

471

ROYAL FREEMASONS.

SKETCHES OF SCIONS OF REIGNING HOUSES IN
EUROPE, WHO HAVE DONNED THE
LAMBSKIN APRON SINCE
A. D. 1717.

BY G. WILLIAM SPETH,
OF
MARGATE, ENGLAND.

JD

[*From The Keystone, Philadelphia.*]

ROYAL FREEMASONS.

ENGLAND AND HANOVER.

Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, eldest son of George II of England, and father of George III, born 1707, died 1751. He was initiated at a special Lodge at Kew Palace, by Desaguliers, P.G.M., on the 5th Nov., 1737.

William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, second son of George II, brother of the last named, born 1721, died 1765. According to "Multa Paucis," so far the sole authority, he was initiated in 1743.

Edward Augustus, Duke of York, brother of George III, second son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, born 1739. Was initiated in 1765 in the Berlin "Lodge of Friendship,"

which thence, by royal permission, assumed the title of "Royal York of Friendship," and is now the Grand Lodge of that name. In 1767 he and his two brothers next following received the Honorary Rank of Past Grand Master of England. He died in the month of September of the same year.

Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III, and third son of Frederick, Prince of Wales; initiated in the "New," afterwards the "Royal Lodge," No. 313, in London, in 1767. The same year he had the rank of Past Grand Master conferred upon him; in 1782 he was elected Grand Master of England, and filled the office till his death in 1790.

William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III, and fourth son of Frederick, Prince of Wales. In 1766 he was initiated in the "Royal Lodge," No. 313, by G.M. Lord Blayney, in the presence of his elder brother, the Duke of York. He was given the rank of P.G.M. in 1767.

William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, son of the last named, nephew and son-in-law of George III, born 1776, died 1834. He

was initiated in the "Brittanic" Lodge, No. 29 (now 33), in 1795 ; the Earl of Moira, Acting G.M., in the chair.

George Augustus Frederick (George IV of England), Prince of Wales, eldest son of George III, born 1762. In 1787 he was initiated by his uncle the Duke of Cumberland, G.M. (see above), and at a Special Lodge held at the "Star-Garter," Pall Mall. He succeeded his uncle as G.M. on the latter's death, in 1790. In 1813, on being appointed to the Regency of the Kingdom, he resigned the Grand Mastership, but accepted the title of Grand Patron, which he retained until his death, in 1830. He was W.M. of the "Prince of Wales' Lodge," London, from 1787 till he ascended the throne as George IV, in 1820.

Frederick, Duke of York, second son of George III, brother of George IV, born 1763. In 1787 was initiated in the "Brittanic Lodge" (now No. 33). Succeeded George IV as W.M. of the Prince of Wales' Lodge in 1820, retaining the office till his death in 1827.

William Henry, Duke of Clarence (Wil-

*As George
no 86.*

liam IV of England), third son of George III, brother of George IV, born 1765. In 1786 was initiated in the "Lodge of Fortitude," at Plymouth. He succeeded the Duke of York on the latter's death, in 1827, as W.M. of the Prince of Wales' Lodge, and occupied the chair till he was called to the throne, in 1830, as William IV. He then accepted the title of Grand Patron of Freemasons in England, Scotland and Ireland. He died in 1837.

Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III, brother of George IV, William IV, and father of her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria; born 1767. In 1790 he was initiated in the "Union Lodge," Geneva. In 1813 he was elected G.M. of the Athol Masons, and accepted the post solely to facilitate the union of the two rival Grand Lodges. On the accomplishment of this happy event he resigned the office and himself proposed as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge his younger brother, the Duke of Sussex (see below). He died in 1820.

Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland

(King of Hanover), fifth son of George III, brother of the last named four princes, was born in 1781. In 1796 he was initiated by Lord Moira; in 1813 he joined the Lodge "Friedrich of the White Horse," in Hanover; in 1828 he constituted the Kingdom of Hanover an independent Masonic jurisdiction, and was elected the first G.M. of the new Grand Lodge of Hanover. In 1837, on the death of William IV, he became King of Hanover, and wielded the G.M.'s Gavel till his death, in 1851.

George V of Hanover (George Friedrich, Alexander Karl Ernst August, Duke of Cumberland), son of the preceding, was born in 1819; and mounted the throne in 1851. In 1852 caused himself to be proclaimed "Protector of Freemasonry in Hanover," and in 1857 was initiated by the "Black Bear Lodge" of Hanover, on behalf of all other Lodges in the kingdom, becoming thereby a member of each and every one of them. He then assumed the Grand Mastership of the Grand Lodge of Hanover, and until the incorporation of his kingdom with Prussia, in 1866, frequently, in spite of his

blindness, attended the meetings of private Lodges as a member. On these occasions he invariably laid aside much of his majesty, and mingled with the Brethren in the purest spirit of *bonhomie*.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, sixth son of George III, and brother to the preceding five princes, born 1773. He, like his uncle, the Duke of York, in 1765, was in 1798 initiated in the "Royal York Lodge of Friendship," Berlin; in 1805 was created P.G.M. of England, and in 1812, the M.W. G.M., the then Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV), appointed him D.G.M. In 1813, he succeeded his brother as Grand Master. In the first year of his rule, and mainly through the conjoint influence of himself and of his brother, the duke of Kent (see above), the Union of the rival Grand Lodges of England was happily effected, upon which he became Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons from 1813 to his death in 1843. He also, in 1830, succeeded his brother the Duke of Clarence (William IV) in the chair of the Prince of Wales' Lodge,

holding the office till his death. This Lodge had thus been presided over from 1787 to 1843 continuously by four successive princes of the blood royal, the Prince of Wales (George IV), from 1787-1820 ; the Duke of York, from 1820-1827 ; the Duke of Clarence (William IV), from 1827-1830 ; and the Duke of Sussex, from 1830-1843. After the lapse of thirty-one years, H.R.H. the present Prince of Wales revived in 1874 the Royal traditions of this Lodge, and is still (1884) its W.M. This Lodge will complete its centenary three years hence.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, eldest son of her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, born 1841 ; was initiated in 1868 at Stockholm, by H.M. the King of Sweden ; was created P.G.M. in 1870 ; served as W. M. of the "Apollo University Lodge," Oxford, in 1873, and of the "Royal Alpha Lodge," London. Since 1874 (as mentioned above) has been W.M. of the "Prince of Wales' Lodge," No. 259 ; is an honorary member of the "Lodge of Edinboro," No. 1, and Patron of the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland. On the resignation of

the Marquis of Ripon in 1875, he was installed Grand Master of England ; the ceremony taking place at the Albert Hall in the presence of the largest assembly of Masons ever known. Grand Lodge, since its institution in 1717, has been ruled by the following royal princes of England : The Duke of Cumberland, from 1782-1790 ; the Prince of Wales (George IV), from 1790-1813 ; the Duke of Sussex, from 1813-1843 ; the Prince of Wales (Albert Edward), from 1875 to date.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, third son of H. M. the Queen ; born 1850 ; was initiated by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in the "Prince of Wales' Lodge," in 1874. In 1877 he was appointed S. G. W. of England.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, fourth and youngest son of H.M. the Queen ; born 1853. In 1874, he was initiated in the "Apollo University Lodge," No. 357 ; became S. W. of the Lodge in 1875 and W.M. in 1876. In 1875 he served as Prov. Grand Steward of Oxfordshire, and the same year was appointed Prov. Grand

Master of the province, being installed in 1876 by the D.G.M., the Earl of Latham. He joined the "Westminster and Keystone Lodge," No. 10, London, in 1875, and was elected its W.M. in 1877. In 1876 he joined No. 1478, Warminster, Wiltshire; and from 1876 to 1880, was the W.M. of the "Lodge of Antiquity," No. 2, the oldest Lodge on the Roll of England. In 1877, he was made J.G.W. of England. Of a delicate constitution from his youth, his beautiful and promising career was cut short by death in 1884. The above summary shows his interest in our ancient Craft, but it may truly be said that his whole life was one continued exemplification of our teachings.

FRANCE. (Royal.)

Louis XVIII, Charles X, and Louis Philippe are all three claimed as Freemasons by some French writers. The alleged proofs, however, are only questionable interpretations of casual remarks which can exert very little weight. The matter therefore remains more than doubtful.

Louis de Pardaillon de Gondrin (Prince), Duke d'Antin, born 1707. Date of initiation unknown ; in 1738 was elected G.M. of French Masons and retained the office till his death, in 1743.

Louis de Bourbon (Prince), Count de Clermont, born 1709. Date of initiation unknown ; followed the Duke d'Antin as Grand Master in 1743. Died in office 1771.

Louis Philippe Joseph de Bourbon, Duke de Chartres, and from 1787 Duke d'Orleans, born in 1747. He was initiated by Montmorency, Duke of Luxembourg, and elected Grand Master in 1771. In the early days of the French Revolution he dropped his princely and other titles, assuming that of Citizen Philippe Egalité. In 1793 he issued a curious manifesto in the public prints, repudiating any further connection with Freemasonry, and declaring that he had only joined under the monarchy because it presented a shadowed picture of that equality which the Republic had made a fact, whereas he was now of opinion that in a republic no mystery should be permitted to exist. This manifesto, which was treated as a for-

mal resignation of his office by Grand Lodge, was powerless to save his life. His head fell under the guillotine in November of the same year.

FRANCE. (Napoleonic.)

Napoleon Buonaparte I, born 1769, first Consul of France in 1795 ; Emperor of the French in 1804. Date and place of initiation are undecided ; but according to Besuchet, in Malta, 1798. As Emperor he did not specifically recognize Masonry, but tacitly tolerated it by designating his brother Joseph as its future head; and Marshal Prince Cambacères to be Deputy Grand Master, holding the latter directly responsible to him for the good behavior of the Brethren. Regiments which had distinguished themselves were allowed to hold military Lodges as a mark of consideration. Masonry followed the French arms round the globe, and there would appear little doubt that Napoleon was not only himself a Mason, but also that, without granting the Craft any formal sanction, he astutely made use of it as a means of creating and sustaining enthu-

slasm and loyalty towards his person. During the height of his power, Lodge orations degenerated into a slavish worship of the conqueror, and many Lodge meetings were held for no other purpose but that of celebrating the last new victory. On his fall, however, every effort was immediately made to cause the restored house of France to forget the former exuberant sympathy of French Freemasons with, as he was then called, the Corsican Tyrant. The Lodges whose titles recalled in the least the Napoleonic legends or victories, either disappeared or made indecent haste to change their names. But it is not as regards Napoleon only that the student is struck with the truckling subservience of French Lodges to the government of the day. Loyalty to the powers that be is of course, and rightly so, a Masonic virtue, but it need not develop into sickening adulations and hypocrisy. Napoleon died in 1821.

Joseph Napoleon Buonaparte, an elder brother of the Emperor, born 1767, King of Naples and Sicily from 1806 to 1808 ; King of Spain in 1808 ; after 1815 he retired to

America, where he lived as the Count de Survilliers. Date and place of initiation unknown, and it is quite possible (as averred by Findel) that he never was really made a Mason. However that may be, he was in 1804, by the Emperor's desire or consent, elected Grand Master, and certificates signed by him are in existence. He never visited Grand Lodge, nor is it known that he ever attended any Masonic meeting.

Lucien Napoleon Buonaparte, a younger brother of the Emperor, Prince of Canino, born 1772, is also said to have been a Freemason.

Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, a younger brother of the Emperor, and father of the late Emperor Louis Napoleon III, born 1778, created in 1806 King of Holland, was known after 1815 as the Count de St. Leu. In 1804 he was elected, conjointly with his brother Joseph (see above), Grand Master of the Grand Orient of France.

Jerome Napoleon Buonaparte, another brother of the Emperor, born 1784, was created King of Westphalia in 1807; after 1815 was known as the Duke of Montfort;

he lived to see the restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty, and resided as Prince Imperial in Paris from 1850 to his death in 1860. On taking possession of his Kingdom of Westphalia, his minister, Count Siméon, an Assistant Grand Master of France, declared at Cassel that King Jerome was a Mason, and wished all his subjects who were Masons to form an Independent Grand Lodge of Westphalia at Cassel. Of this Grand Orient he became Grand Master. Like all his brothers, we have no data as to time and place of his initiation.

Jerome Napoleon Buonaparte, a Prince Imperial of France, son of the last named, born 1836. He is a Mason and honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Denmark. In 1861 he was elected by a portion of the Grand Orient, in one of their ever recurring squabbles, as Grand Master in opposition to his cousin Lucien Murat (see below), but declined the honor (?).

Joachim Murat, brother-in-law of Napoleon Buonaparte, born 1771. Was created Grand Duke of Berg in 1806; and King of Naples in 1808. He died in 1815. Date of

admission is unknown, but was appointed Grand Warden of France in 1803. In 1805 a Grand Orient of Italy was formed at Milan, in which he held the office of Grand Chancellor; and on his accession to the Kingdom of Naples he became Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Naples.

Lucien Murat, second son of the last named, and cousin of the late Emperor Louis Napoleon III. Born 1803. Date of admission unknown. In 1852 his cousin, who was then Prince President of France, permitted him to accept the office of G.M. of the Grand Orient. He resigned the office in 1861, and was thus its last Grand Master, *Royal*
~~as the post has since been held by three representatives of the Grand Master non-existent.~~

Eugene von Beauharnais, Prince of Eichstädt and Duke of Leuchtenberg; born 1781. Date of initiation unknown, In 1805 he was created by Napoleon a Prince Imperial of France and Viceroy of Italy; and in the then newly erected G.O. of Italy at Milan, he assumed the office of Grand Master. He died in 1824.

Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, Prince of Monte Corvo. For an account of this Napoleonic Prince, see Carl XIV of Sweden.

SWEDEN.

C. Adolf Fredrik, King of Sweden, 1751-1771., Born in 1710 as Duke of Holstein-Gottorp-Eutøen. Was W.M. of a Lodge named after him at Stockholm. Date of admission apparently unknown. Assumed the title of Patron of the Swedish Craft in 1762.

Another / Gustaf III King of Sweden, 1771-1792, son of the last named, was born in 1746. Date of admission unknown, but in consideration of certain facts, probably subsequent to his accession, became Vicarius Salamonis, but resigned the title in 1780 to his son Carl (see below). It was during his Grand Mastership that Swedish Freemasonry finally crystallized into its present peculiar form.

Fredrik Adolf, Duke of Ostgothland, third son of King Adolf Fredrik (see above), born 1750, died 1803. In 1777 was a member of the Swedish High Chapter, and

in July of the same year was received into the German system of the Strict Observance in Turin. In 1779 was W.M. of the "Army Lodge" in Stockholm, and in an undated list is cited as Grand Master, probably in error.

Gustaf IV, King of Sweden, 1792-1809, son of King Gustaf III, born in 1778, deposed 1809, died in exile at St. Gall under the name of Colonel Gustafson in 1837. Was initiated by his uncle Carl (see below) in 1793. Although he never took any prominent part in Freemasonry, possibly through dislike to his uncle Carl, who, on account of the king's minority, was regent from 1792-1796, and who succeeded him upon his deposition; yet on mounting the throne he announced that in future all Princes of Sweden were by birthright Freemasons. Swedish Freemasonry was already rapidly developing into a department of the State, and this was one of the premonitory symptoms.

Carl XIII, King of Sweden, 1809-1818, equally well-known in Freemasonry as the Duke of Südermannland, his title before mounting the throne; was a brother of Gus-

taf III, and Fredrik Adolf (see above) and uncle of Gustaf IV, the last named king. He was born in 1748, acted as Regent for his young nephew, 1792-1796, supplanted him in 1809, and became King as Carl XIII. Date of admission previous to 1770. The Swedish system of Freemasonry then rested, and still rests, on a Templar foundation. The prevailing system in Germany at that time was another variety of Templarism, called the Strict Observance. Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick was its Grand Superior, Baron von Hund its Apostle and Præceptor. Von Hund died in 1776 and the Duke of Südermannland, who, since 1774 had occupied the post of Grand Master of the Swedish Craft Lodges (a position inferior to that of Vicarius Salamonis), conceived the idea of uniting the two systems by procuring his own election as successor of Von Hund. In 1777 he succeeded in this project to a certain extent, but neither to his own satisfaction nor to that of the German Brethren, so that he resigned in 1781. In 1780, his brother, Gustaf III, had vacated in his favor the highest office in Swedish Free-

masonry, that of Vicarius Salamonis. In 1809 he became King and in 1811 placed the capstone on the political edifice of the Swedish system by creating the Order of Knighthood of Charles XIII which can only be conferred on distinguished Freemasons. He then resigned the Gavel of Grand Master in favor of the future King of Sweden, his adopted son Bernadotte, reserving to himself the title of Vicarius Salamonis, and the control of the highest degrees, until his death in 1818.

Carl XIV, Johan, King of Sweden, 1818-1844. Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, born 1763, was created Prince of Ponte Corvo by Napoleon in 1806 and adopted as Crown Prince in 1810 by the childless Carl XIII (see above). In 1811 he was appointed by the King Grand Master of the Swedish Craft, but on ascending to the throne in 1818, he assumed the superior office of Vicarius Salamonis, leaving the inferior to his son Oskar.

Oscar I, King of Sweden, 1844-1859. Son of the last named; born 1799. Became Grand Master in 1818 and Vicarius on

acceding to the throne in 1844. He held both offices till his death in 1859.

Carl XV (Ludwig Eugen), King of Sweden 1859-1872. Son of the last named; born 1826; assumed the office of Vicarius on ascending the throne in 1859, leaving that of Grand Master to his brother (see below). He died in 1872.

Oscar II, Fredrik, the present King of Sweden and Norway. Was born in 1829; is a brother of the late King Carl XV (see above). Was initiated Dec. 7, 1848. As Crown Prince and Duke of Ostgothland was appointed by his brother in 1859 Grand Master of the Craft. He was formerly W. M. of "Eric's Lodge." On succeeding to the throne in 1872 he assumed the title of Vicarius Salamonis.

Nikolas August, Duke of Dalarme, brother of the last two princes, was born in 1831, and is a member of Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, &c.

Oskar Gustaf Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, son of Oscar II, born June 16, 1858. Was made Jan. 13, 1877, and is the present Grand Master of the Craft in that country.

LORRAINE.

Franz Stephan, Duke of Lorraine, born 1708, succeeded his father on the Ducal throne in 1729 ; married Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, in 1736 ; became Grand Duke of Tuscany in 1737 ; was raised by his consort to be co-ruler of Austria with her in 1740, and elected Emperor of Germany as Franz I in 1745. He died in 1765. He was the first reigning prince who ever joined the Craft. He was initiated at the Hague in 1731 by a deputation sent expressly for the purpose by Grand Lodge of England, and raised in London in the following year. To his influence is to be ascribed the toleration which Freemasonry enjoyed in the Austrian domains for forty years, where, since his death, it has never really prospered. In 1842, the first Vienna Lodge "Of the Three Fires" was established, of which he was an active member. At the time of his death the Lodge had developed into a Grand Lodge, of which he was the Grand Master. His daughter, Karoline, subsequently Queen of Naples, inherited

his love of the Craft and protected it in her domains ; and the same may be said of his son, afterwards Joseph II, Emperor of Germany, not a Mason himself, but who, under great difficulties, considering the circumstances of the time, managed to leave the Freemasons of Austria a small modicum of restricted liberty.

Carl Alexander, Prince of Lorraine, brother of the above, is mentioned in a list of princely Masons in the "*Défense apologétique des Francs-maçons*," 1747.

PRUSSIA.

Friedrich II (Frederick the Great), King of Prussia 1740-1786 ; born 1712. In 1738, being then Crown Prince, he was secretly initiated, much caution being necessary, as his father, the King, had conceived an aversion to the Craft. Several Brethren of high position, members of the Lodge "Absalom," at Hamburg, obtained the assistance of others, and formed a special Lodge in their hotel at Brunswick, and initiated the Prince after midnight. No sooner was his

father dead than Frederick acknowledged himself a Mason, and even opened and presided over a Lodge in his palace of Charlottenburg before the body was committed to the earth. He remained W. M. of this Lodge till 1744, and many distinguished princes and others received the light at the royal hands. This Lodge, which had no name at the time, has usually been since called the "Premier Lodge," also the "Royal Lodge." During his reign three Grand Lodges grew up in Berlin, to all of which he formally extended his protection; and in the earliest of which he filled the Grand Master's chair. The English, and, still more so, the American view of Grand Lodge sovereignty is unknown in Germany, and these three Grand Lodges freely charter Lodges in what we should call the jurisdiction of the other five German Grand Lodges. There is, however, no possibility of retaliating, because a State decree refuses to acknowledge as legitimate Lodges in Prussia any such which do not owe obedience to one of the three Berlin Grand Bodies. It will be perceived that the ar-

rangement is rather one-sided, but as our Brothers in Germany do not mind it, it would ill become us to object.

August Wilhelm, Crown Prince of Prussia, brother of Frederick the Great, father of Friedrich Wilhelm II (see below); born 1722, died 1758. Was initiated in 1740 in the Royal Lodge, joined the "Grand Lodge of the Three Globes" at Berlin, in 1740.

Heinrich Wilhelm, a brother of the two last named; was initiated by the King in 1740 in the "Royal Lodge" and joined the Lodge of the "Three Globes."

Friedrich Heinrich Ludwig, another brother of Frederick the Great, was initiated in the same Lodge in 1740. Ferdinand, youngest brother of the last four, was made in 1755; but I have been unable to discover where.

Friedrich Wilhelm II, King of Prussia 1786-1797; the son of Prince August Wilhelm (see above), and nephew of Frederick the Great, was born in 1744. There is an undecided dispute as to the date and place of his initiation; but in 1772 he joined the

Lodge " Of the Three Gold Keys " in Berlin, and remained on its roll till he became King, in 1786.

Friedrich Wilhelm III, King of Prussia, 1797-1840, son of the last named, was born in 1770. During his lifetime his membership of the Craft was always a matter of dispute, although many of his letters and edicts to the various Grand Lodges of his kingdom were so worded as to preclude the possibility of his being a Mason. After his death, however, matters were made clear by those previously bound to secrecy, the fact being, that he was made in a special Lodge in Paris in 1814, during the occupation of that city by the allied armies. Some accounts state that Alexander, the Emperor of Russia, was in the Chair on this occasion ; others that he was himself a candidate for initiation. The edicts above referred to, being of previous dates, prove nothing, and one issued subsequently, in 1816, prohibiting secret societies, expressly exempts the Freemasons. As will be seen below, he, before his death, even encouraged his son to join.

Wilhelm I, King of Prussia, 1861, Empe-

ror of Germany, 1870, is the second son of the last named, and succeeded his elder brother, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, 1840-1861, who died childless. In 1840, shortly before his father's death, he was initiated in a special Lodge in Berlin, ruled by the three Grand Masters of the three Berlin Grand Lodges, in compliance with his father's stipulation that he should not join any one Lodge or system, but belong to every Lodge in the kingdom and assume the protectorate of them all, a title which he still bears.

Friedrich Wilhelm Nikolaus Karl, Crown Prince of Prussia, son of the last named and son-in-law of her Majesty, Queen Victoria; born 1831. In 1853 he was initiated in the Royal Palace, by his father, then Crown Prince, who presided over a special Lodge composed of the representatives of the three Prussian Grand Lodges. The gavel used by his Royal Highness on this occasion was that formerly belonging to Frederick the Great. In 1860 he accepted the Grand Mastership of the Grand National Lodge of Prussia (the Zinnendorf or Swedish system), and in 1861, when his father, Wilhelm I,

succeeded to the throne, the King retained the name of Grand Protector of Freemasons in Prussia, but appointed the Prince as his Deputy and transferred to him the active duties of the office, as also the Presidential Chair at the meetings of the Union of Berlin Grand Lodges. →

It will thus be seen that every King of Prussia, with the exception of Friedrich Wilhelm IV, since the time of Frederick the Great, has been a Mason; the only lapse in point of time being between 1797 and 1814, during which it appears that no prince very near the throne was connected with the Craft. As regards Emperors of Germany the Fraternity can point to Franz I, of Lorraine and Austria, 1745-1765, and Wilhelm I, of Prussia.

BRANDENBURG PRINCIPALITIES.

Friedrich, Margrave of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, 1735-1763, born 1711. Date of initiation unknown. He founded a Lodge in his Palace at Baireuth, which eventually became the Grand Lodge "Sun," one of the eight existing Grand Lodges of Germany.

*A prince regnant of Hohenzollern
ingen. Entered the S.O. in 1713 at Str.
+ became protector of the V. prior Blw*

Friedrich Christian, Margrave of Brandenburg-Baireuth, 1763-1769, an uncle of the last named, whom he succeeded. He was Patron of the Baireuth Lodge. At his death in 1769, his dominions reverted to the Onolzbach line (see below).

Karl Wilhelm Friedrich, Margrave of Brandenburg-Onolzbach; born 1712, married the sister of Frederick the Great, was initiated by this monarch in his Royal Lodge in 1740, together with the King's two brothers (see Prussia). In 1741 he joined the Lodge of the "Three Globes," and became Grand Master of the Scotch Lodges under the three globes system. He died in 1757.

Christian Friedrich Karl Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburg-Onolzbach, and after 1769 of Baireuth (see above) was a son of the last named, born 1736. He was initiated probably in 1754, and in 1766 was the first reigning prince who signed the Act of Strict Observance in favor of unknown superiors. These superiors were equally unknown to Von Hund himself, the founder and arch-apostle of the system, who, how-

ever, appears to have firmly believed in their existence. Under the Strict Observance system he became "Amicus eminens et protector ordinis in Franconia." After 1769 he removed the Baireuth "Sun" to Anspach. In 1800 the Brandenburg principalities fell in to Prussia; the Brandenburg Lodges tendered their allegiance to the Berlin Grand Lodge "Royal York," and the Baireuth "Sun" becoming a Provincial Grand Lodge under that system. In 1811 Baireuth became a portion of the Kingdom of Bavaria, and the "Sun" then became an independent Grand Lodge.

BRUNSWICK PRINCIPALITIES.

Karl I, Duke of Brunswick, 1735-1780; born 1713. A peculiarity in the case of this prince is that he never was formally initiated, with the attendant ceremonies, but, his permission being necessary for the formation of Lodges in his dominions, he was privately instructed, probably in 1764. Although contrary to our present ideas, it would be an error to suppose that such a

proceeding, especially under the circumstances, was illegal at that time ; and the Duke may be considered a Freemason, without straining the Masonic law very much. Although he never visited a Lodge, he took a great interest in the Craft, and from 1767-1770 not even a candidate was proposed in his Duchy without his permission. When his brother Ferdinand in 1770 (see below) wished to join the Strict Observance, he first caused himself to be instructed in this new system, and accepted the Knightly Ring of a Templar. Having granted his consent, he emphasized it by himself choosing from his armory a valuable antique sword, which he presented to the Chapter as their sword of state.

Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg-Wolfenbüttel, known in his youth as Prince of Bevern, being the younger son of Duke Ferdinand Albrecht II of Brunswick-Bevern, was brother to Karl I (see above), brother-in-law of Frederick the Great, and one of the most celebrated military heroes of the age. His private life was so spotless, that although unmarried the only intrigue

of which he was ever suspected to be guilty has always been considered to have been really a morganatic marriage. Generous and philanthropic to a fault, he burdened his estate with debt incurred on behalf of others; noble-minded in the highest degree, but somewhat jealous of his princely dignity, he was the most conspicuous member of the Fraternity in Germany in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and died in 1792, universally regretted and lamented by his countrymen, but more especially by the members of the Craft. He was born in 1721 and admitted a member in 1740. It has been usually stated that his initiation took place in the Royal Lodge, but O'etzel the Historian of the "Three Globes," claims for his Lodge the honor, on the 21st Dec., 1740. In either case it is probable that the Duke's royal brother-in-law officiated. He was raised a Master in Breslau in 1743, became in 1764 Protector of the French Lodge in Brunswick, and was appointed in 1770 English Provincial Grand Master for the Province of Brunswick. Unfortunately for pure Freemasonry he fell a prey shortly

afterwards to the Templar mania, and was invested with the Knightly Degrees in 1771. Such a supporter and convert was a godsend to Von Hund, who immediately caused him to be nominated "Amicus et Protector" of the Order. In Von Hund's system the Craft Lodges with their Grand Master were subordinate to the Scotch or St. Andrew Lodges, also with a (Scotch) Grand Master. These in turn, although conducting all the business, were in theory subordinate to the Chapter, at the head of all being Von Hund. Above Von Hund stood, of course, those mysterious unknown superiors. In 1772, at the Kohlo Convention, Ferdinand was proclaimed Grand Master of the Scotch Lodges throughout the Empire or VII province, according to Templar phraseology, with the title of "Magnus Superior Ordinis per Germaniam Inferiorem." He thus became practically entrusted with the management of affairs, and from thenceforth completely overshadowed Von Hund himself. It is curious that he evidently believed for some years that he was a *bona fide* Knight Templar, and that an (to him and others)

unknown Grand Master of the Order actually existed. At one time the Brethren, tired of swearing implicit obedience to an unknown and undiscoverable superior, wished to take the law into their own hands, and elect Ferdinand Grand Master of the Temple. Although the intention was never carried out, he gave the plan his sanction in 1777, "provided it be only *in subsidium* and until the real Grand Master shall have revealed and legitimized himself." Towards 1780 he became very uncertain as to the reality of the whole system, and called the Wilhelmsbad Convention in 1782 to answer, amongst other matters, the crucial question, "Are we really Knights Templar, or not?" The result was the total rejection of all former pretensions; a great number of the Lodges fell off in their allegiance, and some few accepted the conversion of the system on a French basis, preserving much the same nomenclature and ceremonial, but thenceforth only claiming a historical connection with the long extinct Order of the Temple. Ferdinand thus saw the rise and fall of the Strict Observance, and except in

the first few years of its existence, was the pivot and ruler of its destinies. To his enthusiasm it owed its success ; to his frankness and honor its downfall. The Strict Observance, as such, no longer exists in Germany, but a system much resembling it still constitutes the Freemasonry of Sweden, and the system of the Grand National Lodge at Berlin is only a slightly less developed variety of the Swedish Constitution.

Albrecht, Prince of Brunswick-Lüneburg, born 1725, killed in battle 1745, was initiated in the Lodge "Jonathan," at Brunswick in 1744.

Friedrich August, Prince of Brunswick-Lüneburg, another well known general, was the second son of Duke Karl I, and nephew of Duke Ferdinand. He was born in 1740. In 1780 his elder brother succeeded to the crown, and he and his brother, Maximilian Julius Leopold (see below), were granted the titles of Dukes of Brunswick. In 1792 he inherited from his father-in-law the principality of Oels, in Silesia, of which he assumed the government in 1793. He died 1805. Date of initiation unknown. In

1769 he signed the act of Strict Observance, and entered the Chapter in Brunswick in 1771, under special sanction of his father (see Karl I above). In 1772 he was proclaimed National Grand Master of all Craft Lodges in Prussia, a dignity subordinate in the Strict Observance system to the Scotch Superior; he resigned the office in 1799. Unable to believe in the beautiful simplicity of the Craft as the end-all and be-all of Masonry, he fell an easy prey to every new system and adventurer, until grown wiser, in 1779, he with the "Grand Lodge of the Three Globes" ceased to work all the Degrees of the Strict Observance, beyond the Master's Degree, declaring that out of respect for Duke Ferdinand, however, they would not formally separate themselves from this system.

Wilhelm Adolph, Prince of Brunswick. third son of Karl I, born in 1745. Date of initiation unknown. Entered the Strict Observance System in 1769 and received the title of "Amicus Ordinis." Was a member of Lodge "St. Charles" in Brunswick. Died of his wounds in 1770.

Maximilian Julius Leopold, Prince of Brunswick, youngest son of Duke Karl I, brother of the two last named princes, was born in 1752. His whole life was devoted to the well being of humanity and of his soldiers in especial, for whom he built schools and hospitals, bearing all expenses out of his private purse. His regimental quarters were at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and at the time of dreadful inundations of that river in 1785 he exerted himself to the utmost to save life, being finally drowned by his boat overturning. The scholars of the Leopold School, founded by him, still make a pilgrimage to his tomb on the anniversary of his death. He was initiated in the "St. Charles Lodge," Brunswick, in 1770, of which he became a member and patron. He naturally also joined the Strict Observance. At the time of his heroic death he was W. M. of the Lodge "Upright Heart," in Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

THE HOUSE OF SAXONY, POLAND AND
BELGIUM.

Karl Christian Joseph; second son of Friedrich August II, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony; he was born in 1733, and in Saxony bore the title of Duke, and in Poland and Lithuania of Prince; in 1759 he was made Duke of Courland, but was expelled by Catherine II of Russia in 1763, and died in Dresden in 1796. The date of his initiation is uncertain, but not later than 1772, for in that year he joined the Strict Observance and was appointed "Superior et Protector Ordinis in Saxoniam." His most noteworthy action was in connection with Schrepfer, a Masonic adventurer and professor of mysticism and a ghost-seer, who wished (for his own profit, of course) to convert Freemasonry into a school of magic and spiritualistic *séances*. Schrepfer having insulted the Lodge at Leipsic, and therefore, constructively, the Prince himself, who was its patron, Karl caused him to be seized and conveyed to the guard-house, where a hundred blows from a cudgel were

duly administered to the poor wretch's back. Not content with this, Karl forced the unfortunate impostor to sign, seal and deliver a receipt in full for the punishment inflicted, and this document was the next day published in the newspapers. It is under these circumstances remarkable that Karl subsequently became a firm believer in Schrepfer, and used to walk arm in arm about the streets of Leipsic with him.

Ernst, Prince of Courland, founded in 1768 a Lodge, "Happy Concord," in St. Petersburg, which was acknowledged as a sister Grand Lodge by the "Three Globes" of Berlin.

Albert Kasimir August, Duke of Saxe-Teschen, was the third son of Frederick August II of Saxony and Poland, and brother of Karl Christian Joseph (see above), was born in 1738, was the last Austrian Stattholder of the Netherlands and died in 1822. He was initiated in the "Lodge of the Three Swords or Dresden," in 1764, and interested himself warmly for the persecuted Freemasons of Naples in 1777.

In the sixteenth century and previously

the House of Saxony was divided into two branches, the younger or Albertine, and the elder or Ernestine line ; but the Emperor Charles V transferred the electorate from the elder to the younger or Albertine line. The above two princes, Karl and Albert, were scions of the Albertine line, and their elder brother, Friedrich August III, saw his electorate in 1807 raised to a kingdom, becoming the first King of Saxony. The elder, or deposed line, meanwhile known as the House of Saxe-Weimar, was thereby enabled to assume the vacant ducal title. Duke John of Saxe-Weimar, 1573-1605, was succeeded in the title and greater part of his dominions by his eldest son, but cut off a small portion for his seventh son, Ernest (the Pious), who then reigned over the new Duchy of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg from 1605-1675. At his death four of his numerous sons subdivided the new Duchy as follows : Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Hildburgshausen, and Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. In 1826 the line of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg failed, and the four minor duchies were redistributed and

formed three, as follows : Saxe-Hildburghausen-Saalfeld, Saxe-Altenberg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. These still exist, as also the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar and the Kingdom of Saxony. It is to be hoped that this long digression may make clear the titles of the princes of this house, and that, in view of their close connection with our most gracious Queen, it may not be considered altogether impertinent.

Karl August, of Saxe-Weimar, Duke from 1758, Grand Duke from 1815-1828 ; born 1757. Was initiated in the Weimar Lodge "Amalia," in 1782, which Lodge suspended work in the same year. In 1801 he induced Schröder the English Prov. G.M. for Hamburg and Lower Saxony to constitute a Lodge "Karl August," in his own palace at Alstädt. This Lodge, however, became extinct in 1809, a few months after the revival, in 1808 of the Lodge "Amalia," of which he remained patron till his death.

Karl Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, youngest son of the last named, born 1792. He fought at Jena, distinguished himself at

Wagram, and commanded the Orange-Nassau regiment at Waterloo. In 1819 he was Governor of East Flanders, and in 1849 of Dutch Java. Was initiated in the Lodge "Amalia" in 1809 and died 1862.

Johann Adolf, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, was born in 1721. Date of initiation would appear to be unknown, but he was raised in the Lodge "Of the Three Gavel's" in Naumberg in 1750. This Lodge, which was constituted in 1749 by Hund's predecessor, C.G. V. Marschall (not to be confounded, as is too often the case, with the English Prov. Grand Master, H. W. von Marschall), is remarkable as showing the first signs of Templarism in Germany, inasmuch as each new member immediately assumed a Knightly cognomen. The Lodge joined Von Hund in 1751. The Duke chose as his name "Chevalier of the Golden Trowel."

Ernest II, Ludwig, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg 1772-1804, was born in 1745. One of the most estimable princes of this house, a friend of art, literature and science, and a father to his people. He was initiated in 1774 in the Lodge "Cosmopolitan" at

Gotha ; became a member, and although he never took office seldom missed a meeting, his signature being always found attached to the minutes. In 1775 he accepted the Grand Mastership of the Grand National Lodge in Berlin, but resigned in 1776, unable any longer to put up with the petty quarrels of this Lodge with rival systems. He died of consumption in 1804 ; and according to his previous orders, was buried without a coffin in a white shroud, on a favorite island in his park.

August, Prince of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg, brother of the last named, was initiated with him at Gotha in 1774.

Karl Friedrich III, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, 1729-1743, was initiated at Molsdorf, near Gotha, in 1741, by a deputation from the "Lodge of the Three Globes," Berlin. He immediately instituted the Lodge of the "Three Compasses (Mariners)" at Meiningen.

Ludwig Ernst, Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, a brother of the last named, was also a member of the "Three Compasses."

Friedrich August Karl Wilhelm, Duke of

Saxe-Meiningen, 1763-1782, a nephew of Karl Friedrich III (see above), born 1754. He was initiated in the Lodge "Charlotte of the Three Cloves," in Meiningen, in 1775, and rose to high honors in the Strict Observance system.

George Friedrich Karl, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen 1782-1803, brother of the last named, was made in the Lodge "Charlotte of the Three Cloves" in 1777. At the initiation, in 1793, of Günther, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt (which see), he presided in the chair. His daughter was Adelaide, Queen Dowager of Great Britain.

7/ Friedrich, Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen 1780-~~1826~~, of the rearranged Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg 1826-1834, was born in 1763. In 1789 he was initiated in the Lodge "Karl of the Wreath of Rue," in Hildburghausen. This Lodge was constituted by the Grand Lodge of England in 1787, and is now one of the five independent Lodges of Germany.

Joseph Friedrich, Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen. All I have been enabled to discover of him is that he was a member of the Strict Observance.

Ernst II August Karl Johannes Leopold Alexander Eduard, reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born 1818, and in 1857 he joined the Lodge "Ernst of the Compasses" in Gotha. This Prince must be sufficiently well-known to English readers on account of his connection with our own royal family; and for his splendid talents and virtues. He is a friend of art and literature, a benefactor of humanity, a father to his people, a friend of all good. His aunt was Victoria, Duchess of Kent, the mother of our Queen, whose first cousin he is; his uncle was Leopold, the first King of Belgium; and his brother was Albert, the late lamented Prince Consort.

Leopold (I) Georg Christian Friedrich, King of Belgium 1831-1865, younger son of Duke Ernst I of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and uncle to the last named prince. He was born in 1794, was created, previously to his marriage with the Princess Charlotte, Duke of Kendal in England; was offered and refused the throne of Greece in 1830, but accepted that of Belgium in 1831. He was the uncle both of her Majesty and the

Prince Consort. He served in the Russian army against the French in the campaigns of 1813-1815, and in 1813-1814 resided at Berne in Switzerland, where he was initiated in the "Lodge of Hope," September, 1813. He never visited a Lodge in Belgium, but was patron of the Craft in that kingdom.

HESSIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Ludwig VIII, Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, born 1691, died 1768. An enthusiastic Mason, but date of initiation not known.

Ludwig Georg Karl, Prince and Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, born 1749, died 1823. An estimable but somewhat weak-minded and easily deceived prince. His enthusiasm for Freemasonry, combined with his constant hope of ultimately discovering the real object and aim of the Craft, led him to attach himself to every new fraud and system which adventurers were only too ready to raise upon its basis. It is, however, only just to remark that nearly all the prominent men of his times were more or less infected with the same folly. Few, however, went

so far as he and his brother Georg Karl, who undertook an extended tour throughout Germany and Italy, in order to discover the supposed truth, whereas the real truth lay at their door, English Freemasonry having been always preserved tolerably undiluted in Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was initiated in 1768. In 1773 Zinnendorf won him over to the system of the Grand National Lodge, of which he became Grand Master, and to this fact may be probably ascribed the recognition in the same year of the Zinnendorf Lodge as Grand Lodge of all Germany by the Grand Lodge of England; a favor which, previously consistently denied, was a great but probably careless and ignorant act of injustice to the Lodges in Frankfort and some others, and was ultimately and very properly canceled in 1786.

Georg Karl, Prince and Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, brother of the last named, was born in 1754. His date of initiation is uncertain, but previous to 1776. In 1778 he was the prime mover in the first introduction into Holland of the Strict Observance system.

Ludwig I, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, 1790-1806. From 1806-1830 Ludwig I, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the rank of his principality having been raised. Born 1753. Whilst still Crown Prince, in 1771, was made in the Buchweiler Lodge, "St. John the Evangelist of Beneficence." He was head and protector of the Lodge at Giessen, at that time the only one in his dominions, and when, in 1793, the English Prov. Grand Lodge in Frankfurt, head of the Eclectic Union, constituted various Lodges in his Duchy, he assumed the protectorate over them.

Christian Ludwig, Prince and Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, born 1763, initiated 1778, was one of the founders of the Darmstadt Lodge of "St. John the Evangelist." He died in 1830.

Friedrich Georg August, Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, is known to have been a member of the Strict Observance.

Ludwig II, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, 1830-1848, born 1777. Date of making uncertain, but known to have taken an active part in Lodge work.

Karl, Prince and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, born 1744, died 1836. Entered the Danish service and became Stattholder of Schleswig-Holstein. In the system of the Strict Observance he was scarcely less prominent than the Duke of Brunswick and Von Hund himself; and strongly opposed the election of the Duke of Südermannland to succeed Von Hund. He appears to have feared that the unknown superiors might prove to be Swedes and to have anticipated a political object in the movement. Although unable to prevent the election, he was appointed coadjutor of Duke Ferdinand and succeeded to his post after the latter's death in 1792 (cf. Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick and Carl XIII, of Sweden). By this time, however, the Strict Observance was drawing its last breath, few Lodges acknowledged him, and new ones constituted by his authority were looked upon as clandestine and illegal. In 1782 he had assisted at the celebrated Wilhelmsbad Convention, where he helped to remodel the system. In 1792 he obtained a patent from England as Prov. Grand Master, and

in the same year induced the King of Denmark, Christian VII, to issue an order in Council recognizing Freemasonry in his dominions on condition of acknowledging Prince Karl as Grand Master, thus establishing the sole sovereignty of the Danish Grand Lodge by Royal edict, and following the example set by Prussia. He was initiated in 1775 in the Rendsburg Lodge "John of the Coral Tree," since that event changed to "Karl of the Red Lion." His quasi-Masonic titles both in Germany and Denmark were very numerous; but as they do not refer to the Craft may be left unmentioned. He entered every system of spurious Freemasonry existing in his day, and it need scarcely be remarked that the further he went the more he receded from the true light. His constant ambition to occupy the first place in Freemasonry led him into numerous mistakes, such as forcing the so-called high and eminently Christian degrees on a Lodge composed chiefly of Jews, &c., &c. His belief and personal experiments in alchemy subsisted to the very day of his death, at the age of 91 years.

Friedrich, Prince and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, born 1747, died 1837. He entered the Dutch service and rose to be Major-General. He joined the Strict Observance in Cassel in 1777, and in 1779 induced the Grand Master and many of his officers in Holland to become members of this system.

Wilhelm, Prince and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, son of the last named, born 1787, was initiated in 1810 in the United Lodges of "Zerubbabel and Frederick of the Crowned Hope" in Copenhagen. In 1866 Hesse-Cassel ceased to be an independent state and was incorporated with Prussia.

Friedrich Ludwig, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, born 1751, died in 1820. In 1782, at the Congress of Wilhelmsbad, he was initiated by Prince Karl of Hesse-Cassel at Philippsruh.

Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld, was born in 1831, and entered the Prussian naval service. He is a member, since 1856, of the Lodge "Urania of Immortality," and honorary member of the Grand Lodge "Royal York of Friendship" at Berlin.

WURTEMBERG.

Friedrich Eugen, Duke of Würtemberg, 1795-1797; born 1732. Date of initiation unknown, but was a member of the ~~Ladder~~ *Ladder* *or* of Gold Rosicrucians, one of the many distortions of the eighteenth century Freemasonry. He was the author of several Lodge orations, printed in 1784-85.

Friedrich Wilhelm Karl, Prince of Würtemberg: from 1797 to 1803; Duke of Würtemberg: from 1803-1806; Elector of Würtemberg; and from 1806-1816 King of Würtemberg, his dominions having been successively raised in dignity. He was born in 1754, and in 1787 was Russian Governor-General of Finland, and succeeded to the Dukedom of Würtemberg in 1797. The date of his initiation is unknown, but he joined the "Three Globes Grand Lodge" in 1776, and was Protector of the united Strict Observance Lodges. In 1778 he was first Worshipful Master of the Lodge "Fred-erica of the Skull" at Lüben, Silesia. In 1810, however, he suppressed the Craft throughout his dominions.

Samuel Wilhelm, Duke of W. was in 1780 pres. G. M. of Prov. G. L. of Silesia under Berlin -

Friedrich Ludwig Alexander, Duke of Württemberg, brother of the last named, born 1756, died 1823. Entered the Prussian service, in which he rose to be Field-Marshal-General. In 1776 he was initiated in the Berlin Lodge "Of the Three Globes," his brother, the subsequent first King of Württemberg, joining on the same occasion (see above). In 1784 he presided at the inauguration of the Belgard Lodge "Aurora." He was an honorary member of several other Lodges and one of the Protectors of the united Strict Observance Lodges.

Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince of Württemberg. Date of initiation unknown. In a list of 1775 figures as Protector of the Stargard Lodge "Augusta of the Golden Crown."

Friedrich Ludwig, Prince of Württemberg. Date of initiation unknown. From 1775-1794 a Protector of Lodge "Augusta of the Golden Crown" in Stargard, Pomerania.

Friedrich Heinrich Eugen, Prince of Württemberg, a Lieutenant-General in the Prussian service, born 1758, initiated in 1778 in a regimental Lodge in Tröppa^u;

ary member of two Lodges in Stargard ; died 1823.

Alexander, Prince of Württemberg, uncle of the Emperor Alexander of Russia ; initiated in 1808 in the "Phoenix" Lodge, Paris.

Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Duke of Württemberg, was in 1810 a member of the Lodge "Astræa of the Three Elms" in Ulm, and used his best endeavors (unavailingly) to induce the King of Württemberg to withdraw his edict of that date prohibiting Freemasonry in his dominions (see Friedrich Wilhelm Karl above).

Paul Karl Friedrich August, Duke of Württemberg, born 1785, died 1852. The date of his initiation is unknown, but in 1818 he was appointed Grand Director of Ceremonies in the Grand Chapter of the A. and A. Scotch Rite of Paris.

Friedrich Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Württemberg, born 1797, initiated in 1817 at Trier, in the Lodge "Patriot's Union ;" in 1845 he joined the Stuttgart Lodge "Of the Three Cedars," of which he was honorary W.M. He was also an honorary member

of a Lodge in Heilbronn. He died in 1861.

Maximilian, Prince of Württemberg, born 1828, a son of Duke Paul Karl Friedrich August (see above), was in 1861 initiated in the Stuttgart Lodge "Of the Three Cedars."

MECKLENBURG PRINCIPALITIES.

Friedrich Ludwig, Grand Duke apparent of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was initiated in 1818 in the Lodge of "Concord," in Berlin, and elected an honorary member of the "Grand Lodge of the Three Globes." He died in 1819.

Adolf Friedrich IV, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born 1738, died 1794. I have been unable to ascertain the date at which he commenced his rule, but he was already the reigning Duke when, in 1772, he was initiated by a deputation from the "Lodge of the Three Stars" in Rostock. In 1774 he joined the Lodge of the "Crowned Golden Griffin" in New Brandenburg, remaining a member till his death.

Karl Ludwig Friedrich, Duke of Meck-

lenburg-Strelitz, 1794-1815. In 1815 Grand Duke, born 1741, died 1816. Whilst prince-apparent entered the British service and became a Lieutenant-General and Governor of Hanover. He was made at Celle in 1766, joined the Strict Observance in 1767, and in 1772 was made "Superior et Protector Ordinis in Electorat : Hannov." In the year 1780, two years before the Congress at Wilhelmsbad, he and the Brethren in Hanover had become so dissatisfied with the Strict Observance that they severed the connection and reverted to pure Freemasonry. He was then elected "Patron of the united Lodges of the dominions of the Electorate of Brunswick, Duchy of Mecklenburg, Principalities of Münster-Waldeck and Hildesheim" (A title long enough to satisfy any ambition). In 1786 he was appointed English Prov. Grand Master in the Electorate of Hanover and the other German Provinces of the King of England. He constituted in Hanover one of the very few Royal Arch Chapters that ever existed in Germany. The independent Lodge "Carl of the Wreath of Rue" (see Friedrich, Duke of Saxe-

Hildburgshausen) in Hildburgshausen, elected him yearly for their W. M. from its constitution, in 1781, till his death, in 1816.

Ernst Gottlob Albert, Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, brother of the last named, a Major-General in the British service and Governor of Celle in Hanover, was born in 1742; date of initiation unknown, but was a member of the "Lodge of the Three Stars" in Rostock from 1773 to his death in 1814.

Georg August, Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, brother of the two last named, born 1748. He was made at Naples in 1768, in a Lodge called "Lodge of Victory" (now extinct), and in 1773 he joined the Rostock "Lodge of the Three Stars." He is also stated to have been a member of Lodges in Vienna and Prague. He died in 1785.

HOLSTEIN PRINCIPALITIES.

Friedrich Wilhelm, Duke of Holstein-Beck, Governor of Berlin, was initiated in 1740, by Frederick the Great, in the "Royal Lodge." In 1741 he joined the "Lodge of the Three Globes," and in 1747 was elected Vice-Grand Master of this Lodge, which had

meanwhile assumed the position and privileges of a Grand Lodge.

Holstein, a Prince of, was initiated in the "Three Globes," Berlin, in 1748. I have been unable to identify him, but he is clearly not one of the other princes tabulated in this division.

Friedrich Christian, Duke of Holstein-Augustenburg, whilst heir-apparent was, in 1794, initiated at Hamburg. He died in 1814.

Georg Ludwig, Prince of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1719, rose to be General Field-Marshal of all the Russian troops, and Stattholder of Schleswig-Holstein. He died in 1763. Was initiated in Dresden in 1741, and in 1742 became a member of the Hamburg Lodge "Absalom." The second Lodge of Hamburg, "St. George," was so named in his honor.

Adolf Friedrich, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp-Eutin. See Adolf Fredrik, King of Sweden.

Hans, Prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, is the present Stattholder in the Grand Lodge of Denmark and a Past Grand Warden of England.

SCHWARZBURG PRINCIPALITIES.

Günther, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, was made in 1793, in the Rudolstadt Lodge "Günther of the Lion Statant," remaining a member and patron till his death. (cf. Georg Friedrich Karl, of Saxe-Meiningen.)

Ludwig Friedrich, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, born 1767, died 1807. Was a member until his death, of Lodge "Günther," &c. (see above).

Karl Günther, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, born 1803, died 1823. Was a member and Junior Warden of the same Lodge (see above).

August, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, a member of the Craft, but data unobtainable. Was born 1738 and died in 1806.

REUSS PRINCIPALITIES.

Heinrich LIV, Prince of Reuss-Lobenstein, co-regent in Gera, was initiated in 1803, in the Rudolstadt Lodge "Günther of the Lion Statant." This is the year of the

constitution in Gera, the capital of these States, of the Lodge "Archimedes of Eternal Union," one of the five independent Lodges of Germany; of this Lodge Heinrich became patron in 1810. */ma*

Heinrich LXXII, Prince of Reuss-Ebersdorff and Lobenstein, co-regent in Gera, born 1797, died 1853, was initiated at Erfurth in the "Three Eagles Lodge," and in 1827 assumed the Protectorate of the Lodge in Gera (see above).

Heinrich LXXVI, Prince of Reuss-Lobenstein, was made in Gera, 1852, and the last named Prince having abdicated the throne, he at once assumed the Protectorate of the Lodge. He died in the following year.

Heinrich LXVII, Prince of Reuss-Schleiz, 1842-1867, born 1789, and was a General in the Prussian service. He was initiated in Gera, 1852, and assumed the Protectorate of the Lodge.

Heinrich XIV, Prince of Reuss, was initiated 1777, at Prague, in the "Lodge of the Three Crowned Columns," and in 1785, was Deputy W.M. of the "Lodge of the Seven Orphans" in Linz.

Heinrich XV, Prince of Reuss, was a member in 1785 of the "Lodge of the Three Crowned Stars and Honesty," in Prague, and its Deputy W.M. in 1787-1788.

*should
have been
inserted*

Adolf, Prince-regnant of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg, born 1804, died 1860; initiated 1824 in the Lodge "Truth and Friendship," at Furth.

*bottom
of page 71.*

Christian Adam Marschall von Bieberstein, Prelate-regnant at Camin, born 1732, died 1786; from 1770 onwards was W.M. of the Lodge "Flaming Star" at Berlin, and a member of the Grand Lodge of the "Three Globes."

SOLMS-BRAUNFELS.

Wilhelm, Prince regnant of Solms-Braunfels, a Major-General in the Prussian service, joined the Prov. Grand Lodge in Wetzlar in 1784. Date of initiation unknown.

Ernst, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, nephew of George V of Hanover, born 1835; was made at Hanover, 1855, in the Lodge "Frederick of the White Horse." He was the Rep-

representative of the Grand Lodge of England at Grand Lodge of Hanover.

Georg, Prince of Solms-Braunfels, nephew of George V of Hanover, a brother of the last named, was made in 1855 at the "Black Bear" Lodge of Hanover. He was the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Saxony at Grand Lodge of Hanover.

ZWEIBRÜCKEN AND BAVARIA.

Ludwig, Prince of Zweibrücken. Date of initiation unknown, but his name occurs in a list of Strict Observance members of the V province.

Maximilian I, Joseph, King of Bavaria. Born 1756, Prince of Pfalz-Zweibrücken; in 1777, Colonel in French service at Strassburg; in 1778, Major-General; in 1795, Duke of Pfalz-Zweibrücken; 1799, Elector of Bavaria; 1806, King of Bavaria. He joined the Strict Observance in 1777 at Strassburg. This did not prevent him in 1799 and 1804 issuing edicts suppressing Masonry in his dominions; but as this had already been thoroughly effected in 1785 by

the preceding Elector of Bavaria, it was a work of supererogation. But in 1806, when the Electorate became a Kingdom, many small Principalities were at this time and in the following years merged into it, and as old Lodges existed in these, they were by a rescript of 1807 tolerated under very stringent conditions. One of these was that no government official was to be a member, and as even clergymen and schoolmasters came under this denomination, the Lodges were, in many instances, reduced to the last straits. Slightly modified, these laws are still in force. Amongst the States thus absorbed was Baireuth, in 1811, the seat of the "Sun," then a Prov. Grand Lodge of the "Royal York Grand Lodge" of Berlin. It declared itself independent and a Sovereign Grand Lodge, attracting to its rule many of the Lodges of the absorbed Principalities (in Christian F. K. A. of Brandenburg Onolzbach, and Friedrich, Markgrave of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, both above). Maximilian died in 1825.

BADEN.

Carl Friedrich, Landgrave, and subsequently first Grand Duke of Baden, is stated by Dr. L. Lewis, of Vienna, to have been Grand Master of the Grand National Lodge of Baden, 1856. I have failed to find any corroboration of this assertion, which may nevertheless be correct.

Ludwig Wilhelm August, Prince of Baden, brother of the above; born 1829. A Colonel in the Prussian service. Was initiated in 1856 in the Berlin Lodge "Urania of Immortality," and in 1859 installed Grand Master of the Grand Lodge "Royal York," Berlin. He resigned the Chair in 1864.

YSENBURG.

Karl, Prince of Ysenburg, was in 1807 elected Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Baden. This Grand Lodge enjoyed an existence of a few years only. The Lodges in the Grand Duchy of Baden are at present divided pretty equally between the Grand Lodge "Sun" at Baireuth, and the "Eclectic Union" of Frankfurt.

——, a Prince of Ysenburg, brother of the above, name unknown to me. These two brothers were elected Hon. Grand Officers of the Grand Orient of France in January, 1807.

HOHENLOHE.

——, a Prince of Hohenlohe, was in 1783 Prov. Grand Master of Silesia under the Grand National Lodge of Berlin.

——, the Crown Prince of Hohenlohe, was initiated in the "Phoenix" Lodge at Paris, 21st January, 1808, together with Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg (which see).

Felix, Prince of Hohenlohe-Oehringen, born in 1813, a Colonel in the Wurtemberg service, was initiated in 1845, and became an honorary member of the Stuttgart Lodge "Of the Three Cedars."

LEININGEN-WESTERBURG.

Karl Gustav Reinhard Waldemar, Count regnant of Leiningen-Westerburg. In 1788 he was the W.M. of the Grünstadt Lodge "Caroline of the Crowned White Lion."

Christian Karl, Count regnant of Leiningen-Westerburg, was Senior Warden of the Lodge.

Ernst Wilhelm Leopold Karl, heir apparent to Leiningen-Westerburg, was also a member.

Five other counts of this line were also members of the same Lodge, but I have unfortunately no means of finding out the separate names and dates, the Lodge Lists and Records being in the Brunswick Archives.

DENMARK.

Frederick VII, King of Denmark, 1848-1863. Christian VII, 1766-1808, has been mentioned as officially recognizing the Craft in 1792 (see Karl, Hesse-Cassel), but it does not appear that either he or Frederick VI, 1808-1839, or Christian VIII, 1839-1848, were actually Masons. The Grand Master, Karl of Hesse-Cassel, died in 1836. At that time Christian VIII was Crown Prince, and assumed the Protectorate of the Lodges, which he held till his death in 1848; but as aforesaid, his actual membership is

doubtful. His successor, Frederick VII, was made in the Odensee Lodge "Mary of the Three Hearts," and on ascending the throne in 1848, became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Denmark. Frederick remodeled Danish Freemasonry on the Swedish system (see Carl XIII, of Sweden), the first three degrees of which do not differ very materially from our own.

Christian IX, present King of Denmark, enjoys the title of Protector of the Craft in Denmark ; but I have been unable to ascertain if he is himself a Mason ; although it would appear probable.

Christian Frederick Wilhelm Karl, Crown Prince of Denmark, a brother-in-law of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, is at present the Vicarius Salamonis and Grand Master combined of the Danish Craft.

NETHERLANDS.

Wilhelm II, Frederik Georg Ludwig, King of the Netherlands, 1840-1849, was born 1792. In 1817, as Prince of Orange, was initiated in Brussels in the Lodge of

“Hope,” in the presence of his brother Frederik (see below). He became Hon. W.M. of this Lodge and often assisted at its working.

Frederik Wilhelm Karel, Prince of the Netherlands, Duke of Ursel, &c., brother of the foregoing, born 1797. Was made in 1816 in Berlin, by a deputation from the “Grand Lodge of the Three Globes.” The same year he was elected Grand Master of the Netherlands. He was the purchaser of the extensive Masonic Library of the celebrated Dr. Klosz, now deposited at the Hague, and thus conferred an inestimable benefit on Masonic students by preserving this valuable collection intact. On the other hand we are indebted to him for the publication and dissemination of the so-called “Charter of Cologne,” a very questionable boon! He died in 1881.

Alexander, Prince of the Netherlands, second son of King Wilhelm III, and grandson of Wilhelm II (see above), born 1851. On the death of his brother, in 1879, he became Prince of Orange. He was initiated by his grand uncle, Frederik Wilhelm Karel,

26th July, 1876, in the Lodge "Royal Union" of the Hague, and succeeded him as Grand Master on the 18th June, 1882. He was Hon. W.M. of the "Royal Union," and died 21st June, 1884.

RUSSIA.

Peter the Great, 1682-1725. There is a tradition current in Russia that this Emperor was initiated by Sir Christopher Wren, and introduced Freemasonry into his dominions. I think this may safely be considered a fiction.

Paul I, Emperor of Russia, 1797-1800, is also said to have been a Mason; but proofs are wanting, and it is certain that he interdicted and suppressed Freemasonry throughout his Empire.

Alexander I, Emperor of Russia, 1801-1824. Proof here is also wanting; but the tradition that he was privately made whilst with the allied armies in Paris (see Frederick Wilhelm III of Prussia) is not altogether improbable. It is, however, a matter of history that in 1803 he cancelled all

former edicts against the Freemasons, and in 1822 suddenly renewed them.

DIETRICHSTEIN.

Johann Carl, Prince regnant of Dietrichstein-Proskau, was Austrian Ambassador in Denmark about 1765-75, and was initiated in Copenhagen in the Lodge of the "Three Flaming Hearts." Was Prov. Grand Master of Austria previous to 1784, in which year he was elected National Grand Master of Austria.

Franz de Paula, Count Dietrichstein (a relative of the last named), was W.M. of the Austrian Lodge "True Concord."

VARIOUS.

Karl Wilhelm, Prince and Count of Nassau-Saarbrück-Usingen, Major-General in the Dutch service. Born 1736, joined the Strict Observance in 1771, and in 1779 was W.M. of the Biberich Lodge "Perpetual Unity." It was at Wiesbaden, the capital of his dominions, that one of the most celebrated Masonic Congresses (that of 1776) took place.

Scap. 62 for 2 princes wrongly placed

Karl Alexander, Prince of Turn and Tax-
is. Date of initiation unknown, but in 1802
was a member of the independent Lodge
"Karl of the Wreath of Rue," in Hildburgs-
hausen. The Prince was for years the con-
tractor for the postal service of most of the
smaller German States ; the postage stamps
of that time bearing his name. The family
is reputed very wealthy ; perhaps a natural
result.

Ludwig, Prince regnant of Waldeck; date
of initiation unknown ; joined the Strict
Observance in 1778.

Albert Wolfgang, Prince of Lippe-Schaum-
burg, born in 1699. Date of initiation un-
known ; but as a Mason was intimate with
Frederick the Great.

Joseph, Duke of Altenburg, father of the
Queen of King George V of Hanover. Was
present in the Lodge of the "Black Bear,"
Hanover, 19th February, 1859.

Heinrich, Markgrave of Schwedt, was
initiated in "Three Globes," Berlin, in
1740.

Alexander Murusi, Prince of Wallachia,
brother of the Hospodar ; resident in Aus-

tria, 1780-90. Date of initiation unknown ; joined the Strict Observance. Took *au grand serieux* the idea that the Strict Observance was intended to rehabilitate the Order of the Temple, so much so, that he offered Duke Ferdinand, of Brunswick, to recruit in Wallachia 50,000 men for the reconquest of the Order's former possessions.

John, Prince of Glücksburg, is a Past S. G.W. of England (1880).

Theodore, King of Corsica. Bro. Gould writes me that he remembers reading somewhere that this potentate was a member of the "Lodge of Friendship," but that he is unable to indicate the reference.

Pedro I, Dom, Emperor of Brazil, was initiated in Rio de Janeiro, in 1821, and at once elected Grand Master. He suppressed Freemasonry in 1822. He abdicated in 1831; since when the Craft has revived in Brazil.

Kamehameha IV, King of the Sandwich Islands, was initiated in a Lodge in his own dominions, in 1857, and on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Queen's Hospital in Honolulu, acted as Past Master

*Kalaka'ana, King of Sandwich Is. made
in Lodge, Progress of Oceania in 1858
H. M. in 1877*

of the Lodge "Progress of Oceania," and delivered a Masonic address to his subjects.

Omdit Ul Omrah Bahaudar, eldest son of the Nabob of the Carnatic, initiated in the Lodge at Trichinopoly, near Madras, in 1777.

Askeri Khan, Persian Prince and Ambassador at Paris, initiated in the "Mother Lodge of the Scotch Philosophical Rite," Paris, 24th November, 1808, Bro. Thory, the historian, in the Chair.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was initiated at Calcutta, in the Lodge "Star of the East," 13th March, 1861, and created P.S.G.W. of England, by the Earl of Zetland, on 29th April, 1863.

The Rajah of Kuppottulla. From the proceedings attending the initiation of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, we learn that this Indian Prince was about to join the Craft at Lahore.

Bikrama Singh, brother of the above, and to whom the same remarks apply.

The Nuwab Zulal-ood-deen was present on the same occasion.

Moolaire Mohamed Ismael Khan, Amba-

sador from King of Oude, created Past S.G.W. of England, 1st June, 1836.

Abd-el-Kader, the heroic Arab Prince in Algeria, lately dead, was a Freemason, but I cannot put my hand on any particulars at present.