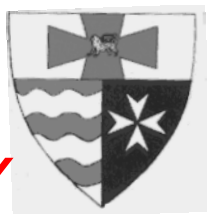


# Provincial Priory of London

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OPICS

Issue 8

Autumn 2004

## Editorial

**W**elcome Bro Knights to this issue. Those of you

who know Siman Brookman, the Bro Knight who arranges our printing, should know that he has just been married in Malta. I'm sure you would wish me to pass on the Province's congratulations.

On the subject of Malta, David Broxup asked me to publish the address of the web site of his Preceptory in Malta, the Waller Rodwell Wright Preceptory. It is [www-kt-malta.com](http://www-kt-malta.com).

There is a new feature on the back page, a list of telephone numbers to help you decide who can help with a query or if you wish to pass information on. It would be nice to know if you find this helpful and if you can suggest any additions.

Do send me your Preceptory history, customs and events in letters or features with photographs if possible.

There has been a shortage of news from Preceptories and no letters to publish, I really thought that after our first letter in the last issue I would get a few. How about it?

Please write to me by January 15<sup>th</sup> for inclusion in the Spring issue and June 14<sup>th</sup> for the Autumn issue.

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**[george-hodge@lineone.net](mailto:george-hodge@lineone.net)**

## Miscellanea - Mahar Shalal Hash Baz

*This analysis of the Grand Password of the Order is by an unknown author. Our Provincial Prior passed it to Knightly Topics for publication.*

**I**t's a real tongue twister isn't it. How many times has a Preceptor asked himself "just what am I saying when I speak these four strange Hebrew words to an already bewildered candidate?" Even onlookers hearing it many times still find themselves puzzled by what seems to be a difficult password with little point, even given its English translation.

In trying to unravel it, three things need to be understood. First of all it was a symbolical name given to the son of the Hebrew prophet Isaiah. You will find it in Chapter 8 of that book in the Bible. There he tells you that as with John the Baptist and Jesus later, God tells the father what name he had to give to his son. In simple terms the name translated was 'Quick Loot, Fast Plunder' and Isaiah was assured that in that name would be foretold the future of the nation to which he and this son belonged. It was the name that gave warning of a terrible truth. Secondly in Chapter 7 of the book of Isaiah, we have the context in which this truthful name is to be set. In verses 16 and 17 you read "before the boy knows good----- the Lord will bring on you and your people and on the house of your father a time unlike any since Ephraim broke away from Judah he will even bring the king of Assyria. This I warn you, says God. Here the prophecy is being made clear. The two kingdoms left after the rule of Solomon were at war

with each other - namely Judah and Israel - and as they weakened one another the common enemy from Assyria would be able overpower them both.

Thirdly it actually happened. If you turn to Chapter 10 you will read, "O Assyrians, the rod of my anger-----I dispatch them against a people who anger me, to seize loot, snatch plunder, and to trample them down like mud in the streets." This was God's great and terrible retribution on the people for disobeying him.

Against that background we now return to our ritual. After quoting the verse in Chapter 8 of Isaiah about recording the word - although not being told that it's a child's name - the ritual offers you a puzzling translation; "In making speed to the spoil he hasteneth the prey." What ever does that mean? It seems to suggest that someone who wants to capture something succeeds in helping his prey to escape. That is of course quite incorrect. In translating the original words, their original meaning has been misapplied. What it really means is "he (the invader) will hasten to loot us, and speedily make us his prey". For a modern knight that warning is about the evil that can so easily come upon him if he does not obey God's commands and do his will. Thus 'Maher Shalal Hash Baz' is a password to remind us that our real name is Christian - of Christ. Don't fall prey to the powers of evil.

*Anon*

# **Britannic of Madeira Masonic Group**

**T**he Britannic Preceptory of Madeira is one of a group of Masonic units bearing similar names and stemming from the Britannic Lodge of Madeira, which originated in Madeira in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Royal Arch Chapter and the Mark Lodge also had their origins in Madeira but all other units were consecrated in London.

As early as 1883, British Freemasons resident in Funchal on the Island of Madeira met periodically in a social and semi-Masonic fashion. The practices and working of the Portuguese Constitution did not fully commend themselves to these masons and they decided to apply to the United Grand Lodge of England to form a lodge in Funchal under the English Constitution. This and successive applications met with no success.

Faced with this rejection they applied to the Grand Lodge of the Orient in Lisbon for a Warrant to form themselves into a Lodge under that Constitution. This was granted, and in 1908 the Britannic Lodge No 282 was formed. The name of the Lodge clearly expressed the wishes of the members and their allegiance to Masonry under the English Constitution.

Early in 1913 they again petitioned for their lodge to be accepted under the English Constitution and were at last granted a Warrant. The lodge, to be known as The Britannic Lodge No 3683, was consecrated in the Masonic Hall at the Club Restauracao, Funchal, Madeira, on 29<sup>th</sup> December 1913, after which the Britannic Lodge No 282 on

the register of the Grand Lodge of the Orient ceased to exist.

The Lodge continued to meet at the Club Restauracao until late in 1919 when they obtained accommodation at the Masonic Hall, No. 3 Rua do Dr. Segueira in Funchal.

In 1922 the Lodge received notice to quit the Masonic Hall and the Brethren decided to purchase Quinta Binchinna, Rue do Imperatrix Donna Amelie for exclusive use by the Lodge and trans-



***The KT logo***

fer it into a Masonic Temple and retiring rooms.

In May of 1935 the Portuguese Government passed a Law prohibiting the meeting of all secret societies throughout Portugal and its colonies, and this of course included all Masonic Lodges in Madeira, under whatever Constitution they operated. To overcome this, the meeting place of the lodge was transferred from Funchal to London and as there was already a Britannic Lodge meeting in London the name was changed to the Britannic Lodge of Madeira, No 3683.

The arrangements also included the removal to England of the Royal Arch Chapter, No 3683, and the Lodge of Mark Master Masons No 913. The

Chapter and the Mark Lodges were officially received in London in November 1935.

The Lodge prospered after the Second World War and by the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary meeting the membership had increased to seventy-four. The Lodge continued to meet at Freemasons Hall, Great Queen Street, the Festive Boards being held in the Connaught Rooms, but after some difficulty with the cost and quality of the dining arrangements, it was decided to meet and dine elsewhere.

Accordingly, in November 1975 after authority had been obtained, the meetings were held at the Plantation Restaurant, Mincing Lane, London. During a heavy rainstorm the basement was flooded, causing damage to the Banner, which still bears the marks of the floodwater. After a number of other moves the meetings are now held at The Victory Services Club near Marble Arch.

## ***The units in the group are :***

***Britannic Lodge of Madeira No. 3683***

***Empress Britannic Lodge of Mark  
Master Masons No 533***

***Empress Britannic Royal Ark Mari-  
ners Lodge of Madeira No. 533***

***Britannic Royal Arch Chapter of Ma-  
deira No. 3683***

***Britannic Preceptory of Madeira No.  
282 (KT)***

***Britannic Council of Madeira No. 46***

***Britannic Rose Croix Chapter of Ma-  
deira No. 328***

***The Britannic Conclave Of Madeira  
No. 85 (Secret Monitor)***

***The Saye And Sele Conclave No. 122***

***- (Associated to the Group)  
Editor***

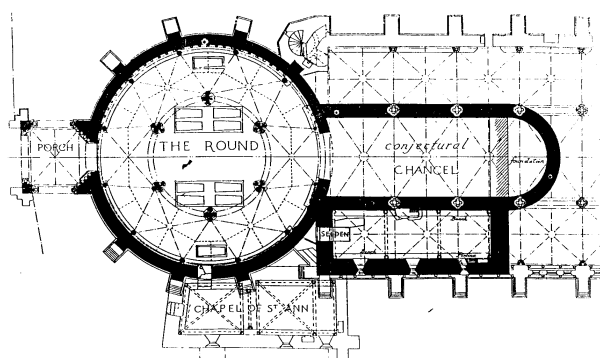
# The Temple in London

*Kt John Barden of Bristol University writes:*

London was the site of the main Templar headquarters in England. This was initially sited in the parish of St Andrews in Holborn, at the Holborn end of the present Chancery Lane, on the northern side of the road; it is likely that the grant of this land originated from Hugues de Payens' original visit in 1128. On this site, a house was built, with a church constructed of Caen stone from Normandy, being round in form like that of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem; there was a churchyard/cemetery there, an orchard, gardens behind the church, a stable to the west of it, a ditch boundary on the southern side of the property and a fence, with houses on the main road, on the south side of Holborn. In all, this site seems to have been modest, and its exact extent cannot be determined at present, but its site is known from recent archaeological work.

This remained the headquarters until sometime between 1155 and 1162, when the headquarters was moved to a new site more to the South and closer to the River Thames, and - probably to reflect their growing status - new and larger premises were built; whether or not buildings already existed on this site is largely unknown, and we do not know if this land was purchased or given. The Templars began the construction of a new complex known as the New Temple (*Novum Templum*), the former site at Holborn becoming known as the Old Temple (*Vetus Tem-*

*plum*); the latter was sold to the Bishop of Lincoln. The New Temple had a large and impressive round Gothic church which survives today, and which was consecrated by Heraclius, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, on 10 December 1185, probably in the presence of King Henry II. The new church was located within its own churchyard, which existed in 1163, with the church itself doubtless in the process of construction at that date. It is also now known that Chancery Lane was built by the Templars to link their new property



to the old, with tenements owned and let by the Templars taking up much of the road, which was called "Newstrete of the Templars".

The plan of the church above shows the extent of the Templars' church; it is well worth visiting today, as the round nave is still intact (and houses some Templar graves and effigies), as is the great West Door, showing very clearly its origins in terms of architecture and decoration.

Two large halls were also constructed on the site; the first was the "hall of priests", which was connected to the church by a cloister, and was most probably the venue where the management of the Order in England was held.

The second hall was the "hall of the knights", suggesting that this is where the knights actually lived. The former obviously acted as a form of chapter house, whereas the latter was a dormitory, probably with a kitchen, buttery and reredorter (toilet) nearby. Where the sergeants, esquires and other support staff lived and dined is uncertain, but it is likely to have been in the New Temple somewhere.

There must also have been at least one gateway and a gatehouse, stables, a guest house, perhaps the Master's house, perhaps a forge and other domestic or specialist buildings that might be associated with the normal function of a headquarters and mother house, all probably contained within a precinct wall, which was a common feature of religious houses at that time. Little trace remains above ground

of these buildings, although to the South West of the Temple Church Courtyard (known as "Cloister Court" today) there are the remains of the Templars' kitchen and/or buttery, with a very obvious door and a window at a lower level than the present courtyard ground levels, and which are incorporated into the West end of the modern hall, which itself must therefore be on the site of the Hall of the Knights. There was probably also a chapel, as it is known that King Henry III funded the construction of a new chapel there, although whether or not this was the now-vanished Chapel of St. Anne, or - more likely - a chapel in or immediately close to the Templars' hall, is not

## **Dates to Meet 2004**

Provincial Priory (Temple)	Wednesday 29 September
Great Priory (Malta)	Tuesday 16 November
Provincial Carol Service	Monday 13 December
Londinium Preceptory	Wednesday 15 December

## **2005**

Provincial Priory (Malta)	Wednesday 07 January
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## **Great Honours – London Knights**

### ***Continuing in Office***

R E Kt Michael Edward Jump, KCT	Great Chancellor
R E Kt Timothy John Lewis, GCT	Great Vice-Chancellor
E Kt Fred Rhoden Dixon	Deputy Great Marshal
E Kt Richard Wilson Lambert	Great Organist

### ***Appointed to Active Office***

E Kt Capt Richard Arthur Fogwill, RN	Great Herald
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### ***Promoted in Great Rank***

V E Kt Arthur Craddock	Past First Great Constable
V E Kt Robert A H Morrow	Past First Great Constable
V E Kt Peter Reginald Budge	Past Great Registrar
V E Kt John D S Curtis, OBE	Past Great Registrar
V E Kt Charles Edward Woodward	Past Great Registrar
E Kt Anthony Thomas Baillie	Past Great Herald
E Kt Paul Arthur Newby	Past Great Herald
E Kt Maj George Elliott Hodge	Past Great Standard Bearer (B)
E Kt Ronald Walter Shaw	Past Great Standard Bearer (B)
E Kt Joseph Small	Past Great Standard Bearer (B)
E Kt George Zographos	Past Great Standard Bearer (VB)

### ***New Appointments***

V E Kt Christian Alain Pajolec	Past Second Great Constable
E Kt Jeremiah Daniel Gangadeen	Past Great Aide-de-Camp
E Kt Kenneth Thomas Ibbotson	Past Great Aide-de-Camp
E Kt Richard Brian Roberts	Past Great Aide-de-Camp
E Kt Howard Andre Beber	Past Great Warden of Regalia
E Kt John Edward Morris	Past Great Warden of Regalia
E Kt Andrew William Dobson	Past Great Chamberlain

## **Contact List**

***This list is to enable you to contact the correct person for any query you may have:***

Provincial matters, rules etc	Mike Fox, Prov Vice Chancellor	01322 864 299
Provincial finance	Glyn Hughes, Prov Treasurer	01923823395
Provincial Priory history	Simon Brookman, Prov Archivist	07970 951 371
Regalia	George Hodge, Prov Registrar	0118 973 0966