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*The Right Honourable the Earl of Euston,
Most Worshipful Pro Grand Master of Mark Master Masons.*

Grand Mark Lodge.

"The prevyste of the chamber telle he no mon
Ne yn the logge whatsoever they done
Whatever thou heryst, or syste hem do
Tell it no mon, whatever thou go."

THUS in the quaint phrasing of the days of yore the aspiring apprentice was addressed by the Master of his "logge," and, unfamiliar as may sound the diction to the ear of the twentieth century Mason, the sentiments therein expressed remain unaltered yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

It is not, however, our present purpose to discuss this or that ritual or the antiquity of the Craft in general, but in a few words as may be, to give a resumé of the history of that most ancient branch of Freemasonry known to us as the Mark Master's Degree, together with a few details of its life and home.

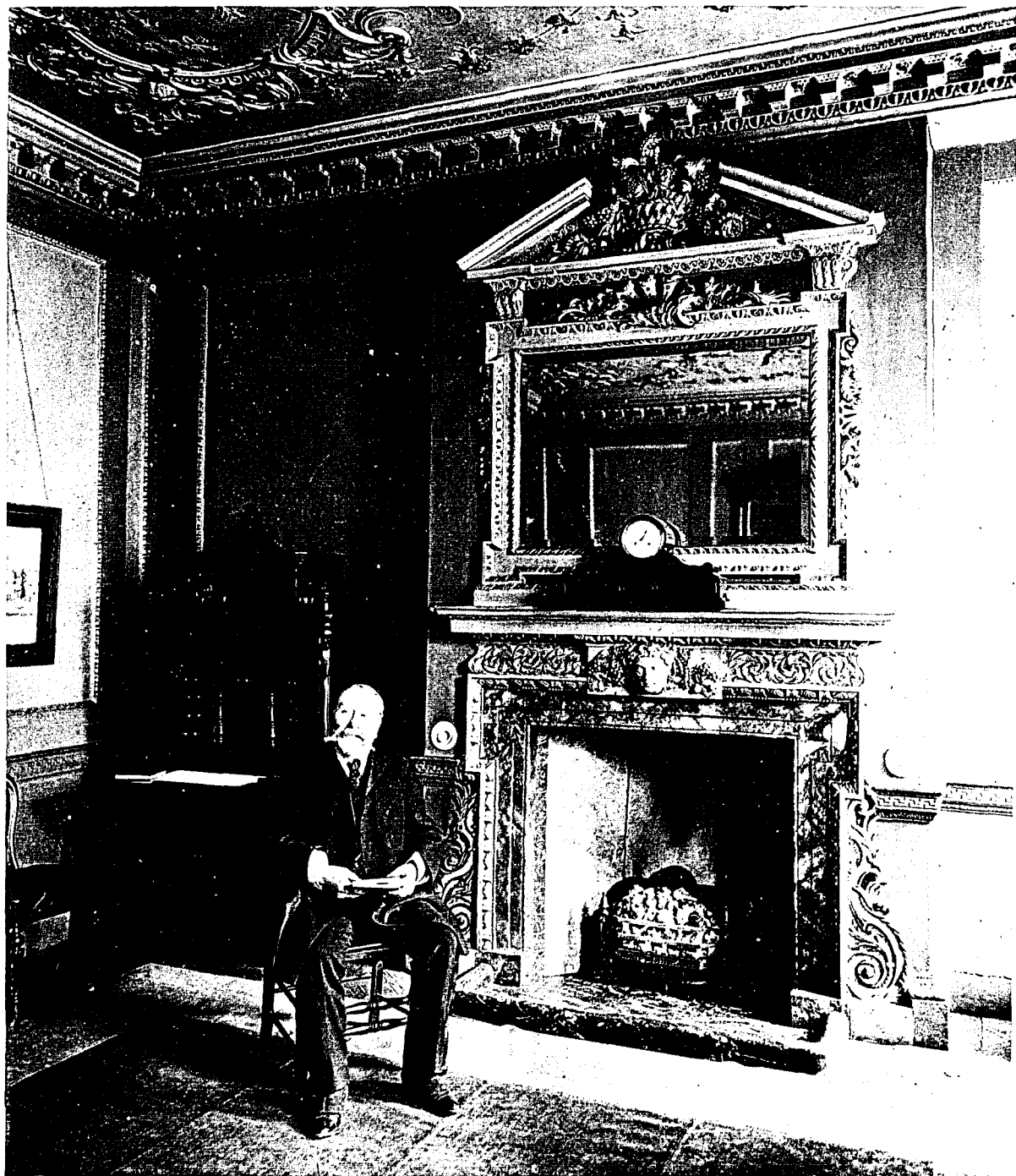
James the Sixth of Scotland had not yet been called to the British Throne, and good Queen Bess still stretched an iron hand across the world when we find our first record of the Degree. The Master of Works to Jamie the King, an official of the Court, whose name, William Schaw, has been handed down to our times, ordered, in the year 1598, that "the *marks* of all masons be inserted in their work." Here, then, is ample proof that it was in that day a recognised custom for every craftsman's work to be so marked that the overseer should have at hand an easy method of identification. These old marks are still to be found in all their quaint simplicity on many of the cathedral walls of this country, and apparently, although it is by no means a rule, they were chiselled on the face of the work in order that they might be recognised and checked after the stone was placed in position. In spite of this fact, we know but little of the life and labour of our brethren of the Mark until the incoming of the seventeenth century; at this epoch we have authentic record that Mark Masonry was alive and flourishing, since we find that the Mother Kilwinning Lodge made members choose their marks, and not only so, but charged them a fee of *four shillings* for so doing.

The next interesting record comes down to us, not only with the year clearly stated, but with all the authentic glory of the month and the day of the month. On January 7th, 1778, there was held a most important meeting of the Banff Operative Lodge, a body evidently properly organised and possessed of a list of qualified officers. At this convocation a resolution was passed in the following terms:—"That in time coming all members that shall hereafter raise to the Degree of Mark Mason shall pay *one merk Scots*, but not to obtain the Degree of Mark Mason before they are passed Fellow Craft, and those that

shall take the Degree of Mark Master Mason shall pay *one shilling and sixpence* sterling unto the Treasurer for behoof of the Lodge. None to attain to the Degree of Mark Master Mason until they are raised Master."

This resolution is interesting in many ways, but three illustrations will suffice. In the first place it must be remembered that in the year of grace 1778, the schoolmaster had hardly commenced his peregrinations, and we may therefore be warranted in supposing that men of a higher class than the ordinary operative had already taken the Degree and worked hand in hand with their more humble brethren; in the second place the difference in the calling of the fees leads one to the same conclusion, seeing that the operative's fee was quoted in "Scots" and the higher grade in "Sterling" currency, and thirdly it distinctly and absolutely settles once and for all the relative positions in the Lodge of Mark Man or Mason and Mark Master. The operative or Fellow Craft in order to be able to "mark," his work was forced to take the Degree and pay the fee of a Mark Man, whilst the foreman or overseer only could attain to the higher grade.

Thus Mark Masonry, as a separate institution from the Craft, gradually spread itself quietly and silently doing the work laid out for it, until we come to the momentous period in Masonic history when the rival Grand Lodge



R.W. BRO. CHARLES FITZGERALD MATIER, P.G.W., GRAND SECRETARY.



INTERIOR OF GREAT HALL (LOOKING EAST).

of England sank their differences and joined hands under the style and title of the United Grand Lodge of England—1813 was a great year for English Masonry in the Craft, and 1813 was a great year for the Mark. Its connection with the Craft, always in England slender, was dropped for once and for all, and in their joint declaration the now United Grand Lodges stated that:—“Pure and ancient Masonry consists of three Degrees and no more, including the Holy Royal Arch.” Here then came the parting of the ways, for although the Mark, as stated above, at no time formed an integral part of English “blue” Masonry, yet hitherto the two Degrees had been worked side by side and in many lodges interlaced, particularly in the Northern and Midland districts. But as new lodges continually came to be formed, and as a common fount of origin was in such case necessary, it became the custom to accept the jurisdiction of the Scotch and Irish supreme bodies, whilst the lodges who held under the now defunct old Athol York Grand Lodge continued to meet and work under their ancient warrants. And so until 1855 dawned on the world. Confusion worse confounded now reigned in the Mark Degree. Lodges working in the next street were holding under different jurisdictions, and particularly, in the Colonies was felt the absolute necessity for a change; the discovery of some means whereby all English Mark Lodges should be governed from a common centre. First, was made an attempt to obtain the recognition of the Degree by the now flourishing United Grand Lodge of England, and a Committee was formed drawing its members from each section in the hope of proposing a *modus vivendi*. In due course a formal report was drawn up and presented to that august body, Grand Lodge, wherein it was stated that although not “positively essential,” still

the Mark Degree would be a “graceful appendage” to the Fellow Craft. At first it seemed that this proposal of union or co-optation would be favourably considered, but ultimately the decided opinions of several prominent members of United Grand Lodge, coupled with the distinctly conscientious objections of the M.W.G.M., proved an insuperable barrier to the scheme. Something, however, had to be done to raise Mark Masonry to the position its moral influence and its antiquity demanded for it, and thus it came about that when the last century had lived half its life, the Grand Lodge of M.M.M. came into being. They were parlous times and jealousy of position threatened oft to break the negotiations, but nothing succeeds like success, and when the T.I. Lodges banded together and obtained the cordial co-operation of the Bon Accord Lodge (then working under the Scottish Constitution), the rest was easy. Lodge after lodge fell into line pioneered by the Northumberland and Berwick, of Newcastle, the Royal Cumberland, of Bath, and the Old Kent, of London. Under the Grand Mastership of Lord Leigh, the first meeting of the new Grand Lodge of M.M.M. was holden in June, 1856, when steps were taken and, as events proved, successfully, to obtain the adhesion of all English Mark Lodges, no matter of what jurisdiction.

Thus was the corner-stone laid of that edifice which to-day rears its head proudly within the circle of Masonic rite, and which shelters within its walls tens of thousands of enthusiastic and zealous workers. Suffice it to say that since that first meeting of the Grand Lodge of M.M.M., the Degree has never looked back, and as each successive M.W.G.M. has filled the throne, the motto of the Mark has been “onward and ever onward.” So much for our family history, let us therefore now turn to what may be also

considered a matter of interest, the homes we have lived in, the palace we possess, and the man who steers the ship. To begin with the man—Few who know Brother Charles Fitzgerald Matier, the Grand Secretary of Mark Master Masons, fail to be impressed with his personality. Genial and generous-minded, he seizes one's affection almost at first meeting, holds one's respect on closer knowledge, and proves himself a life-long friend to those who share his intimate acquaintance. What Brother Matier does not know of the laws, customs, history, and ritual of Freemasonry in all its varied phases and degrees is not worth the labour of seeking out, and when one adds to that a full-minded knowledge of the world as it is, and a kindly forbearance in his dealings with his kind, it becomes engraven on one's mind that the present Grand Secretary of Mark Master Masons is the right man in the right place.

Out of the long list of Grand Officers who have worked in the past for the Mark Degree or who to-day are doing yeoman service for its success, it would be almost invidious to make distinction or to draw conclusions, but there is one who in every sense stands head and shoulders above his fellows, and of him mention must be made. Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Euston has done more than almost any of his predecessors to push forward the interests of the Degree.

By his untiring energy in the execution of his work in Masonry and his gracious attitude to those with whom that work may have brought him into contact, he has endeared himself to all, and in his position as Pro Grand Master, has built up a reputation second to none. He is a born ruler of men and well may we leave it there.

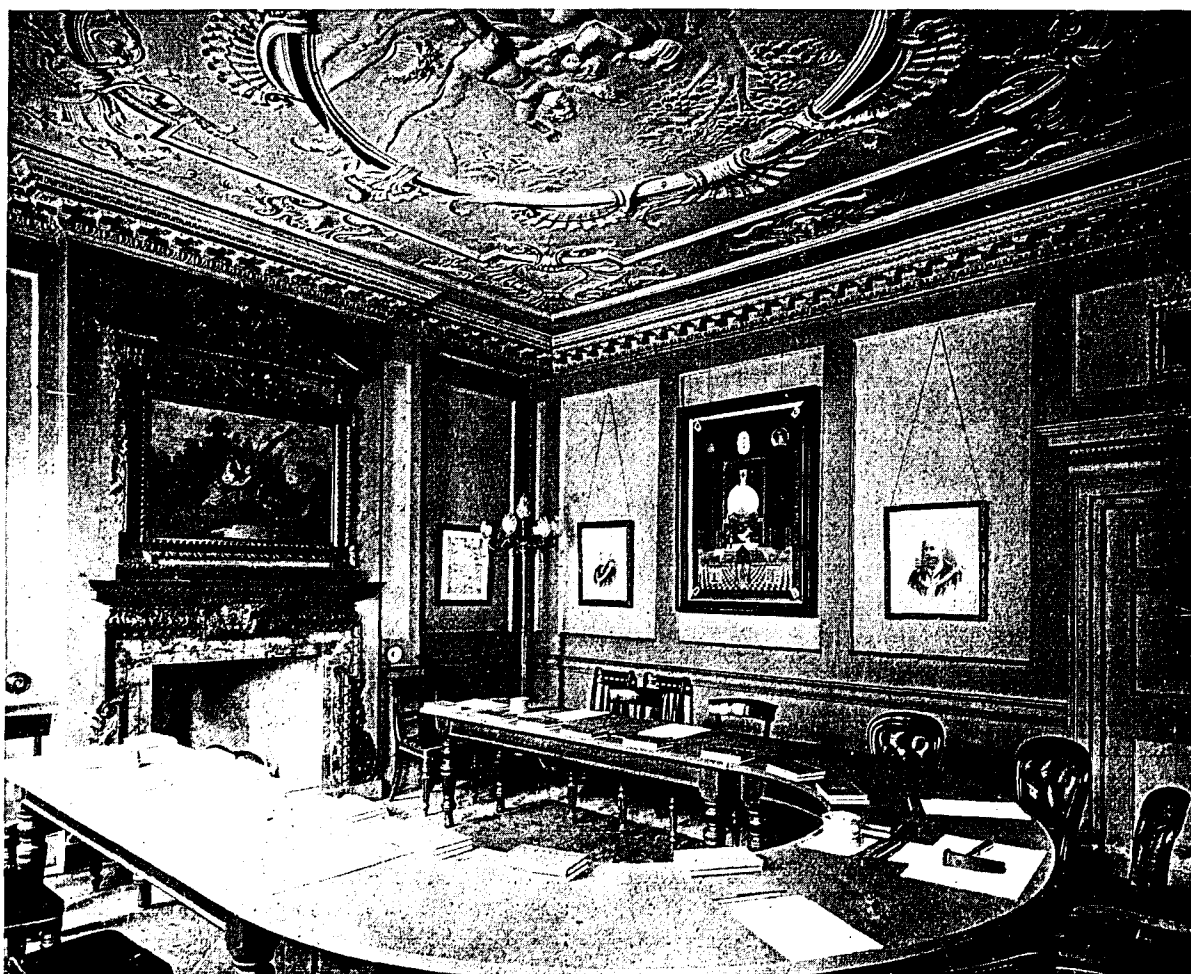
Previous to its removal to its present palatial abode, the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons was housed in a somewhat dingy dwelling on the south side of Red Lion Square, and there it was that Bro. Matier first put shoulder to the wheel as Grand Secretary. At that time the present Grand Lodge building was known as Bacon's Hotel, one of those old fashioned hostleries of the class of Wood's or Ridler's, which are so fast fading from the face of London life. The transformation of Bacon's Hotel into the Grand

Lodge of Mark Master Masons was undertaken by two prominent members of Grand Lodge—Bro. R. Berridge, at that time G.D.C., who is still with us, and Bro. Chas. Henry Driver, G.I. of Works, who only lately left us to mourn his loss. To their initiative and design is due the stately pile known to-day as "Mark Masons' Hall." Situated in Great

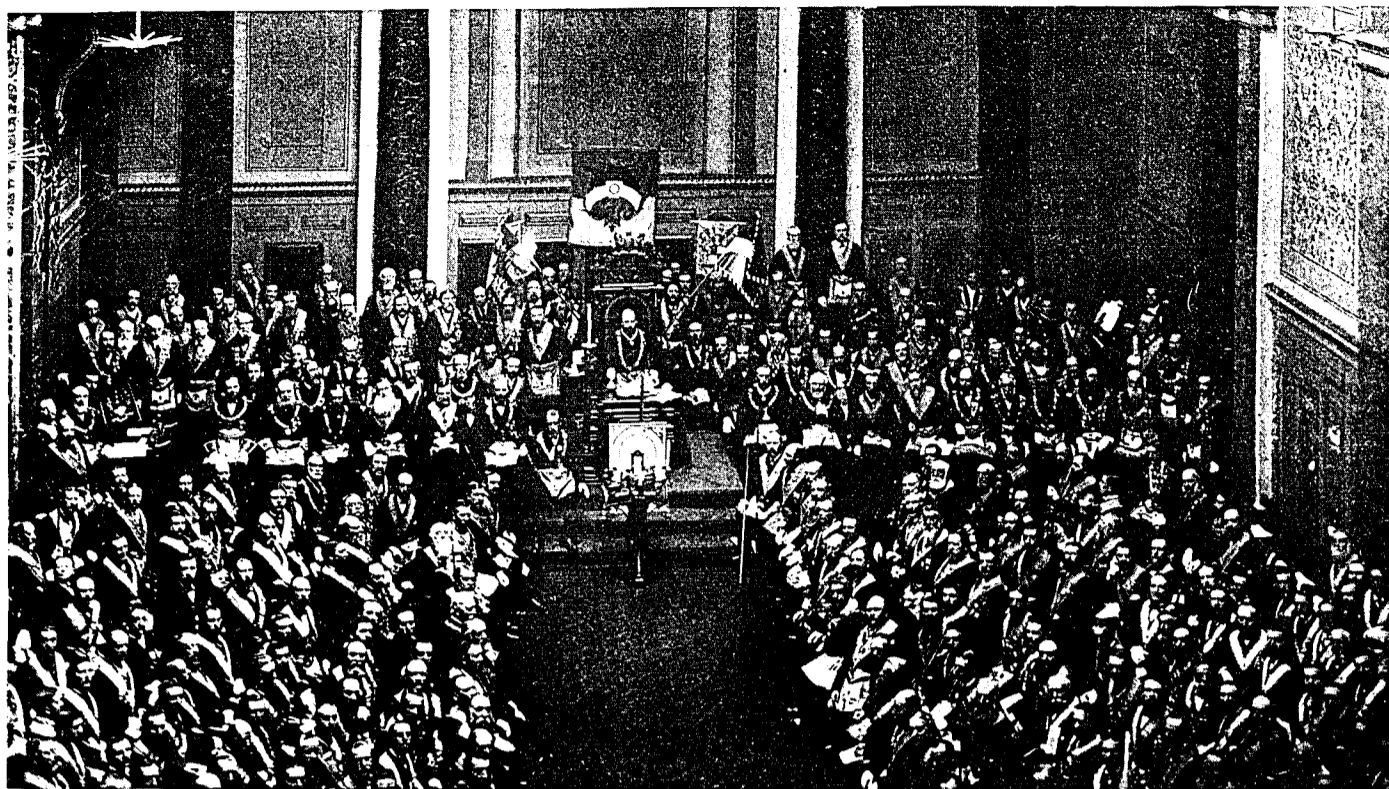


R.W. BRO. R. LOVELAND LOVELAND, P.G.W.,
PRESIDENT GENERAL BOARD.

Queen Street on the southern side, it is approached by a broad flight of steps leading to a doorway decorated with the insignia of the Mark Mason. At the right, on entering, is the office given up to the government of the Knights



THE BOARD ROOM.



INSTALLATION OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., &c., AS GRAND MARK MASTER MASON, 1883.

Templar, while in front are the offices wherein are accommodated the clerical staff; beyond is the Library, and beyond again the suite of halls designed for the working of the Ancient and Accepted Rite and other Degrees. Returning, on the right we find another lodge room of excellent size and proportion, capable of seating some 150 brethren. Near the door of this room, carefully preserved under glass, is a mournful relic, the apron and collar of our late Pro Grand Master, the Earl of Lathom.

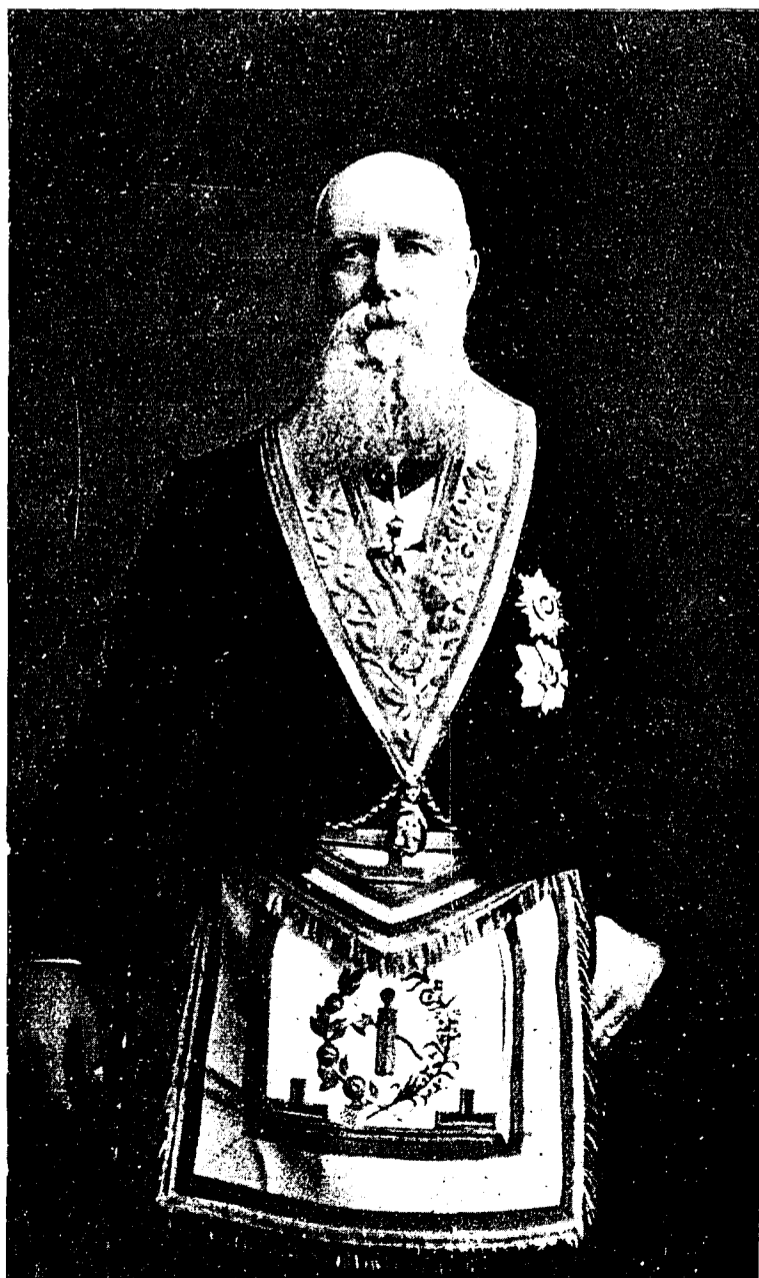
Mounting the staircase, which, with its broad mahogany handrail and its bulbous balusters, bespeak the artistic days of Queen Anne, we have in front of us a historic collection of arms. Those lances trophied on the wall take us back to 1815, and the name of Wellington whispers on the lip; they were used at Waterloo. Below, as the label tells us, presented by Bro. Gordon Miller, are models of the bâtons wielded in the days of yore by the stalwart Grand Masters of the Knights of Malta—La Valette, 1557-68; Wignacourt, 1601-22. Curious these, and rare. And then at a bound we pass to the fighting of to-day: that bandolier and that rifle were picked up on the field of Talana. Back again into the dim and distant past, we have before us a seventeenth century suit of Moorish mail, flanked on either hand by discarded armour of two Japanese Samauri.

Here on the right a two-handed sword, which carries on its blade its birth certificate eaten in the murderous steel, 1502; while opposite hangs a two-bladed Persian battle-axe, damascened and inlaid with gold. Chinese pikes looted from the Summer Palace of Peking, on your right—not to-day, be it understood, but in 1860, when first in pomp and grandeur the Briton set foot in the Sacred City. A Dervish drum opposite to us, and beyond half-a-dozen lances, which were bathed in Dervish blood when the 21st Lancers crashed their way through the Mahdi's host at Omdurman. Here we have a Knight Templar in full panoply of war, while the rebel days of Cromwell are recalled to us by the vandal roundhead opposite. Two suits of armour, Edward Ist. the date—Long live the name of Edward! And now we turn the handle of this door, and with reverence and softened step enter the world-centre of Mark Masonry. Truly a noble hall.

May the dust lie lightly on you Charlie Driver, for of a truth no nobler monument could bear your memory. Your epitaph is written round its walls—"Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave. Wisdom hath builded her house. She hath hewn out her seven

pillars. To him that overcometh will I give a white stone and in the stone a new name written which no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it.

Centred over the throne hangs the picture of King Edward VII., the Duke of Connaught on his right, and to

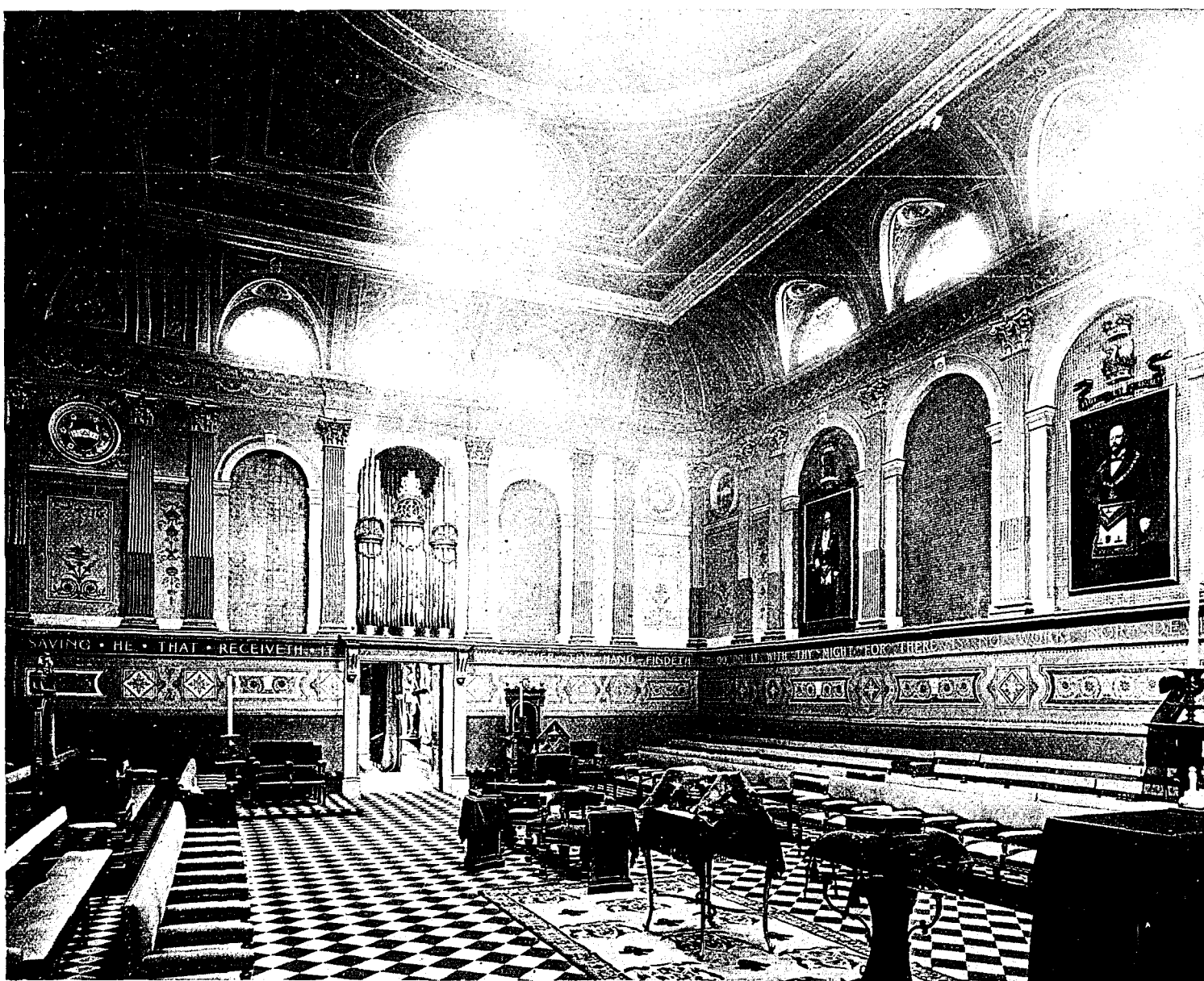


R.W. BRO. CHARLES BELTON, P.G.W.

his left the late Duke of Albany. On the right of the Temple, hang the portraits of the late Earl of Lathom, the Earl of Euston, and Lord Egerton of Tatton, and, on the left, those of Bro. W. W. B. Beach, the Marquess of Hertford, and Earl Amherst. Over the door is the organ erected to the memory of the late Canon Partal, the dedication appearing on a broad band of brass which encircles the base. The furniture of the Temple is of light English oak, picked out in gold, and upholstered in Imperial purple. The architecture and decoration are in classic Greek, delicately frescoed and softly tinted. Leaving the Temple and returning by the vestibule, we find facing us two most interesting rooms. On the right the Board-room, and on the left the chamber wherein Bro. Matier controls the destinies of the Mark Degree.

"With all the native vigor of sixteen,
Among the merry groups conspicuous seen;
See lively Pope advance to jig and trip,
Corinna, Cherry, Honeycomb, and Snip;
Not without art, but yet to nature true,
She charms the town with humour just yet new;
Cheered by her promise, we the less deplore,
The fatal time when Clive shall be no more."

A fairy indeed, but, "O! tempora O! mores!" in 1807 she is described by a sour contemporary as "a bulky person with a duplicity of chin." Round the walls of the Board-room of to-day, then hung the portraits of Mrs. Oldfield and her little son, afterwards General Churchill, of Lord Nuneham, of Garrick, and of Holland, this last her faithless lover and promised spouse. Here, her tiny feet tapping the fender,



INTERIOR OF GREAT HALL (LOOKING WEST).

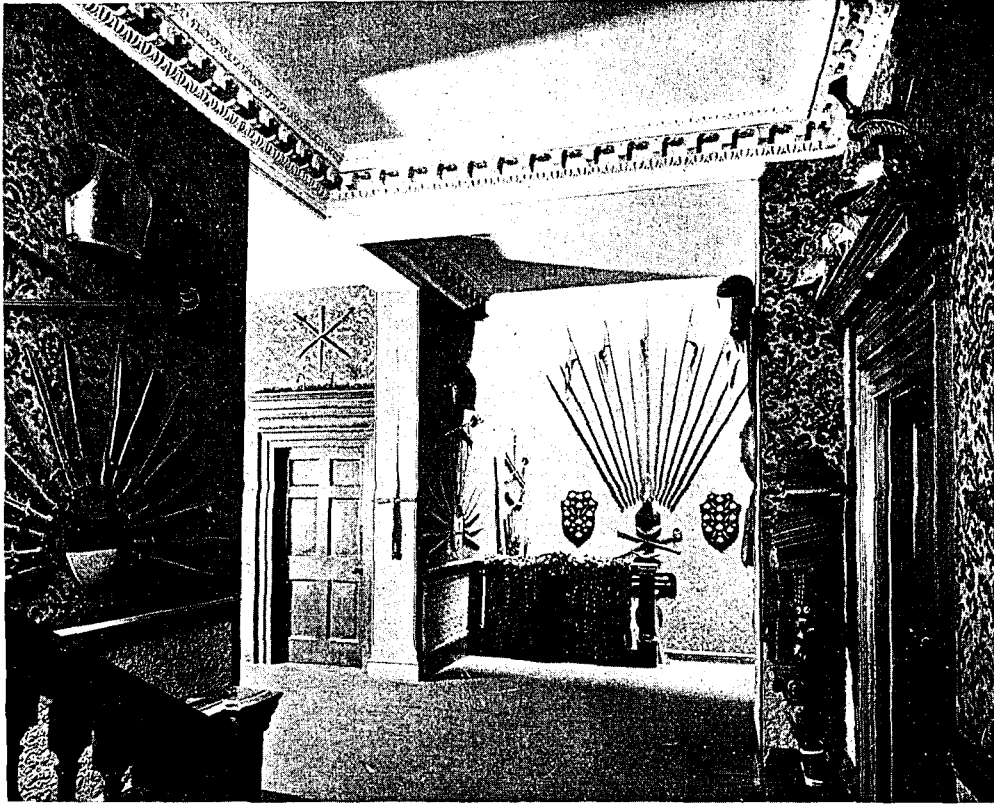
Richly decorated with all the florid modelling and carving of the period of Gibbons, these rooms are architecturally interesting. The beautiful overmantel in the Board-room, which, in the days when Bacon's Hotel was in existence, was covered with coat after coat of cruel paint, has been carefully and lovingly denuded of its vandal disguise by that eminent authority in decorative art, Bro. James MacIntosh, and now appears in all its artistic glory; the oil-painting which fills the panel is by Boucher, and the beautiful carving from the hand of Gibbons himself. Here in these rooms, for forty years, in joy and sorrow, in the hey-day of her success, and in the shadow of her retirement, lived Miss Pope, the actress of the middle of the eighteenth century, the successor of Kitty Clive, the friend of Garrick's youthful days, and the goddess of Churchill's poetic dream. In 1761 he wrote of her:—

and her tearless eyes looking in the face of her friend and adviser Garrick, she heard the story of her faithless lover.

She did not end her days here, however, for strangely enough she was driven from home by the uproarious proceedings of the brethren of that day. As our authority quaintly puts it: "she found the Freemasons too lively neighbours," and again "from the Tavern on a summer's evening when the windows are perforce kept open, the sounds of 'prosperity to the Deaf and Dumb Charity,' sent forth a corresponding clatter of glasses, which made everybody in Miss Pope's back drawing-room for the moment fit objects for that benevolent institution." But times change, and in that room from which the sparkling actress was driven, sits to-day that judicial body in whose hands are placed the advisory government of the Degree. The spaces on the walls, erstwhile occupied by the Oldfields and the Garricks,

are filled to-day with pictures and portraits of the leaders of the Degree. Facing the mantel hangs that valuable painting representing the reception of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as P.G.M. in 1869; over the door a curious old painting depicting the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, which was unearthed in Malta in some old-world "bottega," while on the northern wall is the "tracing board" of the Degree.

In the room where Bro. Matier has been waiting to receive us, are one or two curious old prints and a couple of Japanese kakemonos, a curious old *escritoire* of French origin, and a beautiful duplication of the mantel-piece which we have just been admiring. Upstairs we must not go, although we are told that the figure heads of all that is famous in Mark Masonry are there to be found hung in photographic form around the walls.



VESTIBULE OF THE GREAT HALL, WITH TROPHIES.

United Grand Lodge of England.

THE March Communication of Grand Lodge was held on Wednesday, March 6th, and following the precedent of former meetings when a contest for the office of Grand Treasurer has taken place, it was called for two o'clock in the afternoon. The M.W. Pro Grand Master opened Grand Lodge, and he was supported by R.W. Bro. J. Balfour Cockburn, M.D., Prov. Grand Master for Guernsey, as Deputy Grand Master, Lieut.-General C. W. Randolph as Senior Grand Warden, and Major J. W. Woodall as Junior Grand Warden. The opening of Grand Lodge at this hour was solely for the purpose of enabling the brethren to proceed at once to the election of Grand Treasurer, and after the minutes of the meeting of December 5th, so far as they related to the election of Grand Treasurer, were read, Bro. Col. T. Davis Sewell, in a brief speech, proposed Bro. Captain John Barlow, this was seconded in an equally brief manner by Major H. R. Murdoch, R.A., D.G.S.B. Alderman Alliston followed by proposing Bro. Horace Brooks Marshall, and Bro. George R. Langley seconded.

The scrutineers were then appointed, and the brethren proceeded at once to deposit their voting cards for the candidate of their choice. From that hour to the close of the poll at 6.15, there was a continuous stream of brethren passing through the rooms allotted for country and London members to sign the books and obtain their voting cards.

At six o'clock the Pro Grand Master again took the chair, which had during the afternoon been filled temporarily by other Grand Officers, and the regular business of Grand Lodge was proceeded with. The full minutes were read and confirmed, and Bro. J. V. Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C., in an able speech, proposed H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master.

This was seconded by Bro. the Rev. Sir Borrodaile Savory, and the Pro Grand Master then declared H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn duly elected as Grand Master. Bro. Frank Richardson, P.G.D., Acting Grand Director of Ceremonies, proclaimed him as Grand Master as follows:—

Be it known—That the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Illustrious Prince, ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Earl of Sussex, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Great Master and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, General in the Army, and a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, is elected (installed) Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient and Free Accepted Masons of England, whom may the Great Architect of the Universe long preserve.

The report of the Board of Benevolence, in which were recommendations for several grants of £50 and upwards, which required the confirmation of Grand Lodge, was, on the motion of the President, Bro. J. H. Mathews, seconded by the Vice-President, Bro. D. D. Mercer, received and adopted.

The report of the Board of General Purposes was taken as read, but, on the motion of the President that it be

received and entered on the minutes, Bro. S. R. Basket, P.M., interposed to ask the President a question in regard to the two brethren who had been suspended from their Masonic rights and privileges, and he moved that the first paragraph in the report be not received. The question proved to be entirely a legal one, and the arguments adduced scarcely appealed to the vast majority of those present. It is enough to say that the Grand Registrar, who replied at the request of his brother K.C., the President of the Board, succeeded in satisfying Grand Lodge that the decision was not only good law, but that Masonic justice had

been done, for on a division being called, the amendment was lost by apparently the whole assembly to one.

Bro. Lamonby's motion with regard to wearing Grand Lodge clothing of other jurisdictions in Grand Lodge, which the Grand Registrar humorously described as a "Lamonby" relief bill, was negatived by an overwhelming majority.

The result of the polling for the office of Grand Treasurer was as follows:—Bro. Horace Brooks Marshall, 1,558 votes, and Bro. John Barlow, 1,213 votes, and Bro. Horace Brooks Marshall was declared duly elected.

Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

Masonic Bristol.

DEAR old Bristol, where Harry Esmond landed and with choking voice told of his brother's supposed death, and where the Frome and the Avon join hands and wander together down to the channel between banks of brown-black mud, which remind one irresistibly of Rudyard Kipling's "slimy, sludgy creek." This when the tide is out. But when Father Neptune takes the affair in hand and rolls his silver waves, with their curling frothy spangles, past sleepy little Portishead, under Clifton Bridge, and on to "Bristow," then the scene is changed; then, borne on the swelling bosom of the ocean, comes the commerce of the world, the laden barques rich with merchandise which the careful Bristolian exchanges for golden wealth. "It seems to swim on the waters, it has its streets full of ships," so said Pope, the cynic, and so it appears to-day. Proud, peerless Bristol you showed us the way to America, when, three hundred years ago, your merchant fathers started the "Matthew" on her voyage and, three months later, welcomed her back with the news that another half had been added to the world of commerce. De Foe, too, was standing on your quays when that bold privateer landed with you, the real, genuine Robinson Crusoe, after his years of travail on Juan Fernandez. Yours was the privilege to have seen the first paddle turn when the first of first steamships started for America's distant shore.

That sparkling little daughter of yours, the "Saucy Arethusa," that little daughter who Dibdin hymned and who Chamier has storied to us, she was yours from keel to topmast, proud, peerless Bristol. Tyndale, Cranmer, and Latimer preached themselves hoarse within your walls, and the blood of the martyrs has stained your cobble stones; you have been petted and honoured; you have been battered and bombarded; you have seen turmoil and war, peace and plenty; but you have come up smiling, and you take a lot of beating, dear old Bristol.

For "that peculiar system of morality" with which we are all familiar, Bristol has done much; she has ever been a keen supporter of all appertaining to the Craft, and with that persistent luck which seems to have followed her throughout, she can claim to have been the pet province of that square-headed old organizer and autocrat Thomas Dunckerley. Not that he can claim to have been the pioneer of Masonry within her walls, for Bristol can show as ancient a record of work as any city in the United Kingdom; but when the City and County of Bristol were divided in Masonic jurisdiction from Gloucester and became a province *per se*, he was nominated first Prov. G.M. The old fellow was wondrous pleased with his new honour, and gave most minute instructions to the, then, Grand Secretary as to the wording of his patent and the indexing of his lodge in the Calendar. In this communication he says:—"This will be very pleasing to the brethren of Bristol and the Isle of Wight, and it will enable me to appoint a great number of *blue and red* aprons. Many of the principal gentlemen in these counties are anxious to attend me in Prov. Grand Lodge." Sly old fellow, he had discovered as far back as 1786 that a Grand Lodge set of clothing was a tempting bait indeed to dangle in the face of the ambitious Mason.

In this letter, too, we find the numbers of those lodges which went to form his province, they were—155, 253, 296, 359, 445, 472; to-day with R.W. Bro. W. A. F. Powell in the chair, Bro. Col. Bramble as his deputy, and that ever energetic Mason, Bro. Pierpoint Harris, as Grand Secretary, we find nine lodges—68, 103, 187, 326, 610, 686, 1388, 1404, 2257.

The life and adventures of some of the older lodges in this province have been eventful enough. The Royal Clarence, 68, which to-day heads the list, started its career on November 15th, 1758, as a military lodge attached to the 11th Regiment of Foot; its warrant then travelled as far as Sheffield and thence from place to place, now up in the world, now down, until torn and bedraggled it found a home and a shelter in Bristol, and there it is to-day, famous and honoured.

The Moira, 326, the fourth on its list, is a Londoner of very varied experience. Originally started in Soho under the title of the Mecklenburgh, she seems to have wandered all over the west-end of London until footsore, and weary, she landed at Croydon; after a short stay in that suburb—we beg its pardon, borough—somebody took compassion on her, and putting her in his pocket brought her all the way to Bristol, where a home was found for her at the Bush Hotel, and prosperous, too, to-day.

Strange were the ways of our forefathers in the manner they sometimes dealt with their warrants.

The Jerusalem Lodge, No. 686, whose present warrant dates only from 1856, has failed twice in its career. In 1769 it was struck off the roll because its warrant *had been sold*; while the Jehoshaphat Lodge in the year 1797 closes its minute book with the following entry:—"The Lodge not assembling, the warrant was *sold* to a Mr. Brady, and by him opened at Walton-under-edge, and since removed to some other place."

A drastic old gentleman was Thomas Dunckerley, and one who ruled his province, or rather provinces, for he ruled some four or five, with a "mailed fist," but clothed in velvet withal. In 1785 we find him erasing a lodge from his list because one Thomas Tomes had dared to make Master Masons, the poor fellow was provided with a warrant but had failed to complete payment of it, so out he went. Grand Master Dunckerley appears to have had a good deal of trouble with this same gentleman, since earlier in his correspondence he refers to him in no very complimentary terms.

In 1786, the year in which Bristol was launched on her voyage as a separate province, we find our late R.W. Brother going in procession to the Church of St. Cuthbert, preceded by a *wind band*, and, again in 1794, he marched in state, with a band in attendance, from Merchant Taylors' Hall to Portman Square, to lay the foundation-stone of St. Paul's Church. Here, in the quaint phrasing of the contemporary newspaper report:—"He made three strokes with Hiram and instructed the architect as to the use of the tools."

For a close and careful study of the birth, life, and work of Thomas Dunckerley, and his connection with his pet province, one must turn to the exhaustive work of Bro. Sadler. But under the direction of its present rulers the province is flourishing, and is daily adding to the strength of the grand old Craft. Long may it flourish.

Two Grand Treasurers—Father and Son.

SEVENTEEN years ago Grand Lodge elected as Grand Treasurer Bro. Horace Brooks Marshall, after a keen contest with the distinguished brother who had previously filled the chair and was desirous of a second year's tenure of office, but the Craft had made up its mind that, however distinguished and able its occupant, it should be an annual appointment, and since then no one has been re-elected for a second term. Bro. Marshall the elder had been a munificent supporter of the great Masonic Charities,



and a characteristic feature of his large-hearted benevolence was the invariable practice he adopted of seeking out at the elections of the Boys' and Girls' Schools those unfortunate cases which had failed to obtain a sufficient number of votes at previous elections, and which had thus become "last chances." Many a boy and girl owed his or her good start in life to the thoughtful and generous efforts of Bro. Horace Brooks Marshall.

It was but natural that Bro. Horace Brooks Marshall the younger, who not only bore the same name, but who had inherited the business ability and generous instincts of his father, should seek to carry the parallel still further and aspire to the office of Grand Treasurer; but it was not until an influential deputation waited on him more than a year ago that he consented to be put in nomination, and the result of his candidature was to place him in office by a considerable majority.



The career of Bro. Marshall, both as a Mason and as a public man, has been so recently described in our columns that there is little to add, except that recently he has been adopted as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of London with every prospect of attaining to that dignified and honourable position, and there are no more genuine well-wishers among his city friends than are to be found in the ranks of the Masonic body of which he is so worthy a member.

A correspondent at Stellenbosch, Cape Colony, writes :—
Our Temple at Stellenbosch has been commandeered by the military authorities, so by special permission of the commandant (as see lodge summons enclosed), our meetings

are held in the Court House. W. Bro. Cook, who was installed, held a similar office in 1898. On this occasion he, together with other of the brethren, were clothed in khaki, and had to go on night duty, patrolling the village as soon as the lodge was closed down, being members of the Stellenbosch Mounted Town Guard.

STELLENBOSCH LODGE, NO. 2646.

The Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren of the STELLENBOSCH LODGE request the pleasure of the Company and Co-operation of

Wor Bro J. Hutchinson at the

Installation of the W.M.,
Wor. Bro. John Cook, P.M.,
to be held (by permission of the Commandant) in the Court House, Stellenbosch, on Wednesday, 20th February, at 6.45 p.m.

In Consequence of our having to be indoors at 9.30 p.m., on account of MARTIAL LAW, the usual Installation Banquet will be dispensed with.

JOHN GERRIE, SECRETARY.

First impressions of Masonry, as of most other things, are of great importance. It has often been remarked in these columns, and, we believe, rightly so, that great caution should be exercised by lodges in their choice of candidates, but as much is it a necessity, we think, that a candidate should be careful as to the lodge he intends to join. Masonry from its very universality comprehends men of the most diverse manners, occupations, and modes of thought, and it must eventually be as much better for the Craft as for the novitiate if he is able to acquaint himself with the class of lodge he contemplates entering. As a result of such lack of foresight, a candidate may find himself in an uncongenial atmosphere, the effect of which may be to dishearten him, not only with his lodge, but with Masonry in general.

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The Craft and the Individual.

THE health and strength of the Craft, as of every well-ordered community wherein individuals are grouped together for the pursuance of one common aim, is bound up in the attainment of two great ideals, alike necessary to the foundation and satisfactory continuance of every Order, whether religious or secular. It is in proportion to the attainment of these ideals that any Order can be congratulated on its well-being and progress. In brief, they may be said to be these—that the community shall submit itself to the government of one central authority, and, not less important, that this government shall not be of a nature to relieve any one member of that community from a proper and sufficient sense of his personal responsibility for the good health of the Order. It is this sense of personal responsibility which every Mason, by example and precept, by voice and by pen, by every

means in his power, should do his best to encourage. If it should be asked of him—what is the use of Freemasonry? he should be well prepared to make an answer for the faith that is in him, for the best response to such questions should be found in the honesty and single-mindedness of purpose of the Mason to whom such questions are put.

It is no uncommon cowardice for the individual to shelter himself by the vaguest generalisations, to refer, for example, to the Craft as if it had some inherent and self-acting virtue quite apart from the personal equation, as if something could be done for him, and through him, irrespective of his own will in the matter. It is an axiom with the weak and foolish—of those who are borne along by the current, who supinely ignore the ever-present opportunity of self-education—that wrong-doing is only human, as if it was feared that an effort to do good would be an attempt to do something unnatural. This irresponsibility, this notion that duties may be neglected in the good hope that their execution can be left to others, that the demerits of the unit may be lost sight of in the mass, that the ill-disposition of any one Mason in particular need not reflect upon the good disposition of Masons in general is due to an attitude of mind which is only too prevalent.

One is reminded of an old story—which may or may not be historical, but will serve sufficiently to illustrate the text of this article—of a gift which was to be presented to the worthy pastor of a spiritual flock, presumably living in the neighbourhood of some of the vineyards of France. The presentation was to consist of a large cask of wine, and every member of the community was to contribute his quota. The peasants were poor, and it was the custom to levy tribute in kind. On the great day when the gift was to be made, peasant after peasant poured forth his contribution into the cask, and at the end of the proceedings the pastor was invited to taste and see how good a thing is the wine of the country. The tap was turned, and there issued forth not wine, but—water! It was a reversal of the miracle of the Scriptures, and produced great perturbation and searchings of heart amongst the parishioners. The undiluted water testified to the fact that there was not one honest man among them. Each had thought that as his neighbour could afford something from the wine stock better than he, that the slight addition of one pint of water would not detract from the meritorious quality of the contents of such a big cask. Doubtless the pastor was enabled to deliver a very pointed discourse on that occasion.

So much for the story. There is no wish and no need to attempt to establish any analogy between the conduct of those too ingenious peasants and the members of our ever-generous Fraternity, but the point which we wish to make clear and to establish, even at the risk of seeming to sermonise, is that each individual Mason—in his morals and manners, in his private life, as well as in his attendance to the special duties which he may be called upon to fulfil—is personally responsible for the well-being and good name of the Craft with which he has the honour of being associated.

In dealing with such a subject as the responsibility of the individual, one is actuated less by there being any specific cause of complaint than by the fact that in a body so large and so well-governed as that of our Craft there is apt to be a tendency to believe that there is such an impossible thing as a collective responsibility which does not bear on the unit, and this is a tendency which should be combated wherever detected. Not least can these remarks be taken to heart by the younger Mason in his earlier experiences or in his novitiate, for, as often happens in the ordinary small duties of life, the individual is apt to excuse indifferent work on the assumption of what he claims to be his own unimportance. It is the worst phase of false modesty, inimical alike to himself, to the community, and to the Craft. Even the most insignificant amongst us cannot live to himself, and such an one might well be reminded that “etiam capillus unus habet umbram suam”—“even a single hair casts a shadow.”



St. James's Palace was the scene of brilliant and bustling activity on Wednesday. Upwards of forty deputations from all kinds of societies and associations were afforded the privilege of presenting in person the loyal and dutiful addresses which had been voted, and a long procession broken only by the short space dividing the different bodies, passed into the audience chamber to hand the written document to His Majesty and to receive the written reply. To only three of the deputations was the privilege accorded of reading the address and of receiving the Royal reply *viva voce*, viz., the representatives of the University of Edinburgh, of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and His Majesty's reception of the latter was of the most gracious and cordial nature. The deputation was headed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who was supported by the M.W. Pro Grand Master, Earl Amherst, the R.W. Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Warwick, the Right Hon. W. W. B. Beach, and nearly one hundred Grand Officers. A truly representative gathering of leading members of the Order.

The address itself appeared in our last issue, and His Majesty's reply was as follows:—

"I am very pleased to have been able to receive in person the loyal address of sympathy and of dutiful and fraternal congratulations and good wishes presented to me by so distinguished and representative a deputation of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

"I have felt much regret at relinquishing the high and honourable post of Grand Master, which I have held since 1874, and I shall not cease to retain the same deep interest that I have always felt in Freemasonry.

"As Protector of English Freemasons I shall continue to watch over your interests, and rejoice over the prosperity and growth which I anticipate for you in future.

"It is a great satisfaction to me that my brother, the Duke of Connaught, has assumed the post of Grand Master in succession to me, and that your interests are in the hands of one who is near to me in blood and united in sympathy with the Fraternity."

Considerable misapprehension appears to exist with regard to the forthcoming annual Grand Festival. By many it is thought that the installation of the new Grand Master will then take place, but although the Constitutions prescribe that the Grand Master shall be nominated at the meeting in December, elected in March, and installed on the day of the Grand Festival, the "Wednesday next following St. George's Day," the exigencies of time, and suitable accommodation for such an important function, render impossible on this occasion a strict adherence to the letter of the law. No building of smaller dimensions than the Royal Albert Hall would be capable of holding even a small portion of those duly qualified to attend, and it may be safely predicted that its capacity would be strained to the utmost. Such huge gatherings moreover involve a vast amount of preparation, and assuming that His Royal Highness could himself arrange to be present on the 24th April, the time would be much too short for the work.

The annual festival of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement took place at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, on Friday, the 1st of March, and proved a function of exceptional interest and success, being presided over by the

Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Warwick. The gathering of brethren and guests was of a most representative character, and it would take far more space than is at our disposal to name a tenth of the prominent Masons present. The lodge was opened with Bro. R. Clay Sudlow, P.G. Std. Br., acting as Worshipful Master, and the First Lecture was admirably worked by the following brethren:—The First Section by W. Bro. G. R. H. Clark, W.M. 1965; the Second Section by W. Bro. J. F. Roberts, W.M. 76; the Third Section by Bro. M. V. Cassal, 1415; the Fourth Section by W. Bro. J. H. Jenks, P.M. 8, P.G. Steward; the Fifth Section by W. Bro. T. W. Allsop, P.M. 88, P.P.G.D.C. Bucks.; the Sixth Section by Bro. J. Collett Smith, 1965; and the Seventh Section by W. Bro. W. R. Bennett, P.M. 1965.

✦ ✦ ✦

Bro. Robert Clay Sudlow, who for so many years has been at the head of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, which may be termed the College of English Freemasonry, was the immediate successor in that position of the late Bro. Thomas Fenn, who himself succeeded a long line of eminent teachers and expounders of Masonic ritual, and it is no small compliment to Bro. Sudlow to say that he has well and worthily preserved the traditions of this lodge. As far as it is practicable, the Emulation Lodge of Improvement may be considered as working under authority, and its position therefore is one of great importance and influence. The responsibilities attaching to the brother who presides over its destinies are considerable and of a far-reaching character, and it is a conclusive proof that Bro. Sudlow has succeeded in maintaining a high standard of excellence when we find that the "Emulation working," which not so many years ago shared the honours with the "Stability" and other systems, has come to be recognised as the fount of Masonic ritual.



BRO. ROBERT CLAY SUDLOW.

Bro. Sudlow was initiated in the East Surrey Lodge of Concord, No. 463, Croydon, in 1877, and soon after joined the Bank of England Lodge, No. 263, of which he became Master in 1885, being re-elected to that office in the following year. Since then he has filled many positions both in lodges and chapters, and in 1890 he was selected by the M.W. Grand Master for the office of Grand Standard Bearer. He has served several Stewardships for the Boys' and Girls' Schools and the Masonic Benevolent Institution, thus showing his interest in the Charitable side of Masonry as well as in its ritual and ceremonies.

The Officers of Grand Lodge who were appointed in April, 1900, can boast of having served in their one year of office under two Grand Masters (one the King) and during a part of two centuries. Surely an unique experience, and one that is not likely to be repeated.

Bro. Alfred James Thomas was initiated in the Ionic Lodge, No. 227, in 1871, and was elected Worshipful Master in 1875, and again in 1885. He was also a founder and second Master of the Cornhill Lodge, No. 1803. Besides these he is an active member of St. Albans Lodge, No. 29; the Lodge of Regularity, No. 9, of which he is Worshipful Master elect; Thames Valley, No. 1460; the Excentric, No. 2488; Jubilee Masters, No. 2712; the Cutlers, No. 2730; and the Richard Eve, No. 2772, of which latter he is the Treasurer. He is also a member of the Correspondence Circle of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076.



BRO. ALFRED JAMES THOMAS.

In the Royal Arch Degree, Bro. Thomas is a member of Grand Masters' Chapter, No. 1; the Bedford, No. 157; and the Eccentric, No. 2488. But this formidable list does not exhaust his energies in Masonry. The Mark, Knights Templar, and several other Orders claim him not only as a member but as a worker. Those who know Bro. Thomas need not be reminded that he is a munificent benefactor of the Masonic Charities, being a Patron of all three of the Institutions, and has served several Stewardships in each.

The Jubilee Masters' Lodge, No. 2712, which, as our readers are aware, is composed of Grand Officers, Masters, and Past Masters of London lodges, held its installation meeting on Friday, 15th March, at the Hotel Cecil, when Bro. E. R. Bartley Denniss was installed into the chair of King Solomon by the outgoing Master, Bro. Imre Kiralfy, P.A.G.D.C., in the presence of a distinguished company, including V.W. Bro. Alderman and Sheriff Vaughan Morgan, P.G. Treas.; V.W. Bro. McConnell, P. Dep. G. Reg.; W. Bro. J. D. Langton, P. Dep. G.D.C., P.M. and Secretary; Bros. Sudlow, P.G. Std. Br.; Boulton, P.G. Purst.; Richard Lee Franks, Senior Warden; J. A. Shelton, Junior Warden; and W. S. Hooper, Treasurer. Fifteen Masters of London lodges were elected joining members, and several more were proposed for election at the next meeting.

The desire to become possessed of the secrets of Freemasonry in an irregular, not to say surreptitious and dis-

honest manner, appears still to possess the minds of certain persons, and the supply of these weak but curious folk continues to be inexhaustable, else they would not be catered for by such enterprising rascals as now and then lay themselves out to supply the demand. A contemporary prints an amusing communication from a correspondent who had confidingly entrusted to "Masonic, care of—" his shilling postal order, in exchange for which he had been promised a "little work," which would "enable him to participate in the usages of this ancient and honourable society." But the remainder of the story is best told in the language of the seeker after knowledge, who naively says:—"Some days later a little ten-page pamphlet, 3½ in. wide by 5½ in. in depth, reached me. Two of those ten pages were blank, and a third—the title page—contained two words: 'Masonic Secrets.' I searched for the latter through the remaining seven pages of letterpress, but without success. I think I can safely characterise the above advertisement as one of the most shameless pieces of effrontery published. Not only is no attempt made to give the reader any of the Masonic secrets, but the 'author,' in his opening paragraph, gives the lie direct to the title which he has selected for 'his little work.' As coolly as possible, after having accepted a fee of one shilling for a specific object, he says:—'As this is not an exposure of Freemasonry, but simply some of the facts and truths which Masonry teaches, I at once disclaim any idea of being antagonistic to this ancient and most honourable order;' and then proceeds to moralise on the building of Solomon's Temple. If this is not obtaining money under false pretences, then what is? The advertisement is sufficient to induce the credulous to send one shilling for a pamphlet, the reading matter in which is valueless as regards information on the subject advertised, and I should be glad of information from any Bradford correspondent who will enlighten me as to the address of the printer who was responsible for producing such a wretched concoction."

We agree with the conclusion come to by the victim, but seeing how small the Masonic offence of the advertiser really was, and how little he supplied for the money, our sympathies are entirely with the latter in the transaction.

The vacant offices of Grand Superintendent for the Province of Norfolk and of the District of Jamaica respectively have now been filled by the appointment of Comp. Harry Sparks to the first-named and Comp. Surgeon-General Mosse, C.B. C.M.G., to the latter, and we feel sure no better choice could have been made. Comp. Harry Sparks is already Deputy Grand Master of the Province of Norfolk, and was in 1890 installed as first M.E.Z. in the Harry Sparks Chapter, No. 996, so named in his honour. Comp. Surgeon-General Mosse is well known in Jamaica, having early in the year been chosen to occupy the exalted office of District Grand Master of that island.

Bro. the Right Hon. W. W. B. Beach was probably the first Freemason who had the honour of proposing the health of the new Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. At the Grand Officers mess following the Quarterly Convocation of Grand Lodge, after-dinner speeches are conspicuous by their absence, but the toasts of the King and of the Grand Master are always given, and the Father of the House of Commons, who was in the chair on the last occasion, was very felicitous in briefly proposing both within a few minutes of the closing of Grand Lodge, at which the Duke's election had taken place.

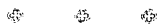
The urn containing the ashes of the late Bro. Professor Shuttleworth has been placed in the chancel of the parish church of Eglosayle, Cornwall, where his father was vicar for thirty-four years. A memorial tablet of alabaster has likewise been placed in the chancel and dedicated by the Rev. G. S. Shuttleworth, brother of the deceased.

Our congratulations to W. Bro. Sir George D. Harris, P.G.D., President of the Committee of Grand Chapter, on his re-election for the Paddington Division of the London County Council. It was but a short time since that he was



W. BRO. SIR GEORGE D. HARRIS.

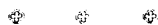
returned as a Borough Councillor for Paddington. Although our distinguished brother was born in the twenties, work would seem to agree with him, for he carries his years lightly. May his cheery presence long be spared to the Craft!



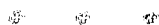
In our last issue we ventured to express a hope that the result of the forthcoming Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution would be a very substantial addition to the funds of this great Masonic Charity. That hope has been fully realised, and Bro. James Terry was able to announce the largest contribution that had ever been made at any ordinary Festival of the Institution, viz., £25,900. This sum was only exceeded on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee at Covent Garden Theatre in the year 1892, when £69,000 was realised.



Freemasons' Hall presented a very animated scene on the day of the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, the attendance of brethren in cabs, omnibuses, and on foot, never ceasing from the time of the opening of the poll for the election of Grand Treasurer at 2 o'clock until its close at 6.15. One would indeed have supposed the voters to have been in considerably greater force than was subsequently disclosed at the announcement of the result of the election.



Up to the time of going to press we are unable to learn that any arrangements are in progress, or indeed that any preliminary steps have been taken in regard to the installation of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master. That it will be a right Royal function rivalling if not surpassing all such Masonic gatherings of the past is quite certain. Since the Prince of Wales was installed at the Royal Albert Hall in 1875, the number of lodges has nearly doubled, and brethren qualified to attend have therefore increased in the same ratio. Much difficulty was experienced on that occasion in allotting seats to applicants, and it was found necessary to confine each lodge to a very limited number. Under the present circumstances we do not envy the officials the task of dealing with probably double the number of applications and with only the same space for them. Unfortunately the Royal Albert Hall has not kept pace with our Order in growth and its capacity is no greater than in 1875.



Thirty years of London journalism necessarily leave some interesting experiences in their wake. Such, certainly, is the case with Bro. Edward Eden Peacock, who for a little over that period has been a prominent figure in the newspaper life

of the great metropolis. Successively, reporter and sub-editor of the *Globe*, a member of the staff of the *Morning Post*, chief of its Parliamentary corps, and lobby representative, he retired from the Parliamentary press gallery after a quarter of a century's eventful service, on being appointed general manager of the *Morning Post* in 1894, which position he at present holds. In every effort making for the elevation of journalism, Bro. Peacock has borne a conspicuous part, and his services have been recognised by his fellows by his election to almost every post of honour in their gift. As President of the Press Club (1886), he was honoured with an invitation to the memorable Jubilee service of Queen Victoria in Westminster Abbey. For many years an active member of the Council of the Newspaper Press Fund and of the governing body of the Institute of Journalists, of which he was one of the first fellows, he is named in the charter of each of those organisations as one of the persons to whom it was granted by Her late Majesty. But perhaps one of his most unique experiences is the compliment paid him by the Lord Chancellor in connection with the Libel Law Amendment Bill of 1888. When the Bill reached the House of Lords, it was blocked by Lord Halsbury who entertained a strong objection to some of its proposals. A joint deputation of newspaper proprietors and members of the Institute of Journalists was invited to confer with his lordship in his private room. Bro. Peacock was one of the deputation, and he it was who drafted the proviso which banished the last objection from the Chancellor's mind. "I think sir," said Lord Halsbury, "you have solved a problem which I confess I thought insoluble," and with the insertion of the proviso he allowed the Bill to pass into law.



BRO. EDWARD EDEN PEACOCK.

Socially, Bro. Peacock is very popular. For many years a member of the Savage Club, he was, on his appointment to the management of the *Morning Post*, entertained at a complimentary supper by his fellow members, who, further, in 1899, elected him their Honorary Secretary on the retirement from that office of the popular actor, Bro. W. H. Denny. Bro. Peacock was initiated into Freemasonry in the Gallery Lodge, No. 1928, in 1882, becoming W.M. ten years later. As he was appointed S.W. of the Savage Club Lodge on February 5th last, it will be seen that he is on the point of becoming W.M. of that lodge also. He is a P.Z. of the Gallery Chapter, has served as Steward for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and is, generally, a most ardent supporter of the Craft.

Who was the new Grand Master's first Initiate?

The election of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Most Worshipful Grand Master took place at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, on Wednesday, the 6th March, and the proprietors of "THE MASONIC ILLUSTRATED" are desirous of commemorating the event by presenting to the Worshipful Master of the lodge which had the good fortune to perform the first ceremony of initiation under the new régime a memento of the occasion. Of the eighteen hundred odd lodges in England and Wales there must have been many who were at the same hour engaged in the work of initiating a candidate, and we invite communications from these, giving particulars of the exact time at which the candidate was introduced into the lodge. To the Worshipful Master who had the privilege of receiving into Masonry the first candidate under H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught's Masonic reign we have decided to present, a beautifully-modelled Bronze Statuette of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, by Messrs. MAPPIN BROTHERS, of 66, Cheapside. The exact time at which the M.W. Pro Grand Master declared the Duke of Connaught elected has been carefully noted, and the award will be made to the W.M. of the lodge which submits satisfactory proof of a candidate being the first to be passed through its portals after that announcement. While every care will be taken to verify the correctness of the information, it must be distinctly understood that the decision of the Editor will be final, and no correspondence can be entered into with regard to it.

The statement to be forwarded must give the exact time at which the ceremony was commenced, signed by the Worshipful Master and Secretary, and must be accompanied by the printed summons and agenda of business.

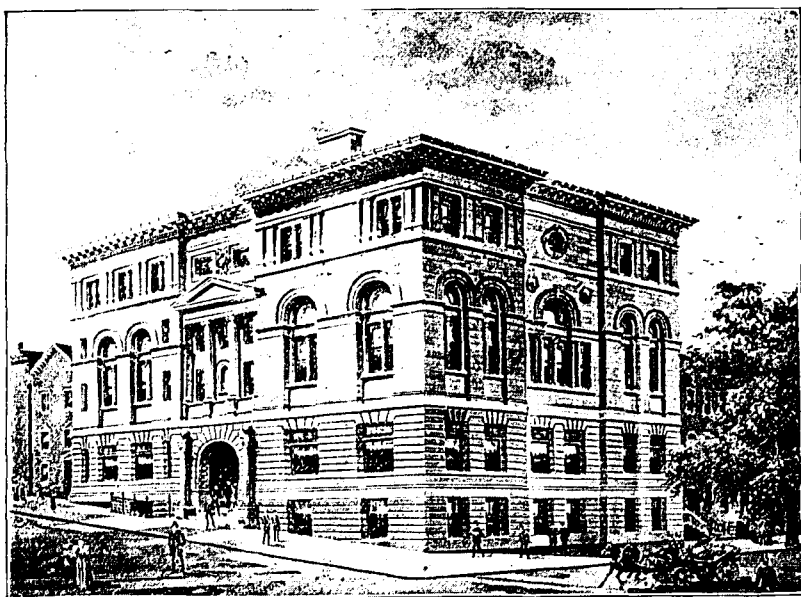
To the candidate himself we will present an illuminated certificate, which we venture to think may be valued by him as an interesting record of his introduction into Masonry.

Communications must reach us not later than April 10th, addressed to the Editor, "Masonic Illustrated," 15, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.



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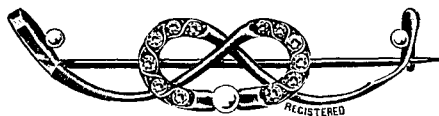
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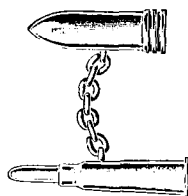


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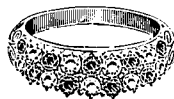
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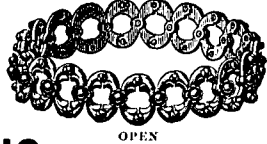
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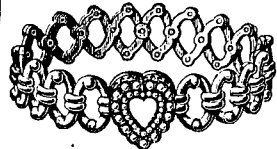
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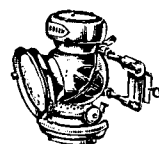
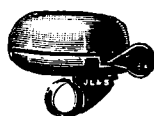
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Frontispieces to the Book of Constitutions.

THE ever growing scarcity of the earlier editions of the Book of the Constitutions of Freemasonry has rendered the artistic embellishments by which they are distinguished practically unknown to the general body of the Craft in the present day. Although three out of the four Frontispieces here presented have already been reproduced by various authors and publishers, I believe this to be the first occasion on which the whole series has been conjointly depicted in one publication. I purpose offering a few brief observations on each in chronological order; the first therefore which claims our attention is that which adorns the premier edition, generally known as "Anderson's Constitutions, 1723," it was also used for the second edition, published in 1738.



FRONTISPIECE TO CONSTITUTIONS, 1723-1738.

Original size, 8½ in. by 7½ in.

We learn from the imprint on the plate that this beautiful and carefully finished picture was "Engrav'd by John Pine in Aldersgate Street, London," but unfortunately we are left in the dark as to the name of the artist or delineator. I think it highly probable that it was the work of more than one hand, which may to some extent account for the omission of the name of an artist. Hogarth, Sir James Thornhill, and Joseph Highmore were distinguished Masons as well as eminent in the world of art. They were all on intimate terms with Pine, especially was this the case with Hogarth and Thornhill; hence it is possible that all three may have taken part either in the conception of the design or in the execution thereof. Pine himself seems to have taken a lively interest in the affairs of the Craft for many years, and it is doubtless to his fertile brain that we are indebted for the Engraved Lists of Lodges, now known as "Pine's Lists," which, although originally sold for half-a-crown, may now be considered invaluable.

Thornhill designed the Frontispiece for the earlier editions of these Lists, the plate being also used in the Constitutions of 1738; he was made Senior Grand Warden in 1728, and Highmore, Junior Grand Warden in 1727. Hogarth was a Grand Steward in 1735, and is traditionally credited with having designed a very handsome jewel to be worn by the Grand Stewards in future, one of which is now in the Grand Lodge Museum.

Pine's name appears in the Grand Lodge records as "Marshall Pine," in connection with the public processions on the Grand Feast days; he died in 1756.

With regard to the identity of the figures in this picture I am inclined to think that they are portraits of the Dukes of Montague and Wharton with their Deputy Grand Masters and Grand Wardens, and that the scene is intended to represent somewhat vaguely the Installation, as Grand Master, of the Duke of Wharton, the stately looking personage in the robe and insignia of the Garter being the Duke of Montague, Grand Master in 1722, in the act of handing the Constitutions and the Compasses (the Grand Master's emblem of office) to his successor, while in attendance are his Deputy, Dr. Beal, and the two late Grand Wardens, one of whom is holding the aprons and gloves in readiness for the investiture of the new Grand Officers, the Deputy Grand Master, Dr. Desaguliers and the two new Grand Wardens. The fourth figure in the group to the left, which is only partly shown in the original, has been almost obliterated in this small reproduction.

The architectural portion of the picture may be intended to represent the *Body* of Masonry, which, Dr. Anderson, in the last paragraph of his book, says "resembles a well built Arch."

In attempting an explanation of the Frontispiece used in the editions of the Constitutions of 1756 and 1767 I find myself in a difficulty, for it seems to me rather too much "veiled in allegory," although very slightly "illustrated by symbols." I am somewhat at a loss to furnish a definite reason for the presence in the picture of the handsome and well developed female which forms its most striking feature. Possibly the artist intended the lady to represent Masonry bearing the palm and crowned with laurel. Her right arm appears to be resting on the Grand Lodge Arms of the period, and on the



FRONTISPIECE TO CONSTITUTIONS, 1756-1767.

Original size, 8½ in. by 6½ in.

Mosaic pavement at her feet are various Masonic emblems. The view of the City of London, including St. Paul's Cathedral, the Monument, and many of the churches ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren, together with a portion of Old London Bridge, may have been intended to represent Architecture, while the busy scene on the river and the distant shipping may have reference to Trade and Navigation, or to the Commercial Prosperity of the Metropolis of England. This plate bears the imprints *Boitard, delin. B. Cole, sculp. et dedil.*

Louis Pierre Boitard was a French engraver of considerable celebrity, who came to London when quite young with his father, he died in 1758; probably therefore this plate was amongst the last of his works.

Benjamin Cole was the engraver and publisher of the Lists of Lodges for many years; he also engraved other Masonic subjects, several of which are in the Grand Lodge Library.

We are on more familiar ground in dealing with the beautiful Frontispiece to what is generally known as the Constitutions of 1784, although it was not really published until two years later, in consequence of the plate for the Frontispiece not being ready at the time specified. This delay may be accounted for by the fact that four of the most eminent and popular artists of the period were engaged in its production, viz.: G. B. Cipriani, Thomas Sandby, Francesco Bartolozzi, and James Fittler. The three first named were Royal Academicians and members of the Craft; they presented their portions of the work to the Grand Lodge for the benefit of the Fund of Charity. The conception of the design may be attributed to Sandby and Cipriani, the former being the architect of the Hall, and holding the office, in Grand Lodge, of Grand Architect. Sandby, no doubt, draughted the architectural portion of the work, which was engraved by Fittler, while Cipriani is responsible for the allegorical figures engraved by Bartolozzi.

The following letter, written by Thomas Sandby, dated January 11th, 1786, refers to the Frontispiece, and may not

be without interest, especially as it has not previously been printed:—

"DEAR SIR,—I have this moment received your letter with Mr. Heseltine's description of the Frontispiece, which I think very well drawn up and is all that need be said on the subject. I think the print well executed, but a proof should have been sent to me in time whereon I might have given some touches to improve the effect. I sent Mr. Cipriani an indigested Idea for the Table and its furniture, imagining he would have improved the hint, but find my own was adopted. The Instrument for which you cannot find a name I fear has not been copied from a real one, which I meant for an air-pump, the exact form of which I could not recollect. In short, my sketch was carelessly done, that Cipriani might have pumped up some of his better Ideas for the purpose.

"I am, with all brotherly love, Yours,

"T. SANDBY."

The following is Mr. Heseltine's description referred to in the foregoing letter:—

"The architectural part represents Free-Masons' Hall. The uppermost figure is Truth, holding a mirror which reflects its rays on divers ornaments of the Hall, and also on the Globes and other Masonic Furniture and Implements of the Lodge. Truth is attended by the three Theological Virtues: Faith, Hope, and Charity; under these the Genius of Masonry, commissioned by Truth and her Attendants, is descending into the Hall bearing a lighted Torch; she is decorated with some of the Masonic Emblems, and on her arm hangs a ribbon with a Medal pendant, with which she is to invest the Grand Master, in token of the Divine approbation of a Building sacred to Charity and Benevolence."

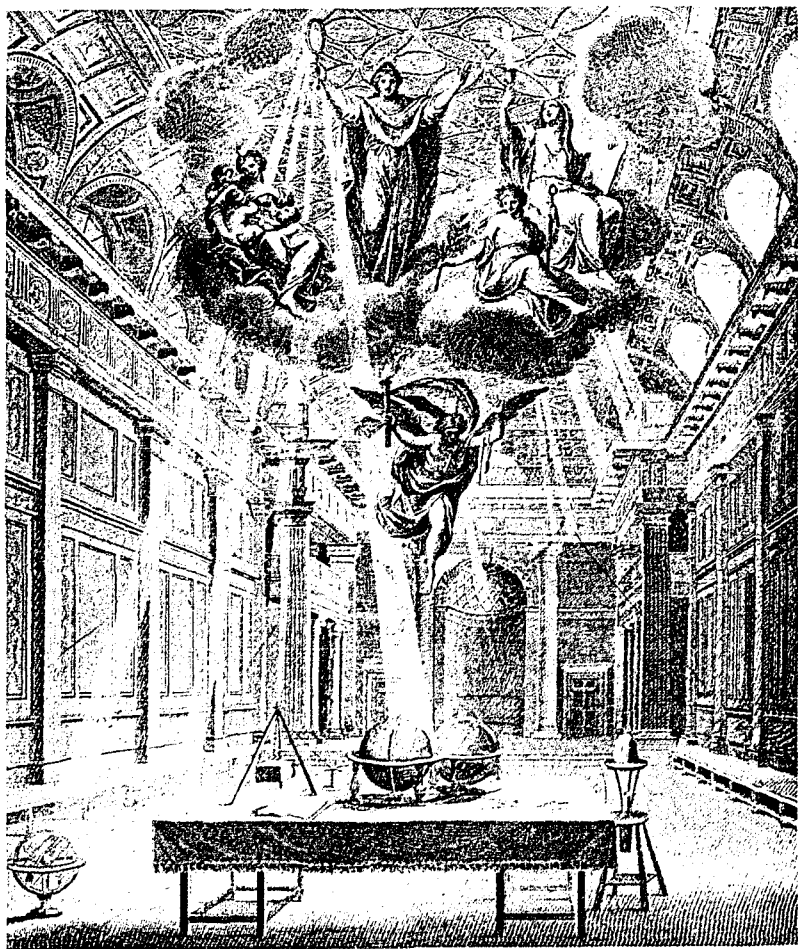
While on the subject of this Frontispiece it may be as well to rectify an error in connection therewith. I find that some of the later impressions of the plate bear the name of P. Sandby instead of T. Sandby as in the earlier ones. I would suggest as an explanation that the plate was re-touched by a fresh engraver, and the names being very faint, he probably mistook the T for a P, or was more familiar with the name of Paul Sandby than he was with that of his brother Thomas, and concluded that the previous engraver had been mistaken. A similar error appears in the case of Fittler, a T being substituted for J. So far as I have been able to ascertain, Paul Sandby had nothing whatever to do with this plate, nor was there ever an engraver in England bearing the name of T. Fittler or Fitler.

The fourth and last Frontispiece is the least known of the series, inasmuch as it has never been published, by reason of the book which it was intended to adorn not having been completed.

Prior to 1815, all previous editions of the Constitutions had contained a history of Masonry from the Creation down to the period of publication, in imitation, no doubt, of the practice of the Operative Masons, who prefaced their rules and orders in a similar manner.

After the Union of the former rival Grand Lodges in December, 1813, it was deemed advisable to promulgate as early as possible the new Constitutions of the United Grand Lodge. Accordingly in 1815, part the second, containing the rules and regulations only, was issued to the Craft to remain in force for three years, and then to be subject to revision. Meanwhile it had been arranged that a learned and eminent brother (the Rev. George Adam Browne, M.A.) should revise the first or historical part and continue it down to 1815.

This, however, was never done, although the historical matter contained in the preceding edition was reprinted, but does not seem to have got further than final proofs. In 1815 the Duke of Sussex, then Grand Master, on his own responsibility, gave orders for a Frontispiece to be prepared by Bro. R. W. Silvester, engraver to the Grand Lodge, uncle of the late Bro. R. S. Warrington, and founder of the business in Garrick Street, now known as Warrington and Company. Owing to various alterations and delays, the plate was not finished until April, 1822, when Bro. Silvester sent in his bill for £73 10s., payment of which was deferred on the



FRONTISPIECE TO CONSTITUTIONS, 1784.

Original size, 8½ in. by 7½ in.



FRONTISPIECE TO CONSTITUTIONS, 1819.
Original size, 8½ in. by 8½ in.

ground of the Finance Committee knowing nothing of the order for the work. After enquiry of the Duke, and a considerable reduction in the amount, it was settled in the following September.

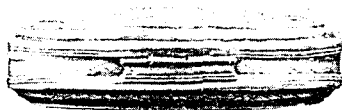
A few words in conclusion as to the design of the Frontispiece. The female figure is no doubt intended to represent Masonry; the belt she wears having clasped hands probably refers to the recent Union; her right hand resting on *Fasces*, emblematic of unity and strength, would seem to imply that the full signification intended is Masonry United and Strong.

The bust on the pedestal will be easily recognised as that of King George IV., Patron of the Order. The curious looking object adjoining the globe, having somewhat the appearance of an old-fashioned ship's binnacle, is a representation of the Ark of the Masonic Covenant, designed by Sir John Soane in 1813, in which the Articles of Union were deposited, and which was "in all time to come to be placed before the Throne." It was always so placed until it was destroyed by the disastrous fire which occurred in Freemasons' Hall in 1883; but fortunately the Articles of Union were not in it at that time, and are still preserved in the archives of the Grand Lodge.

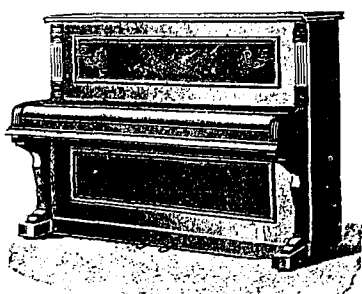
HENRY SADLER.

A Masonic Relic.

The tobacco box of which we give an illustration, is said to have belonged to the Hon. John Drummond, who in 1685 became Earl of Milford. According to "Burke's Peerage" he was the only member of the Perth family who had a right to heraldic bearings, coupled with an Esquire's helmet; but that as it may, its history from the year 1745 is traceable. It was given in that year by the Duke of Perth, after the defeat of the defender, to a lady who afterwards became the great grandmother of the present owner, and has been handled in the family as a Masonic relic. The Masonic emblems are on the lid, and the armorial bearings are on the bottom of the box.



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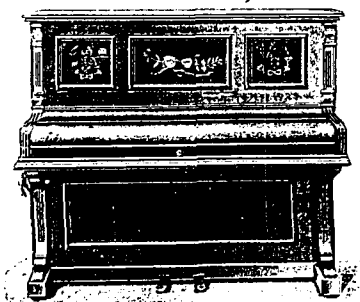


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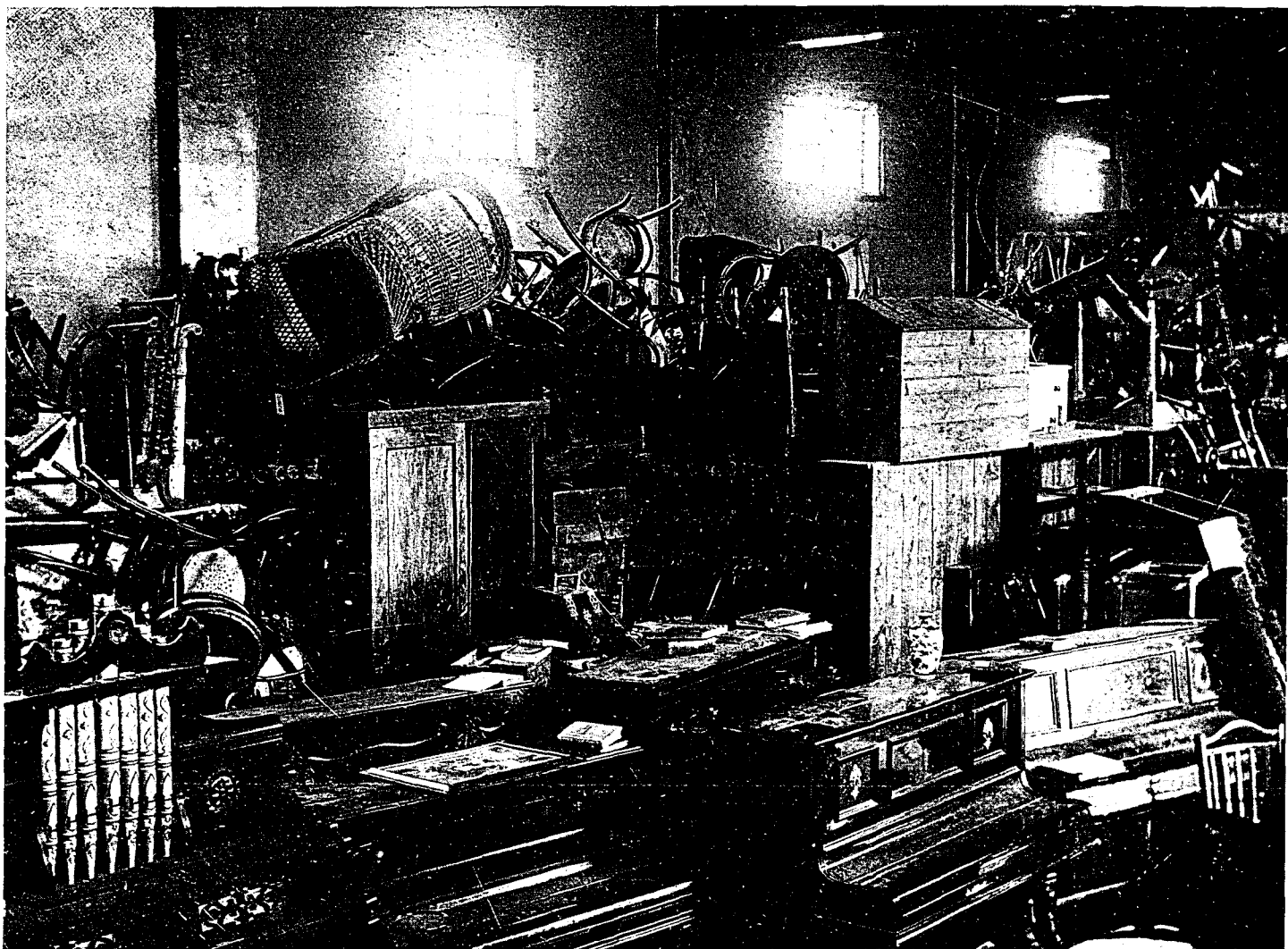
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In connection with the war in South Africa, many curious incidents have been brought to light with regard to Freemasonry. The above illustration taken by a brother now at the front, shows the Masonic Hall at Dundee, Natal, filled with loot taken by the Boers.

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