Freemasonry at the Two Sieges of Louisbourg

1745 and 1758

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In compiling the following account of Freemasonry at the two sieges of Louisbourg, I wish to acknowledge invaluable collaboration and advice from Col. James R. Case, Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and to A. J. B. Milborne of Montreal, President of the Canadian Masonic Research Association and Historian of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; also to many published articles and works relating to the Military and Masonic history of the period 1717 – 1800, and to many correspondents in Canada, the United States and the British Isles. A partial list of printed sources and references is annexed.

INTRODUCTORY

Louisbourg in Cape Breton is classic with the warring policies of two rival empires; with the struggles of mighty armies and great armadas, of drama on a huge stage of stirring events that settled the fortunes of this Continent.

The period 1730 to 1760 was undoubtedly one of the most dramatic in American Masonic history and because the researches have hitherto been difficult, fragmentary and tentative, much must still remain to be done to settle doubts that present themselves. This paper is only a beginning.

THE TREATY OF UTRECHT

The reader will remember that by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the mainland of Nova Scotia was ceded to the British Crown. The 12th and 13th articles of the Treaty stated “that all Nova Scotia or Acadie – the Island of Newfoundland with the adjacent islands – (including) the town and fortress of Placentia – shall from this time forth belong of right to Great Britain. But the Island of Cape Breton, shall hereafter belong of right to the King of France, who shall have the right to fortify any places there”.

By this concession, Cape Breton, jutting far out into the Atlantic, was to remain a French outpost guarding the approaches to French Canada and the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

Cape Breton became Isle Royale; for nearly fifty years to be a French possession of strategic and economic importance. Havre à l'Anglais, English Harbour, formerly the resort of English fishermen who annually crossed the Atlantic and made it the base of their operations on the Grand Banks and the place where they salted and dried their catch, became the mighty French fortress of Louisbourg.

In the same way, Spanish fishermen had used Baye des Espagnols, now Sydney Harbour, and the French fishermen Baie Ste. Anne. To these ports came five to six hundred vessels every summer. Thus the immediate effect of the Treaty of 1713 was to exclude the English fishermen from participation in their former rights and privileges, and at the same time the New England fishermen who came in even greater numbers to these prolific fishing grounds.
**LOUISBOURG**

Following the signing of the Treaty, the French at once took possession of Cape Breton, removed 180 fishermen and their families from Placentia in Newfoundland to Havre à l'Anglais, now Louisbourg, and took steps to fortify it. Philippe Pastour de Costabelle from Placentia became its first governor under the new regime.

For the next twenty-five years or more, the French expended vast sums of money on huge walls and ramparts surrounding the city, rendering it one of the greatest military strongholds in the world. The natural position of the fortress strengthened by all the arts and devices of military science made it, in the opinion of military strategists of the day, well-nigh impregnable and justified its title of “The Dunkirk of America”.

Louisbourg became more than a fishery protection enterprise; it was an outpost of the greatest military power of the age, the metropolis of the Western world; the pivot and key of the growing colonial power of France and as such a menace to the struggling colonies to the southward. One or the other must eventually yield. There could be no co-existence.

During the period of construction a very considerable commerce developed with New England and elsewhere. To feed the great army of builders and to transport the vast supplies of building materials, was no small task, and supplies were imported from French Canada, the Island of St. John (now Prince Edward Island), the French West Indies, and from Boston and New England.

Ironically enough much of the material – timber and bricks – were sold at good prices to the French builders by the New Englanders who later in 1745 formed the expedition to exterminate the French as a menace to the commerce and welfare of the colonies.

**CANSO**

As a partial alternative, the English and the New England fishermen were obliged to make Canso on the north east point of the mainland their base of operations. A company of Philipps (40th) Regiment at Annapolis Royal was transferred to this base to occupy and fortify it on a small scale, so that the New Englanders might be protected in their prosecution of their fisheries.

The French also laid claim to Canso in the interest of the fish supply to their growing city on Isle Royale, and carried on their fishery there under guard.

The first clash took place in 1718 when the English made an attack on the French. In 1720 the Indians attacked the settlers, killing several, and the French completed the pillage of the place with a loss to the English of 20,000. Capt. John Henshaw, formerly of Boston, a Principal merchant of Canso, thereupon seized several French settlers and took them to Annapolis in his sloop.

In 1723 there were 49 English families there, making it the largest settlement in the country. They were chiefly engaged in the fisheries and were reported to be in prosperous condition. (Calnek, P. 73). That year there were 197 vessels at Canso. (Murdoch, ii, P. 424).
Captain John Bradstreet, an officer of the garrison at Canso, writing to the Board of Trade in England in 1725, said he was familiar with Louisbourg and had found there so many vessels from New England and Nova Scotia, that two sheep could be bought there for the price of one at Canso. (McLennan, P. 56).

In June 1728, Governor Richard Philipps arrived at Canso in H.M.S. “ROSE” and remained there until October 1729. He found 250 vessels and from 1,500 to 2,000 men, employed in catching and loading fish. In 1730, Philipps writes “Canso, which is the envy and rival of Cape Breton (the French headquarters) in the fisheries, will be the first attacked in case of war with France”. Philipps repeatedly urged its increased protection, and in one letter proposed to make it the capital of the Province.

Besides New Englanders and Frenchmen who fished with this point as their base, West of England people also came every spring for purposes of fishing “with many ships”.

In 1734 William Shirreff, secretary of the Council at Annapolis Royal, reported that Canso lay “naked and defenceless” against the French, “without so much as barracks to lodge the four companies of Colonel Philipps’ regiment stationed there for its defence, or storehouses, except hasty slight erections put up from time to time by the commanders, assisted by the fishermen”. If the place were taken by the French, Mr. Shirreff says, “The loss would affect not only Nova Scotia but New England, New York, and other plantations, for British subjects resort thither from all parts. As it is the only place in the province that can be said to have been frequented all along by British subjects, its loss would very much affect the traders, and strengthen the French and enable them to do more damage along the coast with their privateers.”

Many of the men identified with the early history of Canso between 1720 and 1745, such as the officers of the little garrison, Hibbert Newton the Collector of Customs, and other inhabitants, as well as many of the New England traders and captains were undoubtedly Masons, and it is very possible that visits were made by them to Masonic Lodges in Boston.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE

Intercourse between Annapolis Royal and Canso was constant during these early years; and Boston was the commercial and social metropolis of both the Annapolis and Canso people. In Boston a great part of the population had been born, to Boston markets the traders regularly shipped the products they bought from the French, and from Boston came all the manufactured goods except the coarsest clothing that the families of the place used in their homes. Even the officers of the garrison varied the monotony of their dull life in this remote place by excursions to Boston for social intercourse with people who lived in a larger world.

The ledgers of Peter Faneuil, merchant of Boston, contain many entries of transactions with merchants of Louisbourg. Hibbert Newton, the Collector of Customs at Canso, wrote in 1728 that eighteen vessels in that port laden with lumber, bricks, livestock, sail cloth, rum, wine, molasses, &c., had cleared for Newfoundland, their Masters having no intention of going farther than Louisbourg where they sold their cargoes and often their vessels as well. (McLennan p. 76).
PETER FANEUIL was of Huguenot descent, the eldest son of Benjamin Faneuil and Ann Bureau, who settled in New Rochelle, N.Y., in 1699. Peter was born in 1701. He and his brother, Benjamin, were adopted by their uncle Andrew. Peter later inherited his uncle’s vast wealth and lived in sumptuous style. He not only built Faneuil Hall as a gift to the city, but gave generously to numerous charities. He died in 1742 leaving his great estate to his two nephews, Peter and Benjamin, both of whom were Masons (I Mass. 261, 426). Peter Faneuil’s agent in Louisbourg in 1738 was one Morel (McLennan p. 78).

CAPT. ROBERT COMYNS

Among the New England traders to Louisbourg we find Capt. Robert Comyns, or Cummins, and it is significant that in the register of the Grand Lodge of England for 1737, we find his appointment by the Earl of Darnley, G. M., as “Provincial Grand Master for Cape Breton and ye Town of Louisburg”. The entry is repeated under the date 1738, with the words “excepting such places where a Provincial Grand Master is already appointed”, possibly referring to the recent appointment of Major Philipps. As there were probably no Masonic Lodges among the French in Cape Breton at this time, the appointment must have been for the benefit of the hundreds of New Englanders who frequented both Louisbourg and Canso. Captain Comyns would seem to have been the Master of a trading vessel sailing between Boston and Nova Scotia ports, possibly one of the numerous traders in the employ of Peter Faneuil.

ANAPOLIS LODGE

Also in 1738, we find that a Lodge was established in the garrison at Annapolis Royal by Major Erasmus James Philipps, of Col. Richard Philipps’ Foot (later known as the 40th Regiment).

Erasmus James Philipps had been made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, on November 14, 1737, in the presence of William Shirreff, already a Mason and a resident of Annapolis Royal since 1716. The record (Mass. Proc. I, p. 7) reads that “Mr. (Henry) Price granted a Deputation at ye Petition of sundry Brethren at Annapolis in Nova Scotia to hold a Lodge there”. The Lodge which was virtually a regimental Lodge received a warrant No. 42 from the “Ancients” in 1755.

Erasmus James Philipps, a nephew of Col. Richard Philipps, was a member of the Council of the Province at Annapolis Royal, and was named in 1737 as a commissioner along with Dr. William Skene and Major Otto Hamilton to define the boundaries between Massachusetts and Rhode Island and for this purpose was in Boston from August 1737 to June 1738. He was appointed Provincial Grand Master for Nova Scotia in March 1738. He visited the First Lodge, Boston, on April 11 and May 9, 1739.

He married Ann the daughter of John and Ann Dyson of Annapolis Royal in 1740, and Elizabeth, one of their four children, became the wife of Capt. Horatio Gates of Revolutionary War fame.

Philipps also issued a dispensation for the First Lodge at Halifax in 1749-50. He represented Annapolis Royal in the Legislature in 1759-60, and died at Halifax in 1760.
KING GEORGE'S WAR 1744-48

On March 15, 1744, War was declared by France against Great Britain, a swift sailing vessel being dispatched immediately to inform Duchambeon the French Governor at Louisbourg. On May 13th, he in turn sent DuVivier with several vessels and about 351 men to attack Canso.

They embarked on the Schooner “La Succes” a privateer, 94 men, commanded by Louis Doloboratz, with fourteen boats as transports.

On May 24th the garrison of 120 men with no other defence except a blockhouse, realized that resistance would be futile, and capitulated on condition that troops and inhabitants should be conveyed to England or Annapolis within a year, and their private property spared and taken to Louisbourg in Capt. John Bradstreet’s schooner.

DuVivier undertook to use his best efforts to have the women and children sent at once to Boston or Annapolis. The town and blockhouse were burned, and the inhabitants transported to Louisbourg, where they remained until the autumn when at their own request, they were sent to Boston. The officers captured on this occasion were Capt. Patrick Heron, Lieut. Thomas Prendergast, Christopher Aldridge, Jr., Samuel Cottnam and George Scott, and Ensigns George Ryall, J. Elliott and John Bradstreet, all of Philipps (40th) Regiment at Annapolis.

The sequel to the capture of Canso is of considerable Masonic interest. After the capture of Canso, Doloboratz proceeded along the coast of New England in search of enemy commerce. In course of time he encountered Capt. Edward Tyng (who married a daughter of Capt. Cyprian Southak) in the “Prince of Orange” the first Man-of-War of Massachusetts. After a spirited running-fight from 9 o’clock in the morning until two o’clock the following morning, Tyng overhauled the Frenchman, compelling him to lower his colours, and brought him into Boston as a prize of war. (McLennan p. 124)

Doloboratz, while in Boston, was allowed considerable liberty, and on October 10th, 1744, was proposed as a candidate for Masonry in the First Lodge.

Bro. Price “acquainted the Lodge that he (Doloboratz) was a gentleman, who, being a prisoner of war, was thereby reduced, but as he might be serviceable (when at Home) to any Bro. who Providence might cast in his way, it was desir’d he might be excus’d the expence of his making, provided each Bro. would contribute his cloathing, which the Rt. Worsh’l Mas’r was pleas’d to put to vote when it was carried in affirmative & by dispensation from the Rt. W. Mas’r & Warden, upon acct. of his leaving the Province very soon, he was ballotted in, introduced & made a Mason in due form. Bro. P. Pelham (moved) that the Sec’r grant Bro. Doloboratz a letter of recommendation.”

NEW ENGLAND ARMS FOR ATTACK

The prisoners of war from Canso lost no time on arriving in Boston in convincing the New Englanders of the possibility of, as well as the necessity for, reducing Louisbourg, and plans were set on foot for a great expedition against the city.

The project was not new for such an expedition had been proposed by William Vaughan. John Bradstreet, Judge Auchmuty, Governor Clark of New York and many other
prominent New Englanders had urged for over twenty years the reduction of Louisbourg as a menace to the peace of the Colony. The arrival of the Canso prisoners was all that was needed to settle the much-debated question.

The serious interruptions of the fisheries, the devastation of privateers, the raid on Canso, and an attack on Annapolis the same year, aroused the most intense feeling against France throughout the New England colonies, where the accounts brought by traders and others had already excited considerable alarm. It was believed that Louisbourg would be made the base of operations against the British colonies in America in the coming war.

The New Englanders under Governor William Shirley at once adopted the bold course of making an effort to reduce the great stronghold, described as “the Dunkirk of America”.

“Every motive was appealed to, as is always the case when the success of a policy depends on the support of an independent people. The expedition, to the fanatic, was directed against Romanism; to the timorous was a preventive of invasion; to the greedy, a chance for plunder; and to all an object for the self-sacrifice of every patriotic Briton.” (McLennan p. 134)

Shirley’s activity was prodigious, and in a short time he secured the co-operation of the Home government, and of those of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The government of New York provided $5,000; New Jersey $2,000 and Pennsylvania $4,000.

The British government supported the project by sending a strong Naval squadron under Commodore Peter Warren, then cruising in the West Indies.

WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Governor of Massachusetts, though not a Mason, should be especially mentioned here because of the leading part he played in the great expedition against Louisbourg. On his appointment in 1741 as the successor of the Hon. Jonathan Belcher, a Freemason of considerable distinction, the First Lodge, Boston, appointed a committee to wait upon him “to congratulate him on his advancement to the government of the Province”. The address said that “as it has been the Custom for men in the most exalted Station (of Governor) to have had the Door of our Society’s Constitution always opened to them (when desired) we think it our Duty to acquaint your Excellency of that Custom, and assure you, that we shall cheerfully attend your Excellency's Pleasure therein”. This frank and un-Masonic invitation was never accepted. Shirley was born in Preston, England, in 1693, and migrated to Boston in 1732 where he practised as an attorney, and occupied several subordinate official positions. As Governor 1741-45, his policies were progressive and based on the fundamental view that there was not room enough on the continent for colonies of both France and England. He was undismayed by responsibility and by his persuasive leadership, clear thinking and exhaustive writing, achieved his objectives. He served again as Governor in 1753 and as Major General and Commander in Chief of forces in North America in 1755. He retired in 1756, and was later appointed Governor of the Bahamas in 1759. He died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 24, 1771. (Portrait Foote ii p. 79)
THE ATTACKING FORCES

A force of some 4,300 men was raised in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut, and placed under the command of Col. William Pepperell; the enterprise to be undertaken in co-operation with a British squadron under Commodore Peter Warren.

COL. WILLIAM PEPPERELL was born in June 1696 at Kittery in Maine. In early life he engaged in ship-building, and was also associated with his brother-in-law, William Tyler, a merchant in Boston. In 1727 he was appointed a member of the Council of the Province of Massachusetts, of which body he continued a member for thirty-two years, being President for 18 years. In 1723, he married Mary Hirst, of a family of distinction in Boston. In 1730 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, continuing in that office until his death in 1759. He resided most of his time in Boston and rapidly became a man of great influence and wealth. His sword is on display in the Massachusetts Historical Society. Although no record has been found of his Masonic membership, it is a fact that many of his closest friends and associates were members of the Craft.

COMMODORE PETER WARREN was born in County Meath in Ireland about 1700 and was commissioned a Captain in the Navy in 1727. He commanded the “Leopard” in 1734 and the “Squirrel” in 1741; promoted Commodore in 1744 on the Coast of America and in the West Indies. He married Susan, daughter of Lieut.-Governor James Delancy of New York and purchased extensive tracts of land on the Mohawk River and farther west. In 1734, he invited his nephew, William Johnson, then in Ireland, to take charge of his estates. He lived for a time in Greenwich Village, N. Y. (Harper's Mag. Aug. 1893). He greatly distinguished himself in a sea fight off Cape Finisterre in 1747 and was made a baronet for his services. He died in England in 1752.

NAVAL SQUADRON

The Naval forces under Commodore Warren consisted of:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ship</th>
<th>Guns</th>
<th>Captain</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Superbe</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Richard Tedderman (flagship)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eltham</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Philip Durell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launceston</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>W. Calmady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mermaid</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>James Douglass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hector</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Cornwall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princess Mary</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Edwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canterbury</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunderland</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lark</td>
<td>40</td>
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The Colonial Naval forces included:

From MASSACHUSETTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ship</th>
<th>Guns</th>
<th>Captain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Edward Tyng</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Molineux” 16 guns  Captain Jonathan Snelling
“Prince of Orange” 14 guns  Captain Joseph Smythurst
“Shirley” 24 guns  Captain John Rous
“Caesar” 14 guns  Captain George Griffith
“Bien Aime” 30 guns  Captain Gatham or Gayton
„Defense” 12 guns
„Benetta” unknown  Captain Moses Bennett
with ninety transports all under Captain Tyng as Commodore.

Captain Joseph Smythurst, of the “Prince of Orange” was made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, December 22, 1742.

Captain Jonathan Snelling was not a Mason at the time of the first siege. He was made a Mason in St. Andrew’s Lodge, Boston, between 1757 and 1763 (Mass. Proc. I, p. 447), and was active in that Lodge (W. M. 1771) and in the Grand Lodge.

Other ships belonging to the Colonial forces, employed in the expedition were:

CONNECTICUT
“Defence”  unknown  Captain John Prentis

NEW HAMPSHIRE
“Abigail”  unknown  Captain Edward Brooks
Lieutenant Zachariah Forss
later -  Captain John Fernald

RHODE ISLAND
“Tartar” (sloop)  14 guns & 12 swivels  Captain Fones

THE MILITARY FORCES
Massachusetts contributed 3,250 men, exclusive of officers. Of this Army, upwards of 1,000 came from Pepperrell’s native county – York, now known as the State of Maine.

New Hampshire contributed 500 Men
Connecticut contributed 516 men
Rhode Island contributed 150 men

A full list of the officers of the various regiments and of the staff of the expedition is given in Appendix A to this paper. Those in italics (underlined) were Masons before leaving for Louisbourg. For the most part this Army was composed of artisans, fishermen, farmers and labourers of all classes, led by very few officers with any military experience, the whole expedition under the command of a merchant and a lawyer, pitted against the greatest army of its time, and one of the strongest fortresses in the world.
OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS AND STAFF of the expedition, the following are known to have been made Freemasons before the siege of 1745:

JOHN OSBORNE, Chairman of the Committee of War, was made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, on January 14, 1735 / 36. He was elected Junior Warden in the same year and Junior Grand Warden in 1737 (I Mass. 393, 398, 470). He was the partner of Thomas Oxnard, Provincial Grand Master for North America 1743/44 to 1754, as well as his father-in-law. He held many public offices in Boston.

ROBERT GLOVER, Adjutant General appointed March 10, 1744, affiliated with the First Lodge, Boston, January 23, 1745, and was apparently made in another Lodge. He was raised in Masters Lodge, March 22, 1745.

DR. EDWARD ELLIS, Surgeon General, made a Mason in the First Lodge, November 9, 1743; raised in the Masters Lodge, December 7, 1744 (Johnson, p. 276, 295). He married October 18, 1756, at Newport, R. I., Abigail, dau. of Job & Mary (Little) Otis and widow of Andrew Haliburton. (Ancestor of Thos. Chandler Haliburton) of the First Lodge, Boston, 1733 (Mass. 1, p. 3, 398, 401), made before 1733.

Others who served at the first siege of 1745 or in the garrison following the capture of the city were the following:

THOMAS KILBY, Agent of Massachusetts in London in 1743 and Commissary of the King’s Stores in the siege, was made in the First Lodge, Boston, some time between its founding in 1733 and the year 1738. He was present at the Feast of St. John the Evangelist in Boston, December 27, 1743. On March 6, 1743/44, he was appointed Senior Grand Warden by Thomas Oxnard, Grand Master, and on December 26, 1744, was chosen as Master of St. John’s Lodge. He died at Louisbourg, August 23, 1746.

SAMUEL CURWEN was a graduate of Harvard and later became a merchant in Salem, Mass. He served as a Captain in the expedition against Louisbourg in 1745. He was made a Mason in St. John’s Lodge, Boston, on November 13, 1734. During the Revolutionary period he compiled a journal of loyalist activities which is a valuable source of information.

COLONEL JOHN BRADSTEET of the York County Regiment was credited by Pepperrell as the first projector of the expedition against Louisbourg, although that honour has also been ascribed to Col. William Vaughan and to Robert Auchmuty, Judge advocate of the Admiralty Court in New England. He was at Annapolis Royal as early as 1720 at which time he is referred to as Aa volunteer in the garrison” (Akins p. 25). He was sent to Minas to observe the conduct of the Acadians. He was sent with letters to the Governor of Louisbourg in 1725 and frequently visited that city. He became a Lieutenant in Philipps (40th) Regiment in 1735, in which there was later a Masonic Lodge. He was undoubtedly made a Mason in that Lodge between 1738 and 1745. He was frequently at Canso and at Louisbourg. After the siege, he was made Governor of Placentia in Newfoundland. In 1755 he was Adjutant General under Governor William Shirley of Massachusetts. He took part in the attack on Ticonderoga in 1758, and a few months later led the attack on Fort Frontenac (Kingston, Ont.). He led a relief expedition to Detroit during the investment of that place by Pontiac, and two years later was made a Major General. He died at New York in 1774. No person behaved with more zeal, activity and judgment at Louisbourg.”
Colonel 1762; Major General 1772; Died September 25, 1774

(Burpee-, says at Detroit (Wisconsin Hist. Soc. – also that he was born at Horbling, England) in 1711, which seems absurd when taken in connection with his services in 1720).

(3) In the 2nd York County Regiment known also as the 3rd Massachusetts, commanded by Col. Jeremiah Moulton, we find the following:

**CAPTAIN PETER PRESCOTT** of the York Co. Regt., was made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, November 9th, 1733, and rejoined June 27, 1739. He was present in Grand Lodge, March 6, and at the Feast of St. John, December 27, in 1743.

**CAPTAIN SAMUEL RHODES** also of the same Regiment, was made in the same Lodge on January 27, 1742. (Mass. I, 399)

(4) In Col. Willard’s 4th Massachusetts Regiment we find the following:

**ENSIGN JOHN WEBSTER** made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, April 3, 1740 (Mass. 1, p. 399). There was also an Ensign John Webster in Col. Richmond’s Connecticut Regiment.

(5) In Col. Robert Hale’s (Essex County) Regiment, known also as the 5th Massachusetts Regiment, we find at this time of departure from Boston, the following:

**CAPTAIN BENJAMIN IVES** made in the First Lodge, Boston, August 10, 1743. He later came to Halifax with Cornwallis in 1749 (Mass. 1, 399)

(9) In the New Hampshire Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Moore, we find the following:

**CAPTAIN JOSEPH SHERBURNE** was made a Mason in St. John’s Lodge in 1739. Served as Captain from June 6, 1744 to June 30, 1746.

**CAPTAIN JOHN TUFTON MASON** made in St. John’s Lodge, March 5, 1740, served as Captain from February 13, 1744 to July 31, 1746. In the Army List for 1759, we find Major John Tufton Mason an officer in a Company of Marines.

**CAPTAIN HENRY SHERBURNE** the Treasurer and Charter Member of St. John’s Lodge at Portsmouth, N. H., founded in February 1739. Captain, February 13, 1744 to June 28, 1746.

**LIEUT. NATHANIEL FELLOWS**, S.W., of the same Lodge in 1739, served in the Regiment from June 20, 1744 to September 30, 1746.

**ENSIGN THOMAS NEWMARCH** also a Charter Member of the same Lodge in 1739, served as Ensign February 13, 1745 to September 30, 1746.

**ENSIGN JOHN LOGGIN** the Secretary of the Lodge in 1739, served from July 16, 1744 to June 17, 1746.

**ADJUTANT JOHN EYRE** made in St. John’s No. 1, June 24, 1740, served from February 13, 1744 to November 10, 1746.
There is a tradition that **WILLIAM WENTWORTH** made in St. John’s Lodge, April 13, 1740, served with the expedition. If so, it was not as an officer in this regiment.

(10)

**LIEUT. THOMAS CAMPLING** of the Train of Artillery at Louisbourg was made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, on October 13, 1742.

**LIEUT. JOSEPH HOLBROOK**, also of the Train of Artillery affiliated with the First Lodge, Boston, on January 11, 1744. He was present at the installation of Thomas Oxnard as Provincial Grand Master in 1743.

**CAPTAIN ABRAHAM RELLER** of St. John’s Lodge, Portsmouth, served in the Train of Artillery at Louisbourg. He affiliated with St. John’s Lodge, Boston, on January 1, 1744, along with Lieut. Joseph Holbrook (see above).

**THE SIEGE BEGINS**

It is, of course, extremely unlikely that there was any Masonic activity among the attacking forces after leaving New England in March 1745 and their arrival at Louisbourg. The exigencies of military service would hardly permit that. Certainly no trace of any activity has been found, during the next few months.

Arriving at Canso, the troops were landed and drilled and a junction made with the Naval squadron under Warren. Here, too, a blockhouse was erected in which eight guns were mounted. Just before re-embarkation on April 29th, a grand review by General Pepperrell took place on Canso Hill.

**CHEVALIER DE LA BOULARDERIE**

The attacking forces arrived at Louisbourg on April 30th and made a landing some miles from the city at a cove in Gabarus Bay, south of the city. The French made an attempt to prevent the landing by sending a small detachment under the command of one Anthony de la Boularderie, the son of Chevalier Louis Simon de St. Aubin le Poupet, grantee of Boularderie Island, in the Bras D’Or Lakes, Cape Breton.

This enterprising Frenchman, Chevalier de la Boularderie, had served in the Navy and distinguished himself in the successful defence of Port Royal in 1707. In 1732 he was connected with a commercial venture for the settlement of Cape Breton lands, he himself receiving a grant on the island which now bears his name. He died in 1738.

The Chevalier’s son was very comfortable on the New World estate which he inherited from his father, where he had in his employ 25 persons and he had “a very handsome house, barn stable, dairy, dovecote and oven, wind and water mills, 25 cows and other livestock”; later, he had “150 barrels of fine wheat and vegetables as in Europe, a large orchard and garden”.

Born in 1705 at Annapolis Royal he had served as a Lieutenant in the Regiment de Richelieu. Boularderie had taken part in the Canso expedition of May, 1744, and on hearing of the proposed attack on Louisbourg, had come from his estate at Petit Bras D’Or
and had offered his services to Governor Duchambon. The French party, which was hopelessly outnumbered ten to one, lost seven killed, and after exchanging a few shots turned and fled, leaving behind them several prisoners, including Boularderie, and several wounded, all of whom were later taken to Boston.

The sequel to this little sortie by the French is to be found in the minute book of the First (St. John’s) Lodge, Boston. In Boston, Boularderie and his comrades were allowed considerable liberty, and made a good impression on the authorities and people.

On August 14th, 1745, Anthony de la Boularderie and Peter Philip Charles St. Paul were made Masons in St. John’s Lodge. The record reads:

“Wednesday, August 14th, 1745, being Lodge night, Bro. Price propos’d Mr. P. P. S. Paul an Bro. Audibert propos’d Mr. Anton. D Laboulerdree as Candidates & desired the Brethren to proceed to Ballot which they did and it pass’d in the affirmative, and by Reason the Candidates were but sojourners they were Introduced and after the usual ceremonies were made Masons in due Form.”

Bro. Boularderie was subsequently sent to France with a certificate that he “behaved himself as a gentleman, with the approbation of the government and has also been of the greatest service to the other prisoners who have been brought here”. This certificate was signed and sealed, Sept. 12th, 1745, by various distinguished citizens, among whom were members of the Governor’s Council, including Joshua Winslow, and Benjamin Pemberton, its Secretary, (made a Mason May 22, 1734).

“We certify that M. de la Boularderie during his residence in this city behaved himself as a gentleman, with the approbation of the government and has also been of the greatest service to the French prisoners who have been brought here.”

“Given under our seals at Boston this 12th Sept. 1745 A.D.”

“Beni. Pollard, High Sheriff
N. Frankland, Counsellor
Joshua Winslow
Thomas Hancock
Thomas GuntersEndicott Cooke
John Turner
Benj. Pemberton -
Clerk of Sup. Council, &c.”

**THE SIEGE AND SURRENDER**

After a defence of six weeks, the great fortress surrendered on June 17, 1745, to the New Englanders and the British Squadron, one of the most notable successes of the wars between Britain and France in America. That the inexperienced militia of the American colonies, at that time neither rich nor populous, should undertake the hazardous enterprise, even though supported by naval forces, of attacking a redoubtable fortress believed by
military strategists to be impregnable and of opposing the regular troops of the greatest power of the age, all appear little short of a miracle.

The taking of Louisbourg by the “pitchfork army” of Yankees in 1745 was celebrated vociferously in the New World. It was noted with equal rejoicing in old London. Though the French garrison had marched out on June 17, it was not until July 23 that information of the event reached the British capital. The Tower and Park guns were fired in honour of the victory, homes and public offices were illuminated, and in the evening bonfires and ringing bells testified to the general satisfaction.

New England held a series of Thanksgiving services, and there was everywhere great rejoicing over the great military achievement of the colonial forces, rashly undertaken but Providentially successful.

General Pepperrell was created a baronet. Commodore Warren was promoted to Admiral and made a baronet in 1747.

The British Parliament reimbursed the Colonies at least in part by donating upwards of 250,000, a not inconsiderable sum in those days, towards the cost of the expedition.

In 1895, the New England Society of Colonial Wars erected a magnificent polished granite shaft to the memory of not only the New England dead who fell in the first siege, but also to commemorate the service and sacrifice of the British and French participants in both the first and second siege (1758).

The close connection of New England with this epoch-marking event is echoed in the lines written by Emilie Poulsson:

“The essence of Boston, now grown
Somewhat rare,
Still lends its aroma to Louisburg
Square.”

THE ST. LOUIS BELL

Although a digression, it will be of interest here to refer to a bell known as the “Saint Louis”. This and two others, were the royal gift in 1735 of Louis XV of France to the fortress Named in his honour, and were on arrival blessed, dedicated and named Saint Louis, Saint Antoine Marie and Saint John, and were hung in the Citadel known as the King’s Bastion.

The Saint Louis, the largest, weighed 2,600 pounds or about 500 pounds more than the Liberty Bell. On the fall of the fortress, Pepperrell presented the bell to the Queen’s Chapel, now St. John’s Church, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1806 the church was destroyed by fire and the bell had to be recast by Paul Revere. After nearly a century of ringing it cracked in 1905, and had to be recast, 300 pounds being added, with a new inscription. On July 29, 1933, the bell was rung in a good-will broadcast from St. John’s Church to the people of Canada and was clearly heard by the people of Louisbourg.
The Memorial History of Boston (vol. 11) records that a cross taken from a Chapel in Louisbourg is now above the entrance of Harvard College Library in Boston.

**PRIVATEERING**

Throughout the period of conflict, the New England colonies were active in fitting out privateers which greatly interfered with the French ships of commerce proceeding to Canada, Cape Breton and the West Indies. In 1745, no less than 113 privateers were authorized by the colonial governments. Among their captains we find numerous Freemasons.

**CAPT. SAMUEL WATERHOUSE** of the “Hawk”, who was made a Mason in St. John’s Lodge, Boston, Sept. 10th, 1740, by dispensation on account of his being obliged to leave the province soon, was reprimanded by the Council of the Province of Massachusetts, Aug. 18th, 1744, for “not vigorously attacking a French privateer of much lesser force”. Having promised “to manage his affairs for the future more agreeably to the honour of his commission” his commission was continued on trial. This rebuke on the chances of war, led the following week to his sending three prizes of war to Boston.

**THE OCCUPATION**

Warren was appointed Governor and he and Pepperrell remained at Louisbourg until the Spring of 1746. The sick were sent home, also those who had urgent business. In October 1745 the garrison was normally 2,000 men about one-third of whom were on the sick list. No less than 890 Provincials died between December and April 1746.

The danger of an attempt by the French to recapture the fortress was the cause of much concern, and to reinforce the weakened garrison, the Home authorities gave immediate orders for the dispatch of three regiments from Gibraltar, namely, Fuller’s (29th), a portion of Frampton’s (30th) and Warburton’s (45th) Regiments, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery. It was nearly a year before these regiments arrived at Louisbourg, May 24, 1746, after being detained for some weeks by weather conditions in the Leeward Islands and from December to April at Hampton Roads, Virginia, under convoy by Commodore Charles Knowles.

**D’ANVILLE’S EXPEDITION**

When the news of the capture of Louisbourg reached France, plans were immediately made for its recapture. The command of the huge armada (nearly half her naval strength) collected for the purpose was given to De Roye de la Rochefoucauld, Duc d’Anville. The expedition consisted of 11 ships of the line, 20 frigates and 34 other vessels, mostly transports, and left France on June 22, 1746, having as its objective the recapture of Louisbourg and Annapolis Royal, the burning of Boston and the ravaging of the New England coast and the West Indies.

From the outset the fleet was plagued by violent storms and ship wrecks, mutiny and discontent, fire and even lightning, and periods of calm. Disease claimed over 1,200. Sable Island claimed several transports with all on board.
D’Anville sailed into the safe haven of Halifax Harbour and Bedford Basin with only two ships of the line and four transports, where he died several days later. D’Estournelle arrived a few days afterward with more ships, and proposed a return to France, a suggestion which met opposition and shortly afterwards he, too, died, from self-inflicted wounds. When the seven remaining ships of the line left Halifax on October 24 under the command of de la Jonquere, the Governor of Canada, five of them were floating hospitals. An attack on Annapolis Royal and a foray on Boston had to be abandoned and the battered squadron headed for France.

A reference to the great anxiety felt at this time by the people of Boston, who were standing to arms in hastily organized units, is reflected in the minutes of the First or St. John’s Lodge where we read:

“Wednesday, Sep’r 24th, 1746, being Lodge Night, a number of Brethren met but by reason of an allarm of a French Fleet, the Lodge was not open’d, all business adjourned to next Lodge Night.”

The following year a further attempt was made but was caught by Sir Peter Warren and Admiral George Anson off Cape Finisterre on May 3, 1747, and annihilated, and Louisbourg and New England were saved from further attack.

**GRAND PRE**

The Louisbourg expedition was not the only enterprise undertaken by the New Englanders. In spite of their own efforts to defend themselves against threatened attack, Governor Shirley dispatched a force of 500 men under Capt. Charles Morris, to Minas, in December 1746, where they were quartered among the people of Grand Pre. The plan was to wait until spring, when a further 500 men would arrive, and an attack could be made on the French at Chignecto or Beaubassin. Col. Arthur Noble and Col. John Gorham, both of whom had served at Louisbourg, were the leaders of the expedition, and associated with them in a civil capacity were Major Erasmus J. Philipps and Edward How. The French under Louis Coulon de Villiers, to whom in 1754, Lieut. George Washington surrendered at Fort Necessity, fell on the sleeping settlement at 3:30 a.m., in a blinding snowstorm on February 11, 1747. The sentinels were killed, and the New England soldiers surprised in their beds. Col. Arthur Noble was slain fighting in his shirt, also his brother, Ensign Francis Noble and three other officers, Lieuts. Lochmere, Jones and Pickering, along with 70 men; the wounded and prisoners numbered 100 more, including Capt. Doane, Lieut. Gerrish, Ensign Thos. Newton and Edward How. The French losses were small. The fight which has been described as one of the bloodiest and most stubbornly contested in the wars between the French and English in America, continued until 11 a.m., when the New Englanders, through lack of ammunition, were obliged to surrender. The French who were apparently outnumbered by their opponents, agreed to allow the honours of war to those not already prisoners.

**THE GARRISON 1745-48**

In the meantime, the Home government authorized the formation of two new regiments to be known as Shirley’s (50th) and Pepperrell’s (51st), each to consist of 1,000 men and to
be part of the regular British Army, regarded as a very high honour, especially for Colonial
troops.

A very considerable number of officers and men who had served during the siege, re-
enlisted in the new Regiments and recruiting was undertaken in the New England
Provinces, and in Nova Scotia, St. John’s (now Prince Edward) Island and Newfoundland.

That there was Masonic Activity in Louisbourg during the three years between the capture
of the city and its cession back to France is an unsettled question. We do know that there
was much traffic, military and mercantile, between Louisbourg and Boston and other ports.

That there may have been some activity may be inferred from the re-appointment of
Captain Robert Comins as Provincial Grand Master Afor Cape Breton and ye Town of
Louisbourg” by Lord Cranstown, Grand Master of England. On January 14, 1746, we find
Comins affiliating with the First Lodge in Boston, and in 1749 we find a further renewal of
his appointment by Lord Byron, Grand Master of England.

On the other hand the Military units at Louisbourg in the period 1745-48, did not, it would
seem, have any Chartered Lodges with them. These units were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shirley’s 50th.</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepperrell’s 51st</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>both formed in December 1745.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And after June 1st, 1746, the above with the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regiment</th>
<th>Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuller’s (29th)</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frampton’s (30th)</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warburton’s (45th)</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangers (1 Company)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In these several units there was a considerable number of Freemasons. During the
occupation, we also find a significant number of members of these corps admitted to
Lodges in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

In Shirley’s (50th) Regiment broken up in 1748, there were

1. Col. John Bradstreet, already mentioned
2. Captain Joseph Goldthwaite, transferred from the 1st Massachusetts Regiment.

In Pepperrell’s (51st) Regiment we find several men of Masonic interest:

CAPTAIN CADWALLADER BLAYNEY of Pepperrell’s Regiment was a man of
considerable distinction, both as a soldier and a Mason. Born, May 2, 1720, the son of
Cadwallader, 7th Baron Blayney in the peerage of Ireland, of Blayney Castle, Co.
Monaghan. The family was an ancient Welsh family which claimed descent from
Cadwallader, a younger son of a Prince of Wales. The family had been seated in Ireland
since the reign of Elizabeth. Following the cashiering of Lieut. Col. Ryan, Major Mercer
being absent in London, Pepperrell placed the regiment under the command of his senior
Captain. He was promoted Major on February 25, 1747, and appointed to Shirley’s Regiment. His next promotion was to the Coldstream Guards, June 26, 1753, Brevet Colonel 1761; Colonel of the 38th Regiment 1766; Major-General 1765. He succeeded to the family title in 1761 as 9th Baron Blayney, was promoted Major General in 1765 and later Lieut. General and Commander in Chief, in Munster, which post he held until his death December 13, 1782. He was married December 20, 1767 to Elizabeth Eloise, daughter of Thomas Tipping of Beaulieu, Co. Louth. There were four children of the marriage:

1. Cadwallader, Davis, 10th Baron
2. Andrew Thomas, 11th Baron: Col. 89th Foot and Lieut.-General, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Ulster, 1809
3. Sophia, married 1788, John Armstrong
4. Mary

The peerage became extinct in 1874. Lord Blayney was initiated into Masonry when young, but no record has been found of the Lodge in which the event took place. He served as first Master of the (“Moderns”) New Lodge, Horn Tavern, Westminster, No. 313, April 4, 1764, now Royal Alpha No. 16. He was elected Grand Master of the Moderns in 1764, continuing in office for two years. In 1766, he was exalted as a Royal Arch Mason and immediately founded the first Grand Chapter. He was elected Grand Master of Ireland on May 6, 1768, but resigned June 24 of the same year. According to Parons, biographer of Pepperrell, Blayney on September 15, 1747 was “a man of some distinction at home, and a favorite” of the Colonel. One of his letters to Pepperrell written 18 Aug. 1746, contains the following: “I beg you will be so good as to remember your promise ... that I may go to New England this winter, as I long greatly to see it; and could I have the pleasure of attending you to Old England, as I hear you are going, it would give me great pleasure, as I am intimately acquainted with several persons at court, whom you will be obliged to see, as Lords in waiting to his Majesty, and the Duke of Richmond who is a personal friend, and I am sure will esteem it a particular favor”. In reply Pepperell says “Before I go to England I shall endeavor to see you, and should be pleased to have you travel with me, and to serve you at all times”. The above would lead us to think that Blayney had not previously been in New England and he may have reached Louisbourg directly from England. We have not run across his name as a visitor in Boston, either in the press or in Masonic records. Blayney was in command of the regiment when Pepperrell left for Boston that autumn and until Mercer returned from England some months later, having been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. Some months later Blayney was gazetted Major in Shirley’s regiment, the 50th. Thus he can be said to have “served with distinction” in America although he was probably not “promoted to be a captain for bravery at Louisbourg”.

LIEUT. ROBERT MACKINNON was made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, on October 13, 1746, when home from St. Kitts, on recruiting duty in Philadelphia. One of his name was Colonel of the 35th Foot about 1770.

NATHAN WHITING born 1724, graduated at Yale at the head of his class; served as Ensign in Wooster’s Company in Wolcott’s Connecticut Regiment in the Siege of 1745;
transferring in December to the 51st Regiment and serving until July 1, 1746. He served as Colonel in the campaigns against the French and Indians 1755-60 including the attack on Montreal. He was a Charter member and first Junior Warden of Hiram Lodge No. 1 in 1750, and was present at the dinner in Boston on January 31, 1758 in honour of the Earl of Loudoun, late Grand Master of England. Whiting was W. M., in 1765. He was a customs official at New Haven and died in 1771. (His portrait is in the Connecticut Hist. Society at Hartford and in the Louisbourg Museum).

**CAPTAIN JONATHAN PRESCOTT**

under surgeon to the Surgeon General, was made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston on January 14, 1746/47. Born May 24, 1725, married 1st Mary Vassall March 10, 1747, dau. Hon. William Vassall; 2nd Ann Blackden. He settled in Nova Scotia after the siege.

**CAPTAIN ESTES HATCH** – On the same occasion Captain Estes Hatch and six others were made (I. Mass. p. 440); “upon considerations of their speedy departure, it was agreed to proceed to ballot for the above candidates when all passing unanimously in the affirmative, made Masons in due form”. Previously to the siege he commanded a Troop of Horse in Boston. In 1759, he was promoted to Brigadier-General. He was a prominent citizen of Boston. He resided at Dorchester on an extensive estate comprising 60 acres. He married Mary, dau. of Rev. Benjamin Rolfe, November 9, 1716. He died in 1759.

**LIEUT. BEAMSLEY PERKINS GLAZIER** of Pepperrell’s Regiment had a long and active military career. Born in England in 1722 and came to America while young, and was a carpenter by trade. In February 1744 he was commissioned an Ensign in the 5th Massachusetts or Essex County Regiment. Promoted Captain 1745. He was the leader of forty volunteers who attacked and captured the Island battery at Louisbourg. Made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, January 14, 1747. We find him a visitor to St. Patrick’s Lodge, Johnstown, N. Y., September 6, 1770. On March 8, 1757, joined the 60th Royal American Regiment and commanded a Company in the 4th Battalion. On December 14, 1764, he, along with Captain Thomas Falconer and others, was granted 20,000 acres along St. John River in New Brunswick near the present Maugerville. He visited Halifax in 1764-65 and New York 1766 to promote the organization of a settlement under the auspices of the “St. John River Society”. In July 1766, the sloop “Peggy and Molly” sailed from Newburyport, calling at Portsmouth, where she took on Col. Glazier and his baggage and five millwrights bound for the St. John River. In August 1767 he was recalled to his Regiment. (N.B. Hist. Soc. Coll. No. 6, 1905, p. 343) The list of the proprietors included Rev. Dr. John Ogilvie, William Spry, William Sheriff, William Johnson, Philip J. Livingstone, Isaac Wilkins, Daniel Claus, Samuel Hollandt, Guy Johnson, Frederick Haidmand, Jr., and Charles Morris, Jr. Glazier disposed of his rights to Major (later General) John Coffin in October 1767. In the War of Independence, Glazier served at Pensacola and elsewhere, and was promoted Lieut.-Colonel of the 4th Battalion. At the Peace in 1783, the 3rd and 4th Battalions were disbanded. Col. Glazier afterwards sailed for England and is said to have died on the voyage. One of his Executors was John Charles Lucena, of Albion Place, Surrey, England.

**CAPTAIN JOSHUA LORING** was born in Boston in 1716 and went to sea in 1737. In 1744 he was Master of a brigantine privateer and while cruising near Louisbourg was taken by two French Men-of-War. He was the confidential messenger of Governor Shirley
to the Admiralty in London, March, 1745, seeking assistance from the British Navy for the attack on Louisbourg. (McLennan p. 143). He arrived in London, March 16, 1745, performed his duty and left for home the same day. In 1752 he purchased an estate in Roxbury. In 1757 he was commissioned Captain in the British Navy, was Commodore of the Naval forces on Lakes Champlain and Ontario and at the close of the war returned to Roxbury. In the Revolution he sided with the Loyalists and at the evacuation of Boston went to England where he died in 1781. His two twin sons, Joshua, Jr., and Benjamin, at the close of the War, went to England and to Nova Scotia. Another son, Commodore John Loring, had a very distinguished career in the British Navy. Captain Joshua Loring was an active Mason and attended the St. John’s Day dinner, December 27th, 1753 (Mass. 1, p. 28) and was a Charter member of Massachusetts Lodge in 1770, its first Secretary and its Master in 1772 (Mass. 1, 228, 236).

**CAPTAIN HENRY SHERBURNE** transferred from Moore’s New Hampshire Regiment and previously mentioned.

**CAPTAIN JOHN TUFTON MASON** also from Moore’s New Hampshire Regiment and previously mentioned.

**ENSIGN JOHN LOGGIN** transferred from the New Hampshire Regiment and noted previously.

**JOHN EYRE** formerly Adjutant of the New Hampshire Regiment.

**CAPTAIN JOSEPH SHERBURNE** who had served in Col. Samuel Moore’s New Hampshire Regiment during the siege was made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, November 12, 1746.

**LIEUT. JEREMIAH WHEELWRIGHT** of the same regiment was made a Mason in St. John’s Lodge, Portsmouth, N. H., on November 3, 1748.

**LIEUT. THOMAS NEWTON** formerly of Waldo’s Regiment was made a Mason in St. John’s Lodge, Boston, on January 13, 1748. He served at Grand Pre in 1746-47, and removed to Halifax in 1749.

**LIEUT. BENJAMIN STANSBURY** was made in the First Lodge, February 11, 1747 (I Mass. P. 400).

**COL. SAMUEL MOORE** who may have remained at Louisbourg after the siege, was made a Mason in St. John’s Lodge, No. 1, Portsmouth, January 15, 1748.

**DAVID WOOSTER** was born near Stratford, Conn., March 2nd, 1710-11. After graduation from Yale in 1738, he served as a Lieutenant of the Connecticut Colony sloop “Defense” cruising between Cape Hatteras, Virginia, and Cape Cod, Mass., protecting fishermen and traders against the depredations of Spanish raiders and privateers in “the War of Jenkin’s Ear”. In May 1742 he was promoted to the command of the “Defense”. In the Louisbourg expedition he served as a Captain, commanding a company in the Connecticut contingent, becoming senior Captain at the end of the siege. He was one of an escort of twenty who accompanied the prisoners to France, being assigned to the flag-ship “Launceston” which transported the officers and their families, leaving on July 4th, 1745, in a convoy of eleven ships. This ship proceeded to London where he and his brother
officers were feted and honoured in recognition of the great achievement of the colonial troops in the capture of Louisbourg. He was also appointed in December 1745 a Captain in Pepperrell’s new Regiment. It would seem probable that while in London (September to November 9, 1745) he was made a Freemason. On his return to Connecticut he was employed on recruiting service in that State and in December 1745 married a daughter of the President of Yale, Mary Clap, then 15 years of age, his own age being thirty-five. Wooster was on duty with his Regiment at Louisbourg from April 1747 to February 1749 and on the cession of that city back to France in 1748, he returned to New Haven in July 1749. On August 12th, 1750, the Grand Lodge at Boston “At Ye Petition of sundry Brothers (including Whiting) at Newhaven in Connecticut” the charter for the present-day Hiram Lodge, No. 1 was granted, naming David Wooster as first Master. Among his associates were Nathan Whiting and Joseph Goldthwaite, brother officers at the first siege of Louisbourg, at Louisbourg during the period 1747 to 1749. In 1755 he was made a Colonel in the Provincial Army and served in the Campaign of 1755-63 against the French including Quebec in 1759. He took a leading part in the Revolutionary War, and succeeded to the command of Montgomery’s Army at Quebec, after the death of the latter. He was later appointed Major-General in the Connecticut militia and fell mortally wounded while leading an attack at Ridgefield, near Norwalk. A memorial bearing the Square and Compasses stands over the spot where he fell April 27, 1777, while harrying the rear guard of the British troops that had raided Danbury and New Haven. He died May 2, 1777, at Danbury. Bro. James R. Case writes “We read on his monument in Danbury that... Impressed, while a stranger in a foreign land, with the necessity of some tie that should unite all mankind in a Universal Brotherhood, he returned to his native country, and procured from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, a charter, and first introduced into Connecticut, that Light which has warmed the widow’s heart and illumined the orphan's pathway’.”

“From that it has been assumed that he was made a Mason in London where he sojourned during September and October 1745, and that he may have been made in St. James Lodge in London by Lord Cranston, Grand Master. Another claim was that he was made in a Lodge at Dover.”

CAPT. SAMUEL GARDNER of Pepperrell’s 51st Regiment was sent on recruiting duty in Massachusetts in 1746. One of this name appears as an active member of Massachusetts Lodge in 1758.

JOSEPH GOLDFTHWAITE was born in Boston in 1706, joined the Artillery Company in 1730, promoted sergeant in 1738, Captain (March 20, 1745) and Adjutant 1745 in the 1st Massachusetts (York Co.) Regiment. A merchant and goldsmith in Boston, he was, along with David Wooster, a founder in August 1750 of Hiram Lodge No. 1, New Haven, Conn. He was a landowner in New Haven in 1751-54. As a Major he served in the French and Indian Wars. He was present at a St. John’s Day Banquet June 24, 1757 and on several later occasions (Mass. 1, p. 50). He retired in 1773 to Weston in Western Massachusetts. He died March 1, 1780 (Stark p. 356) in New York City.

His son Joseph served in the 2nd siege of Louisbourg in 1758, listed as on half pay with Pepperrell’s Foot at Fort Philip, Minorca in 1759.
JEHOSAPHAT STARR of Middletown, Conn. A member of the Louisbourg garrison in 1747, was in 1754 referred to as “an old and experienced Mason”, of more than “seven years of age”.

NATHAN PAYSON Ensign in Col. Willard’s 4th Mass. Regiment was given a Military and Masonic funeral when he died as a Colonel at Hartford, Conn.

WILLIAM TYLER, closely identified with the expedition, was a merchant of Boston, who married Pepperrell’s sister Jane. Tyler was made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, on February 11, 1750. S. W. 1st Lodge, 1752; S.W. Massachusetts Lodge 1771-2 (I Mass. p.20 &c)

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN IVES of Col. Hall’s Essex County Regiment was made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, August 10, 1745. He later came to Halifax with the Hon. Edward Cornwallis in June 1749.

Mention should also be made of LIEUT. COL. RICHARD GRIDLEY of the Train of Artillery, who was made, or admitted, a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, January 22, 1745/46, and was its Master in 1757, 1763 and 1764. He was a famous engineer and artillerist of Colonial and Revolutionary times, having planned fortifications upon Governor’s Island and Castle Island in Boston Harbour, at Gloucester, the Kennebec River and at Halifax. He was entrusted by Pepperrell with the engineering works for the reduction of Louisbourg, erecting all the batteries required and winning his first military laurels. In 1755, he entered the Regular Army as Lieut. Colonel and Chief Engineer. In 1756 he joined the Crown Point Expedition and planned the fortifications around Lake George. He took part in the second siege of Louisbourg, 1758, and commanded the Provincial Artillery at the siege of Quebec, 1759. It was Gridley’s corps that dragged up to the Plains of Abraham the only two field pieces used in the Battle on the British side. For his distinguished services he was given the Magdalen Islands, and half-pay as a British officer. For several years he resided on the islands, but in 1762 removed to Boston, and established an iron-smelting business at Sharon. On the outbreak of the Revolution, he joined the patriot army. He laid out the defences on Breed’s Hill, which were the chief artillery support in the Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775. In the same year he was promoted Major-General in the American Army. He died at Canton, Mass., in June 1796, aged 86 years. Gridley also served as Master in the Masters’ Lodge, 1756, 1763 and 1764. He was J. G. Warden in 1760, and S. G. Warden in 1763 and 1764. From 1768 to 1787 he was Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. On numerous occasions we find him constituting Lodges under special commissions.

MAJOR THOMAS GARDINER of the Artillery was made a Mason in St. John’s Lodge, Portsouth, N. H., on August 31, 1748.

COL. JOHN GORHAM a native of New England, was sent to Annapolis with a detachment of Rangers in 1745. He was Lieut.-Colonel of his father’s regiment in the expedition against Louisbourg, and on the death of his father at Louisbourg, was promoted Colonel. He commanded the Boston troops at Grand Pre with Colonel Noble. He later commanded a company of Indian rangers raised in New England for service in Acadia and came with them from Annapolis to Chebucto (Halifax) in 1749, and was probably a member of Cornwallis’ first Council July 31st, 1749. He was wounded in action at St.
Croix, near Windsor, in 1751, and on recovery went to England for compensation. He died in London in December 1751 (Akins, p. 163). His brother, Joseph, had a very notable military career and was made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, on January 10, 1749/50 (Mass. Proc. 1, p. 400).

MATTHEW THORNTON – The statement has frequently been made that Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence served at Louisbourg in 1745 as a surgeon in the New Hampshire Regiment, and that he was made a Mason in the “Louisbourg Lodge” attached to the 28th Regiment of Foot. (Dr. G. P. Brown in Masonic Craftsman, May 1933, p. 246). After an exhaustive search of the original muster rolls, we have been unable to discover his name. The 28th Regiment was not at the siege of 1745, but at the second siege of 1758. His name does not, however, occur in the list of Masons made in that Lodge returned to St. John’s Grand Lodge, Boston, following the siege of 1758. It is also claimed that he was a Mason at Louisbourg in January 1746, and a 32E Mason by Baron Von Steuben at Valley Forge in 1778! His name is not among the membership lists of St. John’s Lodge, Portsmouth, nor as a visitor. In the Masonic Messenger, for November 1937, p. 6, Dr. Gilbert Patten Brown made the further statement:

“At Louisbourg there was a Masonic Lodge working with the Royal forces. It had been chartered by the Grand Lodge of England and was known in the language of the army as the “Louisbourg Lodge”. General William Pepperrell was its Worshipful Master during the Siege of Louisbourg. Here General Samuel Waldo, Col. David Dunbar, Capt. James Yates, Capt. Esek Hopkins, Col. David Wooster, Col. Jedediah Preble, Dr. Matthew Thornton and other New England patriots of note were made Masons in ‘due, ancient and ample form’.”

Thus far no evidence has been found to support the claim that Pepperrell or Waldo or Dunbar or Yates or Hopkins were ever made Masons. The Louisbourg Lodge was warranted by Jeremy Gridley in the 28th Regiment of Foot in 1758, and none of the above served at Louisbourg in that siege, nor were associated with that particular Lodge (I Mass. 59, 60).

The evidence will show that there were two men of the same name.

The first Matthew Thornton was born in Ireland before 1714, the son of James Thornton, and came to Worcester, Mass., when he was three or four years old. In 1740 the family removed to Londonderry, N. H. The son studied medicine in Massachusetts, and in 1745 was appointed under-sergeant in Col. Sylvester Richardson’s (Richmond’s?) Regiment, and went to Louisbourg. On his return in 1746, he practised medicine at Londonderry and served as a Colonel of Militia. He represented Londonderry in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Provincial congresses of New Hampshire and was elected its President in 1775 and served in the 5th Congress, and when that body resolved itself into a State Legislature, he became Speaker. Shorty afterward he became a member of the Upper House.

In 1779 he removed to Exeter and in 1780 to Merrimac where in 1784 he obtained the exclusive right to operate a ferry, still known as Thornton’s Ferry. He died in 1803, while on a visit to his daughter at Newburyport, Mass. There is no record or evidence of his Masonic membership, although the late W. L. Boyden says: “Traditional and other evidence establishes that he was a Mason”. (Mas. Doctors of Colonial Times, Amer. Lodge of Research, vol. 2, p. 97).
The second Matthew Thornton was the son of another James Thornton, and was born in New Hampshire in December 1746, and resided at Thornton, where he was active in local affairs and was a Captain of the Militia. While Col. Thornton represented Londonderry in the 3rd Provincial Congress, Capt. Thornton sat in the same Convention, as representative for Holderness and Thornton. He was also a member of the 4th N. H. Congress and was appointed to assist in raising volunteers “to guard the Western frontier”. At the Battle of Bennington, August 1777, he appeared among the British, apparently a willing prisoner. He was arrested by N. H. authorities and detained for two years, and then tried and acquitted. The evidence showed that he had gone to look over some land which he had bought or wished to buy, and had been surprised and taken prisoner by the British, and compelled to drive one of their ammunition wagons. His neighbours finding him thus employed supposed he had been secretly in sympathy with the enemy. Even his trial and acquittal did not allay suspicion. To avoid further taunts and trouble he secretly made his way by sea to St. Andrew’s in New Brunswick where he joined the Penobscot Association and later received a grant of lands on the St. Croix River (in the old parish of St. Stephen). There the story got abroad that he was one of the signers of the Declaration. He died in 1824, broken in health, and was buried by his Lodge. His grave is not marked. Among his effects still preserved are a large pewter dish with the family coat-of-arms, and a Masonic device which is said to have helped him in his flight. In the records of the General Congress at Philadelphia in 1776, which adopted the Declaration of Independence, mention is made of “The Hon. Matthew Thornton, Esq., a delegate from New Hampshire”. Though not present when the Declaration was adopted and not even a member of the Congress until four months later, he was allowed to add his signature. (The above is a summary of an article in Acadiensis, St. John, N. B., vol. 1, p. 131, by James Vroom, P. G. Master, New Brunswick, a most painstaking research authority). (A comparison of about a dozen signatures of the two men, with the signature to the Declaration leaves, the question in some doubt, with the weight in favour of the Colonel).

ESEK HOPKINS born in Scituate, Rhode Island, in 1718, married Desiré Burroughs in 1741, and became head of a considerable merchant fleet. Said to have been a Captain in the Royal Navy at the time of the first Siege. Hopkins’ name appears in a list of 61 inhabitants of Rhode Island who in 1759 recommended that the Masonic Lodge at Newport should be authorized by the Legislature to raise money by a lottery (Mass. 1, 467). Hopkins was appointed a Brigadier-General of land forces at the outbreak of the Revolution but soon afterwards was appointed to command the first Continental Fleet December 4, 1775, and on April 6, 1776, met and defeated the British man-of-war GLASGOW.

FULLER’S (29th) REGIMENT left Gibraltar in October 1745, but did not arrive at Louisbourg until May 1746 where it remained until 1749 when it was transferred to the new settlement of Halifax. In 1748, Col. Fuller was succeeded by Col. Peregrine T. Hopson, three Companies of Frampton’s (30th) Regiment being incorporated with it. At this time Fuller’s (29th) Regiment had no Masonic Lodge attached to it. An Irish warrant, No. 322, was issued to it on May 3rd, 1759, and is still in use, the Lodge being known as Lodge Glittering Star. The Regiment was later in Nova Scotia from 1765 to 1769 when it was transferred to Boston, where Lodge No. 322 participated in the conferring of the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees on a number of candidates on August 28, 1769, and also in the formation in December of the same year, of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, and the
installation of Joseph Warren as Grand Master (Grand Lodge of Ireland, vol. 11, p. 327; 1 Mass. p. 226). The minutes of the earlier occasion are the earliest known minutes of the conferring of the K. T. Degree.

The Regiment returned to England in 1773 but later served in Canada from 1776 to 1787; and has since served with great distinction in all parts of the world. Its Lodge “Glittering Star” will next year celebrate its 200th anniversary. The Regiment is now known as the 1st Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment.

JONATHAN FULLER “was balloted in and being a transient person was introduced and in due form made a Mason” on October 25, 1748 in the First Lodge, Boston, and raised in the Master’s Lodge on July 7, 1749 (Shepard p. 50; Johnson 349, 357).

FRAMPTON’S (30th) REGIMENT now the 1st Battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment, was raised in 1694 as a marine regiment, and served as such until 1713. It was one of the regiments which defended Gibraltar against the Spaniards in 1727-28. On May 30th, 1738, when the unit was known as Col. Harward’s Regiment of Foot, a warrant No. 85 was granted to the brethren in the Regiment by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. In 1745, 300 men of the Regiment were sent to Louisbourg, arriving in May 1746, where they remained until incorporation with Fuller’s 29th; meanwhile the remaining portion of the Regiment had again become marines, serving in that capacity in Admiral Anson’s action off Cape Finisterre against the French under de Jonquiere on May 3, 1747. It would seem most likely that the Lodge warrant went back to Canterbury in England, the Regiment’s headquarters and the centre of recruiting activities. The 30th served during the Seven Years’ War in descents on the French coat of Cherbourg, St. Malo and Belle Isle. The minute book of the Lodge from November 1757 to 1760 is in the Library of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, recording meetings held in that period at Reading, at Canterbury and at Hilsey Barracks in England. How the minute book reached Iowa is somewhat of a mystery. The 30th (and its Lodge) served in one campaign in the Carolinas in 1781 and then was transferred to Jamaica. The Lodge can be traced to 1823. A second Irish warrant No. 535 was issued in 1776. While the Regiment was stationed on Long Island, N.Y., in 1783, it issued certificates to one Isaac Reed as a Royal Arch Super Excellent Mason, and as a Knight of the Red Cross (Hist. of G. L. Ireland vol. 11, pp. 293, 325).

WARBURTON’S (45th) REGIMENT While there was not at this time a Masonic Lodge in Warburton’s Regiment, there was undoubtedly a number of Freemasons among the officers.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER MURRAY was the son of Sir William Murray of Black barony in Scotland. He was appointed an Ensign in 1739, and Captain in Warburton’s Regiment in 1743. On the occasion of the formation of the Second Lodge in Halifax in March 1751 he acted as D.G.M. From 1754-5, he commanded at Fort Edward, now Windsor, and was in charge of the expulsion of the Acadians at that point. He took part in the second siege of Louisbourg in 1758, and as Lieut. Colonel commanded the grenadier companies of the 22nd, 40th and 45th Regiments at the siege of Quebec in 1759. He was an intimate friend of Wolfe, who was god-father to his son, James Wolfe Murray. The boy became a Scottish Judge. He commanded the 48th Regiment at Martinique under Rodney and died there in 1762.
CHARLES LAWRENCE entered Montagu’s (11th) Regiment in 1727, and was sent to America in 1729 where he saw much service against the Indians on the borders of New York, Virginia and Massachusetts. From 1733 to 1737 he served in the West Indies. In 1738 he was a Military attache at the War Office in London doing confidential work and carrying dispatches, often at great risk. In 1741 he was appointed Captain-Lieutenant in Houghton’s (54th) Regiment and in 1742 Captain. He served in the Flanders Campaign and was wounded at Fontenoy. In 1746 he was promoted Major and appointed to Hopson’s (45th) Regiment in Garrison at Louisbourg. He accompanied Hopson to Halifax in 1749 and was sworn in as a member of the Council by Cornwallis, the Governor. He was appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 40th Regiment in 1750. After notable service at Chignecto in connection with the attack on Fort Beausejour, and the erection of Fort Lawrence, he was returned to Halifax to assist Governor Hopson. In 1753, he founded Lunenberg and on Hopson returning to England in 1754 acted as Lieutenant-Governor becoming Governor in 1756. In 1755 he ordered the expulsion of the recalcitrant Acadians and in the same year was active in promoting the expedition which captured Fort Beausejour. Leaving Monckton in charge of the government, he went to Louisbourg as Colonel of the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Royal Americans, and one of Amherst’s Brigadier-Generals. In May he summoned the first Legislative Assembly of the Province, which he convened on October 2, 1758. He contracted pneumonia and died on October 19, 1760. His hatchment hangs in St. Paul’s Church, Halifax. He was Master of the First Lodge in Halifax 1752-60, and visited Boston in January 1757 when he was present at the dinner in honour of the Earl of Loudoun. In the same year he was a petitioner for the Provincial Grand Lodge, warrant No. 65 (Ancients) issued December 27, 1757.

NOVA SCOTIA RECORDS

Among the records of Freemasonry in Halifax and Nova Scotia 1749-58, we find a considerable number of brethren who had served at Louisbourg and who later affiliated with the earliest lodges in the new capital, or were petitioners for new Lodges in 1757. While not conclusive evidence of Masonic activity at Louisbourg in the period 1745 to 1749, we list a number of these brethren whose names are found in the Halifax records.

GEORGE GERRISH Lieutenant in the York County Regiment in 1745 came to Halifax and became prominent in the new Town. He was a member of the Lodge No. 1 (Moderns) in 1770 and is listed in Calcott’s list of subscribers 1769 as a Past Warden and Second Lieutenant in the Independent Company in the Navy Yard 1773. He was probably a brother of Benjamin and Joseph Gerrish, also prominent settlers at the time from New England.

JOHN FINNEY Ensign in Col. Richmond’s Connecticut Regiment 1745, is listed as a P.M. of Lodge No. 2, Halifax, in Calcott’s List 1769. He was W. M. of Lodge No. 1 (Moderns) in 1770; Captain of Halifax Town Regiment, Militia, 1773. (N. S. Hist. 287, 302).

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Grand Master of England. Removed to Annapolis Royal 1759, and represented County in Provincial Assembly 1759-70. He was also present at St. John’s Day dinner at Ballard’s, Boston, on December 27, 1760. He served as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1762 until his death in 1771 (Mass. I, p. 50, 406; Calnek).

**JOHN HUSTON** Captain in Col. Willard’s (Worcester Co.) 4th Massachusetts Regiment joined St. John’s Lodge, Boston, November 22, 1749 (I Mass. p. 400). He served with the Massachusetts forces at Beausejour 1755, and left the army to become a trader at Fort Lawrence. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1759, and died at Canard, King’s Co., N. S., aged 85 years. (N. S. Hist. Coll XX p. 39).

**JOSHUA MAUGER** was an English merchant and army contractor at Louisbourg during the occupation period and came to Halifax in 1749. He was a practitioner in 1757 for the Provincial Grand Lodge Warrant. He returned to England in 1761, where he became the Agent for the Province, and was elected to the British House of Commons in 1762.

**THE PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE**

In 1748, the British government agreed to end the conflict, in which it had gained much by its military operations. Amid demonstrations of disappointment, particularly in New England, the great fortress of Louisbourg was handed back to France in exchange for Madras in far-away India. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle, signed on October 18, 1748, by Austria, the Netherlands, France and Britain, among other terms, ceded Isle Royale to France.

This action, on the part of Britain, caused wide-spread dissatisfaction, and undoubtedly sewed the seeds of resentment in the American colonies and prepared the way for the approaching struggle for independence.

On June 30th, 1749, the fortress was handed over to the new French Governor des Herbiers, by Col. Peregrine T. Hopson, and Shirley’s and Pepperell’s Regiments were transferred to New England and disbanded. Hopson’s 29th and Warburton’s 45th Regiments were transferred to the new settlement of Halifax where they were employed in clearing the site of the new capital. In 1750, the 29th was transferred to Ireland and its place taken by Lascelles’ 47th Foot.

**THE NEXT TEN YEARS – 1748-58**

Following the cession of Louisbourg the commercial importance of Louisbourg quickly revived. Its harbour was crowded with the ships of England and of New England and the trading that went on in the manufactured goods of France, the products of the West Indies, and of New England, including the growing coastal fisheries of Nova Scotia, was enormous. Over 2,000 fishing vessels, manned by over 15,000 men were reported as engaged in this industry in 1757.

On the other hand, the proposal to found the city of Halifax in 1749 inspired a series of plots and conspiracies against the peace of the English settlements in Nova Scotia,
evidenced by the refusal everywhere by the French inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance and the constant attacks on settlers by Indians led by French priests.

In the period 1748-53, 500 peaceful English settlers were murdered in this internecine war inspired by the French at Louisbourg, a circumstance which inevitably led to the stern measure of deportation of the French Acadians in 1755, to Louisiana, carried out on the advice of Shirley by Lieut.-Governor Lawrence and the capture of Fort Beausejour and other French strong points by New England forces.

Moreover it was not long before the French in Canada began their intrusion into the Ohio Valley as far down as the site of the present city of Pittsburgh. Lieut. George Washington, then aged 21 years, was sent in December 1753 by Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia to the French Commandant with a demand for the latter’s withdrawal but altogether without success.

The tension increased rapidly as a series of forts was built on the uncertain frontier but the French poured in their troops and demolished the half-finished redoubts. Washington hastily threw up Fort Necessity but after serious losses on both sides, was obliged to surrender the fort and retire on July 4th, 1754, an event which however only spurred the Colonies to united effort to drive French power forever from the continent.

Eventually two British regiments, the 44th and the 48th under Major-General Braddock, were sent to the assistance of the colonial forces, arriving at Hampton, Virginia, in January 1755. At the end of March a Council of War was held at Alexandria attended by the Governors of Massachusetts (Shirley), Virginia (Dinwiddie), New York (Delancey) and other colonies.

The plan of campaign agreed upon was to attack the French at four points.

The first force led by Braddock was to move against Fort Duquesne, the modern Pittsburgh.

The second force, under Col. William Johnson, included Shirley’s and Pepperrell’s quickly re-established Regiments, was to proceed against Niagara.

The third expedition was against Crown Point; while the fourth body, under Col. Robert Monckton, was to attack Fort Beausejour in Nova Scotia, the only one successful in attaining its objective.

The disastrous defeat of Braddock in June 1755 made all concerned realize the inadequacy of the plans, which entirely left out the key positions of Louisbourg and Quebec.

The climax came when the French Court at Versailles invited privateers to prey upon the maritime trade of New England, with bounties from the Royal Treasury to all ship owners and crew, for guns, cargos and prisoners taken. Fortunately at this juncture the elder William Pitt came into power in England and he determined on greater and bolder measures which included the capture of both Louisbourg and Quebec and the conquest of all French colonies in America and India, and on May 18, 1756, England, after several years of open hostility, formally declared war.

The story of Masonic activities in this interval of nearly ten years has been covered at least in part by Bro. Robert W. Reid in his article on Freemasonry in the Champlain Valley
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(Amer. Lodge of Research, vol. 3) and we need make no further reference here to this period except to point out that it was in this interval that the new Grand Lodge of the “Ancients” was formed in London 1751, a Grand Lodge allied with the Irish and Scottish Grand Lodges, and which had a very considerable share in the propagation, particularly through military Lodges, of Masonry in North America in the period 1755 to 1785.

EARL OF LOUDOUN’S EXPEDITION

On February 17, 1756, the Right Hon. John Campbell, Fourth Earl of Loudoun, was appointed to take command of affairs in North America, superseding Governor William Shirley, as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces.

Born in 1705, he entered the army in 1727 with a commission in the Scots Greys, and succeeded to the title in 1731. In 1745 he raised a regiment of Highlanders and participated in suppressing the Rebellion in Scotland in that year, being Adjutant General of Northern forces.

His military career was not distinguished by efficiency, and even his courage and integrity have been questioned. An American wit said of him that he was like King George on signposts – “always on horseback but never advancing”.

In February 1756 he was appointed to take command of the Army in America. In the fall he summoned the governors of the British American colonies to meet him in New York.

Lord Loudoun was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England from April 15, 1736 to May 3, 1739. During his term of office he issued a commission appointing John Hammerton as Provincial Grand Master for South Carolina on April 15, 1736 (Johnson p. 152) and to Robert Tomlinson as Provincial Grand Master for New England on December 7, 1736.

On January 31, 1757, he was present at a banquet at Concert Hall, Boston, to celebrate the Feast of St. John the Evangelist. On this occasion, the Grand Master Jeremy Gridley presided, and among those present was His Excellency Charles Lawrence, Governor of Halifax, and a long list of distinguished members of the Fraternity including Richard Gridley, Abraham Savage, Jonathan Hoar, Joshua Winslow, Nathan Whitting, Oliver Noyes and others, who had served in the expeditions to Nova Scotia in 1745-46 (Mass. 1, p. 49-50).

Previously to this meeting, Captain Harry Charteris and three other officers of the Earl’s staff were made Masons at sight by Jeremy Gridley, at one of the most notable meetings held in the early days of the Order in America (Johnson p. 336).

While in Boston plans were outlined for a great attack on Louisbourg. In June 1757 the Earl of Loudoun, with transports from New York, arrived at Halifax with 6,000 men and a month later, Admiral Horborne arrived from England with 5,000 more with a large naval squadron and 6,200 men.

The Regiments comprising the expedition were:

1st Royals (Sinclair’s) with Lodge No. 11 (Irish) 1732 and Lodge No. 74 (Irish)
15th (Amherst’s) with Lodge No. 245 (Irish)
17th (Forbes’s) with Lodge No. 136 (Irish)
27th (Blakeley’s) with Lodge No. 24 (Irish)
28th (Bragg’s) with Lodge No. 35 (Irish)
40th (Hopson’s) with Lodge No. 42 (Ancients)
42nd (Black Watch) with Lodge No. 195 (Irish)

Here starts what I received as the 2nd part. There could be overlap or missing text.

Chief Engineer, Col. John Henry Bastido

Rangers, Lt. Col. George Scott

1st Royals (2nd Battalion) with Lodge No. 74 (Irish 1737)
15th (Amherst’s) Foot, with Lodge No. 245 (Irish 1754)
17th (Forbes) Foot, with Lodge No. 136 (Irish 1748)
22nd (Whitmore’s) Foot, with Lodge No. 251 (Irish 1754)
28th (Bragg’s) Foot, with Lodge No. 35 (Irish 1734) and a Lodge under dispensation from Boston, Nov. 13, 1758
35th (Otway’s) Foot, with Lodge No. 205 (Irish 1749)
40th (Hopson’s) Foot, with Lodge No. 42 (Ancients, 1755)
45th (Warburton’s) Foot
47th (Lascelles’) Foot with Lodge No. 192 (Irish 1748)
48th (Webb’s) Foot, with Lodge No. 218 (Irish 1750)
58th (Anstruther’s) Foot
60th (Monckton’s) Foot, 2nd Battalion
60th (Lawrence’s) Foot, 3rd Battalion
78th (Frazer’s) Foot, 2nd Battalion

Train of Artillery

Rangers

Engineers

Royal Marine Corps (Boscawen’s)

Carpenters (Messerve’s)

All together, army and fleet, there were over 32,000 men employed in the great attack.

MAJOR-GENERAL JEFFREY AMHERST, its Colonel at the time of the siege of Louisbourg, was born at Riverhead, Kent, in 1717. He was commissioned as an Ensign in the Guards in 1731, and in 1742 fought in the Flanders campaign. He was appointed A.D.C. to the Duke of Cumberland in 1747, and was appointed to command against Louisbourg and after its capture succeeded Abercrombie as Commander in Chief in
America. He captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759 and Montreal in 1760, which was followed by the capitulation of Canada. In the following year he received the thanks of Parliament and was created a Knight of the Bath. In 1762-63 he failed to quell the Indian uprising under Pontiac and returned to England. His next post was Governor of Virginia and Colonel of the 60th Regiment, but in 1768, he quarrelled with the King and resigned these appointments. Reconciliation followed and the King appointed him Colonel of the 3rd and 60th Regiments, and in 1770 Governor of Guernsey. In 1772, he was Lieut.-General of Ordnance and acting Commander-in-Chief. His subsequent career may be summarized as follows: Baron Amherst 1776, General 1778, Commander in Chief 1793, Field Marshal 1796. He died at Montreal House in Kent in 1797.

JAMES WOLFE – Perhaps the most distinguished name at Louisbourg was that of James Wolfe. When the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Lieut. Colonel of the 20th Regiment left the Regiment in 1749 to become Governor of Nova Scotia (where his great zeal for Freemasonry made itself felt), he was succeeded by Major James Wolfe as Lieut. Colonel. In December 1748, a warrant had been issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to erect a Masonic Lodge in the Regiment No. 63, with Colonel Lord George Sackville as Master, Lieut. Col. Cornwallis and Captain Milburne as Wardens. Although there is no record of his initiation, it is generally believed that Wolfe was made a Mason in Lodge No. 63, 20th Foot, during the Mastership of Lord George Sackville (Grand Lodge of Ireland, Lepper & Crossle, vol. 1, p. 183). Lord Sackville was Grand Master of Ireland in 1751 and 1752 during the time of service of Wolfe in the 20th Regiment. In 1756 the Regiment was augmented by a second battalion which two years later became the 67th Foot with James Wolfe as Colonel. His portrait was painted in the latter part of 1758, probably at Bath where he went to rest after the siege of Louisbourg. The original is in the New Brunswick Museum, Saint John.

HON. JAMES MURRAY was the fifth son of the 4th Lord Elibank, and was born in 1721. In 1740 he was appointed a Lieutenant in the 15th Foot serving in the West Indies, Flanders and Brittany, attaining the rank of Captain. At Louisbourg he was Lieut. Colonel of the 15th Regiment, and commanded a brigade. At Quebec he directed the left wing of the army at the Battle of the Plains. After the surrender of Quebec he was left in command and defended the city against the French in 1760. Governor of Quebec in 1760, and of Canada 1763-66. Lieut. General 1772; Governor of Minorca in 1774 and General in 1783. He died in 1794. While residing in England in 1774, he wrote the Duke of Leinster, Past Grand Master of Ireland, and waited upon him “to explain certain matters for the good of the Ancient Craft, etc. Thereupon the Grand Lodge gave its thanks to Hon. Bro. Colonel James Murray.” (G. L. Ireland 1, 205). When and where he became a member of the Craft is not known, but it would seem probable that it was while on service with the 15th Regiment from 1740 to 1766, possibly at Louisbourg or at Quebec.

THE ATTACK BEGINS

A landing in force was made on June 8th at the same point as in 1745, and a siege began which lasted until July 27th, forty-nine days later, when the French Commander, Drucour, capitulated.
The French garrison was sent to England and other inhabitants to France and thus ended one of the most decisive sieges in the history of North America. The rejoicings were widespread both in England and in the American colonies.

The victory was followed up by the sending of expeditions under Lord Rollo of the 22nd Regiment to St. John’s Island (now Prince Edward Island) and to Gaspe under General James Wolfe.

**FREEMASONRY IN THE 1ST ROYAL SCOTS (2ND BATTALION)**

The 1st Foot, known as St. Clair’s, or the Royals, was formed in 1633 and since 1812 has been known as the Royal Scots, the senior regiment of infantry in the British Army. Because of its age and seniority it has been nicknamed “Pontius Pilate’s Body Guard”.

It was in this Regiment that the first military lodge was established, No. 11 (Irish) on November 7, 1732 (Gould & Hughan, vol. iv, p. 200; Gould’s Military Lodges, p. 36).

On October 26, 1737, a second Lodge was warranted in the Second Battalion by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, by Marcus, Viscount Tyrone, Grand Master. The first officers were James Nelson, Master, Thomas Brew, S.W., and Thomas Swingler, J.W. The records of the Grand Lodge show no further registrations until 1783.

Among the officers of the Battalion at this time was LIEUT. ROBERT MACKINNON or MacKinen, who had served in Pepperrell’s Regiment from September 19, 1745, in the garrison at Louisbourg 1745-48, becoming a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, on October 12, 1746.

After the siege, the 1st Royals went into winter quarters near Albany, New York, and while there Lodge No. 74 accepted into its membership a large number of influential citizens “Scholars and gentlemen”. On its departure in April, 1759, for New Jersey, the Lodge granted an exact copy of its warrant to these local brethren in Albany under which they were to work until a regular warrant could be obtained. This copy was endorsed by John Steadman, Secretary, Anias Sutherland, Master, Charles Calder, S.W., and Thomas Parker, J.W., and certified that Richard Cartright, Henry Bostwick and William Ferguson had been installed “as Assistant Master and Wardens of our body… until they, by our assistance can procure a separate warrant for themselves from the Grand Lodge in Ireland.” (Hist. of Freemasonry in N. Y. Ossian Lang, p. 41) & (McClenachan vol. i, p. 153)

It is said that on taking up duty in Albany, the regiment “brought with them, and kept up, a large and valuable library of rare books”, which they left to the city when the battalion was ordered away. Some of these volumes are still preserved in the library of the Albany Female Academy.

The new Lodge continued to work under the copied warrant until February 21, 1765, when it was granted a charter as Union Lodge No. 1 by Geo. Harison, Provincial Grand Master. The original warrant is now in the Archives of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

Both McClenachan (vol. 1, p. 134) and Lang (p. 42) say that it was confirmed by Sir John Johnson, Grand Master, on July 30, 1773, and that under it the Lodge continued to work until the close of the War of Independence. The warrant itself does not show any endorsement but it has on it the statement “I was the last Master of this Lodge. C. C.
Yates.” According to McClenachan (p. 159), Yates objected to giving up the warrant for a new one in 1797. After much discussion the Lodge agreed to surrender all old warrants and receive a new one entitled AMount Vernon No. 3". C. C. Yates was elected Master December 16, 1806.

Probably the most distinguished member of the American off-shoot of Lodge No. 74, was Morgan Lewis, son of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Initiated in Union Lodge No. 1, in 1776, he was Colonel and Chief of Staff to General Horatio Gates. Later he was appointed Quarter-Master-General for the Northern Department, escorted General Washington on his inauguration as President of the United States, and rose to be Governor and State Senator of New York. He retired from the Army with the rank of Major-General. In 1830, Morgan Lewis was elected Grand Master of Masons in New York. He died in 1844.

On leaving Albany in June 1759, the Second Battalion took part in the siege of Ticonderoga in July of that year and garrisoned Crown Point after its surrender. There is record of the making of twelve officers of the Regiment, in a Lodge presided over by Abraham Savage, under a dispensation dated in 1758, granted by Jeremy Gridley, Provincial Grand Master “to Congregate all Free and Accepted Masons in the Present Expedition against Canada at Lake George or elsewhere in our district into one or more Lodges.” (I Mass. 63, 77).

In the “List of those who were made Masons”, on this occasion we find the names of:

- Captain David Allen or Alleyne
- Lieut. John Knox
- Lieut. Patrick West
- Lieut. Dudley Ashe

all of whom were officers in the Regiment during its service at the Siege of Louisbourg.

It may well be that this Military Lodge at this period, when it entered the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, took a local warrant and number. There are considerable numbers of such instances in Nova Scotia, Quebec and India.

In September 1760, Lodge No. 74 was present at the capitulation of Montreal. It continued to work until 1801, but seems to have been revived in 1808 while the Regiment was in India (Gould’s Military Lodges, p. 125-26).

The Regiment has served in every part of the world, and at times there have been other Masonic Lodges attached to it. One, No. 316 (Eng. Cons.) is still active and prosperous. (G. L. Ireland, vol. ii, p. 292; Freemasonry in the Royal Scots, T. R. Henderson).

**AMHERST’S (15TH) FOOT AND LODGE No. 245 (IRISH)**

The 15th Foot, known in 1758 as Amherst’s, and now known as the East Riding Yorkshire Regiment, is the junior among the old foot regiments dating their existence from the year 1685. It remained in Scotland until 1693 and afterwards was for a time in Flanders with William III until after the Peace of Ryswick, when it went to Ireland.
In 1701, the regiment, then Col. Emmanuel Howe’s, went to Holland with Marlborough and took a distinguished part in his campaigns. It was one of five British regiments which turned the tide of the war at the Battle of Blenheim. It remained in garrison at Dunkirk until 1715, when it went to Scotland.

In 1740 the regiment formed part of the force sent against Carthagena in South America. After terrible losses, the regiment was withdrawn to Jamaica, and from there it returned home in 1742.

From 1749 to 1755 it served in Ireland. While there a warrant, No. 245, was granted to the brethren in the Regiment by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, April 10th, 1754.

In 1755 the regiment was for a brief time in Flanders, but was recalled and stationed in the south of England where a French attack was looked for. Afterwards it served in the blundering expedition against L'Orient. At the commencement of the Seven Years’ War it was employed in the Rochefort expedition.

At the time of the attack on Louisbourg, the Colonel of the 15th Foot was General Amherst, and its Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Murray commanding 850 men.

The grenadier company formed part of the centre division under James Wolfe, and the remainder, part of the left division under Charles Lawrence. In the landing on June 8th, the regiment suffered the loss of several officers and men killed and wounded.

After the siege the regiment wintered at Halifax, proceeding in 1759 to take part in the siege of Quebec, where it spent the winter of 1759-60, and where there is considerable evidence of the Lodge’s activity. (Robertson’s Hist. vol. i, p. 162-7). There is indeed some ground for believing that the lodge on arriving at Quebec, did as Lodge No. 74, in the 1st Royals had done at Albany, that is, accepted as members residents of Quebec who continued the Lodge after the departure of the Regiment under the name of Merchants’ Lodge, No. 1, in which Lodge, John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence was made a Mason.

In 1760 the regiment was part of the garrison defending Quebec and later participated in the attack on Montreal. In 1761 the regiment proceeded to Staten Island, thence to Barbados and the West Indies. In 1763 it again embarked for New York, proceeding to Albany, Lake Champlain, Montreal and the Upper Lakes. In 1768 it embarked for England. After service there and in Ireland, it embarked in 1776 for Cape Fear, North Carolina, thence to Staten Island for service in the operations around New York.

The Regiment was again in Halifax from 1816 to 1821, but it would seem that the old Lodge had ceased its activities, as we find several of the officers joining various Halifax lodges.

It again served in Canada in the Rebellion of 1837.

The records of the Grand Lodge of Ireland contain no registrations or other details of the Lodge’s activities.
FORBE’S (17TH) REGIMENT AND LODGE 136 (IRISH)

One of the most interesting of all Regiments of the British Army, from a Masonic viewpoint, is the 17th Leicestershire Regiment.

This Regiment was raised in 1688 and saw its first active service under William III in the Flanders campaigns, where it suffered heavy losses at Landen and at the siege of Namur.

After service in Marlborough’s campaigns, in Portugal and in Scotland, it served in Minorca from 1723-48, and while there the Masons in the Regiment, then known as Wynyard’s Regiment, were granted a warrant, No. 136, dated June 24th, 1748, by the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

From 1751 until 1757 the Regiment was in Ireland, with Colonel Richbell as commanding officer and Lieut.-Col. William Congreve as second in command.

In passing, it may be noted that at least seven of the original settlers of Halifax in 1749 were ex-privates from “Wynyard’s” or “Richbell’s Foot”.

On the outbreak of the Seven Year’s War in 1756, the Regiment embarked from Cork on May 5, 1757 for Nova Scotia and formed part of the Expedition of the Earl of Loudoun in 1757. After the abandonment of that enterprise the regiment wintered in New York returning in the spring to Halifax to join the main force under Amherst and Wolfe, against Louisbourg.

At Louisbourg the Regiment was composed of 660 men and was under the command of Brig. Gen. John Forbes. For its services on this occasion the Regiment bears upon its colours the name “Louisbourg”.

Although it did not participate in the capture of Quebec in the following year, it would seem probable that its association with Wolfe at Louisbourg may have been the reason for the officers of the Regiment, even to this present day, wearing in his memory a black silk thread or worm running through their gold lace, and for the further fact that “Wolfe’s Dirge” a lament in memory of Wolfe is played by the band on parade as the officers’ call.

After the capture of Louisbourg the 17th was sent in August by way of Boston to winter quarters at Philadelphia, where the members of the Lodge are said to have fraternized with the Masons of that city.

In the spring of 1759, the Regiment took part in the Crown Point expedition, and later in the advance on Montreal, being present when that place capitulated in September 1760. Under Lord Rollo the Regiment proceeded to New York and Staten Island, and from there in October to Barbados, participating in the capture of Martinique and later of Havana, 1762, returning to the Great Lakes region for duty more or less of a police nature. In July 1767 the Regiment returned to England.

UNITY LODGE No. 169 (SCOT.)

While in England, brethren in the Regiment applied to the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a new warrant to replace the former Irish warrant lost “through the many hazardous enterprises in which they had been engaged in the Service of their King and Country”. A warrant dated November 12, 1771, for Unity Lodge, No. 168 (in some lists No. 169) was
issued. When the 17th Regiment embarked for Boston in the fall of 1775 they took with
them their new warrant. They landed in New York in time to take part in the Battle of
Long Island in August 1776 and in the occupation of New York in September, the Battle of
White Plains, October 28, and the reduction of Fort Washington on November 16th.

In the Battle of Princeton in January 1777, the Regiment was obliged to retire to Trenton,
leaving their barrage behind including the warrant of Unity Lodge No. 169 which later
passed into the hands of Union Lodge No. 5, Middletown, Delaware. (Warrant in Sachse,
Old Lodges of Pennsylvania, vol. 1, p. 361)

At the end of the war the Regiment was stationed at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, for several
years (1783-86), where its Lodge conferred the Royal Arch, Red Cross and Knight
Templar degrees.

Freemasonry in the 17th Regiment has been the subject of many articles probably the
fullest that by Julius Sachse in his Pennsylvania Lodges, although much new information
has been discovered since its publication in 1912. With this later and most interesting
period following 1758 we are not for the moment concerned.

Among the members of the Craft serving in this Regiment at Louisbourg in 1758 are the
following:

**RICHARD MONTGOMERY** born in Ireland in 1736, was appointed Ensign in the
17th Regiment September 21st, 1756, and served at the siege of Louisbourg as a
Lieutenant and in the later operations at Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759 at Montreal
and in 1760 in the West Indies. He was made adjutant May 15, 1760, and continued with
the Regiment until April 1772, when he retired from the British Army. Returning to
America, he purchased a fine estate at Ying’s Bridge or Rhinebeck on the banks of the
Hudson River, and married Janet the daughter of the Hon. Robert R. Livingstone, Grand
Master of New York 1784-1801. Morgan Lewis, Grand Master 1830-44 was a brother-in-
law. At the outbreak of the Revolution he offered his services and was appointed a
Brigadier-General in the American forces. He was second in command under Schuyler in
the expedition sent against Canada in 1775, and participated in the capture of Chambly, St.
John and Montreal. Promoted Major-General he joined Benedict Arnold in the siege of
Quebec. In an assault at daybreak on the Lower Town on December 31st, 1775, he fell
mortally wounded. Carleton, the British Commander at Quebec, a former brother-in-arms
as well as a brother Mason, gave Montgomery honourable burial within the walls of the
city, and in 1818, his remains were reinterred in St. Paul’s Churchyard, New York City. He
was probably made a Mason in Lodge No. 136 (Irish) in the 17th Regiment in which he
served for sixteen years. (Connecticut Square & Compasses, June 1958, p. 12)

**ALEXANDER ABERDOUR**, Secretary, is listed as a corporal in the Regiment at
Ticonderoga May 1760. He served until the day of the embarkation of the Regiment at
Cork for Boston, September 23rd, 1775.

**LIEUT. RICHARD AYLMER**, Adjutant of the 17th Regiment, who gave “ample
recommendation” to the petition of the Brethren, was a surgeon’s mate in the Regiment in
1756; promoted Ensign 1759; Lieutenant 1762; Adjutant 1768; Capt.-Lieut. 1772, 2nd
Capt. 1772. He served at Louisbourg 1758, Crown Point and Montreal 1759-60, and
Martinique 1762.
WHITMORE’S (22ND) REGIMENT AND LODGE No. 251 (IRISH)

The 22nd Regiment, now known as the Cheshire Regiment, was raised in 1689. Early in the eighteenth century it saw service in the West Indies. At the time of its transfer to Ireland in 1749, it was commanded by Major-General O'Farrell. Among the original settlers of Halifax in that year were several disbanded soldiers of O'Farrell’s Foot. In 1751, Col. Edward Whitmore (1691-1761) formerly of the 36th Regiment, was appointed to command, and for some years the Regiment was known as Whitmore’s.

During its sojourn in Ireland, the Masonic brethren in the Regiment applied for and obtained an Irish warrant No. 251 (November 26, 1754) under which it worked at Louisbourg. This warrant was “lost in the Mississippi” about the year 1764, when the regiment was ambushed by Indians at Roche d'Avon, and practically exterminated (G.L. of Ireland, ii, p. 295).

In 1756, the Regiment was transferred to Nova Scotia to form part of the Earl of Loudoun’s expedition against Louisbourg. On the abandonunent of that effort in 1757, the Regiment wintered in New York.

In May, 1758, it formed part of the attacking forces in the second siege of Louisbourg under Amherst and Wolfe, being brigaded under General Edward Whitmore, with Col. Andrew, Lord Rollo, as Lieut.-Colonel in command. The regiment was then composed of 910 men of all ranks. After the capture of that fortress in June 1758, Whitmore was appointed Governor and the 22nd formed part of the garrison.

LIEUT.-COL. ANDREW, 5th LORD ROLLO born in 1703 at Duncrub, Perthshire, Scotland, was a man of character and ability and a keen and enthusiastic Mason. Although only twenty-five years of age when he was first elected Master of the ancient Masonic Lodge at Scoon and Perth No. 3 (Scot.) his influence was immediately felt. He served on three separate occasions, 1728-29, 1730-31, and 1734-35. On the death of his wife in 1743, he turned his attention to the Army, wherein his success was marked and his promotion rapid. He served with gallantry at the Battle of Dettingen, 1743, when he was promoted Captain; Major in 1750; Lt. Colonel of the 22nd in 1758. After the capture of Louisbourg he was sent with 500 men to take possession of the Island of St. John (now Prince Edward Island) and was engaged in that operation for three months. In the spring of 1760 he joined Murray in the advance on Montreal. In 1761 he surprised and captured the French island of Dominica in the West Indies, and shared in the siege of Martinique which surrendered in February 1762. He acted as Brigadier-General at Havana under Lord Albemarle for several months, but was obliged to return home to recover his health. He died at Leicester, England, June 2nd, 1765, and is buried in St. Margaret’s Churchyard. (Masonic Papers, 1, by John T. Thorp, p. 31.) His only son, Lieut. the Hon. John Rollo served in the Regiment at Louisbourg and was killed in action in the attack on Martinique four years later. In the expedition sent to St. John’s Island, he was accompanied by Lieut. William Spry of the Engineers, also a member of the Craft. Having settled a garrison on the Island, the remainder of the detachment returned to Louisbourg. It is a tradition that the Brethren of Lord Rollo’s detachment held Masonic meetings during their stay on St. John’s Island. Rollo Bay, on the northeast shore of the Island, is named after him. In the list of officers of the Regiment, while at Louisbourg, we find the names of:
Captain Christopher French
Lieutenant Robert Briscoe
Lieutenant Edward Brereton
Ensign Edward Brabazon
Ensign Burton Smith

all members of Moriah Lodge No. 132 (Scot.) constituted March 7th, 1767 in
Wedderburn’s (22nd) Regiment of Foot in 1770, when French was listed as Master,
Brabazon as S.W., and the other three as members.

It is significant that Bro. Edward Brereton, on behalf of the Ancients Grand Lodge,
constituted The Super Excellent Royal Arch Lodge No. 52 in General Stuart’s (37th)
Regiment of Foot at Dundee, warranted in 1756. (Hughan’s Origin of English Rite, p. III)

**Bragg’s (28th) Regiment and Lodge No. 35 (Irish)**

The 28th Regiment was raised in 1694, and is now known as the Gloucestershire
Regiment. At the time of the siege of Louisbourg it was commanded by Col. Philip Bragg.

Following the Loudoun expedition, in 1757, it was stationed at Fort Cumberland for the
winter, returning to Halifax in 1758 to participate in the siege of Louisbourg. At that time
it comprised 650 men.

In 1759 it participated in the siege of Quebec, and later helped in the defence of the city
and took part in the attack on Montreal in 1760.

In 1734, a warrant No. 35, was granted to brethren in the Regiment by the Grand Lodge of
Ireland, but there is no record in the Register of the date of issue or the first officers or
members of the Lodge. It seems to have continued until 1801.

**Captain Thomas Augustus Span**, of the 28th Regiment was a son of
Richard Span of a well-known County Langford family (from which Lord Plunkett,
Archbishop of Dublin was descended) and was gazetted Captain August 28, 1753. At
Quebec he was appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master by Lieut. John Price Guinnett,
the first Provincial Grand Master at Quebec, November 28, 1759, and continued in that
office during the term of Col. Simon Fraser, whom he succeeded as Provincial Grand
Master on November 24, 1760. In 1762 he served at Havana in the 95th Regiment as
Major. He died about 1768.

**Otway’s (35th) Regiment and Lodge No. 205 (Irish)**

Otway’s (35th) Regiment, now known as the Royal Sussex Regiment, was raised in Belfast
in 1701, and first saw service in the West Indies. It was known for some years as General
Blakeney’s Foot and later as Lieut. General Chas. Otway’s.

At the commencement of the Seven Years’ War the 35th was sent to Nova Scotia under
General Hopson and had some sharp work with the French and Indians on the frontier in
1756-7. The Regiment did not form part of Lord Loudoun’s expedition against Louisbourg in 1757, and during the winter of 1757-58, the Regiment was stationed in New York.

At Louisbourg the Regiment, 566 men, was under the command of Lieut. General Chas. Otway. After the fall of the city, the Regiment wintered at Annapolis Royal (5 companies) St. John River (3 companies) and Fort Edward, Windsor, (2 companies).

In 1759 the Regiment served with Wolfe at Quebec, where on the Plains of Abraham, led by its gallant Colonel Henry Fletcher, in combat with the Grenadiers of the famous French Regiment of Royal Roussillon, it won the tall white feather, which was a distinguishing mark afterwards and is now among its regimental honours.

The regiment was with Murray at the defence of Quebec and at the capture of Montreal in 1760, completing the conquest of the Canadas. It was at the capture of Martinique and of Havana in 1762, after which it was some time in Florida.

When trouble threatened in the American colonies the 35th crossed the Atlantic again. It took part in the stern fight at Bunker Hill on the 17th June, 1775, and later took part in the operations about New York, participating in the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, and other early battles. In 1778 it was sent to the West Indies, where it remained until the end of the War.

**LODGE No. 205**

While in Ireland in 1749, the brethren in the Regiment were granted a warrant, No. 205, by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, February 7th, 1749. Among the petitioners to the Grand Lodge of “Ancients” of England on January 10, 1758, for a local warrant was Charles Burnes, a soldier in Otway’s Regiment then in winter quarters at Philadelphia, a former member of Lodge No. 2, London (instituted July 17, 1751) then meeting at the King’s Head, Hewitt’s Court, Strand. The warrant for the new Lodge was issued as No. 69 on June 7, 1758, Local No. 1, later No. 2.

While the 35th was quartered at Quebec during the winter of 1759-60, its Lodge was active with other military lodges. It was assigned No. 8 on the Provincial Roll of 1760. About 1769, the Lodge became located permanently at Moy, County Tyrone (See G.L. of Ireland I, 340, 344).

During 1779, the Regiment was at Mount Fortune, St. Lucia, Windward Islands, when a new warrant was obtained from the Grand Lodge of the Southern District of North America, under Scotland, located at Pensacola, Province of East Florida. The brethren of the Lodge, as was then the custom, conferred both the R.A and K.T. degrees under their Craft Lodge warrant. A Templar certificate issued at this time is to be found in the Grand Lodge Archives, Philadelphia.

The banner of the old Army Lodge, left at Moy, clearly depicts the emblems of the various degrees from the E.A. to the Royal Arch and Knight Templar, showing that the Lodge in the 35th (as did other Irish Lodges of that day), conferred under their Craft warrant all the degrees of Masonry with which they had any acquaintance.
HOPSON’S (40th) FOOT AND LODGE No. 42 (ANCIENTS)

This Regiment had been organized at Annapolis Royal in 1717. In 1737, Ensign Erasmus James Philipps was made a Mason in the First Lodge, Boston, and in June 1738, he formed at Annapolis the first Lodge on Canadian soil. The Regiment at that time constituted the great majority of the population, and the record shows that it was virtually a military Lodge attached to the 40th Regiment.

The Regiment continued in the garrison at Annapolis until 1752, when it was moved to Halifax where it had its headquarters for the next five or six years, with detachments at several outposts. In June 1755, it formed part of the force under Lieut. Col. Robert Monckton at the siege and capture of Fort Beausejour, and in August and September assisted in the removal of the Acadians residing between Windsor and Annapolis.

It was during this period that the Lodge applied for and obtained a warrant No. 42, dated November 19, 1753, from the Grand Lodge of the Ancients, replacing the warrant issued in 1738 to Major Erasmus James Philipps, representing Henry Price of Boston. This proceeding was a transfer of allegiance from the “Modern” Grand Lodge in Boston to Ancient principles, and must have had the full approval of Erasmus James Philipps, its founder.

Two years later on December 27, 1757, Philipps, himself, accepted appointment by the “Ancients” as their Provincial Grand Master and continued so until his death in 1760.

These changes were no doubt due to the overwhelming predominance of Irish and Scottish warrants in the many military Lodges in the regiments stationed in the Province, including the very active Lodge No. 192 (Irish) in the 47th Regiment, and the Lodge at Annapolis under dispensation from Lodge No. 136, in the 17th Regiment.

There cannot be any doubt that the Lodge in the 40th Foot was an active factor in the spread of Freemasonry in Nova Scotia from 1738 until 1758. In this period it must have included most of the officers in the Regiment, a closely-knit organization constituting the governing authority, both military and civil, in the Province, virtually an outpost of New England.

DR. WILLIAM SKENE was born in Aberdeen on June 14, 1676, and came to Annapolis Royal in 1715 in one of the Independent Companies stationed there. When the 40th was organized in 1717 he became the Surgeon. He was a member of the Council in 1720 and of the first Court of Justice in 1727, a Commissioner in 1737, along with William Sherriff, Major Otto Hamilton and Major Erasmus James Philipps to settle the boundaries between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He was present on November 14, 1737, in the First Lodge, Boston, when Philipps was initiated, and on several occasions later. Following the siege, he went to Boston and died there in the summer of 1758, aged 72 years. He is described as “a gentleman of learning and read in the civil law”.

THOMAS WALKER, Lieutenant in 40th Regiment, commissioned June 30, 1755. Barrack Master at Annapolis, native of Cumberland, England, married Margaret, daughter of John and Alice Dyson, and brother-in-law of Erasmus James Philipps, and Joseph Winniett. He died in Boston, June 1775, aged 52.
ALEXANDER WINNIETT, born 1733, died unmarried. 2nd Lieut. 1755, 1st Lieut. 1761. Son of William Winniett of 1710 expedition.

GEORGE COTTNAM, Ensign, in the 40th, August 12, 1741, Lieutenant September 5, 1746, served through the siege of 1758 and in the 40th during the period of occupation 1758-60, taking his discharge and settling down in the city as a magistrate. We find his name among the subscribers to Calcott’s Disquisitions in 1769.

WARBURTON’S 45TH REGIMENT

It will be remembered that Warburton’s Regiment served in the garrison at Louisbourg in the period following its capture in 1745; also that reference was made to Captain Alexander Murray who later acted as Deputy Grand Master on the institution of the Second Lodge in Halifax in 1751.

At the second siege, he was one of the first to dash ashore leading his men in the landing at Gabarus Bay.

The 45th (Warburton’s) Regiment formed part of the garrison there during the next two years, during which time, its two grenadier companies served at Quebec, under Lt.-Col. Alex. Murray. The Regiment also took part in the capture of St. John’s, Newfoundland, in 1762. On its return to Ireland in 1766, a warrant for a Masonic Lodge, No. 445, was issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the Lodge continuing until 1773. The Regiment was again in America during part of the Revolution, 1776-78 and is now known as the 1st Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Foresters). (Army Lists; Akins, p. 208, 240)

ENSIGN CHARLES SHERIFF of the 45th Regiment stated in letters written in 1785 that he was made a Mason at Louisbourg in 1758 (A.Q.C. XLI, p. 123) but does not mention the Lodge. He may have been initiated in the Lodge formed in the 28th Regiment in November 1758, or in the Lodge of some other regiment following the siege. In 1765 Sheriff was the first Master of a Lodge known as No. 1, held in Jersey, warranted by the “Moderns” as No. 349, by Thomas Dobree, Provincial Grand Master, appointed in 1753, for the Channel Islands. The Lodge, though “Modern” in its origin practises according to “Ancient” procedures and ritual and “will adhere to none other”. As to the Lodge in which he was initiated, he says, “Except in one Lodge in America our Wt. was from the Grand Lodge in Scotland; all the others I was in held by Wt. from the Grand Lodge of England; the last I belonged to was in E. Florida and in the Gd. Lodge there I presided in every capacity, in ‘78 the Duke of Atholl was Gd. Mr. & Wm. Dickey, Esq. was D. G. Mr. & transmitted to me at St. Augustine a Warrant for the 14th Reg.t in these Lodges I worked as I ever did.” By Patent, dated in 1776, from Major Augustine Prevost of the 60th Royal Americans then at St. Augustine, East Florida, Sheriff was created a Deputy Grand Inspector General, 25 degrees. Sheriff also possessed other degrees including the Red Cross of Constantine. On May 6, 1788, Sheriff, as Deputy Grand Inspector General Prince of the Royal Secret issued a warrant addressed to James Heseltine, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of London, and others to form a Lodge of Perfection in London. The warrant was accepted by James Heseltine but was never acted upon.

ENSIGN WINCKWORTH TONGE, Sr., served at Fort Beausejour in 1755, and at Louisbourg 1758, and laid out some of the siege batteries at Louisbourg. Elected a member
of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia. He resided at Windsor, Nova Scotia, and was the father of William Cottnam Tonge, an eloquent statesman of his day.

**LASCELLES’ (47TH) REGIMENT AND LODGE NO. 192 (IRISH)**

This distinguished regiment (now the Loyal North Lancashire Reg’t), was originally raised by Col. John Mordaunt in 1741, Col. Peregrine Lascelles succeeding to the command in 1743. Two years later the corps, then called the 48th, saw its first service in the Jacobite Rebellion in Scotland, and was badly cut up at Prestonpans.

While quartered in Ireland, the Grand Lodge of Ireland warranted a Masonic Lodge in its ranks, No. 192 (Mar. 1st, 1748/49) which continued active until 1823. Its members exerted a marked influence on the Craft in Nova Scotia, and later at Quebec.

On its transfer to Nova Scotia under Lieut.-Col. Charles Lawrence in 1750, the regiment together with 300 men of Warburton’s (45th) marched to Minas, (Grand Pre), and embarked for Chignecto, and erected a fort on the south side of the Missiquash River, which they called Fort Lawrence. During the next few years, detachments of the 40th, 45th, and 47th, along with companies of Gorham’s Rangers and various independent companies, were employed in garrisoning various places in Nova Scotia.

The Regiment formed part of the Loudoun Expedition of 1757, and wintered at Halifax under General Hopson at the second siege of Louisbourg in 1758; its casualties were nine killed and thirty wounded. After the siege, the 47th wintered in East Jersey, proceeding with the expedition against Quebec in the spring of 1759. After the siege it wintered in Quebec, and in 1760 took part in the capture of Montreal.

Returning to Quebec it remained in garrison until 1763 when it returned to Ireland. The 47th bore the nickname of “Wolfe’s Own” for some years, probably because it served under him at Louisbourg and was much used and favourably noticed by him.

The 47th remained in Ireland until 1773, when it was sent to America and was quartered in Boston, where it participated in the Battles of Lexington and Bunker’s Hill. After the evacuation of Boston in 1776, the Regiment was sent to Halifax, and thence to Quebec where it formed part of Gen. Burgoyne's expedition which ended in the capitulation at Saratoga in October 1777.

In the Transactions of the Lodge of Research No. C. C. Ireland (1922, p. 18), will be found a copy of a Masonic certificate issued by Lodge No. 10 (the local number of the Lodge while at Quebec) “held by the officers in His Majesty's 47th Regiment of Foot” to “JOHN WEBB, Ensign in the aforesaid Regiment” dated at Charlebourg (near Quebec) September 3rd, 1763. This certificate is signed by “T. Turner, Master; Jas. Stevenson, S.Warden; and Jno. Blakely, J.Warden, and William Paxton, Secretary.”

**JOHN WEBB** was commissioned as Ensign in the 47th Foot, April 15th, 1759. On June 5th, 1771, he was transferred as a Lieutenant to the 28th Foot.

**THOMAS TURNER** is named along with **WILLIAM ARLOM** as petitioners for the charter No. 192 (Irish) issued to brethren in the 47th Regiment on March 1, 174849 when the Regiment was in Ireland. They were again petitioners for warrant No. 67 (Ancients) (No. 3, Halifax) when the Regiment was in Halifax in 1757, the warrant being dated
December 27, 1757. Another certificate issued to Lieut. James Leslie of the 15th Regiment, at Quebec on April 12, 1761, is depicted in J. Ross Robertson’s History. It, too, is signed by Thomas Turner, as Master of Select Lodge No. 1 from which it would appear that he was Master of three Lodges between 1757 and 1763. At a meeting of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, London, held October 5, 1923, the Secretary exhibited a silver gilt jewel (A.Q.C. XYXVI, p. 269) with Craft and R.A. emblems engraved on it, and the name AThomas Turner No. 192" but no date. The records of Lodge No. 192 show that Thomas Turner, William Arlom, John Stephenson (James Stevenson?) William Paxton, and four others were “admitted” that is registered on December 27, 1761. These were the first registrations in the Grand Lodge books after the issue of the warrant on March 1, 1748/49. Turner joined the Regiment at Halifax in 1758 and was appointed Ensign May 14, 1760 and adjutant in 1762. He became Master of Lodge No. 192 on December 27, 1762. Two years previously (on December 27, 1760) he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Quebec and Grand Master in June 1763.

Other members of Lodge No. 192, who served in the 47th Regiment at Louisbourg were:

**CAPTAIN THOMAS SMELT** appointed Captain March 20, 1758.

**JAMES STEVENSON** appointed Lieutenant March 21, 1758.

**HENRY MARR** appointed Ensign in July 1755 and Lieutenant March 20, 1758.

**MILBURN WEST** was the son of Thomas West of Cranalagh, Co. Longford, Ireland. He was originally an Ensign in Shirley’s 50th Regiment, which was re-organized in 1754. He was appointed Ensign in the 47th Regiment in November 1756 and on January 3 lst, 1759, he was gazetted a Lieutenant in the same Regiment. On December 27, 1761, while serving with the same Regiment at Quebec, he was elected Provincial Grand Master continuing in office until June 24, 1763. Where he was made a Mason has not been learned. He died at Bath, England in 1812. His son, Francis Ralph West, Lieut. Col. 33rd Reg’t was A.D.C. to Wellington in several of the Peninsular Campaigns.

**LIEUT. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GORDON,** Adjutant of the 47th May 1, 1745; Quarter-Master

July 30, 1751; Ensign of the 40th April 24, 1755 (Army List 1752), Lieut. 40th July 2, 1755. Fought at Minorca in 1756 and served with distinction at Louisbourg in 1758, at Quebec 1759 and Havana 1762. Half pay as Capt. Lieut. 1763-64, appointed to 11th Foot 1767; Captain 1770, Retired 1776.

Grandfather of General Gordon of Khartoum.

**WILLIAM PAXTON** a Sergeant in the 47th was Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec 1759-62 when he returned to England with his Regiment.

**WILLIAM SHIRREFF** born in Annapolis Royal in 1732, was the son of William Shirreff mentioned as present at the initiation of Erasmus James Philipps of the 40th Regiment in the First Lodge, Boston, on November 14, 1737, and was himself appointed an Ensign in the 40th Regiment in January 1751 and was present at a meeting of the Grand Lodge in Boston on October 28, 1763 (Mass. 1, p. 88).
WILLIAM EDWARD SEYMOUR joined the 47th Regiment as an Ensign in July 1753, when he was only 17 years of age, becoming Adjutant in four years later. He was evidently initiated about this time for we find him a petitioner for the warrant for the Provincial Grand Lodge in 1757.

WEBB’S (48TH) FOOT AND LODGE No. 218 (IRISH)

This Regiment was originally formed in 1740 and fought at Colloden in 1745 and in the Flanders Campaign of 1747-48. The Regiment landed at Alexandria in Virginia in March 1755 and served in the unfortunate expedition against Fort Duquesne where Braddock fell in 1755, and then wintered in Philadelphia and Albany (1755-56). It did not take part in Loudoun’s venture against Louisbourg in 1757, but during the winter of 1757-58 was quartered in New York under his command and was then moved to Nova Scotia for the siege of Louisbourg, when it consisted of 932 men.

Its history in brief following Louisbourg is as follows: 1758-59 (winter) – In cantonments in Connecticut. 1759 – Took part in capture of Quebec in July, August and September and wintered there 1759-60. 1760 – In the expedition against Montreal. 1762 – Attack on Martinique under Lord Rollo. 1763 – Returned home to England. 1775-78 – American Revolution. 1778 – To West Indies where it remained until the end of War, when it was again sent home. 1796 – Again in French West Indies, including capture of Saint Lucia, Martinique and Guadeloupe.

LODGE No.218

This Lodge was warranted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland on December 27, 1750, when the Regiment was in Ireland after the Flanders Campaign.

Following the winter of 1755-56 in Philadelphia, it moved on to Virginia and Halifax, leaving behind three “Sargants” of the Regiment who visited Lodge No. 2, Philadelphia, on April 11, 1758, for at this time the Regiment was in New York on its way to Nova Scotia as part of the expedition against Louisbourg in Cape Breton.

In 1946, William J. Paterson, the Librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, discovered in the Archives of that Society two certificates issued by the Royal Arch and King Solomon Lodge to William McKee, one dated June 30, 1758 (Proc. Penn. 1946, p. 170-71) and the other June 3rd, 1759, each signed by John Davan, Master, John Marshall and Thomas Hiett, Wardens, and Jas. Ferguson, Secretary. The seal on the first certificate bears the No. 218, identifying it with the Lodge of that number in the 48th Regiment. The seal on the second certificate bears the name of the Lodge but not a number. These facts are significant and would, it seems, indicate that the Regiment, while in New York for the winter of 1757-58 had done what Lodge No. 74 in the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Royal Regiment did at Albany in April 1759, issued a dispensation to other brethren remaining in New York. Another instance is the dispensation issued by Lodge No. 136 in the 17th Regiment to brethren in the 43rd Regiment at Minorca or Halifax.

Among the records of the Kirkwall Kilwinning Lodge No. 38 of Kirkwall, Scotland, already mentioned is a similar certificate issued to one Robert Bryson as a Master Mason,
dated May 29, 1759, and signed by the same Master and Wardens with John Thompson as Secretary. A minute of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1759 mentions a visitor from this Lodge. (Am. L.R. V. p. 322; Jones, p. 49).

All this would seem to indicate that there is some connection between Lodge No. 218 and the present day Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2 of New York. It may well be that George Harrison took over Lodge No. 218 or recognized an endorsed copy of that warrant, and issued a new warrant dated December 15, 1760 (see McClanaghan 1, p. 206-7).

The names of “John Davan, M. Trinity Lodge and of the Ineffable of the Supr. Degrees, P.J.G.P., S.W., &c” and “W. Mr. John Marshall, S.W. Trinity Lodge” appear in the “List of Subscribers in the Province of New York” for Wells Calcott’s “Candid Disquisition” published in 1769. Started a leather business in Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth) N. J., and was present in 1787 and 1788 at the first meeting of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. His name also appears as a Chapter member of two early Lodges in that State.

The name of THOMAS HIETT appears on an address to Admiral and General Howe, October 16, 1776. He was a Charter member of Solomon’s Lodge No. 212 (Ancients) November 1, 1780, and first S.W. The warrant was captured and a new warrant issued (Amer. Lodge of Research IV, p. 547, 551). The Lodge was constituted at the Royal Exchange, New York, March 1, 1782, and later (1788) St. Patrick’s Lodge and still later No. 5, New York.

A distinguished member of Lodge No. 218 was Major ROBERT ROSS who entered the Army at an early age and was commissioned as a Captain (September 4, 1754) in the 48th Foot, serving in his Regiment both at Louisbourg in 1758 and at Quebec in 1759, and assisting in the establishment of the Provincial Grand, Lodge of Quebec. Upon his return home, he retired with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and entered politics as M.P. for Carlingford, 1769-76, and for Newry 1776-99, a Privy Councillor and Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland. In 1786, he was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, Junior Grand Warden in 1787 and 1788; and Senior Grand Warden 1789 (G.L. Ireland, Lepper Crossle, p. 219). He was co-owner with two brothers of the Rostrevor Estate in Co. Down, and upon his death, unmarried, on February 24, 1799, the property passed to his nephew, General Robert Ross, captor of Washington in 1814, who fell at Baltimore, September 12, 1814, buried at Halifax, Nova Scotia. (Hist. G.L. Ireland, vol. 1, p. 219).

CAPT. BARRY ST. LEGER later served at the siege of Quebec, took part in the War of the Revolution including the Battle of Oriskany in 1777. In 1781, his forces occupied Crown Point. In 1782 he commanded the garrison at Quebec, as Brigadier-General, becoming Commander in Chief of the troops in Canada in 1785. Barry Lodge No. 17 (Prov. Reg.) in the 34th Regiment at Quebec, warranted in 1783, (No. 466, Eng. Cons.) was named after him.

JOSEPH DUNKERLEY was a Sergeant-Major in the 48th Regiment, and his name appears imbedded on the outside cover of a Masonic Pocket Companion in the Library of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. In the list of members of the Lodge registered in the Grand Lodge of Ireland he was reported as a member of the Lodge on May 24, 1784. A Joseph Dunckerley was Deputy P.G.M. of the P.G.L. of Jamaica and P.G.M. 1801-07 (Amer. Lodge Res. 111, p. 140, 141).
Also present at the siege of Louisbourg were
45th Regiment (previously mentioned)
58th Regiment (Anstruther’s)
60th Regiment, 1st and 2nd Battalions
Royal Mariners
Fraser’s 78th Highlanders
Rangers (Gorham’s)

While there were no Lodges in any of these units, we find on the muster rolls several very
distinguished members of the Craft.

Anstruther’s (58th) Regiment, late the Rutlandshire Regiment, and now the 2nd Battalion
of the Northamptonshire Regiment, wintered at Halifax during the winter of 1758-59, and in
the spring moved on to the siege of Quebec. While there a dispensation was issued to the
Masonic brethren in its ranks, later No. 2 on the Provincial roll on which it remained until
1762. In 1769, it received an Irish warrant No. 466, which continued until 1817.

**THE 60th REGIMENT (Royal Americans)** was raised in 1756 and originally
consisted of four battalions recruited to served in the American Colonies. The first
Commander in Chief was the Earl of Loudoun. At the time of its organization there were
no Masonic Lodges in its ranks although it contained several very distinguished Masons,
and following the siege of Quebec we find a Lodge attached to each battalion.

The Commanding Officer of this Regiment at Louisbourg was COL. JOHN YOUNG who
held office as Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland from 1736. In 1757 he
received a patent appointing him Provincial Grand Master over all Scottish Lodges in
America.

At Louisbourg Col. Robert Monckton commanded the 2nd Battalion and Col. Charles
Lawrence the 3rd. At Quebec in 1760 there were two Lodges attached to these two
Battalions, No. 3 (Prov. Roll) in the 2nd Battalion and No. 5 (P.R.) in the 3rd Battalion.

**LT. COL. JOHN YOUNG** was born near Perth in Scotland about 1715. On leaving
school he was apprenticed to a merchant in Perth, but shortly afterward joined the Army,
obtaining a commission as Ensign and later promotion to Lieutenant. In 1736 he held a
Captain’s Commission. In that year he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand
Lodge of Scotland, continuing in office for the next 16 years, retiring November 30, 1752.
He was a member of the Kilwinning Scots Arms Lodge established February 14, 1729. On
October 4, 1745, he was promoted Major, serving in the Duke of Bolton’s Foot raised to
quell the rebellion of the Young Pretender. On December 25, 1755, he was appointed to
the newly organized Loyal American Provincials, or 62nd Foot, recruited largely in
Pennsylvania and New York and embodying the whole of De Grange’s Rangers, which
from 1741-48 had seen active service in America. On the roll of the 62nd, his name
appears as the senior of four Majors in the Army List of 1756. On August 28, 1756 he was
in New York. In 1757 the 62nd Regiment became the 60th Royal Americans. On April
26th, 1757, Young was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Battalion. In June 1757 he
was in New York City when he advertised for his lost pocketbook. In this same year, the
Freemasonry at the Two Sieges of Louisbourg - by Reginald V. Harris

Battalion was engaged in the operations around Fort William Henry, and he was among those who escaped massacre at the hands of the Indians following the surrender of the Fort in July negotiated by Col. Young with Montcalm. (See Knox's Journal, vol. 11, p. 227) On November 14, 1757, he was appointed by the Grand Master of Scotland, Sholto Lord Aberdour, as Provincial Grand Master over all Scottish Lodges in America and the West Indies. At this time the Scottish Lodges in this territory were:

1. St. Andrew’s Lodge, No. 81, Boston, warranted November 30, 1756; the warrant for which arrived in Boston, September 4, 1760.
2. Lodge No. 82, Blandford, Virginia, 1756.
3. The Lodge at Fredericksburg, Virginia, which had been working at least since 1753 and which was warranted July 21, 1758.
4. Royal Arch King Solomon Lodge, No. 2, New York. The earliest evidence of this Lodge is a certificate dated May 20, 1759, but the Lodge may have been in existence a year or two earlier.

On January 26, 1758, Young was promoted to the rank of full colonel. At the siege of Quebec in September 1759, Col. Young is mentioned in Wolfe’s final orders of attack when the Royal Americans formed part of the corps of reserves. On November 12, 1759, he was appointed by General Muffay as Chief Judge, with civil and criminal jurisdiction over the inhabitants of Quebec. At the Battle of Ste. Foye, April 28, 1760, Col. Young commanding the 3rd Battalion, 60th Regiment was taken prisoner. On March 20, 1761, Young was transferred to the command of the 46th Regiment, serving in Martinique, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Havana, Cuba. Young’s name disappears from the Army List in 1763. Capt. John Knox in his “Campaigns in North America” says of him that he was “a man of great merit, an incomparable officer, of sound judgment, long experience and was universally esteemed”.

**MAJOR AUGUSTINE PREVOST**, born 1723, served as Cornet in the Horse Guards at Fontenoy in 1745. After service for some years in the Dutch army, he was appointed Major in the newly organized Royal Americans, 1756. He served in the 3rd Battalion in Loudoun’s expedition and wintered at Dartmouth and Halifax, October 1757 to April 1758, and in the second siege of Louisbourg and at Quebec. He succeeded Col. John Young as commanding officer, and served in the West Indies in 1762. On the disbandment of the Battalion in 1763, he was appointed to command the 1st Battalion. During the American War of Independence he served in East Florida, Georgia and Carolina. He died in England in 1786.

**LIEUT. JOHN CHRISTIE** received his commission as Ensign on August 28, 1758 in the 1st Battalion. In 1764 he was named as Master of Lodge No. 1 at Detroit, warranted by the Provincial Grand Lodge of New York (Ancients).

**THE 78TH FRASER’S HIGHLANDERS**

Freemasonry in the 78th Regiment, Fraser’s Highlanders, has been fully recorded by Bro. A. J. B. Milborne of Montreal (A.Q.C. LXV p. 19; C.M.R.A. 1952, Part 1), and it is
unnecessary to make reference to its interesting story except in respect of the siege of Louisbourg.

At Louisbourg there was no Lodge in the Regiment and not until October 20, 1760, when a warrant was issued by Col. Simon Fraser, presiding as Grand Master of Masons in Quebec. He had been elected to that office on June 24, 1760 by the various Lodges in the garrison and installed by Thomas Dunckerley, then in Quebec.

**COL. SIMON FRASER** commander of the 78th Foot, was the son of Lord Lovat, beheaded on Tower Hill, for his part in the Scottish rising of 1745. He himself had also participated in the affair, but had been pardoned. When the 78th Regiment was raised in 1757, he joined it with 700 of his own clan, and the Regiment became known as Fraser’s Highlanders. The Regiment embarked for Halifax in the same year to take part in the Loudoun expedition. After serving at Louisbourg in 1758 the Regiment proceeded to the siege of Quebec in 1759, after which the Regiment formed part of the garrison of that city. In June, 1760, Col. Fraser was elected Provincial Grand Master by the Quebec Lodges and was installed by the celebrated Thos. Dunckerley of the “Vanguard”, when he was succeeded by Captain Augustus Span of the 28th Regiment. The 78th was disbanded at the end of the War. (Gould, Mil. Lodges, p. 108)

Another Masonic member of the Regiment was the Chaplain **REV. ROBERT MACPHERSON** believed to have been made a Mason in Scotland. In 1761 he appears as a member of Select Lodge, Quebec.

While serving at Quebec, a Lodge was established in the Regiment (No. 6 P.R.) in October 1760 with Alex. Leith, Master; James Thompson, S.W., and Alex. Ferguson, J.W.

**JAMES THOMPSON**, born at Tain in Scotland, was made a Mason there. He served as a Sergeant in the 78th Regiment at Louisbourg where his cousin, Captain Andrew Baillie, was killed by his side. At Quebec he was placed in charge of the wounded. He was for at least twelve years Grand Secretary of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Quebec. He was also a Charter member of St. Andrew’s Lodge, Quebec. From 1761 to 1772 he was Clerk of Works and from 1772 to 1828 Overseer of Works. He participated in the laying of the cornerstone of the Wolfe and Montcalm monument in 1827, as the only survivor of the armies of 1759. He died in 1830, aged 97 years.

**ENGINEERS**

**CAPT. ADAM WILLIAMSON** of the Engineers was the son of General George Williamson (1704-81) who commanded the Artillery at Louisbourg. After Louisbourg Adam Williamson served in the 40th Regiment from 1760 to 1770. In a petition signed by him in 1771 he stated that he had served in North America and the West Indies since 1755 from the defeat of Braddock to the capture of Havana, and had been twice wounded; first at Monongahela and later at Quebec. In 1771 he was appointed Major in the 61st Regiment then in Minorca. In 1793 he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel of the 18th Royal Irish, was made a Knight of the Bath and appointed Governor of Jamaica. In 1797 he was promoted Colonel of the 72nd Highlanders. He was Provincial Grand Master for Jamaica under the Grand Lodge of England (Modems) from 1793-8. He died in Jamaica October 21st, 1798.
CAPT.-LIEUT. WILLIAM SPRY of the Engineers who participated in the expedition to St. John’s Island served in the Expedition against Quebec in 1759. He was again at Louisbourg in 1760, and superintended the demolition of the city. Spryfield near Halifax was named after him.

RICHARD GRIDLEY of the Engineers had served in the first siege of 1745 and reference has already been made to him. Following that event he entered the regular army and served in the Crown Point expedition as a Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry and Chief Engineer. Following the second siege of Louisbourg he served with General Wolfe at Quebec in 1759. He served in the Revolutionary War as a Major-General in the American Army. His Masonic career was one of great distinction. (Johnson 303). It was Gridley who as Grand Master on November 13, 1758, while at Louisbourg, issued a warrant to Edward Huntingford and others for Lodge No. 1, Boston, in the 28th Regiment.

GREGORY TOWNSEND who served in Wolfe’s Army at the second siege, was for some years “Commissary of Stores in the Island of Cape Breton and later Assistant Commissary General of the Forces in the Province of Nova Scotia”. He is buried in St. Paul’s Cemetery, Halifax, having died in that city on October 23, 1798, aged 67 years. The Townsend family at Louisbourg descended from him and has in its possession a glass flask upon which are moulded various Masonic emblems including an arch with keystone, sun and moon, which it is said belonged to Gregory Townsend.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION

In August 1758, the 22nd, 28th, 40th and 45th Regiments were assigned to garrison duty under General Edward Whitmore as Governor.

The Grenadier Companies of the 22nd, 40th and 45th Regiments, however, were organized and trained as a separate unit of 241 men under Lieut. Col. Alexander Murray of the 45th and placed in the 3rd Brigade for the attack on Quebec. In the attack on Montmorenci, the grenadiers lost 80 officers and men killed and wounded. In the Battle of the Plains they were on the right of the line, and were led by General Wolfe. Following the Battle, the grenadier companies were returned to their several units.

In the garrison there were the following Masonic Lodges:

Whitmore’s 22nd Regiment with Lodge No. 251 (Irish)
Bragg’s 28th Regiment with Lodge No. 35 (Irish)
Hopson’s 40th Regiment with Lodge No. 42 (Ancients)

Tradition says that these Lodges were active during the next two years and during the same period three more Lodges were formed all under New England auspices.

No. 1 in the 28th Regiment, November 13, 1758
No. 2 formed between November 1758 and 1760, possibly in the 45th or the Rangers, of which there is no record
No. 3 in the Royal Artillery
**LODGE No. 1 (BOSTON)**

In the minutes of St. John’s Grand Lodge, Boston, under date April 13th, 1759, we find it recorded that Bro. Richard Gridley, who was at the time J.G.W. of the Grand Lodge, “at the Request of a Worthy Bro. at Louisburgh, had granted a Deputation to a Number of Brothers to Hold a Lodge in His Majesty’s Twenty Eighth Regiment of Foot at Louisburgh, and he presented the Grand Lodge with a copy of the Deputation” (Mass. p. 59)

(Seal) “To the Right Worshipfull & Loving Brethren of the Ancient & Honorable Society of Free & Accepted Masons Regularly Congregated-

Congregated-

Know Ye that the Right Worshipfull Jeremy Gridley Esqr. Grand Master of all Such places in North America where no other Grand Master is appointed, By His Commission to me Granted to Congregate all Free & Accepted Masons anywhere within his district and Form them into one or more Lodges as I shall think fit and to appoint Wardens and all other officers to a Lodge appertaining. Have by Virtue thereof Congregated & Formed a Lodge in His Majesty’s Twenty Eighth Regiment of Foot, & Constituted Our Right Worshipfull Brother Edward Huntingford Master to Hold a Lodge in said Regiment in North America with Power to appoint Wardens & all other officers to a Lodge appertaining hereby Giving to such Lodge all the Privileges and Authority of Stated Lodges & enjoin them to conform themselves to the Constitutions & ancient Customs of Masonry, & from Time to Time to transmit the names of the Members & all Persons that shall be made Masons in such Lodge with their Charity for the Relief of Indigent Brothers to the Grand Secretary at Boston.

Given under my hand & Seal at Louisburgh this 13th of November 1758 and of Masonry 5758.

Richard Gridley, G. M.”

Accompanying the copy of the Deputation is a list of officers and members as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edward Hungtingford, Mas.</th>
<th>John Prosser</th>
<th>Thomas Jones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Sunderland, S. W.</td>
<td>Henry McQuade</td>
<td>Walter Tate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Mulholland, J.W.</td>
<td>John Hinds</td>
<td>Thos. Brooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Broadbelt, Secty.</td>
<td>David Blakly</td>
<td>John Walsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Walsh</td>
<td>Patt McMannus</td>
<td>Edward Bready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bready</td>
<td>Wm. Phillips</td>
<td>James Fariter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Williams</td>
<td>Geo. Williams</td>
<td>Adam Tate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Little</td>
<td>Dav. Henderson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The John Prosser mentioned in this list came to Halifax in 1749, with Cornwallis; he had been a private in Irwin’s Reg’t, and re-enlisted in the 28th in 1757. (Akins, p. 547)

The Louisbourg Lodge is referred to in the Minutes of the St. John’s Grand Lodge until April 1767, nearly always as “not represented” but it is unlikely that the Lodge, if active during this period, was in touch with the Grand Lodge in Boston.
EDWARD HUNTINGFORD is mentioned as the Commanding Officer of the Regiment at Louisbourg by Graham in his History of Freemasonry in Quebec (1892) followed by Gould in his Military Lodges (1899) and by others. This seems to be an error for a more recent search in the Regimental records indicates that he was a private in Captain Thomas Span’s Company, and in the muster of April 25, to October 1760, he is shown as having died April 28, in that year. During the period 1759 to 1773, the 28th Regiment was under the command of General George Townshend. (per A. J. B. Milborne)

**LOUISBOURG (LOUISBURGH) GRENADIERS**

This corps was organized in the garrison at Louisbourg about May 1st, 1759 before being transferred to the next scene of action at Quebec in 1759. In its origin it consisted of the grenadier companies of the 1st (Royal) Regiment, the 17th, 22nd and 40th Regiments. This corps was augmented at Quebec by the grenadier companies of the 45th and 56th Regiments. All of these six Regiments except the 56th had at the time Irish Lodges.

In the History of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, vol. 2, p. 305, reference is made to a warrant in this Corps. This may have been No. 2 dispensation issued by Jeremy Gridley (see below) in 1759.

**THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AND LODGE No. 3**

The artillery at the siege of Louisbourg in 1758 consisted of 267 men under the command of Colonel George Williamson, a member of the Craft. (Mass. Proc. vol. i, p. 58) This company of artillery under Colonel Williamson moved on in 1759 to the siege of Quebec where the number of men in Wolfe’s return of June 5, 1759 shows 21 officers and 309 men.

In the Massachusetts Proceedings 1916, p. 24, we find the copy of a certificate granted to Benj. Frothingham, May 5, 1760, by Lodge No. 3 held in the Royal Artillery at Louisbourg, reading as follows:

“In the East a Place of Light, where Reigns Silence and Peace.

We the Master, Wardens and Secretary of Lodge No. 3 Held in his Majesty’s Royal Artillery at Louisbourg, Adorn’d with all their honours and Assembled in due form, do hereby certifie declare and Attest, to all men Enlightened, Spread over the face of the Earth, that the Bearer hereof Mr. Benjn Frothingham, has been Accepted of in this Lodge as a Regular made Master Mason, and he may be safely Admitted and Recd into any Society of Free and Accepted Masons, to whom this Greeting may come. Given under our hands and Seal at Louisbourg this 5th day of May in the Year of Masonry 5760 and Salvation 1760.

Thos Keating, M. M.

Wm. Stuartson } Wardens

JnE Davis ( )

Edwd Mitchell
Secy”

The No. 3 would seem to indicate that it was the third Lodge established at Louisbourg by Jeremy Gridley, the first being the Lodge in the 28th Regiment and the second a Lodge formed apparently between November 13, 1758 and May 5th, 1760.

In the minutes of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, for 1763, we find the name of Benj. Frothingham “made in the Lodge at Louisburgh”. Later we find him an influential member of King Solomon’s Lodge, Charlestown, Mass., organized in 1783, and of the Grand Lodge.

Excerpt from “Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts – 1883”

“The first Junior Warden was Benjamin Frothingham, whose zeal, energy and skilful command in the war of the Revolution had gained the affections of his fellow-soldiers, and won the applause of the great Commander-in-Chief.

He was a cabinet-maker, and after the war rebuilt his house and shop, in which for a quarter of a century he lived and wrought, enjoying the full respect and confidence of all who knew him.

His name has been a word of love and honor in this enterprising town and city always, not only by the virtues of private life and the integrities of public trusts, but for the genius that could nobly tell the story of municipal growth and paint the varied incidents of a siege.”

A J.W.’s jewel presented to him by his Lodge is in the Grand Lodge Museum in Boston.

ISAAC DE COSTER (OR DA COSTA)

Another Louisbourg Mason was Isaac De Coster named as first Master of St. Andrew’s Lodge, Boston, in a petition forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1752, and signed by him and others. (I Mass. p. 440 43)

From correspondence in the hands of the writer of this paper, it would seem clear that De Coster was made a Mason in the Lodge at Annapolis Royal about 1738 when he was an employee there of the Board of Ordnance.

He was in Boston in April 1756 and in London in December of that year. He served in the Loudoun expedition of 1757, and in the siege of 1758, and later became a member of Lodge No. 2, (Ancients) in Halifax in 1756-60. His correspondence with his Boston friends is very enlightening as well as amusing. The Scottish warrant was granted on November 30, 1756.

On the fall of Louisbourg, Brigadier Whitmore was appointed Governor and left in charge with the 32nd, 28th, 4&h, and 45th Foot and one company of Rangers. During the winter of 1758-59, the 35th was distributed between Annapolis (5 companies) St. John River (3 companies) and Windsor (2 companies) and the 15th, 58th and 60th (3rd and 4th Battalions) were in Halifax. General Amherst with the rest of the army sailed to Boston to reinforce Abercromby at Lake George.

On May 18, 1759, the fleet for the attack on Quebec began to assemble at Louisbourg, and conveyed thither the 55th, 28th, 35th, 43rd, 47th, 48th, 58th, 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 60th and the 78th along with the Louisbourg Grenadiers, Rangers and Royal Artillery.
On February 9th, 1760, the British government ordered the demolition of the fortress of Louisbourg. The work began immediately on receipt of orders by General Whitmore, commanding officer, on May 25th, 1760. In the next four months the fortifications were mined and blown up, every glacis levelled, the ditches filled up, the citadel, west gate and curtain destroyed. Barracks accommodation for only 300 men was left and the balance of the garrison transferred to Halifax.

The garrison at this time was Warburton’s (45th) Regiment, which included a number of prominent Freemasons, to whom reference has already been made, though no Masonic Lodge was warranted until 1766.

The interesting ruins still in existence afford abundant evidence of the great strength of this fortification.

The now deserted site of Louisbourg, with its dramatic and tragic history, its wealth of romantic traditions and its haunting charm, exerts a subtle yet powerful influence upon the mind of the visitor. Historically, it is one of the most interesting places on the North American continent.

For the Masonic historian it is of special interest because of the great Masonic leaders who assembled here and promoted at least the social side of the Fraternity.

Today the Louisbourg of our story is beginning to emerge from the pile of ruins left by the British in 1760. Excavation and restoration is going on and will continue until the whole area has taken on much of its former character, in so far as streets and moats, sites of buildings of importance, such as the governor’s residence, the great hospital, barracks, the Chapel, the principal bastions, gates and earthworks are concerned.

THE END