

NOTES ON THE
NAMES AND BADGES
of the LODGES in the
PROVINCE OF HEREFORDSHIRE

BY
Wor. Bro. W. WITTS, P.P.A.G.D.C.

WITH A FOREWORD BY
Rt. Wor. Bro. E. R. DYMOND, O.B.E., J.P.
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER
OF
HEREFORDSHIRE

All profits will be devoted to the funds of the Royal Masonic
Hospital

THE ROYAL MASONIC HOSPITAL

Since the proceeds of the sale of this book are to help swell the funds of our hospital, a short description of it may be of interest to those of our Brethren who have, so far, been fortunate enough not to have been patients there.

This truly wonderful building was opened by H.M. the King on 12th July, 1933, and it is perhaps the finest hospital to be found in the world to-day. In each of its many departments every possible device for the healing and alleviation of sickness has been installed.

On entering the hospital, one notices the calm beauty of the free from any marbling decoration: the walls are of cool grey marble and the floor of white marble. On the left stands the Dedication Stone, laid by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master on 19th May, 1932. On this Stone, enclosed in a bronze and crystal casket, is the Book of the Roll of the Founding Lodges; each morning a page of this book is turned with due ceremonial.

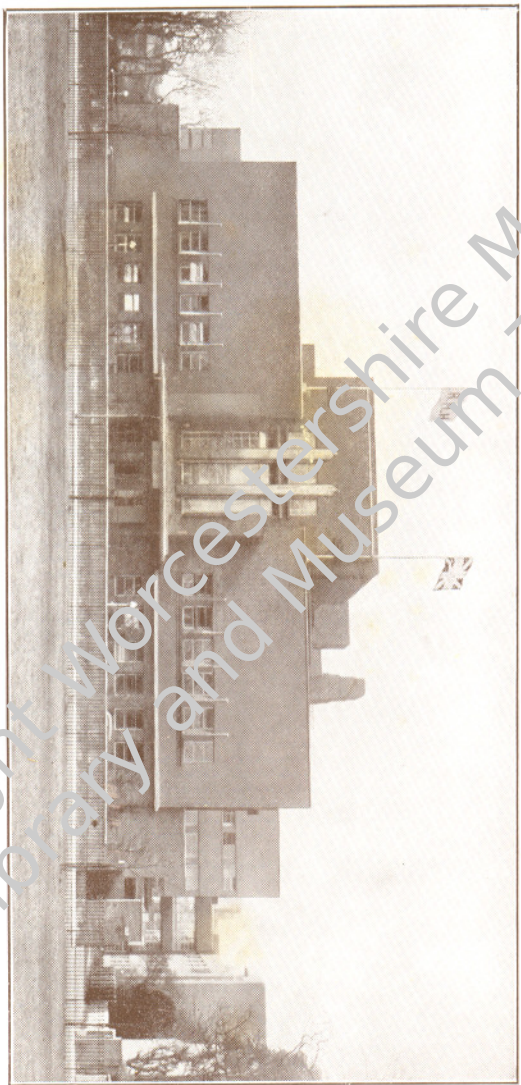
The Wards are all either 4 bedded or single-bedded. In the former, each bed is surrounded by cubicle curtains; each patient has his own fitted built-in wardrobe, his own bedside locker, and a wireless installation.

The X-Ray Department possesses plant of the most modern description; the Electro-Therapy Department provides all the latest forms of light and sun treatment and here a Brother may obtain the same facilities as those at any Spa or medical centre in the world. The Surgical Theatres are the last word in modern equipment and have two systems of lighting, direct and reflex. The air is changed twelve times in the course of an hour.

On the fourth floor are the kitchens, white-tiled throughout; the food is served to the patients direct from a hot-plate counter into electric food trolleys which are sent directly by lifts to the Ward Kitchens.

The foregoing description will serve to show our Brethren that they have a possession of which the Craft may be proud, and to which they may turn with confidence in times of illness, and know that here they may receive the most effective assistance that Science can give, in an atmosphere of comfort and fraternal good-will and kindness.

THE ROYAL MASONIC HOSPITAL, RAVENSCOURT PARK, LONDON



Copyright Worcestershire Masonic Library and Museum Trust

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
FOREWORD	3
INTRODUCTION	4
PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE	5
PALLADIAN LODGE	5
VITRUVIAN LODGE	7
EASTNOR LODGE	8
ROYAL EDWARD LODGE	9
ARROW LODGE	10
LOYAL HAY LODGE	11
VAGA LODGE	12
DEAN LEIGH MASTERS LODGE	13
CANTILUPE LODGE	14
CONINGSBY LODGE	15
ST. ETHELBERT M.M. LODGE	16

NOTE.

The Author wishes to thank his Brother Secretaries of the Lodges for their kind and courteous collaboration in producing this book.

FOREWORD

by

Rt. Wor. Bro. E. R. DYMOND, O.B.E., J.P., Provincial Grand
Master of Herefordshire

Brethren,

It is with great pleasure that I commend to your notice the following Notes on the Names and Badges of the Lodges in the Province of Hereford compiled by Wor. Bro. W. Witts, and I trust it may inspire him or some other Brother to follow up the work with a brief history of the Lodges.

Besides a Name and Badge, each Lodge has a Number, but this Number is, in the case of the older Lodges, no guide to its age. For example, Palladian, founded in 1762, has had several numbers and is now No. 120. Its next neighbour, Mt. Sinai, No. 121, was founded in 1813.

In 1953, we, together with Worcester, Gloucester and Monmouth are due to celebrate the 200th Anniversary of the foundation of our respective Provinces. I cannot, of course, say if any special notice will be taken jointly of this event, but it looks as though a brief history of this Province and its Lodges would not be out of place at the Provincial Grand Lodge of that year.

I heartily commend to the Brethren these notes of Wor. Bro. Witts, and trust that they will show their appreciation by obtaining copies.

E. R. DYMOND, P.G.M., HEREFORD.

INTRODUCTION

This little brochure which describes the Names and Badges of the Masonic Lodges in the Province of Herefordshire makes no claim to be exhaustive ; it is merely a series of notes which it is hoped may prove interesting and instructive to those Brethren who wish to make a daily advancement (however small) in Masonic knowledge and at the same time to benefit our Hospital.

It may be argued that the study and research necessary to produce this booklet was perhaps hardly worth while since the fundamental purpose of Freemasonry is more ethical than historical or antiquarian. In other words, one may ask with the poet : "What's in a name ? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

Yet names do matter. The shout of "A Lindsay !" or "A Macdonald !" would arouse the warlike spirit in the clansmen of old, and who would deny the magic of the name "Churchill" today ?

In like manner, a right understanding of the history and character of those men after whom our Lodges were named will give us inspiration to follow their example and pride in being associated with them.

If, then, there is a value in a name, how much more is there in a badge which is the sign of our profession ? The Masonic apron is "the badge of innocence and the bond of friendship" i.e. it is the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. Freemasonry throughout its ritual is illustrated by symbols and a Lodge Badge is a pictorial representation of objects having, not only a historical, topographical or architectural interest, but an inward significance for those having eyes to see.

In the present difficult times of stress and strain, of change and decay, it is good that we should be reminded of our green and pleasant Shire, of our ancient monuments and of our famous men who lived in the great days of old. We may then realise more fully the richness of the heritage which has been handed down to us from time immemorial.

W.W.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF HEREFORDSHIRE



AS in the case of most of the other Provincial Grand Lodges, Herefordshire has adopted the arms of the Grand Lodge of England with appropriate additions to distinguish its Badge from those of other Provinces.

Since the armorial bearings of Grand Lodge appear on the seal of every Brother's Grand Lodge Certificate it may be interesting and instructive to describe these in some detail.

The earliest Grand Lodge, founded in 1717, and afterwards known as the "Moderns" adopted substantially the arms granted in 1473 to the Freemasons' Company of London—one of the City Companies—which consisted of three castles, two above and one below a chevron on which was extended a pair of compasses.

Those Brethren who formed themselves into a rival Grand Lodge in 1750 and became known as the "Ancients" or "Atholl" Masons, adopted as the arms of the Grand Lodge they established, the Coat which was divided into four quarters, in each of which was depicted respectively a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle. The origin of these arms is uncertain. These two coats of the "Moderns" and the "Ancients" were combined at the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813 with the addition of the Crest, the Ark, and the Supporters.

The Badge proper is within a border on which are eight lions passant guardant, i.e. in a standing position with one paw upraised.

The crest consists of a representation of the Ark of the Covenant supported on either side by a Cherub with the motto over in Hebrew characters "*Kodes lo Adonai*" or "Holiness to the Lord".

The supporters of the shield are two Cherubs and below them is the United Grand Lodge motto "*Audi—Vide—Tace*" meaning "Listen—See—Be Silent".

It is interesting to note that this Badge appears on the school cap of the 800 boys who attend the Royal Masonic Boys' School. The writer is acquainted with a twelve year old Herefordshire boy who is being educated at the school. Seeing the badge on the boy's cap, he asked the lad if he knew what the Latin words meant. Apparently the instruction at the Boys' School is both thorough and modern for he replied, "Yes, Sir. The words mean 'Hear everything; See everything; And shut your mouth!'" This is excellent advice for boys and Masons alike.

The additions to the Grand Lodge Badge which have been incorporated into the Herefordshire Provincial Grand Lodge Badge include the arms of the City of Hereford; the arms of V. Wor. Bro. Richard Philip Scudamore who was Provincial Grand Master in 1818 when he presented the banner which bears the Grand Lodge Badge; the Square and Compasses; a representation of the Sun and the Moon, and the Double Triangle of the Royal Arch containing the letter G.

PALLADIAN, No. 120 (1762), HEREFORD



word is used to describe any protection or safeguard, especially a protecting institution. But this word, of course, has nothing whatever to do with our Palladian Lodge which takes its name from that classical type of architecture which generally follows the grandiose style of Andrea Palladio (1518-1580).

Palladio was an Italian architect who was born at Vicenza and studied architecture in Rome. In 1547, he returned to Vicenza where he designed many fine buildings. Some of the most stately churches and ducal palaces in Venice are his work.

His most famous book on architecture is in three volumes and was published in Venice in 1570; it has been translated into every European language. The original edition is a small folio richly illustrated with well-executed woodcuts of plans, elevations, and details of buildings.

The Lodge Badge is a reproduction of the ancient Palladian seal, cast in 1778. It represents a figure in classical costume (Palladio?) leaning on a masonic pedestal bearing the square and compasses, and pointing to three columns in the palladian style. The columns rest on a square pavement and above is represented the all-seeing Eye. The whole is circular in shape and round the edge are the words, "Hereford Palladian Lodge Instituted 12 October, 1762."

THE writer has frequently heard this ancient Lodge described as the "Palladium" Lodge by analogy, it is supposed, with such places as the Palladium Theatre and various cinemas which rejoice in this name. The *Palladium* was an image of the goddess Pallas on which the safety of the City of Troy was supposed to depend; hence the

VITRUVIAN LODGE, No. 338 (1813), ROSS

ALTHOUGH Vitruvian Lodge has no Badge nor can the present Secretary trace any record of there having been one, there is much that may be said with regard to the name of the Lodge. Some Herefordshire Lodges have selected patrons who have been local worthies such as Sir Thomas Coningsby and Dean Leigh—men renowned for their personal characters; others have chosen names which rank high in the science and art of operative masonry. Such a man was Marcus Vitruvius Pollio after whom the Lodge at Ross is named.

He was a Roman architect and engineer who lived in the first century B.C. Nothing of his life and character is known except what we may infer from his writings. These give us ample scope for estimating his intellectual powers, his industry, and his technical skill. The most celebrated of his works is the treatise *De Architectura Libri Decem*—Ten Books on the subject of Architecture. This massive manuscript is dedicated by Vitruvius to the Emperor Augustus who died when Jesus Christ was 14 years old. The earliest MS. of the book dates from the 10th century A.D.

Throughout the period of the classical revival of architecture Vitruvius was the chief authority studied by architects and in every point his precepts were accepted as final. Michael Angelo and Palladio were careful students of his work.

EASTNOR LODGE, No. 751 (1858)

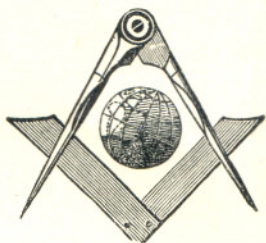
LEDBURY

THIS is another of our Lodges which does not possess a Badge. The name, of course, comes from the fact that Eastnor Castle is in the vicinity of Ledbury where most of the Lodge members reside and where the Lodge is held. Eastnor is the ancestral home of the Somers family, the present Castle having been erected in 1812 by John, the first Earl Somers. It is castellated in the style of a Norman baronial Castle of the time of Edward I combining the comfort and convenience of a modern home with the stately grandeur of a feudal fortress. Eastnor Park is very extensive and forms part of what was the Royal Chase of Malvern. This vast forest was granted to Gilbert de Clare, the red Earl of Gloucester, by King Edward I and "The Red Earl's Dyke"—a great fosse or ditch—was dug along the crest of the Malverns, where it is still visible, to defend de Clare's right to the Chase from the encroachment of Bishop de Cantilupe.

The latter had quarrelled about Eastnor Chase with the Earl in the first year of his accession to the bishopric (1275) and had appointed a champion to challenge de Clare to mortal combat. Thomas de Bruges was the champion chosen, but, happily, the matter was settled by the lawyers after much dispute, in the Bishop's favour.

Of course, Cantilupe and Eastnor meet each other today, not, however, to argue or to fight but to partake in friendly and fraternal intercourse.

ROYAL EDWARD LODGE, No. 892 (1861) LEOMINSTER



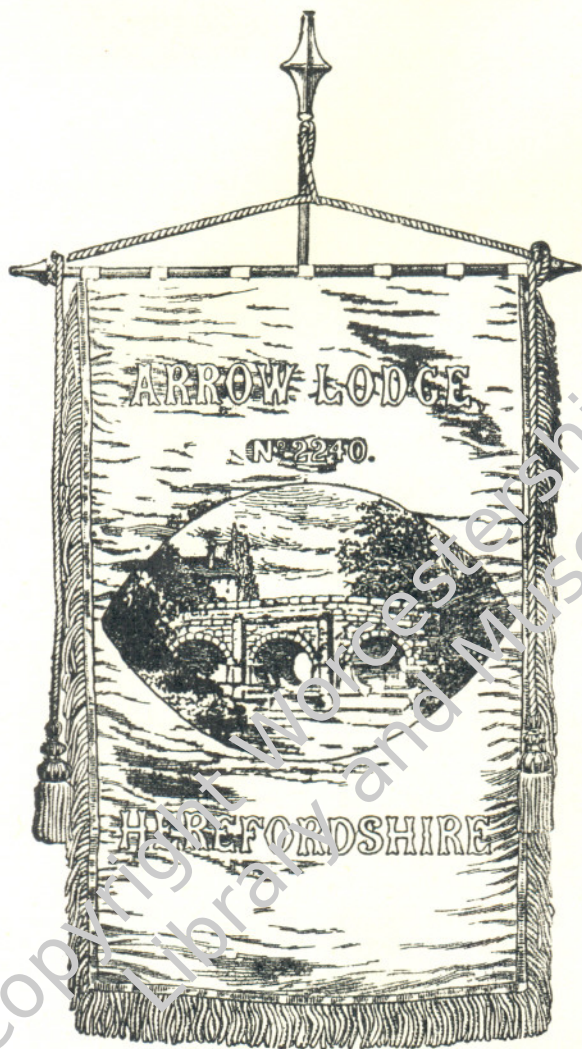
THE earliest record of a Royal Edward Lodge at Leominster is one, No. 533, which was constituted in 1794 by P.W. Bro. Dunckerley. Its number was changed to No. 560 at the Union in 1813. It seems to have done good work up to the year 1814 and then suddenly to have ceased, although it

was retained on the list until 1828 when it was erased by the Grand Lodge. The Lodge was re-established under the same name in 1861.

In 1911, Wor. Bro. V. St. G. Drennan, P.M., of Royal Edward Lodge, published a booklet recording the history and activities of the Lodge since its inception but he makes no reference to the origin of its name. Before the year 1794, there had lived seven Royal Edwards (including Edward the Confessor) and the writer (in the absence of any more authoritative voice) has attempted a guess as to which Edward was the patron of the Lodge. In view of the records of the other kings in the list, the choice must lie between King Edward the Confessor and King Edward VI. Either of these holy and good men would have been worthy of inspiring, by his example, the brethren of Leominster. Edward the Confessor (1004-1066), among his other benefactions, rebuilt Westminster Abbey; King Edward VI (1537-1553) founded many schools and hospitals so that each of them may well claim to be a *Royal* Edward in the fullest sense.

The Badge of the Lodge is of a simple design, consisting of the square and compasses enclosing a representation of the terrestrial globe.

ARROW LODGE, No. 2240 (1887)
KINGTON



THE Badge of the Arrow Lodge is a reproduction of its Banner on which is represented the River Arrow and the bridge crossing it which carries the road from Hereford to Kington.

The Badge is similar in many ways to that of the Vaga Lodge, No. 3140.

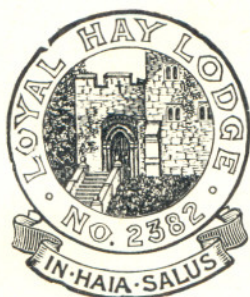
The bridge shown on the Arrow Badge was built in 1810, replacing a ruined older one; it consists of four arches although three only are depicted on the Badge.

There are two possible origins for the name "Arrow". In medieval Welsh MSS. the word occurs as "Aru" and in an older form "Arwy" or

"Arrwy". The Welsh "Aru" means "to plow" and is no doubt the origin of the word "harrow."

The old English word "Arewe" means "an arrow" and the river's name might have arisen from this source; some say that the river was originally thus called by reason of the swiftness of its current.

LOYAL HAY LODGE, No. 2382 (1890), HAY



THE Badge depicts the gateway to the ruined portion of Hay Castle as seen from the Memorial Square in Castle Street. The motto "*In Haia Salus*" means "There is safety in Hay". The most likely reason for the Castle Gateway being chosen as a badge for the new Lodge is that the structure was almost directly opposite the Lodge itself which was quartered in rooms over the old cheese market in Market

Street. The Lodge was founded by members of the Brecknock Lodge in the Eastern Division of South Wales: it forsook its original Province and joined Herefordshire in 1924.

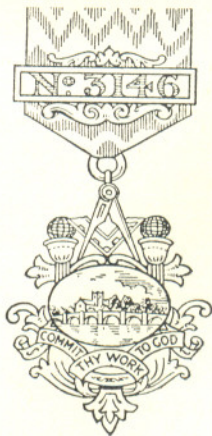
Hay Castle has a history going back for nearly eight and a half centuries. It dates from 1090 A.D. when Bernard Newmarch, one of William the Conqueror's companions, who had settled in Herefordshire, turned his attention to Breconshire. He defeated the ruler of Brycheiniog, now Brecknock, and Hay Castle was built as a protection against the Welsh. It is pleasant to think that during the centuries the enmity existing between Hay and Brecknock in those early days has changed to brotherly love and goodwill as evinced by the Brecknock founders of the Loyal Hay Lodge.

Almost total destruction has come upon the Castle on several occasions. With the town, it was burnt by King John; later it suffered the same fate at the hands of the Welsh princes during the Baron's War. It was again burnt, this time by Owen Glendower, and of the early castle, there remains only the shell of the Norman bastion tower and the adjoining wall.

The habitable portion of the castle which was probably built late in the reign of Elizabeth was badly destroyed by fire in 1939, since when the property has been purchased by a private owner for restoration.

Although the motto probably originated from the fact that Hay Castle was a place of safety at the time of the Welsh inroads into the Border Country, it has a modern significance since all visitors to the Hay Lodge can be assured of a warm welcome amid peaceful surroundings for, as of old, "There is Safety in Hay".

VAGA LODGE, No. 3146 (1906) HEREFORD



WHEN the Romans came to Hereford they, like our more modern visitors, were struck by the winding beauty of the River Wye which, by reason of its being a "circuitous wanderer" they named "Flumen Vaga". No more apt name could be chosen for a Hereford Lodge than the word "Vaga" which delights both by its euphonious sound and its local association with the lovely Wye.

The Lodge Badge is in keeping with its name for it portrays a scene showing the Wye in the foreground, spanned by the graceful old Bridge with the Cathedral in the distance. Flanking the plaque on which the river scene is depicted rise two Masonic columns bearing the celestial and terrestrial globes and between these are the square and compasses.

The motto is "*Commit thy work to God*"—a precept which all good Masons should follow both in and out of the Lodge.

DEAN LEIGH MASTERS' LODGE No. 3687 (1913), HEREFORD



AS might be expected, the Badge of this Lodge consists of the family arms of Dean Leigh. The shield is quartered by a wavy white cross and the top left quarter contains a silver lozenge. The crest consists of the head of a unicorn.

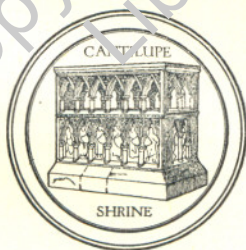
The motto is "*Tout vient de Dieu*" meaning, "God is the origin of all". Such a motto might well be connected with the name and life of the saintly Dean Leigh who held the office of Dean of Hereford Cathedral from 1894 to 1923 and was P.G.M. of Hereford from 1906-1923.

We shall see how Cantilupe and Coningsby Lodges have adopted as their patrons godly and benevolent men of past times and it is perhaps apposite to say something of the life and work of one who, in more recent years, has left his mark upon the City of Hereford.

During the 29 years of his residence in the City, Dr. James Wentworth Leigh was one of the best known, and the most influential and popular church dignitaries who have held his position. He had wide interests and apart from his work as a Freemason; he was a firm believer in, and active supporter of, the Temperance Movement; he was a musician, educationalist, antiquary, and sportsman and was hail-fellow-well-met to prince and peasant. One of his contemporaries says of him: "Dr. Leigh was a man of attractive and charming personality—one of Nature's noblemen—gifted with a sense of humour, with sympathies as wide as the world is broad, his love of his fellow men being co-extensive with the bounds of humanity".

He was initiated in 1864 into the Shakespeare Lodge No. 284 in the Province of Warwickshire; at his death he had therefore been a Mason for 59 years. The Dean Leigh Masters' Lodge was founded by Wor. Bro. Colonel M. J. C. Scobie, D.P.G.M., in honour of the Dean who was then P.G.M. and who was the first Worshipful Master of the Lodge bearing his name.

CANTILUPE LODGE, No. 4083 (1920) HEREFORD



BEFORE describing the Badge of Cantilupe Lodge, it may be worth while to say a few words as to the origin of the name of the Lodge particularly since some visitors to its assemblies have confused the name with "cantaloup" which is "a small, ribbed variety of a musk-melon"—hardly a suitable title for a Masonic Lodge!

Of course, the Lodge actually takes its name from the famous St. Thomas de Cantilupe who was Bishop

of Hereford from A.D. 1220 to A.D. 1282. Of all the long line of bishops who have ruled over the See of Hereford, Thomas de Cantilupe was the most renowned for his devoutness and almsgiving. He died in Tuscany on his way home from a visit to the Pope and his remains were interred for a time in the church of St. Severno, near Florence. Later, his bones were carried to England, being buried beneath the beautiful tomb in the north-west transept of the Cathedral. Forty years after his death, the name of Cantilupe was added to the list of saints; as evidences of saintly character we are told that he would never allow his sister Juliana to kiss him; that he wore a hair shirt and an iron girdle next his skin, and that, after his death, *pediculi* were found in his raiment.

Since it was originally placed in the Cathedral in the 13th century, the Cantilupe Shrine has been sadly neglected and mutilated; nevertheless, it is a very rich and remarkable specimen of early art. The position of the shrine has been disturbed more than once and the present chamfered base is comparatively new masonry. On no part of the tomb is there an inscription or device. Three sides of the shrine are enriched with military effigies in chain armour—six on each long side and two at the head with dogs at their feet. Each of these effigies bears a shield in a variety of attitudes. These shields were originally emblazoned with coats of arms but no traces as to their detail remains.

The spandrels in the upper stage of the shrine are exquisitely carved with various types of foliage. Within the arcade in the upper part of the tomb is a slab of Purbeck marble formerly polished and inlaid with a half-length brass effigy of Bishop Cantilupe under a canopy but the whole of this interesting metal work has been taken away. The dimensions of the tomb are, length 7 ft. 10 ins., height 5 ft. 9 ins., and width 3 ft. 8 ins. at one end and 2 ft. 6 ins. at the other.

The original Badge adopted in 1920 and incorporated in the Lodge Summons took the form of a photograph of the shrine placed on a black and white chequered pavement and measuring 3 ins. by 2 ins. Later, the badge was reduced in size.

The motto of Cantilupe Lodge is "*Fide et manu forte*" meaning, "By faith and by a strong right arm".

CONINGSBY LODGE, No. 6383 (1946) HEREFORD



OF the four Craft Lodges in Hereford, two are named after men who have loomed large in the history of the City and who, in their lives, have practised the principles which Freemasonry advocates. William Cantilupe, brother to St. Thomas de Cantilupe, founded the monastery of the Black Friars in 1270 and in 1614 Sir Thomas Coningsby, Knight, of Hampton Court, Herefordshire,

commenced building the Coningsby Hospital near to the Black Friars monastery.

Thus the families of Cantilupe and Coningsby are linked in the history of Hereford as they are connected by Masonic associations at the present time.

The Coningsby Hospital is a building in Widemarsh Street and consists of a quadrangle comprising twelve apartments, a chapel, refectory, and offices. The walls and stained glass windows are adorned with the emblazoned arms of the Coningsbys, which depict three rabbits or cones.

It was often the custom for the College of Heralds to introduce into the coat of arms of a noble family a play or pun upon the family patronymic. Hence the introduction of the cones into the design. It would seem that the proper pronunciation of the word "Coningsby" should be made with a long "o" as in the word "cone."

As one might expect, the founders of the Lodge adopted the arms of Sir Thomas Coningsby, their patron, as the Badge of the Lodge. This was designed by Sir Gerald Wollaston, M.V.O., Garter King of Arms, who added the square and compasses.

The Lodge motto is "*Non nobis solum*" meaning "Not for ourselves alone" suggesting that as men and Masons we should work for the good of others and to the glory of the Great Architect of the Universe.

ST. ETHELBERT MARK MASTER MASONS' LODGE, No. 243 (1879) HEREFORD

THE Badge of this Lodge appears to have been lost for a great number of years; if, however, we take the design on the Lodge Banner as the badge we see there a painting of the saintly King in armour, his right hand holding a shield and his left a model of the cathedral church of which he was the patron. The figure is framed by two pillars and an arch in which is depicted the Hall-stone. Below are represented the heavy maul and the chisel.

When the St. Ethelbert Lodge was founded in 1879, no doubt the name of this ancient worthy was selected for two especial reasons—first, that our great Cathedral is dedicated to him and also that he was a man who was a true freemason in character—a man “ dear to Christ and beloved of all men ”.

In 793, Ethelbert, the youthful king of the East Saxons, was treacherously murdered by Offa, king of Mercia, whilst he was enjoying his hospitality as the suitor of his daughter, at Sutton, about five miles from Hereford. The chronicles tell us the dark story of an ambitious king, an unscrupulous queen, “ A wight more wily than piteous or godly ”, and an unsuspecting guest.

The body of the murdered prince was very indecently interred at Marden on the banks of the Lugg but, being discovered by divine revelation, it was conveyed to Hereford where it received honourable burial. Either in real or affected remorse for his crime, and as an act of satisfaction, Offa raised a costly monument over the grave of his victim and bestowed large gifts on the Cathedral of Hereford, which, having been formerly dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, became thenceforward the Church of St. Mary and St. Ethelbert.

PRINTED BY
ADAMS & SONS (PRINTERS) LTD
EAST STREET
WYRE FORD.

Copyright Worcestershire Masonic
Library and Museum Trust