



THE
MASONIC
ILLUSTRATED.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
for FREEMASONS

OFFICES, 15, GREAT QUEEN ST. LONDON, W.C. (Opposite Freemasons' Hall.)

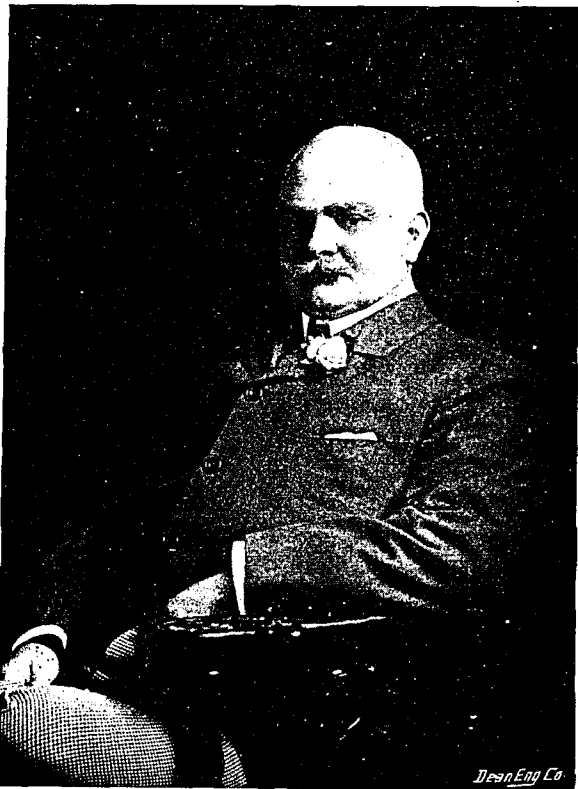
Vol. III., No. 29. FEBRUARY, 1903. Price 6d.



*R. W. Bro. the Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.P.,
Provincial Grand Master of the Isle of Man.*

Consecration of the Holden Lodge, No. 2946.

THE above lodge, formed from among the directors, managers, and officers of the London, City, and Midland Bank, and named after their highly popular managing director, Bro. E. H. Holden, was consecrated on Monday, the 12th January, at the Frascati Restaurant, Oxford Street, by Bro. Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A., Grand Secretary, assisted by Bros. Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, K.C.V.O., M.P., P.G.W., P.G. Treasurer, as S.W.; J. H. Matthews, President of the Board of Benevolence, as J.W.; the Right Rev. the Bishop of Barking, D.D., P.G.C., as Chaplain; Frank Richardson, P.D.G. Registrar, as D.C.; and R. Clay Sudlow, P.A.G.D.C., as I.G.



BRO. E. H. HOLDEN.

In the oration the Chaplain made a strong appeal to the brethren to live up to and practise in the world the principles they were taught in Freemasonry, for the world was doubtless watching and judging them. He prayed for God's blessing on the lodge and its members. He reminded them that all were labourers and had their work to do, which must be carried out with order, loyalty, and discipline.

On the completion of the ceremony of consecration, Bro. Sir E. Letchworth installed Bro. W. H. Hillman as Worshipful Master, who invested his officers as follows:— Bros. C. Leach, S.W.; G. E. F. Pollard, J.W.; J. F. Gomme, Treasurer; G. E. Jordan, P.M., Secretary and I.P.M.; J. H. Watts, S.D.; A. S. Allen, J.D.; H. L. Simpson, I.G.; J. A. Jutsum and E. L. Poole, Stewards; and H. Martin, Tyler. The founders, beside the above named officers, were Bros. Sir F. D. Dixon Hartland, Bart., M.P., P.M.; C. Spreag, A. Keen (chairman of the bank), J. M. Madders, T. H. Preston, A. E. Robins, H. W. Smart, P. W. Summers, A. R. Turner, C. Withers, and H. J. Woodington. The Consecrating Officers were elected honorary members. Twenty-one brethren were proposed as joining members and three for initiation.

The Worshipful Master was supported by seventy-nine brethren, among whom we noticed Bros. Sheriff Sir Thomas Brooke-Hitching, P.M.; Under Sheriff Langton, P.D.G.D.C.; James Stephens, P.D.G.D.C.; E. R. Peacock, United Grand Lodge of Victoria; H. J. Adams, P.G.S.B.; Lieut.-Colonel

Stohwasser, P.D.G.S.B.; H. S. Wellcome; James Smart, P.M.; H. Sadler, Grand Tyler; and Dr. Warwick Jordan, P.M., who wrote the music specially for the occasion, which was splendidly rendered by Bros. Geo. May, Harry Stubbs, W. Davies, and C. E. Tinney, P.M.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies a banquet was held, at which the usual toasts were proposed.

In reply for "The Grand Officers," Bro. Sir Joseph Dimsdale asked, what were the objects of the Order? Loyalty to a Supreme Being, and to follow out in daily life our duty to our fellowmen. He hoped this would be the guiding principle of the new lodge.

Bro. Sir E. Letchworth, in reply for "The Consecrating Officers," said he had not any greater pleasure than to consecrate a lodge, but he had never had more pleasure than in consecrating this lodge, for he had a firm conviction that it had a great future before it. In proposing "The Worshipful Master," he congratulated them on their choice, it being very important to have a good Master to start with, and the brother they had chosen was not a novice, having been Worshipful Master of the Fitzroy Lodge, connected with the Honourable Artillery Company.

The Worshipful Master in rising to reply, was received with H.A.C. fire. He thanked Bro. Sir E. Letchworth for his kind words and presented him with a founder's jewel. He regretted that illness had kept away their esteemed Bro. E. H. Holden. He hoped that the lodge would prove of benefit to Freemasonry.

In reply for "The Visitors," Bro. E. R. Peacock, of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, said the last words he had from the Grand Master of Australia were in coming home to carry with him greetings from over the water. He should carry back with him very happy memories of his visit.



BRO. W. H. HILLMAN.

Bro. Sir J. Brooke-Hitching congratulated the lodge on commemorating the name of a man who was held in honour by the banking world, and upon the promising start they had made.

A most enjoyable evening was brought to a close with the Tyler's toast.

The Province of Dorset.

Installation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury as Provincial Grand Master.

THE installation of a successor to Bro. Montague Guest, as Provincial Grand Master of Dorset, took place at Poole on the 8th January. The Guildhall, by the courtesy of the Mayor, was made available for the meeting, and the building was thronged with an assembly of nearly 400 brethren.

It was hoped that Bro. the Earl of Warwick, Deputy Grand Master, would have carried out the ceremony of installation, but to the regret of the members his lordship was struck down with influenza, and not having wholly recovered had been ordered abroad for the benefit of his health. Under these circumstances Bro. Montague Guest undertook the duties of Installing Master.

The ordinary business of the meeting having been disposed of, the installation ceremony was commenced. Bro. Montague Guest, as the Installing Master, accompanied by the Grand Officers, entered the lodge, and having been saluted in ancient form took his seat upon the dais, which had been vacated by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Col. Brymer, M.P.

The Installing Master then addressed the Provincial Grand Lodge in the following terms:—The object of the assembling of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Dorset at this unusual season of the year is of an important nature. It is to instal into the presiding chair of this province a new Provincial Grand Master. It had been the intention of the Deputy Grand Master of England, the Earl of Warwick, to fulfil this important duty, and I am sure we must all regret his inability to be here to-day to discharge this office, more especially that the cause of his absence is an attack of influenza, which has necessitated his departure from England to a warmer and more congenial climate. Under these circumstances, your new Provincial Grand Master Designate, Bro. the Earl of Shaftesbury, has done me the singularly gratifying honour of asking me to undertake these duties on Lord Warwick's behalf, and I have a peculiar pleasure in acceding to his request, though I feel that the substitution will come upon the province as somewhat of a disappointment. The cause which has brought about the necessity for the appointment of a new Provincial Grand Master for this province has been, as you are all aware, the resignation of that office by the humble individual who stands before you. The reason which induced me to take the step which I did was not, I can assure you, that I had ceased to appreciate and value the honour which his Majesty the King, as Grand Master, conferred upon me, now more than five-and-twenty years ago, in confiding to my care this distinguished province. I was actuated by two considerations alone. The first of these was that it was good for the province that younger and newer blood should be infused into the life of Freemasonry among you. The second was, that, having now no abiding foothold in the county, I ought to resign into the hands of some other brother, who might have his home in your midst, the duties which I have had the privilege to discharge since the year 1877. How I discharged those duties it is not for me to determine; I cannot, however, but be conscious of many faults and many failings. The choice of a brother to assume the office which I resigned into the hands of our present Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught, has fallen upon that eminent and distinguished nobleman the Earl of Shaftesbury, the present representative of a name which is a by-word in English history, and which has been for generations connected with the county of Dorset. It is a

name which has been influential in obtaining many and lasting boons for the people of this country, from the time of the first Lord Shaftesbury, Lord High Chancellor of England, who secured for his countrymen the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act, which safeguards every citizen of this realm from prolonged and unjust imprisonment, and gives him the right to be brought before the judges of the land for speedy trial. Passing to another Lord Shaftesbury, equally illustrious in the annals of literature, we come down to the later period of that great philanthropist, the noble and single hearted peer whose face and figure still lives in the happy memories of many of us in this country, familiar to us as our Lord Lieutenant and as the sympathetic friend and helper of all in trouble and misfortune in our land; himself having been a member of the old Apollo Lodge at Oxford, and one of the first subscribers to the Masonic charity of this province, when it was first started. The present representative of this noble house is the brother whom I have this day the privilege to instal into the chair of King Solomon as head of this province. His life, as yet, has not been a very long one. He has the inestimable benefit, the glorious attribute of youth, being now only thirty-four years old, an age when man is in the full possession of his vigour, and has every prospect of many years to devote to the well-being of his fellow creatures. He has in the few years that have passed over his head, qualified himself by his early training for the great duties of his station. At an early age he entered into the services of her late Majesty Queen Victoria as an officer of the 10th Hussars (the Prince of Wales's Regiment). He served for five years as aide-de-camp to Lord Brassey, when Governor of the Colony of Victoria, in South Australia. He holds high office in the household of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales; he has been an officer in the Yeomanry of this county; he has sat as a member of the London School Board; and he has married a fair and popular lady of the house of Westminster. As a Freemason, he is the present Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Antrim, in Ireland, where he has, besides his ancient home in Dorsetshire, large possessions. This is no trilling record of the family, and of the man whom His Royal Highness, the Grand Master, has honoured the Province of Dorset by appointing as its Provincial Grand Master, a brother who has shown that he is well fitted to undertake the duties of his high position, and is ready and willing to perform them with ability and with credit to himself and to those by whom they have been entrusted to him. I have now, brethren, only to plead with you on his behalf for the allegiance and loyalty, that consideration and help which you have at all times in the past accorded to me and to those who have gone before me in this chair; and, in conclusion, let me express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who have given me their ready and valuable support during so many years in carrying out the duties of that high office, which I have thought it incumbent upon me, in the interests of the province, to relinquish into the hands of the Grand Master.

At the close of the address, which was listened to with rapt attention by the brethren, the arrival of the Provincial Grand Master Designate, the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, was announced, and the subsequent ceremony of installation was carried out most impressively.

Addressing the Provincial Grand Master Designate, the Installing Master said: I congratulate you most sincerely

that the choice of His Royal Highness, the Grand Master, has fallen on you to fill this important chair. Being yourself the Provincial Grand Master of another province it will be unbecoming of me to point out to you the duties which this high office involves upon you. Whatever they may be I feel confident that you will have the strength, experience, and tact to meet them, and that you will be loyally supported by the brethren of your new province.

The Provincial Grand Master was then invested with the apron, chain, and jewel of his high office, and having taken his position in the chair was "proclaimed and saluted."

In a brief speech of thanks to the brethren for their presence in such large numbers and their support on that occasion, Earl Shaftesbury sincerely assured them that as long as he was spared to rule over the province he would use his best endeavours to carry out the obligations in the spirit and in the letter. He expressed his special thanks to the late Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Montague Guest, who

had occupied with such zeal and distinction for the past twenty-five years the post of Provincial Grand Master, and the other Grand Officers who had come down from London to perform the ceremony of installing him into that chair.

The Provincial Grand Master announced to the general satisfaction of the assembly that he had re-appointed Bro. Col. Brymer as Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

The Provincial Grand Officers for the year were then appointed, and Provincial Grand Lodge was closed.

The festive proceedings took place at the Amity Hall, under the presidency of Earl Shaftesbury, who was supported by Bros. Montague Guest, Earl Malmesbury, Colville Smith, Col. Brymer, M.P., Mortimer Heath, Sir John Hanham, R. Case (Provincial Grand Secretary), Baskett, Hilton (Provincial Grand Chaplain), and others.

It should be stated that an "overflow" banquet was compelled to be held in the Masonic Hall, owing to the large number of brethren present.

Installation Meeting of the Khartoum Lodge, No. 2877.

THE installation of Bro. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Drage, D.S.O., the Senior Warden, into the chair of the above lodge, was carried out on the evening of the 18th of December, the ceremony being performed in an exceptionally able and impressive manner by the retiring Master, Bro. Captain W. E. Bailey, P.D.S.G.W. of Egypt and the Sudan, to whom the members presented a handsome and valuable Past Master's jewel, in recognition of his work during the past year, to which the District Grand Master referred in most eulogistic terms.

The lodge was well attended, and amongst the most noteworthy of the visitors was Bro. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, who was the guest at the Khartoum Palace of the District Grand Master of Egypt and the Sudan, Bro. Sir Reginald Wingate, P.G.W.

Before closing the lodge, a statement of the accounts was read, and the District Grand Master paid a high tribute of praise to the members in having so satisfactory a balance-sheet at the close of the first year of the lodge's existence.

The officers and members afterwards proceeded by steamer to the Grand Hotel, and there held their banquet.

The usual Masonic toasts were given by the newly-installed Master and other brethren, those given by Bro. Sir Reginald Wingate—"The Installing Master," "The Worshipful Master and the Khartoum Lodge," and "The Visitors"—eliciting the warm applause of all present.

The opportune visit of Bro. Sir Archibald Hunter, who, prior to 1899, had been for many years associated with Egypt and the majority of the military members of the lodge, was a source of unmixed satisfaction, and his response to the toast of "The Visitors" was most happily conceived and enthusiastically received.

The proceedings, which were enhanced by the engagement of an army band, concluded with the Tyler's toast.

The wonderful transformation seen in the Sudan and the flourishing condition of Freemasonry in a country which only a very few years ago was literally a howling wilderness, is a striking object lesson to those who are observing and studying the progress of the Craft. That Freemasonry invariably follows the flag has been exemplified in the establishment of Masonic lodges in all quarters of the globe, where English Colonists have established themselves, and a Masonic lodge is now as much a part of the life of a new district as local government. So much progress has been made in this direction in the Sudan, that we learn of the intention on the part of the military and civil residents in Khartoum to petition the Most Worshipful Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Duke of Con-



BRO. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. DRAGE.

naught, to grant a warrant for another lodge, which is to be named the Sir Reginald Wingate Lodge, after the Sirdar, who is to be one of the founders, and in the event of its being granted, we may safely predict for it a prosperous career.

Installation Meeting of the Emblematic Lodge, No. 1321.

THE installation of Worshipful Master of the above lodge took place at the Criterion, Piccadilly Circus, on Monday, January 5th. The Worshipful Master elect, Bro. W. O. Welsford, P.M. 1321, 2105, was installed by the retiring Master, Bro. W. H. Perkins, in a manner which called forth the appreciation of the brethren. The Worshipful Master appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. F. E. Walter, S.W.; W. T. Turley, J.W.; W. B. Fendick, P.M., P.G.S.B., Treasurer (elected for the seventeenth year); T. A. Mitchell, Secretary; G. J. Taylor, P.M., S.D.; R. W. Deacon, J.D.; C. Garrett, I.G.; T. Whitford, P.M., D. of C.; L. Lucock, A.D.C.; J. Jefferson, Organist; E. Fetch and W. Cowley, Stewards; and W. Englefield, P.M., Tyler.



BRO. WILL O. WELSFORD.—(Photo Elite Portrait Co.)

The Worshipful Master stated he had not appointed anyone to an office who had not undertaken to thoroughly learn his duties and to attend regularly some lodge of instruction, even if they could not that connected with the lodge. It would be well for the work of other lodges if the same could be said, which, unfortunately, in many cases is impossible.

Previous to the ceremony of installation Bro. Perkins passed three brethren to the Degree of F.C., and Bro. Welsford initiated four, giving an earnest of what may be expected during his year of office.

The brethren then adjourned to a banquet.

The Worshipful Master proposed the usual toasts, and, as the hour was late and a good entertainment programme had been prepared, requested that all speeches should be short

and to the point. In proposing "The M.W. Grand Master," he referred to His Royal Highness's visit to India, to which land of romance and splendour he had gone to receive the expression of loyalty to the King-Emperor.

In reply for "The Grand Officers," Bro. J. M. McLeod, Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, made one of his characteristic appeals on behalf of the Charities, and recommended the brethren to join the Benevolent Association in connection with the lodge of instruction, which had already done such grand work for the cause of the Masonic Charities under the guidance of the energetic Secretary, Bro. R. J. Godson. The Craft had extended very considerably during the past few years, and its responsibilities had increased in proportion. Confidence in the work they were doing was shown by the money they had spent, and he believed wisely, on the new Schools at Bushey.

The I.P.M., in proposing "The Health of the Worshipful Master," said it seldom fell to the lot of a retiring Master, in proposing the health of his successor, to propose that of the brother who had taught him his work in Masonry. They all knew what an enthusiast the Worshipful Master was, and how thoroughly his heart was in his work, possessing at the same time the happy faculty of being able to impart it to others.

The toast was most enthusiastically received.

The Worshipful Master, in reply, said he thoroughly appreciated the honour of being installed for the second time as Master of that lodge after a lapse of seven years. It would be his endeavour to raise the standard of the work of the lodge and make it second to none, and he hoped at the end of his year the brethren would be able to say he had fulfilled all he had promised. In presenting the I.P.M. with a Past Master's jewel, he commended him for his pluck in overcoming his natural nervousness, which he, in reply, confessed was entirely owing to the help he had received in the lodge of instruction.

The Tyler's toast brought a happy evening to a close.

Bro. Will O. Welsford, whose photograph we give, was initiated in the Albert Edward Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1429, by his father, Bro. W. Welsford, P.P.G. Deacon Monmouthshire, in 1883; joined the Emblematic Lodge, No. 1321, in 1887, of which he held the office of Secretary for several years, and was installed Master in 1895; he was for some years Secretary of the Emblematic Lodge of Instruction, and since 1894 has been one of its Preceptors, where he has made a host of friends, who highly appreciate his tuition. Exalted in the Emblematic Royal Arch Chapter in 1891, he held the office of Scribe E. for some time, and was installed M.E.Z. in 1897; he joined the Bedford Chapter, No. 157, in 1898, and has since held the office of Scribe E.; was founder of St. Ann's Chapter, No. 593, and of Tamesis Lodge, No. 2926; is an honorary member of the Bloomsbury Rifles Lodge, No. 2362, and of St. Martin's Lodge, No. 2455. Bro. Welsford is a Life Governor of the three Masonic Charities; Past Master and Secretary of the Mallet and Chisel Mark Lodge, No. 5; and is a worker in several of the independent Degrees of Freemasonry.

London Rifle Brigade Lodge, No. 1962.

THE installation meeting of the above lodge took place on Friday, January 16th, at Anderton's Hotel, a good assembly of brethren and visitors witnessing the ceremony, which was very admirably rendered by Bro. Herbert Bishop, P.M., who installed into the chair of King Solomon Bro. Robert Stanley Chandler, P.M., the other

officers for the year being as follows:—Bros. C. W. Potter, S.W.; J. H. Crickmay, J.W.; C. F. Elles, P.M., Treasurer; A. Haig Brown, P.M., Secretary; H. E. Warcup, S.D.; W. J. Taylor, J.D.; C. E. Taylor, I.G.; H. H. Nuding, P.M., D.C.; C. H. K. Gonville, A.D.C.; A. Wright and J. C. Blyton, Stewards.

The lodge having been closed the brethren adjourned to a banquet, which was enlivened both by music and song.

After the usual toasts had been duly honoured, that of "The Grand Officers" was given by the Secretary and ably replied to by Bro. Lieut.-Col. Stohwasser, P.D.G.S.B., who referred to the very excellent feeling that existed between his regiment, the Honourable Artillery Company, and the Rifle Brigade.



BRO. R. S. CHANDLER.—(Photo Elite Portrait Co.)

In proposing the toast of "The Worshipful Master," the I.P.M. spoke of his sterling qualities as a Mason, and of the very earnest manner in which he undertook and carried out all his duties.

The Worshipful Master, in replying, said it was exactly

six years ago when he got up to reply to a very different toast—that of his initiation. He trusted his year of office would be an enjoyable one to every member of the lodge, and that he would uphold its dignity.

The Worshipful Master next proposed the toast of "The I.P.M." in glowing terms, and spoke of his courage in being present, notwithstanding that he was suffering from an accident he had met with only on the previous Friday.

The I.P.M., in reply, thanked the brethren most heartily. He should always look back upon his year of office with feelings of great pleasure, and the jewel he had received would always remind him of their goodwill.

The Worshipful Master in proposing the toast of "The Masonic Charities," mentioned that he himself had been educated at the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and that the lodge had sent up by their Stewards a total of £2189 since its consecration; it also owed something to the Institutions for benefits received. He coupled with the toast the name of Bro. J. M. McLeod, who had kindly attended in time for the toast after a journey from Devonshire.

Bro. J. M. McLeod replied in his well known able manner, and stated it was only a matter of urgent duty that prevented him attending the installation of the Worshipful Master. He made some complimentary remarks on the grand way in which the lodge had contributed, not only to the Institution which he represented, but also to the other Charities. He might mention that on Thursday of the following week the boys would enter their new abode at Bushey, where it was their intention to hold this year's Festival.

The Worshipful Master, again rising, mentioned that (as was already announced in lodge) he intended acting as Steward to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and that his list already comprised twenty-five members of the lodge who had contributed ten guineas each, and the total to the present time amounted to the excellent sum of £347 10s.

The toasts of "The Founders" and "The Past Masters" were given and responded to, besides that of "The Visitors" and "The Officers."

Altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent, and all were sorry to part when the Tyler's toast denoted the time for closing.

Empire Lodge, No. 18.

Installation of Bro. Sidney Isitt as Worshipful Master.

THIS important and brilliant function took place at the Criterion, Piccadilly Circus, on Tuesday, 27th January, and the lodge, which was founded with the intention of extending Masonic welcome to our brethren in the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown, fully demonstrated the fact that it is faithfully discharging the laudable purpose for which it was formed.

Among the large number of Metropolitan and Colonial Masons present were the following:—Bros. George Richards, District Grand Master of the Transvaal; W. G. D. Goff, Provincial Grand Master of the South-Eastern Province of Ireland; W. F. Lamonby, Past District Grand Master of Victoria; Sir John A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G., Past Grand Warden of South Australia; the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, P.G.C.; Major Woodall Woodall, P.G.T.; Sir Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary; W. R. M. McConnell, K.C., P.D.G.R.; Arthur E. Sanson, M.D.; C. E. Keyser, P.G.D.; Daniel Mayer, P.G.D.; Admiral W. H. St. Clair, P.G.D.; Under Sheriff Langton, P.D.G.D.C.; R. Clay Sudlow, P.A.G.D.C.; Sir Arthur Trendell, P.A.G.D.C.; H. J. Strong, M.D., P.A.G.D.C.; J. L. Thomas, P.A.G.D.C.; E. E.

Harding, P.A.G.D.C.; Major-General Astley Terry, Grand Swd. Br.; Major H. Vane Stow, Deputy Grand Swd. Br.; Richard Clowes, P.G.S.B.; the Hon. Alfred Dobson, Agent-General for Tasmania; Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for Natal; J. H. Turner, Agent-General for British Columbia; and many others.

The ceremonies were excellently rendered and all monotony broken by the work being divided. Two candidates were initiated by the outgoing Worshipful Master, Bro. Franz Deutsch, and two by Bro. A. Bassett Hopkins, K.C., P.M. The installation ceremony was performed by Bro. Franz Deutsch, and the first address was delivered by Bro. Bassett Hopkins, the second by Bro. Sefton Mayors, P.M., and the third by Bro. Capt. E. Warden Denniss, P.M. The Worshipful Master invested his principal officers as follows:—Bros. Morice Jenks, S.W., and Charles R. Valentine, P.M., J.W. Bro. Sir Arthur Trendell again takes the office of Treasurer, and the indefatigable Bro. J. Sefton Mayors, the arduous office of Secretary.

At the close of the lodge, the brethren, numbering about 120, adjourned to a banquet served in the Great Hall.

The toast of "The King," was received with great enthusiasm.

In proposing the toast of "The Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught," the Worshipful Master said that it was evident that the spirit of devotion to the Craft, which had characterised his Royal brethren, had been transmitted to him with the Mastership; even in India he was discharging his Masonic duty, and had recently installed Bro. Lord Kitchener as District Grand Master of the Punjab, and his every action tended to bind closer the bonds of Masonic friendship with those beyond the seas and strengthen the ties of affection for the crown.

The Worshipful Master, in proposing the toast of "The Grand Officers," humorously referred to the idea that Grand Lodge was a Masonic House of Lords, where the officers could sleep away the remainder of their existence, as a popular error. Grand Officers themselves would tell a different tale; they still had their duty in supervising and in keeping a watchful eye upon the doings of the Craft throughout the world. He had an interesting tale to tell them. When Bro. Richards returned to his District, the Transvaal, some time ago, Bro. Major Woodall Woodall presented him with a gavel made from a yew tree in the Sherwood Forest, supposed to be 1500 years old, and this was used at the first District Grand Lodge held in the Transvaal under the British flag. Bro. Richards had in return presented Bro. Woodall Woodall with a gavel made from wood grown in the Transvaal, which he in turn had presented to the Empire Lodge, and had also handed in his name as a joining member. They appreciated the frequent visits of Grand Officers, particularly that genial brother, the Grand Secretary, Sir Edward Letchworth.



BRO. SIDNEY F. ISITT.

Bro. the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, P.G. Chaplain, felt the responsibility of replying for such a long array of Grand Officers, and felt proud of being one of their number, as Masonry was nobly binding up the great Empire of the

brotherhood of man, and he ventured to think it was taking a leading part by showing the dignity of justice, truth and charity. We were passing through a great epoch of Empire making, and were extending and consolidating the nation. In nearly every part of the globe we had possessions, and men of every colour, bowing to British sway. Not by force of arms was this obtained, but by the force and power of that sympathy and sentiment in which Masonry worthily bore its part, and which appealed to every nationality. The Officers of Grand Lodge had been very pleased to hear in the lodge that night that at the next meeting they were to initiate the Ambassador of the Emperor of Japan, our trusted ally in the East. In closing, he would state that the loyalty and absolute obedience of all its members to the Grand Lodge of England was an example to every religion in Christendom.

Bro. Sir Arthur Trendell, Treasurer, proposed the toast of "The Sister Grand Lodges and the District Grand Lodges." He said it was difficult to find language to express their appreciation of the bonds of cohesion, which were making Masons one grand family. They were delighted that night to have so many worthy representatives from all parts of their great nation present, and the Empire Lodge considered it a distinct privilege to receive and entertain them, and prided itself in being able in some small way to make their Colonial brethren understand them better.

Bro. George Richards, D.G.M. of the Transvaal, said he might consider himself almost as a Colonial annual, as he appeared at their lodge once in each year and at a stated period. A year ago he had been rash enough to make two prophesies, both had fortunately been fulfilled. One was that before the end of the Masonic year their confidence in their Grand Master would be more than fully justified, and the second was that through the dark war cloud of the distressed Transvaal they would see the dawn of light and peace. Peace had come, and he thought it would be as enduring as that mighty Empire of which they now formed an integral part. Most lodges in his district had now resumed work, and he had consecrated two new ones since peace had been proclaimed; but he intended to make haste slowly, so as not to reflect discredit on the Craft. He believed that the principles and tenets of our beloved Order would be largely instrumental in soothing all bitterness and healing the wounds of those who had latterly been our enemies, and that Loyalty and Fraternity might shortly be inscribed over the word Transvaal.

Bro. Sir John A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G., Past Grand Warden South Australia, assured the members that the Grand Lodge of South Australia was proud to be considered as a sister Grand Lodge, but prouder still to be a daughter of the mother Grand Lodge of England. How different our relations and sentiments were to that of the past; the dreams of Masonic union had now been translated into joyful reality. He thanked them for the honour they had paid South Australia.

Bro. W. G. D. Goff, District Grand Master of South-East Ireland, pleaded that, although an Irishman, he was not gifted with an Irishman's eloquence; that was the first time he had had the honour of attending an English lodge, and he was overcome with the heartiness of his welcome. The lodges in his District were few in number, but had worked well, and that among a population not as loyal as they ought to be, he sincerely hoped that Masonry might weave cords, nay cables, to bind Ireland to England, and make it loyal to King and Empire. He thanked them sincerely for their fraternal expressions.

Bro. W. F. Lamonby, Past Deputy Grand Master of Victoria, responding, was proud both of being one of the founders of the Grand Lodge of Victoria, and for forty years an English Mason. Their Empire Lodge was founded about the same time as the Grand Lodge of Victoria, and their Deputy Grand Master had been one of the members of their lodge. As Bro. Richards had presented the lodge with a gavel made from Transvaal wood, he should have pleasure in presenting a mallet made from Australian black wood.

The I.P.M., Bro. Franz Deutsch, in proposing the toast of "The Worshipful Master," said he should best be consulting

his wishes by expatiating as little as possible upon the virtues with which he was endowed by nature, but could not refrain from congratulating the lodge upon the honour they had conferred upon him. The reputation he bore both in Masonic and social life was a promise that he would fill that office with dignity and credit.

The Worshipful Master, in responding, felt it no light task to respond to the toast of Master of such a lodge as the Empire, which had been progressing and would continue to progress, and a brother accepting the high position had to do his level best to follow those who had preceded him. He had been but five years a Mason, and had now reached the crowning position of Master. He would tell them why he felt it was difficult to follow his predecessors. Bro. Sefton Mayors, they would all admit, was difficult to follow, Bro. Bassett Hopkins it was impossible to beat, and Bro. Franz Deutsch, who had immediately preceded him, had endeared himself to all, not only for the duties he had performed, but for his invariable tact and sympathy. He should, therefore, pass on to propose the toast of "The Installing Master and the other Past Masters." Bro. Deutsch had proved a worthy successor to the other Past Masters, he had presided over the Empire Lodge with conspicuous success, and it was now his pleasurable duty to present to him the jewel voted by the lodge.

The Installing Master, Bro. Franz Deutsch, I.P.M., responding, thanked the Master and brethren for the hearty reception extended to the toast of the Masters, and for the jewel which they had presented to him. He had approached the duties of Master with great diffidence, but the staunch support he had received strengthened and fortified him, and he hoped he was measured more by his intentions than by his achievements.

Bro. Bassett Hopkins, P.M., proposing the toast of "The Initiates," reminded them that we were not a propagandising brotherhood, that gentlemen must themselves be the applicants, but when approved and admitted they were always received with open arms. The noble principles of Masonry had lived down nearly every hostility, and had no reason to fear opposition, as their progress was abundant vindication of their existence. Cordiality would be extended to them among Freemasons in every part of the globe, as they were now a part of one great body upon which the sun never sets.

The toast of "The Visitors" was heartily received, and was responded to by Bro. Col. H. D. Hutchinson, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and by Bro. C. E. Keyser, P.G.D.

The toast of "The Officers" was responded to by the Senior Warden and Bro. Sefton Mayors.

The Tyler's toast concluded a most enjoyable evening.

Installation Meeting of the Aldershot Camp Lodge, No. 1331.

PERHAPS the most extraordinary year experienced by any lodge is that just completed by No. 1331, Aldershot Camp, by which is demonstrated the great advance being made by Freemasonry in the Army. The lodge has been established over thirty years, its rules only admitting those of the rank of sergeant and above. It has always been in a rather curious position, being used more or less as an entrance to the Craft by soldiers, who would

1901, and last year fifty-one were initiated, the very large number of initiations being due to the high reputation the Craft has gained in the Army and the settling down of the Aldershot garrison after the war. Such a large number of initiates has, as may be imagined, imposed a very severe year's work on the Worshipful Master, every meeting bringing its working in the three Degrees, the officers having to work hard and long to deal with the ever increasing flood of candidates. It is to be doubted whether such a sight has ever been seen before as occurred in the lodge at the last emergency meeting, when seventeen Entered Apprentices were marshalled before the Worshipful Master's pedestal to undergo their examination to be passed to the Second Degree. They stood in three ranks, and represented eight different regiments.

This extraordinary state of affairs bids fair to be continued, for at the meeting on the 14th January, held for the installation ceremony, nine new candidates were proposed. It is a matter of satisfaction to the Craft in the district, and hopes are entertained that at no far distant date a new lodge will be founded, making the fourth lodge in the town.

The installation ceremony was performed by Bro. J. Taylor, P.M., P.P.G.S.B., the new Worshipful Master being Bro. Quartermaster-Sergeant G. Bryce, A.S.C., who afterwards appointed the following brethren as his officers:—Bros. Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Boxall, A.S.C., S.W.; Staff-Sergeant D. Costello, A.S.C., J.W.; E. Peters, Treasurer; Sergeant Ward, A.S.C., Secretary; Quartermaster-Sergeant Kerry, R.A., S.D.; Sergeant-Major Sadler, A.S.C., J.D.; Staff-Sergeant Cock, R.E., I.G.; Captain W. Lyons, A.S.C., P.M., D.C.; and Staff-Sergeant Power, A.S.C., and J. H. West, Stewards. Bro. W. Downes is the I.P.M.

There was a large number of prominent Masons at the ceremony and the banquet that followed, among them being Bros. the Rev. F. B. W. Worman Lee, P.M., P.G.C.; G. Sayers, P.J.G.D.; B. Masters, P.G.S.B.; W. Cockburn, P.M., P.P.G.S.B.; J. Youd, P.M., P.P.G.D.C.; C. Price, P.M., P.P.G.S.B. Bombay; A. Tatner, P.P.J.G.D.; and E. G. Finch, P.M., P.P.G.P.

The usual Masonic toasts were honoured at the banquet which was held in the banqueting room of the new Masonic Hall, opened recently by the Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, R.W. Bro. Sir Augustus Webster, Bart.



BRO. G. BRYCE.

join, be initiated, and then proceed on service abroad. In this way the lodge's initiates can be found in all parts of the Empire, and a remark passed at the installation banquet on the evening of the 14th January, that "the sun never sets on the members of the Aldershot Camp Lodge," is very true. At the present time the membership roll is 209, and at least twice as many more clearance certificates have been issued. Of the present membership, thirty-three were initiated in

Installation Meeting of the Sefton Lodge, No. 680.

WITH the exception of the annual Masonic ball, no truly Masonic function has for over thirty years been held in the Town Hall of Liverpool. It was therefore an almost local historic event when the Lord Mayor of that City, Bro. William Watson Rutherford, was on Friday, the 9th January, installed as Worshipful Master of his lodge, during his year of office as Lord Mayor of the City. The ceremony of installation was performed in the small ballroom at the Town Hall, and was attended by nearly 250 Grand Officers, Provincial Grand Officers, Masters, Past Masters, and brethren. The actual ceremony of the installation was performed by the Provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Lathom, the Worshipful Master elect being presented by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. R. Wylie and Bros. Rickman and Watt. Having been duly installed, the Worshipful Master then invested his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Bros. E. W. Morrice, S.W.; W. Mapplebeck, J.W.; R. R. Bevis, Treasurer; T. R. Pennington, Secretary; G. Hall Neale, S.D.; J. Rutherford, J.D.; G. E. Marsden, P.P.G.W., D.C.; J. Cantor, P.P.G.O., Organist; H. T. Boothroyd, I.G.; and W. H. Gilmour, E. Berry, W. W. S. Glover, and R. D. Cripps, Stewards.

One of the marked features of the function was the large number of Past Masters who were present, amongst them being many of the leading brethren in the district.

After the installation the banquet was held in the large ball room of the Town Hall, the brethren all dining in their Masonic clothing.

After giving the usual loyal toasts and that of "The M.W. Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught," the Worshipful Master submitted that of "The M.W. Pro Grand Master, the Earl Amherst, the R.W. Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Warwick, and the rest of the Grand Officers, Present and Past," with which he coupled the names of Bros. S. Gibson Sinclair and Colville Smith.

The Worshipful Master then gave that of "The Provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Lathom," and in doing so said that he was the son of a loved and honoured father, who had not only been respected amongst Masons, but by all classes throughout the country. He (the Worshipful Master) thanked Lord Lathom personally for having come that evening to the Sefton Lodge. They would one and all agree with him that his lordship had conducted the proceedings with great ability, and he was sure they would join heartily in responding to the toast.

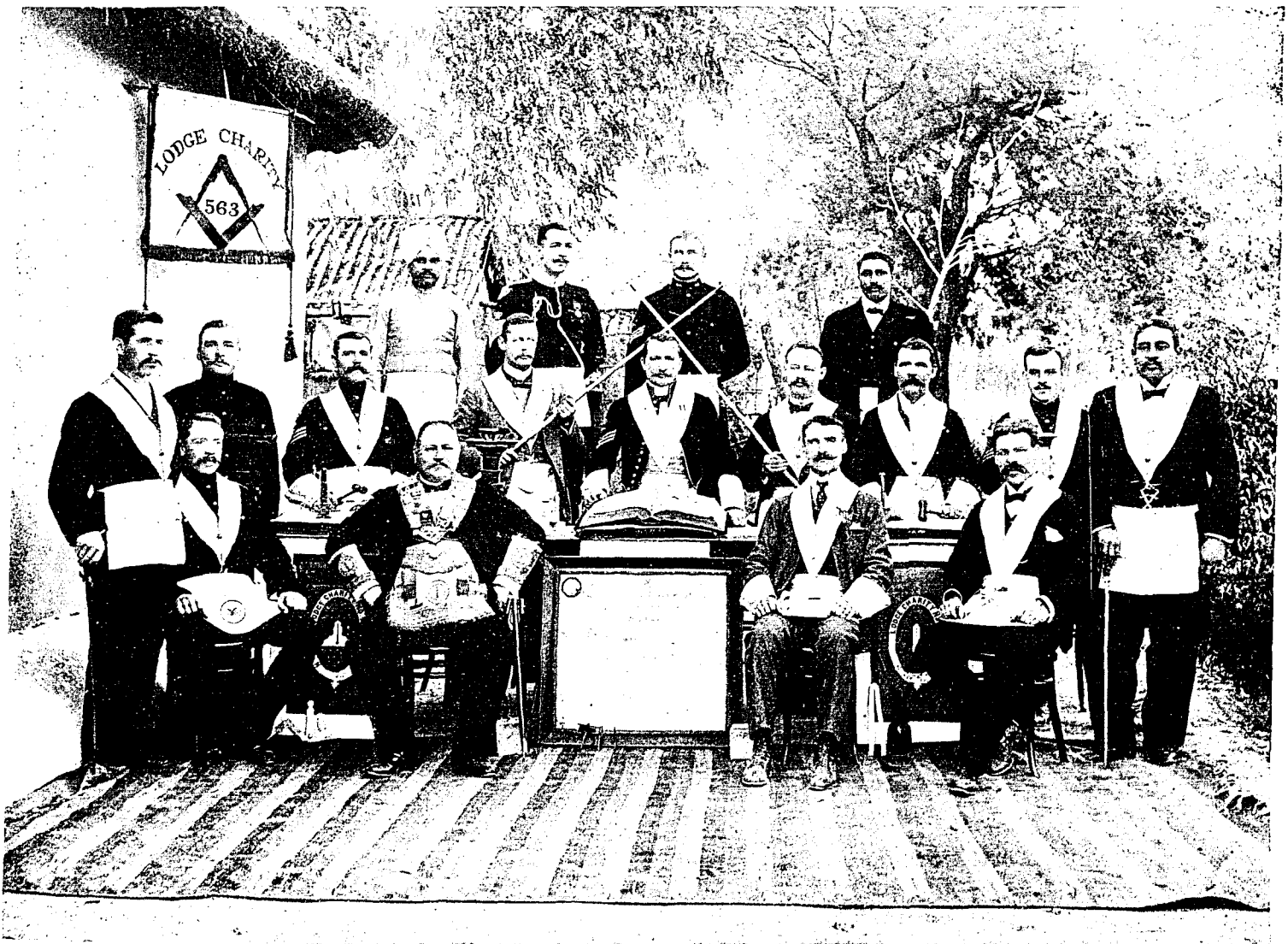
The Provincial Grand Master, in responding, said it gave him very great pleasure to attend what he might call that historic gathering of the Sefton Lodge. There were one or two matters rather agitating them in the Masonic world at the present moment, first and foremost being the question of registering their lodges as clubs. He was of opinion that in many cases it was quite unnecessary to register; but, as Masons, they were pledged to be law-abiding subjects, and, for that reason alone, he would counsel all lodges meeting in unlicensed premises to come within the law and register themselves as clubs.

Lord Lathom subsequently proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master," who, he said, had worked his way through the various offices until at last, by a fortuitous circumstance, and by no special design, he had reached the chair in the same year that he happened to be Lord Mayor of that ancient and historic town of Liverpool.

The Worshipful Master, in responding, said he felt it an especial honour that they should have assembled in such Masonic splendour that evening.

"The Health of the Visitors" and "The Officers of the Lodge" were duly honoured.

An interesting fact was disclosed during the evening's proceedings, viz., that the M.W. Pro Grand Master had been six times Master of a lodge.



OFFICERS OF LODGE CHARITY, No. 563, UMBALLA, INDIA.

Midland Grand Hotel, LONDON, N.W.

*Venetian Rooms now available
for Masonic Dinners, etc.*

Other Midland Railway Hotels at Liverpool, Leeds,
Bradford, Derby, Morecombe, and Heysham.

Chief Office:
Midland Grand Hotel,
London, N.W.

W. TOWLE,
Manager.
M. R. Hotels, etc.

PERRIER-JOUËT & Co's. CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST VINTAGE RESERVE-CUVÉES.

THE FAVOURITE MASONIC BRAND.

Agent—A. BOURSOT,
9, Hart Street, Mark Lane, London.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

Funds in Hand Exceed - - £4,850,000

Claims Paid Exceed - - £41,000,000

UNIMPEACHABLE SECURITY.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, ANNUITIES, ACCIDENTS,
BURGLARY, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Apply for full Prospectus to W. N. WHYMPER, Secretary.

Head Office:—ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

THE MASONIC ILLUSTRATED

*The Roman Hierarchy and Masonry
from 1814 to the Present Time.*

THE French Revolution and the first Empire are no doubt responsible for many crimes, yet one great achievement can be justly laid to their credit. They shook the influence of the Pope to such an extent that even after their fall the Papal See never completely recovered its old authority.

In 1813, French influence on the Continent had reached its highest point. Freemasonry benefited by the spirit of religious tolerance, or indifference, displayed by the authorities of that nation. In Spain, the Freemasons were at liberty to hold their lodges. True, the same liberty was not granted in Portugal; but probably the Portugese Masons brought this restriction on themselves by introducing political toasts at their banquets.

By the end of 1814, the first Empire had fallen; and the Papacy roused itself for a renewed struggle with that society which is and was the greatest and strongest advocate of religious toleration and equality the world has ever known.

In Naples, the existence of the Carbonari was seized upon as an excuse to confound the Freemasons with them; the aim of the Carbonari was, in their own words, "to clear the forest of the wolves," or expressed in less symbolical form, "to drive out the foreigners and to create a united

Italy for Italians." The only tie between them and the Freemasons was that both societies accorded to their members the right of worshipping the Superior Being according to their own convictions and belief.

In Spain and Portugal, Masonry was suppressed with relentless ferocity, though no definite grounds were alleged for the persecution.

The period from 1814 to 1819 was a period of reaction. It was the necessary ebb before the tide of progress again set in.

Even in Protestant Germany, we find the Landgrave Carl of Hesse making it a condition in granting a warrant to the lodge in Frankfort that the chairman and orator should be Christians, there being at that time Jewish brethren in the lodge. This proceeding forced the Grand Lodge of England to maintain the true principles of Freemasonry by granting a warrant to those Jewish Masons who were desirous of keeping the lodge free from this un-Masonic innovation.

But about 1819, the period of reaction was passing. The Church of Rome, finding that the governments of Europe that shared her creed were unable to put down the science, came to their aid with a bull in 1819.

That bull denounced the Freemasons and republished the two earlier bulls of 1738 and 1756, but the time had gone by for the Pope to succeed where the governments failed.

From 1819, with perhaps an occasional check, Freemasonry has continued to progress till it is now permitted in every European country, except Austria and Russia.

The bulls of 1846 and 1865, the various encyclical letters and allocutions delivered by Popes and Roman Catholic prelates, have been unable to stem the steady progress of Freemasonry.

No doubt indirectly the Roman Catholic authorities are right in assuming that Masons are likely to be opposed to their present doctrines and proceedings. They do not oppose them as Masons; because Masonry has nothing to do with religion. But the Roman Catholic authorities have ground for supposing that men who belong to a society whose aim is the establishment of a brotherhood as universal as human infirmity will allow, are not likely in their private or public capacity to favour bigotry or intolerance.

The fearful spiritual penalties denounced against Freemasons by the Church of Rome, one of them being the "Greater excommunication," at first sight would lead one to believe that her hostility to the science is insuperable and unsurmountable.

The old prejudices, however, that Freemasonry was a cloak in some cases for immorality and debauchery have practically disappeared.

The temporal power of the Papacy is now at an end, and with the course of years it is to be hoped that its supporters will give up all expectation of its restoration. When this happens, the Papacy will have no conceivable political object in suppressing Freemasonry. Many Roman Catholics, of course unjustly, regard Freemasonry as a secret society, whose main object, at any rate on the Continent, is the destruction of the Papal authority in matters spiritual and temporal. When the hope of the restoration to the Papacy of its temporal power is gone, Freemasonry will only be opposed on spiritual or religious grounds.

Christianity is, however, a progressive religion. Undoubtedly during the last century all creeds have come nearer to the realization of the great truth that "God is Love."

There can be no doubt that, awful as the denunciations of the Roman Church are against those who do not admit her pre-eminence and authority, the spirit of toleration has made distinct advance among her members. It may be that a time will come when that Church will no longer denounce as irreligious "the union of men of every sect of religion worshipping a Supreme Being."

When that time comes the hostility of Rome to Masonry will cease. Perhaps that time is nearer than many of us imagine. When it does come, great progress will have been made towards the Masonic ideal.



Bro. the Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.P., the new Provincial Grand Master of the Isle of Man, is third son of the sixteenth Earl of Derby, and has represented the Ormskirk Division of South-West Lancashire in the House of Commons since 1898. He commenced his public life as Attaché in the Diplomatic Service, and became Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Treasury in 1892. With regard to his Masonic career, it may be stated that the new Provincial Grand Master was initiated in the St. George's Lodge of Harmony, No. 32, Liverpool. During the past year he has occupied the chair of Senior Warden, and is at present the Worshipful Master elect, but it may be observed he cannot be instituted into his new office of Provincial Grand Master until he has been installed as a Worshipful Master.

The approaching Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution in February presents some special features of interest. The annuitants are always with us, but Chairmen and Secretaries come and go. On this occasion the chair will be filled by a brother who, within a very short time of his appointment as Provincial Grand Master of Suffolk, and before even his formal installation could be carried out, unhesitatingly responded to the appeal made to him to preside at the 1903 Festival, and that the truly Masonic spirit the Earl of Stradbroke has shown will be heartily responded to by the brethren of Suffolk. All who know that province will need no assurance that every possible effort will be made, both in support of their Chairman and the Institution, and will be cheerfully and zealously undertaken.

Bro. Colville Smith, too, makes his first appearance as Hon. Secretary to the Board of Stewards in succession to the veteran Bro. James Terry, who for so many years has scored successes at an ever increasing ratio. Bro. Smith's task is a heavy and difficult one, but we venture to hope that the Institution will continue to receive that support which its pressing needs and rightful claims to our generous sympathy demand.

Bro. W. S. Penley, Grand Treasurer nominate for the present year, was the principal guest of the Logic Club, which held its twenty-second Annual Festival at the Frascati Restaurant, on the evening of the 18th January, under the presidency of Bro. Richard Manuel. The Club was formed with the object of teaching a perfect and "logical" rendering of the Masonic ritual, and in its early days enjoyed the advantage of the ripe experience and perfect elocutionary methods of the late Bro. John McLean, who acted for some years as its Preceptor. To-day it obtains support from such well-known brethren as Henry Ashby, Fred H. Chatterton, Henry Hermann, and Harry Nicholls, as well as many other members of the dramatic and musical professions, and while ably carrying out its principal objects has also largely helped the great Masonic Charities, to which it has subscribed no less a sum than 6,000 guineas.

Whatever the differences of opinion as to the need which exists for such revision of our ancient ritual, as the founders of this particular school of Masonic teaching have introduced, there can be but one opinion as to the unbounded generosity of its members. In the matter of Charity, that greatest of Masonic virtues, they can at least lay claim to have carried out logically the Masonic teachings of their predecessors from time immemorial.

A number of Grand Officers were present at the meeting, amongst them Bro. Percy Fitzgerald, Grand Standard Bearer of the year, whose pride it is that during his twenty-two years' Secretaryship of the Club he has not been absent from its weekly meetings more than half-a-dozen times. Bro. Penley was cordially thanked for his many efforts to promote the success of the organisation.

A warrant has been granted by the M.W. Grand Master for the establishment of a new lodge to meet at the Masonic Hall, Southampton, and to be called the "Beach" Lodge in memory of the late Provincial Grand Master, the Right Hon. W. W. B. Beach, M.P. Bro. R. Denness is named as the first Worshipful Master, with Bro. P. A. A. Cleveland as Senior Warden and Bro. Price as Junior Warden. Mrs. Beach has expressed her warm approval of the proposed name and her appreciation of the wish to honour the memory of her late husband in such a manner.

The eighty-sixth regular meeting of the prosperous West Ham Abbey Lodge, No. 2291, was held at the Town Hall, Stratford, on Thursday, January 1st, when a good muster of brethren was present. The Worshipful Master, Bro. H. Barrow, had a good opportunity of showing his ability for work, each of the three Degrees being conferred, and they were carried out in a most efficient manner. Bro. T. Threlford, jun., was elected as Worshipful Master, and Bro. James Boulton, P.G.S.B., re-elected Treasurer. It was reported that the ball given in aid of the West Ham Hospital would result in a sum of fifty guineas being handed over to that institution. The banquet on this occasion was thrown open to ladies and non-members of the Craft, and about sixty visitors took advantage of this. The toasts were necessarily curtailed. An excellent musical programme was provided by Bro. Spencer.



BRO. HENRY BARROW.

Bro. Henry Barrow, whose portrait we give, was the first initiate of the West Ham Abbey Lodge, No. 2291, in the year 1888, and has twice filled the Master's chair. He was one of the founders of the St. Clement Lodge, No. 2442, Leigh, and afterwards its Worshipful Master. In the Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex he received the collar of Provincial Grand Sword Bearer. Bro. Barrow is also a Royal Arch Mason as well as Mark Master Mason. In the former Degree he has occupied the First Principal's chair of the Doric Chapter, and in the latter he is a Past Master

of the Temple Lodge and of the West Ham Lodge. Provincial Grand Mark honours have also fallen to him in Middlesex, Surrey, and Essex.



The appointment by the Provincial Grand Master of Kent, of Bro. Alfred Spencer, as Deputy Provincial Grand Master, in succession to the late esteemed Bro. J. S. Eastes, has received the unanimous approval of the brethren in that active and well-ruled province. Bro. Spencer, as Provincial Grand Secretary for the past thirty years, has done yeoman service, and his promotion is a well-earned tribute to his Masonic worth. Bro. Spencer's Masonic career has been a long and consistent exemplification of those principles which we all admire and value in Masonic and social life. He occupied the Master's chair in the West Malling Abbey Lodge, No. 1063, so long ago as 1871, and is now its Senior Past Master. He is Treasurer of the Douglas Lodge, No. 1725, Maidstone, and an honorary member of several other lodges in the province. On the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, in 1887, he had conferred on him the Past rank of Grand Sword Bearer, and subsequently that of Past Grand Standard Bearer in the Royal Arch, in which Degree he is a Past Z. of the High Cross Chapter, No. 829, Dartford, having been installed in the chair in 1882. In 1896, he was appointed Provincial Grand Scribe E. of Kent, in succession to Comp. T. S. Warne. Bro. Spencer is a Life Governor of the three Charities, and has served as Steward for each.



BRO. ALFRED SPENCER.

It was no easy matter to fill the place of so experienced and popular a Deputy as the late Bro. Eastes; but we congratulate the Provincial Grand Master, no less than Bro. Spencer himself, on having so excellent a brother available for the post. That he will ably perform his duties and also render valuable aid to the distinguished ruler of the province we have a guarantee in the quality of the services he has for so many years performed as Provincial Grand Secretary.

Bro. R. S. Chandler, who has just been installed as Worshipful Master of the London Rifle Brigade Lodge, comes of an old Suffolk county family, but is as justly proud of his Masonic descent and of his connection with the Masonic Boys' School. He received his education at the Institution at Wood Green, and on leaving school entered a large mercantile house in the City, where he has since remained. On the formation in 1886 of the Old Masonians' Association, composed of the scholars of the School, Bro. Chandler, then in his teens, became one of its first members, and two years later was elected on the Managing Committee, subsequently filling the positions successively of Assistant Honorary Secretary and Honorary Secretary, and on resigning the latter in 1892, he was unanimously chosen by his old school fellows as their Honorary Treasurer, an office he continues to hold.



It was not until 1897 that Bro. Chandler was initiated into Freemasonry in the London Rifle Brigade Lodge, No. 1962, of which regiment he had for several years been an active member, and when the Old Masonians' Lodge was founded in 1898, he was designated as first Senior Warden, and the following year was elected Worshipful Master, probably one of the most speedy advancements on record. Bro. Chandler is naturally a warm supporter of the Boys' School, and at the Centenary Festival he had the honour of representing the ex-scholars with a list of 100 guineas. He is not unmindful, however, of the claims of the sister Institutions, and is a Life Governor of the Benevolent Institution and a Life Subscriber of the Girls' School. He is Honorary Secretary of the London Rifle Brigade Masonic Charitable Institution, which contributes nearly £200 per annum to the three Institutions.



The Royal Naval Lodge, No. 59, which is now over a hundred and fifty years old, successfully held its installation meeting on the 12th January. The new Worshipful Master is Bro. Michael Relph, the grandson of a former District Grand Master for Gibraltar, and among the members and guests present were noticed Bros. Sir Arthur Trendell, C.M.G., P.A.G.D.C.; Atherley Jones, M.P.; Daniel Mayer, P.G.D.; and Colville Smith, P.G.D., Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. The installation ceremony was performed by Bro. R. H. Stimpson, P.M., at Freemanons' Hall, and the subsequent banquet held at the Holborn Restaurant.



The death of His Honour Judge William Masterman removes from the Province of Nottingham a prominent and zealous member of our Order. He was already a Past Grand Deacon when, on the appointment of the Duke of Portland as Provincial Grand Master of Nottinghamshire in 1897, the position of Deputy Provincial Grand Master was offered to and accepted by him. He was also Grand Superintendent of the province in the Royal Arch, besides holding the office of Provincial Grand Mark Master Mason. His most recent appearance at an important Masonic function was at the consecration of the Welbeck Lodge, at which he presided in the absence of the Duke of Portland. Our distinguished brother was born in 1846, and was called to the Bar in 1870. In 1891 he was appointed judge of the county court which covers Nottinghamshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire.



The Daily Press has been for some time past very industriously disseminating information in regard to the New Licensing Act, but has, we think, been associating Masonic lodges with it in a manner scarcely warranted by the circumstances; for instance, a popular half-penny daily came out on the 13th January with the following startling heading:—"Are you a Mason? How the New Act Affects the Order! Growth of the Black List!" We hasten, however, to relieve the minds of our readers by assuring them that in the article there is not only an absence of all reference to the connection of any member of the Order with the black list, but the black list itself is not further referred to.

The same paper quotes a "high authority" in Masonic circles, as stating to a representative, "that the Act had singularly little application to London, where there are absolutely no clubs, and dinners are almost invariably held on licensed premises. The experiment," he said, "was made twenty or so years ago of forming a London Masonic club in Queen Victoria Street, but after a trial of about three years the club was dissolved as impracticable. The premises are now in use as the head-quarters of the Salvation Army. In the provinces Masonic clubs had always been common, smaller towns having the advantage of London in such matters, and there the Act will have general application, and the Grand Registrar's digest will prove of the greatest utility."



The Arts Lodge, No. 2751, in common with a large number of Masonic bodies and individuals, has availed itself of the opportunity afforded by the marriage of the Grand Secretary to offer him a token of the regard and esteem in which he is held, and, as befits a body of men who, in addition



to Masonic ties, are bound together by art associations, the form of their gift has assumed the shape of a bronze bas-relief executed by one of its members, the well known sculptor, Bro. Simmonds. The obverse is a life-like portrait in profile of Sir Edward Letchworth, and on the reverse a



(Photos Elite Portrait Co.)

graceful design representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, surrounded by the following inscription:—"Presented as a wedding gift and token of esteem and fraternal regard, 1902, from the Arts Lodge, No. 2751, to V.W. Bro. Edw. Letchworth." The bronze is mounted on a handsome ebony stand.

On Wednesday, January 21st, at the Masonic Temple, Margate, Bro. W. H. Bennett was installed as Worshipful Master of the Union Lodge, No. 127, which enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest lodges in the district. There was a large gathering of members of the Craft, including Past and Present Masters of other lodges in Kent and Provincial Grand Officers, and the ceremony was very impressively performed by Bro. E. L. Dixon, P.M. 429, P.P.G.D.C., the I.P.M., who discharged the duties of Installing Master in a faultless manner. The new Worshipful Master appointed and invested his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Bros. E. L. Dixon, I.P.M.; E. Coleman, S.W.; G. W. Sexby, J.W.; Rev. W. Taylor Jones, Chaplain; F. W. Willett, Treasurer; F. Stanley, Secretary; C. E. Perret, S.D.; E. Padget, J.D.; T. W. Stigant, I.G.; J. Moore, D.C.; J. M. Munns, A.D.C.; T. Coleman, Organist; F. J. Doughty and E. S. Whitehead, Stewards; and George Lawrence, Tyler.



The customary banquet took place at the Cliftonville Hotel, where no efforts had been spared on the part of the management to make the repast a well-served and enjoyable one. The new Worshipful Master presided over a company numbering between seventy and eighty, and the proceedings were of a very enjoyable character.



The Law Courts at Montreal have had before it recently a case in which a member of one of the three lodges still remaining in that territory under English jurisdiction brought an action against a member of the same lodge for defamation of character and claimed \$500 damages. We are not concerned with the details of the case, but the plea to the action was from the Masonic point of view of considerable interest, and it was that the defendant had acted in accordance with the rules of the Order by bringing the conduct of the plaintiff before the lodge, and that the trial in lodge which followed the complaint had resulted in the plaintiff's charge being shown to be unfounded, and his being excluded from the lodge until he had apologised.



In rendering judgment the court held that the promotion of harmony between the members of a lodge is one of the guiding principles of the Masonic Order, and, under Masonic rules, the defendant had the right to place his differences with the plaintiff before his lodge. Further, if plaintiff complained of the decision of the lodge, he was obliged, under Masonic rules, to appeal to higher Masonic authority. The question was one coming within the jurisdiction of the Order. Under these circumstances the action was dismissed with costs.



The brethren of the old lodge of Edinburgh St. Andrew, No. 48, celebrated on the 12th January the date of Burns' visit to their lodge, on which occasion he was hailed and toasted as "Caledonia's Bard," Robert Burns. This was the first public recognition of his poetic genius and talent, and Burns, writing to his friend, James Ballantine, Banker, in Ayr, described what occurred:—"I went to a Mason lodge yesternight, where the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Charteris, and all the Grand Lodge of Scotland visited. The meeting was numerous and elegant; all the different lodges about town were present in all their pomp. The Grand Master, who presided with great solemnity and honour to himself as a gentleman and Mason, among other general toasts gave 'Caledonia' and 'Caledonia's Bard, Bro. Burns,' which ran through the whole assembly with multiplied honours and repeated acclamations. As I had no idea such a thing would happen, I was downright thunderstruck, and, trembling in every nerve, made the best return in my power. Just as I had finished, some of the Grand Officers said, so loud that I could hear, with a most comforting accent 'Very weel indeed!' which set me something in rights again." The lodge possesses some very valuable relics, and not the least interesting and valuable of these is the Right Worshipful Master's chair, which was made by the hands of George Meikle Kemp, the architect of the Scott monument, and presented by him to his mother lodge.

The lodge, Glasgow Kilwinning, No. 4, was one of the lodges represented at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736, and it has not only had a long, but an honourable career under the Scottish Constitution. At the lodge meeting for the installation of office bearers recently, the lodge room in the Anderston District of Glasgow was crowded by brethren from many parts of Scotland, including a deputation from the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, No. 2, Edinburgh, from which No. 4 originally hailed. In the course of the proceedings Bro. W. Brownlie, the Right Worshipful Master, in the name of the members, presented Bro. Andrew Fergus, the Immediate Past Master, with a Past Master's gold jewel, and set with a large diamond in the centre, and, at the same time, with a gold



BRO. ANDREW FERGUS.

watch and chain for his good lady. The gifts were the spontaneous offer of the brethren as a token of their goodwill and high estimation of the recipients. Bro. Fergus joined Freemasonry in the year 1894, and has since been constant and active in his devotion to the Craft. He is a Past Provincial Junior Grand Warden in the Glasgow Province; he has served the Grand Lodge as Director of Ceremonies, and at present fills the office of Grand Bible Bearer. He is a Proxy Master in Grand Lodge for the Maybole Lodge, No. 11, and Grand Representative in Scotland of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. Bro. Fergus is also a Royal Arch Mason and has filled the office of Benevolent Fund Treasurer in the St. Andrew Chapter, No. 69, and is a founder, and at present a Principal of the Maryhill Royal Arch Chapter, No. 296, S.C.

Our veteran Bro. General John Carson Smith, Past Grand Master of Illinois, whose figure is not unknown in English Masonic circles, has contributed the following sketch to an American Masonic contemporary. Its references are entirely to American Masonry, but are not wholly inapplicable to the English Craft. As an argument in favour of limiting the members of a private lodge to a reasonable number it carries weight, and is deserving of serious consideration by those who desire to retain the family character, so to speak, of the Masonic home:—"The city brother, accustomed to visiting lodges large in number of members and surrounded with all the evidences of luxury which a well-filled treasury can supply, the lodge in which the officers appear in evening dress with the dainty boutonniere in left lapel of coat and dead letter perfect ritualism, enjoys a literary feast or dramatic entertainment which is pleasing, but becomes tiresome when repeated nightly to the exclusion of all social enjoyment. We would

not countenance an indifferent ritual nor yet a carelessness in dress, but we would like to see less pressure to confer more Degrees than a previous Master and more consideration given to an evening with friends.

"Speeches by distinguished brothers do not necessarily constitute a social evening, but rather to thrust one's legs under a pine table upon which is a bit of plain fare and converse without restraint with the brethren around and about you. To hear one brother tell a story or sing a song and another speak of those with whom he used to meet in his younger days, of the good Masonic work they had done, their unstinted offerings to the needy, and cheerful aid to the unfortunate. How, when the city was but an overgrown village, before the days of the 'L' roads, 'trolleys,' or, even the old one-horse bob-car, they had to walk miles to reach the lodge and when there the enjoyable time they had with friends. Then the brethren became acquainted with each other and friendships were formed which lasted through life and were only terminated in death. Youth is the time in which friendships are formed, in middle age we make acquaintance.

"Go now to a large lodge where they are 'making Masons at sight,' no matter how perfect the ritualism, crowding through ten or fifteen Degrees at one sitting of the lodge, and you make no friends and but few acquaintances. Go an half-hour early so as to meet the members and most likely you will have to await the coming of the Tyler to open up. Sitting in a lodge one evening in the city of Chicago, when there were full 300 of the members present, the worthy Master informed me that he did not know twenty-five of them. In such lodges the only attraction is that of a drama which, no matter how well set or how perfect the acting, becomes monotonous because of its repetition. Keep up your 'dead perfect' work, brethren, but do try to throw in an occasional meeting in which you can become acquainted with your own members and take a few minutes to introduce visitors.

"The writer has sat in lodges small in membership, scant in furniture, uncarpeted floor and unadorned stations, but large in a hearty brotherhood, and where—

"They 'adn't good regalia,
An' their lodge was old an' bare,
But they knew the Ancient Landmarks,
An' they kep' 'em to a hair."

For some time past a French assurance company—not a very large nor important concern—has been advertising in the *Libre Parole* and other anti-Semite and religious journals. It heads its advertisements as follows:—"NEITHER JEWS NOR FREEMASONS." and goes on to state that it only issues policies to Frenchmen, and refuses both Jews and Freemasons. This remarkable company, which is known as "La Co-operation," is apparently in a perpetual state of issue; it advertises its capital as follows:—"Capital £44,000, with power to increase to £80,000," and is continually making issues of its own stock to the French public. This Company's circular is a perfect gem. Peter the Hermit preaching the Crusade was not so full of burning eloquence as is the "Co-operation" appealing for fresh capital. The opening paragraph runs as follows:—"When scoundrels are in difficulties they do not hesitate to liquidate their affairs even at the cost of a fire." Three hundred lines follow in the same style, interlarded with virulent abuse of the unfortunate Israelite and trenchant remarks anent the unholy Freemasons. The "Co-operation" is not lacking in audacity, for it offers its £4 shares to the public for £5 each. It is a comparatively new concern; there is no market for its shares; it has never paid a centime in dividend; and its future is certainly of a problematic nature. Under the circumstances, to ask the public to pay 25 per cent. premium for its scrip is scarcely in keeping with the language of its prospectus; indeed, it smacks a great deal more of that "usury" which it accuses the entire Jewish race of practising.

Bro. C. Christian Silberbauer.

BRO. C. Christian Silberbauer, whose portrait we reproduce, is on a brief visit to the old country. He is a member of the Cape Legislature, representing the large and important territory of Tembuland in the House of Assembly. Bro. Silberbauer first became associated with the Craft as a member of the Lodge De Goede Hoop, which was established in the east of Cape Town as far back as 1772, No. 12 on the roll of the Netherlands, and the mother lodge of



BRO. C. CHRISTIAN SILBERBAUER.

South Africa. He is also a founder of St. George's Lodge, Cape Town (English Constitution), and of the Alfred Milner Lodge, Muizenberg, a charming seaside resort in the Cape Peninsula, well known to South Africans as the "Brighton of the Cape." Bro. Silberbauer is District Grand Master for South Africa for the high Degrees of our Order under the Constitution of the Netherlands, its colonies, and other countries. He is a Past Master of the Lodge De Goede

Hoop; a life member of the General Masonic Education Fund for all South African Provinces; a Companion of the British Royal Arch Chapter; and a P.M.W.S. of the Rose Croix Chapter of De Goede Hoop.

It is interesting to note that one of Bro. Silberbauer's ancestors, Abraham de Smidt, landed at the Cape as a young lieutenant of a Dutch warship, which, in order to avoid capture by the British, was run ashore at Saldanha Bay. Subsequently Lieutenant de Smidt settled in the Cape district, and became the founder of one of the most respected Dutch families in South Africa, whose name is a household word from the Zambesi to Table Bay. This ancestor of our illustrious brother was initiated in the Lodge De Goede Hoop shortly after its formation, and ultimately occupied the chair of Worshipful Master in the earliest years of the last century, a position which in those days was equivalent to that of District Grand Master.

Bro. Silberbauer is exceedingly hopeful of the benignant influences of Freemasonry in South Africa, and points with pride and gratification to the fact that, amidst all the bitterness and turmoil of the war, racial and political differences were unknown within the temples of the Fraternity. In the small up-country towns of Cape Colony Freemasonry is undoubtedly flourishing, and the lodges in Tembuland are efficiently worked, the territory being under the jurisdiction of Bro. Egan, District Grand Master for the Eastern Division, whose name is agreeably familiar in connection with all matters of the technical and Masonic Orient of Cape Colony. It will be remembered by many of our readers that the late Bro. Cecil Rhodes was a member of the Apollo Lodge, Oxford. Bro. Silberbauer has in his possession a Masonic apron, which, by permission of the great South African statesman's relatives, was placed upon the coffin at the memorable obsequies in Cape Town as a token of sorrow from the Apollo Lodge. The relatives of the late Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes also permitted Bro. Frederick Silberbauer (brother of the subject of this sketch) to pay the last Masonic honours to the distinguished colonist before the coffin was finally sealed for its journey to the lonely Mattoppo Hills in far Rhodesia. We understand it is Bro. C. C. Silberbauer's intention to present this apron to the Apollo Lodge as a memento of one of England's sons whose name is writ large in South African history, as a member of our Order who, by his munificent testamentary benefactions, has rendered so priceless a service to the cause of education.

An Oration to the Members of the Whitsan Lodge.

AT the consecration of the Whitsan Lodge at Bristol recently the Provincial Grand Chaplain delivered an eloquent oration on the nature and principles of the Institution. He pointed out that the lodge bore the name of one of Bristol's great philanthropists. They did not profess to be a religious brotherhood, but Masonry was of a distinctly religious character. Within the four walls of the lodge they knew nothing of political or religious difficulties, of inequalities arising from race or colour, or mere distinctions of rank and wealth. Their one great watchword was Charity, not in the narrow restricted sense of bestowing money on the poor and distressed, but Charity in its first and truest sense of Brotherly Love. No society more consistently, more unobtrusively, more effectively, carried out in practice this greatest of all virtues than Freemasonry. It fed the hungry, clothed the naked, relieved the poor and distressed, and educated thousands of boys and girls in its great schools, sending them forth fitted to play their part in the rough battle of life as faithful servants, good and loyal subjects of the

King, and useful citizens of the country. It had cheered and brightened the declining days of thousands of their poorer brethren who, through no fault of their own, had drunk deeply of the cup of adversity. This briefly was the splendid work which had been and was being done by the great Masonic body. They must not forget, however, that a body consisted of many parts and many members, and that the generally healthy condition of the several parts mainly depended upon the well-being and usefulness of the whole. They commonly spoke of a great society like Freemasonry as a personal being with a personal existence, with a real, not a metaphorical soul, but, after all, what was such a society but a collection of individuals, all bound by certain fixed rules and regulations, and all in their corporate capacity acting together. The greatest of human institutions might in time pass away, but the units which composed it, and whose good useful work made it famous, were never forgotten—their names became household words.

The Lodge and the Craft.

THE unit of Freemasonry is the lodge. Grand and Provincial Lodges are a sort of federation, not unlike in many respects, *mutatis mutandis*, those forms of federal government which bind together the various independent jurisdictions that make up the United States or the Australian Commonwealth. As far as the written law is concerned, private lodges possess a considerable amount of independence. Constitutions certainly exist for their observance, but a careful study of the Book of Constitutions reveals the fact that the laws and regulations therein contained have little to do with the purely private affairs of lodges, but they chiefly safeguard the rights and privileges of one lodge as against the possible encroachments of another. For instance, so long as payments to head-quarters are regular, a lodge has absolute control over its own funds; it can admit whomsoever it pleases into its portals; and the only limitations to its power of initiating into the Order anyone it pleases are based on the ground that this is a matter which affects the whole Order. It may appoint anyone it pleases to the most important offices, the only limit to this power being based on the fact that certain high officers become *ipso facto* members of Grand Lodge. The lodge may fix its own scale of fees, making them as high or as low as it pleases. Many more such examples could be adduced, but sufficient has been brought forward to make it clear that a lodge needs other guidance than that furnished by the Book of Constitutions. This is more especially the case with those lodges that are in the early stages of their existence. Older lodges are steadied by the traditions they have acquired or that they have erected, but a new lodge has no such steadying influence behind it.

A lodge has very often a very inadequate conception of its own power, both for good and evil. Combination of any kind is more effective than private enterprise, and a combination for such excellent purposes as those we profess, cannot be entered into without making an impression of some kind. When a new lodge is erected, the honour of the whole Craft is committed to its keeping, and the whole Craft rises or suffers in the estimation of the unlearned, by that lodge's doings or misdoings. And we are disposed to go much further and say that such a combination as that afforded by a lodge, is bound to have an effect of one kind or another on the whole community, and it may be either a blessing or a bane to the community. There are many who can date the beginning of a higher tone in their lives from the date of their entry into certain lodges, and, alas, there are not a few who can recount an experience the reverse of this. We do not seek for any out of the way qualifications in those who wish to join us. On the contrary those qualities which make a man a good Mason will invariably make him an excellent citizen and member of society.

And we assist a man in his efforts to adorn his sphere in a way not to be found anywhere else. We provide him with friends, we protect his good name, we uphold him in all his lawful undertakings, we remember him at the throne of Grace, we preserve his confidence inviolate, and we give him a hand when he is fallen. What other association can promise all this? And, having all this in our power, what a responsibility is incurred by those lodges that do not act up to their possibilities. We do indeed need to know our own power.

Seeing that the private lodge is the unit of the Order, it follows, from the very word, that unity is implied. Whilst Grand Lodges may disagree with each other and excommunicate each other, whilst any one Grand Lodge may be rent in twain by the varying Masonic politics that distinguish its members, and even Provincial Grand Lodges are not without their troubles and dissensions, it must be remembered that these august bodies meet on a different platform from the private lodge. The progress of Masonry may be hindered by their failure to act with unanimity, but the Order does not suffer in estimation. In the private lodge, a want of unity is

fatal. The lodge should have but one eye to see with, should have but one hand to act with, one tongue to speak with and one ear with which to hear, and one pair of feet with which to keep in step. If a brother cannot acquiesce in the opinion of the majority, he ought to retire from the meeting, if the matter be one which moves him so deeply. Such exhibitions of temper as now and then cause a brother to resign his membership because, say, he has not been appointed to office, cause pain and grief to the whole Order, and one feels that in a lodge which had entered upon its career with high principles, such incidents ought to be impossible.

It seems almost out of date to suggest that secrecy is another duty the lodge owes to the Order. But we are not now concerned with the strict letter of the law. Is it in accordance with the spirit of the injunction, that, for instance, the lodge room should be allowed to be inspected by the profane, that our lodges should adopt the advertising that is associated with the friendly society, and which, however allowable in them, does not consist with the dignity of the Order? Many lodges are unable to resist the invitation which often comes to them to form part of a friendly society procession, and the fact that they refrain from wearing their clothing does not alter it. It may possibly be a counsel of perfection, but it would seem as if the obligation to secrecy referred to the exhibition of Masonic paraphernalia which some brethren are fond of making. The display of a distinguished brother's photograph in Grand Lodge regalia, in the window of a photographer, to be seen and commented upon by the profane, is at the best but an exhibition of vanity.

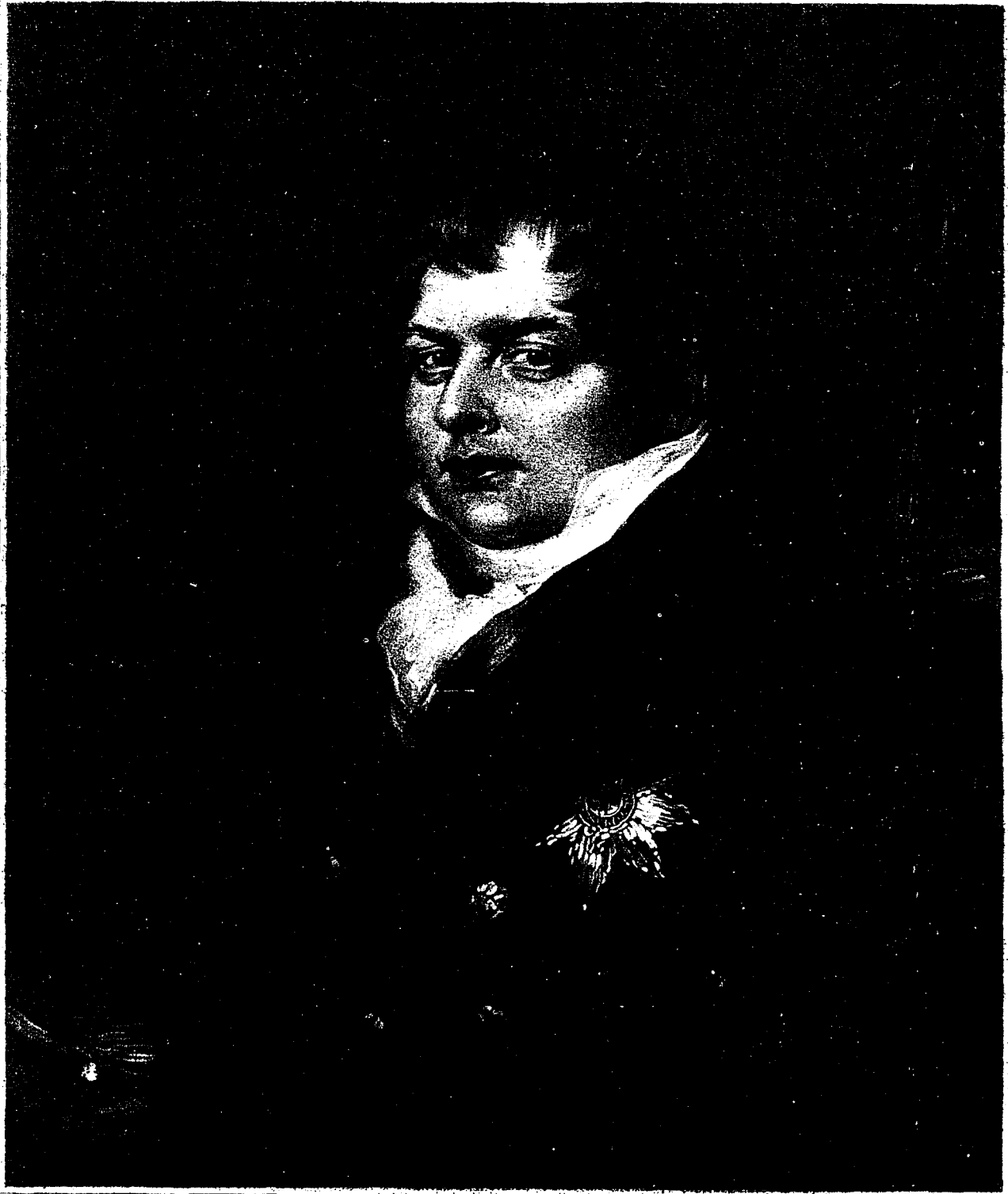
A matter for grave reprehension is of not infrequent occurrence where the lodge meets in a licensed house. The lodge has been called off for refreshment, and brethren thoughtlessly find their way to the public bar, wearing their aprons and collars. A Masonic funeral or a Masonic ball is better than this.

It should go without saying that matters discussed within the lodge are not subjects for discussion elsewhere. More particularly is this the case with regard to the result of the ballot. And we should also say that even when the Order is referred to in public at all, there should be no suggestion of frivolity. The dignity of the Order should be dear to all its members, and each Freemason owes it to every other to let it be seen that his conception of it is the highest possible.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In our December issue we gave a reproduction of the most recent Portrait of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, in the Masonic Regalia of the M.W. Grand Master. The original is a Photogravure from a Photograph taken by Messrs. Downey, to whom His Royal Highness gave a special sitting a few weeks before his departure for India, and is one of the most successful of the many portraits of the Royal Family emanating from this celebrated studio. The Portrait has been taken in two positions, one as our reproduction, $\frac{3}{4}$ -face, size, framed in Dark Wainscot Oak, $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and the other Full-face, seated, size, framed as above, 35 by $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and may be obtained from the Publishers, Messrs. Spencer & Co., at the Office of the "Masonic Illustrated," 15, Great Queen Street, London, W.C. No handsomer or more suitable Presentation could be made to a Lodge.

Prices, $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Framed	...	...	21/-
" " " " Unframed	...	...	10/6
" 35 by $27\frac{1}{2}$ " Framed	...	...	63/-
" " " " Unframed	...	...	42/-



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX

Grand Master of the United

Ancient, Free and Accepted

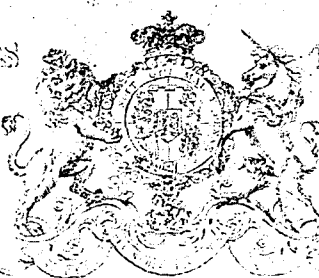
Masons of

England,

to whom this Print is

respectfully dedicated

by their obedient servant William A. ...



His Royal Highness, Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, sixth son of King George III., born 1773; Initiated into Freemasonry in the "Royal York Lodge of Friendship," at Berlin in 1798; Elected Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England in 1805; Appointed Deputy Grand Master in 1812; Elected Grand Master in 1813, and filled that office until his decease in 1843.

History of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, *No. 256.—(Continued).*

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

NO doubt a certain amount of curiosity will naturally be felt as to the result of the complaint referred to by Bro. Fenn as having been made in 1819 "against Philip Broadfoot and others for working unauthorised Lectures." As a matter of fact Gilkes' name does not appear in the records of the Board of General Purposes as one of the complainants on that occasion. He had previously brought the matter before the Grand Lodge, but whether, in so doing, he made a specific charge against anyone does not appear. In the Grand Secretary's notes, or rough minutes of proceedings, at a Quarterly Communication on the 2nd of June, 1819, we find the following: "Bro. Gilkes addressed the Grand Lodge, and moved that a Committee be appointed to investigate the manner in which the Lectures of Masonry are now worked. And the question being put thereon it passed in the negative."

From another source we learn that had the foregoing motion been carried, Bro. Gilkes was prepared to move the following: "That a new Lecture lately promulgated among the Craft be suspended till the decision of the Committee be reported."



Reginald Hanson.

SIR REGINALD HANSON, BART., M.P., PAST GRAND WARDEN,
Chairman of the Festival in 1888.

The subject was brought before the Board of General Purposes on the 28th of the same month, in the form of a "Complaint by Bros. J. Wheeler, Master of No. 3; J. H. Goldsworthy, P.M. No. 3; W. Bellonie, Master of No. 349; J. G. Godwin, Master of No. 499; and J. George, Master of No. 96; against Philip Broadfoot, of No. 381, for presiding at various General Lodges of Instruction, and there working Lectures contrary to the stipulations of the Act of Union, they never having been in use in either branch of the Fraternity previous to the Union and not having received any sanction from the Grand Lodge, the Complainants therefore requested the Board to take such measures as they might think necessary to put a stop to such proceedings." A similar complaint was read at the same meeting from Bro. C. Kewley

of No. 301, and others, against Broadfoot, Satterly, and McEvoy. Both complainants and defendants were all, more or less, celebrated as workers and lecturers in Masonry, several of the former being personal friends of Peter Gilkes, and two, Wheeler and Godwin, being members of the Board, as was also one of the defendants, Bro. Thomas Satterly, of No. 308.

The parties were summoned to attend a Special Meeting of the Board on the 12th of July, when the case was carefully and judiciously considered, the result being reported to the Grand Lodge on the 1st September, 1819.

In the report of the Board the charges and allegations of the two parties of complainants are treated as one complaint generally, and after reciting at length the charges made, the substance of which has already been given, the Board had passed the following Resolution:—

"That the Board are of opinion that the charges stated in the said Memorials are not made out, although they must at the same time state their deliberate judgment that no Individuals have any right to make a new Lecture and promulgate the same to the Craft as authorized without receiving the authority of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge for such Lecture, but they also feel that the Individuals complained of had no improper motives. They cannot but regret that any Brothers should have been induced to sign charges in regard to this matter who admitted they were not themselves present or ever heard the Lectures.

"Under all the circumstances which have come to their knowledge, the Board are of opinion that the Lecture complained of should not be further promulgated in any General Lodge of Instruction at this time, and that the Grand Lodge be requested at the meeting in December to adopt measures in order to have Lectures established for the three Degrees under the sanction of the Craft." "On a motion duly made it was Resolved, That the Resolution of the last Grand Lodge relating to the appointment of a Committee to consider the Lectures renders it unnecessary to adopt the present recommendation of the Board of General Purposes." It will thus be seen that the Grand Lodge, having declined to appoint a Committee for investigation and also to adopt the report of the Board, had left the affair in *statu quo ante bellum*. An effort was made, on the confirmation of the Minutes, at the next Quarterly Communication on the 1st of December, to rescind the resolution last quoted; the minutes were, however, confirmed, and a solution of the difficulty was attempted by the Duke of Sussex.

"The M.W. Grand Master then addressed the Brethren on the subject of the Lectures; when he stated that it was his Opinion that so long as the Master of any Lodge observed exactly the Land-Marks of the Craft, he was at liberty to give the Lectures in the Language best suited to the Character of the Lodge over which he presided. That, however, no Person was permitted to practise as an Itinerant Lecturer to other Lodges, which was decidedly against the Rules and Regulations of the Craft. And that Brethren of different Lodges convening themselves for the Purpose of a Lecture, without a regular Warrant or other Sanction from the Grand Master, were likewise guilty of a Dereliction of their Duty towards the Grand Lodge; and which, of course, if known, would be noticed and proceeded against accordingly. But that any Master of a Lodge, on visiting another Lodge, and approving of the Lectures delivered therein, is at Liberty to promulgate the same from the Chair in his own Lodge, provided he has previously perfected himself in the Instructions of the Master in the aforesaid Lodge."

"The Grand Lodge concurring in the Opinion thus delivered by the M.W. Grand Master, requested His Royal Highness to permit the same to stand recorded on the minutes of this day's proceedings, to which His Royal Highness acceded."



THE EARL OF EUSTON, PROV. GRAND MASTER, NORTH'S & HUNT'S,
Chairman of the Festival in 1889.

The decision given by the Duke of Sussex seems to have answered fairly well down to the present time, and it will explain why the Stability Lodge of Instruction Lectures have since been considered as orthodox as those of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement.

It will doubtless be remembered that Bro. Fenn, in what he described as his "retractation," delivered at the Festival in 1893, stated that the Lectures complained of as being worked at various Lodges of Instruction by Broadfoot and his disciples without authority, were arranged by Dr. Hemming and Broadfoot himself, and that Dr. Hemming had nothing whatever to do with the Emulation Lectures.

In support of this statement and to put the matter beyond the shadow of a doubt, we may here remark that in his examination before the Board of General Purposes, Broadfoot, in reply to the question, "Did you learn the Lecture in a Lodge?" said: "I heard it in a Lodge at Hampton Court, and learned it from the Brother who then worked it." Now the only Lodge at Hampton Court at this period was the Lodge of Harmony, of which Dr. Hemming was a member and for several years Master.

One of the witnesses stated that Broadfoot's Lectures contained certain clauses in the different Sections.

We will now return to the old minute book of the Lodge of Perseverance, already referred to as having been presented to the "Emulation" in 1880.

This Lodge was established on the 26th of January, 1818, and appears to have been formed chiefly for the purpose of working the Lectures, as, according to tradition, was the Emulation Lodge of Improvement. The only ceremony mentioned in the By-Laws is that of Initiation, which was to be worked on the Second Monday in the month. A probable reason being that the brethren generally were not sufficiently acquainted with the new mode of working the ceremonies sanctioned by Grand Lodge only eighteen months previously, as to enable them to make the ceremonial work a part of their regular programme.

On the 31st of March, 1818, Peter Gilkes visited the Lodge and was elected a member of it. At this meeting "The Lodge was opened in the three Degrees, and the Ceremony of Raising to the 3rd Degree most ably gone through." This being the first occasion on which either of

the ceremonies had been rehearsed in the Lodge, a reasonable inference would be that if Gilkes did not actually do the work it was done under his direction, although the Master's Chair was filled by a celebrated Past Master of that period, viz., Edward Whittington, a member of the Lodge of Unions and several other well-known lodges, one of the chief promoters of this Lodge of Instruction and subsequently a Founder of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, whose Masonic attainments are said to have been scarcely inferior to those of Peter Gilkes himself.

At the next meeting on the 7th of April, the ceremony of Initiation was worked, Bro. Whittington in the Chair.

On the 20th of April, 1819, the Lodge was visited and joined by Bro. James McEvoy of No. 287, one of the defendants in the case of Wheeler and others against Broadfoot, Satterley and McEvoy, two months later. On the 18th of May, 1819, the Lodge was joined by Bro. Charles Kewley, one of the complainants in the aforesaid case. Bro. McEvoy appears to have only attended one meeting after his election, viz., on the 25th of May, when he was appointed J.W. for the ensuing meeting in October, the Lodge having agreed to close during the Summer months.

On the 5th of October the Lodge was opened and the first and third Lectures are said to have been "ably worked." Br. McEvoy was not present, but, at the close of the work, Bro. Symons, of the Percy Lodge, "proposed that the Lectures, as heretofore worked in this Lodge, be continued, which was duly seconded by Br. Wilson (a founder of the 'Emulation'), and unanimously approved." This incident seems to suggest that an attempt had been made to introduce Lectures *not as* "heretofore worked in this Lodge," and that in consequence of the action of the Board of General Purposes during the recess, or of some other influence, the brethren had decided to revert to the older system.

On the 21st of March, 1820, another of the complainants against Broadfoot, in the person of John Murphy, of No. 287, formerly of No. 100, joined the Lodge of Instruction.

Peter Gilkes was present at two meetings in 1818, at one in 1820, and at three in 1821. On the 3rd of May in the year last named, it was proposed by Bro. Wilson, and seconded by Bro. Crease, "That the Ancient Lectures, and the Ceremonies of Initiation, Passing, and Raising, as confirm'd by the Grand Lodge of England, be strictly adhered to in this Lodge, which was put and carried unanimously." The proceedings of 130 meetings are briefly recorded in this book, at only thirteen of which were either of the three ceremonies rehearsed. The Masters were elected and the Wardens appointed for the term of one month, so that from the beginning of the book in 1818 to the ending on the 25th of September, 1821, only thirteen brethren are named as having occupied the Master's chair at the weekly meetings, nine of whom subsequently joined the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, and of this number six were Founders of that Lodge, thus forming a strong chain of connection between the two Lodges. We consider that nothing further need here be said on this subject, it being quite out of the range of possibilities that these hard headed old veterans would have consented to any change in their mode of working either of Ceremonies or Lectures except at the bidding of some lawfully constituted authority.

For how long a period the Lectures as now worked at the "Emulation" have been in vogue it is impossible to state definitely, but we have every reason for believing that they are almost identical with the Lectures worked in the Perseverance Lodge of Instruction, which were described as "Antient" in 1821, and they certainly bear a striking resemblance to Lectures known to have been in use about 1798.

In a report of a meeting of the Stability Lodge of Instruction, held on the 28th of April, 1837, on the occasion of a Presentation to Bro. Peter Thomson, Broadfoot's successor in the Preceptorship of that Lodge, when the first Lecture was worked, the writer says, "It should be observed that the Lectures, although differing in language from what are usually delivered in the Grand Stewards', and at the Master Masons Lodge of Instruction in Charlotte Street

(The 'Emulation') are excellently arranged, and are, we believe, chiefly compilations from those formerly delivered by the late Dr. Hemming, one of the most accomplished Masons of his day."

The Lectures here referred to as then worked at the Grand Stewards' Lodge were probably the "Prestonian" Lectures, formerly worked in the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, William Preston's favourite Lodge. We find it somewhat difficult to account for the introduction of William Williams into the history of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, especially in view of the fact that he was never a member of that Lodge, nor, so far as we can ascertain, did he ever attend its meetings. There can be no doubt that Williams was something more even than "a shining light" in the Freemasonry of his day, but henceforth we may safely acquit him of any participation in the affairs of the "Emulation" or its mode of working, although his Masonic qualification might have amply justified such participation. He was one of the members of the Lodge of Reconciliation appointed in December, 1814, to fill up the vacancies that had occurred in that Lodge since its formation, and it is on record that, as Provincial Grand Master for Dorset, he explained, to his constituents, at a meeting held at Blandford on the 27th of August, 1816, the new mode of initiation prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

Were we writing his biography, very much might be said of his Masonic services, which, as early as March, 1816, were most warmly acknowledged by a vote of thanks in Grand Lodge, and also on at least two subsequent occasions. Notwithstanding a most careful research we are unable to find in contemporary records or correspondence any mention of his having been specially appointed to revise the Lectures or ceremonies. The writer of his obituary in 1839 makes no reference to such an appointment, nor can we find any such allusion prior to 1878, when a statement similar in substance to that made by the late Thomas Fenn appears in *Keuning's Masonic Cyclopaedia*, but to the best of our knowledge in no other book. We are strongly of opinion, therefore, that this story should be deemed a "Masonic fiction," and as such should be classed with several other statements, equally unsupported by evidence, by irresponsible writers, having reference to the origin of our Lectures.

1894. The Committee and executive officers were all re-elected on the 5th of January. The Annual Festival was held on the 23rd of February, R. Clay Sudlow, Past Grand Standard Bearer, presiding as W.M., for the first time at one of these important functions. He was ably assisted in working the Second Lecture by Bros. Henry S. Wellcome, W. H. Kirby, Charles Lewis, J. J. Black, and S. G. Budd. About 450 members and visitors attended, 29 of whom were distinguished by the purple of Grand Lodge.

At the conclusion of the working,

Bro. Fenn, P.B.G.P., said that he had permission, in the enforced absence of Bro. Pope, to propose a vote of thanks to the working officers of the lodge, for the admirable manner in which they had discharged their duties. Having filled the chair, now so worthily occupied by his successor, Bro. Sudlow, for many years past, he (Bro. Fenn) was perhaps better able to testify to the absolute correctness of the work they had heard than most of the brethren present, and every brother must have been gratified by the able and eloquent manner in which the Sections had been delivered. He was sure they must all be pleased to see Bro. Sudlow occupying the place to which he was justly entitled. For many years he had done what used to be his (Bro. Fenn's) work in the Lodge, and he had long felt that the brother who presided week after week throughout the year should have the honour of presiding over the Lodge on these great occasions. Indeed, he should have given it up long ago had not Bro. Sudlow himself urged him not to do so. He now felt quite unable to undergo the fatigue and excitement of the after-supper speech, and being now in his 74th year, he thought it quite time that he gave up the work to his younger brethren. In doing so it was a great satisfaction to him to feel assured that the Lodge with which he had been so closely connected for a period of 38 years, and in which he had—so to speak—

spent the greater part of his Masonic life, was now in such capable and willing hands.

Eighty-five propositions for membership were handed in, the brethren being all duly elected at the following meeting. Samuel Pope, Q.C., P.G. Deacon, had intended to preside at the banquet, but was prevented at almost the last moment by serious illness, and Bro. Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary, kindly consented to take his place.

In proposing the toast, "Success to the Emulation Lodge of Improvement," the Chairman gave a brief description of the history of the Lodge and named several eminent brethren who had been members of it, concluding his remarks as follows—"The records of Grand Lodge conclusively proved that this Emulation Lodge of Improvement was looked upon as the standard of Masonic perfection. Its past career had been prosperous and brilliant, not only with reference to advancing Masonic knowledge, but also as regarded its liberal response to the Masonic Charities. All the brethren would join with him in wishing that the good work done in the past by the Lodge might be continued for many years and that the Lodge might prosper."

Bro. R. Clay Sudlow, in replying to the toast, said: "We must all regret the absence of one who has been with us for so many years; indeed, the Emulation Lodge of Improvement Festival scarcely seems to be itself without Bro. Fenn. For I don't know how many years this toast has been associated with the name of our Treasurer and chief; and it is only because he preferred not to take the position that he has occupied on these occasions for so long that I have the honour to respond—an honour, brethren, that I need hardly say I very highly appreciate. In view of the fact which has been mentioned by our Chairman that this Lodge has been in existence for over 70 years it is most gratifying to find that its influence is still extending, that its weekly meetings are always numerously attended, and that its Festivals are still a great success. The splendid gathering of to-night, brethren, is in itself a proof that the Emulation Lodge of Improvement occupies a very important place in the confidence and good will of the Craft. Probably no one in this Lodge would desire to see a uniformity of ritual adopted even if that were attainable; on the other hand I believe every one will agree that a standard working is absolutely essential—a standard that shall be fixed, unaltering, and unalterable—and such a standard Emulation provides. As an Emulation enthusiast I would go further and I would say that it is *the* standard. I may give you, brethren, an example, and a very interesting one, of the vitality with which the system recognised by this Lodge is adhered to. A brother who is probably present with us to-night joined this Lodge in the year 1863. Between that time and 1867, when he left the Lodge, because he was going abroad, he thoroughly mastered the various ceremonies and many of the Sections. He remained away for the space of 26 years, only rejoining this Lodge last year. As you can easily imagine, when he returned to us there was not a single face he knew, but the working was precisely the same, and though he knew no one, not even the Past Master who was acting as Preceptor, yet he was at once at home with the work which was being carried on, and he is now one of our most exemplary and regular workers. Brethren, this is the first time I have been associated with this toast, the first time I have represented at our Festivals the Emulation Lodge of Improvement. I have already spoken of the honour of that position, but it brings with it, as you will easily understand, a very great responsibility. I am glad to say that I do not share that responsibility alone—that is to say, I share it with my colleagues, Bro. Spaul and Bro. Rushton. The knowledge that we possess of the traditions of this Lodge we have received from Bros. Fenn, Murton, and Richards. We look upon the trust delivered to us by those brethren as very important indeed—a very sacred one—and, speaking for myself, and I am sure, speaking in the name of my colleagues, I may say that that trust shall be most faithfully, most honourably, and most religiously preserved.

The records for this year contain nothing further requiring special mention in these pages.

(To be Continued).