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*The late Bro. Sir Henry Irving,
 Initiated in the Jerusalem Lodge, No. 197.
 First Treasurer of the Savage Club Lodge, No. 2190.*

Some Notes on Freemasonry in Australasia.—(Concluded).

By Bro. W. F. LAMONBY, P.D.G.M. of Victoria, and P.A.G.D.C. of England.

NEW ZEALAND.

WHEN Sir Walter Scott, in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, sang of the

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood;
Land of the mountain and the flood"—

he might unconsciously have been referring to the conformation of New Zealand, which with its thickly-timbered country and glorious lakes and mountains is even worthier of the poet's imagery than "Caledonia stern and wild." New Zealand was discovered by Tasman in the same year as Van Dieman's Land. Capt. Cook had repeatedly urged on the British Government to declare the islands a colony, but with strange indifference or perversity, one administration after another allowed the golden opportunity to pass. Meanwhile, however, the first Europeans settled in the North Island in 1792, and in 1825, the first of the two New Zealand Associations, for colonising purposes, was formed in London, only to end in failure. In 1833 a British resident was appointed, but in two years he was recalled, and at the same time the second New Zealand Association was organised. It was not till February 4th, 1840, that a definite effort for taking over the islands was arrived at, and on that day the famous "Treaty of Waitangi" was executed, whereby the Maori chiefs ceded to Queen Victoria and her successors for ever the right of Government over the whole of New Zealand. In the same year, too, was granted a charter for a Parliament.



BRO. JOHN BEVAN, RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF WESTLAND, N.Z., E.C.

Turning now to the history of Masonic New Zealand, the Irish Constitution was first in the field, in 1842, when a dispensation was granted by the Australian Social Lodge in Sydney, to open a lodge at Auckland, under the name of the Ara Lodge, which is now No. 1, of the New Zealand Constitution. In the same year, too, the Provincial Grand Master of Australasia, English Constitution, the indefatigable Bro. Robert Nicholls, issued a dispensation for the New Zealand Pacific Lodge at Port Nicholson, now No. 2, New Zealand

Constitution. In 1843 is recorded a singular, yet interesting, incident in connection with French Freemasonry. It appears that two members of the French corvette *Le Rhin*, then cruising amongst the islands, opened a lodge at Akaroa, and initiated four candidates, under the authority of the Supreme Council of France, the name given to the lodge being the *Francaise Primitive Antipodienne*. This recalls to mind the circumstance that in 1889, a lodge under the proscribed Grand Orient of France was opened in New Zealand.

In regard to English Freemasonry in New Zealand, however, no steps were taken to place the lodges under a Provincial or District Grand Master until 1859, in which year, also, Capt. Clarke, the head of the English Province of Victoria, granted a dispensation for the opening of a lodge at Otago. The district of Canterbury was the first to lead the way, and the rulers of that and other districts rank as follow:—

CANTERBURY.

John C. Watts Russell	...	...	1859
William Donald, M.D.	...	...	1868
Henry Thompson	...	...	1884
Peter Cunningham	...	...	1891
Richard Dunn Thomas	...	...	1896
C. Dillworth Fox	...	...	1905

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND.

John Hyde Harris	...	...	1864
Thomas Sherlock Graham, 33"	...	...	1881

WESTLAND.

John Lazar	...	...	1870
John Bevan	...	...	1880

AUCKLAND.

George Samuel Graham	...	...	1877
Charles Cookman McMillan	...	...	1896

WELLINGTON.

Sir Donald M'Lean, K.C.M.G.	...	...	1875
Christian J. Foxward	...	...	1879
Sir Harry A. Atkinson, K.C.M.G.	...	...	1887
Francis Cartwright	...	...	1893
A. de Bathe Brandon	...	...	1899

Of the foregoing English District Grand Masters, it will be noted that the senior is Bro. John Bevan, of Westland, and following him closely is Bro. Thomas Sherlock Graham, of Otago and Southland. He was initiated in Lodge No. 8, Cork, I.C., in 1860. He is also a Past District Grand Mark Master for the South Island, Knight Commander and Past Prior of Otago, K.T., Sovereign Grand Inspector-General 33" Supreme Council of Scotland, and prominently identified with other branches of Masonry.

There is an interesting incident worth recording in connection with the District Grand Lodge of Canterbury and the dedication of Christchurch Cathedral, in November, 1904. A brass plate in the north-east of the transept bears the following inscription:—"The shaft of this column was erected by the Freemasons of Canterbury to the glory of God, and in grateful and fraternal remembrance of the pioneers of the Craft in the Canterbury Settlement, Anno Lucis, 5902."

At the installation of Bro. C. Dillworth Fox as District Grand Master of Canterbury in June, 1905, another interesting incident was the handing over to him of the "Thomas Memorial Jewel," a valuable and handsome decoration subscribed for by the lodges in the district. It had been intended to present this jewel to the late Bro. R. D. Thomas as a recognition of his services during seven years' office,

but his death unfortunately intervened. The jewel is now to be held in trust by his successors.

English Freemasonry had flourished in New Zealand up to 1800 when internecine troubles arose through the setting up of a Grand Lodge. At that time no fewer than ninety-three lodges had been warranted from the year 1845. Very soon the Masonic community of the colony was in a turmoil, and the confusion was accentuated when seceding members of lodges walked off with lodge charters, in order to put a stop to working. The heads of the different districts were powerless under such an extraordinary state of things, and what added to the difficulties was the practical refusal of the home authorities to interfere, it being in effect ruled that warrants, not being "lost" in the strict acceptation of the term, there was nothing in the Constitutions empowering the issue of confirmation warrants. The clause of the Constitutions then read thus:—



BRO. T. SHERLOCK GRAHAM, RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND, N.Z., E.C.

"If a warrant be lost, or withheld by competent Masonic authority, the lodge must suspend its meetings until a warrant of confirmation has been applied for and granted by the Grand Master, or until the warrant so withheld be restored."

This was the position until the writer had the honour of initiating and moving in Grand Lodge an alteration in the article of the Constitutions, drafted by His Honour Judge Philbrick, Grand Registrar, which was agreed to unanimously, and now reads:—

"If a warrant be lost or improperly withheld from those lawfully entitled to hold or use the same, or withheld by competent Masonic authority, the lodge must suspend its meetings until a new warrant or warrant of confirmation has been applied for and granted by the Grand Master, *in such terms, or on such conditions, as he may think proper*, or until the warrant so withheld be restored."

Exception was taken by one or two brethren, whose opinions were entitled to respect, to the insertion of, or the necessity for, the words now italicised; but the situation was desperate, so far as the loyal brethren in New Zealand were concerned, and, all things considered, half a loaf was better than no bread. The foregoing timely legislation rendered the seceders' action of no avail henceforth; but there can be little doubt that those who seized the lodge warrants displayed a keen divination that a practical closing of the

lodges, in the absence of the authority to work, would gradually gather them into the Grand Lodge fold by a sort of Hobson's choice.

Seeing that more than forty English lodges went over to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand at the outset of the movement, the various Districts have become depleted in numbers, the totals according to the 1905 Grand Lodge *Calendar*, being:—Canterbury, 8; Otago and Southland, 4; Westland, 6; Auckland, 17; Wellington, 7; and in a part of the South Island, where there is no District Grand Lodge, 2—making an aggregate of forty-four English Lodges left.

The Irish lodges in New Zealand have always been under one head, the Provincial Grand Masters being:—

Henry de Burgh Adams	...	...	1859
George P. Pearce	...	...	1869
William J. Rees	...	...	1892

There are only four lodges remaining under the Irish Constitution.

Scottish Freemasonry, like that of the other two Constitutions, has declined in numbers and influence since the advent of a Grand Lodge, indeed, there are only about a dozen left in the three Districts. Originally the colony had only one head, and then it was subdivided. Below is the full list:—

NEW ZEALAND.			
Hon. Vincent Pyke	...	...	1871
J. Hislop	...	...	1877
Judge G. W. Harvey	...	...	1878
NORTH ISLAND.			
Hon. F. Whittaker	...	...	1878
W. J. McCullough	...	...	1892
SOUTH ISLAND.			
J. Gore	...	...	1890
CANTERBURY.			
Rev. J. Hill	...	...	1884
C. Lonisson	...	...	1890

It was in 1876 that the idea of organising a Grand Lodge of New Zealand was first mooted; but the proposal came to nothing, and the scheme merely slumbered till 1889, when



THE LATE BRO. R. DUNN THOMAS, RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF CANTERBURY, N.Z., E.C.

more strenuous and united efforts were put forward by the promoters. At that time the Earl of Onslow was Governor of the Colony, and his lordship was approached with the object

of being induced to accept the position of Grand Master. Lord Onslow, however, declined the honour, unless 120 of the 149 lodges then working were shown to be in favour of the movement. Subsequently his Lordship met the several English, Irish, and Scottish District Grand Masters, and urged them to end the dissension then prevailing, which kindly counsel, by the way, elicited a singular rejoinder from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in which was cabled from Edinburgh a repudiation of Lord Onslow's "interference." However, on April 30th, 1890, the Grand Lodge of New Zealand became an accomplished fact, with Bro. Henry Thomson, a former English District Grand Master of Canterbury, as the first Grand Master, and with a nucleus of

body, its lodges, up to the end of the financial year (March, 1904), having increased to 134, with a total of 6631 subscribing members. The cash balances at that period were:— General Fund, £1,146 10s. 2d.; Fund of Benevolence, £1,616 10s. 2d.; and the Widows' and Orphans' and Aged Masons' Fund, £4,382 8s. 10d. There is also a Supreme Grand Chapter. The Grand Lodge government is systematic and business-like, the colony being parcelled out into nine districts, with a Grand Superintendent over each. These are Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury, Otago, West Coast, Southland, Hawke's Bay and Gisborne, Nelson and Marlborough, and Taranaki. Add to this, the annual communications of the Grand Lodge, with delegates from each lodge, partake of the American style. That is to say, two solid days are spent in the transaction of business. In 1903 it was announced that the dues of not a single lodge were unpaid. It is also being discovered that some discrimination must be displayed in the admission of candidates, one method being to raise the minimum fee to ten guineas, whilst there is an instance of a lodge requiring every candidate to hold a policy of insurance on his life.

There were recently two breaks in the harmony of New Zealand Masonry, both involving an alleged invasion of territory. One, and the most serious, was the opening of a new lodge under the Scottish Constitution, in the North Island, by dispensation from the District Grand Master. Protests and much correspondence followed, during which the authorities in Edinburgh took up the somewhat equivocal position that, although the Grand Lodge of Scotland could not itself grant charters for new lodges after the recognition of a Grand Lodge, its Provincial Grand Lodge could create lodges under dispensation. The second incident arose out of the removal of an English warrant from one part of the colony to another, it being argued from the New Zealand



SIR HARRY A. ATKINSON, K.C.M.G., RIGHT WORSHIPFUL P.D.G.M. OF WELLINGTON, N.Z., E.C.

thirty-two lodges only. A request for recognition by England, Ireland, and Scotland, of course, failed. The following is the Grand Masters' list:—

Henry Thomson	...	...	...	1890
Malcolm Niccol, 33 rd	...	...	...	1892
Francis H. D. Bell	...	...	...	1894
William Barron	...	...	...	1896
Richard John Seddon	...	...	...	1898
Alexander Stuart Russell	...	...	...	1900
Herbert James Williams	...	...	...	1902
Alfred J. Burton	...	...	...	1904

We have already seen how bitter were the relations between the recognised and unrecognised bodies in New Zealand; but still the irregular Grand Lodge went a-head, and when three years old it had twenty-four more lodges than those hailing from England, Ireland, and Scotland, the aggregate being forty-two original English, twenty-six Scotch, nine Irish, and nine new lodges warranted by itself.

But, in a year more (1894) the strife ceased, with the recognition of New Zealand by England, which by its action threw overboard the well-established precedent of bye-gone days. Scotland and Ireland followed suit. It was, no doubt, considered that the acknowledgment of New Zealand as a Sovereign Grand Lodge would convince the remnant of the English, Irish, and Scottish Lodges that there was nothing left worth fighting for, and thus at no distant date the whole of the forces would unite. The reverse of this probability, on the other hand, is the outcome, indeed, up to the close of 1903, only a solitary lodge (English) had deserted its old standard during a period covering nearly ten years. The Grand Lodge of New Zealand is, in point of fact, a flourishing



BRO. C. COOKMAN McMILLAN, RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF AUCKLAND, N.Z., E.C.

point of view that the lodge in question was dead, and that the planting of the warrant in another place constituted the opening of a new lodge. However, it had been proved that the lodge was actually working, and that therefore the members could agree upon a removal, with the consent of the District Grand Master, under Article 169. Two instances of precisely the same nature occurred in 1905.

Consecration of Corinthian Lodge, Ipswich.

THE new Masonic lodge in Ipswich, "Corinthian," No. 3093, was consecrated on October 3rd, under distinguished auspices, the ceremony in Freemasons' Hall in the afternoon being attended by a very large number of prominent Masons from the Province of Suffolk, and from a distance. Amongst the visitors were the Provincial Grand Secretary of Essex (W. Bro. T. J. Ralling), and the Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies of Essex (W. Bro. Victor Taylor). The brethren having assembled in the lodge room in goodly numbers, the Consecrating Officer (Sir Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary) entered with his officers—W. Bros. G. W. Horsfield, S.W.; C. W. Grassweller, J.W.; the Rev. W. E. Fletcher, Chaplain; S. R. Anness (Prov. G. Sec.), Acting Secretary; G. Booth, jun., Director of Ceremonies; H. J. Brook, Inner Guard. The lodge having been opened in due form, the Provincial Grand Master (the Earl of Stradbroke) entered in procession with the Deputy Prov. Grand Master (V.W. Bro. the Rev. J. Holme Pilkington), with a capital muster of present and past Provincial Grand Officers.

The Consecrating Officer having addressed the brethren present, the Chaplain delivered an oration on the nature and

principles of the institution. Having touched upon the axiom that every nation or community of men must be built upon a certain foundation principle, he said when they came together on an occasion like that, it was right that they should emphasise those principles which lay at the root of all progress, those upon which every true community was built—those of honour, justice, brotherhood and love. At their consecration service they emphasised those things by their rites and symbols, never forgetting the principle that it was by those things that the strength and power of the Craft existed. After touching upon the beauty of King Solomon's Temple and applying an analogy, the Chaplain concluded an effective address with an appropriate quotation.

The impressive ceremony was effectively rendered, the duties of the Director of Ceremonies being admirably performed by W. Bro. G. Booth, jun., and the musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. Charles Cooke, Provincial Grand Organist, who presided at the organ.

The installation of W. Bro. George Abbott, was then proceeded with, the ceremony being admirably performed by the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, the Rev. J. Holme Pilkington, and the officers of the lodge were appointed and invested.

The Somersetshire Lodge, No. 2925.

THE installation of Bro. Dr. John Henry Bryant by R.W. Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Cork and Orrery, P.G. Master of Somerset, P.M., took place at the Trocadero Restaurant, on Monday, October 9th. The ceremony was performed in a very admirable and impressive manner by his lordship in the presence of the following distinguished Grand Officers, many Provincial Grand Officers from the Province

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Worshipful Master appointed and invested his officers as follows: Bros. F. Clifford Goodman, S.W.; John Crouch, J.W.; the Rev. B. Saunders Lloyd, Chaplain; T. Adolphus Bullock, P.G.S.B., Treasurer; F. Trehawke Davies, Secretary; Charles A. Rumboll, S.D.; B. A. Badman, J.D.; A. G. Wedmore, D. of C.; F. W. Hembry, I.G.; W. E. Sanger, 1st Steward; Sholto Hare, P.P.G.D., Cornwall, 2nd Steward; W. E. Thomson, 3rd Steward.

In a few well-chosen words, the Worshipful Master presented his immediate predecessor, W. Bro. Henry Newland, with the Past Master's jewel of the lodge.

At the conclusion of the lodge business the brethren adjourned to an admirably served banquet.

The usual loyal toasts were given and received with enthusiasm.

In proposing the toast of "The Grand Officers," the Worshipful Master said that the Somersetshire Lodge always extended a hearty welcome to grand officers, by whom they were particularly favoured. That night they were honoured by a large number, foremost amongst whom was R.W. Bro. the Earl of Cork and Orrery, who took the keenest interest in the welfare of the Craft, not only in his own province (Somersetshire), but particularly in this lodge of Somersetshire men in London. He would call upon V.W. Bro. the Rev. Canon Brownrigg, so well known for his many Masonic degrees, to respond.

The Rev. Canon Brownrigg, in reply, remarked that all Grand Officers possessed many virtues and few vices, he being the exception to the rule, but there were two vices from which he claimed to be free. They were: Delay in replying to a toast and in making a long speech when doing so. If a brother waited a long time to reply, he forgot to thoroughly appreciate all the nice things that had been said. On behalf of the Grand Officers, he thanked them cordially for the toast. It was a pleasure to be present among Masons who were roderent of all best in country life. He considered it did London Masons good when country Masons came up and taught us how things ought to be done.

W. Bro. Henry Newland, I.P.M., in proposing the toast of "The Worshipful Master," prophesied he would do great credit to the Somersetshire Lodge, as he was loved and esteemed by them all. If he gave them his opinion of him in detail, he would bring the blush to his cheek.



BRO. DR. JOHN HENRY BRYANT, W.M.

of Somerset, and a large number of distinguished London and Provincial Masons:—V.W. Bro. the Rev. Canon Brownrigg, P.G. Chaplain; W. Bro. E. Clarke, F.R.C.S., J.G.D.; W. Bro. Dr. Clement Godson, P.G.D.; W. Bro. P. Colville Smith, P.G.D.; W. Bro. Rev. O. C. Cockrem, LL.D., P.G.D.; W. Bro. E. F. Debenham, P.A.G.D.C.; W. Bro. J. M. McLeod, P.G. Swd. B.; W. Bro. T. Adolphus Bullock, P.G. Swd. B., Treasurer; W. Bro. J. Percy Fitzgerald, P.G. Swd. B.

The Worshipful Master in response, thanked the Brethren for the toast. He considered it a great honour to be Installed Master of the Somersetshire Lodge in London, particularly when he looked at the distinguished roll of Masters that had preceded him—The Right Hon. the Earl of Cork and Orrery, W. Bro. T. Whitmore Chant, and W. Bro. Henry Newland. It was a difficult task to follow in the steps of such brilliant Masons, but he would do his best, and hoped to give satisfaction to the brethren.

W. Bro. T. Adolphus Bullock, P.G. Swd. Br., in proposing the toast of "The Installing Master, and the Immediate Past Master," expressed satisfaction that the W.M. had entrusted it to him, although the toast would require little embellishment, as both were so well known as to make recapitulation of their qualities unnecessary. When the lodge was founded it attracted more than usual attention, when it became whispered that the Provincial Grand Master of Somersetshire had associated himself with the lodge. Its success was immediately assured. They had witnessed the splendid rendering of the ceremony of installation, and they knew also that Lord Dungarvan, before he succeeded to his present title, and up to the present time, devoted far more than the average amount of time to the science of Masonry. When he had vacated the chair of First Master, he did not abandon his interest, but honoured them by his presence and charmed them by his courtesy, thus enhancing his services to the lodge.

Of their Immediate Past Master he could say that he had been a consistent and steady supporter to the lodge. He had paid all necessary attention to details in committee, and his actions appealed to the members more strongly than any words of his could do.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cork and Orrery, in response, expressed his opinion that it was a moot point to decide which was the more difficult—to listen unblushingly to the nice things, or to reply to them.

It had been a great pleasure to him to perform the Installation Ceremony, and he was pleased to be the link between Somersetshire Masons in the Province and in London, and they certainly could not describe him as the "missing link." He suggested to London Masons that they should visit the Province of Somersetshire, and show them London working. He thanked the brethren for the kind support they had always accorded him.

The I.P.M., W. Bro. Henry Newland, responding, thanked the brethren for their reception of the toast. He had done his best to promote harmony, and he took this opportunity of testifying how loyally he had been supported by every member in the Somersetshire Lodge. He would ever appreciate the jewel presented to him as a memento of his happy year of office.

W. Bro. A. G. Wedmore, D.C., proposing the toast of "The Visitors," said that it was very nice to hold the winning brief, for such was the toast of the visitors. They had many distinguished brethren there that evening, including Dr. W. Harlowe Davis, from America. He would briefly extend a hearty welcome to them in the name of their lodge, and he knew the toast would be received with cordiality.

The toast was responded to by Bros. T. J. Grandy, Major J. R. Paull, C. A. Gompertz, H. Butt, and A. F. Robbins.

W. Bro. T. Whitmore Chant, proposing the toast of "The Masonic Institutions," said that they, the Institutions, were the pride of every Mason, and the surprise of the whole world. It was not necessary for him to dilate upon the Masonic Charities as they were known and appreciated by all present. They had two of the Secretaries present, W. Bro. J. M. McLeod, of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and W. Bro. P. Colville Smith, of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution— one to thank them for favours received, and the other to anticipate favours to come.

W. Bro. J. M. McLeod, responding, took the opportunity of thanking the lodge, and Somersetshire brethren generally, for the noble support they had given the Institution, and the generous appeal to support their Provincial Grand Master. He could inform the brethren that the total amount collected under Lord Cork, President of the three Institutions, amounted to £65,000. He took this opportunity of thanking the I.P.M., W. Bro. Henry Newland, for his vigorous services at the recent festival.

W. Bro. P. Colville Smith responded to the toast briefly, as he contended that no words were necessary on such an occasion as the present installation, and he knew that the members of the Somersetshire Lodge did not fail to remember those less fortunately situated. They would not forget the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. They had already done well for the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and a little bird had whispered to him that they intended considering the claims of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, which was already relieving six hundred Freemasons and Widows. If an appeal was made to them, they would answer as West Countrymen's warm hearts and ready sympathies knew how.

The Worshipful Master, proposing the toast of "The Treasurer and Secretary," said, that they had a Treasurer of quality, a Grand Officer, a Mason of experience, who succeeded in his aim in securing a good balance, was a good Officer, and able in speech; the lodge were fortunate in having such a Treasurer. In W. Bro. F. Trehawke Davies they had a most experienced Secretary, whose loyal devotion to the lodge added considerably to their great success.

W. Bro. T. A. Bullock responding, thanked the W.M. for his kind remarks, he trusted his devotion to the lodge as Treasurer was beyond doubt, and he was glad he had been successful in keeping the lodge in funds. Two things which he thought made a successful Treasurer—he was helped by the willingness of the brethren to pay, also by having as a colleague, a Secretary able to do his work well.

W. Bro. F. Trehawke Davies stated, that he had his reward for his labours in the fact that the lodge and all its members worked happily and harmoniously together. It gave him great satisfaction to be in a position to look after the welfare of others. This was one of the duties of a secretary, and he tried at all times to fulfil that duty, and was pleased to hear he had been successful.

The toast of "The Officers" followed, and was replied to by the Senior Warden, Bro. F. Clifford Goodman.

The "Tyler's Toast" brought a very successful evening to a close.

150th Anniversary of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 94, Sunderland.

THE 150th anniversary of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 94 on the roll of the Grand Lodge, was celebrated on October 4th, at the Freemasons' Hall, Queen Street East, Sunderland. There was a very large attendance of brethren. The W.M., Bro. H. C. Pape, presided, and was supported by a large number of officers and brethren.

After the usual Masonic business, the brethren joined in procession and marched in their regalia, headed by the Police Band and carrying their ancient lodge banner to the Sunderland Parish Church, where there was a good attendance of

the families and friends of the members. The service was conducted by the Rev. Bro. Dr. T. Randell, P.P.G.C., Rector, and the Prov. Grand Chaplain assisted. An eloquent and appropriate address was delivered by Dr. Randell, who took for his text, "Wherefore comfort yourselves together, and edify one another, even as also ye do." He spoke briefly in defence of Freemasonry, which he thought was always in danger of being misunderstood through it being a secret society. He then referred to the Masonic Charitable Institutions, and to the scope of their work, concluding with the assertion that if the text he had chosen for his discourse was

carried out to its true and full meaning, it would make them not only godly and more Christian, but worthier and truer representatives of the ancient Order of which they were privileged to be members. At the conclusion of the proceedings the offertory was taken for the 1906 Fund of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. Re-forming in procession the brethren returned to the lodge, where business was resumed. Bro. J. D. Todd, P.P.G.W., one of the oldest P.M.'s, delivered an historical review of the Phoenix Lodge, tracing its history from the earliest records to the present time.

The Right Hon. Lord Barnard, R.W. Prov. Grand Master, also addressed the gathering, congratulating the Phoenix Lodge on the antiquity of its charter and its constitution. It was an evidence of the antiquity of the Craft, and was, in fact, in itself a proof that there must be some good in it. For practically a century and a half the lodge had continued to

exist and to do good. They might think themselves fortunate that they had got so interesting an old building to meet in, and to have so many items of interest around them. His Lordship then addressed the assemblage with reference to the Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution in February, 1906, when he hoped to take the chair. He trusted every lodge in the province would do its utmost to support the fund and contribute so far as their means would permit. He also hoped a number of them would go up with him to London to represent the various lodges.

After speeches and votes of thanks, the formal proceedings terminated. In the evening a ball was held in Mr. Wetherell's Assembly Rooms, when a large number attended, and dancing was continued up to 4 a.m. Bros. W. H. Hope, P.M. and J. R. Emmerson, Std., acted as M.C.'s, and Bro. L. A. Nicholson's orchestra provided the music.

St. Martin's Lodge, No. 510, Liskeard.

ST. MARTIN'S Lodge, No. 510, Liskeard, celebrated its diamond jubilee on Saturday, August 19th, in the lodge room, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The lodge was warranted on March 5th, 1845, and has had a very prosperous career, and this year has 55 members. The chair was taken by the W.M., Bro. J. H. Coath, who was supported by his Wardens, Bros. R. Ivey T. Ough, S.W., and H. Walls, J.W., and several Past Masters.



BRO. J. H. COATH, W.M. No. 510.
Photo by Coath, Liskeard.

The initiation of a "Lewis," the eldest son of a much-esteemed Past Master (deceased), was an interesting feature of the proceedings, the ceremony being ably performed by the W.M. and his officers.

The Secretary (Bro. R. A. Courtney, P.P.S.G.W.), whose membership of the lodge extends over 37 years, gave an extremely interesting sketch of the history of the lodge, which was originally warranted on March 5th, 1845, but the consecration did not take place until the 19th August in that year, when the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall—which then had jurisdiction over only eight lodges in the province—held a special meeting at Liskeard. Bro. Edward Lyne, one of the founders and a P.M. of Lodge One and All (Bodmin), was installed the first Worshipful Master. The first joining member was Bro. the Right Hon. Charles Buller, M.P., whose association with the "model borough" had been recently revived by the presentation to the town of a marble bust of that statesman by Bro. J. Passmore Edwards, an honorary member of the lodge. They had to-day a connecting link with the past in the person of Bro. Horace B. Grylls,

a great-nephew of Charles Buller; whilst another of their members was Bro. W. Nettle, P.M., P.P.J.G.W., a nephew of Bro. Peter Clymo, who was the first candidate initiated when the lodge was formed. The lodge celebrated its jubilee on August 19th, 1895, and during the past ten years 28 candidates had been initiated, with ten other brethren admitted as joining members, whilst 179 candidates were initiated in the first 50 years, with 44 joining members, giving an admission of 261 members during the 60 years of the lodge's existence. One of the most gratifying features in connection with the lodge during the past 10 years had been its unabated interest in the support of the Masonic charities, to which the lodge and brethren had subscribed over £657, thus increasing the voting strength of St. Martin's from 156 to 384 votes. They might, therefore, congratulate the lodge on her past career, and wish her every success for the future; and when their children's children should celebrate with joy and gratitude the centenary of the lodge, he trusted they in turn would be able to look back with equal satisfaction on the records of the



BRO. R. A. COURTNEY, P.M., P.Z. No. 510, P.P.G.S.W. CORNWALL.
Photo by Coath, Liskeard.

past and congratulate the present members on having tried to maintain the dignity of the lodge during its 60 years existence.

Bro. W. J. Hughan, one of the oldest members of the lodge, wrote: "St. Martin's has done a noble work for our charities, and is a great credit to the Craft." He made a valued gift of Masonic literature for the lodge library.

Bro. Courtney was heartily thanked for his reminiscences, and the hope was expressed that he would embody the records in his possession in a "History of St. Martin's Lodge."

Provincial Grand Lodge of Cheshire.

THE Right Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton, M.P., Provincial Grand Master, presided on the 20th September over the annual meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Cheshire, which was held at the Union Club, Alderley Edge. In the unavoidable absence of His Honour Judge Sir Horatio Loyd, Bro. F. Broadsmith acted as Dep. Prov. Grand Master, and the Wardens' Chairs were occupied by Bros. George Sullivan, P.G.S.W., and W. Booth, P.P.G.W. The general attendance crowded a room which was quite inadequate for the occasion.

It was reported by the Committee of Benevolence that there had during the last year been a greater call on its fund than for some years past. Grants in relief amounted to £60, against £25 in the previous year, and in addition £50 had been granted by the Board of Benevolence to petitioners from Cheshire for the benefit of Grand Lodge benevolence. Two girls had been elected to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and a woman to the Royal Masonic Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows. The province has now seven boys, seven girls, and nine aged Freemasons and widows on the funds of the various London institutions. A balance of £125 stood to the credit of the Fund of Benevolence.

The Committee of Management of the Cheshire Masonic Benevolent Institution reported that £329 had been paid to seventeen annuitants on its funds, and that there was a balance to credit at the bank of £451. The educational institution of the province expended £571 in the education, clothing, and advancement of recipients, and a balance of nearly that sum remained in the bank.

Bro. Lilley Ellis, in moving the adoption of the various reports, spoke of the desire which existed that the charities of the province should be extended, and of the great importance therefore of all the lodges subscribing two guineas yearly to the Benevolent Institution, by which course in five years each lodge could qualify one of its officers as a governor in perpetuity of the institution.

Bro. J. F. May seconded the motion, and it was carried.

The Provincial Grand Master said the work that had been done in the province in the last few years had been beneficial in the highest degree, and the untiring energy which had been exhibited in relation thereto was worthy of the highest praise, while the principle of Masonry in its truest sense was so steadily advocated in their lodges that it was not to be wondered at that their numbers steadily increased. An increase had been made to the roll of lodges during the year, bringing up the number to sixty-six, and a further addition was to be made shortly. He noticed that the perpetual presentation which the province held of a boy to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys had fallen vacant, and would be filled up in November next. It was thirty years since the foundation of the perpetual presentation was decided on. The great strides which the province had made in Masonry was perhaps best shown by the number of votes which the province held in the London Masonic Institutions. Forty years ago, when Lord de Tabley became the Provincial Grand Master, the province only held ten votes; in September, 1885, when Lord de Tabley resigned his office, it had 600 boys' votes, 400 girls' votes, 400 aged Freemasons' votes, and 200 votes for the widows of Freemasons. At the present time the votes held in the province were: for the Boys' Institution 2,178, the Girls' Institution 1,093, for aged Freemasons 1,766, and for the widows of Freemasons 1,117 votes. In addition, they had their local institutions, the educational and the benevolent, and they had that day confirmed a certain alteration of rules which would be further beneficial to the cause of charity in the province. He congratulated the province on its flourishing Benevolent Institution, which was steadily supported and doing a good and noble work. He appealed for further help from the lodges on the lines referred to by Brother Ellis, and expressed his satisfaction to find that their local education Institution was steadily progressing in reputation and in the scope of its

powers. He suggested that in the respective lodges there might be a discussion as to the advisability of the province holding again, about July next year, a festival in aid of the funds of their local institutions, and that the charity representatives and other qualified members might be authorised to meet the Board of Benevolence in November, and arrive at a unanimous decision on the subject.

The Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year were then appointed and invested.

Stalybridge was fixed on by the Provincial Grand Master as the place for next year's meeting. Chester and Birkenhead also gave cordial invitations, but stress was laid on the fact that at Stalybridge the Moira Lodge will be on the eve of its centenary and the Unanimity Lodge will have completed its third jubilee—the one hundred and fiftieth year of its existence.

At a meeting of the York Lodge, No. 236, held on the 18th September, Bro. G. Potter-Kirby, W.M., presided, and was supported by a large number of brethren. After the usual routine business a ballot was taken for Mr. George Arthur Potter-Kirby and Mr. John Wm. Potter-Kirby, and they were unanimously elected. The ceremony of their initiation was very carefully and feelingly performed by the W.M. who is their father. It may be mentioned that the W.M., Bro. G. Potter-Kirby, occupied the position of W.M. of the lodge twenty-one years ago, and at the earnest request of the brethren consented to again occupy the position during this year, and it is a most unique event in Masonry and certainly in the annals of the York Lodge, that a W.M. should after such a long interval again occupy the chair, and also during his year of office be privileged to initiate his two only sons as members of this lodge. The large number of brethren who were present testified to the appreciation which they have for the W.M. and his faithful association with the York Lodge, and the many ways in which he has supported it.

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Art in the Lodge Room.

BY art, we mean the perfect adaptation of the means to the end. The end, primarily, is to impress the intransigent with a due sense of the majesty and beauty of the Order into which he is being received; and next to this is the desirability of preventing that impression from ever being weakened. There are three factors which go to make up this desirable result. They are the demeanour of the officers, then that of the unofficial brethren, who are necessarily spectators, and lastly the lodge room accessories. The importance of the order in which we have placed these several elements of success will be apparent to any one who has heard our beautiful ritual spoiled by an imperfect and prefatory rendering, who has seen the subordinate officers treading on each other's heels and fustily obtruding their personalities where effacement of a personality was desirable. An imperfectly got up ritual punctuated with prompting not only from the dais but from the floor, such prompting, often of a conflicting character, has very much to do with the laxity in attendance that is so often deplored. The effect upon the candidate is the more to be regretted in that he acquires an impression not alone of that particular lodge, but of the Craft in general. We do not tolerate imperfectly prepared sermons in the pulpit, why should we tolerate carelessness in the chair of K.S. If it be not carelessness, but inability, then it is certain that it must have been patent before the election, and a grave responsibility rests upon those brethren who placed the brother in a position for

which he was not qualified. If the W.M.'s incapacity affected his own lodge only there would be less to be said. But even with an inefficient Master in the chair the ceremonies need not suffer, for he should have sufficient wisdom to recognise his own limitations and transfer work for which he was incompetent to able men. With regard to the officers it is a matter of drill more than of ability. The ceremony of initiation with which we are more immediately concerned provides work for each and every officer, and the more unobtrusively it is performed the more artistic is the result. The candidate does not want to be affected by the noise of the machinery but only by the work it accomplishes.

Coming to details, why should not the address in the N.E. be followed by a collection for the lodge charitable fund made from all present, coming to the candidate last of all. It is a very inartistic conception which defers this till the Tyler's toast at the festive board. Another detail refers to the indiscriminate use of the gavel during the ceremony, than which nothing is more calculated to distract and disturb the candidate during what ought to be among the most solemn moments of his existence. From the purely artistic point of view, the more brethren who take part in the ceremony, the more impressive it is. The W.M. who has acquired a perfect rendering of the ritual is under a strong temptation to let the lodge see how well he can do it, and there are certain portions of the work he should not delegate. But there are many others he can. The charge, the working tools, the tracing board, can all well be left to other qualified brethren, who will thus cease to be mere spectators, and will help to make the work that of the lodge rather than that of one brother in it.

The demeanour of those brethren who are of necessity spectators, goes for much in a perfectly artistic ceremony. Within the lodge, every little helps and, carefulness in standing to order, a masonic carriage, perfect silence, perfect obedience, absence of arguments, a serious demeanour before and after lodge, refraining from disparagement of absent brethren, all of these are little matters which go to make up a very impressive whole.

Subsequent conduct at the festive board counts for much when considering the permanence of the work faithfully done in lodge. It not infrequently happens that the thoughtless conduct of brethren, when the restraint of lodge etiquette is removed, tends to obliterate all that has been up to that point received, and makes the neophyte think he has been taking part in a solemn farce. Rather than this should result, better that he should not be encouraged to make his appearance at the festive board at all, till he has had a month or two in which to digest all that he has heard and seen.

Whilst we have been considering the initiate, having regard to the importance of first impressions, it occasionally happens that the superior degrees are spoiled in their rendering by inattention to details which make for unity. For instance, the candidate is told that he has to pass an examination in the degree he has already taken, and instead of being sent back for a month if he fail to pass it, as he ought, he is prompted in every reply by the deacon. There is doubtless need of liberal prompting in many cases, but it would be far more artistic if it were done before lodge.

Let us now come to the lodge accessories. By these we mean the furniture, appointments and jewels. It is a very pardonable feeling that induces brethren to resolve to have the best of everything. And so we find the W.M. ruling the lodge with a beautifully engraved auctioneer's mallet instead of the gavel. The working tools are suitable for anything but working with. Imagine the feelings of a candidate who is in the business, on being presented with a representation of a carpenter's sharp chisel and being told that it is to be used for reducing the rough ashlar to shape.

The plumb rule looks more like a broken thermometer than anything else, whilst the pencil is as often as not but the model of one, and absolutely unlike the pencil of the stoneyard. Working tools of silver and often blazing with cut crystal, are out of harmony if nothing else. Brother Inner Guard should be properly equipped, whereas the

huck-handled knife with which he is adorned would better equip him for the chase or to attend a meeting of a court of the Ancient Order of Foresters. Let him have a proper dirk. And the heavy cavalry sabre with which the Tyler is supposed to repel the cowan should be replaced by something more appropriate. Again, whilst that brother's constant place is at the door of the lodge, what happens to an unprotected lodge whilst he is engaged in the preparation of candidates. In this connection it might be said that a course of training in the office of Tyler is about the best preparation that can be imagined for more honourable office, and there is more than one lodge, the junior brethren of which take it in turns to assist brother Tyler in the discharge of his functions.

It is a mistake to suppose that our ceremonies can only be impressively rendered amid ornate and expensive surroundings. These, if possible, but it must be remembered that they have to be lived up to, and the effort may not inconceivably impose a breaking strain on the capacities of the several officers, resulting in a bathos.

We have said that the absence of any assertion of personality is the first requisite of a perfectly rendered ceremony. Beau Brummel is credited with saying that the perfectly dressed man was one, not a single article of whose attire could be remembered. The principle is the same. The personality of the officers may and should count for much in its proper place, but in the most important parts of lodge work the officers are but the vehicles of instruction handed down to us from time immemorial.



The late Bro. Sir Henry Irving was initiated in the Jerusalem Lodge, No. 197, by the late Sir William Cusins, P.G. Organist, in the year 1877, but it was not until the year 1882 that he was passed and raised in the same lodge by the present Grand Secretary, Sir Edward Letchworth. On the occasion of his taking the Second Degree the ceremony was performed in the presence of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Albany. Bro. Irving remained a subscribing member of the Jerusalem Lodge until his death. He became a subscribing member of the Savage Club Lodge, 2190, and was its first Treasurer. He was a Vice-President of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, a Life Governor of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and a subscriber to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.

The roll of Grand Officers is being depleted this year by the death of some of its oldest members, amongst these being R.W. Bro. Sir Wyndham Portal, Past Grand Warden, who was appointed to that office so long ago as 1868 by the then Grand Master, the late Earl of Zetland. Sir Wyndham devoted much of his efforts to the social and philanthropic side of public life. He was, too, for many years identified with the commercial activities of the age, first as a director and afterwards as Chairman of the London and South-Western Railway Company, a position which he filled with much ability.

One of Sir Wyndham's last public acts as chairman of the company was to take part in the laying of the last coping stone of the Southampton Docks Extension in August, 1898, on the sixtieth anniversary of the laying of the first stone. The late Bro. W. W. Beach, M.P., was a colleague of Sir Wyndham's on the South-Western Board, and as both were Freemasons, Bro. Beach himself being Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, it was arranged that the ceremony should be of a Masonic character, and a notable

gathering it proved to be. There was an immense attendance of brethren from all parts of the province. Bro. Beach laid the stone, and Sir Wyndham Portal delivered an interesting and appropriate address on the occasion, which was quite historical in the annals of Hampshire and Isle of Wight Freemasonry. Born in 1822, Sir Wyndham Portal, before he came to manhood's years, engaged himself in that philanthropic work in which his active interest never ceased so long as his physical power for it lasted. But advancing years told their inevitable tale, and seeking rest Sir Wyndham has enjoyed it for some five or six years in the quiet retirement of his beautiful home at Malshanger. The name of Portal has been known for generations in connection with all that was worth knowing or doing in the county, and now he has passed away full of years and full of honour, conscious he must have been, as long as consciousness was vouchsafed to him, of duty done, and well done.

While chronicling the removal by death of such a veteran of the Craft, it is pleasant to remember that we have still amongst us a still older officer of Grand Lodge in the person of Sir Francis B. Alston, K.C.M.G., who was appointed Senior



BRO. SIR FRANCIS B. ALSTON, K.C.M.G.

Grand Warden so long ago as 1850. He was born in 1820, was educated at Eton, and from 1866 to 1890 occupied the responsible position of Chief Clerk at the War Office. We trust he will remain for many years the *doyen* of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of England.

It is with much regret we record the death of Bro. W. G. Kentish, P.G. Std. Br., which occurred at his residence, The Glebe, Blackheath, on September 22nd. A prominent figure at all great Masonic gatherings, and of late years chairman of scrutineers of votes at the elections of candidates for the three central Masonic institutions, of which he was, with his family, a generous supporter, he perhaps achieved

yet larger distinction in the Craft as a foremost patron of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement. Of this body he was for many years the Secretary. Bro. Kentish had a lengthened career in Masonry, although his age was only sixty when he expired, and his devotion and services to the Craft were recognised in 1897 by his appointment to the past rank of Standard Bearer. His successor in the secretaryship of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Bro. Joseph Russell, had the same honour conferred on him by the Duke of Connaught in 1901.

Bro. Kentish was well-known in Blackheath, where he had resided for many years. He was a prominent member of the Congregational Church and took a great interest in many of the local institutions, and his activities were many and varied. The funeral took place at Lee Cemetery, the Rev. R. Fotheringham officiating at an impressive service.

The news of the death of Bro. W. E. Chapman, P.A.G.D.C., although the sad event was not wholly unexpected by his closest friends, came as a great blow to many. He passed away at his residence at the Otto's Kopje Diamond Mines, Kimberley, South Africa, on August 27th, after a long illness, which had rendered him more or less an invalid for some eighteen months.

Bro. Chapman was a singularly magnetic personage, who attracted and endeared himself to a host of friends with whom he came in contact throughout a singularly varied career. He has filled many parts in his day, and probably never distinguished himself so much as when, all ignorant of mining, he went out to South Africa to captain a forlorn hope, and to pull together in some way what then seemed almost a derelict mine—Otto's Kopje. Connected in early days with the famous Bro. Imre Kiralfy, and an arranger of some of the remarkable tours of this great showman in America, he had developed powers of organisation which secured him the position of press manager at the very successful series of Earl's Court Exhibitions. In London for many years Bro. Will Chapman was a well-known figure and a contributor to many leading journals, and to quote an obituary notice which appeared in the *Kimberley Star*, "his brilliant and caustic pen exposed many a fraud and made public many a virtue. But the call of Africa came to him, and he passed from the brilliancy of a London circle and all the *bon mots* of the Saturday night dinners of the Savage Club, to the loneliness of an almost derelict mine outside Kimberley, to its reorganisation and to its management." It will be remembered that he was entertained at a remarkably successful dinner at the Hotel Cecil on his first departure, and on the occasion of his return to Kimberley after a trip home about two years ago, he was entertained by his fellow members of the Savage Club, the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Alverstone) presiding. When he returned, however, his friends were shocked at his appearance. He was no longer the gay and debonair soldier who had wanted to hold Otto's Kopje all through the dark days of the siege, and who had refused to vacate it until ordered to do so by the military authorities. No longer was he the energetic soldier who had been captain of the Otto's Kopje section of Kimberley's defensive force, and had enlivened the siege with tales of his experience of the siege of Paris. No longer was he the brilliant penman whose

articles in the *Standard* had been trenchant, whose poem on General French's relief of Kimberley had been engrossed in the town's address to that General, and who had turned upon and rent the anonymous pamphleteers who had besmirched the conduct of John Cecil Rhodes during the siege of Kimberley. No longer the brilliant raconteur and inimitable anecdote teller.

"A man without an enemy"—such might be the verdict upon him. Among those who followed his remains to the grave there were many around who remembered his unremitting kindness, his charm of manner, his attractive personality, and his knowledge of art and love of music. He was borne to his rest by the principal officers of the lodge, preceded by the representative of the church of which he was a member, and followed by his widow, his step-son, Jack Casons Williams, and a host of sympathising friends.

Of Bro. Chapman's career as a Mason, it may be said that his activities and usefulness were equal in every respect to that which he exhibited in other walks of life. He was initiated in 1871, but it was not until 1886 that he began to exhibit in Masonry that zeal which was afterwards recognised by his appointment in 1896 as Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. In that year he joined the Drury Lane Lodge, No. 2127, of which he subsequently became Worshipful Master. In the year following he assisted in founding the Savage Club Lodge, of which he also became Worshipful Master, and was for many years its Secretary. He also took an active part in founding other lodges and chapters, besides being a member of and actively taking part in the working and ceremonies in connection with Knights Templary, Rose Croix, and other degrees, in all of which he never ceased to regard seriously his responsibilities in connection with the Charities of the Order.

The Consecration Ceremony of the Guildhall Lodge, of which the coming Lord Mayor is to be the first Master, will take place in the Ballroom of the Mansion House. This will be the third occasion on which that room has been used for a Masonic Ceremony, viz., the meeting of the Drury Lane Lodge, when its Master, Sir Henry A. Isaacs, was Lord Mayor, and a similar meeting of the Alfred Newton Lodge, during the Mayoralty of Sir Alfred Newton. Masonic Banquets have been more frequent at the official home of London's Chief Magistrate, the first we believe being given by Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, as Lord Mayor, when the M.W. Grand Master, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, was the honoured guest. Sir John Staples followed the example set a few years after, when Master of the St. Botolph's Lodge, and not the least interesting will be the coming meeting of the Guildhall Lodge, from the fact that all the members are recruited from the Corporation of London.

Our veteran contemporary, *The Keystone*, announces in its issue of September 23rd, its amalgamation with its able but more juvenile colleague, *The American Tyler*. The amalgamation of the two leading Masonic Journals of the United States should produce an ideal representative of all that is ablest and best in Masonry. We wish the combine a long and prosperous career.

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

The committee who have in hand the proposed testimonial to Bro. Ald. R. H. Holmes, P.G.D. Eng., Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Northumberland, have decided that it should consist of a suitable personal testimonial of the value of 100 guineas, and that the remainder be used to form the nucleus of a Masonic Benevolent Fund for the Province of Northumberland, and to be called the "Holmes Fund."



The Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton, M.P., became Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons of Cheshire on the retirement of his brother, Earl Egerton of Tatton, in 1900. At that time there were fifty-four lodges in the province, an increase of fourteen during the fifteen years that his Lordship had been practically in command of the province. Since then, the number has gone up to sixty-six, with a corresponding increase in membership, which is now nearly three thousand five hundred. At the Provincial Grand Lodge meeting at Alderley Edge, Mr. Egerton's suggestion that a festival in aid of the local Masonic charities should be held in July next year was received with great cordiality. Early last year the brethren gave special proof of their devotion to the cause of charity and their attachment to their Provincial ruler by subscribing £3,500, an average of over fifty guineas a lodge, to signalise his chairmanship of the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Girls. After such a precedent on behalf of one of the general Masonic charities there should be no fear of a successful effort in aid of the Benevolent and Educational Institutions of the fraternity in Cheshire. It may be remembered that a festival for the Masonic charities in the neighbouring Province of East Lancashire, held at the Botanical Gardens, Old Trafford, in 1901, realised nearly ten thousand pounds. But East Lancashire has twice as many lodges as Cheshire, and is a more wealthy locality.



The Rev. Henry Adair Pickard, M.A., who died on Thursday, was a prominent Freemason, not only in Oxfordshire but also in London. When the Rev. Charles William Arnold, M.A., G.C., Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Surrey, went to America in 1877, Bro. Pickard was joined with the Rev. William Lake Onslow as one of the Grand Chaplains for the year, and he served the following year with the late Rev. William Alfred Hill. In Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter he was for years a conspicuous figure, in the latter frequently taking the First Grand Principal's chair. For a very considerable period, however, he had not been seen in either. He was one of the brethren who assisted at the installation of the late Duke of Albany as Provincial Grand Master for Oxfordshire, and he succeeded His Royal Highness as Grand Superintendent of the Royal Arch of the county.



The editor of the Masonic department in an Eastern paper advises lodges to procure for their Masters a fashionable silk hat each year. He deplores the frequent appearance of a Master wearing a "vaudeville hat." In which, of course, he is quite correct, says the editor of *The American Tyler*. If a hat is to be worn, it certainly should be some sort of headgear worthy of the dignity of the office. While the custom is one of "time immemorial," we see no necessity of the Master adhering to it with the utmost rigidity. The wearing of a hat in the East is not a requirement but a privilege, and almost any Master could afford to abandon his headgear occasionally without fear or loss of dignity. We quite agree

with the *Tyler*, that if a hat is to be worn it should be a good one, but entirely dissent from the view that the wearing of any sort of headgear in a lodge is a privilege.



The Earl of Lathom, as Provincial Grand Master, laid the foundation-stone of Christ Church Infants' School, Preston, on the 23rd Sept. The ceremony was preceded by an especial Provincial Grand Lodge Meeting. There was a large gathering of the chief officers of the lodges of West Lancashire, and Archdeacon Clarke, Rev. H. S. Butler, Rural Dean, Alderman Margerison and Major Preston were also in attendance. His Lordship expressed delight at the progress education was making in Preston, and invoked God's blessing on the children who would assemble in the school.



The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of South Wales (Western Division) was held on Tuesday, September 26th, under the banner of the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 671, Llanelly. In the absence of the Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master, Lt-Gen. Laurie, C.B., M.P., the chair was occupied by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, the Rev. David Bowen. The Llanelly lodge had made excellent arrangements for the comfort of the visitors, the Worshipful Master (Bro. W. Lewis), the Secretary (Bro. Gavin Henry), and the other officers being indefatigable in this direction. There was an excellent muster of brethren, among the visitors being Bro. Lord Kensington and Bro. Arthur Lewis, the recently-appointed stipendiary of Pontypridd. Later on the company sat down to luncheon at the Thomas Arms Hotel.



It is not inopportune to suggest that those of the brethren who desire to make themselves acquainted with the rules and regulations of the Order, as all Masons who desire preferment are expected to do, should possess themselves of the latest edition of the Constitutions, which contain the numerous alterations and amendments which have been passed by Grand Lodge during the past few years. The alterations in regard to the Election of Grand Treasurer and the rules of the Board of Benevolence, are the latest changes of importance.

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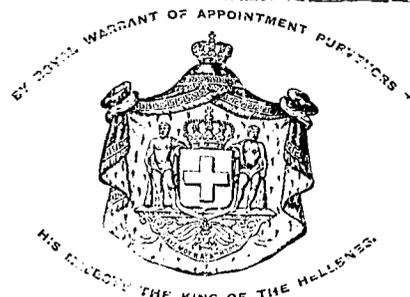
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Provincial Grand Lodge of Durham.

THE annual meeting of the Freemasons of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Durham was held in the Town Hall, Gateshead, on the 26th September, the R.W. Bro. Lord Barnard, P.G.W., D.C.L., Provincial Grand Master, presiding over a large attendance of brethren. His lordship was supported by Bros. George Fenwick Boyd, S.W.; Robert Whitfield, J.W.; H. D. Parsons, Treasurer; D. D. Smith, Registrar; J. C. Moor, Secretary; T. R. Jobson, S.D.; W. Wallace, J.D.; T. E. Campbell, J.D.; R. W. Salkeld, S. of W.; C. T. Johnson, D. of C.; W. S. Passman, Dep. D. of C.; C. V. Howard, Asst. D. of C.; J. B. Hudson, Swd. Br.; Philemon Gaudon, Std. Br.; T. B. Watson, Std. Br.; Wm. J. Moor, Assistant Secretary; W. Chapman, Purst.; W. Carr Allan, Purst.; Thomas Grieve, P.G. Tyler; and a large number of Past Provincial Grand Officers and brethren representing the lodges in the province.

Reports from the various lodges in the province showed them to be improving in membership and financially.

Bro. H. D. Parsons, Provincial Grand Treasurer, presented the accounts, which showed a balance of £439 17s. 9d.

On the motion of the Provincial Grand Master, seconded by Bro. Dr. C. D. Hill Drury, the accounts were adopted.

Bro. J. C. Moor presented the report of the Provincial Fund Committee.

The Provincial Grand Master explained that in 1903 and 1904 the Provincial Grand Lodge had made grants amounting to £288 towards the 1906 Fund, and it was proposed after making certain payments that the whole of the remaining balance this year should be added. The committee also proposed that sufficient stock to bring the total to a thousand guineas should be sold, and the amount given to the 1906 Fund. They had got a large sum of money invested, and they could not, therefore, do better than apply the amount suggested by the committee. He moved the adoption of the report.

Bro. F. H. Bennett seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Bro. Colville Smith, Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Fund, returned thanks.

The report of the Provincial Charities Committee was presented and adopted, on the motion of Bro. F. H. Bennett, seconded by Bro. Wm. Gray.

W. Bro. John Wood, P.M., Secretary St. Bede, No. 1119, was unanimously elected Provincial Grand Treasurer, and Bros. A. Dancaster and P. Wotherspoon were elected auditors.

The R.W. Provincial Grand Master then appointed and invested the officers for the ensuing year.

Bro. John Whitfield, on behalf of fifty-six Provincial Grand Officers, asked the Provincial Grand Master to present to Bro. J. C. Moor, P.G. Std. Br. Eng., Provincial Grand Secretary, a set of Grand Lodge of England clothing.

The Provincial Grand Master, in making the presentation, referred to Bro. Moor's unwearied devotion to Freemasonry, and to the esteem in which he was held in the Province of Durham. He trusted that Bro. Moor would wear the Grand

Lodge clothing for many years as a record of faithful service and the high appreciation in which he was held.

Bro. Moor returned thanks.

Invitations to hold next year's meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge was received from Durham, Darlington, and Consett lodges.

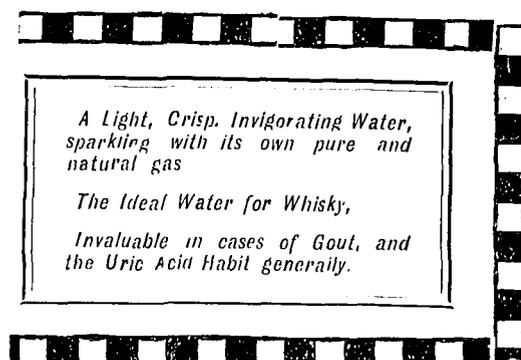
The Provincial Grand Master, on rising to address the brethren, was cordially received. He said one of the most important events in the course of the year was the deaths that had occurred. In enumerating the names of these, the speaker specially referred to the late Bro. Robert Hudson, the late Bro. Charles Perkins, the late Bro. Rev. D. W. James, and others. It would be almost impossible to add anything to their knowledge of Bro. Hudson's value to Freemasonry. His zeal, industry, geniality, kindness, and courtesy with, at the same time, firmness and knowledge of men, made Bro. Hudson one whom it would be difficult to replace. The next important matter he had to allude to was the foundation of new lodges, two having been recently consecrated, and he believed there were two or three others in course of preparation. The new lodges were at Bishop Auckland and Birtley. He believed there was sometimes room for two lodges in a town, one especially for the brethren resident in it, and the other for those who lived in the neighbourhood. He believed it had become more and more common in the South of England for lodges representative of trade bodies and one or other of the professions to be formed. The number of subscribing members in the province was large, and he appealed to them to remember that it was a great honour to belong to Freemasonry, that it was a select society, and that great care should be displayed in selecting candidates. With regard to the progress of the Craft in the province, he said in 1894 the number of lodges was thirty-six, and in 1904 forty-four. The subscribing members in 1894 was 2,749, and in 1904 it reached 4,497. The inauguration fees in 1894 amounted to £27, and in 1904 they reached £492, while the dues to Provincial Grand Lodge in 1894 amounted to £356, and in 1904 to £597. After giving some advice with regard to persons initiated at short notice, emergency lodges, etc., the speaker asked the lodges to guard jealously the ancient records in their possession, and said he intended to begin a museum where such treasures could be given over to the custody of the province, and which would enable history to be written of how Freemasonry flourished in the Province of Durham a hundred and a hundred-and-fifty years ago. He urged lodges to investigate their rights of tenure to lodge rooms and not to allow uncertainty to exist. In conclusion, he urged upon the brethren the claims of charity, and asked them to support the efforts he was putting forth for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. In the efforts they were organising £1,600 had been already collected and invested, and he asked them again to allow him to go to the festival in February with the knowledge that every brother had done what was in his power to help.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

Subsequently the Provincial Grand Officers and brethren dined together, and the usual Masonic toasts were honoured.



perrier
FRENCH NATURAL SPARKLING TABLE WATER.



Presentation of an Address to the M.W. Grand Master.

THE visit of the Duke of Connaught to Wantage on the 15th September, afforded an opportunity to the members of the Lloyd-Lindsay Lodge, to present an address of loyalty and goodwill. Through the kindness of Lady Wantage the address was presented at Lockinge House. The brethren assembled in full force, there being very few absentees among the subscribing members of the lodge. The proceedings began at 6.30 p.m., when the brethren were marshalled by W. Bro. the Rev. Fitzwilliam J. C. Gillmor, who was chiefly responsible for the proceedings, and were received by the Duke in the study. The Worshipful Master of the lodge, W. Bro. E. B. Ormond, Senior Grand Warden of Berkshire, read the address as follows:—"To H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., the M.W. Grand Master of England.—May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Worshipful Master, officers, and brethren of the Lloyd-Lindsay Lodge, No. 3058, most respectfully desire to approach you with the expression of our fraternal loyalty and goodwill upon the occasion of your first visit to our immediate neighbourhood since the formation of our lodge. We tender to you our humble thanks for the great services you have rendered to Freemasonry in general, and we earnestly pray that you may long be spared to rule over the Craft, and that the great Architect of the Universe may in the future grant a continuance of those blessings so abundantly bestowed upon you in the past. Our lodge has the honour to bear the name of a distinguished soldier who, for some years, was the R.W. Provincial Grand Master of Berkshire, and whose devotion to duty and example in the great cause of charity possessed that characteristic value of a true Freemason we shall ever strive to emulate." The address which was signed by the W.M., Wardens and Secretary (Bros. Ormond, Adkin, Gillmor and Walker), was then handed to His Royal Highness, who, in the course of a very interesting speech, said: "Worshipful Master and brethren of the Lloyd-Lindsay Lodge,—It gives me very

great pleasure to receive an address from you this evening, and to see you here in such very large numbers, for no doubt many of you must have come at a great inconvenience to yourselves. I was very pleased indeed to grant the charter to your lodge last year, and I am glad that the lodge has been—as I can see for myself—so successful. I hope I shall hear nothing but good in the future of the Lloyd-Lindsay Lodge. I knew well that distinguished soldier whose honoured name you bear, and you cannot do better than emulate those splendid virtues you have named in connection with him. I thank you again for your fraternal address, which I shall greatly prize, and for your presence here." The Duke then requested W. Bro. F. J. C. Gillmor to introduce to him the officers of the lodge, who shook hands with him, and to whom he said a few words. He congratulated the W.M. on being followed into the chair by so worthy a brother as the Master-Elect (Bro. the Rev. F. Gillmor), and felicitated the Treasurer (Bro. H. Pates) on the finances of the lodge being in such able hands.

After the ceremony the Masons adjourned to the lobby, where light refreshments had been thoughtfully provided by Lady Wantage, the Duke's Equerry (Major Murray) being in attendance. Before separating, W. Bro. E. B. Ormond said he should like to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to Lady Wantage for her kindness and hospitality. They were, as usual, very much indebted to her. He called upon the J.W. (the Rev. F. Gillmor), Master-Elect, to second the resolution, who, in doing so, alluded to the great interest Lady Wantage had always taken in the lodge and the help she had given to it, and she had made everything easy for the present interesting ceremony. The resolution was unanimously passed, and Bro. A. K. Lloyd, K.C., M.P., acknowledged in a felicitous speech the resolution, and said he would convey it to Lady Wantage, who was very glad to be of any help to the brethren.

Provincial Grand Lodges of Warwickshire & Worcestershire.

BIRMINGHAM had on the 28th September, a great many Freemasons within its borders; they came from Warwickshire and Worcestershire to hold the meetings of their respective Provincial Grand Lodges. The Warwickshire Provincial Grand Lodge, at which Lord Leigh presided was held at the Masonic Hall, while the Worcestershire Masons met at the Moseley and Balsall Heath Institute.

The occasion was peculiar. Never before had the Grand Lodges of the two counties met together in one city, and the presence of such a gathering recalls to mind and serves to emphasise the remarkable growth of masonry in this and all other districts in the country.

Since 1733, when St. Paul's Lodge, the first in Birmingham was founded, there has been a gradual growth of the movement in Warwickshire. There are now thirty-five lodges in the county, while the membership runs into thousands.

At the end of the eighteenth century there were five lodges in the county, and at the present time there are twenty lodges in Birmingham alone. Some of the records of the first Birmingham lodge are interesting. On 5th October, 1820, there is this somewhat remarkable entry—"No meeting could take place this evening in consequence of the rooms at the Shakespeare being engaged for the musical festival in aid of the General Hospital."

In 1821, the lodge found it necessary to appoint a Jewel Keeper, the lodge "having been at certain expense in some particular embellishments."

Still, as in Warwickshire, so in the county of Worcester, there has been a continual influx of members.

A notable event in the calendar in Warwickshire Freemasonry was the presenting of a lifeboat called "The Lady Leigh" to Scarborough in 1872, by the brothers of the province. This boat has been the means of saving upwards of one hundred lives and twenty-six vessels. A more recent gift was that of a pulpit in 1897 to St. Mary's Church, Warwick, which was unveiled by the Earl of Warwick, P.D.G.M., and presented by P.G.M. Lord Leigh.

At the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire, about two hundred brethren from various lodges in the province assembled under the banner of the Arter Lodge, Sir Frederick Godson presiding. A charity meeting was held in the afternoon, in the large hall, followed by a banquet in the evening. During the proceedings the lodge presented the D.P.G.M., Bro. Page, P.G.D., with a handsome silver coffee and tea service in recognition of his services as charity steward of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire. A gold pendant and gold bracelet were handed to Bro. Page for Mrs. Page.

Freemasonry in France.

IN a recent issue of the "MASONIC ILLUSTRATED" we expressed a desire, which we believe is shared by all thoughtful Masons, for more kindly relations with that section of the Craft in France which appears to be honourably striving to maintain the ancient landmarks, and to be earnestly seeking to be admitted to the family circle of the universal brotherhood. To the plea addressed by the authorities of the Grand Lodge of France which we then inserted, the contribution on the same subject which Bro. Jas. E. Morcambe—than whom there is no better informed and able contributor to the Masonic press—makes to the September number of the *American Tyler* may fitly be added. That brother, whose knowledge of Masonic matters generally, and of this particular question in particular, is varied and extensive, says:—

"I am asked, almost daily, to recur to this subject of French Masonry that further information may be gained, and that the claims of our French brethren may be considered in the light of increased knowledge.

"I am able to offer a further explanatory statement of position of the Grand Lodge of France. The paragraph occurs in a letter recently received from an officer of that body. 'We have undertaken,' says this keen-thinking brother, 'the task of redeeming French Masonry; of leading it back to the same traditions of the Fraternity. The English-speaking Grand Lodges should assist us in this work. I do not exaggerate when I say that we understand and appreciate the spirit and purpose of Masonry as fully as they. We raise no objections to others' professions of faith, though we may sometimes think they are pushed too far for Masonic consistency. But we do ask, as a matter of Masonic reciprocity, the liberty of a free conscience. We are accused of atheism and other things of the same nature, as the early Christians were so accused, because they renounced the official gods of their times. We are not judging the religious conceptions which obtain in other lands, but we do know that with us such conceptions as have the stamp of dominant religious authority are altogether lacking in ethical quality, and have become monstrous idols, which the clergy exploit among us for their own gain. Yet, because we seek to present a higher and purer ideal of the Supreme Being, they are ready to annihilate us and use against us every weapon of slander and falsehood.'

"Our lamented brother, Jesse B. Anthony, of the committee on correspondence for the Grand Lodge of New York, in report made at last session of that body, traversed the position of the Grand Lodge of France as to belief in Deity. No better informed Mason nor more conscientious man ever held such position (Alas, that his labours are ended—may the earth rest lightly on his grave!), and I am ever inclined to give due weight and respect to his opinions. Brother Anthony found the Grand Lodge of France a sovereign body, and in so far meeting the requirements of recognition. But he held that belief in Deity is with French Masons a 'symbol' rather than a 'dogma.' Here again we are confronted with the necessity for accurate definition, lest we be led astray by mere words. A dogma, as I take it, is the formal expression of religious doctrine or intellectual concept, and as such, supposed to have a certain authority. In other words, it is the subordination of individual conception to fixed formula. A symbol, let us say, is an object or concrete idea presented for that which is beyond material expression. Mackey gives it Masonic definition as 'a visible sign with which a spiritual feeling, emotion or idea is connected.'

"Dogma is rigid, unyielding; imposed upon the human mind by show of authority which, being human, can not be inerrant. The symbol shadows forth, however imperfectly, the ultimate idea, leaving to the individual mind the concrete form it shall assume. I cannot but think that Brother Anthony was unfortunate in this choice of words to body his idea. I am willing to accept his conclusion, and to concede that with French Masons the *idea and belief* in Deity is symbolic rather than dogmatic. Further I would

hold that every possible conception of Deity, having appeal to the intellect—some such conception being a necessary concomitant to any form of belief—is essentially symbolic. Acknowledging its own limitations and inability to comprehend the Infinite, the human mind must set up the symbol, if only for its own convenience and peace. To assert the dogma is, in fact, only to substitute, because of mental indolence or cowardice, a fixed, concurrent symbolry for that which is individual and fluidic. We must conclude, therefore, that if the symbol of belief has its place in French Masonry, it would be to insult the intelligence of a brilliant people if we assert that it has no connection with the underlying and all-important idea.

"'We have undertaken the task of redeeming French Masonry; of leading it back to the same traditions of the Fraternity.' This is the sentiment inspiring the Grand Lodge of France. Because of this it seeks to ally itself with the strength of Anglo-Saxon Freemasonry. Let it be remembered that these brethren are in a delicate and difficult position. 'If we can establish official relations,' continues my correspondent, 'with the Grand Lodges of the United States it will give us the assurance of prestige in our opposition to the Grand Orient. It will give impulse and right direction to our progress toward pure and traditional Masonry. If the Anglo-Saxon Craft persist in rejecting our advances, will it not discourage those who are now struggling against so many disadvantages for the good cause? Certainly such rejection will contribute to reinforce in France the unfortunate tendencies represented by the Grand Orient.'

"I make appeal to readers of *The Tyler* and to all American Masons to consider this appeal. Let whoever will argue over technical points, the decision of which one way or another will have no bearing upon the greater issue, but let the great heart of our Craft go out in strength to support of these brethren. To you comes the cry that was heard of old from Macedonia, 'Come over and help us.' For if Masonry is, as we believe, a real force and power in the world, the opportunity is given us for its exertion. Such movement will be for the larger brotherhood of man; for the growth of peace and good will among nations; for a nearer approach to the ultimate purpose and aim of all Masonic teaching and belief. Shall we be void of responsibility if these, growing discouraged because unsupported, drop back again into the black atheistic pit from which they have escaped? If you, my brother, consider your ideas, gained in Masonry or wherever else, as superior to those vouchsafed to these other Craftsmen, must you thereupon fold yourself in the robes of righteousness and pass by, unheeding their appeal? If Anglo-Saxon Masonry is better and purer than that of France, let it give first proof of its quality by acknowledging the bond of brotherhood.

"'If any one says that France has lost her faith, that she makes an unexpected exhibition of herself to the world by the indifference with which she looks on at the measures taken against priests and monks, tell them that the faith of France is not lost, but transformed. The eldest daughter of the church has grown up; she has reached the age of reason. She calls her mother to account in the name of the very principles her mother has taught her.'

"As the Grand Orient is, in Masonic development, representative of the older France—radical, intolerantly atheistical and perversely brilliant—so does the Grand Lodge of France stand for the new development of the nation—free from entangling alliances; imbued with higher thoughts; less impulsive, but having riper wisdom; reaching, even beyond ourselves, to the higher sanities and moralities. Such is the organization which is asking recognition from American Masons. Its members command our respect because they remain faithful to the ideals of their people. They essay to speak and act for themselves, but in no slavish imitation of others. They are a proud race, and have just cause for their pride. What they ask is not as favour, but of right. The answer is with you, my brothers."

History of the Lodge of Emulation, No. 21.

(By HENRY SADLER, Sub-Librarian to the Grand Lodge of England.)

GLEANINGS FROM THE GRAND LODGE RECORDS.

WITH the exception of the returns of members previously referred to, the lodge is not mentioned in the Grand Lodge book prior to December 19th, 1727, on this occasion the lodges attending are for the first time recorded, hitherto only the names of the Grand Officers present being entered. At the meeting last named the Masters and Wardens of eighteen lodges are stated to have been present, these are indicated by the signs of the various taverns, the fifth on the list being *The Green Dragon*, Newgate Street, but as there was no lodge held at a house in Newgate Street known as *The Green Dragon* it was evidently a clerical error and should have been *The Griffin*. The Master and Wardens appear to have been fairly regular in their attendance at the subsequent meetings of the Grand Lodge, and on the 27th December, 1729 the lodge is credited with its first contribution to the newly-formed Fund of Charity. The amount was certainly

now in a regular and satisfactory manner, they desire to withdraw their Remonstrance, and that they do intend for the future to contribute all that is in their power to support and maintain the said Charity, and paid in Charity accordingly £1 1s. 0d."

The minutes of the Grand Lodge of December 3rd, 1731, contain two items which should be of interest to the Lodge of Emulation; first in order being the name of Captain Ralph Far Winter, one of its members in 1730, appearing amongst the Grand Officers present as "Provincial Grand Master of East India." It appears by the records that he had been appointed to this important office in 1729, and was the first to hold that rank in India.

A Mr. George Pomfret is said to have been appointed provincial Grand Master for Bengal in 1728 but the evidence of such appointment is inconclusive and whether he ever discharged the duties of the office is doubtful. His name is not in a list of Provincial Grand Masters written by the Grand Secretary about 1736 (the fourth name on the list being that of "Captain Ralph Far Winter.") nor is he anywhere mentioned in the records of the period as Provincial Grand Master. The sixth name on the above-mentioned list is that of "Randolph Tooke, Esq., for South America." This brother was also a member of the lodge in 1730.

The other item alluded to relates to a discussion in the Grand Lodge on the advisability, or otherwise, of voting a sum of money from the Charity Fund to pay the debts of a petitioner, when "Sir William Keith (also a member of the lodge) took notice that he thought the Grand Lodge was not to think of paying Debts with the Charity money, for that there would be no end of, nor would our Stock afford it; But if we could, by such a Contribution as should be adjudged proper, aid and assist our poor Brethren in distress by way of Subsistence by weekly Payments or otherwise, that would, in his opinion, be the best method of bestowing the said Charity." Nathaniel Blackerby, Past Deputy Grand Master and Treasurer of the Charity Fund, spoke to the same purport, but ultimately the matter was deferred for further consideration. It is worthy of noting that the views of these distinguished brethren have been acted upon by the dispensers of our Fund of Benevolence from that period down to the present, so far as the non-payment of the debts of petitioners is concerned.

On the 13th December, 1733, Sir William Keith, Bart., in the absence of John Ward, Esq., sat as Junior Grand Warden. At this meeting the lodge was represented by the Master and Wardens, but whether Keith was one of the three is not stated. He was never appointed to office in the Grand Lodge, and I think it highly probable that he was Master of the lodge at the time, as only Grand, and Past Grand Officers, and Masters and Wardens, or their representatives, were allowed to attend the meetings of the Grand Lodge at this period.

At this meeting a proposition was made with regard to planting the new Colony of Georgia in America, and to collect subscriptions with a view to enable the Trustees to send distressed Brethren to that colony, "where they may be comfortably provided for. Which being seconded by Br. Rogers Holland, Esq. (one of the said Trustees) who opened the nature of the Settlement, and by Sir William Keith, Bart., who was many years Governor of Pensilvania, by Dr. Desaguliers, Lord Southwell and many others, very worthy Brethren, it was recommended accordingly."

At a later period of the evening "Br. Edwards, Warden of the Horn Lodge, informed the Grand Lodge that our Rt. Worshipful Brother, Capt. Ralph Far Winter, Provincial Grand Master of East India, &c., had sent over a Chest of Arack for the use of the Grand Lodge, and ten Guineas to



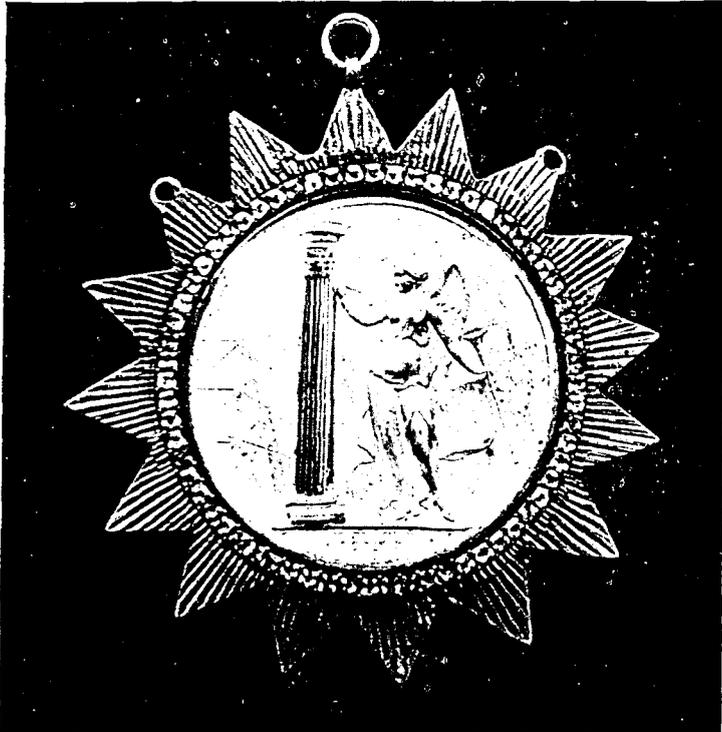
ANDREW MONTGOMERY, "GARDNER OF YE GRAND LODGE,"
TYLER OF THE MOURNING BUSH LODGE. Obiit 1757.

not extravagant, being only five shillings, but it was better than some of the lodges did, for there were thirty-two represented and only seventeen of them contributed, the total amount collected being £41 os. 6d., more than half of which came from the lodge at *The Horn Tavern*, Westminster. The next payment to the Fund from this lodge was one guinea in December 1730, the same in 1731, and two guineas in 1732, after which munificence it took a short rest for reasons doubtless considered good and sufficient from the point of view of its members, which are referred to in the minutes of the Grand Lodge of June 17th, 1736, as follows:—

"The Master and Wardens of the Lodge held at the Mourning Bush, near Aldersgate, presented a Memorial setting forth that having had formerly, [for] sundry reasons, remonstrated against the General Charity, but being now thoroughly satisfied that the disposal of the said Charity is

the General Charity being the Contribution of our Brethren in East India. The Healths of Br. Winter and the Brethren in East India were drunk with Thanks for their handsome present."

Although this was the first, it was by no means the last contribution of a similar character received from our Indian brethren in the early days of the Grand Lodge.



FREEMASONS' HALL MEDAL (1780).
The Property of the Lodge of Emulation, No. 21.

On the 17th January, 1739, "John Jesse of the Post Office, Esqr.," a highly respected member of this lodge, was nominated by the Marquis of Carnarvon, Grand Master, for the office of Grand Treasurer, and unanimously elected. He continued to discharge the duties of his office with satisfaction to the Craft until his death in 1753.

At the next meeting of the Grand Lodge on April 13th, "The Petition of Bro. Henry Stonestreet referred from the last Committee was read, when the Petitioner, his character, his former flourishing circumstances and present poverty were particularly spoke to and he exceedingly well recommended. Ordered that the Treasurer do pay Bro. Stonestreet Twenty Guineas towards his relief." The petitioner was a member of this lodge in 1730, and also of two other lodges. He must have been held in very high esteem to have received so liberal a grant—the largest yet voted to any brother—the total amount of the funded property of the Grand Lodge, including the collection of that evening, only amounting to £204 4s. 6d.

Hitherto the attendances and payments from the Mourning Bush Lodge had been very regular since the incident of the year 1736, already alluded to, but the Grand Lodge minutes for 1739-40 indicate a falling off in both respects. From January, 1739, to January, 1741, neither attendances nor payments are recorded. This is the more inexplicable, as the Deputy Grand Master, Dr. William Graham (or Graeme), was formerly a member of the lodge, and the Grand Treasurer an active member at the time.

At a meeting of Grand Lodge on June 24th, 1741, another prominent member of the lodge, Fotherley Baker, Past Grand Steward, afterwards Deputy Grand Master, proposed for a law of the Grand Lodge, "That no Brother do presume to print or cause to be printed the Proceedings of any Lodge or any part thereof, or the names of the Persons present at such Lodge but by the direction of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, or Brother officiating as such, and if any Brother shall print or cause the same to be printed without such direction, he shall not be owned as a Brother or admitted into any Quarterly Communication or Grand Lodge, or any Lodge whatsoever, or bear any office in the Craft. And the same being seconded, was, on the Question put,

agreed to unanimously, and ordered to be entered as a Law of the Grand Lodge." This Regulation has been handed down with little variation to the present day.

Having brought my examination of the Grand Lodge records down to the period when the existing minutes of the lodge begin, and finding nothing further calling for particular notice, I will now deal with the records of the lodge itself. I may, however, mention the fact that the minutes of the Grand Lodge from 1741 to 1757, indicate a remarkable regularity of attendance on the part of the Masters and Wardens of the lodge, as well as a liberal and regular contribution to the General Fund of Charity. At this period payments to the afore-mentioned Fund were not compulsory, each lodge being expected to give according to its means, which in most cases amounted to about a guinea each year, but after the year 1750 the annual contributions of the Mourning Bush Lodge were never less than two guineas and occasionally three.

THE RECORDS OF THE MOURNING BUSH LODGE. 1742—1780.

In 1872, Brackstone Baker, P.M. of this lodge and a Past Grand Deacon of England, published a pamphlet of thirty pages, entitled *The Lodge of Emulation, No. 21. Some Notices of its Early History, its Distinguished Members, and the Events connected with its Career.* I had originally intended to incorporate this pamphlet with my present work, for it undoubtedly contains much of historic interest in a small compass, and I thought it a pity that this, the first attempt at a history of the lodge by a brother so highly respected, not only by the members of his lodge, but by the Craft generally on both sides of the Atlantic, should be lost sight of as most pamphlets are in the course of a few years. Finding, however, that the pamphlet in question contains a few errors, of no great importance certainly, but which I think it inadvisable to perpetuate, as well as several pages of general matter not in any way relating to this lodge, I have concluded to examine the records for myself and to make such selections therefrom as I may deem suitable for publication, without regard to Brackstone Baker's earlier efforts in the same direction.



REVERSE OF THE ABOVE.

The oldest volume now in possession of the lodge is a Treasurer's Cash Book, folio size, bound in rough calf, beginning April 9th, 1742, and ending October 9th, 1780; its chief value in my opinion consists of a record of the Masters and Wardens of the lodge for the fourteen years prior to the beginning of the minutes, without which this

information would be unattainable, even in the archives of the Grand Lodge. On the first two pages of the book are two lists of members in double columns, one probably begun in 1742, containing twenty-five names, the other a revised list begun about 1750, containing thirty-two names of regular members and seven honorary members; the lodge was therefore in a satisfactory condition as regards membership. The accounts begin on the next page with a balance in the hands of the Master of £3 os. od., on April 9th, 1742.

The fee for Initiation, or Making, as it was termed, was Two Guineas, this included the second degree which was conferred on the night of Initiation, but for Raising, another proposition was required and 5s. extra was charged. The Joining Fee was 10s. 6d., the quarterage 13s., and the visitor's fee one shilling, increased in 1760 to eighteenpence.

The lodge then met every fortnight throughout the year, the Master being elected every six months, in June and December.

I assume that the keeper of the tavern was Joseph Jones, a member of the lodge, as the fortnightly bills were in his name, and very moderate they were, seldom exceeding 20s. each meeting, except during the winter season. There is very little in these accounts worthy of special attention. I shall therefore pass lightly over them and only notice such items as appear of sufficient interest to merit reproduction:—

1746, Jan. 10th. "Br. Rowland Berkeley's admittance, 10s. 6d."

1746, Oct. 10th. "To Br. Montgomery for cleaning y^e Candlesticks, 2s."

1747, June 26th. "By cash to Montgomery for cleaning y^e tops of y^e 3 Chairs, 2s. 6d."

Montgomery was the Tyler of the lodge, and from an inscription on a portrait of him published in 1738, we learn that he styles himself "Garder of y^e Grand Lodge." At this period and for many years afterwards the Master was allowed 2s. 6d. for attending the Committee of Charity, and the Master and Wardens 5s. for attending the Quarterly Communications.

1750, July 27th. "To Feese of Hon from y^e Wardens, 4s."

It seems to have been customary for the Master to pay four shillings, and the Wardens two shillings each on taking office for the first time.

1751, Jan. 5th. "By the Tyler for Drawing a Lodge, 2s. 6d."

This item refers to an ancient practice in use prior to the invention of Tracing Boards, of a representation of the interior of a lodge with the various emblems appertaining to the degree being drawn, either on the floor of the room or on a large board provided for the purpose.

1751, Feb. 8th. "By Thomas Quin for mending and repairing the Chairs, £1 16s."

At this period the aprons used by the brethren were paid for out of the lodge funds, and were doubtless left at the lodge house; they were of plain white leather and cost 1s. 6d. each.

1752, Dec. 22nd. "To Bro^r Ion for not sending his Jewell, 2s."

Bro. John Ion was then Master of the Lodge.

1753.—This year a Secretary is first mentioned, John De Havilland signing his name as such in witnessing the signatures of the auditors.

1754, Jan. 11th. "To Bro. Garden's fine for drinking unclothed, 6d."

This offence and punishment was by no means uncommon.

As there is nothing else in these accounts which appears to merit special notice I will now deal with the first minute book. This book, which is of the same description as the Cash Book, contains the minutes from December 24th, 1756, to October 9th, 1780.

As the minutes of the first meeting are in the handwriting of Rowland Berkeley, one of the foremost Masons of his time, I purpose transcribing them in their entirety as an example of the rest.

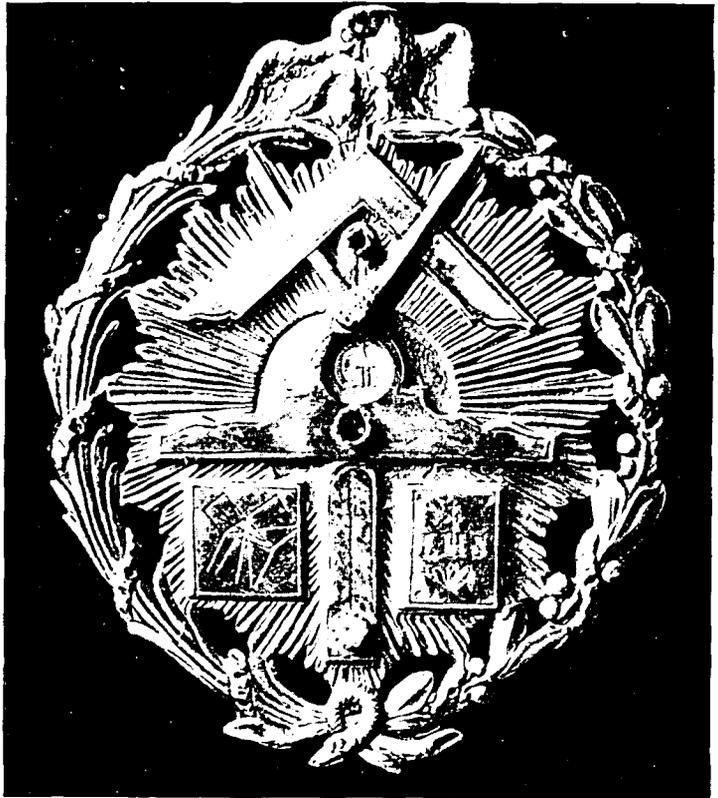
"Mourning Bush Lodge, Bro. Thos. Glegg, R.W.M., 24th December, 1756."

"The lodge was regularly open'd, Bro^r Glegg, R.W.M., in the Chair. The min^o of the last Lodge Night was read and confirm'd.

"According to the min of last Lodge Night, the R.W.M. declared this to be Election Night, therefore put up the Brethren qualify'd to serve as Master of this Lodge for the ensuing half-year, and upon casting up the Ballott there appear'd for Bro. Glegg, Eleven, for Bro^r Garden, Two and for Bro^r Andrews, One. Bro^r Glegg was duly Elected and chose his Officers as follows, Bro^r Garden, S.W., Bro^r Andrews, J.W., Bro^r Berkeley, Secretary.

"It was agreed that a Committee should meet next lodge night to audit the late Master's acct^o. Accordingly the following brethren was appointed, the R.W.M., S.W., J.W., Treasurer, Secretary, Bro^r Deprez, Bro^r Richford, and Bro^r La Marchant.

"The R.W.M. receiv'd a Letter from the Grand Master acquainting him he should hold a Quarterly Communication at the Devill Tavern, Temple Barr, on Fryday the 14th January next, when the R.W.M. order'd attendance should be given, and that Bro Garden do attend as R.W.M., Bro^r Lemateyer, S.W., Bro^r Oriell, J.W. After a Lecture being gone through; nothing further proposed, the Lodge was regularly closed. "Confirmed."



PAST MASTER'S JEWEL OF THE LODGE OF EMULATION, No. 21.

It was an almost invariable custom to finish the business of the evening by the delivery of one or two Lectures, the practice being occasionally varied by reading a portion of the Book of Constitutions, which book was also frequently borrowed by the members for home perusal, it being the only Masonic work authorized, and containing in addition to the Laws of the Craft, a history of Freemasonry from the earliest period, and a summary of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge since its formation.

It would appear that at this period attendance at the Grand Lodge by the actual principal officers was not essential, and that it was allowable for representatives to be appointed by arrangement amongst the members, such substitutes of course wearing the jewels of the offices represented.

1757, Jan. 28th.—"It was agreed y^e as the next Lodge Night being appointed for a general Fast, the brethren do not meet."

The general Fast above mentioned was by "Royal Proclamation to implore the Almighty's protection and blessing on his Majesty's arms against the enemies of this Kingdom."

Friday, February 11.—“This day was observed throughout the whole Kingdom as a solemn Fast. In London and Westminster the churches were everywhere crowded, and in many parishes large sums were collected for the poor.”*

Feb. 25th.—“This night the Past Master’s account was duly examined, and there appeared to be in the Treasurer’s hands £18 10s. 6d., the property of the Brethren of this Lodge.

“Bro’ Yearley proposed, and seconded by Bro’ Humphrys, y^e Mr. George Fishwick to be made a Mason in this Lodge the first Lodge night in April, or on any Lodge night within six months after, He engaging himself to be answerable for the fine if not made within the limited time.”

May 27th.—“As our late Tyler Bro’ Montgomery is dead and our R.W.M. w^od his priviledge in choosing a Tyler for y^e Lodge, Bro’ Timothy Jones propos’d Robert Montgomery as Tyler, was seconded and chose Nem. Con.”

The brother selected was probably a son of the late Tyler who had been relieved from the lodge funds a month previously with One Guinea, “he being in a bad state of health.” He seems to have been generally respected, and was doubtless looked upon by the fraternity as a rather important personage, having been the Tyler of the Grand Lodge for many years. The Committee of the General Charity Fund relieved him with £5 on the 3rd May, 1757. He occupies a prominent position in an engraving of a mock procession of pretended Masons got up in London about 1741, and is thus referred to in a rhyme descriptive of the affair.

Who’s he with cap and sword so stern—a ?

Modest Montgomery of Hibern—a

Who guard de Lodge and de key who turn—a.

* *Gentleman’s Magazine*, Feb. 1757.

August 26th.—“Bro’ Andrews Proposed that the Members of this Lodge would mutually subscribe for Tickets in y^e present Lottery, wch was agreed to, the undermentioned Members sign’d the following articles for that Purpose. We whose names are underwritten, Members of the Mourning Bush Lodge, do mutually agree with each other to subscribe one guinea each to venture in the present Guinea Lottery, and each person so subscribing to have an equal interest in the adventure : ‘David Humphryes, Wm. Andrews, Nicholas Le Marchant, Wm. Le Metayer, Geo. Fishwick, Thomas Richford, James Pitt, Timothy Jones, Martin Desprez.’”

Oct. 14th.—“Bro’ Wheeley Proposed to have an Apron for Bro’ Smith as Past Steward, wch was agreed to.” Henry Smith served as Grand Steward in 1753. This is the first mention of a Steward in the records of the lodge.

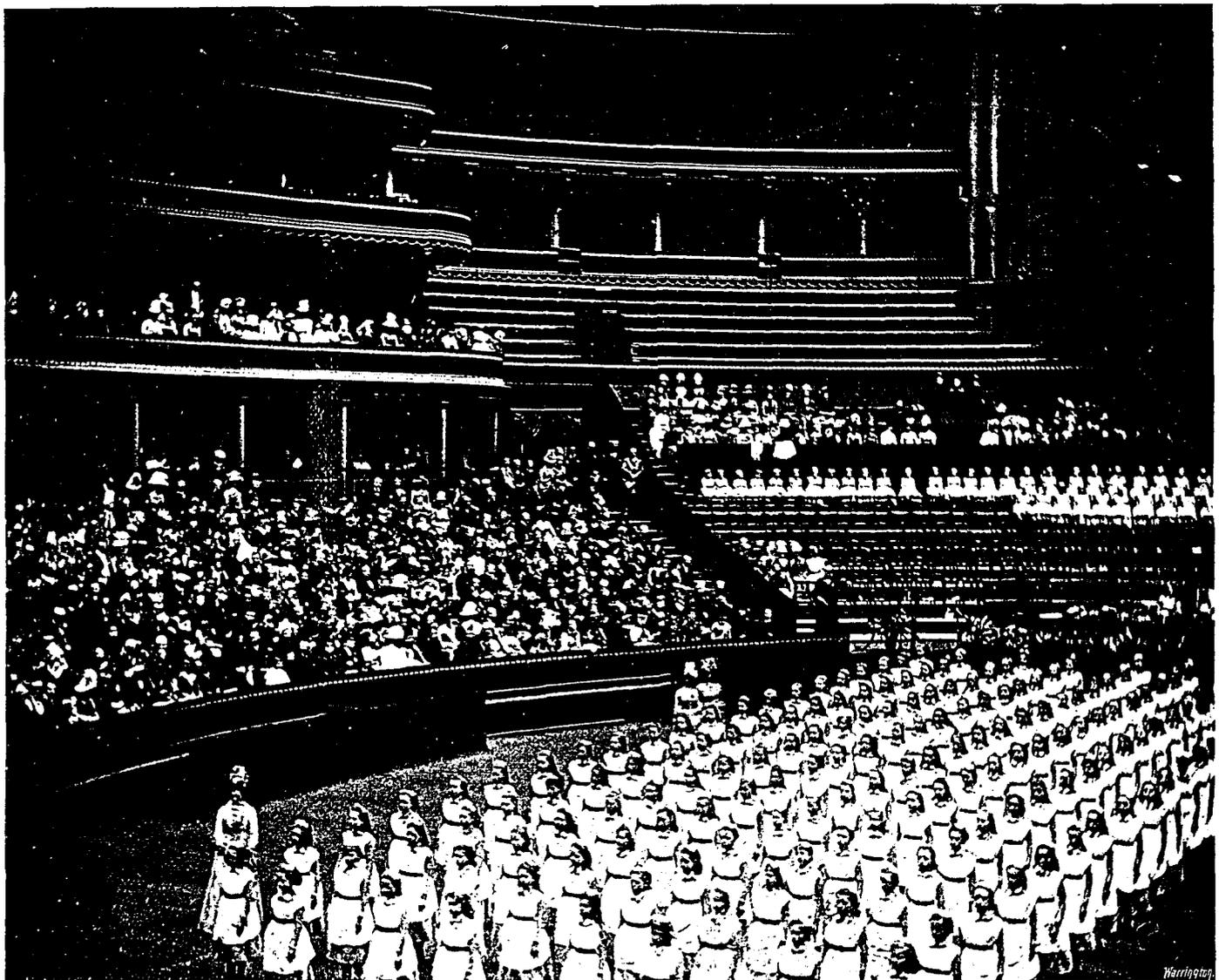
Dec. 23rd.—“A Motion was made by Bro. Glegg, and seconded, that a Jewell should be made for the Treasurer, when Bro. Garden was desired to bring a sketch for one y^e next Lodge Night.”

1758, Jan. 27.—“Bro’ Garden brought y^e drawing for a Jewell for y^e Treasurer of this Lodge, and being approv’d of by the members present, it was agreed he should make one not to exceed one Guinea and half.”

Feb. 24th.—“This Lodge this evening received a Letter from y^e R.W.M. of the Helmet in Bishopsgate Street, wch Letter inform’d the Lodge y^e Mr. Parnell Ham intended to be made a Mason in this Lodge, and he being deem’d a person not proper’d to be made a Mason, requested y^e R.W.M. and Brethren of this Lodge would take proper measures to prevent him being made. Accordingly the R.W.M. order’d the same be inserted in the Minutes of this Night.”

The lodge referred to as *The Helmet* is now the Lodge of Peace and Harmony, No. 60.—[*To be Continued.*]

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.



DRILL OF THE PUPILS AT THE ALBERT HALL ON THE OCCASION OF THE CENTENARY FESTIVAL IN 1888.