the first successful Atlantic submarine cable. Founder Institution of Electrical Engineers. A convinced spiritualist.

Initiated on 3 Feb 1865 in Britannic Lodge No 33, passed on 10 Mar and raised on 5 May 1865. Joined Grand Master’s Lodge No 1 on 18 Mar 1867


Member, L. Les Neuf Sœurs [Nine Muses], Paris.


Educ at Trinity Coll, Cambridge (MA, 1642). HC resolved, 7 Jul 1648 that he, and several others, be proscribed and put to death, Nominated KG, 19 Sep 1649, at St Germain-en-Laye, though not installed until 15 Apr 1661. Gentleman of the Bedchamber thrice 1650–74. Col, Regt of Horse, with which he fought in the Battle of Worcester, 3 Sep 1651, from which he escaped with difficulty to Holland. Bore the Orb at Charles II’s Coronation, 23 Apr 1661; Ld-Lt, Yorkshire, WR, 1661–74, with a 9-month gap, 1677; Master of the Horse, 1668–74; High Stwd, City of Oxford, 1669; Ambassador to Paris, 1670, 1671 and Jt Ambassador, 1672; Chan. Univ of Cambridge, 1671–74; Keeper of Enfield Chace [sic], 1672–75, Lt-Gen of the Forces and Col of a Regt of Foot 1672–73; Ld of the Admly 1673–74. One of the 5 Ministers of State, 1667–72 who formed the unpopular ‘Cabal’.

Married, 15 Sep 1657, at Bolton Percy, Yorkshire, Mary Fairfax (1638–1704), dau and heir of Thomas Fairfax, 3rd

and last

son, by his 2nd wife, Mary Copley Young (†1899), of The Revd Sir Frederick Vincent, 11th

Bt (1798–1883), Rector of Slinfood, 1868–84, and Preb of Chichester.

Educ at Eton 1870–74; joined Coldstream Guards, 1877, resigning as Lt, 1882. Private Sec to Commr of Eastern Roumaliya, 1880; Asst to HM Commr for evacuation of territory ceded to Greece, 1881. Various diplomatic posts; MP, Exeter, 1899–1906; Chmn: Dominions Royal Commn, 1912; and Central Control Bd, 1915–20; Ambassador to Berlin 1920–26. Created: 2 Jul 1914, Baron D’Abernon and 20 Feb 1926, Viscount D’Abernon. Trustee: Natl Gallery and Tate Gallery; Chmn: Thoroughbred Horse Breeders’ Assn, the Lawn Tennis Assn 1926 (Pres, 1927–32); and of the Museums Royal Commn 1928–29. Head of Br Economic Mission to the Argentine and Brazil, 1929; Chmn, Medical Research Council, 1929–34; Member, Royal Mint Advisory Commee, 1931–34. Succeeded his brother as 16th and last Bt. Author of three major works, including An Ambassador of Peace (3 vols.), 1929–31.

Married, 24 Sep 1890, Lady Helen Venetia Duncombe (†1954), 2nd dau of William Ernest Duncombe, 1st Earl of Feversham (1829–1915) and his wife, Mabel Violet Graham (†1915), 2nd dau of Sir James Robert George Graham, 2nd Bt, GCB, PC (1792–1861), but they had no children. When he died without issue his titles became extinct.


Voltaire, François Marie Arouet [Aroyet]539 de. FRS [3 Nov 1743] (21 Nov 1694–30 May 1778), French writer and philosopher, ‘the embodiment of 18th century Enlightenment’; his literary works cover some ninety volumes. Born at Châtenay, near Sceaux, his early life was loose and varied.

536 Crystal, 539.
537 As given on the RS’s List of Names on its website, but as 20 May 1663 in GEC, Vol. NN, 394.
539 As spelt in the RS’s List of Fellows on its website, but Arouet in other main sources, including Crystal, 964

118
Educ by Jesuits in Paris, studied law, turned to writing. For lampooning the Duc d’Orléans, he was imprisoned in the Bastille 1717–18, where he rewrote his tragedy *Oedipe*, bringing him fame, but enemies at Ct forced him to go into exile in England 1726–29. The Church condemned him as an atheist (though he was really a Deist). On his return, he wrote plays, poetry, historical and scientific treatises and his *Lettres Philosophiques*, 1734. Regained favour at Ct, became Royal Historiographer, then moved to Berlin, 1750–53, at the behest of Frederick II (‘The Great’), King of Prussia, a Freemason, a correspondent for many years. Settled near Geneva 1755, where *Candide* was written, 1759. From 1762, produced a range of anti-religious writings and his *Dictionaire Philosophique*, 1764. Returned to Paris, 1778, a celebrity. He was a brilliant satirist and a defender of victims of religious intolerance. His ideas were an important influence on the intellectual climate leading to the French Revolution, 1789, though by then he had died.

Initiated, aged 83, 7 Apr 1778, L. *Les Neuf Sœurs* [Nine Muses], Paris, attended by 250 brethren, and supported by Benjamin Franklin, *FRS* [*qv*, above]. Joseph Lalande, *FRS* [*qv*, above], WM, gave the address. Following his death, the members convened a memorable L. of Sorrow, 28 Nov 1778.

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540 Crystal, 964.
541 The date 7 Apr 1778, ‘two months before his death’, is the one given by Hamill and Gilbert, *ocit.*, in ‘Gallery of 275 Famous Masons’ 244, as does an Internet website, http://www.masonicdictionary.com/voltaire.html, quoting Mackey’s *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry*, but Lennhoff, 77, gives it as 17 Feb 1778.
542 Lennhoff, 77–78.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Waldegrave, James, 2nd Earl Waldegrave, LL.D (Cantab) [1749], FRS [14 Dec 1749], later [1752] PC. [30 Jun 1757] KG (4 Mar 1715 – 13 Apr 1763), eldest son of James Waldegrave, 1st Earl Waldegrave, KG (c.1684–1741), a Freemason. Educ at Eton and succeeded to the titles 11 Apr 1741 on the death of his father. Ld of the Bedchamber 1743–52, Ld Warden of the Stannaries 1751–62, Govr, 1752–56, to the TRH The Prince of Wales, later HM George III, and Prince Edward, later Duke of York and Strathearn, KG [qv, above]. Became for a mere 5 days (8–12 Jun 1757) First Ld of the Treasury, thus the briefest-serving Prime Minister in history; a Teller at the Exchequer, 1757–63. Married, 15 May 1759, at her father’s house in Pall Mall, Maria Walpole (1736–1807), 2nd illegitimate dau of The Hon Edward Walpole, KB, PC (†), and Dorothy Clement, Spinster, and they had 3 daus. She married, 6 Sep 1766, at her house in Pall Mall, HRH Prince William Henry, 1st Duke of Gloucester, KG, KFRS [qv, above], and they had a son and a dau. When he died of smallpox, and bur at Navestock, he was succeeded by his brother, John Waldegrave (1718–1784), as 3rd Earl of Waldegrave.

Initiated, as Viscount Chewton, 20 Sep 1735 at Hôtel Bussy, rue Bussy, Paris, on an Occasional L. held by Charles Lennox, 2nd Duke of Richmond, KG, and The Revd Dr John Theophilus Desaguliers, FRs, PGMs, PGL, [qv, above], at which his father was present, together with Evelyn Pierrepont, 2nd and last Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull, KG, and 6 other brethren, including Pierre Clement, a Swiss pastor and his tutor, who were admitted into the Order.543

Wallich, Nathaniel FRS [12 Mar 1829] (28 Jan 1785–28 Apr 1854), Botanist. Born in Copenhgen. Appointed surgeon to the Danish East India interests at Serampore, near Calcutta in 1807. Then the Danish “factory” was captured by the HEIC in 1808, he was appointed by the HEIC to assist William Roxburgh at the Royal Botanic Garden in Calcutta. As Superintendent there from 1817 he collected, described and drew botanical specimens. When invalidated to England in 1828 he took 8000 specimens with him. Published several books. Elected Fellow of the Linnaen Society in 1818 and later served as Vice President. Joined Grand Master’s Lodge No 1 on 19 Apr 1847 from Lodge of Industry and Perseverance (now No 109) in Calcutta but date of initiation unknown. He remained a member of Grand Master’s Lodge until his death.

Walsingham, Cdre The Hon Robert Boyle. RN, FRS [5 May 1778] (1736–Oct 1779), 5th and youngest son of Henry Boyle, 1st Earl of Shannon, PC (c.1686–1764). MP, Dungravan, Knaresborough and Fowey, who assumed the name and Arms of Walsingham on the death, 1756, of his elder brother, Henry Boyle Walsingham. Married, 17 Jul 1759, Charlotte Hanbury-Williams (†1790), 2nd dau and coheir of Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams, KB, and his wife, Frances, 2nd dau and coheir of Thomas Coningsby, 1st Earl Coningsby (†1728), and they had 1 son and 1 dau. Lost on board HMS Thunderer, a man of war, of which he was the Cdr, in a hurricane in the West Indies in Oct 1779. His only daughter, Charlotte Boyle, later FitzGerald-De-Ros (1769–1831), who married, 4 Aug 1791, Lord Henry FitzGerald (1761–1829), 4th son of James FitzGerald, 1st Duke of Leinster (1722–1804), and his wife, Lady Emilia Mary Lennox (1731–1814), 2nd surviving daughter of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond and Lennox, KG, FRS [qv, above], became Baroness de Ros in her own right, 13 Jun 1806, the 20th holder, after King George III granted her petition for the Barony to be called out of abeyance in her favour. Member, 1767, Old Horn L. No. 2, at Fleece, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, renamed Somerset House L. 1774, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4, WM 1768. First ProvGM: Kent, 1770–74; and Rutland, 1776–79. Exalted into RA Masonry. 3rdGPrin, GChap, 1769–70; 2ndGPrin, GChap, 1771–72. Walsingham L. No. 214, Wingham, near Dartford, Kent, warranted 30 Mar 1886, consecrated 29 May 1886, was named after him.

His successor, Richard Bentinck Boyle, 9th Earl of Shannon, FRSA (23 Oct 1924– ), was JGW, 1966–67; ProvGM, Surrey, 8 Nov 1967–99; and in the RA, GSN, 1970–71.544


Educ at Bridgnorth Grammar School and Wem Grammar School, Shropshire, and attended Cheltenham Coll for 1 term, 1854, from where he went to the Royal Military Coll, Sandhurst, and then the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1855–57. Commissioned, 27 Dec 1857, 2nd Lt, Royal Engineers.

543 Reported in The Whitehall Evening Post for 18–20 Sep 1735, as mentioned by Tunbridge, 97.
Married, 1 Sep 1864, Fanny Margareta Haydon (†1919) and they had 2 sons and 2 daughters. He was a devout Anglican.

Worked on the survey of Gibraltar, 1861–65; Asst Instructor in Surveying, School of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1865–67, and Ch Instructor, 1880–84. Ch Commr, Metropolitan Police 1886–88; Col Commdt, Royal Engineers, 1905. In his 2nd retirement, one of the founders of the Boy Scouts and the Church Lads’ Brigade and assisted with the Sunday School organization. Died in his 87th year.


Exalted into RA Masonry, Oct 1861, Royal Calpean Chapter No. 345, now Calpean Chapter No. 278, PGSoj, 1887.

Advanced Oct 1861, Gibraltar L. of MMM No. 43, Gibraltar.


Installed KT, 1863, Calpe Preceptory No. 60, Gibraltar.


Member 1723, 1725, unnamed and unnumbered L. at Rumer, Charing Cross, London.547

Watt, James, FRS [24 Nov 1785] (19 Jan 1736–25 Aug 1819), was a Scottish inventor and mechanical engineer whose improvements to the steam engine were fundamental to the changes brought by the Industrial Revolution in both the United Kingdom and the world. His father was a shipwright, ship owner and contractor, while his mother, Agnes Muirhead, came from a distinguished family and was well educated. Both were Presbyterians and strong Covenanters.

He did not attend school regularly, but instead he was mostly schooled at home by his mother. Exhibited great manual dexterity and an aptitude for mathematics, but when he was 18, his mother died and his father’s health had begun to fail. Watt travelled to London to study instrument-making for a year, then returned to Scotland, to Glasgow, intent on setting up his own instrument-making business. However, because he had not served at least 7 years as an apprentice, the Glasgow Guild of Hammermen (any artisans using hammers) blocked his application, despite there being no other mathematical instrument makers in Scotland. Saved from this impasse when he first began his studies on steam power at Glasgow Univ by three Profs, who offered him the opportunity to set up a small workshop within the Univ. It was established in 1758 and one of the Profs, the physicist and chemist Joseph Black (1728–1799), became Watt’s friend.

Employed upon surveys for several canals, improved harbours and rivers; by 1759 was studying steam as a motive force. In 1763–64 in the course of repairing a working model of a Newcomen engine, he found he could greatly improve its efficiency by using a separate steam condenser. After other improvements he went into partnership with Matthew Boulton (1728–1809) and the new engine was manufactured in 1774 in Birmingham. The firm they established only started to prove profitable after 18 years but they also improved coining machinery. Several other inventions followed, including the double-acting engine, parallel motion linkage, the centrifugal Govr for automatic speed control and the pressure gauge. The term ‘horsepower’ was first used by him and the SI unit of power is named after him.

Watt retired in 1800, the same year that his fundamental patent and partnership with Boulton expired. The famous partnership was transferred to the men’s sons, Matthew Boulton and James Watt, Junior. Watt continued to invent other things before and during his semi-retirement. He invented a new method of measuring distances by telescope, a device for copying letters, improvements in the oil lamp, a steam mangle and a machine for copying sculptures. Within his home in Handsworth Heath, Staffordshire, Watt made use of a garret room as a workshop, and it was here that he worked on many of his inventions.

Died aged 83 at his home ‘Heathfield’, Handsworth, Birmingham, and was bur 2 Sep 1819. The garret room workshop that he used in his retirement was left locked and untouched until 1853, when it was first viewed by his biographer J. P. Muirhead. Thereafter, it was occasionally visited, but left untouched, as a kind of shrine. A proposal to have it transferred to the Patent Office came to nothing. When the house was due to be demolished in 1924, the room and all its contents were presented to the Science Museum, where it was recreated in its entirety. It remained on display for visitors for many years, but was walled-off when the gallery it was housed in closed. The workshop remains intact, and preserved, and there are plans for it to go on display again at some point in the near future.

Member of a Scottish L.

545 Warranted 28 May 1879; consecrated 24 Jun 1879 [Lane, 408].

547 One of the List of Ls. 1723–24 and included in the two ‘Lists of the Regular Ls. as Constituted ’till Mar 25th 1725’ [Lane, 29 & 30 (2)].
**Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically**

**Webb, Philip Barker, FRS** [25 Mar 1824], FSA, FLS [1818], MGS (10 Jul 1793–31 Aug 1854), botanist, eldest son of Capt Philip Webb Smith (1764–1799) and his wife Hannah Barker, dau of Sir Robert Barker, Bt, and great-grandson of Philip Carteret Webb, FRS [qv, below].

Educ at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, matric 17 Oct 1811 (BA, 1815), where he studied languages, botany, and geology, the last under William Buckland, FRS [26 Feb 1818] (1784–1856) Travelled to Italy, Greece, and the Troad (the region surrounding ancient Troy, in North-West Asia Minor), and rediscovered the ancient rivers known as Scamander and Simois, 1817–18. Collected natural history specimens in Spain, 1826, Portugal and and was the first person to collect in the Tetuan Mountains, Morocco, 1827, the Canary Islands, where with Sabin Berthelot (1794–1880), who had lived on the islands for some time, he collected specimens 1828–30. The results can be seen in the 9-volume *L’Histoire Naturelle des Iles Canaries*, the text of which took 14 years to complete; specialists such as Pierre Justin Marie Macquart (1776–1855), the French entomologist, wrote appropriate parts. Later, he visited Italy 1848–50 and Ireland, 1857. His herbarium was bequeathed to the Museo di Storia Naturale di Firenze in Florence.

Initiated, 26 May 1824, then of Davies Street, Berkeley Square, an Esquire, L. of Antiquity No. 2, London, membership ceasing 1827.

**Webb, Philip Carteret, MP, FRS** [9 Nov 1749], FSA [1747] (1700–22 Jun 1770), lawyer and antiquary.

Webb’s knowledge of records and constitutional precedents made him a useful lawyer for the government. MP for Haslemere, 1754–67; Solr to the Treasury, 1756–68; much involved in the trial of John Wilkes [qv, below]. Collector of coins, medals and bronzes were sold after his death. His 2nd wife inherited his property including land in 60 Great Queen Street, London, which was subsequently acquired by the PGL as the site for its first FMH.

Member, L. No. 23, at Sun, South Side, St Paul’s Churchyard, Charing Cross, London, named 1768 Globe L., now No. 23.


His ancestors in the 17th century were Huguenots, French Protestants, named Bienvenue, who fled religious persecution to seek asylum in England, changing their name to Wellcome. In 1640 they emigrated to New England and settled in Massachusetts. His parents were married in 1850 and he was the 2nd son, born 21 Aug 1853 in a log cabin in Wisconsin. In 1880, aged 27, he left the United States to join his Coll friend, Silas Burroughs in London and form the pharmaceutical coy, Burroughs Wellcome, that was to become world-famous. It flourished from the start marketing and later manufacturing American compressed tablets. Naturalized 1910, knighted 1934, and died 25 Jul 1936, in London.


Treas, unattached, Kirby, formerly Clarence, L. of Instruction, 1893–1904; 1893, presented an ancient Assyrian member, 1890, Savage Club L. No. 2190.


Educ at Eton, Brussels and the Academy at Angers, later L’École de Cavalerie, Saumur, and was commissioned as an Ensign in the 73rd Foot in 1787. Thereafter he had a most distinguished military career. Changed his name to Wellesley, May 1788.

Chiefly remembered for having beaten Napoleon Bonaparte at the Battle of Waterloo, 21 Jun 1815, aided by the Prussian Field Marshal, Prince Gebhardt Lebrecht von Blücher (1742–1819), an active Freemason and a member of L. Archimedes, at Altenburg. Later, became the Br Prime Minister, 1830 and again in 1834. Whe he died his name was used for the eponymous apple, Barracks, boot, capital of New Zealand, school for officers’ sons and a species of sequoia tree. ④°

Initiated, as ‘A. Wesley’, 7 Dec 1790, King John’s L. [as then designated], No. 494, Trim, Co Meath (IC). ④°

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④° BP, 1999, 2973.

Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Member, 1725, L. No. 1 at Goose and Gridiron, St Paul’s Churchyard, London, that moved, 1729, to King’s Arms, St Paul’s Churchyard, now L. of Antiquity No. 2, London.

Educ at Cambridge and was called to the Bar, 1819 where he wrote Examination of the rules of law respecting the admission of extrinsic evidence in aid of the interpretation of wills (1831). Elected MP, Leominster, 1841 but sat only until his appointment as V-Chan, later that year.

Joined, 12 Jun 1823, L. of Friendship No 6, London, but other L. memberships as yet untraced.

Wilkes, John, MP, FRS [13 Apr 1749] (17 Oct 1747–26 Dec 1797), a notorious wit and rascal and member of the Hell-Fire Club at West Wycombe. MP, Aylesbury. Wrote anti-Govt polemics in the Whig journal The Monitor and a warrant issued Nov 1762, including the City Attorne y, Arthur Beardmore and The Revd John Entick, Wilkes, John

killed and 15 wounded. As the result of his letter in the prison. On 10 Mar 1768 huge crowds gathered at St George’s Fields near the jail, the guards opened fire and 6 were

admission of extrinsic evidence in aid of the interpretation of wills

Wigram, Sir James

was expelled from Parliament, 3 Feb 1769. This resulted in several riots, he was again elected MP, and was expelled once more and imprisoned.

Initiated 3 Mar 1769, Jerusalem L. No. 44, in prison, with George Bellas and John Churchill, all allegedly MMs.552

Williams-Wynn, Sir Watkin, 4th Bt, MP, FRS [10 Jun 1773] (8 Apr 1749–29 Jul 1789), eldest son of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, 4th Bt (1692–1749), MP, Denbighshire 1716–49; Mayor: Oswestry, 1728; Chester, 1732, who died following a fall from his horse while returning from hunting, when his son succeeded him.

Educ at Oriel Coll, Oxford; MP, Shropshire, 1772–74; Denbighshire, 1774–89. Married twice: (1), 11 Apr 1767, Henrietta Somerset (+1770), 5th dau of Charles Noel Somerset, 4th Duke of Beaufort (1709–1756), but they had no children; (2), 21 Dec 1771, Charlotte Grenville (+1832), eldest dau of George Grenville, PC (1712–1770), Prime Minister, First Ld, Treasy, and Chan of the Exchequer 1763–75, and they had 3 sons and 2 daus. When he died, was succeeded by his eldest son, Watkin Williams-Wynn (1772–1840), as 5th Bt, later MP. His 2nd son, Charles Watkin Williams-Wynn (1775–1850), was elected FRS [24 May 1827], FSA, MP, Montgomeryshire, Pres, Bd of Control, 8 Feb 1822–Jul 1828, Chan, Duchy of Lancaster, 26 Dec 1834–Apr 1835, and Sec of State at War

Initiated 3 Jun 1767, L. of Friendship No 3, now No. 6, Joined, 7 May 1770, [G]Stwd’s L. No. 60, now unnumbered, resigning 1778; [G]Stwd, 7 May 1770, Pres, Bd[G]Stwds, JGW, PGL, 1770; SGW, PGL, 1771.

Wilson, Gloucester. 554 FRS [28 Apr 1796] (2–1852), of Lincoln’s Inn, London.

Apparently a prolific author, with many websites devoted to reviews of his various books, including A Defence of Abnstract Currencies, in Reply to the Bullion Report of Mr Huskisson 555 (1811) and A Further Defence of Abnstract Currencies (1812). 556 Member, Royal Institution.

Initiated 27 Jan 1794, Somerset House L. No. 2, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4, London.

Wilson, (William James) Erasmus, FRCs [11 Dec 1843]; 558 MRCS 25 Nov 1831; PRCS], LSA [1830], FRS [25 Feb 1845], later [7 Dec 1881] Sir Erasmus Wilson, LLD (Aberdeen) (25 Nov 1809–7 Aug 1884), of 17 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, dermatologist and philanthropist; elected Fellow in recognition of his anatomical work.

Initiated 25 May 1870, passed 22 Jun 1870, and raised 23 Nov 1870, L. of Antiquity No. 2, London; 25 Feb 1874, JW; Feb 1875, SW; Feb 1876, DepWM. Petitioner and Founder WM, 25 Apr 1874, Erasmus Wilson L. No. 1464, 559 Greenhithe, Kent; GStwd 1875, Pres, Bd of Stwds; SGD, UGLE, 1878.


552 Scanlan, idem, 38.

553 Spelt Wynne in various sources, including J.R. Clarke (1), 115, and Dyer, in two unpaginated places in list following 250, but correct on 58 (caption to his portrait) & 77.

554 Spelt Gloucester in John Watkins, Frederic Shobert, William Upcott, A biographical dictionary of living authors of Great Britain and Ireland (London: 1816), 391. This appears to be the only reference, so far discovered, that varies the usual spelling of his forename.

555 William Huskisson (1790–1830), Secretary of the Treasury 1804–09, filing various other senior Govt offices from 1795 onwards, who received fatal injuries at the Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in 1830.

556 Quoted in Dictionary of Political Economy, N–Z, 669.


558 One of 1st 300 doctors to become a FRCs.

559 A comparatively rare instance of a L. being named after a Brother not even a WM of a L. and one certainly not a Prov Ruler.
Exalted into RA Masonry 7 Dec 1871, Chapter of St James, No. 2, London; 3rdPrin 2 Mar 1876; 2ndPrin 1877; 1stPrin 1878; GSN, SGCE, 1878.

Presented, 27 Nov 1878, to L. of Antiquity No. 2, a rough Ashlar, cut from the base of Cleopatra’s Needle, recently erected on the Thames Embankment, which he was instrumental in bringing to England, contributing £10,000 towards the transport costs; a silver plate recording such presentation was attached to it, 1883.\(^6\)


Affiliated 23 Jun 1936 into Scottish Masonry, L. Glamis No. 99\(^6\) (SC), of which his father-in-law, Claude George Bowes-Lyon, 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, KG, was a member and PM. On St Andrew’s Day, 30 Nov 1936, he was installed the 91st GMM, Scot. Acceded to Throne 11 Dec 1936, so resigned GMship, 8 Mar 1937, having occupied that office for 99 days, 88 of which were as King, the only Br Sovereign ever to have done so.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother presented his Scottish regalia for exhibition in GL Museum, 96 George Street, Edinburgh.


Presided over 275th Anniversary Celebrations, held at Earl’s Ct in presence of 12,500 people, with 11,882 brethren, 526 ladies, 131 non-masons, including the media, and representatives from 84 sister GLs around the world, of whom 68 were GMs. Hon member, GL, Scot, 1969.


Knt Cdr of the Royal Order of King Charles XII of Sweden.

Withering, William, MD (Edin) [1766], FRS [24 Nov 1785], FLS [1791] (17 Mar 1741–6 Oct 1799), a very eminent physician and botanist, whose name is highly respected in the world of medicine; his family had had several medical practitioners and his father was an apothecary. Born in Wellington, Shropshire, 2nd child of Edmund Withering (1713–1769), an apothecary in that town, and his wife, Sarah Hector (1708–1789) and baptized 13 Apr 1742.

Educ at home and by The Revd Henry Wood of Ercall, apprenticed 1758 presumably to an apothecary and in 1762 went to Edinburgh Univ, where he obtained his doctorate 4 years later. Set up practice in Stafford and helped to found the Infirmary there, but moved to Birmingham in May 1775, where his practice grew so large that it was reputed to be the biggest outside London, his annual income exceeding £1,000 by 1776 and £2,000 by 1780; that he did not earn more was due to his treating poor patients free (some 2 or three thousand each year). After his marriage in 1782, he published the standard botany textbook for many years to come, The Botanical Arrangement of All the Vegetables Naturally Growing in G. Britain. The 2nd edn came in three volumes, 2 in 1787 and another in 1782, produced in collaboration with Jonathan Stokes. Further works were published from 1796 onwards. He discovered the active ingredient of a herb brew, concocted by an old lady in Shropshire, known to contain 20 herbs, but whose formula was secret; it was *digitalis purpura*, the foxglove. He worked out the correct dosage and put the treatment of heart failure onto a scientific basis and it is from digitalis that the modern drug Digoxin is derived.

Suffered from ill health from 1776 and in 1790 had an attack of pneumonia and pleurisy, wintering in Cri tona, near Estoril, Portugal, in 1792 and 1793, but his health deteriorated over the next 6 years, eventually prompting a move to The Larches, Sparkbrook, previously owned by Joseph Priestley, FRS (1733–1804), shortly before he died. Bur 10 Oct 1799 in Edgbaston Old Church, Birmingham.

Join ed, 18 Nov 1763, St Luke’s L., now The L. of Holyrood House (St Luke’s) No 44, Edinburgh.\(^5\)

Wix, William, FRS [12 Jul 1810] (1765–1846), Attorney, of Islington.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically


Exalted into RA Masonry, 14 Jul 1796, in Chapter of St James No. 1, now No. 2, of which he was made an hon member 8 Dec 1803, being recorded as a member in a list dated 1812, but never became 1stPrin, though held the office of 3rdPrin twice, 1798–9 and 1801–02; GSupT, Essex, 15 May 1801, resigning 1823.265

Wolfson, Sir Isaac, 1st Bt, FRS [20 Jun 1963] (17 Sep 1897–20 Jun 1991), businessman and philanthropist, 2nd son (of 3) of Solomon Wolfson, JP (1868–Dec 1941), and his wife Naelia Williamovsky (†Dec 1943), both born in Russian Poland.

Born at 12 Kidston Street, Glasgow, and educ Queen’s Park Sch, Glasgow, leaving at 14 to join a mail order company, which became Great Universal Stores; in 1932 acquired a majority shareholding in the company, of which he became Chmn, 1946–86. Founder Trustee, the Wolfson Foundation, 1955, which aimed to give assistance to major health projects, education and other fields of research. At Glasgow Univ, the Foundation funded Wolfson Hall and Wolfson Medical Building; supported the establishment of Wolfson Coll, Oxford, 1966, of which he was a Founder Fellow, and Wolfson Coll, Cambridge, 1977. The Wolfson Institute was also founded at the London Postgraduate Medical School.

Pres, Utd Synagogue, 1962, Member: Patternmakers Co; Grand Council, Br Empire Cancer Campaign; Trustee, Religious Centre, Jerusalem; Hon Treas, Victoria League Commonwealth Friendship. Received: Einstein Award, USA, 1967; Herbert Lehmann Award, USA, 1968. Freeman, City of Glasgow, 1971.

Owned many companies in Israel, including Paz Pol, paid for the building in Jerusalem, of the Hechal Shlomo – the Sanctuary of Solomon, named in memory of his father – and also for 50 synagogues in Israel, supporting several important housing developments in Jerusalem and Acre as well as the Hebrew Univ in Jerusalem and the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot, eventually retiring there. Many honorary degrees bestowed upon him and was created a baronet, 19 Feb 1962, but not, as some sources claim, a life peer. At the time of his death, GUS was the 5th wealthiest retail undertaking, enjoying profits of more then £4m pa, a stock market value of some £3b and the Wolfson Foundation had disbursed some £130m, making its founder Britain’s biggest benefactor since Baron Nuffield.

Married, 14 Feb 1926, at the Central Synagogue, London, Edith Specterman (†1981), dau of Ralph Specterman, a cinema proprietor, and they had an only son, Sir Leonard Gordon Wolfson (11 Nov 1927–20 May 2010), knighted 1977, created a Life Peer, 13 Jun 1985, as Baron Wolfson, who, when his father died and was bur in Israel in 1991, succeeded to the title, as 2nd and last Baronet, for he had no son, but 4 daus.

His nephew, Sir David Wolfson (9 Nov 1935– ), knighted 1984, was created a Life Peer, 1991, as The Baron Wolfson of Sunningdale; and the latter’s elder son, Simon Adam Wolfson (27 Oct 1967– ), was also created a Life Peer, 18 Jun 2010, as The Baron Wolfson of Aspley Guise.

Initiated 1919, L. Montefiore No. 753, Glasgow.

Woodward, John, MD (Lambeth) [1695], MD (Cantab), FRS [30 Nov 1693], FRCP [5 Mar 1703] (1665–1728), was a remarkable man – physician, historian and antiquary.

Apprenticed when 16 to a London linen draper, where he was discovered by Peter Barwick, Physician-in-Ordinary to Charles II, taking him into his house and teaching him his profession, and helped him to become Prof of Physick at Gresham Coll in 1692, apparently before he had any medical qualification. Having had a good classical education he took a great and early interest in every kind of natural history but particularly about fossils. He started collecting early on, making his initial discovery in a gravel pit in London in 1688 and his first fossil shell in the Cotswolds on 13 Jan 1690. He had a successful medical practice, producing a paper, Select Cases (1759), published only long after his death, and numbered amongst his patients Sir Richard Steele (bap.1672–1729), knighted in 1715, an Irish writer and

506 There is some doubt about the year of his death; there seems to be a choice between 1846, c.1847 and 1849. 1846 is derived from MYBHS, 22 & 363, c.1847, from the RS’s list of names on its website, and 1849 from Bro K. S. Buck, History of the Provincial Grand L. of Essex 1776–1976, in which he recorded the following passage:

… Such effort was not forthcoming and Bro. Wix apparently realising that he was unable to infuse life into his Province resigning in 1823 [1824 in MYBHS. 22] and went to live in Speldhurst, Kent, where he died in 1849 at the age of 81. In the same year, Bro. Rev. A.J. Scott his Deputy having been appointed to the living of Caterick in Yorkshire, left the County and the Province found itself leaderless.

[Information contained in a message to the compiler dated 7 Jul 2009 from Mr Peter Aitkenhead, Asst Librarian, LMF, for which he is most grateful

563 Spelt Shakespeare in Lane, 114, as is the name of the tavern in which the L. met 1773–1805. Nevertheless in E.A. Ebbelwhite, The History of Shakespear L. No. 99 (1905), the following appears: “… on the 26th May, 1773, we temporarily adopted the name “Castle L.”. At that meeting the L. was informed that the landlord [of the Castle Tavern, Henrietta Street] “was about the decline business”, and the brethren accordingly resolved to remove to the Shakespear Tavern in Covent Garden Piazza, which they did in readiness for the meeting of the 13th Oct, 1773; and the minutes, until the 10th Nov following, were headed “Shakespear Tavern.”. On the 24th Nov in that year (and not in 1805, as stated in Lane’s Masonic Records), we 1st adopted our present name of the “Shakespear L.”, which we have consistently used until the present time.’ [Information contained in the message dated 7 Jul 2009 from Mr Peter Aitkenhead, Asst Librarian, LMF, to the compiler, for which he is most grateful

564 Although the MYBHS, 363, does not state the year of his resignation, it was 1823, and the office was left vacant for a period of fourteen years until Rowland Gardner Alston, MP, was appointed in 1837, having been appointed ProvGM, Essex, 10 Sep 1836 [MYBHS, 22; message dated 7 Jul 2009 from Mr Peter Aitkenhead, referred to in the previous note].

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politician, remembered, with his friend Joseph Addison (1672–1719), the English essayist, poet and politician, as co-founder of the magazine *The Spectator*.

Censor, *RCP*, 1703 and 1714–15. Early 1711, Goulstonian Lecturer, showing his own ideas about medicine, and his inclination on balancing the bilious stomach salts correctly. He did not agree with the views expressed by two other practitioners, John Friend and Richard Mead on smallpox treatment, indicating that vomiting rather than purging was preferable, which began a lengthy war of pamphlets between the opposing sides. This apparently led to a sword fight with Mead, Woodward vowing that he preferred to die by his opponent’s sword rather than his physick.

Specimens of fossils from all over the globe were collected and added to his hoard and entered into massive correspondence with a vast no. of like-minded scientific enthusiasts, including Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646–1716), the philosopher and Cotton Mather (1663–1728), the minister of Boston’s Old North church, who was a true believer in witchcraft in America.

His favourite activity was participation in presenting papers to the *R5* and from 1694 he offered papers, contributed specimens, introduced new members and participated in debates. He was also very active as an antiquary, collected many specimens and opened a museum in which to house them all. Apart from his extensive collection of antiquities and natural history he left a library containing over 4,000 volumes as well as hundreds of prints and drawings. Bequeathed his collection of these to Cambridge Univ, where he founded a Chair of Geology.


**Worms, Henry de, PC, MP, FRS** [4 Apr 1889], later [15 Nov 1895] 1 st and last Baron Pirbright (20 Oct 1840–9 Jan 1903), politician, of Henley Park, near Guildford, Surrey, 3 rd and youngest son of Solomon Benedict, Baron de Worms (1801–1882) in the Austrian Empire, so created 23 Apr 1871, descended from a wealthy Frankfurt Jewish family, and his wife, Henrietta Samuel, eldest dau of Samuel Moses Samuel, of Park Crescent, Marylebone. Solomon’s mother was a sister of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, the first of that family to settle in England. Queen Victoria sanctioned the use of the Austrian title by him and his descendants in England in 1874, recognizing his work in Ceylon where Solomon and his brothers owned extensive tea plantations.

*Educ* at King’s Coll, London (Fellow, 1863); barrister, Inner Temple, called to the Bar, 1863, practising at the Kent Sessions. Gave up the law to help manage his father’s business until it was dissolved in 1879. Treas, 1872–80, and V-Pres, 1880–82, United Synagogue in London; Pres, Anglo-Jewish Assn, 1872–86. Stood for Parliament for Sandwich, 1868, the first professing Jew to do so, but was unsuccessful. *MP*: Greenwich, 1880–85; Liverpool, E. Toxteth divn, 1885–95; Parliamentary Sec to Board of Trade 1885–86 and 1886–88, Under-Sec of State for the Colonies 1888–92; PC, 29 Jan 1899; introduced to HL 11 Feb 1896.

Married twice: (1), 5 May 1864, in Vienna, Fanny, eldest dau of Baron von Todesco, of Vienna; from whom he obtained a divorce, 1886, and they had 3 daus; (2), 25 Jan 1887, Sarah Barnett Phillips (†1914), only dau of Sir Benjamin Samuel Phillips, Lt Mayor of London, 1865–66, but they had only daughters. When he died at 42 Grosvenor Place, aged 62, and bur 13 Jan 1903, in Wyke St Mark Churchyard, Normandy, near Guildford, Surrey, his Barony became extinct; he left over £425,000 gross, £382,000 net in his Will, the family estates consisting of under 3,000 acres.

Initiated, 22 Feb 1869, Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4, London.

**Wren, Christopher, FRS** [Founder, 20 May 1663; *PRS* 1680–82], later [20 Nov 1673] Sir Christopher Wren (20 Oct 1632–25 Feb 1723), architect, Surveyor of HM’s Works. His most famous work was the erection of St Paul’s Cathedral, but he was also responsible for many of the London churches, following the Great Fire of London, 1666, which destroyed many of the previous ones.

*Allegedly,* Member, 1680s, of what became L. of Antiquity No. 2, London. Apparently initiated, Monday, 18 May 1691, in ‘a great convention at St Paul’s Church of the Fraternity of the accepted Masons’.

**Wren, Christopher, FRS** [30 Nov 1693] (18 Feb 1675–24 Aug 1747), son of the above.


**Wyatt, John, FRS** [12 Feb 1778] (?–2 Nov 1797), surgeon.

Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital 1765–1797.

Yellooly, John, MD, FRS [5 May 1814] (30 Apr 1774–31 Jan 1842), physician. Born at Alnwick, Northumberland, youngest son and sole surviving child of John Yellooly and his wife, Jane Davison (†1799).

Educ at Alnwick Grammar School and Edinburgh Univ. (MD, 1799). Became one of the secretaries of the Medical and Chirurgical Socy of London in 1805, a rival to the Medical Socy. Contributed articles on the spinal cord and anaesthesia to the Socy’s journal. Following his marriage, appointed physician to the London Hospital in 1807 but resigned in 1818 to move to Norwich for the sake of his children’s health. As physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, he studied cases of bladder-stones which were prevalent in the area.

Initiated, aged 44, 24 Nov 1818, passed 28 Dec 1818 and raised 26 Jan 1819, Union L. No. 68, *now* No. 52, Norwich.
Appendix

Part I

containing a List of all the Ls. of which Masonic Fellows of the Royal Society were members

[Unless otherwise indicated, all the pre-1813 Ls. were warranted by the PGL; those warranted by the AGL are so designated. For Ls. under the jurisdiction of the 3 GLs of England and of Ireland, the word L. is included immediately before the no., whereas in Scotland and on the continent, it precedes the name. In the main, therefore, the word L. does not appear, but in certain cases, for the avoidance of doubt, the letter L. has been included in the designation, appropriately]

Ls. under the English Constitution – in London, unless otherwise stated

Abbotsford No. 2030. 571
Alfred No. 340, Oxford. 572
Alma Mater No. 1492, Cambridge. 573
L. of Amity No. 200, now No. 171. 574
L. No. 13, at the Anchor, Duthcy Lane, Strand. 575
L. of Antiquity No. 1, now No. 2. 576
Apollo Univ No. 357, Oxford. 577
Unnamed L. No. 63, at the Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, Temple Bar. 578
Unnamed L. No. 24, at the Bedford’s Head, Southampton Row, Covent Garden. 579
Unnamed and unnamed L. at the Bedford’s Head, Southampton Street, Covent Garden, London. 580
Bell Tavern, King Street, Westminster. 581
No. 200, at Bencoolen, Sumatra, East Indies. 582
Benevolent No. 480, formerly No. 746, Kira (Guzerat), Bombay, India. 583
No. 17, at Ben’s Coffee House, New Bond Street. 584
No. 89, at Black Boy and Sugar Loaf, Stanhope Street, Clare Market. 585

571 Warranted 31 Jan 1884, consecrated 19 March 1884 as No. 2030, at The Town Hall, Caxton, Westminster. The L. is now called Abbey L. Westminster and meets at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [Lane, 424; DLC, 2009, 49].

572 Warranted 16 Feb 1814, consecrated 27 Apr 1814 as No. 649, at Ship Inn, Ship Street, Oxford, changing its no. twice, now No. 340, and its meeting-place 5 times before moving in 1832 to MH, Alfred Street, Oxford, the L. now meeting at Oxfordshire Masonic Centre, 33 Banbury Road, Oxford [Lane, 244; DLC, 2009, 15].

573 Warranted 9 Apr 1874, consecrated 16 May 1874 as No. 1492, at Railway Hotel, Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, moving to Univ. Arms Hotel, St Andrew’s Street, Cambridge 1884, with 2 other changes of meeting-place before 1895, the L. now meeting at FMH, Bateman Street, Cambridge [Lane, 379; DLC, 2009, 38].

574 Warranted by the AGL, 1 Nov 1784, as No. 227, at Ship Centurion, Holywell Street, Shoreditch, changing its no. twice before becoming No. 171 in 1863. The L. was named L. of Amity in 1816 and had 30 different meeting-places before 1895 and now meets at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [Lane, 159; DLC, 2009, 10].

575 Warranted 28 Mar 1723 as No. 13, at Anchor, Duthcy Lane, Strand, changing its no. 3 times, now No. 20, its meeting-place 19 times before 1895, a ‘Masters’ L. 1738–39, named Kentish L. of Antiquity in 1781 and Royal Kent L. of Antiquity No. 20 in 1819, which name and no. the L. retains, now meeting at MH, Manor Road, Chatham [Lane, 29, 30 (2), & 42; DLC, 2009, 5].

576 Time Immemorial L., being No. 1 of the Four Old Ls. at the time of the formation on 24 Jun 1717 of what became the PGL, dating from 1691 or before; met at Goose and Gridiron, St Paul’s Churchyard, London, and at 6 other meeting-places before moving to FMH, Great Queen Street, where it still meets. First named The West India and American L., 1761, and L. of Antiquity No. 1, 1770, being granted a Royal Medal, 1812, becoming No. 2, 1814, following the Union of 27 Dec 1813 [Lane, 32; DLC, 2009, 5].

577 Warranted 28 Dec 1818 as Apollo L. No. 711, at Star Hotel, Corn Market, Oxford, changing its name to Apollo Univ. L. in 1820 and its no. twice, to 460 in 1832 and to its present one of 357 in 1863, and its meeting-place 3 times before moving to Univ MH, Freewin Ct, in 1865. The L. now meets at Oxfordshire Masonic Centre, 33 Banbury Road, Oxford [Lane, 250; DLC, 2009, 15].

578 Warranted 26 Feb 1730 or 25 Mar 1730, as No. 63, named Corner Stone L. No. 31 in 1773, changing its no. 7 times and its meeting-place 10 times before amalgamating with St George’s L. No. 5 [No. 3, AGL, of 2 Aug 1756], 6 Dec 1843, becoming St George’s and Corner Stone L. No. 5. The L. now meets at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [Lane, 35 & 54; DLC, 2009, 5].

579 Warranted 20 Oct 1723 as No. 24, at Crown, near Cripplegate, moving in 1729 to Bedford’s Head, Sothampton Street, Covent Garden, becoming No. 23 in 1740 and No. 17 in 1755 and 1770, with 5 other meeting-places until the L. was erased 17 Nov 1760, restored about 1763 when it met at King’s Head, Marylebone, Golden Square, and moved to Thistle and Crown, Swallow Street in 1755, but was erased again 28 Apr 1775 [Lane, 45].

580 Clarke (2), 303 & 305, refers to this L. as No. 18, but Clarke (1), 116, as No. XVI. The only relevant L. meeting at the location stated is unnamed and unnumbered [Lane, 29, 30 (2)]. L. No. 18 is shown as meeting at ‘Ship, behind y’ Royal Exchange’; and L. No. 16, warranted 3 Apr 1723, meeting at Red Lion, Tottenham Ct Road, did not meet at Bedford Arms, Covent Garden, until 1739, by which time Arbuthnot had been dead for 4 years [Lane, 29, 30 (2) & 43].

581 Included in the lists of Ls. 1723–24, copied from the Engraved List in the Library of UGLE, and in the two Lists of Regular Ls. as Constituted ’till Mar 25th 1725, printed for & Sold by L. [John] Pine, over-against Little Britain end in Aldersgate, in which Lists the L. is unnamed and unnumbered in the central column, included according to the author ‘merely to indicate the position of Ls. consecutively unnumbered for the purpose of reference’ [Lane, 29 & 32 (2)].

582 Warranted 1765, as No. 356, not in List until 1766, changing its no. 4 times, making last payment 1797 and erased, as No. 200, 1813 [Lane, 147].

583 Warranted 23 Mar 1822, as No. 746, becoming No. 480 in 1832, and erased 4 Jan 1862 [Lane, 254].

584 Warranted 1723 [3 Apr 1723 is the date given in the German Constitutions, 1743]; the L. became No. 16 in 1740, changed its meeting-place 7 times before moving in 1741 to Bear and Rummer, Gerrard Street, Soho, before being erased, as No. 46, on 21 Nov 1745 [Lane, 29 & 43].
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

No. 77, at Black Lion, Jockey Fields, Gray’s Inn. Untitled and unnumbered L. at Black Posts, Cockpit Ct, Great Wild Street. Unnamed and unnumbered L. at Blue Boar, near Shoe Lane, Fleet Street. No. 38, at Blue Posts, Devereux Ct, without Temple Bar, Holborn. No. 71, at Bricklayers’ Arms, Barbican.


to its present one of 478 in 1863 [The Freemasons’ Calendar and Directory, PGL, Oxfordshire, 1995–96 and the 150th Anniversary Edn, 2007–08 Year Book].

Given as Gin and Bottle, Little Britain, in Clarke (1), 117 & 118 (although correctly as Cock and Bottle on 110), and Stewart, op. cit., 162. According to Lane there was no tavern or meeting-place in London with that name and the nearest seems to be the Cock and Bottle, of which there were two, one in Cannon Street (where met a L. formed on 4 Jul 1767, originally No. 399 and in 1771–4 No. 334), and the other in Upper Brook Street, Grossen vor Square (where the Corinthian L. No. 339, formed on 16 Apr 1765 and in 1792–5 as No. 188A), though clearly neither was extant when Hunt started his membership, ostensibly in 1725. Neither version of the name is included in either of the two lists of Regular Ls. as ‘Constituted ‘till Mar 25’ 1725’, set out in Lane, 30.

Warranted 1905; the L. now meets at Mark Masons’ Hall, 86 St James’s Street, SW1 [DLC, 2009, 71].

Warranted or constituted 26 Feb or 25 Mar 1730, as No. 63, changing its no. 7 times and its meeting-place 10 times, named 1773 Corner Stone L.; and after amalgamation, 6 Dec 1843, with St George’s L. No. 5 (No. 3, Antient, of 2 Aug 1756), now St George’s and Corner Stone L. No. 5, meeting at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [Lane, 35 & 54: DLC, 2009, 5].

Warranted 25 May 1725, as No. 43, at Freemasons’ Coffee House, New Belton Street, near Long Acre, London. The L. was 1st named King’s Arms L. No. 38 in 1742 and Old King’s Arms L. No. 24 in 1779, changing its no. 7 times before becoming No. 28 in 1863 and its meeting-place 12 times before moving to FMH, 60 Great Queen Street, where it still meets [Lane, 49; DLC, 2009, 6].

Included in the lists of Ls. 1723–24, copied from the Engraved List in the Library of UGLE, and in the 1st of two Lists of Regular Ls. as Constituted ‘till Mar 25’ 1725, printed for & Sold by I. [John] Pine, over-against Little Britain end in Aldersgate, in which List the L. is unnumbered 39 in the central column, included according to the authority ‘merely to indicate the position of Ls. consecutively unnumbered for the purpose of reference’ [Lane, 29 & 30].

Warranted 28 Jan 1722 as No. 7, at a place unknown, changing its no. twice before becoming No. 10 in 1814, which no. it still retains. The L. was named Tyrain L. in 1768 and Westminster and Keystone L. in 1792, and moved to Crown, behind Royal Exchange, in 1723, with 14 other meeting-places before moving to FMH, 60 Great Queen Street, in 1865, where it still meets [Lane, 29, 30 (2) & 37; DLC, 2009, 5].

The L., which was never named, refused to pay dues to Grand L. on 5 Dec 1770, lapsed and its Warrant, originally granted as No. 16 on 11 Dec 1752, becoming No. 14 on 27 Dec 1752, was delivered up on 4 Dec 1782 [Lane, 44].

Warranted 15 May 1725 as No. 19, at the Griffin, Newgate Street, named Mourning Bush L. in 1769 and as L. of Emulation in 1783, changing its no. 4 times before becoming No. 21 in 1832 and its meeting-place 10 times before 1895, the L. now meets at Bakers’ Hall, Harp Lane, EC [Lane, 43; DLC, 2009, 5].

Warranted 20 Oct 1723, at Crown, near Cripplegate, moving to Bedford’s Head, Southampton Street, Covent Garden in 1729, with 5 other meeting-places before the L. was erased on 17 Nov 1760, restored about 1763 and with two changes of no. and two further meeting-places, the L. was erased, as No. 17, on 28 Apr 1775 [Lane, 29 & 45].

Warranted 29 Aug 1732 as No. 101, at the Crown, Upper Moorfields, changing its no. to 89 in 1740 and its meeting-place twice before being erased on 30 November 1752 [Lane, 59].

Unnamed and unnumbered L. mentioned only once, as meeting ‘against St Clem’s Ch: in y’ Strand, in the List of Ls. 1723–24, copied from the Engraved List in the Library of Grand L., London [Lane, 29].

Warranted 26 Feb 1751, though is dated 26 Feb 1756 in 1756 List, 26 Feb 1755 in Lists 1757-63 and 26 Feb 1751 in Lists from 1766, as No. 212, meeting at The Sun and 13 Cantons, Great Puteley Street, Golden Square. Moving to Crown and Anchor, Strand, on 1759, changing its no. to 115 in 1770 before being erased 23 Apr 1773 [Lane, 93].

Unnamed and unnumbered L. mentioned twice, as meeting in ‘St. Martins Lane’ [Lane, 30 (2)].

Included in the List of Ls. 1723-24 and in the two Lists of the Regular Ls. as constituted ‘till March 25th March 1725 [Lane, 29, 30 (2)].

Warranted 25 April 1722 as No. 8, at a place unknown, moving the following year to Duke of Chandos’s Arms, Edgworth [Edgeware in Constitutions, 1767, 203], and in 1729 to Devil Tavern, within Temple Bar, with 2 other meeting-places and a change of n. to 7 in 1740, before the lodge was erased, 4 Apr 1744 [Lane, 29, 30 (2) & 37].

Warranted 1900, the L. now meeting at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [DLC, 2009, 65].

Included in the Lists of Ls. 1723-24 and of Regular Ls. as constituted ‘till March 25th 1725 [Lane, 29 & 30 (2)].

Warranted 12 Jun 1723, moving to Swan, Long Acre, 1730, and to Vine, 1744, named French L., 1737, changing its no. to 19 in 1740 and erased 25 Mar 1745 [Lane, 43].

Ibid., 305.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Erasmus Wilson No. 1464, Greenhithe, Kent.

Felicity, No. 75, now No. 58.

Unnamed L. No. 39 at Fleece, Fleet Street.

Fountain Tavern, Strand, London, now Royal Alpha L. No. 16.

No. 43, at Free Masons’ Coffee House, New Belton Street, near Long Acre.

Unnamed ‘French’, No. 44, at the Golden Lion, Dean Street, Soho.

Friendship No. 3, now No. 6.

L. of Friendship No. 345, now Royal L. of Friendship No. 278, Gibraltar.

Gin and Bottle, Little Britain – see Cock and Bottle, Little Britain.

L. at Goose and Gridiron – see L. of Antiquity No. 2, formerly No. 1.

Grand Master’s L. 1.

Grand Master’s L., Royal Palace, Stockholm, Sweden.

Grand Stewards’ No. 117 (now without no.).

Unnamed and unnumbered L. at Greyhound, Fleet Street.

Gundulph L. No. 1050, Rochester.

Unnamed L. No. 162, at Gun Tavern, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, London, now L. of Felicity No. 58.

L. of Harmony No. 344, Carlisle.

No. 405, Christchurch, Hampshire, now L. of Hengist No. 195, Bournemouth.

Holy Temple No. 595, Longtown, Cumberland.
Unnamed L. No. 3, at Horn Tavern, Westminster, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4, Household Brigade No. 2614, Industries No. 4100.

L. of Industry No. 1175, now No. 873, Bombay, now Mumbai, India.

Inhabitants’ No. 178, now No. 153, Gibraltar.


Ivanhoe No. 1779, Sheffield.

Jerusalem No. 233, now No. 197.

Jerusalem No. 44.

Kaisar-i-Hind No. 1724.

Unnamed and unnumbered L. at King’s Arms, St Paul’s Churchyard.

King’s Head, Ivy Lane, now L. of Friendship No. 6.

King’s Head No. 146, now Union L. No. 52, Norwich.

L. of King Solomon No. 2029.

King Solomon’s No. 1, Savannah, Georgia.

Lebeck’s Head, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

L. of Lights No. 352, now No. 148, at The Fleece, Warrington.

London No. 163, now No. 108.

Love and Honour No. 89, now No. 75, Falmouth.

Loyal Berkshire L. of Hope No. 574, Newbury, Berkshire.

L. No. 30 at Maid’s Head, Cook Row, now Magdalen Street, Norwich.

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645 Time Immortal L., being No. 4 of the Four Old Ls., changing its no. to 2 in 1740 and to 4 1814; 1st met at Rummer and Grapes, Channel Row, Westminster, London, before its move to Horn Tavern 1723, where it remained until 1767 when it changed to Fleece, Tothill Street, with 5 subsequent moves. The L. was er astr 3 Apr 1747, restored 1751, named Old Horn L. 1767 after amalgamation with Somerset House L. No. 229 [No. 279 of 22 May 1762]. 10 Jan 1774, Somerset House L. and adopted its present name after amalgamation with Royal Inverness L. No. 648 [of 1814], 25 Nov 1828 [Lane, 35].


647 Warranted 10 Jul 1861, consecrated 28 Sep 1861, as No. 1175, at Private Bungalow, Kotree, Sims, Bombay, India, chaging its no. to 873 in 1863 and its meeting-place twice before 1895, in 1875 to The Old Fort, Hyderabad, Sims, Bombay. The L. now meets at MH, Hyderabad [Lane, 325; DLC, 25].

648 Warranted 11 Nov 1895 and its no. once, to No. 574 in 1863. The L. now meets at MH, London Road, Newbury, Berkshire.

649 Time Immortal L., being No. 4 of the Four Old Ls., changing its no. to 2 in 1740 and to 4 1814; 1st met at Rummer and Grapes, Channel Row, Westminster, London, before its move to Horn Tavern 1723, where it remained until 1767 when it changed to Fleece, Tothill Street, with 5 subsequent moves. The L. was er astr 3 Apr 1747, restored 1751, named Old Horn L. 1767 after amalgamation with Somerset House L. No. 229 [No. 279 of 22 May 1762]. 10 Jan 1774, Somerset House L. and adopted its present name after amalgamation with Royal Inverness L. No. 648 [of 1814], 25 Nov 1828 [Lane, 35].

650 Warranted 11 Nov 1895 and its no. once, to No. 574 in 1863. The L. now meets at MH, London Road, Newbury, Berkshire.

651 Time Immortal L., being No. 4 of the Four Old Ls., changing its no. to 2 in 1740 and to 4 1814; 1st met at Rummer and Grapes, Channel Row, Westminster, London, before its move to Horn Tavern 1723, where it remained until 1767 when it changed to Fleece, Tothill Street, with 5 subsequent moves. The L. was er astr 3 Apr 1747, restored 1751, named Old Horn L. 1767 after amalgamation with Somerset House L. No. 229 [No. 279 of 22 May 1762]. 10 Jan 1774, Somerset House L. and adopted its present name after amalgamation with Royal Inverness L. No. 648 [of 1814], 25 Nov 1828 [Lane, 35].

652 Warranted 11 Nov 1895 and its no. once, to No. 574 in 1863. The L. now meets at MH, London Road, Newbury, Berkshire.
Fellows of the Royal Society who were or are Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Marquis of Dalhousie L. No. 1159, London.
Middlex No. 239, now No. 143.
L. No. 40, at The Mitre Tavern, Covent Garden.
Navy No. 2612.
Nine Muses No. 186, now No. 235.
Northern Bar No. 1610, London.
Old Horn L. No. 2, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness L. No. 4.
Unnamed L. No. 94, at Oxford Arms, Ludgate Street.
Perfect Unanimity No. 248, now No. 150, Madras.
L. Perseverance No. 546, formerly No. 818, Bombay, India.
Phoenix No. 484, now No. 257, Portsmouth.
Prince George No. 86, Plymouth.
Prince of Wales’s L. No. 503, now No. 259.
Promulgation, without no.

664 Warranted 1724 as No. 30, constituted 11 May 1724 by Martin Folkes, FRS [qv, above], then DepGM, at Maid’s Head, Cook Row, now Magdalen Street, Norwich, changing its no. 4 times and its meeting-place 7 times, named Angel L. in 1738, Tuns L. in 1758, Thatched House L. in 1762 and White Swan L. in 1778, each corresponding with the name of one of its meeting-places, before being erased, as No. 16, 10 February 1809 [Lane, 30 (2), 46].
665 Warranted 5 Mar 1867, consecrated 14 May 1867, as No. 1159, at FHMI, Great Queen Street, moving to MH, 33 Golden Square, 1882. The L. now meets at 10 Duke Street, St James’s [Lane, 350; DLC, 31].
666 Warranted by AGI 10 Oct 1775 as No. 194, at Coach and Horses, Duke Street, St James’s, changing its no. twice before becoming No. 143 in 1863 and its meeting-place 17 times before 1894, named Middlesex L. in 1824. The L. now meets at Butterch’s Hall, Bartholomew Close [Lane, 144; DLC, 2009, 9].
667 Warranted Apr 1725, as No. 40, named 1796, L. of Cordiality, changing its no. 6 times and its meeting-place 9 times before L. erased 3 Mar 1830 [Lane, 49; Dyer, 8].
668 Warranted 1896, the L. now meeting at FHMI, 60 Great Queen Street [DLC, 2009, 60].
669 Warranted 25 Mar 1777, as No. 502, at Thatched House Tavern, St James’s Street, named L. of the Nine Muses from its formation. The L. changed its no. 5 times before becoming No. 235 in 1863 and its meeting-place 7 times before moving to Grand Hotel, Charing Cross, in 1890; the L. now meets at Mark Masons’ Hall, 86 St James’s Street, SW1 [Lane, 199; DLC, 2009, 11].
670 Warranted 26 Apr 1817, consecrated 13 May 1817 at MH, 33 Golden Square, London, moving 4 times before 1895; the L. now meets at Lincoln’s Inn Hall, London, WC2 [Lane, 389; DLC, 2009, 41].
671 Time Immemorial, No. 4, of the Four Old Ls., meeting at Rrummer and Grapes, Channel Roaow, Westminster, nod. 3 in 1729, becoming No. 2 in 1740 and retaining this no. until 1814, when it was changed to No. 4, which it still retains. It was united with two Ls., Somerset House No. 210 [No. 279 of 22 May 1762], 10 Jan 1774 and Royal Inverness House No. 648 [of 1814], 25 Nov 1828, when it was named Royal Somerset House and Inverness, No. 4. The L. met in 6 different meeting-places before moving to FMH, Greet Queen Street, 1865, where it still meets [Lane, 35; DLC, 2009, 5].
672 Warranted 29 Jun 1732, as No. 94, at Oxford Arms, Ludgate Hill, London, renumbered, 1740, as 83, moving that year to Sun, Ludgate Street, erased 22 Dec 1748 [Lane, 59].
673 Warranted 7 Oct 1786 as No. 233B, at FHMI, Chingleput, Madras, formed from Members of Antient L. No. 1 Provinical, originally No. 152, warranted 5 Jan 1768 at Fort St George, Madras, allegedly surrendering its Warrant and joined the PGL in Madras, but retained on the Lists in Ahimian Rezon of 1804, 1807 and 1813. There were 3 Ls. at Chingleput, Madras, all warranted in 1765 by the PGL, Nos. 353, 354 and 355, designated Ls. No. 1, 2 and 3, the 1st lapsing before 1786 and the other two being erased 9 Feb 1791 [Lane, 96, 126 & 146]. The L. now meets at FMH, 67 Ethiraj Salai, Madras [DLC, 2009, 9].
674 Warranted 16 Apr 1828, went over to GL, Scot, when Sir James Burnes was appointed Scottich ProvGM, and was No. 351 on Reg of that GL (but not currently on Roll thereof), so erased 4 Jun 1862, from English Roll [Lane, 262].
675 Warranted 20 May 1786 and constituted 7 Feb 1786 as No. 485, at George Tavern, 31 High Street, Portsmouth, changing its no. thrice before becoming No. 257 in 1863 and its meeting-place 6 times, the L. now meeting at Phoenix L. Rooms, 110 High Street, Portsmouth [Lane, 212, DLC, 2009, 12].
676 Warranted by PGL, L. 1, May 1478, at No. 203 at Pope’s Head, Pike Street, Plymouth, moving to Prince George in 1763, erased 12 Apr 1780, reinstated 1781, when after two previous changes of no., it became No. 86, and was 1st named, but after two further changes of no. and two meeting-places in Plymouth, the L. was erased 5 Mar 1828 [Lane, 90].
677 Variously spelt Wales, Wales’, Wales’s, the last-named being the modern version.
678 Warranted 20 Aug 1787 and constituted 7 Feb 1788, as No. 503, meeting at Thatched House Tavern, St James’s Street, London, changing its meeting-place 9 times before 1894, becoming No. 412, 1792, No. 493, 1814, No. 324, 1832 and No. 259, 1863. The L. now meets at Army and Navy Club, 36 Pall Mall [Lane, 215; DLC, 2009, 12].
679 Warranted 20 Aug 1778, constituted 18 Apr 1787, as No. 503, at Thatched House Tavern, St James’s Street, London, changing its no. to 412 in 1792, to 493 in 1814, to 324 in 1840 and to its present one of 250 at the last closing-up in 1863. Its meeting-place changed several times, but its original venue was favoured again in 1802, 1842, and 1843. The L. now meets at Army and Navy Club, 36 Pall Mall [Lane, 215; DLC, 2009, 12]. The L. was at 1st virtually the private L. of George, Prince of Wales, KG, FRS [qv, above], later Prince Regent, then George IV, its members being drawn mainly from his friends and entourage. It would seem that very many of the Masonic FRSs listed in this study were members.
680 Established by the PGL in October 1909, being ‘a L. of Masons for the purpose of ascertaining and promulgating the Ancient Land Marks of the Society and instructing the Craft in all such matters and forms as may be necessary to be known by them in Consequence of and Obedience to the said Resolution.’

At its first meeting this L. of Promulgation started to consider the principal points of variations between the Antient and the Modern practices. To determine what was truly ancient it had the benefit of advice from Brethren who were Antient Masters. Moreover, the secretary of the L. of Promulgation was also the Acting Master of the L. of Antiquity and he recorded that it ‘had adhered to the ancient and had never adhered to the modern practices in the several ceremonies of opening and closing the L. and in the modes prescribed for communicating the peculiar secrets in the several degrees.’ It is not surprising, therefore, that the deliberations of the L. resulted largely in recommendations that the Antient usages should be followed, including the adoption of Deacons and of a ceremony of installation of Masters of Ls.’ [Grand L. 1717–1967, 125].
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Quatuor Coronati L. No. 2076. 683
Queen’s Arms, Newgate Street.
Unnamed L. No. 28, at Queen’s Head, Cheap Street, Bath. 684
Unnamed L. No. 14, at Queen’s Head, 60 Great Queen Street. 686
Unnumbered and unnamed L. at the Queen’s Head, Hollis Street, Oxford Square. 687
Unnamed L. No. 11, at the Queen’s Head, Knaves Acre, Wardour Street, now L. of Fortitude and Old Cumberland No. 12. 688
Unnumbered L. at the Queen’s Head, Turnstile, Holborn, later No. 2. 689
L. No. 55, at the Red Lion, Red Lion Street, Richmond. 690
Unnamed L. No. 43, at the Rose, Marylebone. 691
Unnamed L. No. 64, at the Rose Tavern, without Temple Bar. 692
Royal No. 200, now Royal Alpha L. No. 16. Royal Alpha No. 16. 695
L. No. 541 in Royal Regt of Cheshire Militia. 696
Unnamed L. No. 37, at the Rumer, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 697
Sancta Maria No. 2682. 698
Savage Club No. 2190. 699
Shakespeare[sic] No. 221, now No. 99. 700
Unnamed L. No. 22, at Ship in Fish Street Hill, which moved to Swan, Fish Street Hill, 1731. 701
Unnamed L. No. 84, at the Ship, behind Royal Exchange. 702
Solomon’s Temple, Hemming Row.

683 Warranted 28 Nov 1884; consecrated 12 Jan 1886 [Lane, 428].
684 Warranted 1724, erased 1736 [Lane, 46].
685 Warranted 30 Mar 1723 as No. 14, changing its meeting-place twice and no 3 times before becoming No. 21 in 1814, before being erased, as No. 21, on 3 Mar 1830 [Lane, 42].
686 Lane, 30 (2).
687 Time Immemorial L., being No. 3 of the Four Old Ls. at the time of the formation on 24 Jun 1717 of what became the PGL: Warranted 27 Feb 1723 from the PGL 27 Feb 1723, by which it became No. 11 on the 1729 enumeration. Became No. 10 in 1740, No. 6 in 1755, 1770, 1870, 1781, 1792. No. 12 in 1814, 1832 and 1863, with 17 changes of meeting-place to 1894, named L. of Fortitude 1768 and its present name, 1818, after amalgamating with Old Cumberland L. [No. 225 of 24 Feb 1757] that year. The L. now meets at 10 Duke Street, St James’s [Lane, 38; DLC, 2009, 5].
688 Time Immemorial, dating from 1712, as No. 2 from 1729, at Crown, Parker’s Lane (now Parker Street), then at Queen’s Head, Turnstile, Holborn 1723–25, with 4 other meeting-places before being crossed out of list, 1736 [Lane, 30, 34].
689 Warranted 1728, as No. 55, at Red Lion, Red Lion Street, Richmond; named, 1734, Richmond L. and had 5 changes of no. and 11 other meetings places, and changed its name, 1781, to L. of Attention No. 23, before being erased, 12 Apr 1797 [Lane, 52].
690 Warranted 25 May 1725, as No. 43, at Freemasons’ Coffee House, New Belton Street, near Long Acre, moving to Rose, Marylebone, in 1728, Cross Keys, Henrietta Street in 1731, King’s Arms, Strand in 1733, amalgamating with No. 95 [No. 107 of 12 Dec 1732], which surrendered its Warrant, on 24 Jun 1742, with 7 changes of no.s, becoming No. 28 in 1863 and 8 meeting-places until 1865 when the L. moved to Freemasons’ Hal. 60 Great Queen Street, where it still meets. It was named King’s Arms L. in 1742, having met at King’s Arms Strand from 1733 until that year when it moved to Cannon, Charing Cross and changed the name to Old King’s Arms L. No. 24 in 1779 [Lane, 49 & 62; DLC, 2009, 6].
691 Warranted 6 Mar 1730 at Prince William, Charing Cross, moving to Rose Tavern, without Temple Bar in 1732, but erased in 1736 [Lane, 54].
692 Warranted 26 Jun 1740, as No. 139, at White Swan, Little St Andrew’s Street, Seven Dials, changing its no. 4 times before becoming No. 69 in 1792 and its meeting-place 4 times before amalgamating with St Peter’s L. No. 327 [No. 499 of 16 Dec 1776] in 1793, and 4 more times before amalgamating with Ionic L. No. 8 [No 9 of May 1722] in 1800, being named L. of Prudence No. 91 in 1774, United L. of Prudence and Peter No. 68 in 1793, and L. of Prudence and Peter No. 69 in 1794, described as a ‘Masters’ L. ‘1792–99’ [Lane, 40, 85 & 134]; and see previous note.
693 Warranted May 1722, as No. 9, at a place unknown, moving to Fountain Tavern, Strand, changing its no. to No. 8 in 12740 and to No. 16 in 1814, and its meeting-place 22 times before moving to Hotel Metropole, Northumberland Avenue, in 1891. The L. was named Ionic L. No. 8 in 1768, United L. of Ionic and Prudence No. 8 in 1800 and Royal Alpha L. No. 16 in 1824, having amalgamated with L. of Prudence and Peter No. 69 [No. 183 of 26 Jun 1740] in 1800, and with Alpha L. No. 43 [No. 76 of 1730] in 1823, and with Royal L. No. 210 [No. 313 of 4 Apr 1764] in 1824, and now meets at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [Lane, 40, 56, 85 & 134; DLC, 2009, 5].
694 Warranted 16 Aug 1794, as No. 541, changing its no. in 1814 to No. 567, before being erased in 1818, the last payment 1800 [Lane, 232].
695 Warranted Jul 1724, as No. 37, at Rumer, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, changing its no. to 33 in 1740 and its meeting-place to Cross Keys, Henrietta Street, 1727, to Three Tuns, Wood Street, 1729, to Three Kings, Spitalfields, 1731 and finally to Sash and Cocoa Tree, Upper Moorfields, 1732; the L. was erased 14 Apr 1746 [Lane, 47].
696 Warranted 1897; in 2000 met at Pkh Court Hotel, Lancaster Gate, but no longer extant [CLD, 2009, 62].
697 Warranted 18 Dec 1886, consecrated 18 Jan 1887, meeting then, as now, at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [Lane, 438; DLC, 51].
698 Warranted 14 Feb 1757 as No. 221, at Parliament Coffee House, Parliament Street, London, changing its no. to 179 in 1770, to 145 in 1780 and another 4 times before becoming No. 99 in 1863. The L. moved to Castle Tavern, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, 1772–73, and at Shakespeare’s Head 1773–1805 and 3 other meeting-places before 1895; it now meets at Mark Masons’ Hall, 86 St James’s Street [Lane, 114, DLC, 2009, 8].
699 Warranted 11 Sep 1723 as No. 22, 1st unnumbered in 1729, with 5 subsequent changes of no., the last in 1792 being 13A; named Greenwich L., 1764 and Fraternal L., 1784, with 13 different meeting-places between 1723 and 1803 when the L. lapsed [Lane, 29, 30 (2) & 44].
700 Warranted 5 Mar 1731 as No. 84 at Daniel’s Coffee House, Lombard Street, changing its no. twice and its meeting place 4 times before moving to the Ship, behind the Royal Exchange in 1743, with another 4 moves thereafter before being erased, as No. 45, in 1761 [Lane 57].
Fellows of the Royal Society who were or are were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Somerset House No. 279, now Royal Somerset House and Inverness No. 4.703
St Alban’s L. No. 32, now No. 29.704
St Andrew’s L. No. 231.
St George’s L. No. 178, now No. 112, Exeter.705
L. of St George No. 1152, Singapore.706
L. of St John No. 31, at the Swan, Chichester, Sussex.707
St John’s No. 186, St John’s, Newfoundland.708
L. No. 40, at St Paul’s Head, Ludgate Street.710
St Rook’s [or St Roche’s or St Roque’s] Hill No. 65, near Goodwood Park, Chichester, Sussex.711
Star in the East No. 77, now No. 67, Calcutta.712
L. No. 23, at Sun, South Side, St Paul’s Churchyard.713
L. No. 25, at Swan, East Street, Greenwich.714
L. No. 4, at Swan, Hampstead, now L. of Friendship No. 6.715
Unnamed and unnumbered L. at Swan, Ludgate Street.716
L. No. 38, at Swan, Tottenham High Cross, Ware Road.717
L. No. 39, at Swan and Rummer, Finch Lane.718
Unnamed L. No. 5, at Three Cranes, Poultry.719
Unnamed L. No. 63, at Three Kings, Spitalfields, London, now St George’s and Corner Stone L. No. 5.720
Unnamed L. No. 60, at Three Tuns, Billingsgate.721

703 Warranted 1766, as No. 279 by PGL, named Somerset House L., 1767, reviving the Warrant of L. No. 279, dated 22 May 1762, on board HMS Prince at Plymouth, 1762, and on board HMS Guadaloupe at Plymouth, 1764, which lapsed about 1765, meeting in a private room, Somerset House, arranged by Thomas Dunckerley, moving to King’s Arms, New Bond Street, 1767, and amalgamating with Old Horn L. No. 2, formerly No. 3 (Time Immemorial), 10 Jan 1774, which combined L. retained the name Somerset House L., amalgamated with Royal Inverness L. No. 648, of 1814, 25 Nov 1828; thereupon becoming Royal Somerset House and Inverness No. 4. The L. had many meeting-places, but moved to Freemasons’ Tavern, 1778, and to FMH, 1865, both 60 Great Queen Street, where the L. still meets [Lane, 35 & 125; DLC, 2009, 5].

704 Warranted 31 Jan 1728 as No. 49, at Castle and Leg Tavern, Holborn, London, named, 1771, St Alban’s L., changing its no. 7 times before becoming No. 29 in 1863 and its meeting-place 13 times before moving to The Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, 1867; the L. now meets at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [Lane, 50; DLC, 6].

705 Warranted 20 Jan 1762 as No. 269, maeting at Half Mon Inn, High Street, Exeter, changing its number 7 times and its meeting-place 7 times before 1896, the L. now meeting at FMH, Gandy Street, Exeter [lane, 124, DLC, 2009, 8].

706 Warranted 26 Feb 1845 as Zetland L. No. 748, at Masonic Rooms, North Bridge Road, Singapore, Malay Peninsula, East Indies, being renamed Zetland in the East in 1848, changing its number in 1863 to No. 508 and its meeting-place twice before 1895. The L. now meets at FMH, Coleman Street, Singapore [Lane, 284; DLC, 2009, 19].

707 Warranted 17 Jul 1724, said to have been certainly in existence in 1695, as No. 31, meeting at Swan, East Street, Chichester, Sussex, changing its no. twice and its meeting-place thrice before being erased in 1769, not having met there for 20 years [Lane, 30 (2), 46].

708 Warranted by the AGL, 24 Mar 1774, as No. 186, moving to London Tavern, St John’s, 1796 and after two changes of no., continued there until 1859 when it was erased [Lane, 140. Recorded by The Earl of Annandale and Hartfell on 25 Jun 2009 in a biography of his ancestor, complete with photographs of the two certificates, and posted on internet website: http://www.clanjohnstone.org/pdf/VICE-ADMIRAL_SIR_WILLIAM_JOHNSTONE_HOPE_GCB.pdf].

709 Warranted Apr 1725, as No. 40 at Mitre Tavern, Covent Garden, London, moving to Rummer, Paternoster Row, 1728 and to St Paul’s Head, Ludgate Street, 1729, the no. being changed, 1740, to 6, with 5 others changes and 7 other meeting-places, having been named, 1796, L. of Cordiality No. 20, before the L. was erased, as No. 32, on 3 Mar 1830 [Lane, 49].

710 Warranted 1730 [No date in lists] as No. 65; the L. was held about 5 miles north of Chichester on the western border of Goodwood Park, the seat of the Dukes of Richmond. It is the site of an ancient hill settlement and is better known as ‘The Trundle’, its eastern slope providing an excellent view of Goodwood racecourse. “The members” meet only one a year—Tuesday in Easter Week.” Th e L. was erased, as No. 57 (the no. having been changed in 1740), on 29 Nov 1754, but was continued in Lists as No. 35, until 1756. “Constitution vacated”, List 1757 [Lane, 54].

711 Warranted 16 Apr 1740 as No. 185, Calcutta [place unknown], changing its no. 6 times before becoming No. 67 in 1863. The L. was 1st named The 3rd L. in 1740, The 1st L. of Bengal, 1773, and L. Star in the East, 1790. In 1835 it met in Hare Street Calcutta, moving to FMH, 55 Bentinck Street, Calcutta, in 1862 and now meets at FMH, 19 Park Street, Calcutta [Lane, 85; DLC, 2009, 7].

712 Warranted 18 Sep 1723 as No. 23, at the Half Moon, Cheapside, changing its no. six times, again becoming No. 23 in 1832 and retaining the same in 1863 at the last closing-up of nos., and its meeting place 10 times before moving to FMH, Great Queen Street, in 1865, which is where the L. still meets [Lane, 44; DLC, 6].

713 Warranted 24 Dec 1723 as No. 25, at a place unknown, moving later that year to Swan, East Street, Greenwich, changing its no. 4 times and its meeting-place 14 times before uniting with United City L. No. 68 (No. 180, of 16 Jan 1740), 9 Feb 1791, having been named United Traders’ L. in 1768, and moving in 1795 to Bolt and Tun, Silvert Street, Fleet Street, before being erased, as No. 15, 12 Feb 1800 [Lane, 30 (2), 45].

714 Warranted 17 Jan 1721 as No. 4, becoming No. 3 in 1755 and No. 6 in 1814, meeting at King’s Head, Ivy Lane, changing its meeting-place 9 times before moving to Criterion, Piccadilly, in 1890. The L. now meets at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [Lane, 35; DLC, 2009, 5].

715 Included in the lists of Ls. 1723–24, copied from the Engraved List in the Library of UGLE [Lane, 29].

716 Warranted 22 Jan 1725 as No. 185, Calcutta [place unknown], changing its no. 7 times before becoming No. 26 in 1863 and its meeting-place 12 times, being named Castle L. in 1770, before uniting with L. of Harmony No. 389 (No. 453 of 27 Oct 1769), in 1776, when it was named Castle L. of Harmony, with 6 further meeting-places before 1895. The L. now meets at 10 Duke Street, St James’s [Lane, 48; DLC, 6].

717 Warranted 2 Feb 1726 as No. 39, at Swan and Rummer, Finch Lane, changing its no. twice and its meeting-place thrice before uniting with No. 47 (No. 53 of 1728), in 1743, with 2 further moves until, as No. 23A, the L. lapsed after 1751, its last recorded move to Pope’s Head, Pope’s Head Alley, Cornhill [Lane, 48].

718 Warranted 11 Jul 1721 as No. 5, at Three Cranes, Poultry, changing its meeting-place 4 times, lastly, 1739, to the Crown behind the Royal Exchange, and its number once, to 5 in 1740, before being erased, 25 Mar 1745 [Lane, 29 & 25].

719 Warranted or constituted 26 Feb or 25 Mar 1730, named 1773 Corner Stone L.; after amalgamation, 6 Dec 1843, with St George’s L. No. 5 (No. 3, AGL, of 2 Aug 1756) [Lane, 35].

720 Warranted 22 Jan 1729, as No. 60, becoming No. 53 in 1740 and No. 32 in 1755, moving to St George and Dragon, St Mary Axe, 1737, erased 21 Nov 1745, restored 4 Sep 1751, meeting at the same venue, before being omitted from List by request 5 Feb 1759 (Constitutions, 1874), but retained in Engrossed Lists to 1762 (1st Edn) [Lane, 53].
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Thirkill No. 7333, Cambridge. 722
Unnamed L. No. 6 at Tom’s Coffee House, Clare Street, near Clare Market. 723
Ubique No. 1789, London. 724
Union No. 68, now No. 52, Norwich. 725
L. of Union No. 218, now No. 166. 727
Union L. of Ionic and Prudence No. 16, now Royal Alpha L. No. 16. 728
Union Waterloo No. 13, Woolwich. 729
Universities No. 2352, Durham. 730
Univ. No. 74. 731
Univ. L. Sheffield No. 3911, Sheffield. 732
Univ. of London No. 2033, London. 734
Vale Royal No. 4775, Sandiway, Cheshire. 737
Unnamed L. No. 41, in 1729 meeting at the Vine, High Holborn, 738
Unnamed and unnumbered L. at Warrington, Lancashire. 739
Weymouth No. 493, Weymouth, Dorset. 740
Unnamed L. No. 52, at the Wool Pack, Market Place, Warwick. 741
Union No. 68, now No. 52, Norwich. 742
Union No. 504, now York No. 236, York. 743
United Industrious No. 34, now No. 31, Canterbury. 744

722 Warranted 1954; the L. now meets at MH, Bateman Street, Cambridge [DLC, 2009, 175].
723 Warranted 19 Jan 1722 as No. 6, constituted 1738, at a place unknown, moving to Tom’s Coffee House, Clare Street, near Clare Market, 1723, changing its no. thrice and its meeting place 14 times before moving to FMH, Great Queen Street, in 1865, where it still meets, being named British L. in 1770 [Lane, 29, 30 (2), 36; DLC, 6].
724 Warranted 15 Nov 1878, consecrated 21 Jan 1879, at Regent MH, Café Royal, Regent Street, London, moving to The Criterion, Piccadilly, 1891; the L. now meets at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [Lane, 404; DLC, 2009, 45].
725 Warranted 24 Jun 1736, as King’s Head L. No. 146, at King’s Head, Market Place, Norwich, an early instance of a name being chosen from the outset. It changed its no. 5 times, but remained at the same meeting-place until 1814 when the no. became 68 and it moved that year to Gate House Tavern, Tombland, Norwich, until it united with, and took the name of, Union L., No. 236 [No. 357, of 1765], in 1817, when it moved to Angel Inn, Market Place, Norwich. The L. obtained a Warrant of Confirmation, 23 Dec 1819, the original having been lost and a Centenary and a Bi-Centenary Warrant, dated 15 Feb 1878 and 8 Dec 1938, respectively. The L. had 5 further meeting-places until it moved, 1887, to Masonic Rooms, now MH, 47 St Giles’s Street, Norwich, where it had met ever since [Lane, 71; Norfolk ProvGL Year Book, 2008–2009, 57].
726 Warranted 18 Jun 1767 as No. 395, at Bear and Wheatsheaf, Lower Thames Street, London, changing its no. 6 times before becoming No. 166 in 1863. Its meeting-place changed 16 times before 1895 and the L. now meets at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [Lane, 156; DLC, 2009, 10].
727 Warranted May 1722 as No. 9, meeting at a place unknown, moving to Fountain Tavern, Strand, 1723. Thereafter it had 10 meeting-places before amalgamating with L. of Prudence and Peter No. 69 [No. 183 of 26 Jun 1740], 1800, having been named Ionic L. No. 8 in 1768. It met at another 6 venues before amalgamating with Alpha L. No. 43 [No. 76 of 1730], 1823 and with Royal L. No. 220 [No. 313, of 4 Apr 1764], 1824, when it was named Royal Alpha L. No. 16. Thereafter, it moved 7 times before 1895 and the L. now meets at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [Lane, 40, 56, 85 & 134; DLC, 2009, 5].
728 Warranted by AGL, 6 Mar 1761 as No. 86, at Royal Artillery, Saughton, Beresford Square, the L. purchasing the Warrant [AGL] dated 4 Jun 1788, having 12 meeting-places before amalgamating with Nos. 288 and 418 [No. 230 of 25 Jul 1785 and No. 328 of 23 Nov 1810], 1 Dec 1826, when the L. was named Union Wartlerloo L. No. 13, the no. adopted after the Union in 1813. The L. had 8 meeting-places before 1895 and now meets at Dartford MH, West Hill, Dartford, Kent [Lane 39, 161 & 199; DLC, 2009, 5].
729 Warranted 25 Jan 1890, at Durham, consecrated 22 Feb 1890. The L. now meets at MH, 36 Old Elvet, Durham [DMYB, 2009, 179].
730 Warranted 14 Dec 1730, as No. 74, at Bear and Harrow, Butcher Row, Temple Bar, London. It was the 1st L. to adopt a distinctive title, but was erased 1736 [Lane, 56].
731 Warranted 1918 and now meets at Tapton Hall, Shore Lane, Fulwood Road, Sheffield [DLC, 2009, 92].
732 Warranted 31 Jan 1884, consecrated 14 May 1884, at FMH, 60 Great Queen Street [Lane, 425; DLC, 2009, 50].
733 Warranted 1937, the L. used to meet at Manchester Univ, Oxford Road, Manchester, but now meets at Hensley House, 41 The Crescent, Salford [MYB, 1989–90, 181; DLC, 2009, 133].
734 Warranted 1925, the L. now meeting at The Portyal Premier Golf Club, Forest Road, Tarporley, Cheshire [DLC, 2009, 110].
735 Warranted 10 May 1725 as No. 41, meeting at the Hand and Apple Tree, Little Queen Street, Holborn, moving to King’s Arms, Westminster in 1728 and to the Vine, High Holborn in 1729, being being erased in 1737 [Lane, 30, 49].
736 Where Elias Ashmole initiated 1646, though L. is a misnomer, there being no recognized English Ls. in those days.
737 Warranted 6 Jun 1776 as No. 493, at Good’s Rooms, Weymouth, Dorset, changing its no. twice before being erased, as No. 399, 23 Nov 1785.
738 Warranted 22 Apr 1726 as No. 52, meeting at the Wool Pack, Market Place, Warwick. The L. changed its no. to 46 in 1740 before being erased 29 Nov 1754 [Lane, 51].
739 Warranted 24 Jun 1736 as King’s Head No. 146, at King’s Head, Market Place, Norwich, changing its no. 7 times before becoming No. 52 in 1863 and its meeting-place 7 times before moving to Masonic Rooms, now MH, 47 St Giles Street, Norwich, where it still meets. The L. was renamed Union L. in 1817 [Lane, 71; DLC, 2009, 6].
740 Warranted July 1777, constituted 7 July 1777, at Lockwood’s Coffee House, Micklegate, York, changing its no. 5 times before becoming No. 236 in 1863 and its meeting-place 10 times before moving to MH, Duncombe Place, York, where the L. still meets [Lane, 200; DLC, 2009, 12].
741 Warranted by AGL, 24 Mar 1806, as No. 24, at Marquis of Granby, Lamb Lane, Canterbury, changing its no. thrice, becoming No. 31 in 1863 and its meeting-place 13 times, first named 1819. The L. now meets at MH, St Peter Street, Canterbury [Lane, 52; DLC, 6].
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

**Ls. under the Irish Constitution**

L. No. 86, in the 5th Regiment of Foot.
Eblana No. 158, Dublin (no longer extant).
Royal Arch No. 198, Dublin.
L. No. 204, Claremorris, Co. Mayo.
Unnamed L. No. 261, Dalkey, Dublin.
L. No. 512, in the 63rd Regiment of Foot.

**Ls. under the Scottish Constitution**

The L. of Edinburgh (Mary’s Chapel) No. 1, Edinburgh.
Canongate Kilwinning No. 2, Canongate, Edinburgh.
Fortrose No. 108, Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, Ross and Cromarty.
Glamis No. 99, Glamis, Forfarshire.
Kirknewton and Ratho No. 85, Ratho, Midlothian.
Rising Star of Western India.
St John, now No. 35, Falkirk, Stirlingshire.
St Mary Coltness, No. 31, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.
St Peter’s No. 120, Montrose, Forfarshire.

**L. under the Victoria, Australia, Constitution**

Austral Temple No. 110, Victoria, Australia.

**Ls. under the 18th century Austrian Constitution**

Zur Wahren Eintracht [True Concord], Vienna
Zur Wohltätigkeit [Beneficence], Vienna.

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745 Warranted 12 Jul 1783, in Col. Erwin’s Regiment 5th Foot Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, stationed successively in Barrack Street, Dublin, 1744, Limerick, 24 June 1768 [GL Minutes, 5 August & 7 October 1784 – Warrant then in hands of GSec and granted to 48th Foot in lieu of 631; cancelled 1st July 1815.] Granted to Westport, Co. Mayo, 6 November 1817 in lieu of 677 and cancelled, 7 February 1833. Granted to County Down L., Downpatrick, Co. Down, 21 October 1848 – still extant [Details kindly supplied by Miss Rebecca Hayes, 13 April 2011].

746 The Warrant of L. No. 158 was returned in 1894 when the L. amalgamated with Royal Albert L. No. 100, which in turn returned its Warrant in 1989 [Further detail from Miss Rebecca Hayes].

747 Founded 4 Oct 1749; Warrant cancelled 5 Jul 1821.

748 This L. was active from 1 Aug 1816 until 7 Jul 1825 [Information from Miss Rebecca Hayes, Archivist, GL, Ire, in a message sent to the compiler on 9 Sep 2009, for which he is grateful].

749 Warranted 1873 [Irish Freemasons’ Calendar and Directory, 2008, 88 &146].

750 Warranted 5 May 1774 in 63rd Foot 1st Bn. Manchester; cancelled, 6 January 1814. Granted to Andrew Henderson L., Whiteabbey, Newtownabbey, Co. Antrim, 8 June 1921 – still extant [Details kindly supplied by Miss Rebecca Hayes, 13 April 2011].

751 Before 1598 [GLSYB, 2010, 89]; the L. has continuous Minutes from its 1st recorded meeting, held on 31 Jul 1599.

752 Formed 20 Dec 1677; the L. now meets at The Chapel of St John, 23 St John Street, Canongate, Edinburgh [GLSYB, 2010, 89].

753 Chartered by the GL, Scot, 4 [10, according to GLSYB, 2009, 100] Nov 1767, but the document was not received until 16 Aug 1769, when 12 brethren met, appointed officers, framed by-laws and ordered ‘Jewels and Ribbons,’ at a cost of £512s.6d. [Annals of L. Fortrose No. 108, Stornoway, 237]. The L. was named after the then Laird of the island, Kenneth Mackenzie (1744–1781), styled Lord Fortrose 1761–66, and, but for attainer on 7 May 1716 of his grandfather, William Mackenzie, 5th Earl of Seaforth and 2nd titular Marquess of Seaforth, would have been 9th Earl of Seaforth, was created on 18 Nov 1766, Baron Ardelve and Viscount Fortrose, Co Wicklow, and on 3 Dec 1771, Earl of Seaforth, all in the Peerage of Ireland. He was MP for Caithness 1768–74, raised a Regiment of Infantry, the 78th Foot or Seaforth Highlanders, 1771, of which he was Lt-Col in command, 29 Dec 1777 until his death. He married twice, but when he died 23 Mar 1781, on his passage to the Indies with his Regiment, aged 37, leaving an only daughter by his first wife, all his honours became extinct.

754 Founded to MH, 55–57 Kenneth Street [presumably also named after Kenneth Mackenzie, Viscount Fortrose, styled Lord Fortrose 1761–66, and, but for attainer on 7 May 1716 of his grandfather, William Mackenzie, 5th Earl of Seaforth and 2nd titular Marquess of Seaforth (†1740), would have been 9th Earl of Seaforth, was created on 18 Nov 1766, Baron Ardelve and Viscount Fortrose, Co Wicklow, and on 3 Dec 1771, Earl of Seaforth, all in the Peerage of Ireland. He was MP for Caithness 1768–74, raised a Regiment of Infantry, the 78th Foot or Seaforth Highlanders, 1771, of which he was Lt-Col in command, 29 Dec 1777 until his death. He married twice, but when he died 23 Mar 1781, on his passage to the Indies with his Regiment, aged 37, leaving an only daughter by his first wife, all his honours became extinct.

The L. now meets at MH, 55–57 Kenneth Street [GLSYB, 2009, 100].

755 Chartered by the GL, Scot, 11 Nov 1765, which subsequently was renamed The L. of Glamis No. 99, and now meets at MH, Glamis, Angus, Forfarshire [GLSYB, 2009, 100].

756 Warranted 10 Jul 1765, which subsequently was renamed The L. of Glamis No. 99, and now meets at MH, Glamis, Angus, Forfarshire [GLSYB, 2009, 100].

757 Warranted 6 Nov 1844, still extant, meeting at Fort, Mumbai [Bombay], India [GLSYB, 2009, 110]. The lengthy paper by Robert Freke Gould, ‘Masonic Celebrities: No. VIII – The Chevalier Burnes’, and comments thereon (AQG XIII [1900], 44–53), records, 51, that this L. was established, with Burnes as 1st Master, in Dec 1843, so that there is a year’s discrepancy between Gould’s account and the date in the GLSYB, 2009, which will need to be resolved.

758 Chartered by GL, Scot, 12 Oct 1737; the L. now meets at Liquorstane Building, Liquorstane, Falkirk, Fife, in the Province of Fife and Kinross [GLSYB, 2009, 96].

759 Worked from 1736, no date of Charter being recorded in GL, Scot, Year Book, 2009, 96. The L. now meets at MH, 147 Stewartton Street, Wishaw, Lanarkshire.

760 Chartered by the GL, Scot, 6 Oct 1759 and now meets at Chapter House, Upper Hall Street, Montrose, Angus [GLSYB, 2010, 96].
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

L. under the 18th century Dutch Constitution

Loge de Vriendschap [L. of Friendship], Surabaya, Java.
Loge La Vertueuse, under GO, Netherlands.
Loge Virtutis et Artis Amici, Pondek Gedah, Buitenzorg, Java, under the GO, Netherlands.

L. under the 18th century French Constitution

L. at Château d’Aubigny, Cher, Berry, France.762
Les Neuf Sœurs [Nine Muses], Paris

Ls. under the 18th century German Constitution

Zu den drei Kronen [Three Crowns], at Königsberg, East Prussia.
Zum Gekrönten Löwe [Crowned Lions], Kassel (Cassel), Germany.
Zur Sonne, Bayreuth, later Ansbach.

L. under the 18th century Polish Constitution

Göttin von Eleusis, Warsaw, Poland.

L. under United States’ Constitution

Washington No. 21, New York City.

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Appendix, Part II
containing a List of all the Royal Arch Chapters of which Masonic Fellows of the Royal Society were members

*Chapters under the English Constitution – in London, unless otherwise stated*

C. of St James No. 2. 763
Restoration No. 1. 764

*Order beyond the Craft under the Dutch Constitution*

La Vertueuse Chapter Rose Croix, Batavia, Djarkata.

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763 Chartered 1788 [DLC, 399].
764 Warranted on 14 Jul 1769 under the name of Restoration L. or Chapter of the Rock, London, which has since been erased from the Roll of Chapters [as appears in a paper by A. R. Hewitt ‘The 1st Bi-Centenaries of Royal Arch Chapters’, reproduced in AQC 81, 333-5, at 334, by kind permission of the Committee of General Purposes, which Mrs Katrina Jowett was good enough to forward to the compiler with a letter dated 14 Apr 2003. The author mentions ‘The practice of calling a L. as well as a Chapter has so far gone unexplained. Obviously the new body (the Grand Chapter, constituted by the Charter of Compact which was ostensibly dated 22 Jul 1766, but more likely to have been completed in the following year) had no pretensions to the power of establishing Ls. and it may well be that the founders of Grand Chapter wished to emphasize a close association with the Craft.’].
Appendix, Part III
containing a list of Abbreviations used in this study

† Died
* Bar to Decoration or Award
1stGPrin 1st Grand Principal [Royal Arch]
2ndGPrin 2nd Grand Principal [Royal Arch]
3rdGPrin 3rd Grand Principal [Royal Arch]
A & A R Ancient and Accepted Rite [of 33 degrees]
A & A S R Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite [in Scotland and USA, of 33 degrees]
ADC Aide-de-Camp
Adml Admiral
Admlty Admlty
Admor Administrator
AGL Antient or Atholl Grand Lodge [founded Jul 1751]
AICE Associate, Institution of Civil Engineers
AQC Ars Quatuor Coronatorum [Transactions of the Quatuor Coronati L. No. 2076, London, with volume and page number(s)]
ARA Associate, Royal Academy
Asst Assistant
AsstGM Assistant Grand Master
AsstGSoj Assistant Grand Sojourner
Att-Gen Attorney-General
BA Bachelor of Arts
Bd Board
BDEP Burke’s Dormant and Extinct Peerages (1884)
BEDB Burke’s Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies (1844)
Bd[G]Stwds Board of [Grand] Stewards [Grand only after Apr 1792]
Bn Battalion
BP Burke’s Peerage [various editions, from 1867–1999, with year quoted]
Br British
BS Bachelor of Surgery
Bt Baronet [Bart, preferred in Scotland, has not been used]
bur buried
c. circa = about
Capt Captain
CB Commander, Order of the Bath
CBE Commander, Order of the British Empire
Cdr Commander
Cdre Commodore
CEng Chartered Engineer
Ch Chief
CH Member, Order of Companions of Honour
Chmn Chmn
Chan Chancellor
Chap Chaplain
C-in-C Commander-in-Chief
Cl Class
CMG Commander, Order of St Michael and St George
Co County
Col Colonel
Coll Coll
Cmded Commanded
Commn Commission
Commr Commissioner
Commt Commandant
Comp Companion
Ct Court
Coy Company
Cust Rot Custos Rotalorum
CVO Commander, Royal Victorian Order
dau daughter
DCL Doctor of Civil Law
DD Doctor of Divinity
Dep Deputy
DepGM Deputy [or Depute (in Scotland)] Grand Master
DepGStwd Deputy Grand Steward
Dept Department
Dir Director
DistGM District Grand Master
DepGSupt Deputy Grand Superintendent
DL Deputy Lieutenant (of County)
DLC Directory of Lodges and Chapters
DMus Doctor of Music
DPhil Doctor of Philosophy
DSc Doctor of Science
DSO Companion, Distinguished Service Order
EA Entered Apprentice [having taken the first degree in Freemasonry]
EC English Constitution
Ed(s) Editor(s)
edn Edition
Educ Educated
Eng England
FC Fellowcraft [having taken the 2nd degree in Freemasonry]
FICE Fellow, Institution of Civil Engineers
FIChemE Fellow, Institution of Chemical Engineers
FIEE Fellow, Institution of Electrical Engineers
FIMechE Fellow, Institution of Mechanical Engineers
fl. floruit = flourished [when subject most active, especially when his dates are unknown]
FLS Fellow, Linnean Society
FM Field Marshal
FRCS Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons
FRCSE Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh
FRCP Fellow, Royal College of Physicians
FRCPE Fellow, Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh
FRS Fellow, Royal Society
### Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRSA</td>
<td>Fellow, Royal Socy of Arts</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRS, NSW</td>
<td>Fellow, Royal Society of New South Wales</td>
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<tr>
<td>FSA</td>
<td>Fellow, Society of Antiquaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCB</td>
<td>Knight Grand Cross, Order of the Bath</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCE</td>
<td>Grand Chapter of England [forerunner of SGCE, <em>qv</em>]</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCMG</td>
<td>Knight Grand Cross, Order of St Michael and St George</td>
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<td>GCE</td>
<td>Fellow, Royal Society of New South Wales</td>
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<td>GSA</td>
<td>Fellow, Society of Antiquaries</td>
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<td>Knight Grand Master, Order of the British Empire</td>
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<td>GCHA</td>
<td>Grand Chapter</td>
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<td>GCIE</td>
<td>Knight Grand Commander, Order of the Indian Empire</td>
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<td>GCMB</td>
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<td>Knight Grand Cross, Royal Guelphic Hanoverian Order</td>
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<td>General</td>
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<td>GL</td>
<td>Grand Lodge</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLSYB</td>
<td>Grand Lodge of Scotland <em>Year Book</em>, with year</td>
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<tr>
<td>GM</td>
<td>Grand Master</td>
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<tr>
<td>GMC</td>
<td>Grand Master of Ceremonies (A &amp; A R); General Medical Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>GMM</td>
<td>Grand Master Mason (of Scotland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GO</td>
<td>Grand Orient [In certain countries, the Masonic governing body is, or was, referred to as the Grand Orient or Grand East, rather than the Grand Lodge]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOrg</td>
<td>Grand Organist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govr</td>
<td>Govr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Govt</td>
<td>Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>GSec</td>
<td>Grand Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSoj</td>
<td>Grand Sojourner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[G]Stwd(s)</td>
<td>[Grand] Steward(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSupt</td>
<td>Grand Superintendent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gl</td>
<td>Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GtM</td>
<td>Great Master (Order of the Bath) [Orders of St Michael and St George and of the British Empire each has a Grand Master]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTreas</td>
<td>Grand Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC</td>
<td>House of Commons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEICS</td>
<td>Honourable East India Company Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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765 Only after 18 Apr 1792, when the Stewards’ L., warranted 25 Jun 1735 and successively numbered 117, 115, 70, 60, and 47, was renamed the Grand Stewards’ L. and placed at the head of the Roll of Ls., without no., where it has remained ever since. Until then, those who served at the annual Grand Feasts were designated ‘Stewards’ [Stwds], but thereafter ‘Grand Stewards’ [GStwds].

766 Designated ‘Great Master and 1st or Prin Knight Grand Cross’, currently HRH The Prince of Wales, KG, KT, GCB, OM.

767 Currently HRH The Duke of Kent, KG, GCMG, GCVO, ADC.

768 Currently HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, KG, KT, OM, GBE, PC.
Fellows of the Royal Society who are or were Freemasons, listed alphabetically

Lt-Gen  Lieutenant-General
MA  Master of Arts
Maj-Gen  Major-General
matric  matriculated [entered University]
MB  Bachelor of Medicine
MC  Master of Ceremonies [equivalent to Director of Ceremonies in, e.g., L. of Antiquity No. 1, now No. 2]
MC  Military Cross
MD  Doctor of Medicine
MECS  Member, Edinburgh College of Surgeons
Mem  Member
Mil  Militia
MM  Master Mason [having taken the 3rd degree in Freemasonry]
MMM  Mark Master Mason
MP  Member of Parliament
MR  Master of the Rolls
MRCS  Member, Royal College of Surgeons
Natl  National
No.  number, following by the correct digits for the lodge in question
no.  number
NMJ  Northern Masonic Jurisdiction [of the A & A S R]
OM  Member, Order of Merit
pa  per annum = each year
PDepGM  Past Deputy Grand Master
PGL  Premier Grand Lodge [nicknamed ‘the Moderns’, founded 24 Jun 1717]
PGM  Past Grand Master [not Provincial Grand Master, for which office it is often and popularly so abbreviated]
PhD  Doctor of Philosophy
PIMechE  Pres, Institution of Mechanical Engineers
PM  Past Master
PMG  Postmaster-General
PRAS  President, Royal Astronomical Socy
PRCP  President, Royal Coll of Physicians
PRCS  President, Royal Coll of Surgeons
Preb  Prebendary
Prin  Principal
Pres  President
Prof  Professor
ProvGM  Provincial Grand Master
PProvGM  Past Provincial Grand Master
PRS  President, Royal Socy
PSA  President, Socy of Antiquaries
PSA, Scot  President, Socy of Antiquaries, Scotland
QC  Quarterly Communication [meeting held by GLs every 3 months]
QM  Quarter Master
RA  Royal Arch
RA  Royal Academician
R-Adml  Rear Admiral
RAMC  Royal Army Medical Corps
RAS  Royal Astronomical Socy
Reg  Registrar
Regt  Regiment
Reps  Representatives
RMIB  Royal Masonic Institution for Boys
RMIB  Royal Masonic Institution for Girls
RMH  Royal Masonic Hospital
RMTGB  Royal Masonic Trust for Girls and Boys
RN  Royal Navy
RSC  Royal Society
RSO  Royal Order of Scotland [Masonic body]
RSA  Republic of South Africa
RWM  Right Worshipful Master [usually pre-1813 and in Scotland]
SA  South Africa
SC  Scottish Constitution
Scot  Scotland
SD  Senior Deacon
Sec  Secretary
SectRS  Secretary, Royal Society
Socy(ies)  Society(ies)
Solr  Solicitor
SovGCdr  Sovereign Grand Commander (A & A R)
SScwd  Senior Steward [L. of Antiquity No. 1, now No. 2]
SGRACS  Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland
SubGM  Substitute Grand Master
SW  Senior Warden
Treas  Treasurer
TRH  Their Royal Highnesses
UGLE  United Grand Lodge of England
UCL  University College, London
Univ  University
unm  Unmarried
US(A)  United States (of America)
V-Adml  Vice-Admiral
V-Chan  Vice-Chancellor
VD  Volunteer Officers’ Decoration
V-Ld-Lt  Vice Lord-Lieutenant
V-Pres  Vice-President
Vol(s)  Volume(s)
WM  Worshipful Master


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