

Name	Attended Albany	Function	Higher Society	Calvinism	Freemasonry	Society of Jesus	Denomination Before Albany	Denomination After Albany	Function	Continental Society	London Jews Society (LSPCJ) / IJS / CMJ	Links
The Founders / Leaders of the 'Albany Circle'												
1 Henry Drummond (1786–1860, born in England)	Yes	Layman	Aristocrat	Close collaboration with Calvinists	Freemason (100% certainty)	Close collaboration; strong sign of being a Jesuit.	Anglican (C. of England)	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	Founder, Mastermind, Financier; leader until Irving was formally reordained as its chief pastor and 'Angel' in 1834; apostle; active as lieutenant-colonel long before, during and after the church plans; member of parliament; well known for his scathing attacks on political economists author. He joined the Lodge of Friendship #3 in 1827; he visited the Freemasons' Tavern; he became a FRS (Fellow, Royal Society) in 1839. In 1847 he helped his colleague Henri Dunant (Founder Red Cross) with Masonic rescue efforts during the Swiss Sonderbund War.	Yes	Yes	hnt hnt
2 Edward Irving (1792–1834, Scotland)	Yes	Clergy	No	Calvinist (Presbyterian)	No definite evidence; he called the Jesuit priest Lacunza his 'Worthy Master' (Masonic term).	Initially drawn to them; later distanced.	Calvinist (Presbyterian)	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	Founder, Spiritual Leader. He graduated from Edinburgh University at the age of 17, became pastoral assistant to Thomas Chalmers in 1819 and minister of the Caledonian Chapel in 1822. His favorite author was Richard Hooker (the originator of the Anglican 'Via Media' between Protestantism and Catholicity); he was known for his metaphysical speculations, (Catholic / German) Mysticism and Transcendental Poetry including the ideas of Meister Eckhardt (RCC priest); and he took on the role as a self-assumed apocalyptic prophet after he was heavily influenced by the Calvinist lawyer Hatley Frere and the Jesuit priest Manuel Lacunza.	-	-	hnt hnt
3 Joseph Wolff (1795–1879, Germany)	Yes	Clergy	No	-	Freemason (100% certainty)	He wanted to become like Francis Xavier, the co-founder of the Jesuits. He distributed Lacunza's book on his missionary trips.	Jesuit (Roman Catholicism)	Anglican (C. of England)	Spiritual Leader; Missionary Traveller; a Jew converted to Roman Catholicism; he traveled widely propagating Zionism well before the first Albany conference - where he was the 'Jewish expert' beside Irving, very close friend to both Drummond and Irving; he falsely prophesied the Second Coming in 1847; Wolff first attended a Jesuit college (Roman College) and 1 year after the Jesuits were formally restored by Pius VII, he met Drummond at the RCC College of Missionary Propaganda; he also personally met the Pope.	-	Yes	hnt hnt
4 Lewis Way (1772–1840, England)	Yes	Clergy	No	He (only) opposed extreme Calvinism.	He was 3x speaker at the Freemasons Hall for the IJS, which can be considered headquarters / home of English Freemasonry.	He met Pope Pius VII in Rome (1823).	Anglican (C. of England)	Anglican (C. of England)	A lawyer who became priest in 1817. At Lewis Way's invitation, seven men gathered at his London home in 1826, to study prophetic writings. These meetings can be considered precursors to the Albany Conferences. He met Pope Pius VII in 1823 in Rome. The Pope then offered the old Jesuit College premises on Mt. Lebanon at Antoura to be suitable for the London Jews Society, where the CAC leadership was heavily involved in. Even before Way left Rome, he already received the papal paperwork for the building.	Yes	Yes, Founder. They chose as patron the Duke of Kent, who simultaneously became the Grand Master of the Ancient Grand Lodge of England'.	hnt hnt
5 Hugh Boyd McNail (1795–1879, Ireland)	Yes	Clergy	No	Calvinist (Anglican)	-	Anti-Roman Catholic	Anglican (C. of England)	Anglican Dean (C. of England)	Rector of Albany since 1822. <i>As one of the very few participants, he was elected to the office that was given to the CAC.</i> John Hooper replaced him then in 1834. McNail would then become very rich through preaching in the Anglican church, and was well-known for his flawed hermeneutics and immoderate preaching.	Yes	-	hnt hnt
6 John Hooper (1796–1857, England)	Yes	Clergy	-	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	When his predecessor Hugh McNail left Albany as local minister in 1834, Reverend John Hooper was appointed as the new local pastor. He was called in 1847. He simultaneously remained parish priest of the Anglican Church in Albany until his death. He was the father of Edmund Lewis Hooper (Pillar Evangelist for Ireland & England).	-	-	hnt
Mentors to Edward Irving												
1 James Hatley Frere (1779–1866, England)	Yes	Clergy	-	S. T. Coleridge described him as a pious and well-meaning but gloomy and enthusiastic Calvinist'.	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	-	English writer. Acquainted with Irving since 1824, probably with Drummond before that; published 'A General Survey of Prophecies' in 1814; Commentator on the Apocalypse; Irving was 'quite swallowed up [by Frere] in the quicksands of conjectural prophecy translating Ezekiel, Zachariah, Daniel and the Apocalypse into Journals and Gazettes ...'.	-	-	hnt hnt
2 Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772–1834, England)	No	Clergy; not ordained	No	Criticism	In his Somerset residency, a Masonic lodge was named after him to celebrate and honor his works.	Criticism	Unitarianism	Anglican (C. of England)	Coleridge was a friend and mentor to Edward Irving, providing inspiration for his theology and encouraging Irving's religious views, particularly his interest in apostolic gifts and millenarianism. Coleridge saw Irving as a 'minister of Christ after the order of Paul', and even dedicated a published work to him. Irving's theological developments, particularly his unorthodox ideas about Christ's humanity and the emergence of charismatic gifts, can be seen as partly informed by Coleridge's Romantic theology. Coleridge was seen as a key figure in the Albany Circle.	-	-	hnt
3 Thomas Chalmers (1780–1864, Scotland)	He declined their invitation	Clergy	No	Calvinist (Presbyterian)	Freemason (100% certainty)	Critical of the Jesuits' involvement in politics	Calvinist (C. of Scotland)	Free Church of Scotland (Founder)	1798: Chalmers became on 30 November 1798 a Freemason; his lodge St. Vigan 101 is based in Arbroath. 1819: Irving became his assistant at St. John's in Glasgow 1830: Chalmers witnessed the Scottish 'gifts'. 1843: He founded together with his friend William Cunningham (also a Calvinist) the Free Church. He has been called 'Scotland's greatest nineteenth-century churchman'.	-	-	hnt
Mentees of Edward Irving												
1 Alexander John Scott (1805–1866, Scotland)	(Yes, later)	Clergy	No	Calvinist (Presbyterian)	-	-	Calvinist (C. of Scotland)	Congregationalism	After he studied like Edward Irving at Edinburgh University (1824–27), he became his assistant from 1828–30. His <i>preaching of the charismata on the west coast of Scotland in 1829 gave rise to the first appearance of Pentecostalism and he thus prepared together with John Macleod Campbell the breeding ground for the 1830 visions and tongues of Mary Campbell and Margaret MacDonald near Port Glasgow</i> . He also worked for the 'Morning Watch'.	-	-	hnt hnt
2 John Nelson Darby (1800–1882, England)	Yes	Clergy	Aristocrat	High Calvinist	Possibly. He spoke in mysterious ways about Masonry.	-	Anglican (C. of England)	Plymouth Brethren (Exclusive Brethren)	He attended the Albany Circle and was mentored by Edward Irving since 1827. He travelled in 1830 with a small team to Scotland and lived 2–3 weeks at the home of Macleod Campbell so as to verify the tongues and especially the vision of a 'Pre-Tribulation Rapture'. After those events caused great enthusiasm and other strange tongues in the CAC, Darby played the decisive role in the formulation and propagation of this dispensational doctrine, and together with Lady Powerscourt in the formation of the Plymouth Brethren. While the boundaries between the CAC and the Brethren were initially not clearly defined and many personal acquaintances existed between members of both circles, the theological rift was manifested with Darby's rejection of the Apostolic office and of the restoration of the original church.	-	-	hnt hnt
The Twelve 'Apostles' (Now Buried at Albany)												
1 Duncan MacKenzie (1785–1855)	(Yes, later)	Clergy	-	Calvinist (Presbyterian)	No	No	Calvinist	Left clergy after he resigned as Apostle.	Gad – Sweden and Norway; elder in the Scottish National Church in London; elders in the Central Congregation; he resigned as Apostle.	-	-	- hnt
2 Francis Sitwell (1787–1864, England)	(Yes, later)	Layman	Nobleman	-	-	-	-	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	Naphthali – Spain and Portugal, Angel in Lowick.	-	-	- hnt
3 Francis Valentine Woodhouse (1805–1901)	(Yes, later)	Only deacon	No	-	-	-	-	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	Reuben – Southern Germany and Austria; lawyer at the Inner Temple in London.	-	-	hnt hnt
4 Henry Dalton (1805–1869, England)	(Yes, later)	Clergy	-	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	Asser – France and Roman Catholic Switzerland. Allowed speaking in tongues and was excommunicated.	-	-	- hnt
5 Henry Drummond (1786–1860, England)	(Yes, later)	Layman	s.a.	s.a.	s.a.	s.a.	s.a.	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	See above; Benjamin – Scotland and Protestant Switzerland.	-	-	- hnt
6 John Bate Cardale (1802–1877, England)	(Yes, later)	Layman; suddenly the pillar of the apostles	-	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	Lawyer ; first apostle to be called (Judah – England and North America); he in turn 'annointed' Drummond; he was called the 'pillar' of the apostles and 'ordained' Drummond and consecrated the Apostles' Chapel in Albany; responsible for liturgies.	-	-	hnt hnt
7 John Henry King (-Church) (1785–1865)	(Yes, later)	Clergy (Elder)	No	-	-	-	Independent Church	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	Issachar – Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium.	-	-	- hnt
8 John Owen Tudor (1784–1861, Wales)	(Yes, later)	Layman	Nobility	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	Secretary of the Prophetic Society, Editor 'Morning Watch'; Ephraim – Poland, India and Australia; instructed the prophets; editor of the Liturgy.	-	-	- hnt
9 Nicholas Armstrong (1801–1879, Ireland)	(Yes, later)	Clergy	-	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of Ireland)	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	Zebulun – Ireland, Greece and the Orient.	-	-	- hnt
10 Spencer Perceval (1795–1859, England)	(Yes, later)	Layman	No	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	Son of the former (assassinated) Prime Minister; Member of Parliament; Manasseh – Italy; 'angel'. He sat on the Select Committee into Lunatics 1827. His older brother John Thomas Perceval (a Roman Catholic military officer) also joined the Irvingite church in 1830 and became involved in the 'miracles' in Scotland. In Dec 1831, he then developed an <i>acute psychotic illness and spent until 1834 in 2 madhouses, where he was kept in a strait-waistcoat and suffered a 'barbarous' treatment</i> . He helped to found the Alleged Lunatics Friend Society in 1845, which was also supported by Henry Drummond.	Yes	-	hnt hnt
11 Thomas Carlyle (1803–1855, Scotland)	(Yes, later)	Layman	no	Calvinist (Presbyterian)	uncertain	Rather criticism	Calvinist (C. of Scotland)	Left the church; became more independent and philosophical.	Simoon – Northern Germany; historian, essayist, and social critic.	-	-	hnt hnt
12 William Dow (1800–1855, Scotland)	(Yes, later)	Clergy	-	Calvinist (Presbyterian)	-	-	Calvinist (C. of Scotland)	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	Dan – Russia, Finland and the Baltic States.	-	-	- hnt
Known Participants of the 'Albany Circle' (future Members of the CAC)												
1 George Cornish Gambier (1795–1879, England)	Yes	Clergy	No	-	-	-	-	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	A military officer, but CAC priest, Elder in the Central Congregation and in Islington; 1835 Archangel of the Universal Church; Angel of the Church in Toronto (1837).	-	-	- hnt
2 Henry John Owen (1795–1862)	Yes	Clergy	-	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	Son-in-law of Dr. John Bayford (see below). Catholic apostolic priest. Angel of their church in Chelsea (1834).	-	-	- hnt
3 John Bayford (1774–1844)	Yes	Layman	-	-	The CAC describes him as 'Esquire E.S. A. (Financial Services Authority), who is probably the same John Bayford, Esq. listed in 1798 Masonic directories as Grand Treasurer and R.W.M. Right Worshipful Master'.	-	Anglican (C. of England)	-	Ecclesiastical judge in the Church of England. Prophet of the CAC; called a priest-elder in 1832; ordained in 1833. In the same year he 'prophesied' – that Drummond would become apostle and proclaimed Spencer Perceval as the 4th apostle. He was one of the 7 Prophets of the Council of Zion ('angelic' office who advised the apostles). Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. One of Joseph Wolff's sponsors.	-	-	- hnt
Robert Cope Wolfe (England)	Yes	Clergy	-	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	-	Son of Reverend Robert Burbor Wolfe. He was appointed vicar of Brathwell in Yorkshire in 1842. He was curate at Albany for 5 years.	-	-	hnt
5 Thomas William Chevalier (1799–1835)	Yes	Layman	He held the title 'Esquire'.	-	-	-	-	-	English surgeon. He served as an angel in the Catholic Apostolic congregation of Lowick.	-	-	a1 hnt
6 William Rennie Caird (1802–1894, Scotland)	(Yes, later)	Clergy	No (Tailor)	Presbyterian	-	-	Calvinist (Presbyterian)	(Proto-) Pentecostalism	1830: visit to Port Glasgow after the visions and tongues of Mary Campbell and Margaret MacDonald; 1831: marriage to Mary Campbell; 1832: first words of prophecy in a meeting at Albany; 1832: called an evangelist and priest (first ever ordination by Cardale); 1842: collaboration with Johann Georg Lutz, a Roman Catholic; 1865: coadjutor in Southern Germany; 1836: as evangelist in the US 1843: indication to move to Edinburgh 1894: death in Edinburgh.	-	-	hnt
Known Participants of the 'Albany Circle' (future Members of the Brethren)												
7 John Nelson Darby (1800–1882, England)	Yes	Clergy	Aristocrat	High Calvinist	Possibly. He spoke in mysterious ways about Masonry.	-	Anglican (C. of England)	Plymouth Brethren (Exclusive Brethren)	See above	-	-	hnt hnt
8 Lady Powerscourt / Theodosia Anne Howard / Theodosia Wingfield	Yes	Clergy	Aristocrat	No	Male only	-	Anglican (C. of Ireland)	Plymouth Brethren (Open Brethren)	Evangelical religious writer. She continued the Albany format through the Powerscourt Conferences. Edward Irving gave lectures at the castle of Powerscourt and was a participant in the Powerscourt Conferences.	-	-	hnt
9 William Leonard Addington (1794–1864, England)	Yes	Clergy	Aristocrat	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	(Proto-) Pentecostalism / Plymouth Brethren	2nd Viscount Sidmouth. Son of a British Prime minister (Henry Addington, 1. Viscount Sidmouth); Anglican clergyman; priest in the Central Parish; 1836 Angel of the Parish in Albany; buried in Albany. He is also reported to have become a follower of the Plymouth Brethren. His daughter, Caroline Penelope, was married to the later Angel of Albany, Newdigate Hooper Kearsley Burne.	-	-	hnt
Known Participants of the 'Albany Circle' (Non-Members)												
10 Alexander Haldane (1800–1882, Scotland, nephew of Robert Haldane)	Yes	Layman	-	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of Ireland)	-	Lawyer ; he entered the Inner Temple in 1820; newspaper proprietor; dominant force behind 'The Record', the main Anglican evangelical newspaper; he did not become a member of the CAC; his son became an Episcopalian bishop.	-	-	- hnt
11 Charles Robert Malden (1797–1855)	Yes	Layman	-	-	-	-	-	-	Like Drummond and others in the list also a military officer; he did not become a member of the CAC. He married the daughter of Reverend William Hodgson Cole who also attended Albany.	-	-	hnt hnt
12 Charles Slesch Hawtreay (C.S. Hawtreay; 1732.)	Yes	Clergy	-	No	His family had historical ties to Freemasonry.	-	Anglican / Episcopalian (C. of England)	-	Chaplain of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel. He was of Oriiel college Oxf. M.A. 1813, a college named for the blessed virgin. He did not become a member of the CAC	-	Yes	- hnt
13 Daniel Wilson (1778–1838, India)	Yes	Clergy	-	-	Freemason (100% certainty). He was also 2x speaker at the Freemasons Hall for the IJS	-	Anglican (C. of England)	-	Bishop of Calcutta; founder of the 'Lord's Day Observance Society' which rejected the biblical Sabbath. He did not become a member of the CAC.	-	-	- hnt
14 Edmund Probyn (1788–1837, England)	Yes	Clergy	-	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	-	Vicar of Longhope and Rector of Abinghall in Gloucestershire. He did not become a member of the CAC.	-	-	- hnt
15 Edward Thomas Vaughan (1777–1829, England)	Yes	Clergy	No	High Calvinist	-	-	Calvinist (Anglican) (C. of England)	-	Vicar of St. Martin's in Leicester; this Anglican clergyman did not separate from the English state church although being a Calvinist. He did not become a member of the CAC.	-	-	- hnt
16 Elias Simon	Yes	Layman	-	-	-	-	-	-	Director of the Jews' Asylum in London (1836–1855; later Norwood Jewish Orphanage).	-	-	- hnt
17 G. W. Phillips	Yes	Clergy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- hnt
18 George Beckett (1793–1832, England)	Yes	Clergy	-	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	-	He did not become a member of the CAC.	-	-	- hnt
19 George Montagu Viscount Mandeville (1799–1855, England)	Yes	Layman	Aristocrat	-	-	-	-	-	6th Duke of Manchester; a Tory Member of Parliament; born into a prominent British noble family. He did not become a member of the CAC.	-	-	hnt hnt
20 Henry Forster Burder (1783–1864, England)	Yes	Clergy	No	-	-	-	Nonconformist / Congregational	-	Nonconformist; classical tutor at Wymondley College; priest at St. Thomas's Square Congregational Chapel. He did not become a member of the CAC. His son converted to Roman Catholicism and became Abbot.	Yes	-	hnt hnt
21 Hugh Bailie Maclean (?–1833, England)	Yes	Clergy	-	Calvinist (Presbyterian)	-	-	Calvinist (C. of Scotland)	-	Minister at the London Wall Presbyterian Church; also Scots Church, London Wall. He did not become a member of the CAC.	-	-	- hnt
22 J. White		Clergy	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clergyman in London.	-	-	- hnt
23 James Gambier (1756–1833, Bahamas, 1st Baron Gambier)	Yes	Layman	Aristocrat	No	He was 3x speaker at the Freemasons Hall for the IJS.	-	Anglican (C. of England)	Anglican (C. of England)	Military officer, Royal Navy officer and colonial administrator. President of the Church Missionary Society. He was the founding benefactor of the Episcopalian Kenyon College (US).	-	-	- hnt
24 James Haldane Stewart (1778–1854, Boston)	Yes	Clergy	Aristocrat, 'Cleric Steward of Appin'	He supported the Protestant Reformation Society, founded by a Presbyterian.	'Speaker at the Freemasons Hall for the IJS.'	-	Anglican (C. of England)	-	Reverend, lawyer , and mayor of Limsfield in Surrey. Considered one of the 'pioneers' of the apostolic movement. After he visited Switzerland in 1819–20 and was profoundly influenced by the Revelation movement (Reformers) , he distributed in England 322,000 leaflets from 1820/21 onwards calling for a general prayer meeting for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.	-	Yes	hnt hnt
25 James Stratton (Stratten) (1795–1872, England)	Yes	Clergy	-	Congregationalism is a Reformed Christian (Calvinist) tradition.	-	-	Congregationalism	Plymouth Brethren	Independent Church. Preached at Paddington Congregational Chapel, Marylebone. He did not become a member of the CAC.	-	-	- hnt
26 John Hawtreay (1781–1853, England)	Yes	Clergy	No	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	-	Served as a soldier, and became a Methodist priest. He did not become a member of the CAC.	-	-	- hnt
27 John Hookham Frere (1769–1846, England)	Yes	Layman	Eldest son of a landed noble	-	Initiated at the Lodges of St John and St Paul, 467 & 468 in 1822.	-	-	-	Diplomat; Member of parliament; ambassador; author.	-	-	hnt
28 John James Strutt (1796–1873, England, Baron / Lord Rayleigh)	Yes	Layman	Aristocrat	-	-	-	-	-	Member of Parliament. He did not become a member of the CAC.	Yes	-	hnt hnt
29 John Simons (1754–1836, England)	Yes	Clergy	-	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	-	He did not become a member of the CAC.	-	-	hnt
30 R. Sumner = most probably Charles Richard Sumner (1790–1874, England)	Yes	Clergy	-	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	Anglican (C. of England)	Bishop of Winchester. He consecrated in Albany also their new Parish Church and burial ground following the petition of the new Rector, the Reverend John Hooper.	-	-	hnt hnt
31 Robert Barbor Wolfe (-1843, England)	Yes	Clergy	-	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	Anglican (C. of England)	Rector of Cranleigh from 1812–1843. He did not become a member of the CAC. In 1833, he warned his son, not to stray too far from 'Anglican orthodoxy' in his support for the Irvingites as it would harm his ecclesiastical career.	-	-	- hnt
32 Robert Story (1790–1859, Scotland)	Yes	Clergy	No	Presbyterian	-	-	Calvinist (C. of Scotland)	-	Friend of Irving, pastor of Mary Campbell, West Scotland (Rosneath).	-	-	hnt hnt
33 Mr. Staples	Yes	Layman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	hnt
34 T. Borthwick (Scotland)	Yes	(Layman)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Later Member of Parliament.	-	-	hnt
35 W. Bryan	Yes	Clergy	-	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	-	-	-	-	hnt
36 W. Leach (probably William Turnbull Leach (1805–1886))	Yes	-	-	-	See comments	-	-	-	Unknown full name, but probably referring to William Turnbull Leach (1805–1886), who graduated in 1827 MA from the University of Edinburgh. He was licensed as a minister of the Church of Scotland and then emigrated to Canada, where he was also excommunicated by the Presbyterian Church, also because of his emphasis on apostolic (succession). He further served at St Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons.	-	-	hnt hnt
37 William Cunningham (1805–1861, Scotland)	Yes	Clergy	No	Presbyterian	-	-	Calvinist (Presbyterian)	Free Church of Scotland (Co-Founder)	Like Irving, Scott and probably Leach, he also studied at the University of Edinburgh and later became Professor of Theology there, where John Alexander Dowie would later absorb Irvingism and bring it to the US under the name (Christian) Catholic Apostolic Church (of Zion). Cunningham was the co-founder of the Free Church of Scotland, alongside Thomas Chalmers. He did not become a member of the CAC.	-	-	hnt hnt
38 William Dodsworth (1798–1861, England)	Yes	Clergy	No	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	Roman Catholic	Anglican clergyman in London. After many CAC members had travelled in 1830 to Port Glasgow, Dodsworth was part of a team that discussed the report. He later did not join the CAC but became a Roman Catholic lay writer.	-	-	hnt hnt
39 William Hodgson Cole (1806–1852)	Yes	Clergy	No	-	-	-	Anglican (C. of England)	-	Vicar of Womersley, near Guildford in Surrey. Father-in-law of Charles Robert Malden, who also attended Albany. He did not become a member of the CAC.	-	-	- hnt
40 William Marsh (1775–1864, England)	Yes	Clergy	-	-	He was 2x speaker at the Freemasons Hall for the IJS.	-	Anglican (C. of England)	-	He succeeded Robert Story as vicar of St. Peter's Parish in Colchester from 1814 to 1829. His conciliatory manners gained him friends among all denominations. He did not become a member of the CAC.	-	-	hnt hnt
41 William Okely	Yes	Clergy	-	-	-	-	-	-	He graduated with a 'Doctor of Divinity'. He did not become a member of the CAC.	-	-	hnt
Others												
John Macleod Campbell (1800–1872, Scotland)	Rather not	Clergy	No	Yes, but preached against the Calvinist doctrine of election	-	-	Calvinist (C. of Scotland)	Calvinist (Independent)	As pastor of Row near Dumbarton he paved the way (together with A. J. Scott) for the revelation of the emerging spiritual gifts . He was the pastor of Mary Campbell and met Irving in 1828, two years before the events. He was then visited in 1830 by John Bate Cardale and by John Nelson Darby, who stayed for 2–3 weeks at his home and testified about the events. He declined an invitation to join Edward Irving in the CAC.	-	-	hnt