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for FREEMASONS

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A. E. FRIDLANDER
(P.G. Std. B. Engl.).

DEAN OF GLOUCESTER
(P.G. Chap. Engl.).

CANON BEAUMONT
(P.G. Chap. Engl.).

H. C. BEDDOE
(D.P.G. M. Herefordshire).

LORD BARNARD
(P.G.M. Durham).

Photo by W. H. Bustin, Hereford.

COL. S. W. COOKE
(P.P.S.W. Warwickshire).

DEAN J. W. LEIGH
(P.G.M. Herefordshire).

EARL AMHERST
(Pro Grand Master Engl.).

SIR OFFLEY WAKEMAN, BT.
(P.G.M. Shropshire).

Installation of the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford as Provincial Grand Master of Herefordshire, May 1st, 1906.

United Grand Lodge.

THE Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, June 6th. The Pro Grand Master the Earl Amherst presided, who was supported by the Right Hon. T. F. Halsey, Deputy Grand Master, as Past Master, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey acted as Past Grand Master. There was a crowded attendance, many brethren doubtless being present to record their votes for the men of their choice who were seeking election as members of the Board of General Purposes, while a large number were attracted by the anticipation of a discussion of one or more subjects which have recently been engaging the attention of the Craft, more especially of the London brethren. One subject, however, had been ruled out of order; and failing production of the anticipated report of the special committee appointed to deal with the question of the Freemasons' Tavern, much of the interest in the proceedings was lessened. Enough remained, however, to cause animated discussion and a division on a motion to vote a sum of money to the Grand Registrar for legal and Masonic services rendered.

Grand Lodge having been opened, the first business entered on was the recommendation of the M.W. Grand Master that Rule 88 of the Book of Constitutions be amended to increase the number of Provincial Grand Officers in provinces numbering thirty lodges and upwards, the M.W. Pro Grand Master formally moved that the recommendation be adopted. In doing so he said he hoped Grand Lodge would unanimously agree to it, as the number of Grand Officers had recently been increased to reward a number of deserving brethren, and a similar privilege should be extended to the larger lodges in the provinces. He thought the justice of the recommendation would appeal to them, as immense difficulty had been found in the provinces in recognising those brethren deserving of it.

The Deputy Grand Master seconded the recommendation, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Scrutineers for the election of members of the Board of General Purposes having been appointed, the M.W. Pro Grand Master invested Bros. Lord Lilford, S.G.W., and Lord Desborough, J.G.W.

Bro. John Strachan, K.C., Grand Registrar, by command of the M.W. Grand Master, reported a correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Quebec respecting the recognition of that body. In March, 1875, the Grand Lodge of England resolved to accord that recognition subject to the condition invariably imposed of the rights of the lodges under the English Constitution being preserved. Some exception appeared to have been taken to this, and it was claimed that the warrants of the lodges in Montreal should be withdrawn. This could not be done while the requisite number of brethren desired to hold them. So the three lodges remained under English jurisdiction. He had had much correspondence for some years past, and the subject was brought before the Grand Lodge of Quebec. He had received a letter from the Grand Secretary of Quebec enclosing a resolution, and the Grand Master had expressed a hope that this resolution would be accepted in the spirit offered, in order that fraternal relations might be resumed. The Grand Master having taken that resolution and letter into consideration, His Royal Highness the Grand Master was pleased to accept the resolution in the truly fraternal spirit in which it was offered, and advises the resumption of fraternal intercourse. The first representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in their Grand Lodge would be their esteemed M.W. Pro Grand Master, whose ancestor took a prominent part in the acquisition of the Province of Quebec by England. He was sure this had been received by the Canadian brethren with acclamation that such a distinguished brother should be appointed. He therefore moved that the Grand Lodge heartily reciprocate the terms of the resolution, and recognise the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a sovereign Grand Lodge in the Dominion of Canada, the rights of the English lodges being still preserved.

Bro. Lieut.-Gen. J. Wimburn Laurie, M.P., who seconded the recommendation, said that as it was his duty to preside over one of the neighbouring provinces for fifteen years, he could tell the brethren that during that time they were in a false position. They were compelled to support the Grand Lodge of England, but knew intimately the brethren who formed the Grand Lodge of Quebec. They were, therefore, in a difficult position, and the resolution would remove this. He welcomed the change and gladly supported the resolution.

The recommendation was unanimously carried.

Bro. Sir Arthur Collins was re-invested as President of the Board of General Purposes, and the Grand Lodge Auditor was re-elected.

The reports of the Board of Benevolence and the Board of General Purposes were accepted, the latter including a report of the Special Committee appointed to deal with the Freemasons' Tavern and adjoining premises, which stated that it had been found impossible to complete a scheme in time for this meeting of Grand Lodge.

A notice of motion by Bro. John Smithers, P.A.G.D.C., was unanimously agreed to, acknowledging that the holding, or having held, the office of Grand Steward was no disqualification for holding the office of Grand Treasurer.

Bro. the Hon. Mr. Justice Bucknill, Prov. G. Master, Surrey, moved "That, in view of the greatly increased duties, both legal and Masonic, of the present Grand Registrar, an annual retainer of 500 guineas be tendered to him." He said that a candid friend had already approached him with regard to this motion, and had told him that in moving it he was acting with boldness that did not denote wisdom. He wished to define his position in this matter, more especially as another candid friend had told him in the Press that it was a case of one lawyer trying to divert the funds of Grand Lodge into the pockets of another (laughter). He took that in the same way as Grand Lodge, for he was certain it was not intended in the sense of his doing anything dishonest. One more candid friend—the third—had told him that before this discussion was ended he should hear other expressions of opinions from his friends. His position was this and no other. He was at one time holding the position of Deputy Grand Registrar at a time when he had to do a good deal of the work, as his senior had been elevated to the County Court Bench. He knew something, therefore, of the work of the Grand Registrar of to-day. He knew there was a great deal of work, requiring a great deal of ability and a very close attention and indomitable industry. All those qualities were required, but he did not wish to be misunderstood, as he appeared to have been. By their kind permission he would add an adjective to his notice of motion. It was never intended by him, in bringing this forward, to propose that the office should henceforward be a paid one. Those who had expressed strong opinions to the contrary—and he thought it would have been better not to have expressed them before discussion—should follow the words of the motion. If he had intended it to be a paid office he should not have worded it as he had done, but said at once that it should be so. He was standing in a delicate position, and, therefore, he proposed to insert the word "present" after the word "the" and before the word "Grand," making it read "the present Grand Registrar." He was there for the purpose of asking Grand Lodge to say, for reasons he hoped he should give clearly, and certainly not at length—that it was intended for the *present* Grand Registrar. With regard to Bro. Strachan, it might be looked at in a general way and from a personal point. From the general point they had to consider what the Grand Registrar had to do, and what he did. Everyone who took an interest in the Craft ought to know what he did; it was fully reported from time to time, but he would remind them what there was to do. He was, by their Constitutions, the adviser of Grand Lodge. He might be called upon at any moment to advise the Grand

Master, and called upon to undertake duties of a most delicate and most difficult nature. He was the servant of Grand Lodge because he was its adviser. Every appeal that came from Provincial or District Grand Lodge or private lodges came before him. He had to read the papers, and advise thereon and move a motion. He had to deal with all questions coming from the Colonies and other places—India, Australia, Queensland. He was a member of the Board of General Purposes, and had to attend regularly. He (Mr. Justice Bucknill) could tell them that he had not spoken to Bro. Strachan on this matter, that he had not communicated with him, directly or indirectly, and that day had refused to see or speak to him, and that he obtained no advice except from one dear friend. He had brought forward this motion after much thought and some knowledge of the subject, thinking it a proper matter to bring forward. If he failed, he should fail as he had failed before; but he should know that he had done something which, in his heart of hearts, he felt should be done. Although he believed in the principle that offices in Grand Lodge should not be paid, it was the exception that proved the rule. He should like to ask those brethren who had indicated their opinions as being hostile to this motion whether they really would like to devote all the time the Grand Registrar did in the performance of his duty, and at the same time do their duty in their own respective professions? He believed, as he had said before, that brethren would always be found ready to come forward to occupy positions without reward, but they might have brethren ready to accept the work and not to do it with the utmost enthusiasm. Looking back, he could say he remembered an occasion when Grand Registrars had not been so industrious, or so energetic and so indomitable in their work as the Grand Registrar of to-day. It might be said he did too much. It was not easy to find a man doing too much for nothing nowadays. The Book of Constitutions was silent on the subject, and from that he thought they might infer it was intended to leave Grand Lodge a free hand and do what it thought right. There was no reference in the Book of Constitutions for the payment of a Grand Officer but one. He now came to a much more delicate reason—the personal. If they would kindly remember what he had said at having had no communication with the Grand Registrar, he felt what he said must be said with extreme care. Brotherly love and generosity had been spoken of as keystones of their Fraternity. He wondered what Grand Lodge would think, if his opinion was near the mark that it was possible that their Grand Registrar might have done harm to himself and his position by the time he had put in for their service? He had a feeling of disappointment that so eminent a man as the Grand Registrar had not followed in the footsteps of his predecessor and obtained elevation. If it should happen to be true that this brother had injured himself in his profession, as to which the other branch of the profession was sometimes a little fickle. If they thought that this brother had really suffered professionally through services given to them for nothing, he thought that such a retainer, if offered, might undo a little of that harm so caused. They liked to boast of their being generous, if they could be just. This motion only referred to the present Grand Office, and asked them to make some offer in recognition, not for services rendered, but for services to be rendered so long as he held the position; and if he might prophesy, which they had been told was dangerous, he thought he could say no brother there would ever regret it. It was not that Grand Lodge could not afford it, or wished to be “stingy,” or lay down a rule that it should be done in the future. Certainly not. He hoped they would be good enough and generous enough to say that he was not doing wrong in bringing this motion before them, but that they would give it their careful attention. He had done it without counsel or permission. He knew that if the Grand Registrar had wished the motion not to be moved he would have written. He should go home happy if he knew he had brought home to them this case.

Bro. Frigout moved, as an amendment, “That the proposition now before Grand Lodge is one which, if carried, will create a most undesirable precedent; and such being so, Grand Lodge recommends the proposition shall not be further proceeded with.”

This was seconded by Bro. J. F. W. Morris, P.M. 1050.

On a division 288 voted for the resolution, and 244 for the amendment.

Bro. C. E. Keyser, P.G.D., said that in view of the very narrow majority, he believed Bro. Strachan would not like to accept the motion as it stood. Knowing the great services the Grand Registrar had most undoubtedly rendered, and the immense amount of work he had done, he begged to move that, instead of an annual retainer, a sum of 1,000 guineas be voted. He thought in that way they would be doing a proper and just action. He was sure they would like to see Bro. Strachan duly rewarded, and, therefore, he thought that this amendment would meet the views of all.

Bro. G. S. Elliott, P.A.G.D.C., seconded the amendment, which was unanimously agreed to.

An appeal from Bro. W. C. Coventry, P.M. of Lodge Zetland in the East, No. 508, Singapore, was dismissed, and another from Bro. A. Johnson and three other members of St. George's Lodge, No. 2506, Freetown, Sierra Leone, was sustained, the conduct of the W.M. of the latter lodge being referred to the Board of General Purposes.

Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

The result of the election for the Board of General Purposes was as follows:—Bros. Stanley Fitch, James W. Mathews, William R. Bennett, Alex. C. A. Higerty, John Briggs, Edwin Styles.

The New Grand Officers.

GRAND CHAPLAIN.

The Rev. Arthur J. Ingram, Prebendary of St. Paul's, was initiated in the London School Board Lodge, No. 2611, in 1896. He joined the Cathedral Lodge, No. 2641, in 1899, the Alma Mater Lodge, No. 1402, in 1903, and the Sanctuary Lodge, No. 3051, in 1904, of which latter he was a Founder. In 1904 he filled the Master's chair in the London School Board Lodge, and in the same year he was appointed Provincial Grand Chaplain for Cambridge and was continued in the office in 1905.

GRAND TREASURER.

Bro. Louis Slade Winsloe, whose recent candidature and election as Grand Treasurer has caused his name to be widely known amongst the Craft, both at home and abroad, was initiated in the St. George's Lodge of Harmony, No. 32, in 1885, and was installed as W. Master in 1895. He is also a member of the West Lancashire Lodge, No. 3085, which he assisted in founding in 1905. In 1902 he was appointed Prov. S.G. Warden of West Lancashire. In Royal Arch Masonry Bro. Winsloe was exalted in Jerusalem Chapter No. 32, in 1887, becoming First Principal in 1898. He is also a Past Prov. Grand H. of West Lancashire.

Bro. Winsloe is a Vice-Patron of each of the Charities and has served twelve Stewardships.

ASSISTANT GRAND REGISTRAR.

Bro. Arthur Ernest Ebbblewhite, Barrister-at-Law, was initiated in the Benevolent Lodge, No. 446, in 1892, and joined the Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 34, in 1894, the Crouch End Lodge, No. 2580, of which he was founder, in 1895, and the Shakespear Lodge, No. 99, in 1900, becoming Master of the Crouch End Lodge in 1902, and of the Shakespear Lodge in 1904. He represented the Shakespear Lodge on the Board of Grand Stewards in 1903, and was elected as Chairman. As a Royal Arch Mason he was exalted in the Inns of Court Chapter No. 1610, attached to the Northern Bar Lodge in 1905. He is a life Governor of each of the three Institutions, and has served three Stewardships. Bro. Ebbblewhite is a Member of the Correspondence Circle of

the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, and a frequent contributor to its quarterly transactions—"Ars Quatuor Coronati." He has also written a voluminous and exhaustive history of the Shakespear Lodge, No. 99, of which Bro. W. J. Hughan,



(Photo Ette Portrait Co.)
BRO. ARTHUR ERNEST EBBLEWHITE.

in reviewing it, says "this handsome volume, of which Bro. Ebbelwhite is the author, runs to nearly 500 pages quarto, is lavishly illustrated and perfectly printed, being a triumph technically, typographically, and artistically."

JUNIOR GRAND DEACON.

Bro. William Pick Raynor was initiated in the Colne Valley Lodge, No. 1645, in 1879, and joined the Huddersfield Lodge, No. 290, in 1883, of which Lodge he became Master in 1895. In the Province of West Yorkshire he has received the appointments of G.D. of C. in 1898, and J.G. Warden in 1903. His exaltation in the Royal Arch took place in Pros-



BRO. WILLIAM PICK RAYNOR.

perity Chapter, No. 290, in 1884, and in 1900 he was installed as First Principal.

Bro. Raynor has served 17 Stewardships, and is a Vice-Patron of the Girls' School, and a Vice-President of both the Boys' School and the Benevolent Institution.

SENIOR GRAND DEACON.

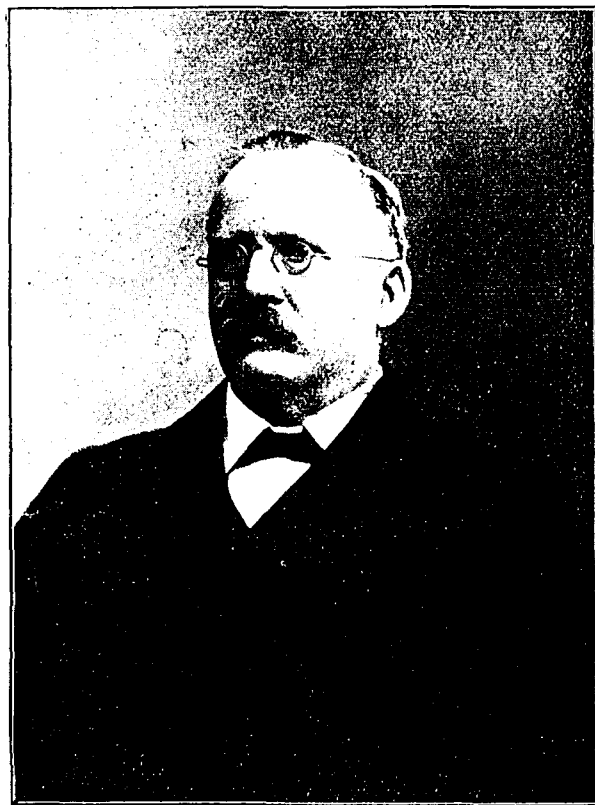
Bro. Fritz Reiss' initiation took place in 1887 in the Social Lodge, No. 62. He afterwards joined the Fortitude Lodge, No. 1464, and the Studholme Lodge, No. 1591, of both of which he has filled the Master's chair. He was appointed Prov. S.G.W. of East Lancashire in 1892. In the Royal Arch he was exalted in the Social Chapter, No. 62, and has held the office of G.S.N. in the province. He has served several Stewardships for the Charities, and is a Patron of the East Lancashire Masonic Benevolent Institution.

ASSISTANT GRAND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES.

Bro. T. A. J. Howell was initiated in 1879 in the Lodge of Emulation, No. 21, and joined the Lodge of Unity, No. 69, in 1883, of which he became Worshipful Master in 1888. He was one of the founders of the Putney Lodge, No. 2766, in 1899.

ASSISTANT GRAND SWORD BEARER.

Bro. John Smith was initiated in the Sir William Harper Lodge, No. 2343, in 1890, and joined Lodges 540 and 1436 in 1892. He also took part in founding Lodges 2490 and 2563, and afterwards filled the Master's chair in both. In the Province of Bedfordshire he was elected Grand Treasurer



(Photo Ette Portrait Co.)
BRO. JOHN SMITH.

in 1898, and continued to fill the office until 1901. He is also the Secretary of the Charity Committee of that Province. Bro. Smith was exalted in the Royal Arch in Chapter 1604 in 1893, became Z. in 1900, and in 1902 he filled the same office in No. 540. He is a Vice-President of the R.M.B. Institution, and a Life Governor of both the Boys' and Girls' Schools, and has served eight Stewardships.

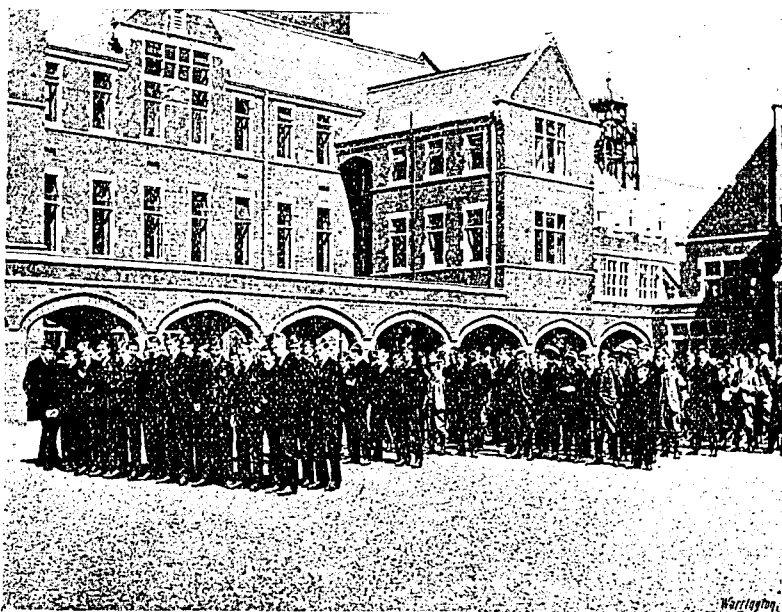
GRAND PURSUIVANT.

Bro. Robert H. Stimpson was initiated in the Royal Nava Lodge, No. 59, in 1891, and is its present Secretary. He became a Royal Arch Mason in 1895 in the Chapter attached to the lodge. He is a Life Governor of the three Institutions and has served four Stewardships.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

THE 108th Annual Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held at the Crystal Palace on June 13th, and proved a great success. No less than 879 Stewards, representing London, Provincial, and Colonial lodges, brought up the sum of £26,315 13s., which, always excepting the stupendous sum announced at the Centenary Celebration, was the third largest in the history of the Institution. This is altogether satisfactory as indicating a continuous revenue for ordinary needs, and sufficient even to meet the largely-increased expenditure of the present huge establishment.

The Chairman of the year was R.W. Bro. the Most Honourable the Marquis of Hertford, Prov. G. Master for



PARADE OF BOYS BEFORE ENTERING THE ASSEMBLY HALL,
THE PRIZE WINNERS IN THE FRONT RANKS.

Warwickshire, who was loyally and generously supported by the province, every lodge under his rule being represented by one or more Stewards.

The company present numbered over 800, which included several Provincial Grand Masters of neighbouring provinces, many Grand Officers, and ladies.

After the dinner the usual loyal toasts were proposed and honoured.

Bro. Sheriff T. V. Bowater, proposing the toast of "The Grand Officers," said they were all aware of the reasons for the absence of Bro. Earl Amherst, the M.W. Pro Grand Master, who was attending the Prov. Grand Lodge of Kent, at Ramsgate, to receive a Perpetual Presentation to the Boys' School in recognition of his services as Prov. Grand Master.

Bro. the Earl of Dartmouth, Prov. G.M. Staffs., said he was overwhelmed with the responsibility devolving upon him of replying, and none regretted the absence of Bro. Earl Amherst more than he did. His own connection with Grand Lodge was one common to Prov. Grand Masters all over the country, and he took it their admittance to that body was with the object of keeping touch between the provinces and Grand Lodge, and it recognised that the duties of Prov. Grand Master should be more connected with the provinces, possibly, than with the routine work of Grand Lodge. They who lived in the provinces knew that there was no important ceremony that was not graced with the presence of one or other of the Grand Lodge Officers, who attended at considerable personal inconvenience. When, however, they found that in the provinces that the great principles were active, and that the work had been done as it ought to have been done, they were fully compensated for any personal trouble. The work of Freemasonry was

composed of friendly gatherings, but there were other duties, as they would hear that evening. Those present who were non-Masons would have evidence that the great principles which actuated every Mason in the country—the principles of love of their God and good for their kind—were fully kept up by brethren in the Craft under the guidance of the Grand Officers.

The Chairman then rose to propose "Success to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys," and first reminded the company that that most excellent Mason, the late Lord Leigh, had promised to preside on this occasion. Unfortunately for all, and to the great regret of all Masons, Lord Leigh was not spared to them. There never was a better Mason, and he might say, and was not exaggerating, that for over half-a-century Lord Leigh was connected with every Masonic charitable institution and most other charitable institutions that existed. He was asked to take the chair in his place, and was appointed by the M.W.G.M. as Prov. Grand Master of Warwickshire. When asked to preside he tried to ascertain the feeling of the province, and found all the brethren wished him to do so, and he therefore consented. With regard to the Institution, it was an example that great things spring from very small beginnings. He should think it most probable that when those philanthropic and excellent Masons conceived the idea of starting this institution to help the sons of Masons in 1798, little did they think of what tremendous strength it would grow into. Then there were only six boys; now they had 410. Those 410 boys were housed, clothed, and fed in the most palatial school in England. He had the pleasure of going all over the school, and could assert, without fear of contradiction, that there was not such another school in the country. The boys were receiving the most excellent and practical education, fitting them to go out into the world and give them a good start in life in almost any direction they chose to try for. None spoke more highly of the education in the school than the Education Department, which had sent down examiners, and their reports had always been most extremely favourable. This had also been shown in a practical way, because the grant obtained from the Government was always interesting. Another important part of the boys' education—the physical part—was well cared for, as they had most magnificent cricket and football grounds and everything that could delight the heart of a boy. They had good schools at Wood Green, but the Board of Management were wise when they removed the institution to Bushey. When £141,000 was contributed by Masons at the centenary in 1898, they were able to build the new schools, and the Board of Management had to look forward to the continuous support of Masons to keep them up. He was appealing to the brethren to continue their good work, and thus allow the Board also to continue theirs. There was one special point that attracted his attention, and was, he thought, worthy of all praise—and that was that the Board had determined to keep a number of boys in the schools after the age of fifteen years, that they might receive a higher and, perhaps, a more technical education, and prepare them to go into a professional instead of a business life. That had been tried for some time with the greatest success, and 141 boys had received the benefit, and the number was to be considerably increased. It showed that the policy of the Board, under the most able presidency of Bro. Keyser, was a most enlightened and up-to-date one. Their efforts were well backed and seconded by the most important one of all—the Head Master—who, with his staff, did all they could to turn out the boys well and give them a really good start in life. A deep debt of thanks was due to them. He would ask them to drink success to the institution, and appealed to them, as

his predecessors had on former occasions, to continue their magnificent subscriptions, and keep up the schools in the way they had been kept up in the past.

Bro. J. M. McLeod, P.G.S.B., Secretary of the Institution, then announced the lists, an analysis of which is given below.

Bro. S. J. Attenborough, P.G. Treas., responded, and returned thanks on behalf of the Institution.

Bro. C. E. Keyser, P.G.D., Chairman of Board of Management, proposed "The Chairman," and, in reply,

The Marquis of Hertford thanked the Stewards for their exertions.

The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford gave "The Other Masonic Institutions and Success to Them," to which

Bro. P. Colville Smith, P.G.D., Sec. Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, responded.

For "The Stewards" Bro. G. Beech, Dep. Prov. G.M. Warwickshire, President, replied, and "The Ladies," given by Bro. T. A. Bullock, P.G.S.B., concluded the programme.

SUMMARY.

London	£10,402	18	6
Provinces	15,240	5	2
Foreign Stations ...	672	10	0
	£26,315	13	8

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

On Monday, June 11th, the prizes to the successful pupils were distributed at the Schools at Bushey by the Marchioness of Hertford, who was accompanied by the Marquis of Hertford, Bro. C. E. Keyser, P.G.D., Treasurer of the Institution, and many brethren and ladies.

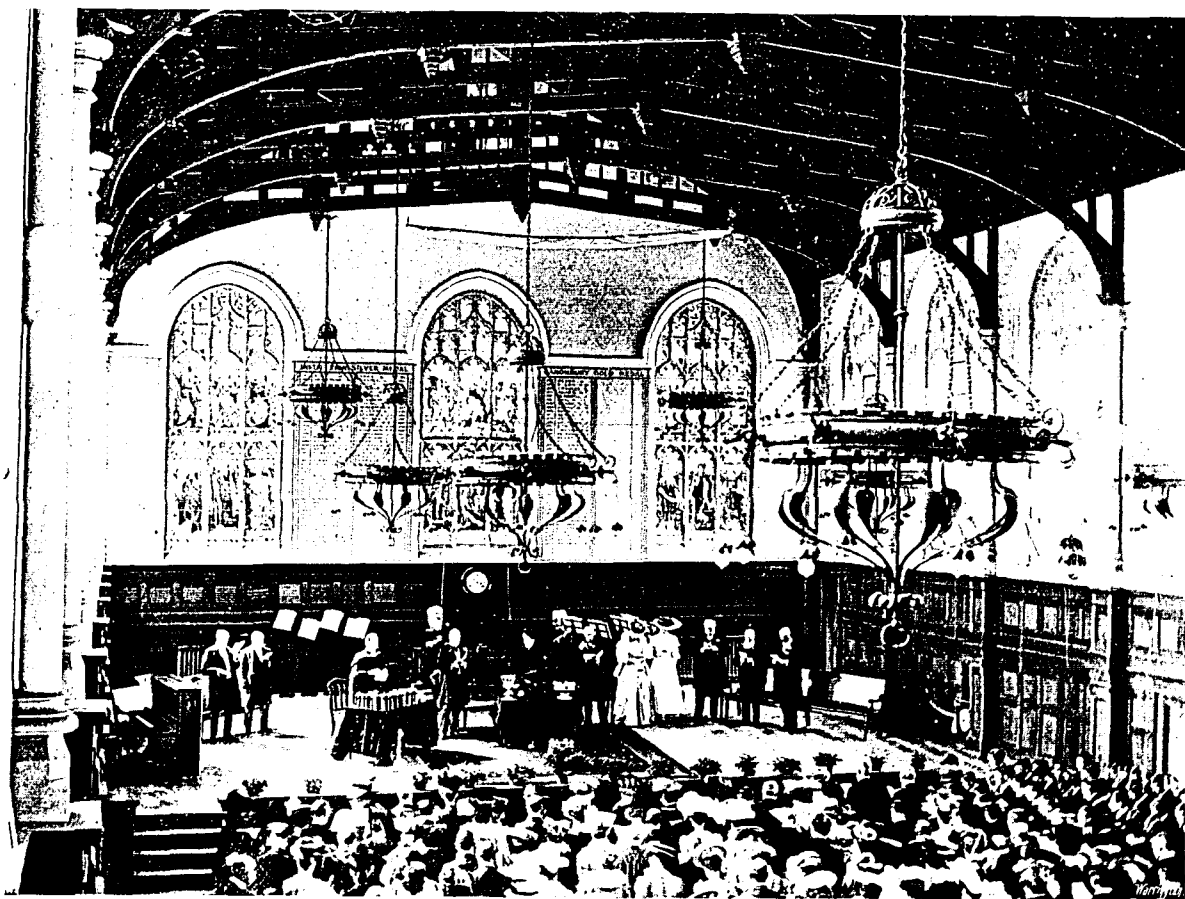
Before the presentation was made, Bro. Keyser welcomed the company on behalf of the Board of Management, and hoped they would be pleased with what they saw. They could thus form some idea of the responsibility the management and staff had undertaken. They had a large building with modern appliances, and this required great attention and care to carry on with efficiency and economy. Although the School was only moved a few years ago, they found they had to make additions, and one addition was completed last year. This was a new sanatorium and infirmary, and was of immense use to the School. They felt justified in building it by the help of the Craft, and at a cost of £12,000. They had now 420 boys in the School, and had to consider what steps they should take to provide for more boys. This would engage the serious attention of the Board of Management, and at the next quarterly Court he hoped they would increase their numbers. They hoped to keep up the system of keeping the boys for another year, and a good many even longer, and he hoped to have fully 100 boys over fifteen. The Inspectors from the Board of Education, who were given every facility, gave a most satisfactory report. A new arrangement had been made, and the year divided into three terms.

Bro. Keyser subsequently proposed a vote of thanks to the Marchioness of Hertford, who acknowledged the compliment.

A capital selection of instrumental and vocal music was given by the pupils, and at its conclusion,

The Marquis of Hertford expressed his appreciation of its excellence, and asked that the boys should have an extra half-holiday.

The afternoon was spent in witnessing the various shops at work, in gymnasium and drill, and in inspecting the buildings.



DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex was held at the Holborn Restaurant on May 29th, when over three hundred members of the Province attended. Lord George Hamilton, R.W. Provincial Grand Master, presided, and appointed Major-General J. G. Guyon, Past Grand Sword Bearer, as his Deputy Provincial Grand Master, in place of the late Admiral W. H. C. St. Clair. A sum of 100 guineas was voted from the funds of the Grand Lodge to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, the Provincial

Grand Master having consented to preside at the next festival of this institution in 1907. The principal appointments to Provincial Grand rank included Brothers E. de Q. Quincey and E. C. Broquet, Grand Wardens; the Rev. F. W. May and the Rev. Tilney Rising, Grand Chaplains; Bro. Gipps Kent, Provincial Grand Treasurer; Bro. A. Burnett Brown, Grand Superintendent of Works, Provincial Grand Secretary; Brothers A. Findlater, F. Baden Fuller, W. Metcalfe, and C. Wilkinson, Grand Deacons.

Kingsway Lodge, No. 3027.

INSTALLATION OF W. BRO. THOMAS GOWER BERGIN.

THE third Installation Meeting of this popular lodge, which was held at Mark Masons' Hall on Wednesday, May 2nd, when W. Bro. Bergin was installed in the Chair by W. Bro. Maule, proved not a whit less successful than that of former years.

Kingsway is one of the three temperance lodges that has sprung up in the Metropolis during recent years, and judging from its steadily increasing roll of members, and the general enthusiasm displayed by the brethren present, it is safe to predict for this lodge a continuance of the prosperity with which it has been favoured since its inception.

On the lodge being opened, the minutes of the last regular and emergency meetings were read and confirmed. Messrs. Samuel Baylis and Richard James Gadd were admitted into the Craft. The W.M. was subsequently installed into the Chair by Bro. Maule, and appointed the following brethren as officers for the ensuing year.

Bros. John William Webster, William Edward Davis, Harry Bladon, Edward James Mills, Walter James Powell, John Bernard Herbert, Chas. William Cole, Herbert Hodge, Horace G. Holme, James Underhay Uglow, G. Ernest Clark, John G. Wright Cooper, Edward Willis, F. H. Searle, H. J. A. Bennett.

A Past Master's Jewel was presented to Bro. Maule, I.P.M., by the W.M.

A very pleasing incident was the presentation to W. Bro. Chas. Cole of a silver tea service as a token of the high esteem in which he was held by the members of Kingsway.

At the subsequent banquet held at the Holborn Restaurant, the toast of "His Majesty the King" was proposed by the W.M., and was enthusiastically received.

W. Bro. Chas. W. Cole was entrusted with the toast of "The M.W. The Grand Master, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.," and said that there was very little that was fresh which he could add, at the same time they would be found wanting in courtesy if they failed to appreciate the Masonic services rendered by His Royal Highness.

W. Bro. H. Bristow-Wallen in proposing the "M.W. Pro Grand Master, the R.W. Deputy-Grand Master, and the Rest of the Grand Officers, Present and Past," said that only those who were privileged to attend Grand Lodge Meetings could rightly appreciate what we owed to our Grand Officers. He was always struck when he attended Grand Lodge to see how wonderfully Freemasonry was represented in all circles of life; Art, Literature, the Church, Army and Navy—all were represented by the Grand Officers, and it is one of the most interesting and inspiring sight to see that procession of Grand Officers as they enter Grand Lodge. Earl Amherst was, indeed, a splendid Pro Grand Master, and upon him, of course, must fall the heat and burden of the day.

W. Bro. J. T. Maule, the I.P.M., said it was to him a most pleasing duty and privilege to propose what must be, on an occasion like this, the toast of the evening—the health of their esteemed W.M. W. Bro. Bergin was a well qualified and competent Mason, and would discharge the important duties of his high office to the entire satisfaction of the Brethren, and would maintain those excellent traditions which were set them by their first W.M.

The W.M., in replying, said that those who had passed the Chair would agree with him that the most trying time of their Masonic career was when they were asked to reply to this toast for the first time. He thought he would experience some difficulty in following in the footsteps of Bro. Maule; the higher the standard that was set up in the Lodge the more difficult it would be for subsequent Masters to maintain that standard. He would advise all young Freemasons to attend a Lodge of Instruction. He owed his present position to the fact that he took advice, and as

soon as he was initiated he joined a Lodge of Instruction. It was a particular proud moment in any Mason's life to reach the Chair. He looked forward to his year of office because he anticipated doing good work.

The W.M. proposed the toast of the Worshipful Masters of King Solomon and Aldwych Lodges, W. Bros. Newnham and Rigg which was received with great enthusiasm.

Bro. Newnham said it was very easy for him to reply to the toast because he could with truth say that the Members of his Lodge entertained nothing but the most hearty goodwill towards the sister lodges. He was very pleased to see the progress they were making and to see them so strong. He was much impressed by the excellent way in which the ceremony of installation had been done. He thanked them for their kind reception, and said it was always a pleasure to be with them.

Bro. Rigg said he could re-echo every word uttered by Bro. Newnham with regard to the feeling of friendliness that existed between the total abstinence Lodges in the great Metropolis. He sometimes felt that as an honorary member of Kingsway: "How happy could he be with either were t'other dear charmer away." They were Freemasons first, and total abstainers afterwards; but were not ashamed on every occasion to stand firmly by their total abstinence principles. He was sure that when other Masons, who were what the Frenchman called "moderate drunkards" came more into contact with them, they would find they were not the hopeless cranks and incurable faddists that so many people imagined. They were firmly determined by the influence of these Lodges to liberate Freemasonry from a slur which it had too long undeservedly borne. They were indeed fortunate in having W. Bro. Cole as first Master, and also appreciated the admirable work that day of Bro. W. Maule, who like himself took unto himself a wife during his year of office with the same happy results. He felt assured their W.M. would have the successful year of office he so richly deserved.

Bro. Cole in proposing the toast of "The Initiates" said it was exceedingly gracious on the part of the W.M. to allow him the privilege of proposing the toast. He took a great interest in what he would term, baby-Masons. It sometimes occurred to him that young Masons might be led to feel that their first Masonic Lodge was controlled by the few. That of necessity must be so for the reason that it took a long time to become experienced in Masonry. On behalf of the Kingsway Lodge who extended a very hearty welcome, he was glad to see them here and felt sure they would make excellent men and that Kingsway would never regret having admitted them as members of their Lodge.

The Initiates having responded, the W.M. said the next toast was that of "The Visitors"; Kingsway Lodge was favoured in having a long list of distinguished visitors, and although he would have liked them all to have spoken, time would not permit. On behalf of Kingsway Lodge he welcomed them most heartily. They were, he said, a source of great strength to them because they could attend and see their method of working and then at the Banquet they were kind enough to criticise, and after all was said and done, criticisms should be given and received with great kindness.

The Visitors replied.

The W.M. proposed the "The Installing Masters and the other Officers of the Lodge," and paid a high tribute to the manner in which W. Bro. Maule had placed him in the Chair, and W. Bros. Cole and Bristow Wallen delivered the addresses to the Officers.

Bros. Maule and Cole briefly replied.

"The Tyler's Toast" concluded a most enjoyable evening.

Order of the Temple.

CONSECRATION OF THE SANCTA MARIA PRECEPTORY.

THE latest addition to the Roll of Preceptories under the Great Priory of England was made on Saturday, May 12th. when the Sancta Maria Preceptory was consecrated at Mark Masons' Hall, by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Euston, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, assisted by the following officers :—

The E. Kt. Rev. Dr. Cockrem, P.G. Prelate as Chaplain ; The V.E. Kt. Alfred J. Thomas, K.C.T. as 1st Constable ; The V.E. Kt. Col. J. D. Murray, K.C.T. as 2nd Constable ; The V.E. Kt. C. F. Matier, G.C.T. as Gt. V. Chancellor ; The V.E. Kt. Thomas Fraser, K.C.T. as Marshal ; The E. Kt. F. C. Van Duzer, P.G. Std. Br. as Sword Br., and The V.E. Kt. Imre Kiralfy, K.C.T. as Capt. of Guards.

The Chaplain, in the course of an eloquent oration, said that every degree in Masonry had some special lesson to teach, which was based on a myth or even fiction ; but the Knight Templar was an Order and not a degree, and was the legitimate descendant of a body which had had a great influence in the world. It was substantial and not fictitious ; but it was Masonic in the fact that its rites and ceremonies were the vehicles for conveying moral and spiritual truths.

There were three principles which underlay the whole structure, and had the most influence in determining conduct. The first was Faithfulness, this was the quality of conduct brought about by belief. The Knight Templar of old, by virtue of his vow, fought nobly and desperately on behalf of the Cross, which was the symbol of his faith, and though the Knight Templar of the present day had no Paynim or heathen to overcome, that is, no bodily enemy, he had none the less real enemies to fight, even more dangerous because they were spiritual. He was in the wilderness of temptation, and like a true knight must wage war strenuously against those evil suggestings and promptings which the spiritual enemy used as weapons against his immortal soul. Hence, faithfulness to his vow, as the result of faith in the mission of the Cross, was as necessary now as in the days of old.

The second principle was Chivalry. The quality of chivalry was characteristic of the Knight of old, whether Red Cross or not. The defence and protection of the weak and defenceless was with him a point of honour, especially the protection of women and children. And though in these days there was perhaps less disposition to fulfil this duty, because women were approaching nearer to men in thought and endeavour than ever before, even so far as the shrieking zeal of the suffragette, yet it was their duty as true Knights not to let any incidents of this kind influence them, but to be as bold in their defence and as deferential in their manner as every Knight of old, treating them with true knightly courtesy.

And the third principle was Loyalty, a course of conduct based on the consideration of what was due to the Sovereign. This implied true service to him in every department of life, whether in council or in war, or in any other relation in which a Knight may be brought. To give the best of himself on behalf of the Sovereign was a paramount duty. And this was equally true of his relation to the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master. It was the Knight's bounden duty to carry out the behests of his Grand Master and pay him that homage which was his due. And so for the other ranks in the Knighthood. Obedience and loyalty to his superior were obligatory to every Knight of the Order. It was their desire that this Preceptory would fulfil these obligations, and hold up the banner of loyalty and faithfulness and chivalry and so fulfil the duty which was laid upon them.

The E. Kt. R. Palmer-Thomas, who had been duly elected and approved as First Preceptor, having been installed by the Grand Master, appointed the following

Knights as his officers :—1st Constable, E. Kt. Will. O. Welsford ; 2nd Constable, Kt. Lt.-Col. J. C. B. Cra'ster ; Treasurer, E. Kt. E. B. Florence ; Registrar, Kt. G. E. Hutchinson ; Marshal, Kt. M. W. Blackden ; Almoner, Kt. A. E. Waite ; 1st Herald, Kt. Holmes Kingston ; 2nd Herald, E. Kt. Dr. F. A. Brooks ; 1st Standard Bearer, Kt. W. H. St. Clair Johnston.

The E. Preceptor said that the two remaining offices would be filled later on, that the V.E. Kt. A. Conyers Haycraft, P.G.M.B.B., had consented to act as Immediate Past Preceptor, and that a Chaplain would not be appointed until a Knight in Holy Orders became a member of the Preceptory.

It was then proposed by the E. Preceptor, seconded by the 1st Constable and carried unanimously, that a vote of thanks be passed to the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master for consecrating the Preceptory, and the Great Officers for their assistance, and requesting the Grand Master and Great Officers to accept hon. membership.

Before closing, the Eminent Preceptor in a brief Installation Address, reminded the members of the special purposes for which the Sancta Maria Preceptory had been founded.

He said that for long he had contemplated the possibility of founding a Preceptory with the design of drawing together Knights of the Temple who were interested in the history of the Order and the various attempts which had been made in the past, and would doubtless continue to be made in the future, to ascertain the connection between the ancient and modern Orders. In such a Preceptory, therefore, papers and discussions bearing on this and kindred subjects would be encouraged and welcomed. With the assistance of his co-founders and by favour of the Grand Master this had now become possible, and the Eminent Preceptor desired specially to express his obligations to the 1st Constable, E. Kt. Welsford, without whose invaluable assistance he doubted whether he would ever have ventured to take those initial steps which had resulted in the consecration of the Sancta Maria Preceptory that day. In conclusion, he pointed out the importance of proposing for admission those only who were in sympathy with the special work which this Preceptory was designed to carry out, always remembering that strength consisted not in quantity, but in quality, for the former contained in itself its own element of weakness.

The Preceptory was then closed with the usual forms.

The Consecration was followed by an admirably-served luncheon at the Holborn Restaurant, at which the Grand Master and the Great Officers were present.

In proposing "The health of the Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master," the E. Preceptor said that, while among Templars devotion to the Grand Master was a duty second only to that of loyalty to the Sovereign, there was a factor which went even beyond duty, because it carried them further, and that was personal feeling, and he would venture to say that the element of personal regard entered strongly into their relation to their present supreme chief. Many of those present who were members of the King Edward VII. Preceptory knew the Grand Master well, for in that Preceptory they had often heard from him words of kindly encouragement, of criticism, and also of generous appreciation when their work had met with his approval. Here they desired to offer him their respectful thanks for, in the first place, granting his warrant for the formation of the Sancta Maria Preceptory ; and, secondly, for honouring them with his presence on that occasion, thereby indicating that the special objects of the Preceptory had his sympathy. They hoped to prove hereafter that his confidence had not been misplaced, and to express their gratitude, as it would best be expressed, by good work done for the Order, the welfare of which they knew he had so much at heart.

The Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master replied, expressing his pleasure in being present to consecrate this new Preceptory, in which he would always take a great interest. He urged the paramount importance of exercising the utmost care in the selection of those whom in the future they might admit to membership, pointing out that a single unsuitable member might introduce a discordant element which would render harmonious work an impossibility. He expressed his pleasure that their choice of their first Preceptor had fallen on a Knight whose devotion to and enthusiasm for the Order were so well known as was the case with E. Knight Palmer-Thomas, and concluded by wishing every success to the Sancta Maria Preceptory, coupling with the toast the name of the Eminent Preceptor.

E. Knight Palmer-Thomas responded, thanking the Grand

Master on behalf of the Sancta Maria Preceptory for his kind expressions and good wishes, and also for his advice, which would be carefully borne in mind and acted on. They were delighted to welcome the Great Officers, among whom were some particularly well known to them. He especially desired to express his obligations to the Great Vice-Chancellor, the V.E. Knight C. F. Matier, for the kind assistance he had so willingly rendered towards the establishment of the Preceptory, and he was also glad to have this opportunity of thanking the V.E. Knight for help readily and courteously given to him personally on many occasions in the past. The E. Preceptor concluded by assuring the Grand Master that no effort would be wanting on the part of himself, his officers, or the Knights under his command to make the Sancta Maria Preceptory a success and a credit to the Order.

The Problem of the Degrees.

BY ROBERT FREKE GOULD, P.G.D.

THERE are two dates, which if carefully borne in mind, will materially assist in solving what is often described as the problem of the degrees. The first is 1723 and the second is 1738, and the space they comprise in the History of our Society, has been termed the period of transition. At the earlier date two, and at the later date three degrees (or Steps in Masonry) were worked with the sanction of the premier Grand Lodge.

Masters (or Fellow Crafts) and Apprentices are mentioned in the Constitutions of 1723; and Master Masons, Fellow Crafts, and Apprentices in the Constitution of 1738.

The first "Book of Constitutions" (1723) appeared six years after the formation of the "Mother of Grand Lodges" in 1717. It may be safely regarded, therefore, as pointing not only to the number of degrees authorised by the Grand Lodge in 1723, but as plainly indicating that the same number and no less were also worked in the twilight of Speculative Masonry which immediately preceded the erection of a governing body of Symbolic Freemasonry in 1717. In other words, it shows us that a system of two degrees had existed *before* the era of Grand Lodges, and continued to exist in 1723.

This point, however, though now well settled, was a long debatable one, owing to a misreading of the evidence, as the terms "Master and Fellow Craft" which occur in the *Constitutions* of 1723 ("Old Regulation XIII.") were extensively believed, on the publication of that book, to import the existence of *two* degrees superior to that of Apprentice. The delusion spread and gradually worked out its own fulfilment, of which there is distinct proof in the Minutes of a Musical Society at London in 1725, the famous speech of the Junior Grand Warden of York (Francis Drake) in 1726; the curious pamphlet of Samuel Pritchard in 1730, and the Irish *Constitutions* of John Pennell which were printed during the same year. Down to 1730, however, the system of *two* degrees approved and recognised by the Grand Lodge in 1723 held its ground in the Lodges. But after that date there is evidence to show that the ambiguous language of Dr. Anderson in the *Constitutions* of 1723 (O. R. XIII.) had been interpreted in a wrong sense, and the delusion rapidly attained such currency, that it was adopted and recognised by the Grand Lodge as being the true reading of the ancient text, in the *Constitutions* of 1738.

About the middle of the 18th century there was a great schism, and the multiplication of spurious Rituals was the results. The ritual-mongers, indeed, knew little or nothing of the genuine secrets of the Craft, but they passed on to later generations the *spurious tradition* of *three* degrees (and not *two* only) having been known and recognised by the Grand Lodge of England in 1723.

Laurence Dermott and William Preston fully credited this "Spurious Tradition" and both the Ahiman Rezon of the one, and the "Illustrations" of the other are tinged by this strangely-conceived superstition.

Even the critical Dr. Kloss was unable to detect the real meaning of "Old Regulation" XIII. (1723), and so were Findel and Mackey, the last named of whom I mention with great respect, as there is probably no Masonic writer of the century that has just passed away, who would, had his life been prolonged, have used to greater advantage the important discoveries that have been made since his decease.

The real number of degrees worked by the English Lodges in 1723 was first made known in the second volume of my original *History of Freemasonry*, published in 1885, and after running the gauntlet of much fraternal criticism, the interpretation which I ventured to pronounce upon the wording of "Old Regulation" XIII. (1723), in that year, has been approved and adopted by all scholars of the Craft both in the Old World and the New.

It has taken indeed about twenty years to achieve this result, hence I cannot expect that a further inference which I drew (in 1903) from the same premises (to wit, the mistaken conclusions of the early commentators with respect to the Andersonian enigma of 1723), will be accepted by any considerable number of the *literati* (leaving out of sight the *illiterati*) of Freemasonry, until long after I have passed away to my rest. But in a parting word to the curious reader who maybe interested in the rise and progress of the so-called "Masonic degrees" extraneous to those of the Ancient Craft I recommend a glance at my *Concise History of Freemasonry* (published by the Macoy Co., of New York), and at the XVIth volume of the Transactions of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge—where my fuller views on the general subject of the "Scots" Degrees (supplementary to those expressed in the *Concise History*) are contained.

Masonic Tidings, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

At New York, recently, Thomas Metelski was sentenced to imprisonment for forty months for burglary at Brooklyn. Interest in the case was caused by the introduction of Masonic sentiment into the defence, and Metelski became known as the Masonic burglar. The evidence shewed that when the proprietor of the house in Brooklyn woke up he found Metelski examining a Masonic emblem, and he explained

that he had come to rob the house, but could not do so now that he had found the owner to be a brother Mason. The burglar then let himself out of the house, but the owner gave a description to the police which led to the arrest of Metelski. Metelski said he had trusted to the good faith of his intended victim as a Mason to refrain from further action.

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A Masonic Library.

GRAND LODGE possesses probably the finest library in the Masonic world. But we venture to think it is less of a library than a museum. Regarded as a library in the ordinary sense of the word, it might almost as well be non-existent. Passing brethren, who have nothing to do for half an hour may look in, and now and then a brother of literary tastes may arrange to spend a few hours in taking notes. It may be said with a certain amount of truth, that the number of brethren with a taste for Craft literature is so small that present conditions amply suffice.

But such an argument cuts both ways. That there should be such a small number of literary brethren is to be deplored. Could not Grand Lodge do something to create, or at all events to foster, such desirable Masonic zeal? It is not impossible. The late Bro. G. W. Speth found a literary constituency with surprising ease. At the time of his death there were close upon 3,000 members of the correspondence circle of Lodge Quatuor Coronati, and to these were posted every quarter volumes containing information historical,

esoteric, and constitutional, in the production of which the brightest Masonic intellects of the day were concerned.

This fact goes far to disprove the assertion that the highest form of Masonic zeal is confined to an infinitesimal fraction of the Order. Now Masonic literature is somewhat expensive, and seldom, if ever, pays its author. Lane's "Masonic Records," perhaps the most important work of modern times, is of course published now by Grand Lodge, and probably if the profit-and-loss account of this work were made public, it would be found that it was no exception to the rule. This fact, of course, points to the necessity of the Masonic library. Now, whilst a good many irresponsible brethren are advising the authorities what in their opinion ought to be done with the premises so unexpectedly thrown on the hands of Grand Lodge, may we add a further suggestion to the list? Why should not a library in the best sense of the word be formed? We mean a library that should not at the same time be a museum. The present library contains much that is priceless, and no reasonable person would suggest that any of its contents should be circulated. But it ought to be possible to form a supplementary library of current literature that should be circulating, made up, that is to say, of works that could be replaced, if lost, at the cost of the brother concerned. The payment of a small annual subscription and the further payment of a deposit would suffice to put the institution in working order. It is to the benefit of the Order that its members should be able to give a reason for the faith that is in them. If there were but one brother in a lodge who was known to be erudite upon all questions concerning the history and the constitution, it would be an advantage to that lodge to have someone to whom to refer. We have employed the term "museum" in describing the present Grand Lodge Library. Unfortunately, outside of the several Masonic periodicals there is not much that is modern in Masonic literature. The well-known fact that Masonic books do not pay is a sign of that indifference to Masonic knowledge which the establishment of a first-class library on modern principles would do so much to correct. We do not wish to belittle the zeal of the antiquarian, but he has done much to unpopularise Masonic study. It is not everyone who can grow enthusiastic over the discovery of some out-of-print Masonic pamphlet, which, possibly, might with advantage never have been printed at all. We have referred to the phenomenal circulation of the "Ars Quatuor Coronati," which came to nearly 3,000. Of this large number, no less than 660 represented London lodges, whilst the home counties supplied 200 more. This ought to be sufficient evidence that the desire for Masonic knowledge exists. At the present time there are a good many brethren who consider that the formation of a Masonic Club under the auspices of Grand Lodge, should furnish all the inspiration and knowledge we have been describing. We much doubt it. Assuming that such a club were formed, with every prospect of financial success, and that it were nightly thronged with members—both of them very wide assumptions—then its tendency would be social. It would, first of all, benefit London members only, and would on that account excite the distrust of the provinces, which are already sufficiently alive to the advantages London brethren possess in being on the spot. London brethren can get all the inspiration they want out of their ability to put in a continuous attendance at the communications of Grand Lodge, and such a club would tend to become a glorified social board; and worse than that, it might not inconceivably become an *imperium in imperio*, developed under the worst possible conditions. The social side of the Order is already quite sufficiently in evidence. We are fully aware of the fact that such clubs abound in the provinces, and are not unknown in the London district. But in every case the venture is more or less private. In many instances the club is a proprietary one, run by the lessee or the caterer of the local Masonic hall. There is none that is financed or guaranteed by a representative Masonic body, such as a Provincial Grand Lodge.



The June Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall on the 6th instant, and was attended by an unprecedented number of brethren. More than usual interest was evinced in the proceedings, partly on account of the special items on the Agenda, which seemed to promise a lively discussion, but principally by reason of the desire of large numbers of the brethren to effect some change in the *personnel* of the Board of General Purposes on this the annual period of the election of a portion of that body, with the result that out of six elected members five of the old members have been replaced by new brethren.



Although there is much to be said in favour of retaining the services of members of experience, it cannot be denied that the action—or perhaps we might more properly say the inaction—of the Board in connection with the Tavern reconstruction has caused serious and widespread dissatisfaction, and it is to be hoped that the introduction of even such a small percentage of new blood into that body may be productive of good. Even a scheme which falls short of the complete requirements and expectations of the Craft is better than the long drawn out negotiations and abortive plans which seem never to reach finality.



There is one item in the proceedings of Grand Lodge which will be read with much interest and pleasure, especially by those among us who have for so many years felt that some *modus operandi* could surely be found to restore the amicable relations once existing between this Grand Lodge and that of our Canadian brethren of the Province of Quebec. The statement made by the Grand Registrar, and the resolution approving the action of the Grand Master on this question were eminently satisfactory, and the desired object appears to have been completely attained. There can be no better guarantee that the renewal of friendly intercourse will be wisely and genuinely inaugurated than the selection of the Pro Grand Master as representative of Quebec at the Grand Lodge of England.



Perhaps the most excited interest was evinced by the brethren in the proposition to tender to the Grand Registrar an annual retainer of five hundred guineas in recognition of his legal and Masonic services. This proposition was obviously such a startlingly new departure that it could not be wondered at that a large number of brethren, with every desire to recognize the ability and zeal which had characterized the work of the present holder of the office, hesitated to create a precedent which might have far-reaching effects, and Grand Lodge wisely adopted an alternative motion by which generous recognition of work done was accorded and an undesirable precedent avoided.



The Grand Lodge of England is not the only Masonic body that has realised the difficulty of providing sufficient space to accommodate Members at its official meetings. The *Masonic Sun*, in referring to approaching meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada, says:—

“Grand Lodge next July will meet in Toronto. It is said to have become an unwieldy body owing to the large attendance of brethren at the annual communications. We have no doubt that the present Grand Master will endeavour to tyle Grand Lodge as securely as a private lodge and to keep the business going in proper order, yet he will find it

a herculean task. As to the present sentiment among the brethren regarding the annual communications of Grand Lodge it can be gathered from the following statement made to us by a prominent ruler of the Craft in this jurisdiction. He said: ‘I think the time has come when the membership of Grand Lodge should be reduced, and the only way I see is, to cut off the Past Masters of the future. If they are allowed to accumulate, Grand Lodge will be forced to locate permanently at Toronto, which would not suit the Toronto Masons, nor be in the interest of Grand Lodge as a whole. The peripatetic system is good, in that it awakens the interest of the Masons in the District where Grand Lodge is being held for the year, and in a few years the whole jurisdiction is practically covered.’”



With the question of moveable Grand Lodges we have no concern. Such a practice in this country would not only be in the highest degree inconvenient but practically impossible; but in the endeavour to re-adjust the qualifications for membership of Grand Lodge, which should be a deliberative and legislative body, and not a mere promiscuous assembly of brethren who find it convenient to attend, we have every sympathy.



The same paper has something to say on the question of competition of lodges for new members:—

“There is not the least doubt but that there is an improper solicitation going on among the brethren of some of the Toronto lodges for candidates. For how can some lodges get so many applicants for admission? These lodges will feel the effect of this crowding in of candidates. One or two of them are now upon the verge of an eruption owing to this unhealthy state of affairs. Some Masters do not realise the position they occupy as rulers. They think that they must have a better year than their predecessors in office as to the number of new members to be added to the lodge's membership roll during the year. This is not so. What they should seek is quality and not quantity. Speaking of the requirements for admission to Masonry the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Montana wisely says:

“‘The scramble for members is not only unseemly and disgraceful but is prohibited. We must bear in mind that a man applying for membership must declare upon his honour that he is unbiased by friends. There must be no improper solicitation. In keeping with the above suggestions no lodge should admit to membership one who is well known to be “persona non grata” to another lodge. When one is raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason he is a member of the whole fraternity, because lodges are justly considered as only divisions for convenience of the universal Masonic family. And thus, through the right of visitation, we find a person obnoxious to a certain lodge enjoying its privileges through the selfishness of a brother lodge which has heedlessly disregarded that peculiar comity which should characterize us as Masons.’”



The last regular meeting of the Royal Edward Lodge, No. 1489, under the Mastership of W. Bro. Walter Gooderidge, was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Friday, June 1st, and was numerously attended by brethren of the lodge and visitors. The W. Master had a very busy meeting, having to work the three degrees, but was equal to the occasion, and did the work with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all present. Bro. G. W. Manning, the Senior Warden, was unanimously elected Master for the ensuing year, and made a suitable response to the announcement. After a P.M.'s jewel had been unanimously voted to the W.M. as an acknowledgment of his services during the past very successful year, the lodge was closed in due form.



At the banquet which followed, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and duly honoured, reference being made by the W.M. to the providential escape from

death of the members of the Royal Family on the occasion of the recent outrage in Spain. A very delightful concert was provided by Bro. Harry Barratt, who is a much-esteemed member of this lodge. The various items were ably rendered by Bros. Barratt and Godden and Mr. W. J. Higginbottom, with Bro. John Brittan, the organist of the lodge, as accompanist.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lord Ludlow, treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has received from the Rahere Lodge of Freemasons a donation of £105 towards the rebuilding fund.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Rahere Chapter, in connection with the Rahere Lodge, was formally inaugurated in the Great Hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital on June 12th in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of medical and other Freemasons. The founders entertained their guests afterwards at a banquet at the Imperial Restaurant.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lord Lathom, speaking to the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Lancashire Freemasons at Old Trafford recently, expressed a hope, which is echoed by all members of the Craft in the County Palatine, that His Royal Highness the Grand Master may be able during the summer to visit Lancashire. The object of the visit will be to lay the foundation stone of the Lathom Memorial Chapter House of Liverpool Cathedral. That would have been already accomplished but for the death of the Duchess of Connaught's mother having made impossible the fulfilment of the engagement at the time fixed. The Provincial Grand Master naturally takes the deepest interest in the proposed memorial to his venerated father, the first Earl of Lathom, his predecessor as Ruler of the Province, and he did all that was possible to obtain the services of the Prince of Wales so as to prevent the disappointment caused by deferring the function. But the Heir-Apparent had too many arrears of duty awaiting his return from India to permit of such an arrangement. There are nearly 11,000 brethren in the West Lancashire Province. A sovereign a head from them alone, apart from Masonic contributions from elsewhere, would suffice to build the Chapter House, and it is highly satisfactory to note that already the sum of £6,000 has been promised without the slightest diminution in the support of the flourishing charities of the Province.

Since writing the above we learn that the visit of the M.W. Grand Master to Liverpool is fixed for the 17th July.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Rev. Canon Horsley, Grand Chaplain, in a letter to the *Church Times*, in contraverting a statement made by a correspondent in a former issue that he had "pointed out that Freemasonry in this country is not anti-Christian," states that what he said was, it was nowhere anti-Christian, and that in the sole country from which Romans drew what they considered a justification for their attitude towards the Craft, there are only pseudo Masons who have been formally repudiated as Masons on account of the Agnosticism they unhappily force upon all members of Lodges under the Grand Orient of France.

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There is no reason, he goes on to say, in Freemasonry why a Catholic anywhere should not join it. The apparent exception in France is no exception, for French *soi-disant Francmaçonnerie* is not recognized by our rulers as being Freemasonry at all. They are excommunicated by us, and we can only hope for the day of their repentance and return to the fold. For this two things are needful—that they should rescind their resolution to eliminate the name and the recognition of God from their ritual, and that Rome should abandon its ignorant banning of all that is called Masonry without discriminating between the true and the spurious. If Romans in England, America, and elsewhere were allowed to become Masons, it would benefit both them and us, and incidentally tend to the reunion of Christendom.

People often argue as if we were, or ever professed to be, a Church with a creed and prayers of our own different from that of the Catholic Church; and so "M.B." asks where he can find this creed and an explanation thereof. The truer comparison would be this, there is in England our Christian Social Union. But suppose it were determined to found a wider Social Union for the civilized world with the same kind of aims, and that its constitution offered membership to men of all races and creeds, stipulating only that they should believe in the first eight and the last eight words of the Nicene creed—in God and immortality—would any sane and just person describe this as an anti-Christian body? Some excellent societies to which I belong—e.g., the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children—include men of various faiths united for a moral work, but do not require any profession of faith whatever from their members. Is it maintained that therefore they profess to be "a body of Christians," or that they are anti-Christian.

♦ ♦ ♦

It is something in these days to attend occasionally meetings in which quarrels about religion or politics are rendered absolutely impossible by the laws of Masonry, while the whole tendency and aim of the order is to promote the religious spirit and a loyalty to the government of whatever land in which we find ourselves.

♦ ♦ ♦

A deputation from the Masonic Lodge St. David, No. 36, Edinburgh, recently paid a visit to Lodge St. James B.U.R.A. No. 424, Hawick, headed by the R.W.M. Brother Peter Smellie, solicitor. In the course of the proceedings it was mentioned that the fourth Duke of Buccleuch; Sir Walter Scott, Bart.; his father, Walter Scott, W.S.; Robert Scott, his elder brother; and the Rev. Henry Scott Riddell, author of "Scotland Yet" were made Freemasons within the portals of the Lodge St. David. In a minute of meeting held on 9th April 1740, it was recorded that the health of Brother David Buchanan was proposed, and responded to with great enthusiasm, the Lodge having just received the news that he was the first man to get in at the Iron Port of Puerto Bello, in the Isthmus of Panama, and placed the British colours there when taken by the British fleet under Admiral Vernon. Sir Walter Scott was initiated into Freemasonry at an emergency meeting of the Lodge held in the old Lodge-room in Hyndford's Close, Nether Bow, on the 2nd March 1801.

♦ ♦ ♦

The eighth festival in aid of the Educational Fund of the Masonic Province of North and East Yorkshire was held in the York Lodge, Duncombe Place, York, under the presidency of Bro. Lieut.-Colonel Pudsey, P.M., P.P.G.W., (Kingston Lodge, Hull). The Education Fund was established in 1877, for the benefit of children of deceased or necessitous Freemasons of this Province, and it has met with most encouraging support from the Members of the Craft. The grants to the children on the Fund at present are £10, £12, and £14, according to age, the children being admitted at six years of age, and retained on the fund until 15 years of age, and the amount thus paid since the establishment of the Fund has been £3,345. It is a gratifying fact that the money subscribed is devoted directly for the object intended, there being no establishment charges. Since the institution of the fund, grants have been made for the education of 82 children, 12 of whom have been elected into the Masonic Schools, 50 have ceased by age, and at the preset time there remain 20 children receiving the benefits of the fund, at a cost last year of £231 6s. 8d., whilst the income from investments last year was £174 2s. 6d. A pleasing feature in connection with the administration of the fund is that every application brought before the Committee has been entertained, without the necessity of issuing voting papers for the election of candidates, the donations and subscriptions having hitherto been sufficient to admit of this being done. It may also be mentioned that since the operation of the Elementary Educa-

tion Act, 1891, the scope of the fund has been enlarged, so as to include the maintenance and clothing of children when occasion requires. Bro. E. Fox Thomas, P.G.St.B., Provisional Grand Charity Representative, presented his 10th Half-yearly Report, in which it was stated that during the last 17 years 595 out of 623 girls entered have passed the Cambridge Local Examinations. It is an interesting fact connected with the preparation of these examinations that the whole of the permanent resident teachers are ex-pupils. Of the boys—834 have passed, 224 with honours, and there have been 85 distinctions. The remainder of the business consisted of considering the grants to be made.

* * *

There was a very large gathering of Freemasons at Ramsgate on Wednesday, June 13th, when Earl Amherst, who for over forty-five years has filled the position of Provincial Grand Master, was the recipient of a handsome presentation, which took the form of an album containing 3,000 signatures. A sum of money was also raised, but at the request of Earl Amherst this was devoted to the purchase of an "Amherst" perpetual presentation to the Masonic Boys' School. The Congregational Hall had been converted into a temporary temple, where the presentation was duly made, but previous to this the brethren were received by the Mayor and Corporation, the Mayor (who is himself a Mason) cordially welcoming the brethren of the Craft. After attending divine service at St. George's Church, a banquet was held at the Victoria Pavilion, thus closing the day's proceedings.

* * *

The special summer meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nottinghamshire was held in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, Retford, on June 14th. In the absence of the Provincial Grand Master, His Grace the Duke of Portland (P.G.W.), who is abroad, the chair was occupied by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, the Rev. H. T. Hayman Vicar of Edwinstowe, and Past Grand Chaplain. The acceptance by the Provincial Grand Lodge of the invitation to visit Retford gave great satisfaction to the brethren of the Vernon Lodge, who by courtesy of the Mayor, Alderman S. Pegler, P.Prov.J.G.W., P.A.G.D.C., met by dispensation in the Council Chamber, W. Bro. J. Fairmaner in the chair, and after the despatch of business, welcomed the Prov. Grand Lodge. With the exception of three, all the Craft lodges of the province were represented, the visitors including the Provincial Grand Officers. It was unanimously decided to nominate W. Bro. L. Rockley, P.Prov.G. Purst., for the Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, upon which the province is unrepresented. The banquet was held at the Criterion (Bro. Geo. Lowe's), under the presidency of the W.M. of the Vernon Lodge, over sixty brethren being present. The local arrangements were admirably carried out by the W.M. and officers of the Vernon Lodge.

* * *

The connection between Freemasonry and Education was recently emphasised by the establishment in Manchester of the old Mancunians Lodge, founded by Old Boys of the Grammar School. A more important instance of the favour in which education is held by the Craft in the Province of East Lancashire is shown at Bury, where a Past Provincial Grand Warden is erecting, at a cost of £5,000, a new Central Hall attached to the Grammar School of the borough in Tenterden Street. Lord Stanley, the Provincial Grand Master, has promised to lay the foundation stone of the hall with

Masonic formalities on Monday, the 25th of this month. It is expected that his Lordship will be attended by a large contingent of the officers so recently invested by him. Further, it is hoped that he may have the assistance of his cousin, the Earl of Lathom, Provincial Grand Master of West Lancashire, and his brother, the Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.P., Provincial Grand Master of the Isle of Man. The generous donor modestly desires that his name may not be mentioned in connection with the gift, and has made it a condition that it is not to be inscribed on the stone.

* * *

The *Salopian Magazine* for June contains a description of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the column erected in honour of Lord Hill, which took place on Tuesday, December 27, 1814. It states that the ceremony was performed according to Masonic rule by the Salopian Lodge of Freemasons, under the auspices of their Right Worshipful Master, the respected chief magistrate, Richard Phillips, Esq., assisted by the brethren from other lodges. The Salopian Lodge and the deputies from other lodges assembled at the Town Hall at 11 o'clock, whence they proceeded, decorated with the various insignia of their different orders, and accompanied by a band of music, to the place of the intended memorial, where, having arrived, they thrice marched round it in solemn procession, and on the Master of the Salopian Lodge arriving the third time opposite the stone appropriated for the formal operation they halted.

* * *

Bro. the Rev. James Matthews (chaplain to the lodge) then advanced to the platform and delivered a most admirable prayer in a truly impressive manner. Space does not permit to give the whole, but the following is quoted in the magazine:—"We thank thee, O Lord, that he (Lord Hill) has returned in safety to his friends and family after the many arduous conflicts in which he has been engaged during the tremendous revolutions of the late eventful war. May his venerable father and family continue in prosperity, and himself long live to enjoy the merited honours and rewards conferred on him by his prince and grateful country. May the youth of the noble families and gentry of this land, for ages yet to come, whenever they shall view this stately monument, call to mind the honoured person to whom it is dedicated, and, while they revere his memory, may imitate his virtuous example by being ever ready to defend the cause of truth, of justice, of loyalty and of true patriotism. Continue, we implore Thee, O Lord, Thy mercy and protection to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. May its arts and industry, its agriculture and commerce flourish; and may the losses of a widely extended and long protracted war be speedily retrieved."

* * *

The New Palace Steamers announce that their full service will commence on 23rd inst., and on the 24th inst. the "Koh-i-Noor" will run from Tilbury to Southend, Margate, Ramsgate, Deal and Dover, and back. Special trains from Fenchurch Street and St. Pancras, calling at intermediate stations to Tilbury. On Saturdays the "Koh-i-Noor" will make two trips to Margate and back. The "Husband's Boat" to Margate, which has become so popular, will leave Tilbury at 4.5 p.m., special express trains from Fenchurch Street at 3.25 p.m., St. Pancras, 2.45 p.m. The "Royal Sovereign" will run daily (except Fridays in June) to Southend, Margate and Ramsgate, and back—leaving Old Swan Pier at 9 a.m. weekdays; Sundays 9.20 a.m.



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The Sydney Daily Telegraph has the following appreciation of the Governor of New South Wales as a Freemason:—
 "Sir Harry Rawson has on many occasions demonstrated his ability to quickly assimilate statistical information, retain it, and use the facts in his speeches at public ceremonials. Recently at the Town Hall he gave a striking exhibition of his powers in this direction. At the conclusion of his installation as Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge, he addressed the immense gathering, dealing particularly with the progress made by the order during the past seven years under the guidance of the retiring Grand Master (Bro. J. C. Remington). The Governor gave a detailed statement showing that the lodges had increased from 185 to 206, subscribing members from 7,145 to 11,000, and that 8,175 certificates had been signed by the Grand Master. He also showed that the Board of Benevolence had distributed £9,300, the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution, which supports 45 annuitants, had disbursed £4,800, and the Freemasons' Orphan Society had expended £3,193 in the support of 22 children. He also gave figures showing to what extent the various funds had increased. Facts such as these, the retiring Grand Master said, proved to the outside world that the Order was something more than a mere genial and hospitable society, such as it was frequently credited with being, and, in addition to the disbursements referred to by the Governor, the reports of hospitals and charitable institutions throughout New South Wales showed that both Grand Lodge and private lodges were generous in their giving. Sir Harry Rawson had no light task to perform as his share of the installation ceremony, and he demonstrated at once that he had a familiar knowledge of the part he was called upon to undertake.

* * *

"During the proceedings at the installation of Bro. Sir Harry Rawson as Grand Master, the retiring Grand Master (Bro. J. C. Remington) made several presentations as a token of his personal regard. To the Grand Secretary (Bro. Arthur H. Bray), who has held that office since the formation of the Grand Lodge, he handed a valuable silver inkstand, making complimentary reference to the ability displayed by the executive officer of the Craft. To the Assistant Secretary (Bro. M. A. Toomey) he presented a gold jewel of office; and a gold Past Deputy Grand Master's emblem was handed to a proxy for Bro. Arthur J. Scott, who cabled that he had safely arrived at Chicago from San Francisco."

* * *



SILVER CHALLENGE SWIMMING BOWL, PRESENTED BY BRO. SHOLTO HARE TO THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

Scottish Freemasonry in Western Australia.

ERECTION OF GOLDFIELDS DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

THE Inaugural Communication of the Goldfields District Grand Lodge was held in the Masonic Temple, Egan Street, Kalgoorlie, on Friday, March 30th, 1906. There were present Bros. Andrew Barr, District Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia; John Thomson, District Grand Master Depute; David Oakley, Sub-District Grand Master; J. H. Berkeley, as District Grand Senior Warden; G. E. Robinson, as District Grand Junior Warden; H. Bosustow, Acting District Grand Secretary; T. R. Stanbury, District Grand Chaplain; E. C. Rosman, District Grand Senior Deacon; J. H. Ward, as District Grand Junior Deacon; W. T. Leever, as District Grand Director of Ceremonies; R. J. P. Hankin, as District Grand Tyler; and about 200 visiting brethren.

District Grand Lodge having been opened, R.W. Bro. Barr appointed his Commissioned Officers for the ensuing year.

A deputation was then announced from the Coastal District Grand Lodge, and received in due form.

Bro. Lapsley, having been invited to occupy the chair, expressed his pleasure at being present, and seeing so many brethren in attendance to do honour to the new District Grand Master, and remarked that this interest and enthusiasm manifested augured well for the future of the new Body. He then called upon the District Grand Secretary, Bro. A. C. Downing, to read the commission appointing Bro. Andrew Barr to the office of Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry on the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The District Grand Master of Perth then obligated and installed and enthroned the District Grand Master of the Goldfields in an extremely impressive manner, the necessary proclamation being duly made by the Acting District Grand Director of Ceremonies. The other Commissioned Officers were also installed by the R.W. District Grand Master of Perth.

Bro. R. W. Thomson, Substitute District Grand Master, invested the officers-elect, giving suitable charges to each officer.

The newly-installed District Grand Master thanked the District Grand Master for Perth and the other District Grand Office-bearers for coming to Kalgoorlie to assist at the installation of himself and his officers, and said that he felt sure of having the cordial support of all the brethren to ensure that measure of success necessary in guiding the affairs of the new District.

Bro. Lapsley, in responding, said that his ardent wish was that the relations of the two districts would be harmonious, and that the inauguration of the new body would prove the beginning of a new era of peace, prosperity, and progress.

District Grand Lodge then nominated and appointed Bro. Wm. Lindsay, M.M. of Lodge St. Andrew, No. 28, Edinburgh, and Past Master of that lodge, as its Proxy District Grand Master in the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Bro. Lapsley then asked permission of the District Grand Master to make an announcement and perform a ceremony. This being granted, Bro. Lapsley stated that he had that day appointed Bro. W. G. Manners, P.M. No. 905, as his District Grand Master Depute, and then proceeded to obligate and instal Bro. Manners into his high office.

The deputation from the Coastal District Grand Lodge then withdrew.

District Grand Lodge was then closed.

Lodge Sir William Wallace, No. 868, entertained the whole company at the festive board, Bro. A. Barr presiding, supported by Bros. J. M. Lapsley, A. G. Manners, R. W. Thomson, A. C. Downing, H. C. Fraser, T. Bibby, and others.

The usual toasts were duly honoured, and the gathering, which was one of the largest ever held on the Goldfields, terminated.

Provincial Grand Lodge of West Lancashire.

THE annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Lancashire was held on May 30th at the Botanical Gardens, Old Trafford, the Earl of Lathom, Provincial Grand Master, in the chair. About 800 members of the Order were present, including several members of Grand Lodge. The financial statement submitted by the Prov. G. Treasurer stated that there was a balance in hand, in connection with the various Masonic educational and Benevolent funds, of £1,729. During the year grants amounting to £200 had been made by the Benevolence Committee, £100 had been voted to the local Masonic institutions, and 100 guineas to the Lathom Chapter House, Liverpool Cathedral, which is being built by the members of the Order in West Lancashire as a memorial of the late Earl of Lathom. Collections made at two provincial meetings amounted to £57. Of this sum £25 was given in aid of Christ Church, Preston, and £32 to the Nurses' Institution and North Lonsdale Hospital.

The Prov. G. Secretary, in his report, stated that notwithstanding the fact that special funds were still required to complete the memorial Chapter House, that excellent work had not interfered with the financial prosperity of their local benevolent institutions. The Education Institution had increased the number of children on its foundation from 240 to 252, and at the same time had added to its investments by the purchase of debenture stock of the value of £700, making its total invested funds £28,228. The Hamer Institution had been enabled to add to its investments by the purchase of a new dock bond for £600, making its invested funds £7,500. The Alpass Institution had paid to its annuitants this year £1,383—£230 in excess of the previous year—and it had now invested £11,790. Their younger

institution—the Victoria Fund—had an income quite sufficient to meet the claims made upon it. The number of new members admitted during the year was 829, and the total number of members in West Lancashire was now nearly 11,000.

Bro. the Earl of Lathom said he was glad to notice that what had always been his earnest desire, namely, that the collection of subscriptions for the building of the Memorial Chapter House should not interfere with the support of any of their charities, had been thoroughly well carried out. As to the disappointment occasioned by the inability of the Duke of Connaught to lay the foundation stone of the Lathom Chapter House, he endeavoured to secure the presence of the Prince of Wales to perform that ceremony, but he learned that His Royal Highness was too fully occupied. He then saw Sir Alfred Egerton, Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, who assured him that their Grand Master had expressed himself as deeply sorry at having to disappoint his Masonic brethren. He had hopes, however, that during the summer they might yet have the opportunity of welcoming the Duke of Connaught to Lancashire.

Bro. J. T. Jarman, Stanley Lodge, Liverpool, was elected Provincial Grand Treasurer.

On the motion of the Provincial Deputy Grand Master (Bro. R. Wylie) a sum of 100 guineas was voted to the local Masonic charities, and a like amount to the Lathom Memorial Chapter House.

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

A collection which realised £30 was given to Henshaw's Blind Asylum.

"Old City Taverns and Masonry."

BRO. J. PERCY SIMPSON has had a few copies reprinted from the Transactions of our Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, one of which is now before me. This most interesting paper was prepared for reading at the Lodge quite recently, and is undoubtedly exceedingly well done. The labour involved must have been considerable, even with the aid of my lamented friend John Lane's colossal work (*Masonic Records*, 1717-1894); in fact, I doubt if he would have attempted it, without that marvellous compilation, at least not in its present form.

Bro. Simpson not only notices a number of these old City Taverns, and appears to have no end of most interesting particulars to write about them; but in a very effective manner mentions the various Lodges that assembled in these ancient Hostels, from time to time.

In his travels through the City in search of these ancient Houses of the Brotherhood, he "adopted the plan—at any rate Masonically orthodox—of commencing his journey in the *East* and ending at Temple Bar in the *West*;" and in order to be as thorough as possible in his researches, all possible sources of information were diligently examined, carefully considered and as needful ably dovetailed into the narrative, so that the subject has been fully and accurately described. The paper will take its place among the most noteworthy and informative contributions read before this literary Lodge; and it is to be hoped that the author will continue his investigations, for they are of a very valuable character, and preserve a number of facts concerning these places of meeting in the Metropolis, about which even the best informed of us know but little, and furnish particulars in not a few instances, of houses rapidly disappearing before the "improvements" being effected in these later times.

I began with the idea of citing particulars of numerous Inns and Taverns, but found my notes went on increasing to such an extent, that there would be matter enough for another Paper, without making known any material facts, so that I now have had to be content with this brief reference only, and that of a most appreciative and grateful character.

There are seventeen Illustrations, which add much to the importance and usefulness of the Paper, the majority being reproductions of certain old engravings in the possession of Mr. E. Gardner; the collection itself "far exceeding any other in the Kingdom, public or private, and to this gentleman my (*the author's*) thanks are due." These include the "OLD FOUNTAIN" in the Minories (1793), "LONDON TAVERN," "WHITE HART," Bishopsgate St.; "SIR PAUL PINDAR'S HEAD;" The "CATHERINE WHEEL;" The "GEORGE AND VULTURE;" the "OLD CAVEAC TAVERN"—Bro. Simpson is the Historian of the Caveac Lodge, No. 176—The "BLOSSOMS INN;" The "DOLPHIN TAVERN;" and the "GREYHOUND INN."

There is also a fine reproduction of a Summons issued by the celebrated Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, in 1760, when it was known, for a brief period only, as the "West India and American Lodge," of which Bro. W. H. Rylands, F.S.A., the well-known Archaeologist, has also a copy. These notes, however, do not exhaust the supply of choice and scarce plates.

The remarks of Admiral Sir A. H. Markham, W. H. Rylands, W. B. Hextall and others are also appended, so that this Paper by Bro. Simpson is really a very charming production.

W. J. HUGHAN.

Jubilee Masters' Lodge, No. 2712.—Ladies' Night.

THAT popular Masonic institution of modern origin has not hitherto found favour very generally with the more ancient and influential of the London lodges, but the inauguration of such a function by so prominent and representative a lodge as the "Jubilee Masters," composed as it is of those brethren who have been chosen as rulers in the Craft, should do much to increase its popularity amongst the London lodges.

The assembly which foregathered at the Hotel Cecil on June 15th was unprecedented in number, and of unusual interest in its composition. The Lord Mayor was not only present with the Lady Mayoress at the banquet, but, attended by the Sheriffs of London and many Grand Officers, took



MRS. THOMAS FRASER. [Photo by Martin Jacobette]

part previously in the ceremonies of the lodge by occupying the chair and conferring the degree of Master Mason on that distinguished soldier, Sir John French. The spacious lodge room of the Hotel Cecil was insufficient to accommodate the large number of members and visitors who had signified their intention of attending, and the large Victoria Hall was set apart for the lodge ceremony.

At the banquet there could not have been less than 500 ladies and visitors. The chair was occupied by the W.M., Bro. Thomas Fraser, who was supported by Bros. Sir John French on his right and the Earl of Euston, Prov. G.M. Norths. and Hunts., on his left. Amongst others at the cross-table were Bro. the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Bro. Alderman and Sheriff Smallman and Mrs. Smallman, Bro. Sheriff T. V. Bowater and Mrs. Bowater.

At the conclusion of the banquet the W.M. proposed the toast of "The King."

Bro. the Lord Mayor, in proposing the next toast, said: Accustomed as he was to be called upon to undertake all kinds of duties on all possible occasions, he must confess at being taken aback in being suddenly asked to propose the toast of "The Visitors," but he had no idea of paining himself or torturing the ladies and brethren around him by making a long speech. The present seemed to be a case calling for the prayer "Save us from our friends." The W.M. had already given him the task of educating a noble general—not in the arts of war, but in those of peace; and now his name was associated with the toast of the visitors. It was the first occasion, so far as he knew, that the lodge had entertained ladies, and he was pleased to see such a goodly number of sisters had accepted the invitation. No doubt the ladies had come there feeling they would like to be enlightened as to the work of Freemasonry. First, every Mason had to serve a long apprenticeship, with pickaxe and shovel, carry hods of bricks up ladders, and do a lot of heavy work,

which was quite unsuitable for the fair sex. However, the brethren desired to embrace them, as it were, in the toast now before them, and on behalf of the members of the Jubilee Masters' Lodge he tendered to one and all of the ladies and other visitors the heartiest of welcomes.

Bro. General Sir John French responded, but he said he felt quite inadequate to the task he was called upon to perform, particularly as so many of those for whom he had to answer were members of the fair sex. The visitors tendered to the Jubilee Masters' Lodge their best thanks for the kind reception accorded them, more especially, as the Lord Mayor had told them, that that was the first time ladies had been entertained. If he might be allowed to speak personally for one moment, he would like to say how deeply grateful he was to the lodge for receiving him and permitting him to be advanced to the third degree in Freemasonry in it. The fact that he had taken his third degree in the Jubilee Masters' Lodge under such auspicious circumstances would be something for him to remember all his life. There were many present far more competent to speak of Freemasonry than he, but he could say that in the profession to which he had the honour to belong they rated the Craft of Freemasonry very highly indeed, and they had many who held the highest opinion of it. He had seen much of its influence, particularly in far-off countries, and he was sure if it was not for the Craft of Freemasonry we should live in a much less desirable world than was now the case. The Lord Mayor had given away much of their secrets in connection with the pickaxe and shovel, but he could tell them that as Freemasons they were first taught to be charitable, and after that hospitable. Such a reception as he had met that night could hardly be



BRO. GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH.

regarded as a good training in humility, and as he considered that brevity and humility ought to be the attributes of the last joined he would conclude by again tendering the heartiest of thanks.

Bro. the Earl of Euston, Prov. G.M. Norths and Hunts submitted the next toast, that of the Worshipful Master.

Bro. Thomas Fraser in returning thanks said he could not take the credit given him for the success of the meeting, as any praise that was due should be accorded to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bro. J. D. Langton, P.M., P.D.G.D.C., and Bro. W. S. Hooper, P.M., who had done all the work. The Secretary, in particular, had taken a great deal of pains to make them all happy and comfortable.

During the dinner a selection of music was performed by the band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.

History of the Lodge of Emulation, No. 21.

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

FEB. 19th, 1855.—“Bro. Thomas Taylor, P.M. moved (pursuant to notice) That the sum of Twenty Guineas be presented from the Funds of the Lodge to the Patriotic Fund, which was seconded by the W.M. and carried, with the addition of the words, ‘but that this motion shall not be drawn into a precedent for other similar votes.’”

This evening one of the ten visitors present was Bro. Edward Brackstone Baker, of St. John’s Lodge, Canada, No. 231 on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, who was proposed as a joining member of the Lodge.

Edward Brackstone Baker, better known in the Masonic world as “Brackstone Baker,” was duly elected on 19th March, 1855. He was then Secretary of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, and eventually became one of the best known Masons in the world, enjoying the



SIR RICHARD GLYNN, LORD MAYOR, 1758, GRAND STEWARD FOR THE MOURNING BUSH LODGE, 1761.

Photographed by permission from a Portrait in Bridewell Hospital.

unique distinction of being the representative at the Grand Lodge of England of not less than twenty-three Grand Lodges in Canada and the United States. Speaking from a personal and intimate knowledge of many years standing, I can safely say he was one of the most earnest and enthusiastic Masons with whom it has ever been my good fortune to be associated. His services to the Lodge of Emulation rank second only to those of Joseph Taylor, the compiler of the wonderful Index of the Lodge Records, whose example he endeavoured to follow by indexing the Records in a similar manner from the period of the cessation of Bro. Taylor’s labours, which useful work has been carried on by succeeding secretaries up to the present time. He was not only an active and valuable member of this Lodge, but he also originated and was first Master of the Anglo-American Lodge in London, and devoted much time to the affairs of the Craft generally, indeed, he was as well known in the Grand Lodge as he was in the Lodges of his adoption. In 1868, the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden of Canada was conferred upon him, and in 1869, he was appointed Junior Grand Deacon of England. In my opinion, no brother was more deserving of such honours. He died on 10th January, 1894, the Grand Secretary, and the writer of these pages, evincing their regard by representing the Grand Lodge at his interment in Lewisham cemetery.

1857, April 6th.—A Lodge of Emergency was held this day “for the purpose of paying a Tribute of Respect to the memory of the late Brother S. C. Norris.”

“Brother Joseph Taylor read the draft of an Address to Mrs. Norris, which he had prepared” [which was approved by the Lodge]. It was also resolved “That the Lodge go into Masonic Mourning until the close of the year,” and “That no Banquet take place at the next regular Lodge.”

The Address, which was signed by all the members, is duly entered in the minutes of the 20th April, together with the reply of Mr. Stephen P. Norris, on behalf of his mother. The gentleman last named was initiated at a Lodge of Emergency on 21st July following, and continued a subscribing member until 1894, when he was elected an Honorary Member.

The Norris’s had been ardent supporters of the Lodge for many years; William Phillips Norris was initiated in it 21st May, 1798, and on the death of his father-in-law, Stephen Clark, in 1799, was elected Treasurer of the Lodge; next year he was Grand Steward, and in February, 1812, the Lodge voted him a medal in recognition of his services. He continued Treasurer until his retirement from the Lodge, 19th December, 1836, three years before his death. His son, Stephen Clark Norris, who was initiated in 1820, succeeded him as Treasurer, and held the office until his death, 24th March, 1857. Thus from the election of Stephen Clark in 1775, the Treasurership had been held in the same family for a period of eighty-two years.

1859, March 21st.—The Committee to whom the subject of the communication from the Board of General Purposes, relative to the Freehold Property of the Society, was referred for further consideration at the last Lodge meeting, submitted the following Report to the Lodge, viz :

“That this Lodge while it deprecates the establishment of a Tavern under the superintendence of Grand Lodge, is willing to leave the maturing of the details of the proposed plan to the control of the Board of General Purposes.”

The Report of the Committee was unanimously approved by the Lodge, and an intimation to that effect was ordered to be forwarded to the Grand Secretary.

April 18th.—The death of the veteran Joseph Taylor, who had succeeded S. C. Norris as Treasurer, had been reported by circular from the Master. At this meeting a letter of Condolence was ordered to be sent to his family, and resolutions similar to those passed on the death of the late Treasurer were unanimously carried, as also was the following: “That Bro. P. M. Thomas Taylor be requested to perform the duties of Treasurer to the Lodge until the next annual election of that officer.”

The Address of Condolence appears in the minutes of 21st May, with the names of Twenty-eight members who had signed it, followed by a lengthy record of the Masonic services of the deceased brother, from which it appeared that he was initiated in the Lodge in 1819, consequently he had been a subscribing member of it Forty years. The minutes of this meeting are in the handwriting of Brackstone Baker, the Secretary of the Lodge. He finishes the record of the services rendered by the deceased brother as follows :

“In the Lodge of Emulation, Addresses of Condolence on the demise of members of it, are of such rare occurrence as to render them valuable, because they are exceptional as a testimony of the grief of the surviving Brethren. From the earliest dates up to the present time there are but four recorded instances. In October 1833 to Mrs. Farden on the untimely death of her husband. In May 1838 to the family of Bro. Henekey. In October 1839 to Bro. Stephen Clark Norris on the death of his father, Bro. William Phillips Norris, who was for a long period Treasurer of this Lodge, and in April 1857 to the family of Bro. Stephen Clark Norris, who had succeeded his father in the Treasurership, and it

fell to the lot of Bro. Joseph Taylor who was elected to the vacant office to propose and prepare this address. May each of the Brethren after as long and as faithful an adherence to the principles and the practice of the Craft, desire and obtain as affectionate a tribute to their memories, as the Lodge of Emulation delights to give to those it honours."

Bro. Thomas Taylor's reply to the Address of Condolence on the death of his father is inserted in the minutes of 17th Oct., 1859.

1861, Jan. 21st.—"A letter was read by the Secretary announcing the death of Bro. J. Daws, who had been the Tyler of the Lodge for 47 years." It was resolved unanimously that the appointment of Tyler should for the present be deferred. At the next meeting the Lodge voted three guineas to the widow of the late Tyler as a mark of respect. Bro. Charles T. Speight was elected and invested as Tyler of the Lodge at the April meeting, and was continued in that office until his death in 1885.

1862, May 9th.—At a Lodge of Emergency held this day, Mr. Polydore De Keyser was initiated, he having been elected at the previous meeting. After having been duly passed and raised in the Lodge, he was appointed Inner Guard in January, 1864. He appears not to have proceeded further in office in his mother Lodge until several years later; we may, however, assume that he had a warm regard for Masonry, as in 1868 he assisted in founding the Macdonald Lodge, No. 1216, and was its first Junior Warden. In 1887 he joined the Anglo-American Lodge, No. 2191, and the following year he became a member of the Alliance Lodge, No. 1827. On 19th February, 1883, a complimentary dinner was given him by the Lodge of Emulation in celebration of his election as Alderman and Sheriff, when forty-four members of the Lodge and forty-nine visitors were present, including many Grand Officers and civic notabilities. On 21st May, 1883, he presented to the Lodge a box of silver-mounted Working Tools, as a souvenir of the complimentary banquet given him previously. On 19th Dec., 1887, "The W.M. stated that the Lodge this year had the honour of one of its senior members having been elected to the Mayoralty of the City of London, and that it was understood that his Lordship would not be unwilling to occupy the office of Master if it were the pleasure of the Lodge to elect him thereto. A ballot was therefore taken, which was declared to be unanimous in favour of Bro. Polydore De Keyser, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London." The Installation ceremony took place on 16th Jan., 1888, a goodly number of members and guests being present, including the two Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. On the 25th May the Lord Mayor entertained the members of his Lodge and their friends at the Mansion House, a vote of thanks being duly passed to him for his courtesy and generous hospitality at the subsequent meeting of the Lodge in October. In 1889 he was appointed to the office of Senior Grand Deacon. He died 16th January, 1898, just ten years from the date of his installation as Master."

1863, May 18th—"Moved by Bro. Brackstone Baker, seconded by the W.M., and resolved, That it is desirable on the occasion of this Lodge having on May the 27th inst. completed the 140th year of its constitution, to petition the M.W. the Grand Master to grant a Warrant authorizing the members of this Lodge to wear a distinguishing jewel as evidence of its antiquity and as a mark of the services rendered to the Craft by this Lodge.

"After consideration, the W.M., the Past Masters, and the officers of the Lodge were appointed a Committee to draw up a Memorial and prepare a design for the jewel for consideration at the next meeting of the Lodge."

Evidently this Committee was too numerous to be of any practical use, for nothing appears to have been done in the matter until the audit meeting, January 11th, 1864, when a resolution to the foregoing purport was proposed, but the Committee being equally divided, it was agreed that the matter should be left to the decision of the Lodge. At the Installation meeting, January 18th, the report of the Committee was postponed to the next meeting, but is not again mentioned in the minutes until April 17th, 1871, when "Bro.

Griffiths Smith gave notice that he would propose at the next meeting, 'That the necessary application be made to the Most Worshipful Grand Master to entitle the Brethren of this Lodge to wear the Centenary Jewel.'"

The motion was carried unanimously at the May meeting, and a committee consisting of the Master, the two Wardens, and Thomas Meggy, P.M., was appointed to arrange the details.

Brackstone Baker was subsequently added to this Committee, and on Dec. 18th following, the minutes contain an elaborate petition arranged by him, and relating the history of the Lodge, as subsequently set forth in his pamphlet, which it was decided should be signed by the Master and Wardens and presented to the M.W. Grand Master. That the application was favourably received may be gathered from the following minute of February 19th, 1872:

"Bro. R. Berridge proposed, and J. K. Stead seconded, the sum of Five Guineas be sent to the Grand Secretary for the Warrant to entitle the Brethren to wear a Centenary Jewel."



SIR JOSEPH SAVORY, BART, LORD MAYOR, 1890-1. W. MASTER OF THE LODGE OF EMULATION, 1891.

Owing to the length of time—nearly ten years—that had been spent in bringing this matter to a conclusion, the Lodge had lost the opportunity of its members being allowed to wear a distinctive, or special jewel of its own design such as was worn by the members of several other old lodges many years its junior. This practice had been superseded in 1866, and a pattern of a jewel, designed by the Grand Director of Ceremonies at the request of the M.W. Grand Master, who had approved of the design and sanctioned its use as a Centenary Jewel for the future.

1864, March 21st.—At this meeting another member of the White family was initiated, having been proposed by his father, Thomas Reynolds White, Past Grand Deacon, and seconded by W. H. White, Past Grand Secretary, at the previous meeting. This brother, like his predecessors of the same distinguished family, did good service to the Lodge until his removal into the country necessitated his abstaining from participation in its affairs.

1866, Feb. 19th.—Robert Berridge, a brother who attained considerable eminence, not only in the Lodge of Emulation, but in the Grand Lodge and the Craft generally, was initiated at this meeting.

1867, Oct. 21st.—A communication from the Grand Secretary is entered in the minutes of this meeting, warning the brethren against the admission of visitors unless properly

vouched for by some well known brother, or producing a certificate from a regular Grand Lodge as a proof of identity.

1868, Feb. 17th.—“Bro. T. R. White, P.M. and P.G.D., generously presented to the Lodge printed copies of the Book of Constitutions of the following dates, altogether twelve volumes viz., 1st Edition of 1723,—reprint of 2nd Edition, 1746,—3rd Edition, 1756,—4th Edition, 1767,—5th Edition, 1784,—6th Edition (after the union) 1815—also Editions of 1827—1841—1847—1853—1858—1861.

A vote of thanks was passed to Bro. White for his very valuable gift, “the value of which was much enhanced by the books having been bequeathed by the late Grand Secretary.”

At the April meeting, William Wing P.M., following the example of the previous donor, presented the lodge with a copy of the very rare edition of the Constitutions of 1738, and some curious copies of the Old Freemasons Calendar, for which he received the thanks of the Lodge.

1869, March 15.—“A letter was read from the Secretaries of the Zetland Commemoration Fund, stating that it was intended by the M.W. the Grand Master to apply the fund to provide for the relief of distinguished Brothers who may become distressed, their widows or relatives depending on them, the fund to be called “The Zetland Fund. On 16th November 1868, the Lodge had voted Five Guineas to this Fund, which was inaugurated to commemorate the 25th year of the Grand Mastership of the Earl of Zetland.



GRIFFITHS SMITH, W. MASTER OF THE LODGE OF EMULATION, 1872,
ASST. G.D. CEREMONIES, 1884.

1870, Feb. 21.—After considerable discussion and several amendments it was resolved that the Initiation and Joining Fees be £8 8s. in each case.

In previous Inventories of the Lodge property a Lodge die Seal had been mentioned, as well as the smaller Seal for the use of the Secretary but this year the former is omitted from the list, and it does not reappear therein, the inference is that it had been lost, which is greatly to be regretted.

April 18th.—“Bro. R. Berridge proposed, and Bro. J. K. Stead seconded that ‘A Committee be formed for the purpose of consulting together and advising as to the expediency of having a Summer entertainment to which ladies may be invited, and to report to next Lodge.’ This motion was carried and a Committee of eight appointed forthwith.

The report was read at the May meeting to the following purport, “That this Committee do not deem it expedient (in deference to the expressed opinion of several members of the Lodge) to invite ladies to a Summer Banquet, but they recommend that the Lodge do dine together in the country in June or July next at an expense not exceeding 21/- per head,

and that a Sub Committee be appointed to carry out the arrangements.”

The report was adopted on condition “that no portion of the expenses is to be defrayed by the lodge.” This was one of the earliest attempts in the Metropolis to inaugurate a practice which has since become popular,—that of propitiating the ladies by inviting them to a recreation banquet.

1871, Jan. 16th.—On this occasion the Lodge was summoned at the unusually early hour of 12 o'clock for the purpose of installing T. Davies Sewell as W. Master, which having been done and the officers appointed, the meeting was adjourned till 5 o'clock, when the business was resumed.

“Allusion was made by some of the Brethren to the fact of the Lodge having been summoned at 12, Noon, when the late W.M., Bro. Meggy, explained that in the exercise of his prerogative he had done so because Bro. Sewell, the W.M. elect was unable to attend in the evening to be installed in consequence of his duties elsewhere as a public officer, and unless installed on this day he would not be qualified hereafter to attend Grand Lodge as a P.M.” This explanation was deemed quite satisfactory.

May 15th.—The minutes of this meeting contain an item of so unusual a character, for the Lodge of Emulation, that I am tempted to place it on record. A certain brother who appears to have been of a somewhat cantankerous disposition had quarrelled with another member and had been virtually “sent to Coventry” by the brethren, who evidently desired to be rid of him, but in spite of sundry inducements to resign, he had persistently refused to do so. This unpleasantness had been going on for about five years, and doubtless the members were not a little pleased when, on the day above mentioned, a letter was read tending his resignation.

“It was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, ‘That Bro. R. B.’s resignation be accepted, and that the Brethren view with great satisfaction his ultimate though too long deferred retirement from the Lodge.’” It was then unanimously resolved, “That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to Bro. R. B.”

Oct. 16th.—It was moved, seconded and resolved unanimously, “That a vote of congratulation be given to the W. Master, [T. Davies Sewell] on the occasion of his marriage.”

1872, Jan. 15th.—It was resolved unanimously, “That the sum of £5 5s. be given out of the Charity Fund to the Fund which is now being raised for the relief of three of the daughters of the late Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson.” At this meeting it was resolved to increase the Initiation Fee from £8 8s. to £10 10s, and the Joining Fee from £8 8s. to £21, and that the yearly subscription be raised from £4 4s. to £5 5s., and of that increased subscription at least 10/- be appropriated to Charity each year. It was also resolved, “That the circulation of the Charity Box at the Banquets be discontinued, and that the Cabinet purchased by Bro. T. Taylor, P.M., be paid for out of the Funds of the Lodge.”

1873, April 21st.—“Brother H. J. Godden, P.M., proposed, and Brother Griffiths Smith, P.M., seconded, and it was carried unanimously, ‘That the 150th Anniversary be celebrated on the 26th May next at such place as the Committee may suggest, and that each Brother be entitled to attend on payment of 25/-, the Lodge providing an additional sum, not exceeding 10/- for each member attending, visitors’ fee on invitation of Brethren, being 35/-.’” A Committee, consisting of the Master, Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, two Past Masters, and one lay member, was then appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Oct. 20th.—A vote of thanks was passed to “Brothers Henry J. Godden, P.M., Griffiths Smith, P.M., and Thomas Davies Sewell, P.M., for the great care and attention they gave to the arrangements for the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Lodge of Emulation, by which the Meeting was brought to a happy and successful issue.”

Brackstone Baker (who seems to have been looked upon as the *Littérateur* of the Lodge) was then requested to draw up an account of the commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of Lodge, which he readily undertook to do. The

account was read to the Lodge on Nov. 17th, and ordered to be entered on the minutes, printed, and circulated amongst the brethren. From this report we learn that the Festival was held at *The Castle Hotel*, Richmond Hill, on 26th May, the W. Master, Thomas W. White, presiding, who was supported by all his officers, eleven Past Masters, and the same number of lay members. Fourteen visitors, including several Grand Officers attended, making a total of 43. "The expenses of the Banquet amounted to £69 19s., and of this sum £24 4s. 6d. was contributed from the funds of the Lodge."

On the 17th Nov., 1873, Robert Campbell Grant, now the Senior P.M. of the Lodge was initiated.

1874, Jan. 19th.—It was proposed, seconded and carried unanimously, "That the recommendation of the Audit Committee, 'That a gold Centenary Jewel be presented to Brother Brackstone Baker, P.M., P.G.D., for services rendered to the Lodge, in examining the past records, and writing the history of the Lodge' and the other matters recommended by the Audit Committee."

April 20th.—"Resolved, that a Grand Steward's Jewel be provided for the use of the Grand Steward from this Lodge during his year of office."

1875, March 23rd.—"The Secretary read the letter received from the Grand Secretary, that each London Lodge should have the privilege of nominating a Steward to assist the Executive in carrying out the arrangements for the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and requesting the name of a Steward to represent this Lodge on that occasion. Bro. Singer, P.M., proposed, and Bro. Thomas Taylor, P.M., seconded, that the W.M., Bro. Thomas Wilson, be elected as the Steward from this Lodge, which was carried unanimously."

April 19th.—Bro. William Grellier, the present Treasurer, was elected a joining member from Apollo Lodge, No. 642, Chicago, Illinois, he having previously visited the Lodge on 15th March. At the October meeting, Mr. Charles Swinfen Eady, LL.D., London University (now the Hon. Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, P.G. Warden), was initiated, as was also Mr. (now Major) William Charles Woolett, by dispensation from the Grand Master, he being under age. The minutes of this meeting contain a record of the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Grand Master, at the Royal Albert Hall, on the 28th April, compiled by Brackstone Baker, at the request of the Lodge, on the 18th May, together with the names of the members of the Lodge of Emulation who were present at the ceremony.

On the Motion of T. D. Sewell, P.M., seconded by Brackstone Baker, P.M., it was resolved to increase the Entrance Fee to £15 15s.

1876, Feb. 21st.—Mr. Robert Hovenden, and Mr. Thomas Henry Hovenden were initiated at this meeting, the former being still a member of the Lodge.

1877, Jan. 9th.—"The Audit Committee also recommend that several old Bottles, China Bowls, &c., belonging to the Lodge but never used should be disposed of among the members."

Jan. 15th.—This evening the Master and Wardens signed a petition for a Warrant for a new Lodge, to be called the Langton Lodge, to be held at the City Masonic Club, 101, Queen Victoria Street.

Oct. 15th.—The Lodge voted Five Guineas to the Henry Muggeridge Testimonial, and notice was given for a donation for the Indian Famine Relief Fund, which, having been duly proposed at the next meeting, a vote of Twenty-five guineas was carried unanimously.

1878, March 18th.—"The W.M. stated that he had received from the Grand Secretary a report of the Committee appointed to consider the recent action of the Grand Orient of France, which report was read and inserted in the Minute Book.

As the attitude of the Grand Lodge of England on this question cannot, in my opinion, be too widely known, I venture to transcribe the Resolutions agreed to in Grand Lodge on 6th March 1878, and which still hold good.

"1st RESOLUTION.—That this Grand Lodge views with profound regret the steps taken by the Grand Orient of France in thus removing from its Constitution those paragraphs which assert a belief in the existence of T. G. A. O. T. U., because such an alteration is opposed to the traditions, practice, and feelings of all 'true and genuine' Masons from the earliest to the present time.

"2nd RESOLUTION.—That this Grand Lodge, whilst always anxious to receive in the most fraternal spirit the Brethren of any Foreign Grand Lodge whose proceedings are conducted according to the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, of which a belief in T. G. A. O. T. U. is the first and most important, cannot recognise as 'true and genuine' Brethren any who have been initiated in Lodges which either deny or ignore that belief.

"3rd RESOLUTION.—That in view of the foregoing Resolutions the W. Masters of all Lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of England be directed not to admit any foreign Brother as a Visitor unless—

"1st. He is duly vouched for or unless his Certificate shows that he has been initiated according to the Ancient rites and ceremonies in a Lodge professing belief in T. G. A. O. T. U., and

"2nd. Not unless he himself shall acknowledge that this belief is an essential landmark of the Order.

"4th RESOLUTION.—That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted to the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, to each Grand Lodge with which this Grand Lodge is in communication, and to the W. Master of all Lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of England, and that it be an instruction to the W. Master of each Lodge to read these Resolutions at the first meeting of his Lodge after the reception thereof, and to direct that they shall be entered upon the Minutes."

(To be continued.)

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