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*R. W. Bro. Viscount Dungarvan, D.L.,
 Provincial Grand Master of Somersetshire.*

The Province of Somerset.

THE Province of Somerset is remarkable, Masonically, in many ways. In the first place, it was the first to have a lodge constituted by the Grand Lodge of England outside the metropolitan area (ten miles from Freemasons' Hall, London), and it has another still at work which was started so far back as the year 1733. Then, again, out of nine provincial lodges which qualified for the celebrated "Freemasons' Hall Medal," 1782-7, three were located in Somersetshire, and one of its Royal Arch chapters was the first to petition for permission to wear the handsome centenary jewel, and obtained the special warrant accordingly.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was late in its origin, compared with several others, as it was not formed until 1770, though it was well qualified to sustain the dignities and prerogatives of a province long before that year. Evidently the founders of the premier Grand Lodge (at London in 1716-7) had not contemplated such an extension of the new organization as to include the constitution of lodges in the country. As its popularity increased, however, several of the lodges in the country, which had been at work under the old regime, applied for recognition or regularization, and brethren petitioned for constitution into lodges. The first to do so came from the City of Bath, in 1724, becoming 28 when the enumeration was first arranged in 1729.

Titchfield, and Lord Craven; Bros. Sir John Buckworth, Sir Humphrey Monaux, Bart., Sir Robert Waller, Bart., and many with the suffix *Esquire* also being on the register.

No return appears from this lodge in the list of 1730-1 (also entered in the original Grand Lodge Records), and, as a matter of fact, we know no more of its history, save that it was erased in 1736. By succession, it virtually continues on the roll, for one (Bro. St. John Smith) of its brethren, and probably several more, petitioned for another lodge in the city, which was granted by the Right Hon. Viscount Montague, G.M., the warrant to constitute being dated "26th day of April, 1733, and of Masonry 5732," the latter year being an error for "5733." It was issued by the Grand Master's command, and signed by the R.W. Bros. Thomas Batson, D.G.M.; G. Rooke, S.G.W., and J. Smythe, J.G.W. The senior lodge assembled at the "Queen's Head," and the junior at the "White Bear," in Stall Street, Bath.

It was not the custom to issue warrants nominating the W.M. and Wardens, &c., so early as 1733, though it was the usage of the Grand Lodge of Ireland at that time. In England the rule was not observed until some twenty years later. Under the Grand Lodge of England, when the premier lodge at Bath was started, it was usual for the brethren desirous of being constituted into a new lodge to petition the Grand Master accordingly, in the following manner, or substantially so:—

"We, the underwritten members of the Ancient Society of Free-Masons, having a desire to be formed into a Lodge at the 'Queen's Head,' Bath, do humbly request your Lordship that you will be pleased to constitute us, according to due form, or direct your Deputy so to do, at such time, and as soon as your Lordship shall think convenient, and we beg, if your Lordship pleases, to have His Grace the Duke of St. Albans for our Master."

The G.M. would consent in writing on the same document, and fix a date, when a declaration would be added to the effect that the lodge had been duly constituted. No other written document or authority was necessary.

As the applications for new warrants increased, and the popularity of the new Masonic authority was in evidence in almost every county in England, a more elaborate form for permission to constitute was agreed to, of which, a few examples are still preserved, one of the oldest of which is the valuable Charter for the present No. 41, Bath.

The seal is noteworthy, and is also to be found on similar documents, happily preserved, by the Anchor and Hope Lodge, No. 37, Bolton; the St. John's, No. 39, Exeter; and the Relief, No. 42, Bury, of the same period. The remarkable feature of this seal, the earliest, I believe, known of the Grand Lodge, is the motto in Greek, "In the beginning was the Word." Otherwise the arms are the same as met with later, as they appear in the Book of Constitutions of 1756, &c., with the usual motto, "Relief and Truth."

Of the extinct lodges, besides the one of 1724, there are a few worth noting. The third in point of age, in respect to provincial origin, was the lodge formed at the "Angel," Market Place, Shepton Mallet, constituted 12th December, 1737, and paid for its constitution on the 25th January following. Its original number was 165, but when erased in 1768 it was 93. On the list of 1767 in Grand Lodge is the

27		S. Martin's Lane	Second & 4th Monday	Mar. 27 1724
28		City of Bath	1st Thursday in the Month	
29		Bristol		
30		City of Norwich		
31		City of Christchurch	Third Friday in the Month	
32		Northgate City of Chester		
33		Watergate City of Chester	First Tuesday in the Month	
34		Cornmarket South Isles		
35		Gosport Hampshire	2d Thursday in the Month at 3 o'clock	
36		Wingleton Cheshire		
37		Moore Fields	First & Third Thursday	July 1724
38		Cheapside	1st Thursday	Jan 20 1725
39		Finch Lane	Second & fourth Wednesday	Feb 1725
40		Ludgate Street	Fourth Monday in the Month	Apr. 1725

110		near the Hermitage Bridge	1st and 3rd Thursday	2nd Feb. 1733
111		Goodmans Fields	2nd and 4th Monday	17th Feb. 1733
112		Tower Street near the Seven Dials	1st and 3rd Tuesday	3rd Mar. 1733
113		City of Bath	1st and 3rd Friday	18th Mar. 1733
114		Winchester Street Little Moore Gate	2nd and 4th Thursday	28th Mar. 1733
115		SCOTT'S MASON LODGE, Devil Temple Bar	2nd and 4th Monday	
116		MASTERS MASON'S LODGE, Butcher Row	2nd and 4th Friday	
117		MASTERS MASON'S LODGE, Strand	1st Monday in the Month	
118		Bury in Lancashire	next Thursday to every full Moon	26th Jul. 1733
119		Stourbridge Worcester	every Wednesday	2nd Aug. 1733
120		OATES'S COFFEE HOUSE	MASTERS LODGE Great Wild Street	1st and 3rd Sunday
121		SOLOMON COFFEE HOUSE	Pomblics	1st and 3rd Monday
122		FORTUNE ST COFFEE HOUSE	Charing Cross	2nd and 4th Wednesday
123		S. Saviours Dock Southwark		2nd and 4th Tuesday

FROM HUGHAN'S FACSIMILE OF ENGRAVED LIST OF LODGES, A.D. 1734.

The membership of this lodge was of a very distinguished character, the names (forty-two in number) fortunately being preserved of these early subscribers in the first minute book of the Grand Lodge. His Grace the Duke of St. Albans was Worshipful Master, having for his Wardens the Rev. George Vesey and Erasmus Earl, and the following noblemen appear in the return, viz., the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of

MS. entry, "The letter returned and wrote on; no lodge held in that town."

It was the last but one started in 1737, but there was another chartered in that year as No. 163, of 21st September, at the "Swan," New Street, Covent Garden, known as the



R.W. BRO. THOMAS DUNCKERLEY, PROV. GRAND MASTER 1781.

"Vacation" later on, which ceased to work just as the 19th century was ushered in, and was transferred, virtually as a new lodge, to Wiveliscombe, Somerset, as No. 55, on 7th April, 1802, five guineas in all being credited thereto as payments accordingly. It did not thrive, however, and in 1854 was removed to Dulverton, in the same province, where it lapsed as No. 67 in 1862, and the warrant was returned. It had eight different numbers during the period 1737-1862.

The next was of the year 1764, and known as St. George's, "Fountain Inn," East Street, Taunton. The warrant was dated 13th July, 1764, and was numbered 315, its erasure taking place in 1783. In 1765 the Lodge of Perfect Friendship was opened at "Shakespeare's Head," Bath, as No. 348, and was dignified with the prefix "Royal York" about 1817, though "perfect" before, but even its lengthy name and assembling in nine different buildings failed to keep it active. Contentious elements were admitted, and so in consequence of "internal discord" it was erased by vote of the Grand Lodge in 1824, when held at the "White Lion." Notwithstanding this fact, it was given the same number as it had before in the 1832 enumeration, as if in expectation that the members would be prepared to begin again on truly Masonic lines, but they did not.

The lodge that was formed at the "King's Arms Punch House," Shad, Thames, London, on 22nd February, 1766, as 362, was transferred to Crew-

kerne as the Scientific in 1807, but was struck off the roll twenty years after as No. 254. Three years later (1769) the Lodge of Virtue, chartered at Bath, evidently with every prospect of success, as No. 445, undergoing six changes in enumeration and nine as to places of meeting, failed to continue on the roll, having been removed (when 311) from the list in 1831. It was one of the first to qualify for the "Freemasons' Hall Medal," and received the thanks of the Grand Lodge for its generous aid to the Building Fund in 1783.

In 1773 the Union Lodge was warranted at Taunton as 449, but the place of meeting is not known, and it was erased in 1784, when 357. It does not much matter, its career being lamentably brief. The attempt made at Bridgwater a year later, however, deserved a better fate, for the Lodge of Liberty and Sincerity, numbered 461, at first bid fair to long continue. In 1786 the members lent £25 to the Grand Lodge for the Freemasons' Hall Fund, and thus qualified for the handsome medal presented to lodges and personal subscribers who thus contributed to the building. My lamented friend, Bro. John Lane, F.C.A., in his invaluable "Masonic Records," treats the lodge that was formed at Wellington, with the same name, as an entirely new warrant, its predecessor having lapsed, but I fancy it was more likely to have been continued in the latter town by a few of the old members. Either way, it again fell through and was erased as 382 in 1804.

The Royal Cumberland, held at Bath in 1784 as No. 458, joined the present No. 41 two years later; the Unanimity, No. 473, Wells, only kept on the register to 1809; and the Royal Clarence, of 1790, started at Frome with the number

Montague G.M.

Whereas a Petition has been presented unto us and signed by several Brethren residing at present in and about the City of Bath, humbly praying that they may be constituted into a regular Lodge.

We do therefore to Impower and Authorize our Worshipful and Wellbeloved Brethren Mr. Hugh Kennedy to convene our Brethren at Bath aforesaid who have signed the said Petition, and that he do in our Name and Head constitute them into a regular Lodge in due Form, &c. the said Mr. Hugh Kennedy taking special Care that they and every of them do be regularly made Masons with the like Privileges as all other regular Lodges do enjoy, and that they be required to conform themselves to all and every the Regulations contained in the printed Books of Constitutions, and observe such other Rules and Instructions as shall from time to time be transmitted to them by us, or Thomas Babson Esq. our Deputy Grand Master, or the Grand Master or his Deputy for the time being, And that they do send to us or our Deputy a List of the Members of their Lodge, together with the Rules agreed on to be by them observed to the end they may be entered in the Grand Lodge Books. And upon the due Execution of this our Deputation the said Mr. Hugh Kennedy is hereby required to transmit to us, or our said Deputy a Certificate under his hand of the time and place of such Constitution, in order that the same may be entered in the Books of regular Lodges G.W.M. under our hand and Seal of Office at London this 26th day of April 1733 and of Masonry 5782

By the Grand Master's Command -

Wm. B. S. G. M.

George S. G. W.

J. P. S. G. W.

560, was struck off the roll in 1838 when 346. Its warrant of confirmation of the year 1822 is in Grand Lodge. Still another erasure occurred in 1831, when the Prudence and Industry, No. 598, ceased from its labours at Chard. Its warrant also is in the Grand Lodge, of A.D. 1799, and a copy of its by-laws is preserved of 1812.

All the foregoing belonged to the regular Grand Lodge established in 1717 by four or more old lodges in the

Head" from 1771, but for how long cannot now be decided. It did not aid the Grand Lodge funds in any way. In 1767 the Armathea was chartered at Bridgwater as No. 150, but as it appeared in 1768 at Dover, it could hardly have had an existence in the previous year, and at its second town it only lasted for a few years, and then was removed to Folkestone as the Temple, where it worked until 1838. Still another attempt was made to plant an "Ancient," or "Atholl," lodge



PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER FROM 1868 TO 1890.

Arnawon

metropolis. Of the rival authority, known as the "Ancients," of 1751 origin, there was a lodge warranted at the "Shakespeare's Head," Bath, as No. 100, but only contributed but one year after its start in 1762. Another of that Grand Lodge got to Taunton about 1771, bearing the number 26, which it obtained by the usage of a warrant granted to a London lodge in 1753, which was declared vacant in the following year. The meetings were held at the "Nag's

in Somerset by the issue of a charter for Bath in 1771, but the warrant was returned two years afterwards, and its number and privileges were transferred to Hythe, where it "found bottom," and is now the Prince Edwin, No. 125, but its first number was 168.

In recent times the only erasure traced by me is that of the Royal Clarence at Bruton, of 1840, and erased in 1853 as 695.

The Grand Lodge Calendar for 1903 mentions the names of eight Provincial Grand Masters for Somersetshire from 1770 to 1899, one of whom, however, was appointed twice, so that there were but seven actually, all being deceased but the present Provincial Grand Master, the Right Hon. Lord Dungarvan, who we hope has many years before him as the beloved Ruler of the province. The first was the R.W. Bro. John Smith, followed by the R.W. Bro. Thomas Dunckerley in 1784, who was one of the most active and distinguished Craftsmen of the 18th century, his name occurring as Provincial Grand Master of Bristol, Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Hereford, Somerset, and Wilts, besides being Superintendent of many Royal Arch Provinces, and Grand Master of the Knights Templars. Then, after his decease, Bro. J. Smith again served the province from 1796, the next to succeed being the R.W.

Bro. A. Chichester in 1818, followed by Colonel Charles K. Kemys Tynte in 1820, and then the revered Bro. Colonel Alexander William Adair ruled the lodges from 1863. On his regretted resignation, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon was appointed, and was Provincial Grand Master from 1868. The important services rendered to the Fraternity by this esteemed nobleman are well known and much appreciated "throughout the length and breadth of the land." As the M.W. Pro Grand Master of England from 1874 to 1890, and previously as Deputy Grand Master, 1870 to 1874, no words of mine are needed to emphasize the indebtedness of the Craft to his lordship for the able, devoted, and most intelligent discharge of the duties incidental to such exalted official and most responsible positions.

(To be Continued).

Centenary of Freemasonry in Australia.

THE Centenary of Freemasonry in Australia was fitly commemorated at Sydney, New South Wales, on July 20th, and the brethren of the Commonwealth may well look back with pride on the records of the last hundred years. The ceremony was really a Grand Lodge installation and investiture, but it fell so near the hundredth anniversary of the date which is generally referred to as the dawn of Freemasonry in Australia, that it was decided to make it a centenary celebration as well. Incidentally M.W. Bro. John Cochrane Remington was installed for the fifth consecutive year as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge, but that was only a small portion of the ceremony. His speech was more than a detail, but considering that it covered the whole of the ground from 1803 to the present date—omitting modestly his own association with the Craft during the last five years—it must be regarded as of great historic value.

In addressing the brethren, the Grand Master said that they claimed the year 1903 to be the centenary of the dawn of Freemasonry in Australia. He referred in detail to the efforts made in the early days to establish Freemasonry in New South Wales. The first such proved disastrous; as, although it was alleged that "several of the officers of his Majesty's ships, together with some respectable inhabitants of Sydney, wished to establish a Masonic lodge," the Governor refused permission; and, on the movement being, nevertheless, proceeded with, promptly deported the leading spirit to Tasmania on the 16th May, 1803. His Excellency next day repeated his prohibition of Masonic meetings, and, about a year and a half afterwards, explained that "every soldier and other person would have been made a Freemason had not the most decided means been taken to prevent it." An extract from the records which indicated the feeling of that period read:—"22nd May, 1803. A number of Masons, meeting at the house of Sergt. Whittell, in Sydney, New South Wales, were arrested, and, after serious report, were discharged, as having no wilful intention to disturb the peace." They had no history of the subsequent proceedings of these brethren; but subsequent events seemed to show that it was at least probable they kept their zeal for the Craft warm and thereby influenced others, as the lodges which were generally attached to the regiments of soldiers on duty in Sydney evidently found among its inhabitants a sympathetic interest.

The Grand Master followed with references to the workings of military lodges attached to his Majesty's forces stationed at Sydney. The earliest record of duly recognised Masonic work was in the year 1816, when the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, No. 227 on the register of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, held regular meetings in Sydney. Its subsequent history was traced, and mention next made of the formation of Lodge Leinster and Marine in 1824. The

Lodge of Australia in 1833 was the first English lodge to work, and the Australasian Kilwinning, established at Melbourne in 1843, the first lodge with a Scotch warrant, Sydney St. Andrew starting in 1851.

The first attempt to establish a Grand Lodge was made in 1847, but no practical result followed. The initiation of the District Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland was referred to, and, coming down to the year 1877, the Grand Master said that at the installation banquet of R.W. Bro. John Williams as District Grand Master under the English constitution, on November 19th of that year, R.W. Bro. Farnell, Provincial Grand Master under the Irish constitution, first publicly announced his desire to bring about a union of the Craft; but it subsequently transpired that, on the 5th of July in that year, a Masonic union, representing some of the lodges then working under the Irish and Scottish constitutions, had met, and decided to form a Grand Lodge. The decision was carried into effect by the duly-appointed delegates from thirteen lodges on the 3rd December following, but recognition was refused by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, although granted by many of the other Grand Lodges of the world. Victoria followed the example of New South Wales in July, 1883, and formed a Grand Lodge in Melbourne, under the guidance of M.W. Bro. George Coppin, as Grand Master. The lodges in South Australia established a Grand Lodge on April 16th, 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Samuel Way, being the first Grand Master.

Coming down to 1885, the arrival in New South Wales of Lord Carrington, the Grand Master mentioned that a basis of union was prepared by R.W. Bro. William Hilson Pigott, who had been an earnest worker in the cause for at least two years already. It was submitted at a meeting on the 13th February, 1888, of the members of the District Grand Lodge under the English constitution, to whom, on the 20th of the same month, R.W. Bro. John Williams announced that he had resigned the chair of District Grand Master. Here followed a reference to the articles of union, which were finally adopted by Freemasons in New South Wales at a meeting held in the Great Hall at the University, when Lord Carrington was unanimously elected first Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. This was formed by the existing lodges, of which seventy-three had been working under the English constitution, fifty-three under the Scottish, and fifty under warrants granted by the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. On the 18th September following he was installed by the Grand Master of South Australia, M.W. Bro. Sir Samuel Way, at the Exhibition Building, Sydney, in the presence of nearly 4000 Masons. Lord Jersey followed as Grand Master, he being installed to the office in June, 1891, and by his conduct in the chair, to which he brought ripe experience of the Craft gained in

England, he endeared himself to every Mason during his subsequent two years' term of office. He was succeeded by the new Governor, Sir Robert Duff, who was installed as *Grand Master in July, 1893, and was re-elected in 1894*, though his health and important duties elsewhere left him little time for Masonic work. At his death on the 15th March, 1895, the duties of the chair were assumed by M.W. Bro. Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, who had been Pro Grand Master for about six months previously. He was elected Grand Master in the following June, and re-elected in 1896, 1897, and 1898.

The present occupant of the Grand Master's chair was unanimously elected on the 14th June, 1899, and the honour was again conferred upon him in 1900, 1901, and 1902, and in June last. Early in his first year of office he aided in the successful establishment of the Grand Lodge of West Australia, and hoped to see the whole of the Craft there as absolutely united as it was in New South Wales. Its first Grand Master was Sir Gerard Smith, then Governor of West Australia.

Of the progress in recent years, the Grand Master said the union in 1888 was followed by large accessions to the

ranks of members; although the actual number of lodges was reduced by fourteen amalgamations between lodges then existing in various towns, which naturally ensued upon the disappearance of any cause for divided interests. The progress was checked by the financial crisis of 1893. Five years later an improvement began to be manifested, and the progress since made in every direction had been most gratifying, and it was never more marked than at the present time.

The Grand Master said, in conclusion, fifteen years ago, at the great meeting in the University, he ventured to forecast that, great as had been the progress of the Craft heretofore, it would be tenfold greater, and its influence a hundredfold more, when it confronted its detractors as a strong, because united, band, powerful to diffuse the light of wisdom, aid the strength of reason, dispense the bounties of Charity, and lessen the aggregate of human misery and vice. Let it be their part to so govern themselves, and guard the Order, that it may realise the highest aspirations of its most zealous adherents, not only under its present rulers, but those who succeeded them in their high offices in all the years to come.

The late Bro. Major Charles W. Carrell, P.A.G.D.C.

IT is with the deepest regret we have to record the death of Bro. Major C. W. Carrell, whose sudden and tragic disappearance from our midst will cause a sorrowful feeling of loss for many a day in Masonic circles.

Bro. Carrell was a major in the London Irish Rifle Volunteers, and wore the volunteer decoration for long service. For a number of years he has been president of the officers' mess of the regiment. It was at the camp at Shorncliffe that the unfortunate accident took place. It appears



THE LATE BRO. MAJOR CARRELL.

that about eight o'clock in the evening an officer's servant was standing outside a tent adjoining that of the deceased when he heard a shot, followed by a heavy fall, and on entering found Major Carrell lying on the floor. The regimental sports had been held in the afternoon, and deceased, being one of the officials, his revolver was to have been used for starting competitions, but as there were no blank cartridges to fit it, it was not used. A witness at the inquest described the usual method of cleaning a revolver,

stating that without doubt the muzzle of the weapon would be pointed to the abdomen, and in the hurry of dressing for the mess it was evident the trigger had been accidentally pulled. The jury, after short deliberation, returned a verdict of accidental death.

Although Bro. Carrell's introduction into Masonry occurred some twenty-five years ago, it was not until his advancement to the Mark Degree, which took place in 1890, that he became so prominent a figure in London Masonic life. Few men possessed a more attractive and genial personality, and to those more intimate associates amongst the Craft with whom he was in almost daily intercourse his loss will be acutely felt.

Bro. Carrell was initiated in the Victoria Park Lodge, No. 1816, in 1879, and has twice filled the chair. In the following year he joined the Old King's Arms Lodge, No. 28, and was twice installed as W.M. He was one of the founders of the West Ham Abbey Lodge, No. 2291, and in 1889 he became a founder of the London Irish Rifles Lodge, and was its first Deputy Master, under H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who was the Master Designate. He further had the honour of installing His Royal Highness on his return from India in the same year. He became a joining member of Doyle's Lodge of Friendship, No. 84, Guernsey, and in 1895 was appointed Provincial Senior Grand Warden of that province. In 1896 he was appointed Grand Sword Bearer of England, and last year was promoted to the rank of P.A.G.D.C. In the Royal Arch Degree he was exalted in Mount Zion Chapter, No. 22, in 1886, joining afterwards the Old King's Arms Chapter, No. 28, becoming M.E.Z. in 1894. In 1896 he was appointed Past Grand Standard Bearer of Supreme Grand Chapter. But it was in the Degree of Mark Master Mason that Bro. Carrell became in later years more intimately associated, and in which he rendered the more active service. He was advanced in the Scots Lodge, No. 406, in 1890, and became Worshipful Master in 1893. In rapid succession he joined, or took part in founding, the Grafton Lodge, No. 415; Hibernia Lodge, No. 431; Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1; West Ham Lodge, No. 467; Dramatic Lodge, No. 487; and the Empress Lodge, No. 533, in most of which he has filled the Master's chair.

Bro. Carrell's services in connection with the Grand Mark Lodge have been no less distinguished than those he has rendered to the many private lodges of which he was a member. His record as a Grand Officer stands thus: Grand Steward, 1891; Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies,

1893; Grand Director of Ceremonies, 1896; Grand Master Overseer, 1899; and Past Junior Grand Warden, 1902. He was also a member of the General Board from 1892 till his death.

Bro. Carrell was also associated with many other Degrees and Orders, amongst which may be named the Royal Ark Mariners, the Allied Degrees, Royal and Select Masters, the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, and the Knights Templar, of which Order he was a Past Eminent Preceptor of St. George's, St. Michael's, and a member of the Royal Naval Preceptory. He was also a member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, having been perfected in the Rose and Lily Chapter, afterwards joining the Grafton, Adoniram, and Victory Chapters, of the first of these becoming M.W.S.; and was a member of the 31°.

Bro. Carrell has been a liberal benefactor to the Central Charities, both of the Craft and Mark Degrees. Of the former he was a Vice-Patron of all three Institutions, while to the Mark Benevolent Fund he has also been a large contributor.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, August 18th, amid every sign of respect and regard. Some hundreds of sympathetic friends were present, including many of his military comrades with whom he had spent the last days of his life, together with those who had been officially associated with deceased in connection with the educational work of West Ham. A large number of wreaths and crosses were sent, and amongst the telegrams of sympathy received was one from His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

Consecration of the Charles Lyne Lodge, No. 2964.

THE consecration of the above lodge, which bears the name of the late esteemed Provincial Grand Master, took place at the Masonic Hall, Newport, on Thursday, the 30th July. The proceedings were marked with all the dignity and ancient observances which have



BRO. FRED. PHILLIPS.

prevailed for so many generations, and the inauguration of another centre of Masonic interest in the Province of Monmouth was successfully accomplished. Additional effect was given to the proceedings by the attendance of a large number of Provincial Grand Officers and members of lodges who had been called together to take part in the annual meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge, to be held later.

The Worshipful Master designate was Bro. H. Martyn Kennard, Provincial Grand Master, and the ceremony was performed by Bro. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Lyne, P.G.D., Deputy Provincial Grand Master, assisted by other Provincial Grand Officers. After a brief address, the Installing Master called on the Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. W. A. Downes, who delivered an eloquent oration on the principles of Freemasonry, after which the following officers were appointed and invested:—Bros. H. Martyn Kennard, W.M.; F. Phillips, S.W.; J. O. Nash, J.W.; the Rev. Thomas Theophilus, Chaplain; Chas. Cullum (elected), Treasurer; H. J. Pillinger, Secretary; G. C. Francis, S.D.; T. Edwards, J.D.; N. L. Wilputte, D.C.; G. L. Scott, I.G.; W. H. Haskins, Organist; and T. Rosser and C. N. Ballinger, Stewards.

A lodge banner of beautiful design, the gift of the Provincial Grand Master, was placed over the Master's chair. A presentation was also made to the lodge of a Master's collar with silver chain and jewel, and a Senior Warden's collar and jewel respectively by the retiring I.P.M., Bro. Lyne, and the Senior Warden, Bro. Phillips.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held subsequently, the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. H. Martyn Kennard, presiding, who was supported by the Provincial Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Lyne, P.G.D., and a large number of Provincial Grand Officers.

In addition to the ordinary business of the annual meeting, there was a special importance attaching to the proceedings by the appointment and installation of Bro. Fred. Phillips to the office of Deputy Provincial Grand Master in succession to Bro. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Lyne, who had held the office for many years.

The Provincial Grand Master appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Fred. Phillips, Dep. G.M.; S. G. Homfray, S.G.W.; N. L. Wilputte, J.G.W.; Rev. T. Theophilus and L. E. Richardson, G. Chaplains; C. Cullum, G. Treasurer; L. H. Hornby, G. Registrar; Hy. J. Pillinger, G. Secretary;



BRO. THOMAS EDWARDS, P.P.J.G.W. MONMOUTH.

G. F. Lovell, S.G.D.; A. Price, J.G.D.; J. Williams, G. Supt. Wks.; W. Morgan, G.D.C.; P. H. Price, A.G.D.C.; C. H. Burcham, G.S.B.; C. N. Ballinger and R. Percy Adams, G. Std. Brs.; J. A. Gaccon, G. Org.; and M. P. Morris, G. Purst.

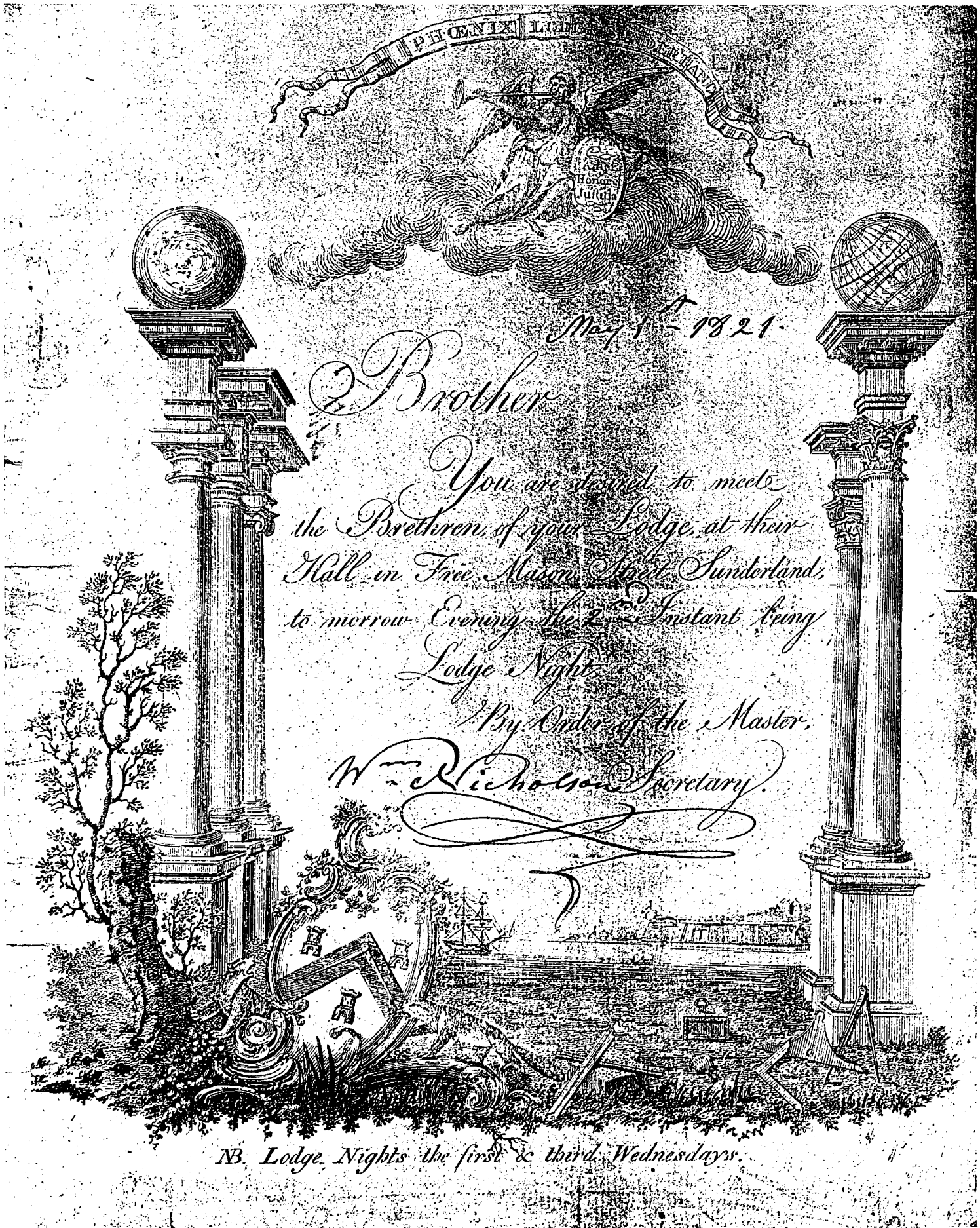
The Phoenix Lodge, No. 94, Durham.

"FREEMASONRY was established in Sunderland in the year 1755, when a constitution for that purpose was granted by the Marquis of Carnarvon. It is dated October 7th of that year, and is directed to James Smithson, Provincial, who constituted the lodge, the No. 207, though now, from different intermediate erasements, No. 146.

"The first officers we find upon record are John Thornhill, Esq., Master; Jacob Trotter, S.W.; John Rowe, J.W.; and the first D.M. who carried on the business of the Craft for

many years was George Ogilvie, a man, from every account, profoundly skilled in all the secrets and mysteries of Freemasonry. The lodge was held at the house of Adam Turner, Church Street, and was soon composed of the most respectable characters of the town and neighbourhood. The Masters who succeeded were Dr. Isaac Brown, William Gooch, Esq. (Comptroller of the Customs), Robert Inman, Esq., and many others of equal importance.

"After many fluctuations and some changes of place, the



lodge fell under the direction of Captain George Thompson, who held the chair seven years, and under whose auspices the number of members was sensibly and respectably augmented. He built an elegant hall for them, the first stone of which he laid with the accustomed ceremonies and honours, the brethren having accompanied him to the site of the building in solemn procession, and it being the anniversary of his Majesty's accession, the loyal brethren, in honour of the day, gave to their lodge, for the first time, 'a local habitation and a name,' calling it from hence the King George's Lodge.

"The building being finished in due time, was solemnly dedicated on the 16th July, 1778. On that occasion the Grand Lodge of England favoured the brethren with the music, performed at the dedication of the Freemasons' Hall, which was admirably supported on the present occurrence by the principal vocal and instrumental performers round the country. From the hall, the brethren proceeded to the

assembly room, where the presence of above 120 ladies added elegance and interest to the scene.

"An animated oration was delivered by William Hutchinson, Esq., author of a 'History of the County of Durham,' &c., after which 143 Masons dined together, and the whole was concluded with festivity tempered with moderation."

The foregoing extract from Bro. George Garbutt's "History of Sunderland" (1819) will be read with interest in connection with the sketch of the Province of Durham, by Bro. W. J. Hughan, which has been very well received, and has appeared in THE MASONIC ILLUSTRATED for July and August. The "Phoenix" had its number changed from 146 to 111 in 1832 and to 94 in 1863, at which it still remains.

Bro. Hughan has kindly sent us a circular of this lodge of 1821 for reproduction, which is an excellent specimen of the period.

Laying the Foundation-stone of the Gordon Boys' Home.

THE memorial stone of the new Gordon Home for Boys which is being erected in Cranmer Street, Nottingham, was laid on the 5th August with Masonic ceremonial by his Grace the Duke of Portland, K.G., Provincial Grand Master of Nottinghamshire. The Gordon Homes for poor boys is an institution which appeals to all benevolent people, and its objects, although not strictly Masonic, are well within the scope of Masonic Charity.

The ceremony took place on the occasion of the installation by the Provincial Grand Master of the Rev. H. T. Hayman, vicar of Edwinstowe, as Deputy Provincial Grand Master, succeeding the late Judge Masterman, who had held the office for several years.

The Mayor said it was with very great pleasure that he welcomed his Grace there that day. He was very grateful to him for so kindly consenting to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of that building. On behalf of the committee, he had great pleasure in presenting his Grace with the silver trowel and asking him to perform the ceremony.

The Duke of Portland, after gracefully accepting the gifts, proceeded to lay the stone in accordance with Masonic usage, and, in addressing the assembly, said: I am glad to have the opportunity of being here to-day to lay the memorial stone of this new building, for I was present at the opening of the home in Peel Street in 1891. The usefulness of the charity has been greatly curtailed for want of space, and I am glad to congratulate the committee, the subscribers, and the friends of the institution on the acquisition of a new and permanent home more suited to its needs. I should like to interpose here a few words of my own, and to tell you an experience which I met with during a journey I made in Egypt last winter. The dragoman, or servant, who accompanied me up the Nile told me in the course of conversation that formerly he had been a servant of General Gordon, and that he very nearly accompanied him to Khartoum. I remarked to him that perhaps it was lucky for him that he had not done so, as most probably, if not certainly, he would have lost his life. The man's reply was that he would gladly have died with General Gordon, such was his faith in him. We are assembled here to-day, in the presence of you all, to erect this building to the honour and glory of the most High, which, we pray God, may prosper as it seems good to Him; and as the first duty of Masons in any undertaking is to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe on their work, I call upon you to unite with our Provincial Grand Chaplain in an address to the Throne of Grace.

The Provincial Grand Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. T. W. Dolphin, then offered prayer, after which the Grand Master declared it his wish that the memorial stone of the building should be laid, and called upon the Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro. Dr. A. W. Chalmers Peskitt, to read the

inscription on the stone, which was as follows:—"This Home, built by public subscription, was founded in memory of Major-General Charles George Gordon, C.B., a Christian Hero and a Great Soldier and Ruler. He gave his heart to the young, the poor, and the outcast. Born at Woolwich, January 28th, 1830. He fell at his post at Khartoum, January 26th, 1885. 'Faithful unto death.' This stone was laid, with Masonic ceremony, on August 5th, 1903, by His Grace the Duke of Portland, K.G., Provincial Grand Master of Nottinghamshire and Lord-Lieutenant of the County. Ernest R. Sutton, Architect."



BRO. THE REV. H. T. HAYMAN.

A letter had been received by the committee from Mrs. Moffitt, of Southampton, the last surviving sister of the late General Gordon, in response to an invitation to her to be present. Mrs. Moffitt, regretting that the long distance would prevent her attendance, added that it was very gratifying to her to know that the work her brother had so much at heart still bore fruit, and that his memory had not been forgotten.

The ceremony concluded with the pronouncement of the Benediction by the Provincial Grand Chaplain and the playing of the National Anthem by the band, cheers afterwards being given for the King, the Duke of Portland, the Mayor, and the Mayoress.

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The Masonic Illustrated.

Masonic Tradition.

THE Freemason is guided by two sets of laws, the written and the unwritten, and in many respects the latter is the more important—at all events, it is the more interesting. Seeing that a candidate for admission into our Order is asked to declare that he will abide by the antient usages of the Order at the very outset of his career, and that he never even knows that there is a Book of Constitutions until he is a brother among us, our Masonic traditions may well be held to come first.

On the principle that the *summum jus* may often become *summa injuria*, it is quite possible for a brother to keep in line with every jot and tittle of the Book of Constitutions, and still his conduct may be in many respects "un-Masonic"—in fact, the term "Masonic conduct" generally means conduct in accordance with the principles to be found in our traditions, and which are nowhere to be found in the written law.

It is for this reason that the charge to an entered apprentice occupies so high a place in our estimation, embodying as it does all that is best of the antient charges handed down to us from the earliest times. Of the many guides to Masonic conduct therein contained, that which most forcibly strikes the imagination is the injunction to secrecy, and for that reason it is the one universally observed.

But it is worth while to remember that the secrecy of the Institution occupies a very subordinate place in the charge we are referring to. There are duties to God, our neighbours and ourselves, and our social obligations, which take a higher

place, and these are matters which regulate the Freemason's attitude to the outside world, so that when a person is known to be a Freemason, the world may also know him to be one whose hand is guided by justice.

Whenever, then, any brother is found to have an imperfect understanding of the obligations thus laid upon him, the reputation of the whole Craft suffers.

Any violation of the constitutions affects only a Freemason's relations with his brethren in the Order. The outside world is not concerned with our internal regulations, but it is concerned with the establishment in its midst of a community pledged to the observance of such lines of conduct as are enjoined in our ancient traditions, and therefore the brother whose conduct is in the widest sense "Masonic," is a living recommendation of the Order.

Our separation from political prejudice and from sectarian differences within the lodge room is bound to have a modifying effect upon our demeanour in other places not consecrated by Masonic association, and we are thus led to be more tolerant, and, without sacrificing any single one of our convictions, we learn to respect those of others.

Obedience, again, as understood by the Freemason, both to the laws of the Craft and those of any country which may afford him the shadow of its protection, as well as his subordination to the Master and Wardens of the lodge, is by no means confined to the observance of the written constitutions and by-laws. An instinct of discipline is one of the most valuable assets of a community; and the possession of this instinct accounts more than anything else for the marvellous organization of the Craft, its ability to concentrate effort where most needed, its power of giving attention to the minutest details and never losing sight of the imperial questions often demanding solution.

There is nothing very wonderful in our secrets. They are but our safeguards, to protect us from the encroachments of the unworthy; but there are many matters not protected by any obligation which demand a certain reticence. The result of an unfavourable ballot, if generally known, might not impossibly injure a man socially or his credit in business. The public discussion of matters of Masonic difference might bring discredit on the whole Craft. The allocation of our charitable funds should certainly be private. Let us remember the old proverb—*Omne ignotum, pro magifico*.

There is no Masonic tradition more valuable than the necessity of harmony. There is a point beyond which criticism ought not to go. There is a point—a good many points, in fact—beyond which insistence upon personal rights ought not to go. A brother, for instance, whose life is regulated by the best Masonic tradition, will suffer much before he prosecutes an appeal; and in this connection it is remarkable how few appeals ever find their way to the highest court of appeal. Considering the many and manifold interests involved in nearly 3000 lodges, and the ease with which differences of opinion might originate, it speaks volumes for the good sense and for the traditional instinct that permeates our Order. To say that less than a dozen appeals are disposed of annually, does not mean that only one brother out of every 250 lodges every year labours under a grievance, real or fancied, but it means that in the vast majority of cases that might go forward the process is arrested by the tact and instinct of those most nearly concerned, who feel that the necessity of harmony is a paramount consideration, transcending in importance any individual right or interest.

We all know what brother is the most respected and who holds the highest place in the estimation of his brethren. It is not the eminent expounder of ritual, nor is it the brother who is always laying down the law and putting his brethren right. Both these brethren have their value and their sphere of usefulness, but they are both limited.

The brother who is always watchful of what is highest, and whose influence is always on the side of peace, will be found to be the brother who best advances the interests of the Order, and whose presence serves to make Freemasonry a pleasure and profit to all who meet with him.



The appointment of Lord Northcote, at present Governor of Bombay, to succeed Lord Tennyson as Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia is not unlikely to raise the question of his retirement from the position of Provincial Grand Master of Devon. So highly is Lord Northcote esteemed by our Devonshire brethren that there was scarcely a question of desiring a successor to be appointed when he assumed the governorship of the Indian province. Such appointments are for a comparatively brief period, and the affairs of the province being left in the capable hands of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Major C. Christopher Davie, P.G.D., it was felt that the interregnum would be satisfactorily bridged over, but the further term of office of his lordship creates a different situation, and appears to point to the probability of a successor being appointed with full power to deal with all the requirements of such an important province.

Lord Northcote is the second son of the late Earl of Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote), and was born in 1846. As a member of the Diplomatic Service he accompanied some important missions abroad, and he has been Financial Secretary to the War Office and Surveyor General of Ordnance. He acted as private secretary to his father and to Lord Salisbury during the mission of the latter to Constantinople in 1876-77, and has been a Charity Commissioner. He sat for Exeter from 1880 to 1899, and at the end of the latter year was appointed Governor of Bombay, being created a Baron of the United Kingdom shortly afterwards. A baronetcy had been previously conferred upon him in 1887. Lord Northcote has been Provincial Grand Master for Devonshire since 1896.

During the past year two English lodges have been formed in Tien Tsin, China; both have been more than ordinarily successful, and have been warmly taken up by the naval and military brethren at that station. This has naturally created a desire on the part of our American brethren in the district to establish a lodge in accordance with their own customs and usages, and the result has been an application to the Grand Master of the District of Columbia for a charter to establish a lodge under that jurisdiction. In view of the fact that two English lodges were in existence there, Grand Master Walker feared that many difficulties might arise in the consideration of the questions involved, and the Grand Secretary has been authorised to correspond with the American Masons in Tien Tsin and obtain further information.

In pursuance of his intention to visit in turn all the lodges and chapters under his jurisdiction, Bro. Sir Augustus Webster, Bart., Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, was present at a recent meeting of Clausentum Lodge, Woolston, and took part in the working. A very cordial welcome was extended on behalf of the lodge by the Worshipful Master, Bro. Nalder Roberts, to the Provincial Grand Master and the Provincial Grand Officers by whom he was accompanied. The brethren afterwards partook of an excellent banquet. During the evening it was announced that the recent Masonic banquet at Southampton resulted in a profit of £174 for the three great Masonic Institutions and an addition of nearly forty votes to the voting strength of the province.

Bro. Viscount Valentia, M.P., Provincial Grand Master of Mark Masons for Berkshire and Oxfordshire, presided on the 21st July at the annual Provincial Grand Lodge in the Town Hall, Maidenhead. All the lodges in the province were represented, and the attendance included several Grand Officers. Satisfactory reports were presented respecting the position of the province, both numerically and financially, and the Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year were appointed and invested.

Opportunity was taken of Lord Roberts' visit to Edinburgh on the 16th August to invite him to visit the lodge-rooms of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel), No. 1, and that of the Canongate Kilwinning No. 2, his Lordship being an honorary member of both lodges. In response to an address of welcome by Bro. A. A. Murray, R.W.M. of No. 2, Lord Roberts said he well remembered that just before he entered Pretoria he received a kindly message from the lodge, and he was pleased to fulfil his first duty towards it by subscribing his name on its list of members. It was the first Masonic lodge in Scotland which had so honoured him. He had for a long time been a Mason, and had been Master of the Kyber Lodge at Peshawur. Since then time and circumstances had not permitted him to take a very active interest in the Craft, but he had still a warm regard for it.

The Grand Stand at Ascot was devoted for the first time in its history to Masonic purposes on the occasion of the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Berkshire, which recently assembled there to the number of nearly 900 for its annual business. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master in charge, Bro. J. T. Morland, P.G.D., presided. All the lodges in the province were represented. The reports were of a most satisfactory character, and a special vote of thanks was presented to Bro. Charles E. Keyser, P.G.D. and Treasurer of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, for his munificent gifts to that Institution and to the Masonic Charities generally.

We are pleased to learn that the magnificent sum of £36,393 1s. 4d., which was announced at the Festival of the Boys' School as having been contributed to that Institution this year, has been further augmented by additional subscriptions from lodges and individual brethren, and that the total now stands at £37,129 4s. 4d.

In referring to the celebration of the Centenary of the introduction of Masonry into Australia, of which we print a report in another page, the "Sydney Morning Herald" remarks that it was from small beginnings that Masonry began in New South Wales and Australia, and perhaps it is not to be wondered at that the Governor of a hundred years ago was moved to the repression of these efforts. He had a difficult problem to solve, between the home Government on the other side of the world and the official and convict population of the colony on this side. Any organisation which was of its nature secret was naturally an object of suspicion to the Governor, and we cannot wonder that the strongest efforts were made to stamp out the brotherhood. But a hundred years have made a notable change in the attitude of the State towards philanthropic bodies of the kind. Masonry has approved itself to be a beneficent institution, though here as in other walks of life unworthy motives have been displayed and upon occasions unworthy men appointed to fill office. From George III. to Edward VII. is a long step to take, from the monarch whose obstinacy cost the Empire the American colonies to the monarch who holds his people across the seas in particular memory.

"In those days societies with any measure of secrecy surrounding their proceedings were suspected of all that is bad. No enlightened monarch of our race would dream of imposing restrictions upon the observance of the secret

ritual which has been handed down to Masons from long years past. The reason is not difficult of ascertaining. However secret the ritual may be, Masons cannot prevent the practice of their particular tenets becoming known. Men see that Masonry means brotherly kindness, an aptitude to relieve the distressed, an agency of a very real and important character. Masonry may have many particular claims to the admiration of its votaries, but it is sufficient for the world to know that Masons everywhere in the Empire are foremost in every good work of humanity.



"A century ago the Masons of Australia were a feeble folk, and their leaders were for various reasons looked askance upon by the members of the governing body. To-day Masonry has Royal patronage. The King of England is the Patron and Protector of Masons, after having for years occupied the position of Grand Master of the English organisation. In every State of the Empire the leading men of the community interest themselves to-day in the direct government of the operations of the Society. They find here no collision with their duties as members of the community, and even those of us who do not belong to the Masonic brotherhood are free to confess that in thus concerning themselves with the work and the privileges and duties of the Order the Sovereign and his representatives do well.



"It may be that in foreign countries, and among ecclesiastical organisations, Masonry is suspected. With this, however, we have nothing to do. Masonry as it is known in the mother country and throughout the Empire is known to all men as an active agency in the cause of philanthropy. It has done much to consolidate the bonds which tie man to man. It has raised charity from a desire to a duty. It has opened doors to the relief of the poor and the sick. It has helped the widow and the fatherless in their affliction. If societies as well as men are to be judged by their fruits, the object of Masonry is to make men better and to keep them so; to help the helpless; to extend love and charity under the cloak of brotherhood; to preserve the comity of individuals and of nations."



Bro. Col. W. F. Noel was initiated in the Hannibal Lodge, Bermuda, in 1876, and since then has never failed to identify himself with some lodge wherever he has been stationed. In 1877 he joined Lodge St. John and St. Paul, No. 349, Malta, as well as the Union of Malta, No. 407, and, on being



BRO. COLONEL W. F. NOEL.

removed to Portsmouth, joined the Phoenix Lodge, No. 257. In 1881 Bro. Colonel Noel became Adjutant to the Royal Monmouthshire Militia, and joined the Royal Monmouth Lodge, No. 457, of which he became Worshipful Master in 1885, and of which he is still a subscribing member. Although in his military wanderings he has always become a member of a local lodge when his term of residence permitted it, and has therefore always belonged to two or more lodges, including the Army and Navy Lodge, No. 1971, Aldershot, and the Friendship Lodge, No. 1696, Mauritius. In 1896 he proceeded to South Africa and joined the Natalia Lodge, No. 1665, at Pietermaritzburg, Natal; the Eshowe Lodge, No. 2596, in Zululand, and other Masonic bodies, including the Natalia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1665, of which he was M.E.Z. in 1898; also M.E.Z. in 1901-2 of the Loyal Monmouth Chapter.



While in Natal he was District Senior Grand Warden and District Grand J., and as such assisted at the interesting ceremonies of laying the foundation-stones of Masonic Temples at Dundee and Ladysmith, and visited many lodges in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. While District Senior Grand Warden of Natal he was mainly instrumental in starting in that Colony an "Aged and Indigent Widows' Fund," on the model of the great English Masonic Charities, and though its funds are not large at present it is rapidly progressing.



Bro. Colonel Noel has filled numerous offices in different District Grand Lodges and other Masonic bodies, and has experienced an exceptionally varied Masonic career. In South Africa he commanded the Royal Engineers of Sir Redvers Buller's army during the relief of Ladysmith, and afterwards the troops in Zululand.



Bro. Fred. Phillips, who has just been appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Monmouthshire, and whose portrait appears in the report of the consecration of the Charles Lyne Lodge, of which he is one of the founders and its first Senior Warden, is a member of the Isca Lodge, No. 683, Newport, in which he has filled the Master's chair. He is also a Past Z. of St. Woolo's Chapter attached to the lodge. In 1901 Bro. Phillips was appointed Provincial Senior Grand Warden, and filled the office of Provincial Grand Registrar in Provincial Grand Chapter. He is a Vice-President of both the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution and the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys and a subscriber to the Girls' School, and has served several Stewardships.



Bro. Thomas Edwards, who is also one of the founders of the Charles Lyne Lodge, was initiated in the Lodge of Rhymney, No. 2226, and has served three times as Worshipful Master. In Provincial Grand Lodge he has received the appointment of Provincial Junior Grand Warden.



Bro. Ward H. Eager, of Lodge Thistle, No. 87, Glasgow, writes that Scotch Freemasons in England will be interested to learn that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow City Annuity Fund Bazaar will be held at St. Andrew's Halls, Glasgow, on 21st to 24th October next. The Bazaar has been organised for adding a sum of £10,000 to the Annuity Fund. No object could be more deserving than that for which the Annuity Fund exists, viz., the relief of worthy poor and distressed brethren, and of the widows, children, and parents of deceased brethren. Contributions in money or articles can be sent to the receivers of work, whose names will be furnished on application to the Secretaries of the various Glasgow Lodges.



A Lodge of Instruction has recently been formed in connection with the Deo Dante Dedi Lodge, No. 2885, for Old Carthusians. It will hold its meetings bi-monthly at the Charterhouse.

Bro. Arthur Blenkarn, Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes, is a Mason of close on twenty years' standing. He was initiated in the Duke of Connaught Lodge, No. 1558, in February, 1884, and became Worshipful Master in 1891, and is still a full subscribing member. He joined the Earl of Lathom Lodge, No. 1922, in 1887, and was installed as Worshipful Master in 1895. He was a founder and first Junior Warden of the Bushey Park Lodge, No. 2381 (one of the last lodges consecrated by the late Grand Secretary, Col. Shadwell Clerke), became Worshipful Master in 1893, was elected Treasurer in 1894, and still holds that position. In recognition of his services in the province, he was unanimously elected Provincial Grand Treasurer in 1896. He was exalted in the Royal Arch in the Lebanon Chapter, No. 1326, in 1889, became M.E.Z. in 1893, and was elected Provincial Grand Treasurer in 1895.



BRO. ARTHUR BLENKARN.

Bro. Blenkarn has been many years on the Board of General Purposes, having been first elected in 1892. He is the senior of the elected members, has served on all the Committees, and was voted to the distinguished position of Vice-President in 1902, and again this year. He is a Vice-President of all three of our Masonic Charities, and has served seven Stewardships. He is also Vice-President and a strong supporter of one of the most successful benevolent associations in South London, attached to the Brixton Lodge of Instruction, so ably conducted by those well-known brethren, George R. Langley and Herbert Hooper.



The tendency amongst members of the Craft in the United States towards ornate ritual and the use of robes and other accessories in conferring the symbolic degrees is not looked on with universal favour by the Masonic authorities in the States, and the Grand Master of Rhode Island has recently forbidden their use. The committee appointed to deal with the subject have expressed the following opinion:—"Your committee have no doubt that there might be many changes and innovations made in the conferring the degrees that might make the work more elaborate and possibly more impressive to some of the Craft. Lodges that were possessed of abundant means might gratify the taste of the more aesthetic of their membership by using expensive and gorgeous costumes and theatrical properties in profusion; but would such an innovation be for the best interests of Masonry? The costume of a M.M. is dark clothes, with apron and gloves; this is the most simple yet dignified costume, and accords perfectly with the simplicity of Freemasonry."

We congratulate the committee of Rhode Island on this eminently common sense pronouncement. Apart from the economic aspect of the question above referred to, there cannot be a doubt that in arraying themselves in the gaudy and extravagant costumes which the weaker minded of the Fraternity have adopted in certain jurisdictions, Freemasonry suffers a loss of dignity and lays itself open to the derision of the outside world which no amount of argument in support of its true nature and objects will quite succeed in effacing.



"It was recognised," remarks the *American Tyler*, "that it was rather a dangerous proceeding to establish a lodge so widely separated from its governing power. Of course, the Grand Lodge of England has lodges under its jurisdiction all over the world, but the English system, with its Provincial and District Grand Masters, differs from the American system of Masonic government, and there are many things to be carefully considered before authorising the establishment of a lodge which cannot hope to have the closest connection and readiest communication with the Grand Body. It is satisfactory that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia will not take the step unless it is confident that the proposed body will be a success."



A correspondent of the *Sidney Daily Telegraph* utters a strong protest against the indiscriminate publication of Masonic proceedings in the public press. A Society, he asserts, which has for its motto "Audi, Vide, Tace," should not suffer its meetings to be reported as they now are in almost every village newspaper. I was taught, he says, that the Society "did good by stealth and blushed to find it fame." It would be a telling satire to affirm this now. Not a lodge contributes a guinea to a Charity without the same being duly announced in the newspapers, and when a considerable sum is voted by the Board of Benevolence the whole Craft through its same mediums whoops its exultation. If a worthy brother be presented with a testimonial the proceedings are publicly chronicled, to the great satisfaction, no doubt, of the recipient and the donors.



His belief is, and that belief we feel sure is shared by the bulk of the Craft, that Freemasonry concerns Freemasons alone, and that this ostentatious procedure is inimical to the best interests of the Order, and contrary not only to its "lex non-scripta," but absolutely to the strict tenor of its regulations.



The writer is not alone in thinking that this parading of Masonic proceedings before the outside public robs the Order of half its charm, and operates strongly against accessions to its ranks from the educated classes. There is something which appeals to most men in a dash of mysticism, combined with absolute secrecy, and a slight infusion of the primary colours, the whole being flavoured with high-class philanthropy, leaving the social aspect out of the question. But when once the mask of secrecy is torn away the attractiveness is in some danger of going with it.



Intending sea trippers should hurry up ere the season closes, as the New Palace Steamers are announcing their final sailings. The "Koh-i-noor" will sail on her last husband's boat trip to Margate on Saturday next, and will finish her regular sailings to Southend and Margate on Monday, 7th September. "La Marguerite" trips across Channel terminate on Thursday, 10th September, on which day she will cross to Calais and back. The "Royal Sovereign," however, will run on until Monday, 14th September, to Margate and back, leaving that place somewhat earlier on the homeward journey, in order to avoid late arrivals back at London Bridge on chilly nights.

Masonic Welcome and Farewell to Bro. Edward Terry in South Africa.

IN our July issue we reported the welcome accorded to Bro. Edward Terry on his return from South Africa by the lodge which bears his name, and we have since been favoured by a correspondent with an interesting account of a special meeting of Lodge Good Hope at Port Elizabeth,



BRO. EDWARD TERRY.

which was convened to welcome and bid farewell to our distinguished brother, at which meeting not only were all the sister lodges represented, but Past Masters and others were present from England and Australia, while there was an exceptional attendance of local brethren. Bro. Roger Ascham, as Worshipful Master, spared no pains to make the occasion a notable one in the history of his lodge, and the evening's proceedings will long be remembered by those present.

The working within the temple was performed in such an excellent manner by Bro. Ascham, assisted by Bros. McAdam and Forbes and his officers, that it evoked the keenest interest and warmest appreciation. The music, specially composed for the ceremonies by Bro. Ascham, added greatly to their impressiveness, and was rendered most effectively by Bros. Griffiths and Sinclair.

The brethren afterwards entertained Bro. Terry to a banquet. The customary toasts having been proposed by the Worshipful Master and pledged by the brethren, Bro. Ascham proposed "Our Distinguished Guest." He said it was with feelings of great pride that he had the honour to propose the toast of their distinguished guest, Bro. Edward Terry. It was indeed a red-letter day in the annals of Lodge Good Hope that they, as a lodge, were privileged to welcome and meet on the level so eminent a brother, and to offer him their heartfelt and most cordial greetings. It would be presumption on his part to attempt to extol Bro. Terry as an actor. All the world knew there was but one Edward Terry. Many of them had enjoyed witnessing his unique creations in years gone by in the dear Motherland, but they all knew him by repute as one resting on the top-most rung of the ladder of fame in his art; of the high esteem in which he was held by all, from His Majesty the King downwards, not only for his

exceptional gifts as an actor, but for his sterling qualities as a man. His advent in their town had been a recovered joy to most of them. They had been enabled to renew those memories—to laugh again—yes! and cry, too—over his incomparable presentment of lovable Dick Phenyl, a study of a pathetic and noble character which he had inseparably linked with his name. But although they could not dissociate the fact from their feelings that they had with them the greatest English comedian of their time, it was as a Mason, a brother, that they particularly rejoiced to welcome him that night. The Masonic attainments of Bro. Terry were common knowledge to the Brotherhood universally—that being blest with a goodly portion of this world's riches he contributed largely in support of Masonic charities and in doing good to others. During Bro. Terry's short stay in Port Elizabeth he had permitted him (the speaker) to see much of him, and in that limited time he had seen somewhat of his nobility of character, had had practical evidence of his kindly disposition, of his constant thought for others, and he knew he lived the life of a Mason, that he was a living example of what a Mason should be, that he daily carried out the principles and tenets of their Order. The occasion of their meeting would never be forgotten by the lodge and the brethren assembled there that night. They were proud to have him in that remote corner of his Majesty's dominions, and when he was at home again, separated by so many miles of ocean, they hoped he would sometimes think of them with pleasant recollections.

The toast was drunk most enthusiastically, and on rising to reply Bro. Terry was greeted with an outburst of applause, and during the course of his speech, the brethren were fairly convulsed with laughter. He said that in the words of a gentlemen who, in the early days of his dramatic career gave him many sleepless nights, he meant one William Shakespeare, "I am not an orator as Brutus was." In fact, as Artemus Ward says, "I am best pleased when I am silent, and so are my



BRO. ROGER ASCHAM.

friends." He felt so intensely the position he occupied that evening, that he was like the gentleman, who, when paying his addresses to his lady love, said, "She speaks, yet she says nothing," then he added, "But what of that, her eye

discourses." Well, as to the eloquence of his eye, he must leave them to judge. He hoped they would not think it was all his eye. Seriously, it had given him the greatest pleasure to be there that evening. He took it as the greatest compliment that they had arranged that meeting simply to gratify his desire to witness the working of the lodge. He had never during the whole course of his Masonic career seen working more beautifully done. He congratulated the Worshipful Master. He had never realised more the influence of Freemasonry than he had since he came to South Africa. The country had just passed through a serious crisis, but he had heard everywhere that the obligations of Freemasons were held as a tie between British and Boer. He had witnessed, and he had had evidence all over the country of the wonderful ties that Masonry held on both sides. Masonic lodges, he was told, were respected by both armies during the war. He had travelled largely, and in India he attended a Parsee lodge, in which were gathered Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans. He was the only pale face present, and there he saw men fraternising as Masons who otherwise would be willing to participate in the funeral ceremonies of each other. He referred to the great work being achieved by Masonic Charitable Institutions, and to the great interest displayed by the King in the Craft, and of the good work being done by his successor, the Duke of Connaught. In conclusion, he hoped to meet the brethren again, either on that side of the water or on the other.

Bro. Ascham then gave the piano solo "Have you

Forgot," with much feeling and expression, and Bro. Terry followed with a recitation.

The toast of "Their Sister Lodges and Visiting Brethren" was proposed by Bro. McAdam, who extended a most cordial welcome to all, emphasising the fact that while Lodge Good Hope was especially pleased to be honoured by a visit from Bro. Terry, they were no less delighted to always extend the right hand of fellowship to those brethren who did not occupy the distinguished position of their guest of the evening.

During the evening songs were ably rendered by Bros. Atkinson, Binstead, Griffiths, McLaren, and Sinclair. The health of those who contributed to the harmony was proposed by Bro. Griffin in eulogistic terms, coupling with it the name of Bro. Sinclair, who, in reply, stated that though music was not by any means the least important part of their ceremonies, yet in its relation to the Craft it was essentially a labour of love, and as it expressed the sentiments of the soul, whether those be of love or war, laughter or sanctity, he hoped that their present Worshipful Master might continue in their midst to educate their minds to appreciate its sublime and powerful influence.

Bro. Terry gave the toast of "Bro. Ascham," whom he had seen a great deal of. He congratulated the lodge on their choice of Worshipful Master, and ended a particularly humorous and singularly characteristic speech by asking the brethren to drink their Worshipful Master's health in true English fashion, which request was readily complied with, the toast being drunk with intense enthusiasm.

The Masonic Temple at Johannesburg.

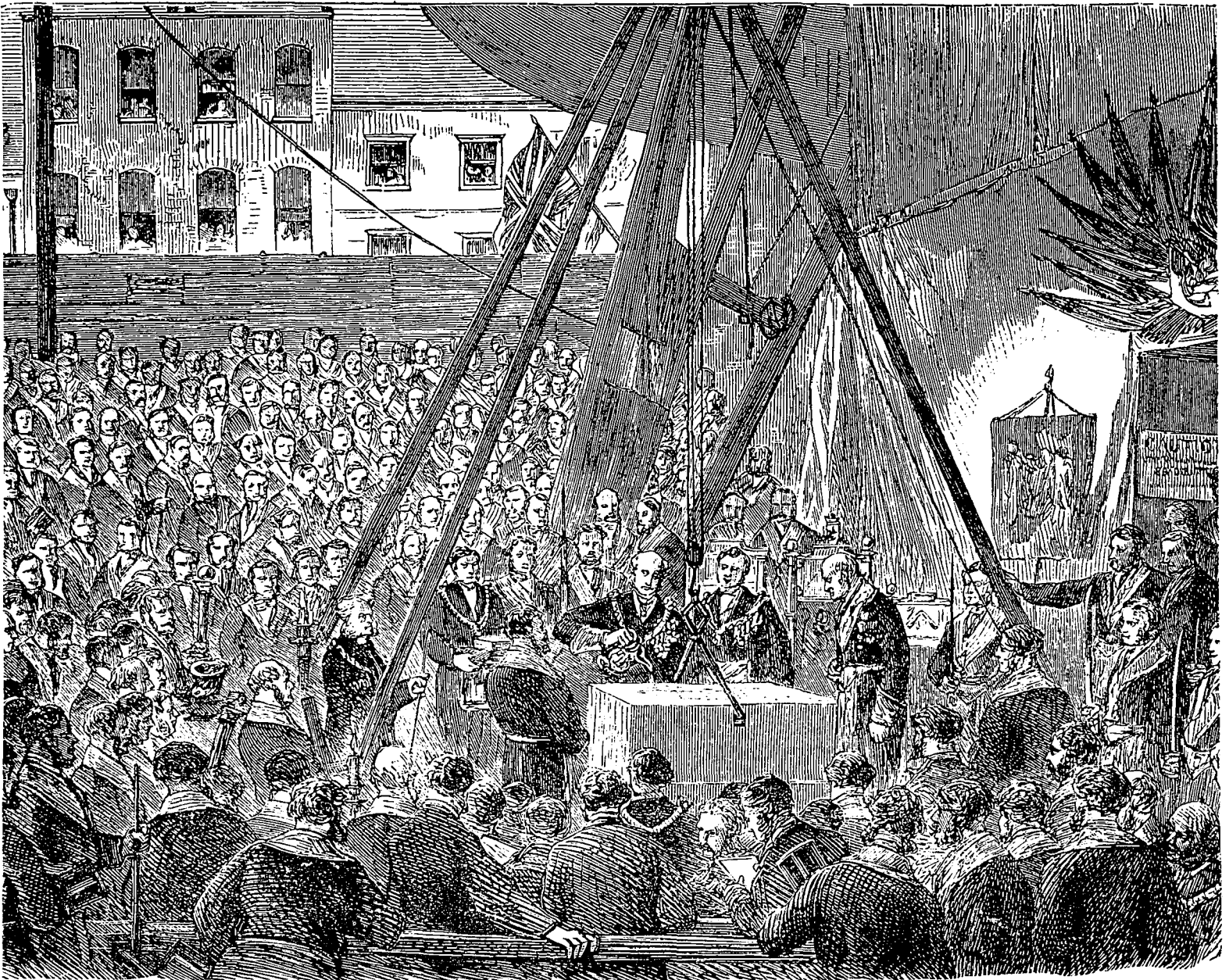
THE Masonic Temple at Johannesburg, the front elevation of which we give an illustration, is a handsome edifice, in every way adapted for its purpose, and, besides rooms for Craft and Chapter meetings and the various rooms usual to make a complete Masonic building, includes a fine hall, adapted for banquets, concerts, and similar entertainments. Nineteen different Masonic bodies make it their home, and the structure is one of which any city might be proud. It is owned by three lodges, each representing a different Constitution, viz.: The Johannesburg, No. 2313 (E.C.); the Golden Thistle, No. 744 (S.C.); and the Star of

the Rand, under the Netherlands Constitution. In connection with the Johannesburg Lodge, there is a very successful lodge of instruction, which has been ably presided over for the past twenty years by Bro. W. B. Bayes, P.D.S.G.W., a brother who is held in the highest respect and esteem, both on personal grounds and on account of his loving and indefatigable services to Masonry in that district. It scarcely needs the assurance of our correspondent who furnishes the above information, that a hearty welcome is always extended by the brethren of the Johannesburg Lodge to all and sundry who may visit them from over the sea.



THE TEMPLE.

Laying the Foundation-stone of Freemasons' Hall.



(Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News" of May 7th, 1864.)

Provincial Grand Lodge of Devon.

THE Provincial Grand Lodge of Devon met at Bideford on Wednesday, the 15th July, under the banner of Lodge Benevolence. The Deputy and Acting Provincial Grand Master, Bro. G. C. Davie, P.G.D. England, presided, in the absence of the Provincial Grand Master, Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay. Upwards of 250 brethren attended.

The Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro. J. Stocker, reported that the number of subscribing members in the province on December 31st last was 4379, an increase of forty over the previous year, and the amount received in dues and fees £532, an excess of £19 over the previous year. The names of 440 brethren had been removed from the register. There had been 369 initiations and 111 joinings. He had received seven applications from lodges for the supplemental grant of ten guineas to enable them to acquire life-governorships in the great London Charities. Of these one was for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, one for the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and five for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows. One new lodge had been constituted during the year, bringing the number on the roll of the province to sixty-one, and a new Freemasons' Hall was being built at

Plympton. The report closed with a warm tribute to the private and Masonic virtues of the late Bro. John Russell Lord, and to the loss the province had sustained by his death. The brethren were strongly urged to supply the funds for the memorial to perpetuate his Masonic work. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Acting Provincial Grand Master endorsed all that was contained in the Secretary's report with reference to Bro. Lord. He did not propose to move any resolution because it would be a poor kindness to reopen a sore probably partially healed. On hearing of his death he (the speaker) took upon himself to convey to the relatives the sense of the Provincial Grand Lodge at the severe loss they sustained by his death. He also recommended on his own authority that £20 be granted by the Provincial Grand Lodge towards the fund which had been started for a memorial to perpetuate Bro. Lord's good work. No one could wish for a better Director of Ceremonies than Bro. Lord had been, and no one could desire to meet a more thorough, noble-hearted gentleman, or a more sincere friend.

The Provincial Grand Treasurer, Bro. S. J. Page, P.M., reported a balance in favour of the Provincial Grand Lodge of £334.

The Acting Provincial Grand Master then presented Bro. Andrews, as representative of the Sir Walter Raleigh Lodge, constituted in April last, with a silver and ivory set of working tools and a handsomely-bound volume of the Sacred Law, the gifts of Bro. Sholto Hare, P.P.G.D. Cornwall. Bro. Andrews fittingly acknowledged the presentation.

Bro. J. B. Gover, secretary to the Committee of Petitions, reported that in their peculiar work of collecting the rates of the lodges, chapters, and subscribers to the province they had been eminently successful, having received many hundreds more than in any previous year, with the fortunate result that five candidates from the Province of Devon (three aged Masons and two widows) had been elected on the funds of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. The thanks of the province were due to Bro. F. B. Westlake, the London Representative, for his indefatigable energy and skilful arrangements. Bro. Westlake also wished to tender his thanks for the valuable assistance rendered in London by Bros. J. Stocker, W. L. Cocks, J. Griffin, and S. Broad. The Committee very earnestly appealed to the Worshipful Masters of lodges to bring before the brethren the urgent needs of the charities from which the Province of Devon

received so much and to which they contributed comparatively so little. The report was adopted.

On the motion of Bro. S. Jones, Bro. J. Gould was unanimously elected Provincial Grand Treasurer.

Bro. F. B. Westlake, Charity Representative, submitted the annual report, in which he stated that the list of Devon candidates for the three central Institutions had all been cleared, no less than five aged Freemasons and widows having been elected at the last meeting of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. Bro. Westlake concluded his report by asking the lodges and brethren in the province whether, on reflection, they considered they were doing what they ought to support those great Masonic Charities. He regretted to say they were not; and he therefore hoped to see a greater interest taken by the members of the Craft in the province in the good work being done by the three great London Charities, from which they received so much. Bros. J. Stocker, P.M. 39, P.A.G.D.C. England, P.G.S. Devon; J. R. Wilson, P.M. 954, P.P.G.W.; himself, and, he trusted, several others were serving as Stewards again this year.

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

The Robert Freke Gould Lodge, No. 2874.

THE rapid strides made in Masonry by the above lodge since its consecration two years ago is known to all those who watch the development and who have the interests of Colonial Masonry at heart. This young lodge, starting with twenty-one founders, received propositions for two initiations and nine joining members on the consecration night. From then up to the present time the lodge has been steadily forging ahead, and bids fair to draw level to, if not

on the high pinnacle in Masonry it now holds for its excellency of work, none have worked harder than Bro. R. J. Gibbs, P.M., the painstaking and energetic I.P.M. It was through him that the lodge continued in its flourishing career and set the standard of Emulation working in Gibraltar after its first Master had been ordered away from the station, a loss felt very acutely by the young lodge.

As some slight recompense for the arduous work Bro. Gibbs has done for the lodge, at the last regular meeting a handsome gold Past Master's jewel was presented to him on behalf of the officers and members of the lodge. The Deputy District Grand Master, Bro. Major T. F. Cooper, P.G.D. England, to emphasise and mark the esteem in which Bro. Gibbs is held by English Masons in Gibraltar, attended the Freke Gould Lodge with his District Grand Lodge Officers, an honour which reflected from Bro. Gibbs to the officers and members of the lodge.

After the presentation was made, Bro. Gibbs, who, by the way, is a Past Master of the mother lodge, on rising to thank the brethren for such a magnificent mark of their approval of his poor efforts, said his services were always at the disposal of Masonry in the future as in the past, and thanked the Deputy District Grand Master for the honour he had done him that night by his attendance with the District Grand Officers. He might say he had been doubly honoured by the attendance and the presentation, and in conclusion wished the Robert Freke Gould Lodge the same prosperity it had enjoyed up to the present time.

The jewel, which was one of the handsomest ever presented in Gibraltar, was after the design of the founder's jewel, having the armorial bearings of the "Rock," surmounted by the coat of arms of Robert Freke Gould, P.G.D., P.M. of Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076.

Bro. Gibbs, in addition to being a founder and I.P.M. of No. 2874, is a Past District Senior Grand Warden both of the Craft and Mark Degrees, Past District Grand H., and the present District Grand Scribe E.; a Past Principal of the Prince of Wales' Chapter, No. 153; Past C.N. of Cockburn Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners; and still the hard-working Secretary of Inhabitants Lodge, No. 153.

Bro. Robert Freke Gould, after whom No. 2874 is named, worked hard in the interest of Freemasonry in Gibraltar. He resuscitated the Inhabitants Lodge, No. 153, in 1858, after a long period of silence. With his later efforts all Masons in England are familiar.



BRO. R. J. GIBBS.

pass, the mother lodge from which it was formed (the Inhabitants, No. 153), and there are over ninety members on the books. Perfect concord and unity exist in a very marked degree between the mother and daughter lodges, the mother lodge being always willing to assist and help its young and lusty off-shoot.

Among those who have come forward from the mother lodge and helped to place the Robert Freke Gould Lodge

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

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

Branches and Offshoots of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement. (Continued.)

THE fees although merely nominal, being one shilling for joining and three pence each attendance, yet, with an average of 30 at each meeting, they amount to a considerable sum in the course of the year. Whenever the funds will admit, ballots for Life Subscriberships to the Masonic Institutions are participated in by those members who have attended at least 25 meetings during the preceding year.

Several Lodges of Instruction and at least two regular Lodges have emanated directly or indirectly from this Lodge of Instruction, notably the Downshire Lodge, No. 2437, and the St. Michael-le-Querne Lodge, No. 2697.

THE LODGE OF PROGRESS, No. 1768.

The following brief sketch is kindly supplied by Bro. W. Alfred Dawson, P.A.G.D.C. :—

Amongst the off-shoots of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, the Lodge of Progress may be mentioned as being entirely built from materials provided by that excellent Institution.



THE HON. SIR HENRY T. PRINSEP, DIST. G. MASTER, BENGAL,
Chairman of the Festival in 1883.

In 1878 some of the most regular and proficient Masons attending "Emulation" applied for a Warrant for a new Lodge, their object being to create a Lodge in which the work would be carried out in strict conformity with what they had been taught at "Emulation," and the funds of which should be mostly devoted to charitable purposes.

The Lodge of Progress was consecrated at Freemasons' Hall on the 17th October, 1878, by the late V.W. Bro. John Hervey, G.S., assisted by the late Bros. Charles A. Murton,

P.G.D., as S.W., and Thomas Fenn, P.G.D., as J.W., all three being then members of the Committee of "Emulation," and subsequently becoming Honorary Members of "Progress."

The first officers of the Lodge were Bros. W. Alfred Dawson, W.M.; Francis R. Spaul, S.W.; Alfred C. Spaul, J.W.; Elias Legg, Treasurer; Edward Hornblower, Secretary; Edward G. Tattershall, S.D.; Armand W. Duret, J.D.; Thomas W. Ockenden, I.G.; Albert Marvin, D.C.; William G. Kentish, Steward; and Henry Sadler, Tyler, Bro. Sadler at that time being the Tyler of "Emulation."

The object of the Founders has, so far, been very successfully attained. With but few exceptions, all past and present officers have been masters of their work according to the "Emulation" system. For many years, one or more of them worked sections at the Annual Festivals; indeed, on one occasion five of the seven sections worked were given by members of the Lodge of Progress.

The Masonic Charities have been well supported, as regularly each year one or other of them has received a donation from the Lodge funds, and also from individual members. A Benevolent Fund has also been established, out of which substantial relief has been given in special cases.

As the Lodge funds are not used to provide refreshment for the members, a supper club has been formed, to which any member of the Lodge may belong, if so minded. It provides a simple meal after each Lodge meeting, and intending candidates are invited, so that members may become acquainted with them before their names are put up for ballot. An installation banquet is held each year, and only those members who attend it contribute to its cost.

The connection between "Progress" and "Emulation" has been, and is still, very close. Shortly after Bro. Thomas Fenn became Treasurer of "Emulation," on Bro. John Hervey's death, Bro. W. Alfred Dawson was elected on the Committee of "Emulation" and filled the place vacated by Bro. Fenn. Later, Bros. Francis R. Spaul and William G. Kentish were successively its Secretary for many years, and most of the members of the Committee of "Emulation" have been Honorary Members of "Progress."

Bro. Fenn always took a very great interest in the Lodge of Progress. He visited it frequently, and has been heard to declare that no regular Lodge rendered the "Emulation" working more accurately.

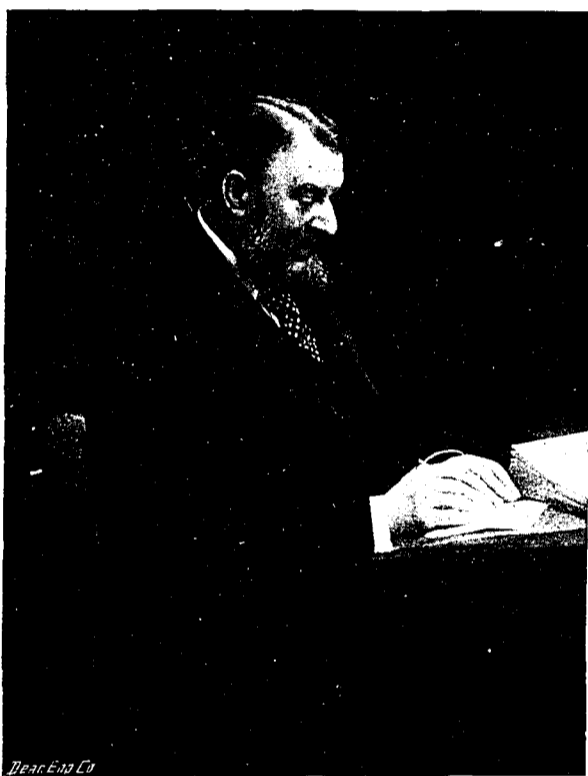
It is satisfactory to record that although the initiation and joining fees are above the average, and that all possible care is taken in the selection of candidates, the active members of the Lodge now number about forty, including seven of the original Founders. Equally gratifying is it to be able to state that the funds of the Lodge are in a most flourishing condition.

The following is a list of the present officers and Honorary Members :—Frank A. Nash, W.M.; Major Allan Smith, I.P.M.; F. J. Rebman, S.W.; G. F. Emery, J.W.; the Rev. C. W. Servanté, P.M., Chaplain; W. A. Dawson, P.M., P.A.G.D.C., Treasurer; W. G. Kentish, P.M., P.G. Std. Br., Secretary; C. F. Froot, S.D.; E. J. Steegmann, J.D.; J. E. Beggs, I.G.; A. W. Duret, P.M., P.D.G.S.B., D.C.; A. Fyson, P.M., Steward; the Rev. G. F. Irwin, Assistant Steward; G. C. Harpour, Organist; and J. W. Freeman, Tyler. Honorary Members: Sir Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary; R. Clay Sudlow, P.A.G.D.C.; A. A. Richards, P.G. Steward; F. T. Rushton, P.G. Steward; F. R. Spaul, P.M., P.P.G. Registrar Salop; and Joseph Russell, P.G. Std. Br.

THE KIRBY LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, No. 263.

We believe the above named Lodge of Instruction was the first, not only to emanate directly from the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, but to have been started on strictly "Emulation" lines and under its auspices. It is the Lodge of Instruction referred to by Bro. Sudlow at the festival of the Langton Lodge of Instruction in 1890, previously quoted. The writer having in December, 1889, been asked to assist in forming a Lodge of Instruction, consented, on the conditions that the work was to be strictly "Emulation," and that neither drinking nor smoking should be permitted during business.

Several preliminary meetings were held at *Tupp's Restaurant*, in Tottenham Court Road, when it was decided to form a Lodge of Instruction under the name of the "Clarence," and the present writer was asked to take the preceptorship, but declined on the ground of his inability to attend regularly. He, however, promised to endeavour to secure a competent Preceptor, also the



JOSEPH RUSSELL, P.G.S., P.G. STD. BEARER,
Secretary of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement.

sanction of a regular Lodge and to attend the meetings as often as possible. Having been for some years out of touch with the "Emulation" workers he had recourse to Bro. Sudlow, who suggested Bro. William Henry Kirby of the Eastes Lodge, No. 1965, for Preceptor, and the Bank of England Lodge, No. 263, of which he, Bro. Sudlow, was a member, as a likely Lodge to give its sanction. Accordingly, in response to an application, a formal Warrant, dated December 12th, 1889, was issued by the W. Master of the Bank of England Lodge to Bro. Henry Sadler, authorizing the holding of "The Clarence Lodge of Instruction" weekly at No. 8, Tottenham Court Road. This Warrant was read at a meeting of the new Lodge of Instruction on December 19th, when a vote of thanks was passed to the Bank of England Lodge, and also to "Bro. Sadler for his kindness and ability in conducting the business of the evening, and for the important services he has rendered in connection with the formation of this Lodge of Instruction." Several members of the Bank of England Lodge subsequently joined the Lodge of Instruction, and were amongst its most regular attendants. Bro. Kirby justified to the fullest extent the selection of Bro. Sudlow by proving himself a most efficient Preceptor. He was seldom absent from the weekly meetings which were held all the year round, and when he was unable to be present, his post for the first two or three years was invariably filled by the writer or by Bro. Sudlow, so that the Lodge was then,

as indeed it has been ever since, in close touch with the "Emulation," a majority of its members, certainly all its workers, regularly attending that Lodge. Indeed the "Clarence" soon came to be looked upon as a sort of preparatory school for the older Lodge, the business being so arranged that the "Clarence" did the same work on Thursday evenings as was done at the "Emulation" on the following Friday.

In October, 1891, the Lodge was removed to a private room at No. 1A, Fitzroy Square, and in January, 1893, it was particularly fortunate in securing a home on very reasonable conditions at the Midland Grand Hotel.

In September, 1895, the members generally received a severe shock owing to the lamentable death of the Preceptor, in consequence of an explosion of gas at his private residence.

On the 1st of October following, Bro. Charles Lewis was elected Preceptor and Bro. D. D. West Assistant Preceptor.

In order to perpetuate the name of one who had endeared himself to all with whom he had been associated, it was resolved on the 15th October that henceforth the Lodge should be known as "The Kirby Lodge of Instruction."

At a Regular meeting of the Bank of England Lodge on the 14th of November, 1895, permission was given to change the name of the Lodge of Instruction in conformity with the foregoing resolution. A committee was appointed to consider the question of erecting a memorial to the late Preceptor, for which purpose a sum of money was raised by a small subscription amongst the members, which was largely augmented by a very liberal contribution from the Treasurer of the Lodge, Bro. Henry S. Wellcome, P.M. of the Lodge of Fidelity, No. 3, who also furnished a design for the proposed memorial, with the result that on the 6th of November, 1897, a massive Masonic monument of unmistakable solidity and of noble simplicity, was unveiled in the cemetery at High Wycombe, over the grave of the late Bro. Kirby, by the V.W. Bro. Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary.

On the 25th of January, 1898, Bro. Charles Lewis retired from the preceptorship, and proposed as his successor Bro. George Rankin, who was accordingly elected.

The "Kirby" may fairly be considered as one of the most successful Lodges of Instruction in London, second only to the "Emulation" itself. It has always been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of its Preceptors and executive officers, brethren who have not only been remarkable for their Masonic knowledge and their ability for imparting that knowledge to others, but also for the energy and tact which they have invariably displayed in the conduct of the business of the Lodge. A complete outfit of furniture and jewels was presented by members of the Lodge, chiefly by the founders, including a handsome set of tracing boards by Sir John Blundell Maple.

Bro. Charles E. Bulling, of the Great Northern Lodge, was the first Treasurer, and in January, 1893, he was succeeded by the present holder of the office—Bro. Henry S. Wellcome, P.M. of the Lodge of Fidelity No. 3. The office of Secretary was at first filled by Bro. William Freemantle, "Jersey" Lodge, No. 2163, who, finding it inconvenient to attend the Lodge regularly, retired from the Secretaryship in December, 1890, when Bro. William Baker, "Pegasus" Lodge, No. 2205, was chosen as his successor. Bro. Baker most ably discharged the onerous duties of the office, single handed, till January, 1898, when Bro. Frank W. Ward, of Lodges Nos. 31 and 2508, was appointed to assist him. In December, 1900, Bro. Baker retired from the Secretaryship and was succeeded by his assistant, Bro. F. W. Ward.

The Lodge has on its roll nearly 1000 members, and the average attendance of brethren, for some years past, at the weekly meetings has been about 22. In connection with the Lodge there is a Masonic Charities Association whereby the brethren by a weekly subscription of not less than one shilling are enabled to acquire Life Governorships of the various Charitable Institutions of the Order.

Further substantial aid is also given to these Institutions through the Lodge contributions, those members who have attended at least twenty meetings during the current year being permitted to participate in a ballot for Life Subscriptions as the funds will allow.



JOHN W. FREEMAN, P.M. No. 147.
Tyler of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement.—(Photo Elite Portrait Co.)

The Lodge now meets at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, every Tuesday evening at 7.30. The joining fee is two shillings, which sum includes the visiting fee for the evening. The contribution of members is sixpence each attendance. The visiting fee for a brother who does not join the Lodge is one shilling. Managing Committee: Bros. George Rankin, P.M. 2397, 2508, 2818, Preceptor; D. D. West, P.M. 108, 2818; W. R. Bennett, P.M. 1965, 2705, 2397, 2712, 2818; A. M. Barnard, P.M. 1964, 2818; and J. H. Jenks, P.G.S., P.M. 8, 263, 2712, 2818. Treasurer: Bro. H. S. Wellcome, P.M. 3, 2397. Secretaries: Bros. F. W. Ward, 31, P.M. 2508, and H. Billinghamurst, 2508. Curator: Bro. V. Codina Langlin, P.M. 2458.

Eleven successful Annual Festivals have been held of the Kirby Lodge of Instruction, presided over by the following eminent brethren:—In 1890, 1891 and 1893, R. Clay Sudlow, P.A.G.D. Ceremonies; 1894, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, P.G.W. and P.G. Treasurer (No Festival meeting in 1895 on account of the death of Bro. Kirby); 1896, Sir Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary; 1897, Charles Edward Keyser, P.G. Deacon; 1898, Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, P.G. Chaplain; 1899, Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., P. Dep. G. Registrar; 1900, Harry Manfield, P.G. Treasurer; 1901, Sir John B. Monckton, P.G. Warden; 1902, Sir Horace Brooks Marshall, P.G. Treasurer.

From this Lodge of Instruction has sprung the "Kirby" Lodge, No. 2818, constituted 9th July, 1900. This Lodge bids fair to become as great a success on the roll of regular Lodges as has its progenitor on that of Lodges of Instruction. The ceremonies of consecration and installation were performed by the Grand Secretary, the Founders all being active members of the "Kirby" Lodge of Instruction, headed by Sir Forrest Fulton as first Worshipful Master, W. R. Bennett consented to act as I.P.M., but found little scope for his abilities in that capacity, the Worshipful Master doing his own work and very seldom being absent from his post. George Rankin, Preceptor of the Lodge of Instruction, was the first Senior Warden; W. H. Oldham, Junior Warden; F. T. Rushton, Treasurer; D. D. West, Secretary; J. M. Payne, S. Deacon; H. Wakerell, J.D.; Arthur Slee, I.G.; Charles Lewis, D.C.;

John Curran, Organist; Albert G. Wedmore and H. R. Appleton, Stewards. Bro. Rankin was duly installed in the Master's chair by his predecessor on the 5th of October, 1901.

The Founders of this Lodge wisely followed the good example set them by the Lodge of Progress, the 7th By-law being the following:—"No refreshments are to be supplied to the Members out of the funds of the Lodge." A proper performance of the ceremonies and due support of the Charitable Institutions are considered of more importance than sumptuous banquets. The brethren, however, are not entirely unmindful of creature comforts, nor do they send their guests empty away: they believe in moderate refreshment after labour, a plain repast being provided for all who can, or care to, remain.

The present officers of the Lodge are David D. West, W. Master; James M. Payne, S.W.; Henry Wakerell, J.W.; William R. Bennett, Treasurer; George J. V. Rankin, Secretary; Arthur Slee, S.D.; Albert G. Wedmore, J.D.; Arthur M. Barnard, P.M. No. 1964, I.G.; Thomas W. Allsop, P.P.G.D.C. Bucks., D.C.; Morris B. Evans, P.G.S., and Reginald Hughes, P.P.G. Deacon, Herts, Stewards. Honorary Members: Sir Edward Letchworth, G. Secretary; Rev. Canon Brownrigg, P.G. Chaplain; Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Bart., P.G. Warden; Frank Richardson, P. Dep. G. Registrar; Charles E. Keyser, P.G. Deacon; Richard Clowes, P.G. Std. Bearer; Henry Sadler, Grand Tyler.

THE GENERAL LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, No. 587.

We are indebted to Bro. Arthur W. Adams, P.P.S.G.W. Warwickshire, for the following:—

This Lodge of Instruction was founded at Birmingham about 1848 by the members of the St. Paul's Lodge, No. 43, one of the four Lodges then existing in that city. In 1851 the Howe Lodge, No. 587, was consecrated, and shortly after that year we find that this Lodge of Instruction was working under its sanction, as it does still.

The form of ritual taught in the Lodge has been always that of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, London. It was received in the first place from Bros. Honey and Vernon, members of that Lodge, who paid a visit of several weeks' duration to Birmingham in 1848.

The first Preceptor of the Lodge of Instruction was Bro. Isaac H. Bedford, P.P.S.G.W., P.M. Nos. 43, 587, 739, from whom the Bedford Lodge, No. 925, consecrated in 1862, takes its name. He was succeeded by an excellent and successful teacher, Bro. John Pursall, P.P.G.S.W., P.M. Nos. 74, 1163, who held the office of Preceptor till his death in the early part of 1890. Bro. Pursall received great assistance during his preceptorship from Bro. Thomas Hawkins, P.P.S.G.W., P.M. No. 468, a most earnest exponent of our ritual. In May, 1890, the vacant post was entrusted to the present Preceptor, Bro. Arthur W. Adams, P.P.S.G.W. Warwickshire, P.M. 1644.

The Lodge of Instruction has had a somewhat chequered career. At times its members have been few in number, and it has had a severe struggle to continue its existence. At other times it has been in a very satisfactory and prosperous condition. It is, we are happy to state, at the present moment in a more flourishing position than ever before.

When Bro. Adams was first appointed Preceptor it was thought desirable by the then Dep. P.G.M., W. Bro. James T. Collins, P.G.S.B. England, that the teaching of the Lodge should be thoroughly revised. In order to effect this object, in 1891 W. Bro. R. Clay Sudlow was invited to attend a meeting of the Lodge and act as Preceptor during the rehearsal of nearly the whole of the ritual. He also paid a similar visit in 1892. It is admitted by old Masons that in the course of 40 years or so many errors had arisen in the ritual as taught here, and many unauthorised additions had been made to it. These, it is needless to say, were objected to by Bro. Sudlow. The brethren who knew the Lodge in its early days willingly acknowledged that the alterations suggested by Bro. Sudlow all tended to bring the ritual back to the form taught 30 or 40 years before.

(To be Continued).