

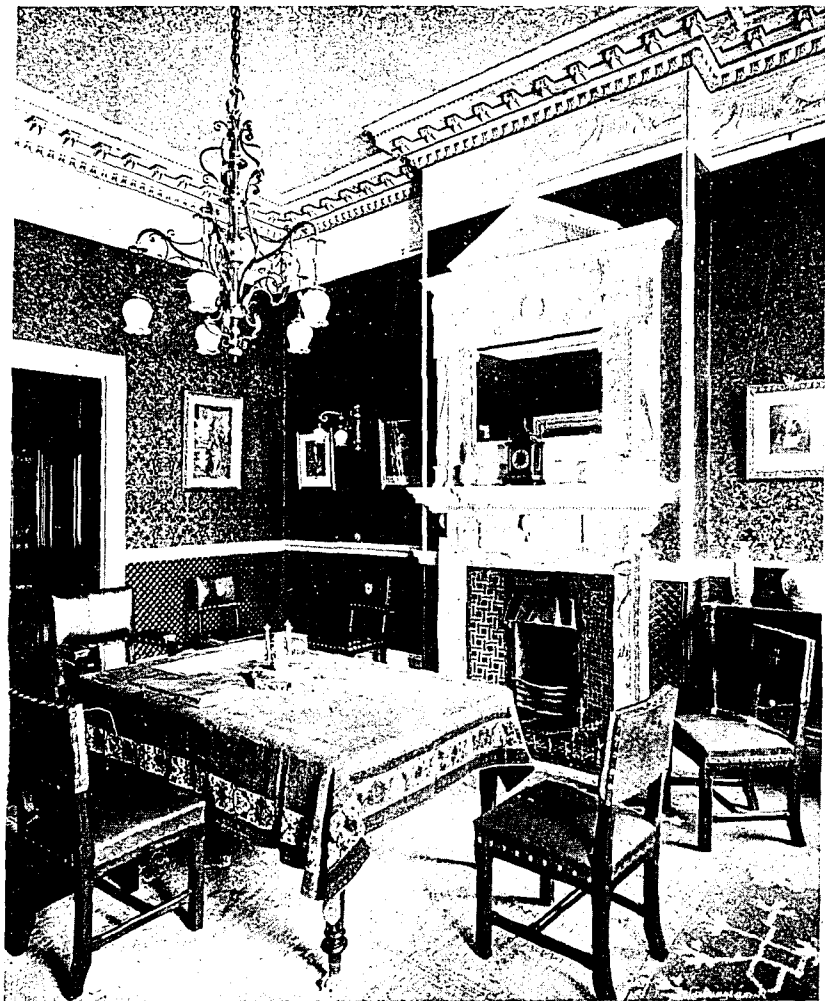
THE
MASONIC ILLUSTRATED
A MONTHLY JOURNAL
for FREEMASONS
OFFICES, 15, GREAT QUEEN ST. LONDON. W.C. (Opposite Freemasons Hall)
Vol. I., No. 1. OCTOBER, 1900. Price 6d.



*The Grand Secretary:
V. W. Bro. E. Letchworth, F.S.A.*

Freemasons' Hall—The New Wing.

The Dr. Johnson of the Masonic world will need to insist that we shall take a walk down Great Queen Street, for if the Fleet Street of a past generation was the most favoured



THE GRAND MASTER'S ROOM

haunt of the literati of that day, the thoroughfare adorned by the Hall in which Grand Lodge meets must needs be the mecca of every Masonic pilgrim to the metropolis.

If, as is most probable, we are tempted to converse by the way, we shall not need to be reminded that, in the words of Bro. Hughan's "Origin of the English Rite of Freemasonry," Grand Lodges are an institution of the last century, and an outgrowth of operative lodges, which have existed from "time immemorial."

The first of its kind was constituted in London on St. John Baptist's Day, 1717, by members of four old lodges which existed in the metropolis, and, as we approach the stone-fronted building in Great Queen Street, we shall be wont to reflect on the progress of the Craft, and the formation of the unrivalled organisation of Grand Lodge, since the days of those meetings at the Goose and Gridiron, in St. Paul's Churchyard; at the Apple Tree Tavern, Covent Garden; at the Crown, in Parker's Lane; and at the Rummer and Grapes Tavern, in Channell Row, Westminster.

We shall probably pardon one another if we beg each other's leave to refer further to these matters presently, but, as meantime we have arrived at the entrance of the Hall, let us proceed to make our inspection of the later additions, leaving the main building, which will be more familiar to Masons, for future consideration.

Immediately on our right is the Committee Room which is part of the old building, and in observing the blue leathern tables and the red morocco chairs which help to furnish this handsome apartment, we shall venture to note, at the same time, that business is not necessarily the better transacted in a murky atmosphere moving over the dust of antiquity. Passing from the hall, and moving into the new wing along the spacious and lofty corridor, we shall find, on our right, the private office of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Letchworth, of admirable design with its Adam's ceiling and mantelpiece, and furnished throughout in the eighteenth century fashion. Of great value and interest is an old Chippendale book-case, some eight or nine feet in height, and of exquisite workman-

ship. Hidden away behind the books we shall find the receipt for payment thereof dated 1777. The collector will be interested to know that the amount paid for it at the time is in two figures—and they are but small ones. Its value is now to be reckoned at over twenty times the amount, for Chippendale has ascended in value, and the purchasing power of a piece of gold has depreciated hardly less handsomely. Adjoining it is a smaller room, furnished and papered in similar fashion, used by Bro. Lake, the Assistant Grand Secretary.

On the left of the corridor is the handsome Library and Museum, and if, after making our salutations to the indefatigable Sub-Librarian, Bro. Sadler, the author of many excellent works, we are tempted to stay our steps here for some time, we have two excellent reasons for dalliance. In the first place, it would be difficult to imagine any public room more gracefully designed, and yet with the necessary simplicity and severity of effect.

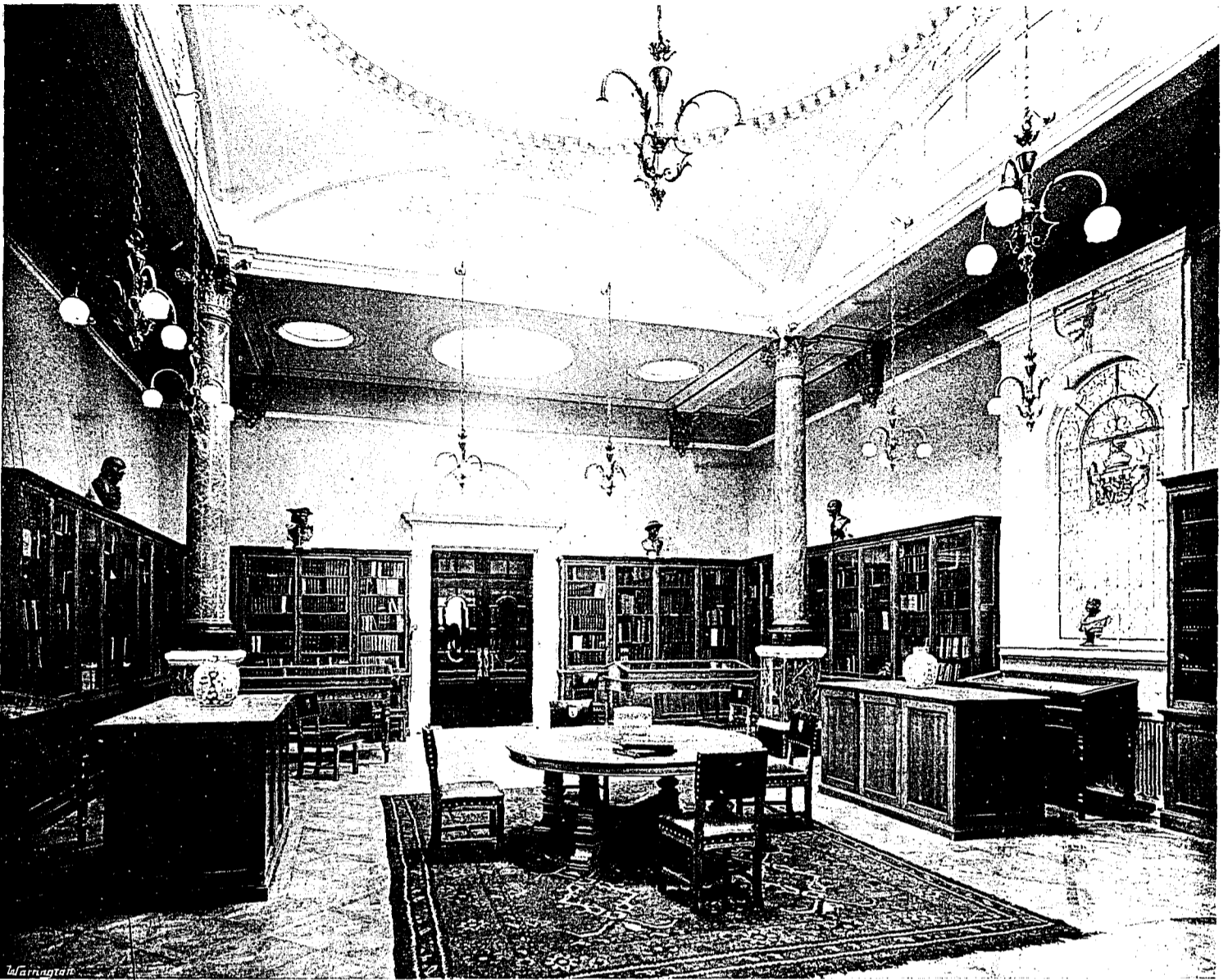
The high central dome is carried on girders supported by four columns of Ipplepen marble, with gilded caps based upon the vine, the pomegranate, corn, and olives. The whole of the fittings, as of the rest of the new building, are executed from the designs of the architect, Bro. Henry L. Florence, G. Supt. of Works, and are principally in wainscot. Our illustration will afford some idea of the effectiveness here, as elsewhere, of the design of the architect and the careful way in which those designs have been carried out.

If we make our way over the polished parquetry flooring to the fireplace, we shall not fail to admire a splendidly-painted portrait of George IV., attributed to Hopner. It is framed in plain oak, which surmounts and is part of the design of the handsomely-carved oak mantel underneath. There is an inscription on a brass plate to the effect that it is the gift of the Grand Secretary to the Library.

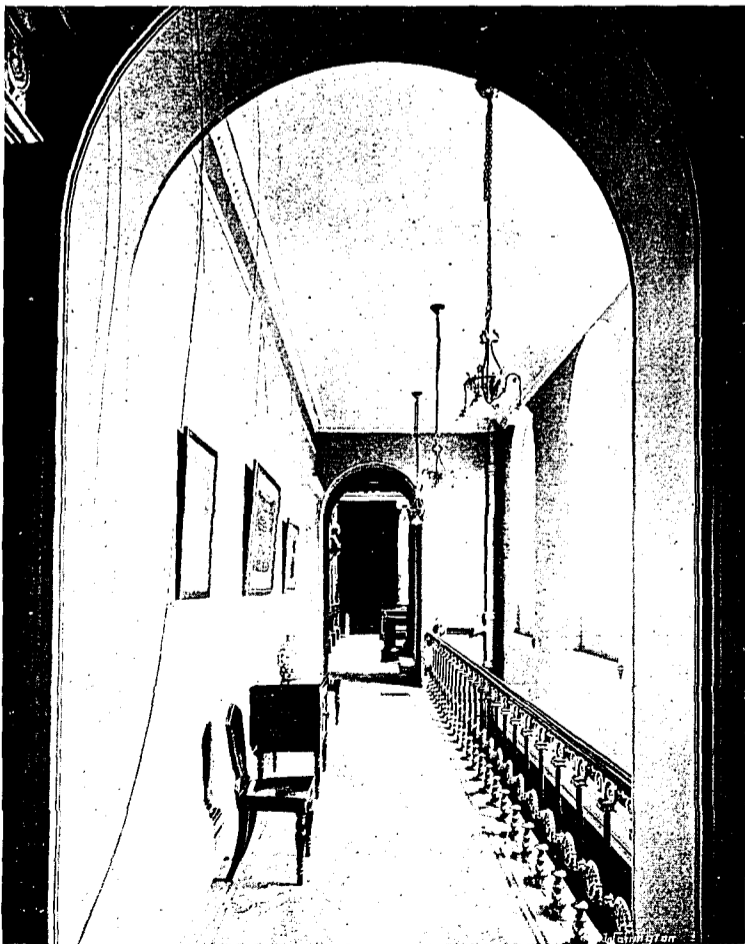
Throughout the Library we shall find, arranged in oak cases, an extremely interesting collection of many of the ancient jewels of the Craft and medals in bronze and silver, including a collection formed by the late Major Irwin, and presented to Grand Lodge by his widow, as well as the "Jewels of the Nine Worthies or Superintendents of the Royal Arch under the Athole Grand Lodge, made in 1802."



THE ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY: W. BRO. WILLIAM LAKE.



THE LIBRARY.



A CORRIDOR.

In some instances, the sub-librarian is still at work displaying the many objects of interest in their proper cases. Not the least interesting of these curios are to be found in a collection of Ancient Charges acquired by Grand Lodge. In one case we observe a number of aprons of the eighteenth century, and among them, the more modern apron used by the Grand Master on his introduction into Grand Lodge in 1869. Further along are some ancient books enclosed in the handsome bindings of the period. One might also linger for some time over the valuable collection of autograph letters from eminent Freemasons of this and the last century.

Reason enough in the beauty of the place, we think, for prolonging our inspection; but there is another, and it is this—that the growth of the Grand Lodge Library is really the *raison d'être* for the building, and the additional offices and so forth are, in intention and in effect, somewhat subsidiary.

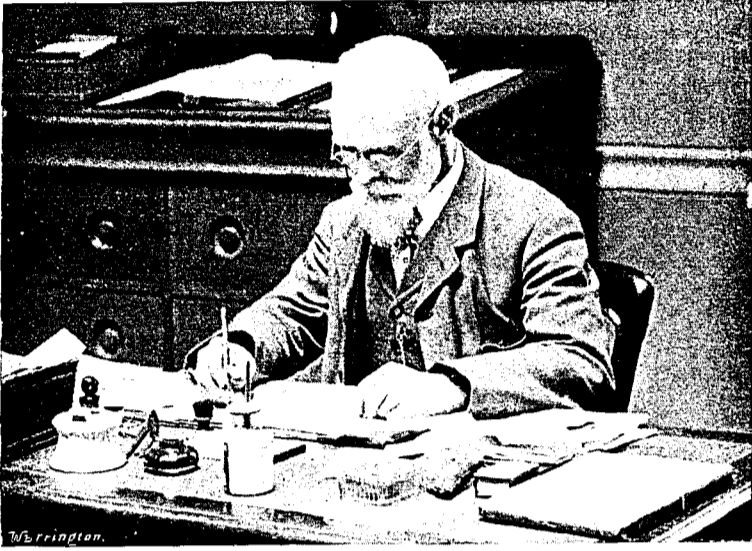
Time was when Masonry was supposed to be best without literature, it having been for some time considered that ritual and research could best be handed on, and could be sufficiently disseminated, in the manner of oral tradition.

Masonic literature is, indeed, in a great measure, the growth of the last three decades, and the systematic study of Masonic history may be said to have originated with, and certainly is greatly in debt to, the efforts of such well-known and reliable authors as Bros. W. J. Hughan, R. F. Gould, and, more recently, Bro. G. W. Speth, and many others whose names will readily occur to the student, and, indeed, to all who can claim to be at all well read in their Craft.

It must be admitted, in passing, that for some time our own country had been out-rivalled in regard to the growth of Masonic libraries in other jurisdictions, especially in the United States, and as we glance at the well-filled bookshelves around us—so different to the small collection of a few years ago—we shall feel it a matter of congratulation on the part of English Masons that they have now both a building and a library worthy the dignity of and in keeping with the Grand Lodge of England.

It should be added that the new wing includes a new entrance and staircase, as well as new rooms for the Grand Master, and that adjoining the Library is an excellent reading-room. The first floor comprises the rooms alluded to for the

Grand Master, as also rooms for the Grand Officers, and the second floor is devoted to a lodge-room with ante-room. This second floor is reached by means of a broad and handsomely-constructed stone staircase, and we note that the windows which light the corridor are decorated with the arms of the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master, respectively. A communication has been formed between the new and the old building by an opening under the main staircase in Freemasons' Hall, and in the corridor on the first floor.



THE SUB-LIBRARIAN: W. BRO. H. SADLER.

In leaving the building, it will be noticed that the elevation is practically a repetition of Freemasons' Tavern, and forms a corresponding wing in red brick and Portland stone, the stone block of Freemasons' Hall forming the central feature. For the curious in these matters, it will be found, on reference to the report of the September Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, that the entire cost of the new wing is £14,500, which includes the expenditure on the installation of the electric light and fittings, the oak book-cases and show-cases for the Library and fittings, and the furniture for all the new rooms, including the new lodge-room.

As I have already suggested, it cannot but happen that the palatial character of the present building will turn our thoughts to the different conditions which prevailed in the days of long ago, and it will be permissible to re-state a few facts concerning previous places of meeting.

The sources of origin of the Grand Lodges of England and their old meeting-places form an interesting phase of Masonic history, from the constitution of the first Grand Lodge in 1717 throughout a chapter of incidents, down to the present year, which has been marked by the handsome additions to which this brief sketch has been devoted.

We shall find, as well as in Bro. Hughan's "Origin of the English Rite of Freemasonry," no mean account of the history of Grand Lodge in Bro. Ross Robertson's "History of Freemasonry," from which a few facts may be quoted.

Prior to 1730 the Grand Lodge met at various taverns for the transaction of ordinary business, and the Annual Festival was invariably held at one of the halls of the City Companies, the Merchant Taylors apparently being given the preference.

The Apple Tree Tavern, where the revival was inaugurated, was a noted public-house located in Charles Street, Covent Garden, and so called out of compliment to our ever-green monarch, Charles I. It was not until 1844 that it was renamed Upper Wellington Street.

The feast of St. John in 1717 was held at the Goose and Gridiron public-house in London House Yard, on the north side of St. Paul's Churchyard.

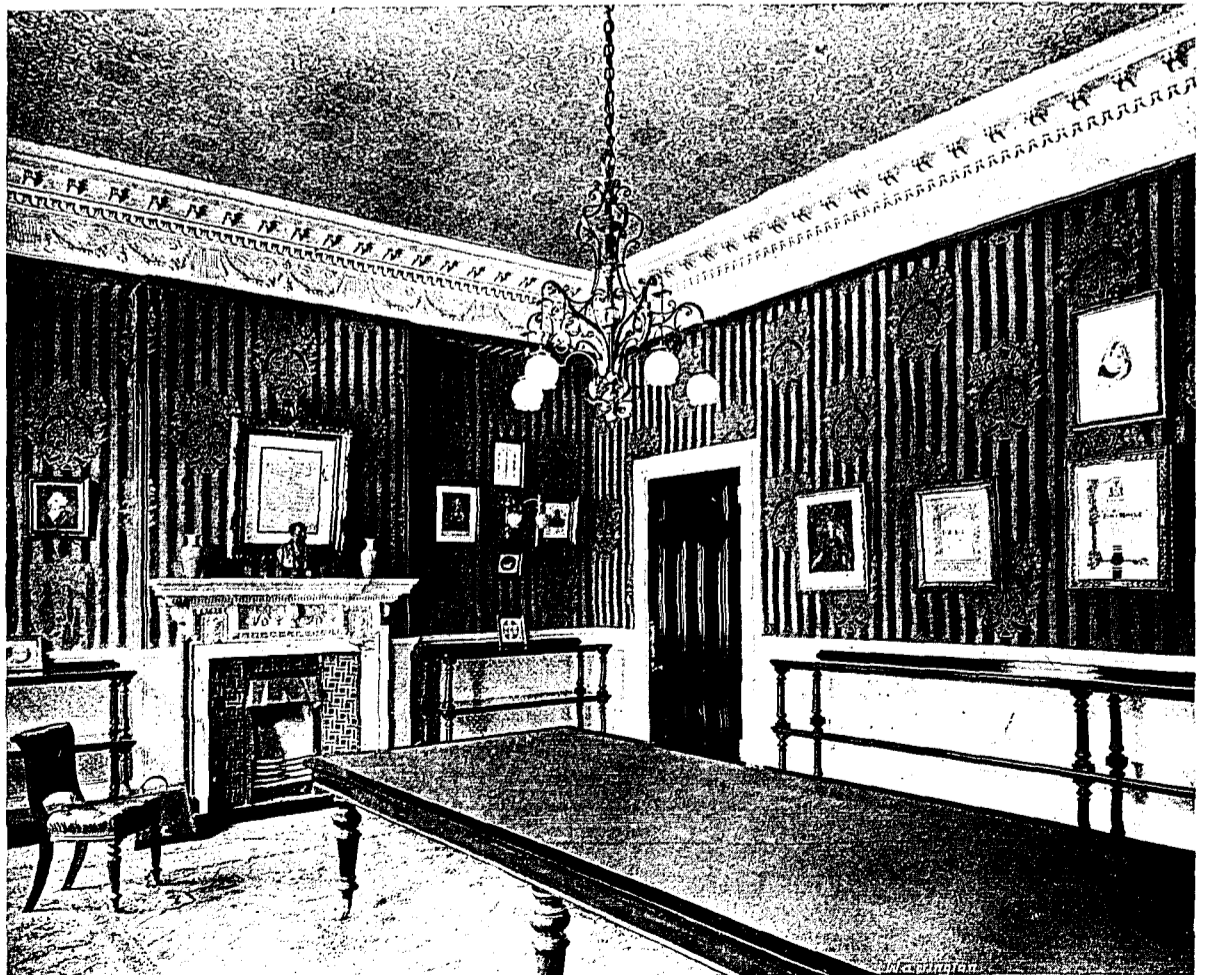
This old hostelry was built after the great fire in London in 1663, although before that date there was a house on this site with the sign of the Mitre. It is claimed by some, remarks Bro. Robertson, that the sculptured mitre still to be seen in the wall of the present house, was the actual sign, but he adds that this is incorrect, for the mitre means that this property, as, indeed, nearly all the property in the immediate neighbourhood, belonged to the See of London. The Mitre public-house was the first music house in London, and the proprietor—one Robert Hubert, alias Farges—was a collector of curios, which were "daily to be seen at the place called the Music House, at the Mitre, near the west end of St. Paul's Church, 1664." Some years after the fire the Goose and Gridiron Tavern was built on this site.

The sign was a peculiar one, and those who have made a study of the subject have given an explanation of what seems to be a queer combination. The "Tatler" says:—

"When the house ceased to be a music-house, the succeeding landlord, to ridicule its former destiny, chose for his sign a goose striking the bars of a gridiron with its foot, thus making fun of the Swan and Harp, which was a common sign of the early music houses. Hotten and Harwood, in their history of signboards, say that it was a homely rendering of the change in the coat of arms of the Company of Musicians, namely, a swan with his wings expanded, within a double treasure county flory, and that the double treasure suggested a gridiron to the passers by. From Chambers' 'Book of Days' it would appear that the house was the headquarters of a musical society, whose arms were the lyre of Apollo, with a swan as the crest, that this device was appropriated as the new sign when the house was rebuilt after the fire, and that it was nicknamed by vulgar and unsophisticated persons, the Goose and Gridiron, the nickname sticking fast as nicknames will." The Tavern is now known as No. 8, London House Yard.

As the historian from whom I am quoting, adds very justly, whatever interest may cling to the outer walls of this historic Masonic resting place, the interior has charms for all who have read the early work of the Craft from the days of the Apple Tree Tavern and Goose and Gridiron down to the advent of the "Palace in Stone" as Bro. Robertson describes it, in Great Queen Street, now the central home of British Masonry.

The Crown Ale House in Parker's Lane, near Drury Lane, was a third noted meeting-place for the English Lodges at the time of the revival and possibly before. Parker's Lane,



GRAND OFFICERS' ROOM.

off Little Queen Street, is now called Parker Street. The Crown was a popular Tavern on the north side of this lane in 1717. It was in this house that one of the old lodges met. It must have been in early days a street of some repute, for in 1661 are described some houses "lately in possession of the Dutch Ambassador." There is no trace of the Crown in the London Directory of 1754 or subsequently.

The Rummer and Grapes Tavern, in Channel Row, Westminster, is the fourth tavern mentioned in the early records as a meeting place of the Masonic Lodges. Drinking vessels were also appropriate for all house signs. The flask or the pewter pot and the familiar jug were used in numberless instances. The rummer was a well known drinking vessel. It was a large glass or goblet, which our ancestors formerly used after business hours, in conjunction with a large clay pipe.

From 1729 until about 1763 most of the meetings were held at the Devil Tavern in Fleet Street, near Temple Bar, London. It was opposite St. Dunstan's Church—Child's Bank, No. 1, Fleet Street, stands upon its site. The saints and martyrs were frequently used for public-house signs in London. "St. Paul" was a common sign—"St. Peter and his keys" another; the "Cross Keys" were also common.

The sign of the Devil Tavern is explained in a legend. St. Dunstan, who was a patron saint of the well-known parish of that name in London, was said to be the godfather of the Devil, that is to say, to the sign of the tavern known as the Devil and St. Dunstan, near Temple Bar. "The legend runs," says Hotten, "that one day when working at his trade of a goldsmith, he was sorely tempted by the Devil, and at length got so exasperated that he took the red hot tongs out of the fire and caught his infernal majesty by the nose. The identical pinchers with which this feat was performed are still preserved at Mayfield Palace, in Sussex. They are of a very respectable size, and formidable enough to frighten the arch one himself. This episode was represented on the signboard of that glorious old tavern. By way

of abbreviation, this house was called the Devil, though the landlord appears to have preferred the other saint's name, for on his token we read 'The D— (sic) and Dunstan,' probably fearing with a classic dread, the ill-omen of that awful name."

Grand Lodge first acquired property in Great Queen Street in 1774. The Craft Hall was at the rear of the Tavern and had no street frontage until the structure was erected in 1865-7. The old tavern was pulled down and rebuilt in 1789. "Reilly" was the tenant of the Grand Lodge and leaseholder of the tavern for many years. The corner stone of the hall was laid 1st May, 1775, and the hall was first occupied by the Grand Lodge on the 23rd May, 1776. It had not been materially altered prior to the fire of May, 1883.

Since 1776 the meetings of the Grand Lodge have generally been held in the Grand Lodge building in Great Queen Street, with the exception of such gatherings as that at the Royal Albert Hall, when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was installed, and the Jubilee meetings of 1887 and 1897.

It was on the 4th of May, 1883, that a fire, caused by the overheating of a flue, broke out in the Great Hall, after which the Hall was completely renovated and re-furnished. Seventeen years later, in the present year of grace 1900, we find the new wing completed.

It should be added that the Grand Lodge of the Ancients continued at the Crown and Anchor until the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813, when the United Grand Lodge met in the Freemasons' Hall in Great Queen Street, and since that date has been the sole and undisputed governing body of the Craft in our country, whilst the present body is the Mother Grand Lodge, directly or indirectly, of every other Grand Lodge in the world, and, as everyone will acknowledge, its dignity and perfection of organisation stands unrivalled amidst all its descendants.

(In our next issue we shall give an interesting series of pictures illustrating the older part of the building).



THE GRAND SECRETARY'S ROOM.

United Grand Lodge of England.

The September Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge was held on the 5th ult. at Freemasons' Hall, and was presided over by the Right Honourable W. W. B. Beach, Prov. Grand Master for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, who was supported by Lt.-Gen. J. Winburne Laurie, M.P., Prov. Grand Master for South Wales, Western Division, as Deputy Grand Master, and as Past Grand Master, Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G., formerly District Grand Master for Western Australia, and now Grand Master of the newly-formed Grand Lodge in that Colony. The Wardens' chairs were filled respectively by R. W. Bro. Sir John B. Monckton, P.G.W., and R. W. Bro.

Thomas Fenn, P.G.W. Notwithstanding that all London is supposed to be out of town at this period of the year, there were certainly Masons in sufficient number to fill the Hall—although the agenda of business did not contain any special feature of interest. After the reading of the minutes the acting Grand Master proposed, in sympathetic terms, a resolution of sympathy with the M.W. Grand Master, on the loss His Royal Highness and the Royal Family had sustained by the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who, although not a Mason, was so nearly related to the head of our Order. He remarked also that it

must be a great grief to them, as Englishmen, that Her Majesty, unsparing in her solitude for, and sympathy with the sorrows of her subjects, should be subject at her age to such grief.

The resolution was carried unanimously and in silence, the brethren standing.

On the motion by the Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes, that the Report of the Board be taken as read and entered on the minutes, Bro. Frank Richardson, P.G.D., Chairman of the Premises Committee, in seconding the resolution, asked Grand Lodge to formally sanction the expenditure of £2,500 in addition to the £12,000 already provided for the erection of the Library and other additions to the Grand Lodge premises—which all would acknowledge did credit, not only to Grand Lodge, but to Masonry in general. Only £464 additional had been required in respect of the original building contract, a sum which those who had experience in such matters would admit was a small one. Great care had been taken in providing the very best fittings, and it was felt that it would be the wish of Grand Lodge that there should be no bad work and no tinkering. Every item of the work had been tendered for, and the sum of £2,500 now asked for, included in addition to the extras on the building itself, the expenditure on the installation of the electric lighting and fittings, the solid oak book cases and show cases for the Library and fittings, and the furniture for the new rooms, including the extra lodge room. The motion was put and carried.

The only notice of motion on the paper was that by Bro. G. W. Speth, P.A.G.D.C., and was in the following terms:—“That the brethren of Grand Lodge be furnished with printed copies of the minutes of any previous communications then due for confirmation.”

In support of the motion, Bro. Speth explained that the object of it was to enable Grand Lodge, on the motion of one of its members to take the minutes of the last meeting as read, should the business on the agenda be of such a nature as to render a long sitting probable, and that a copy of such minutes should be placed in the hands of every brother attending Grand Lodge. The resolution was seconded, and after a few questions had been asked, it was put and carried unanimously.

The Grand Registrar, V. W. Bro. John Strachan, Q.C., then brought forward an appeal that had been received from Bro. Coxon, of the Hopeful Lodge No. 2634, against a ruling of the District Grand Master of Queensland, who had declared Bro. Coxon's election as Master of the lodge to be null and void, on the ground that he had not “served for one year as Master or Warden in a regular lodge,” as required by Rule 130 of the Book of Constitutions. It appears that Bro. Coxon was initiated so long ago as 1849, and was put through the chair of the lodge in 1851 to enable him, as he stated, to be exalted to the Royal Arch, and to strengthen the Roll of Past Masters of the lodge, although, at the same meeting, another brother was installed as Master and fulfilled the duties of the chair for the ensuing twelve months. This so called “passing the chair” appears to have satisfied Bro. Coxon that he was qualified some 40 years later to occupy the chair of the Hopeful Lodge, Queensland, to which he had been elected. This fallacy, however, was disproved in the clearest possible manner by the Grand Registrar, and that brother's motion, that the appeal be dismissed, was carried without a dissentant.

Grand Lodge was then closed in the usual form.

Grand Mark Lodge.

The M. W. Pro Grand Master of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown, Bro. the Earl of Euston presided at the September Quarterly Communication on the 4th ult., and was supported by Bro. Charles Letch Mason, P.G.M. of West Yorkshire, as Deputy Grand Master, while Bro. Thomas Fenn occupied the chair of S. G. Warden. Considering the holiday season there was a numerous attendance of Grand Officers and brethren.

After the reading of the minutes the M. W. Pro Grand Master referred in feeling terms to the loss that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Most Worshipful Grand Master had sustained by the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and proposed that they recorded on the minutes their most respectful sympathy and condolence with the M. W. Grand Master on the sad event, and that a copy of those minutes be forwarded to the Grand Master.

Bro. FRANK RICHARDSON, Grand Reg., on behalf of the President, moved that the Report of the Board of General Purposes be taken as read, and in doing so called attention to the proposed alteration of the rule in respect to the granting of dispensations to enable lodges to meet on a day other than that fixed by the Bye-laws. Hitherto only the days of election or installation could be so altered by dispensation; but the hard and fast rule with regard to the ordinary days of meeting should, it was thought, be relaxed as well, and the law as altered would enable a lodge in cases where there appeared to be a necessity for so doing, to apply to the M. W. Grand Master, or the Provincial or District Grand Master for permission to meet on a day not more than seven days before or after that named in the By-Laws.

The motion was seconded by Bro. Colonel CLIFFORD PROBYN, P.G.T., and was carried.

Bro. FRANK RICHARDSON then moved the several grants to certain widows recommended by the Board, which were carried.

Bro. Walter Newton, who had been appointed at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, a Grand Standard Bearer, and was unable to be present, was now invested with the Collar of that Office.

The announcement by the Earl of Euston that the M. W. Grand Master had been pleased to confer the rank and dignity of Past Grand Junior Warden upon Bro. Charles Belton, was received with much satisfaction by the assembled brethren.

An interesting feature in the proceedings was the presentation to the Earl of Euston of an album, recording a vote of thanks by the Board of Stewards of the last Mark Benevolent Festival, at which his Lordship presided, when a sum of £5,113 was raised. Bro. C. F. Matier, P.G.W., G. Secretary, in making the presentation on behalf of the Stewards, expressed a hope that it might long be a record to his lordship of the great efforts he had made on behalf of the Benevolent Fund.

The EARL OF EUSTON, who was evidently much affected by this sincere mark of personal regard and appreciation of his services, thanked the brethren for the very handsome Book. No one, he said, could be more pleased than he was at the success of the Festival, which had been due to the Board of Stewards, and he deeply felt the kindness and heartiness with which the brethren had rallied around him.

Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.



BRO. FRANCIS B. WESTLAKE.

The most interesting feature of the proceedings of the Annual Provincial Grand Lodge of Devon, which took place at Freemasons' Hall, Plymouth, on the 29th ultimo, was the presentation of an address and testimonial to Bro. Francis B. Westlake, P.D.G.D. of C. The testimonial took the form of Patronships of the three Masonic Institutions, and certainly no more appropriate recognition of the great services rendered by Bro. Westlake to the Masonic Charities could be conceived.

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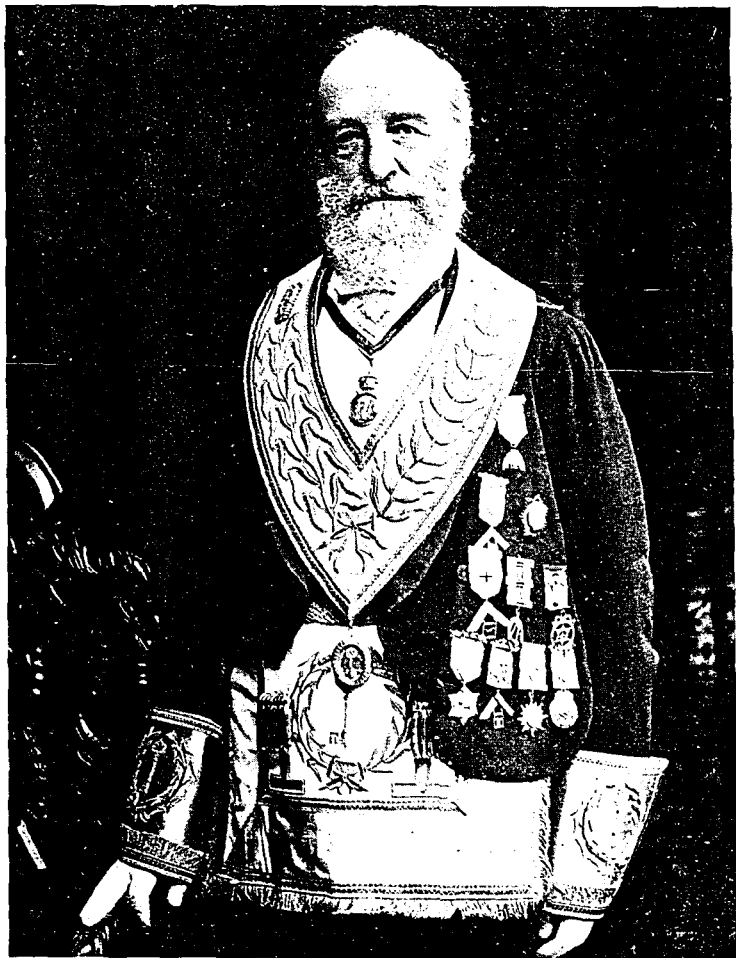
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Jubilee Masters' Lodge, No. 2712,

BRO. ALDERMAN VAUGHAN MORGAN.



BRO. IMRE KIRALFY.

Among the many legacies, beneficial and otherwise, bequeathed to posterity by the enthusiastic loyalty of the subjects of Her Majesty in the year of the Diamond Jubilee, the "Jubilee Masters' Lodge" stands out as one of the most important in connection with Freemasonry in London. Lodges composed of brethren who had already attained a position in the Craft, such as the Grand Stewards' Lodge, &c., had been in existence for generations; but it was a happy thought to celebrate the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign by forming a Lodge composed entirely of those who in that eventful year had been chosen to fill the Chairs of their respective Lodges. Soon after the great Meeting at the Albert Hall a gathering of Masters of London Lodges took place at Earl's Court Exhibition, when it was resolved to petition the Most Worshipful Grand Master to grant a Warrant, with the result that some twelve months afterwards the promoters had the satisfaction of assisting at the Ceremony of Consecration which took place in the Masonic Temple at the Hotel Cecil, when no less than 250 installed Masters were present, including 75 Founders. The Ceremony was performed by the Grand Secretary assisted by Bros. Sir John Monckton, P.G.W., Thomas Fenn, P.G.W., Rev. Canon Brownrigg, P.G.Chap., Frank Richardson, Acting G.D. of Ceremonies, J. D. Langton, P.D.G.D.C., Gordon Smith, P.G.S.B., and R. Clay Sudlow, P.G.S.B. Bro. Alderman



BRO. J. D. LANGTON.

Vaughan Morgan, P.G. Treas., who in that year was W.M. of the Christ's Hospital Lodge, was installed as the first Master, followed in the next year by Bro. J. D. Langton, whose zeal for Freemasonry and whose efforts in connection with the establishment of this Lodge were thus fitly rewarded. This year its destinies are presided over by the ever genial and energetic Bro. Imre Kiralfy, of Earl's Court Exhibition fame. From the nature of its constitution it is obvious that the Lodge is not likely to be called on to initiate candidates, but opportunities for work are afforded by the passing and raising of candidates from other Lodges, and rehearsals of the various ceremonies are given from time to time by preceptors and other well-known exponents of the Ritual. Members and Visitors are also privileged to witness the working occasionally in French, German and Italian. It is hoped that soon the Lodge may include one or more representatives of each of the 468 Lodges, which, according to the "Freemasons' Pocket

Book and Calendar," exist in London. Such a Lodge must necessarily exercise considerable influence on Freemasonry in the Metropolis and it cannot be doubted that it will be directed entirely for the benefit of the Craft, more especially the Charitable Institutions. It is in no way desired by its founders that it should take the place of the members' Mother Lodge.

Bro. H. B. Marshall, M.A., J.P., &c.

From his youth upwards, Bro. HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL may be said to have lived in the truest and best atmosphere of Freemasonry; his late father, who was elected Grand Treasurer in 1884, being very widely known as a most generous member of the Craft. Born in London, and being an only child, Horace Marshall first received private tuition, and then passed to the old actor Alleyn's noble foundation, Dulwich College. Here he made many friends, the number being largely increased when, a few years later, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and there took his B.A. and M.A. degrees. During the vacation periods, the young Collegian became familiar with many details of his father's extensive business, which, like that of W. H. Smith & Son's, grew with the expansion of the newspaper press. As soon as he was of age Horace Brooks Marshall was initiated in Lodge 1777, and has ever since been an active working Mason. He filled all the offices from I.G. up to the Chair, and for two years in

becoming a Patron of our three Institutions, for Girls, Boys, and Aged People, never missing a single year in acting as Steward. Mrs. Laura Marshall, who was married in 1889 (being the second daughter of Bro. George Siggs, of Elmstead, Leigham Court Road, Streatham), and her two children, both daughters, are also liberal supporters of the three Charities. As a Trustee of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, Bro. Marshall is the right man in the right place, as he is the head of the firm of Horace Marshall & Son, publishers, wholesale newsagents and wholesale stationers, of Temple Avenue, Fleet Street, and Farringdon Avenue. These are all in the City of London, and Bro. Marshall sits on the Court of Common Council as a representative of his ward of Farringdon Without. The Bridge House Estates Committee, Police Committee, General Purposes Committee, and the Orphan School Committee have in turn had the benefit of his services. He is a Deputy Lieutenant of the



succession was elected W.M. of his mother Lodge. When a Charter was granted to the Streatham Lodge, he was one of the founders and the first Master, a busy term of office including his initiation of twenty-one members. During the present year he has been associated as a founder with the new St. Bride Lodge, 2817; he is also a member of Farringdon Without Lodge, 1745; a P.G.W. of Middlesex; and M.E.Z. of Farringdon Without Chapter.

Few men realised more actively the beautiful teaching of our Order, that sweet Charity, like her gentle sister Mercy, blesses him that gives as well as him that takes, than the late Horace Brooks Marshall. His was a broad-minded faith, and he scattered good around with open and liberal hands. In newspaper directions my knowledge of him goes back many years, and at one Masonic gathering, I well remember his deep gratification and delight, when he quietly told me that his son had just given evidence of the wish to walk in his father's charitable footsteps. How steadfastly our Brother Marshall has kept to this intention is evidenced in many directions. Masonically he has followed parental example in

City, a Justice of the Peace for the County of London, and a Magistrate specially appointed under the Lunacy Act.

Notwithstanding the manifold claims of his own business, Bro. Marshall's activity has been displayed in various other directions. He has given time and support to the Orphan Working School, of which he is the Treasurer, and four kindred schools at Watford, Wanstead, Reddham and Brixton. His name appears among the list of Governors of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals. For nineteen years he has served as a Steward at the Festivals of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; and has also helped both the Licensed Victuallers' School and the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum. "Still waters run deep," and it will not surprise me to find one day that Bro. Marshall, who now aspires to the high honour of representing the Craft as Grand Treasurer, has further ambitions. Whilst enjoying quiet home life at Streatham, with golf, driving and billiards as his favourite amusements, he is a member of the Reform Club and displays increased earnestness year by year in Civic as well as Masonic affairs.

THOS. CATLING, P.A.G.D.C.

Published monthly. Price Sixpence.

Rates of Yearly Subscription (including Postage) :—

	s.	d.
The United Kingdom, India, America, and the Colonies	7	6

Editorial and Publishing Offices :—

15, Great Queen Street,
London, W.C.

The Editor, to whom all literary communications should be addressed, will be pleased to receive interesting photographs as well as items of news and comments thereon, and to consider suggestions for lengthier articles.

All Business Communications should be addressed to THE PROPRIETORS, MESSRS. SPENCER & Co., 15, Great Queen Street, W.C.



Prefatory.

The purpose and scope of "THE MASONIC ILLUSTRATED" is indicated in its title, and the contents of the first issue must needs be the measure of present achievement. It would be invidious and might prove editorially disconcerting to use this, or any other opportunity, for the purpose of trumpeting forth what we may believe to be the merits of our undertaking. The utterance of fore-words has been a literary weakness from time immemorial and, in journalism, one has long since learned to expect that the first number of each new periodical shall contain the delicate suggestion that the proprietors thereof have heroically rushed into the breach in order to supply a "long-felt want" on the part of some section of the community, which is forthwith expected to rise as one man in its gratitude, and evince the genuineness of its emotion by the sincerity of its support.

With the artist or writer it is usually found most convenient to do one's work first and invent a theory to fit in with it afterwards. In his "argument" or other "preface" the author, ancient and modern, has this estimable advantage over the journalist that his prefatory remarks are invariably written after the rest of the work is completed. The editor of a journal would be on similarly safe ground if his prefatory laudation could be written at a later stage than the mere infancy of the publication which he controls. Like the author, he might then hope to be luminously—perhaps apologetically—retrospective and critical, instead of issuing a manifesto in the guise of a promissory note.

With our first number, the Magazine is yet in its infancy, and its well-wishers may well refuse to recognise the right of the editor to indulge in idle rhetoric over its cradle. It has necessarily a complex personality, the many in one, of editor, of contributors, as well as of the manipulator of the camera, the printer, and those other deft craftsmen who are jointly and severally responsible in newspaper enterprise. Its life is bound up in theirs, and, as editor, we will pledge ourselves that their work will be well and truly laid, cemented by the determination to make the Journal as good as it can be. We feel assured that in process of time it will attain a robust manhood, and that, even in its adolescence, it shall not fail to be interesting. Like all healthy infants, it will not fail to make itself heard, and renewing its strength, step by step, we shall look for its support to no small portion of our great and ever-increasing Fraternity.

It will demand the best of artistic and literary fare for its nutriment, and it may be added that, as an Illustrated Monthly Journal for Freemasons, it is without a competitor. On the other hand, we shall not attempt to rival our weekly contemporaries in their fuller reports of lodge meetings, nor can we compete with the excellent work done by the "Quatuor Coronati" in the direction of antiquarian and archaeological research. It is but within the last nine or ten years that the popular illustrated monthlies have had their inception and progress, and every Mason will be inclined to agree that there is no reason why a paper which deals with the Craft should be behind any other in the readability of its letterpress, in the nature of its illustrations or the mode of presenting them.

In the use of type, paper, and blocks, we shall have our full share of that eminently British characteristic,—respect for appearances, and yet, as it is but a small part of our aim to be regarded as an art paper, we shall hope to avoid the peculiarity of those delicate gift-books of the last generation, printed on thick paper and bound very handsomely, but which, when opened, were found to contain nothing worth reading. In our letterpress we shall hope to steer a middle course between dullness and slippancy, to be readable as well as reliable, so that all may be interested and no one offended.

Among our more prominent features we shall have an illustrated series of articles entitled Eminent Masons at Home, and throughout this publication the personal element will enter as largely as possible, more especially in the shape of illustrated biographical sketches. We shall substitute descriptive for verbatim reports, and a greater part of Masonic news will be dealt with in the form of notes "At the Sign of the Perfect Ashlar." There will be occasional book reviews, and all correspondence will be carefully dealt with. Illustrated articles concerning the Theatre will appear, but only when the importance of the representation seems to justify it. Readable notes or comments, and suggestions for special articles are invited and will be promptly considered.

In conclusion, it may not be immodest to hope that it may be our good fortune to play the nimble part of Ephaistus, at that banquet of the deities which closes the first book of The Iliad, and who, although one of the least of the gods, was so timely in the comeliness of his speech and his service of the great two-handled cup. It may be that we also may hope to acquire some deftness in the honourable cup-service of that "sweet, peace-making draught," which, in this instance, we will take to mean that nectar of benevolence, fraternity, and spiritual insight which must ever be the true refreshment of the good brotherhood of the Craft.

THE EDITOR.

His Royal Highness, the Grand Master, at Sandringham.

Sandringham Hall, three miles from Wolferton station, the Norfolk home of the Prince, is a picturesquely gabled mansion of red brick, surrounded by an estate containing something over 8,000 acres, consisting in about equal parts of mixed soil; of grass, marsh, and arable; and of a kind best suited to game coverts. Beautiful lawns sweep away from the house, of that firm glossy verdure which the Americans have been told that they cannot hope to attain, for the present, as it takes many centuries of cultivation to produce. The grounds are arranged so as to prove—with many streams and quiet lakes—delightfully cool and refreshing to the eye, nor are there wanting the stables and kennels, the dairies, and other out-buildings, signs of outdoor life and activity.

The estate was purchased for his son by the late Prince Consort, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, in 1862. The cost was £220,000, and in the following year the Prince of Wales took up the duties of ownership. The ancient house was pulled down and rebuilt, and over the entrance on the east front may be found a tablet recording the fact that "this house was built by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and Alexandra, his wife, in the year of Our Lord, 1870."

From the vestibule is the saloon in which the guests are received. Its walls are covered with pictures, the ceiling is of carved oak, and very valuable works of art are distributed throughout the apartment. On the right is the library, controlled by the private secretary to the Princess. After that is the Equerry's room, and beyond that an apartment specially furnished with mementoes of the historical visit to India, amongst which are numerous fittings and knickknacks from the cabins of the *Scrapis*. Off the staircase-corridor lie the reception-suite and morning-room of the Prince. Then come the drawing-rooms, with their panelled mirrors, their fine painted ceilings, and some beautiful statuary. Then the dining-room, with its lovely tapestry—a present from the late King of Spain—Royal portraits, Landseer's "Mare and Foal" and a portrait painting of the host in the uniform of the 10th Hussars. Here collect the visitors for the early breakfast, and luncheon, which is also served here, is sometimes graced by the Princess and the young members of the house. In the billiard room and private den of the Prince is a magnificent collection of arms belonging to the Royal sportsman. To this room, which lies at the end of the corridor, beyond the dining-room, when the Princess and ladies have retired for the night, the guests follow the Prince, unless the bowling-alley asserts superior attractions, a game in which the Princess and many of her friends display no little interest. From the bowling-alley, the apartment which contains the Prince's batteries is gained, and there, in their costly simplicity, are arrayed the *chefs-d'œuvre* in rifle and smoothbore of Purdey, Grant, and foreign interpolations of royal, imperial, or princely gifts.

Reminiscent of India there are many trophies and objects of art, goblets of iron inlaid with silver and "Kooftgau" steel, inlaid with gold. There are many collections of arms, amongst them one from the field of Gravelotte, and you will find the hoof of "Eclipse," the famous racer, side by side with priceless gifts of Emperors, Egyptian relics, and Hind antiquities.

His Royal Highness devotes more time to the interests of the Craft than most people imagine. He remembers his early experiences of Masonry with much pleasure; his initiation by the late king of Sweden in 1869; his courtsey installation as Past Grand Master of England; Patron of Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1871 by his Grace the Duke of Leinster, K.G. Grand Master, who presented him with a collar, apron and jewel of that dignified position.

On Friday, January 26th, in the following year, the Marquis of Ripon, Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, summoned a Grand Lodge of Emergency for the purpose of

adopting an address to Her Majesty upon the happy recovery of His Royal Highness from the terrible illness which so nearly proved fatal. Then comes his re-election to the chair of the Royal Alpha Lodge, and his inauguration as Commander of the Encampment of Faith and Fidelity at Freemasons' Tavern, the first week in June of the same year.

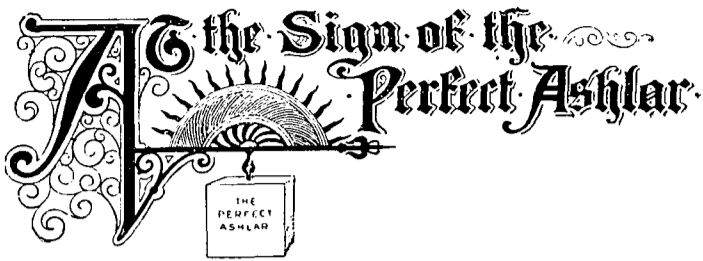
It was on the 28th April, 1875, that at the Royal Albert Hall, in the presence of a gathering of Masons, over 8,000 in number, constituting an occasion unique in the annals of Masonry that the Prince of Wales, K.G., was invested and placed on the throne of United Grand Lodge, amidst the thunderous applause of those assembled.

Of the impetus given to the Craft, to quote Bro. Abbott, by the election of the Prince of Wales as supreme ruler of constitutional Freemasonry it is unnecessary to say anything; the reader can judge of this for himself by comparing the Grand Lodge Calendar for the present year with that issued for 1875. As for the part taken by His Royal Highness in administering the Craft, and his endeavours to sustain and promote its welfare, it is well known that the Prince of Wales discharges all his duties towards our Order most conscientiously, and is always willing, when his engagements permit, to bear his part in our special or ordinary functions.

It would be impossible within the limits of a brief sketch—if it could be compassed in a moderate sized volume—to allude to all of these special and memorable occasions, but it is not outside the scope of this brief record to allude to the noteworthy meeting of Grand Lodge, which was held on the 15th March, 1882. It was held for the purpose of presenting an address of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen on her escape from the hands of an assassin who, but a short time previously, had attempted her life. On this occasion, not only did the Prince preside in person, but he had likewise the pleasure of being supported in the two Wardens' chairs by his brothers, the Duke of Connaught and the late Duke of Albany. This is the only Masonic function of importance at which the three Royal brothers were present together, and it may well be imagined that this fact very appreciably enhanced the feelings of loyalty and enthusiasm which under any circumstances, were certain to be evoked at a meeting held for such a purpose. On the 10th May the address was presented by his Royal Highness the Most Worshipful Grand Master, at the head of a small deputation of Grand Officers, all wearing their full Masonic clothing, who waited upon Her Majesty for the purpose at Buckingham Palace.

On the 17th March, 1885, the Prince had the pleasure of initiating his elder son, the late Prince Albert Victor, subsequently Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the ceremony being performed by His Royal Highness, in the Royal Alpha Lodge, No. 16, in the presence of a small gathering of the members of the Lodge—mostly Grand or Past Grand Officers—while on the 22nd June, 1886, he personally attended at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, and installed his brother, the Duke of Connaught, as Provincial Grand Master of Sussex, in succession to the late Bro. Sir W. W. Burrell, Bart. A few days later he was himself installed as Most Worshipful Grand Master of Mark Master Masons, the meeting, which was held at Freemasons' Tavern being more numerous attended than any previously held in connection with the Mark Degree.

The five-and-twenty years during which his Royal Highness has been at the head of our Order have synchronised with its ever increasing and exceptional prosperity and progress throughout the empire. To the strength of character and the dignity which the Prince brings to bear on all his work, there is added an equability of temperament and a rare courtesy. May the time be far distant when he shall cease to be the Grand Master of Freemasonry in England—"whom the great Architect of the Universe long preserve."



The autumnal meeting of Grand Lodge is usually attended by more than the ordinary number of visitors from sister jurisdictions, principally those of the United States, and the last meeting was no exception to the rule. Brethren were present, we were informed, from New York, Ohio, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, and Australia, but we were only able to obtain the names of V.W. Bro. Prime, P. Dist. Dep. G.M., New York, and R.W. Bro. Frank Davies, P. Dep. G.M., Victoria. Bro. Davies is the brother of the Grand Master of Tasmania, who will be remembered as a visitor to our Grand Lodge during the past year.

Greatly as the methods of procedure vary in the different Grand Lodges of the world, there is much that is common to all, and the visitor from other jurisdictions is usually made to feel at home under the banner of the mother Grand Lodge of the world. The meetings of the Grand Lodges in the United States are held annually, and the business to be transacted generally occupies the best part of a week. Voluminous reports are presented from the different boards and committees, and the natural eloquence of the average American citizen gives rise to many speeches and prolonged debate. Certain it is that every detail of management and organisation is seriously and exhaustively dealt with, and the result is afterwards forthcoming in the Annual Report, usually a bulky volume bristling with statistical information and rulings and decisions on every conceivable question in connection with the Order.

The appeal case brought before Grand Lodge at its last meeting by the Grand Registrar dealt with the question of conferring the honorary degree of Past Master. In former days this practice was not at all uncommon, and we have reason to believe that under certain foreign jurisdictions it is still in vogue. The theory that the ceremony incidental to the installation of the W.M. elect confers any rank is quite erroneous. No one can claim to be called a Past Master until he has actually served as W.M. in the chair of the lodge, and on his retirement from that position he becomes a Past Master. This is in accordance with common sense and the meaning of the words. To designate a brother a Past Master who has never actually filled the chair and performed the duties of the office is an absurdity. The practice appears to have originated in the last century in a system of "passing the chair," as preparatory to the Royal Arch, a practice now become obsolete. It is curious, however, to observe how such survivals linger in organisations like ours, long after they have any *raison d'être*.

Bro. Speth at the same meeting carried his resolution with regard to placing a copy of the minutes of the previous meeting in the hands of every brother attending Grand Lodge. The object, as stated by Bro. Speth, was to enable Grand Lodge, should the business be likely to cause a long sitting, to dispense with the reading of the minutes. We apprehend that the brethren will frequently find it convenient, in view of the "refreshment after labour," which is now the rule, to accelerate its approach.

The rule of the United Grand Lodge of England is distinguished by "greater freedom and less responsibility," and the authorities, although strict in their resolve to preserve the ancient land-marks and to adhere to the Constitutions, are less concerned, and, we think, wisely so, with what may be considered the domestic procedure of private lodges.

The circular issued by Grand Lodge a short time since in reference to the wearing of Masonic clothing in public, although intended to apply to London only, has evidently had its influence in the provinces. In places where the annual Provincial Grand Lodge has from time immemorial walked in procession to the church with a band of music and with all the trappings of Masonry exhibited, little or no change has taken place. It is a survival which, like other old world customs, dies hard, but Provincial Grand Masters are

less ready to grant dispensations for wearing Masonic clothing on occasions when Freemasonry is not the main object of the meeting.

Bro. Frank Richardson's statement at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, that the question of additional accommodation for our legislative assembly would soon have to be considered is of interest to all members and future members of Grand Lodge. The present arrangements have long been insufficient, although it is to be hoped that in any scheme of enlargement the acoustics of the Chamber will not be interfered with.

We do not propose to address a homily on the duty which every Mason owes to his lodge; but at this, the commencement of the Masonic working year, it cannot be amiss to remind our brethren that while Freemasonry has its many and varied sources of pleasure and enjoyment, it has also its responsibilities, and is kept together and maintained in its highest efficiency by the faithful performance of duty on the part of every unit which goes to make up the body corporate of the lodges. The charitable side of the organization is in the safe keeping of willing workers and generous and open-hearted givers. But there are demands on the brotherhood no less essential to the healthy life of Freemasonry than those of charity, and these are the responsibility of members in regard to the admission of suitable candidates for its mysteries and privileges. It is not sufficient that such candidates should be of a social status which would render them fitting companions, but that evidence should be in every case forthcoming that they are in a position to enter on and maintain the necessary expenditure "without injury to their family or connections." Freemasonry, it should always be remembered, is not a benefit society, and should only be recruited from the ranks of those who can fairly be expected to confer benefits rather than to claim them.

A veteran Colonial Freemason has been removed from the scene of his labours. Bro. John Fenwick, P.G.D. of C., and for many years District Grand Secretary of Queensland, was a notable figure in Australian Freemasonry. He not only fulfilled the executive duties of his office with admirable skill, and with a conscientious regard for the interests of the Craft in his district, but his personal influence for the good of Masonry, was exercised far beyond his own jurisdiction. His loss will be severely felt by the respected brother who has for nearly thirty years so ably filled the office of District Grand Master, and we tender to R.W. Bro. A. C. Gregory and the brethren our respectful sympathy in the loss they have sustained.

Bro. Fenwick also took considerable interest in the Mark Degree, and on the formation of Queensland into a District in 1897, under the rule of Bro. H. Courtenay Luck, became the Deputy Grand Master. So long ago as 1888 Bro. Fenwick was given the past rank of Grand Overseer in recognition of his services to that section of the Masonic family.

Bro. H. Courtenay Luck has been appointed to succeed Bro. Fenwick as District Grand Secretary of Queensland, and no more fitting successor could have been selected. An enthusiastic Freemason, displaying unbounded energy in all his undertakings, whether Masonic or otherwise, he may be trusted to keep alive the loyal attachment which the Queensland Masons have evinced for the Grand Lodge of England, and which has caused them to remain—alone of the Australian Districts—under its jurisdiction.

Death has been busy in the ranks of the Grand Officers during the last few months. Not long since the passing away of Bro. Richard Eve, Past Grand Treasurer, saddened the Masonic world. His vigorous personality at the meetings of United Grand Lodge, and his services to the Masonic Charities, more especially on the Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, will be long remembered in the Craft.

But a few weeks ago the deaths of Bro. Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., Prov. Grand Master of Durham, and the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Portarlington, Past Grand Warden, were chronicled.

The late Sir Hedworth Williamson was appointed Provincial Grand Master in 1884, and Provincial Grand Superintendent in 1886, and the number of lodges and chapters on the roll of the Province has considerably increased during his rule. The late baronet's father was a Junior Grand Warden of England, and his brother, Bro. Victor Williamson, C.M.G., is also a Past Grand Warden.



THE LATE EARL OF PORTARLINGTON.

The late Earl of Portarlington's was an Irish title, and as well as being a popular Mason, he was, what appears to be somewhat more singular, an Irish landlord beloved of his tenants. He held at one time a commission in the Scots Guards, and up to the time of his death was Hon. Colonel of the 4th Batt. Leinster Regiment. He was possessed of a splendid physique, was a keen sportsman, a crack shot, and accounted one of the best of good fellows.

He was created Senior Grand Warden of the Mark Degree in 1895, Senior Grand Warden of United Grand Lodge and Past Grand Scribe N. of Supreme Grand Chapter in 1897. He was a Knight Templar, had taken the 30° Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and was an Officer of Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters. Considering that the late Earl had been only a Mason for ten years, it will be conceded that his record was no mean one.

Bro. The Right Hon. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, has consented to take the Chair at the next Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. The Boys' School is to be congratulated, for not only is the Provincial Grand Master of Hants and the Isle of Wight one of the most popular and active Freemasons of the present day, but he is so beloved and respected in his own province that its loyal and generous support in aid of the Institution may be counted on as a certainty. Few amongst those who have taken the lead in English Freemasonry during this generation can show a better record than the Rt. Hon. Member for the Andover division of Hampshire, whose term of rule in the Craft is only exceeded by his services as a parliamentary representative. Ever genial and always ready not only to fulfil all engagements appertaining to his own province, but to render similar services when called on in any other part of the country.

Bro. Beach, whose patent as Provincial Grand Master dates from 1869, stands fourth in order of date of appointment amongst Provincial Rulers. The *doyen* of these is Lord Leigh, who was installed as Provincial Grand Master for Warwickshire in 1852, followed by the Duke of Devonshire for Durham in 1858, and Earl Amherst (then Lord Holmesdale), the present Pro Grand Master, for Kent in 1860.

The installation of Bro. the Rt. Hon. the Lord Henniker, Lieutenant Governor of the Isle of Man, who is already Provincial Grand Master of Suffolk, as Provincial Grand Master of the Isle of Man, creates, we believe, the only instance—unless we include that of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who is Provincial Grand Master of Sussex and District Grand Master of Bombay—of two Provinces being under the same ruler.

Looking back into 18th century records, we find in Bro. Sadler's interesting work on "Thomas Dunckerley and his times," that Mr. Thomas Dunckerley, Past Grand Warden of England, was Provincial Grand Master for the city and county of Bristol, the counties of Dorset and Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Somerset, Southampton and the Isle of Wight. Dunckerley was the Grand Old Man of Freemasonry of those days. Here we get rather a vivid impression of the difference between the extent of Freemasonry in those days and in our own.

The already numerous list of Provincial and Private Lodge Histories is to receive an addition by the publication of a History of Freemasonry in West Cornwall from 1765 to 1828 by Bro. Joseph G. Osborne, P.M., &c. The book we are told will contain extracts from, and fac-similes of, some of the Old Lodge Minute Books, and as a sample of the quaint entries so often to be found in such records, the writer reproduces in fac-simile the following Bill from the Cash Book of the St. Ives Lodge:—

1780. January 4th. Regular Lodge Night ...			
To Expenses of this Night, as pr. Bill ...	9	0	
To Tyler's Fee	1		
	s.	d.	
Tody	8	3	
Bear	1		
Tobacco	8		
	9	0	

Our Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Warwick, and the Countess have recently had the pleasure of welcoming home their son, Lord Brooke, from South Africa, where he has had the distinction of serving under General French. We cannot refrain from adding our own modest congratulations on a home-coming so dear to the hearts of the Earl and his wife and to their thousands of well-wishers all over the country.

We are glad to be able to append a photograph of father and son taken recently by Mr. Fred Spalding, of Chelmsford.



THE EARL OF WARWICK, AND LORD BROOKE.

We congratulate Bro. Lieutenant John Norwood, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, on being the recipient of the Victoria Cross for his conspicuous bravery at Ladysmith.

Bro. Norwood is twenty-four years of age, having been born on September 8th, 1876, and received his commission in the 5th Dragoon Guards on February 8th, 1889. He was initiated in Apollo University Lodge, No. 357, Oxford, April 28th, 1896, and joined Anchor Lodge, No. 1704, and Beckenham Lodge, No. 2047; he is also a member of Oxford University Rose Croix Chapter.

The following is the official extract from the "Gazette"—
 "On October 30th, 1899, Second-Lieutenant Norwood went out from Ladysmith in charge of a small patrol of the 5th Dragoon Guards. They came under a heavy fire from the enemy, who were posted on a ridge in great force. The patrol, which had arrived within about 600 yards of the ridge, then retired at full speed. One man dropped, and Second-Lieutenant Norwood galloped back about 300 yards through heavy fire, dismounted, and, picking up the fallen trooper, carried him out of fire on his back, at the same time leading his horse with one hand. The enemy kept up an incessant fire during the whole time that Second-Lieutenant Norwood was carrying the man until he was quite out of range."



BRO. LIEUTENANT JOHN NORWOOD, V.C.

Now that the South African War is being concluded, and our lodges there will be gradually settling down again to work in peace and harmony, the losses from their ranks can hardly fail to be many and grievous.

It was reported a few months after fighting had commenced that in one case the Worshipful Master and all the officers—it is believed indeed every member of the lodge had been killed in action or died of his wounds. The name and number of the lodge has not been fixed—except that it met at Ermelo.

Many incidents of the working of the Craft under difficulties must still remain to be chronicled. It may be interesting to note here that the District Grand Lodge of Natal was held in Ladysmith while that town was actually being besieged, and the first stone of a new hall laid there. Then we had the exciting lodge meetings at Mafeking, and a scratch lodge at Bloemfontein shortly after its occupation by the British troops.

The following of our Generals who are or have been engaged at the front are Freemasons:—Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., Past Grand Warden; Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., District Grand Master of Egypt and the Soudan, and a Past Grand Warden; Major-General Rundle, Past Grand Warden, and Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Warren, Past District Grand Master of the Eastern Archipelago.

It is said that a commissariat officer, a Freemason, who was taken prisoner, ascertained that both Mr. Kruger and the late General Joubert were also Freemasons.

War, at the best, is one of those deplorable catastrophes which are presumed to be unavoidable; but it is given to Masonry to provide some of the brighter aspects of it. There have been many fine incidents of the sort in South Africa and, among others, we note that the Australian papers to hand by the last mail state that Sergeant Mowbray, of the New South Wales Mounted Rifles, and a well-known Sydney merchant, has written to his lodge from the front giving numerous and well-authenticated instances of how Masonry softened the hardships and horrors of war. Sergeant Mowbray gives a personal experience. One evening, "weak, starving, and in distress," after a sixteen miles' march, he found himself at a Boer farm. The owner and his womenfolk were outside, and he asked them to give him, or to sell him something to eat. They said they couldn't or wouldn't, he couldn't say which. Then he caught sight of a Masonic trinket on the old Boer's watch chain, and determined to "try" him, so he gave the proper Masonic signs, which the farmer returned in regular order, and then invited him inside, and gave him what he describes as "the best square meal he had since he left Sidney."

One of the results of the South African War has been the granting of warrants for "the Lord Kitchener of Khartoum" and the "Lord Roberts" Lodges—Nos. 2767 and 2728 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of England, the latter of which will, we believe, shortly be consecrated, the first-named being already in working order. These lodges may be regarded as further testimonies of the popularity of our Brethren, the Commander-in-Chief in the field and his Chief of the Staff.

"THE AMERICAN TYLER" has an interesting story of how the United States Minister to China, Bro. E. H. Conger, became a Mason. It is said that when he was serving his first year in the Federal Army, he was taken sick and the regiment was obliged to leave him behind. A comrade volunteered to remain with him, and they were set down by the roadside with some hard tack and a can of water. As soon as the regiment were out of sight the comrade made his way into the town hard by and having proved himself a Mason, obtained from the richest Mason in the city \$50, in spite of his Federal Army Uniform. This enabled him to secure care and nourishment, and both were saved. Conger, seeing that Masonic influence was so potent, resolved to join the Craft at the earliest opportunity, and, when on furlough to recover from his illness, was received into the order. Bro. Conger's career is sketched in the "Tyler" from the time of his entering the Army as a private at the age of 19, during the Civil War, until his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

The chair of the Himalayan Brotherhood Lodge, 459, at Simla, is at present filled by a brother from the United States, and the "Keystone," an organ of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, states that Bro. Anderson's election to that office is one of the most popular ever made in the Punjab. We can well believe it, if we may judge from the enthusiastic proceedings which took place at the installation banquet, when the Worshipful Master declared that the greatest honor his new position conferred upon him was that of proposing the health of Her Majesty the Queen, whom he described as a model of perfection in the truthful earnestness, and pious simplicity of her brave life, who had borne her many trials with a resignation which, like the other and manifold traits in her beautiful character, have been a model and an example to her subjects, rich and poor. We could not wish for a more appreciative and generous expression of devotion from the most loyal of British born Masons.

Bro. Anderson's loyalty to his Grand Master was no less strong—and he thought that as Masons we should be especially grateful to the Prince for accepting the position of Grand Master. He had, he said, imparted dignity to the Fraternity that he had ruled for a quarter of a century, a proof that the principles of Freemasonry were worthy of being adopted and practised by the highest and noblest in the land.

We have no lack of eminent musicians in Masonry, but not the least of them is Bro. Dr. G. Robertson Sinclair, who has been recently conducting the great musical festival at Hereford, as he did also in 1891, 1894, and 1897. Although he is now but thirty-seven years of age, it is twenty years ago since he began his career, for at the exceptionally early age of seventeen he was appointed choir-master and organist of Truro Cathedral, and also became conductor of the local Philharmonic Society, displaying in all his work the instinctive intensity of his temperament as well as the best musicianly qualities. Those were the days when the late Archbishop of Canterbury (Benson) was bishop of Truro, and we happen to know that more than one Cornish youth, whose treble voices have long since departed, owed the acquirement of a musical ear to Bro. Dr. Sinclair's encouragement and patient instruction.



BRO. DR. G. ROBERTSON SINCLAIR.

It was in 1889 that he left Truro to take up his duties as Organist and Master of the choristers at Hereford Cathedral. One may be permitted to express some disappointment that he has not entered the list of our foremost British composers, but he has been indefatigable in the duties attached to his post, as well as being a first-rate conductor, which implies a great deal more than the public or the Press are wont to appreciate. Apart from the delight of those whose privilege it is to listen to his recitals in the fine old cathedral every week, he enjoys a very high and well-deserved reputation for exceptional technical skill as an executant, and the wide range and catholicity of his taste, amongst those whose musical ability best entitles them to an opinion, the best and happiest test of one's work, for the expert most enjoys the praise of the expert in every art and profession. Bro. Dr. Sinclair is Past Master of the Palladian Lodge, No. 120, Hereford, having been initiated in the Fortitude Lodge, No. 131, Truro, and is also a member of the Palladian Chapter, No. 120, Hereford.



How many active Freemasons are there under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England? According to an official examination some years since the average membership of London Lodges was shown to be 50, and assuming that the Country and Colonial Lodges are the same, we find, taking the number of lodges given in the last edition of the Freemasons' Calendar and Pocket Book, which is 2348, that the total comes out at 117,400; the number is probably much greater. An American contemporary recently credited us with 130,000. In a calculation of this kind we are, of course, confronted with the fact that a Mason in England may belong to as many lodges as he has time for. In the United States this is otherwise. Freemasonry there is a vaster organisation; there is no dual membership, and many of the States number as many brethren as the whole of our lodges together.

Review.

"ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM, Vol. xiii, PART 2."—The second part of the transactions of the celebrated "Quatuor Coronati Lodge," is most interesting, and is one of the strongest, Masonically speaking, of the many numbers of that remarkable series from vol. 1, 1886-8. Anything about the extinct "Grand Lodge of all England," held at York, is bound to interest, especially when the Lecturer is Bro. T. B. Whytehead, the present Worshipful Master. His able address, on a subject that is never stale, should be read with the Paper by Bro. W. J. Hughan, entitled "The York Grand Lodge—A brief sketch," of which it may truly be said that they are mutually complementary.

York, undoubtedly, is the *Mecca* of English Freemasonry, Bro. Hughan is the *doyen* of its Craft historians, and Bro. Whytehead, with his facile pen and artistic mind, has done much to illustrate the character of the Northern Fraternity; his latest contribution being "The Relics of the Grand Lodge at York," in which he has reached "high-water mark," and favoured his lodge and all Masonic students with an excellent, extremely useful, and deeply interesting account of—(1) The Old Lodge and Grand Lodge during what he terms "the unrecorded period," the relics happily existing being made to eloquently testify to the zeal of the ancient Craftsmen, so long silent; (2) The valuable records up to "the hiatus in the middle of the 18th Century," beginning with the unique scroll of 1712-29 and describing the other MSS., and finally, (3) "The Revival until the Collapse." These, it will be seen, cover the whole historic period, practically, save that we now await his treatment of Royal Arch and Knight Templar Masonry. Then one will be enabled in Volume xiii (when Part 3 has appeared), to come in touch with all the evidences of the "Grand Lodge of all England," which for a time was such a powerful Masonic factor in the North, and which has still such a hold on the interest and affections of the universal brotherhood.

Bro. G. W. Speth, the accomplished Editor, has also other attractions for his many thousands of readers, for the first article therein is by the Masonic historian, Bro. R. F. Gould, and treats of "the 31st Foot and Masonry in West Florida" in an exhaustive manner, the information he gives being of considerable value and importance. "An Austrian Precursor of the Q.C. Lodge," by Bro. B. H. Brough, is another illustration of the well-known adage that "There is nothing new under the Sun," and a Paper by Bro. Count Goblet D'Alviella (P.G.M. Belgium) is also an enlightener as to the eventful past concerning the *Quatuor Coronati* on the Continent, and quite a pleasure to peruse. The Appendix will be much valued by students, being "The Charges of the Antwerp Incorporation of the Building Trades A.D. 1458," and a brief notice on the "Methraci Rites," by the same gifted brother will also be welcomed.

A model report of the lodge meeting, an obituary (sadly long), and racy reviews of Bro. Thorp's most readable *French Prisoners' Lodges*, Dr. Chetwode Crawley's invaluable *Cacemularia Hibernica No. 3, &c.*, with numerous choice illustrations, and the able Chronicle by the Editor, take up the remainder of the pages of this artistic and truly Masonic publication.

It cannot fail to be a great source of satisfaction to London Masons to note the fact that the idea so long and tenaciously clung to by Hotel and Restaurant Managers that any Room of sufficient dimensions, was good enough for Lodge meetings has been relegated to the limbo of the past, and that the number and quality of Temples worthy of the name has increased rapidly of recent years. The latest acquisition is at Ye Olde Ship & Turtle, which has recently been purchased by Messrs. PIRMS & Co. the well-known caterers, who, among many other improvements, have converted what was simply a large Hall into a magnificent Masonic Temple, with brilliant electric light effects by Messrs. COLLS & SOXS, decorated with true Masonic symbolism and in excellent taste, fitted with rich Damask and silk Canopy over Throne in the east, Ornate handsome furniture specially designed, with adjuncts calculated to add dignity to the Ceremonies; it is well worth a visit.



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RULERS IN THE CRAFT



Bro. THOMAS B. TIPTON, although initiated so recently as 1894, has during that short period shown much active interest in Masonry. His introduction to the Craft took place in the Eccleston Lodge, No. 1624, and the following year Bro. Tipton became a founder of the Piccadilly Lodge, No. 2550, and was appointed to the office of Junior Deacon, rising through the intermediate offices to the position of Worshipful Master. He also took part in founding the Royal Warrant Holders' Lodge, No. 2789, a lodge composed principally of those members of business firms who have the honour to hold Royal Warrants.



Bro. Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER FINLAY enjoys the distinction of being the first Worshipful Master of St. Martin's Lodge, No. 2812, which was consecrated at Fenny Stratford, Buckinghamshire, in July this year, the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Lord Addington, performing the ceremony. Bro. Finlay had already occupied the chair of St. George's and Corner-stone Lodge, No. 5, and is also a P.Z. of the

Royal Arch Chapter attached to the lodge, as well as Prov. Grand Sojourner of the Province of Bucks. He has been specially fortunate in securing the loyal support, during the first year of the lodge's existence, of an able staff of officers, and the new lodge has, we feel certain, a long and useful career before it. Bro. Finlay is a J.P. for Bucks. and Beds., and is deservedly popular in the district.



Bro. Lieut.-Col. G. S. PARKYN's connection with the Craft dates from 1864, in which year he was initiated in the British Kaffrarian Lodge, No. 853. Three years later he joined St. John Lodge, No. 828, Grahamstown, and became Senior Warden. Ordered to Hong Kong, he joined in 1869 Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, as well as the United Service Lodge, No. 1341. Returning to England, he joined successively St. George's Lodge, No. 112, Exeter; Aldershot Army and Navy Lodge, No. 1971; Pentangle Lodge, No. 1174, Chatham; One and All Lodge, No. 330, Bodmin; and Fort Lodge, No. 1528, Newquay, but it was not until 1896 that Bro. Parkyn's professional avocations permitted him to occupy the chair of a lodge, and he was then elected Worshipful Master of the Fort Lodge, Newquay, Cornwall, and the following year was appointed Provincial Grand Sword Bearer of Cornwall. In the same year he joined the Cornish Lodge, No. 2369, in London, and in 1899 he founded the Nil Sine Labori Lodge, No. 2706, London, and St. Michael's Lodge, No. 2747, Newquay, becoming the first Worshipful Master of the former, and acting as I.P.M. in the latter. When we add that Bro. Parkyn is also a member of the Prince of Wales's Lodge, No. 259, and was, at the Festival of Grand Lodge in April last year appointed Grand Sword Bearer of England, we are not sure that we have quite completed the record of his services to the Craft. His record in the Royal Arch, of which Order he has been also an active member in many chapters, dates from 1866, but it was not until 1899 he was installed as First Principal of St. Petrock's Chapter, No. 330, Bodmin. In the same year he received the appointment of Grand Sword Bearer of the Supreme Grand Chapter. The Ancient and Accepted Rite and the Mark Degree also claim him as a member. The Charitable side of Masonry has not been overlooked, the Life Governorships of the Girls' School and of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and the Vice-Presidency of the Boys' School, besides numerous Stewardships, testifying to his zeal and generosity. Bro. Parkyn is now serving at Woolwich as D.A.A.G. for transport on the staff of the Quarter-Master-General of the Forces.



BRO. JAMES ERNEST LANE, F.R.C.S., is the third Worshipful Master of the Sancta Maria Lodge, No. 2682, which had the honor during the first year of its existence, of having the M.W.G. Master, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as its Worshipful Master. The lodge is closely connected with St. Mary's Hospital, and is therefore composed principally, if not wholly of members of the medical profession. Its present Master was initiated in 1889 in the Royal Hampton Court Lodge, No. 1283, and in 1894 he became Worshipful Master and is now Treasurer. In the Province of Middlesex he has the rank of Past Provincial S. Grand Deacon, having been appointed to that office in 1895. Bro. Lane was exalted in the Quadratic Chapter, No. 1691, meeting at Hampton Court, and afterwards joined the St. George's and Corner Stone Chapter No. 5. In the Mark Degree he was a Founder, and is now a Past Master and Treasurer of the Hampton Court Lodge, a P.P.G.S.W. of Middlesex, and a Past Grand Steward—and in the Order of Knights Templar a member of St. George's and St. Michael Preceptories. Bro. Lane has served several Stewardships for the Charities and is a Life Governor of each of the Institutions.



BRO. FRANK R. PERKINS, Worshipful Master of the Eton Lodge, No. 2458, was initiated in 1889 in the Earl of Clarendon Lodge, No. 1984, Watford, and in 1892 became one of the founders of the Eton Lodge, No. 2458, of which lodge, after

passing through various offices, he now occupies the Masters' chair. He is also a Provincial Grand Officer of Buckinghamshire. It was not until 1897 that Bro. Perkins became a Royal Arch Mason, having in that year been exalted in the Bevan Chapter, No. 2458, attached to the Eton Lodge. In the following year he joined the Emblematic Chapter, No. 1321, meeting in London. He is also a member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. At the Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution and of the Boys' School this year Bro. Perkins' name appeared as Steward.



BRO. W. SCOTT MILLER, who at present occupies the chair of Worshipful Master in both the Old Boys' Lodge, No. 2500, and the Albert Lucking Lodge, No. 2717, was initiated in the Chough Lodge, No. 2264 in 1890, and afterwards took an active part in founding the lodge of which he is now Master. He is also a member of the Lodge of Fidelity, No. 3. In the Province of Essex he is a Past Prov. Grand Warden. Bro. Miller has not confined his Masonic energies to the Craft, being a member of the Royal Arch as well as the Mark and Rose Croix Degrees, and is a Vice-President of the Girls' School and Life Governor of both the Boys' School and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.



BRO. CHARLES W. COLE, who now occupies the Chair of St. Martin's Lodge, No. 2455, was initiated in the Cama

Lodge, No. 2105, in 1888, and became Worshipful Master just ten years later, having been installed in the Chair in 1898. He was exalted in the Royal Arch in the William Preston Chapter in 1897.



Bro. AUGUST LEFRIDIUS LARSEN, hails from the Grand Lodge of Norway, of which His Majesty the King of Sweden is the honoured Grand Master, having been initiated so long ago as 1878 in the Lodge of St. John, "St. Olaus til den hoide Leopard," and joining in 1881 the Lodge of St. Andrews at Christiania. His first introduction to English Freemasonry was at the Cama Lodge, No. 2105, London, of which, Bro. Larsen became a member in 1895 and is now the Worshipful Master. He has quite recently been exalted in the Panmure Royal Arch Chapter, No. 720, and has also become a member of the Mark Degree as well as the Allied Masonic Degrees.



Bro. ERNEST LOWER BERRY, during the twelve years he has been a member of the Craft, has not only attained a prominent position in the lodges of which he has become a member, but has carried out with credit the onerous duties of Secretary in three of them at their birth. He was initiated in the Emblematic Lodge, No. 1321, in 1888, and his career in his mother lodge has culminated in his present occupancy of the chair. He was a founder and first Secretary of the Eton Lodge, No. 2458, as well as of the Molesey Lodge,

No. 2473, of which he is also a Past Master. At the consecration of the Maida Vale Lodge, of which he was also a founder, he was invested as acting I.P.M., and is the first Secretary of St. Alban's Lodge, for which a warrant was granted last year. Provincial honours have also fallen to Bro. Berry, who is a Past Prov. Grand Deacon of Surrey and Past Prov. Grand Supt. of Wks. for Buckinghamshire. It only remains to be stated that he was exalted in the Domestic Royal Arch Chapter in 1888, was a founder and 1st Asst. Sojourner of the Emblematic Chapter, and is now a Past First Principal.



Bro. JOHN FREER was initiated in 1891 in the Londesborough Lodge, No. 1681, and now, after occupying various offices, fills the chair of Worshipful Master. In the Royal Arch Degree he was exalted in the Cyclist Chapter, No. 2246, meeting at East Molesey, and is now Scribe N. Bro. Freer is a Subscriber to the three Masonic Charities, and this year went up as Steward at the Festival of the Girls' School.



Bro. THOMAS TAYLOR enjoys the honour of being the first Worshipful Master of the Ambleside Lodge, No. 2745, meeting at Ambleside, Cumberland. The Lodge was consecrated on the 9th September, 1899, by the Prov. Grand Master Lord Henry Cavendish Bendinck. Bro. Taylor was initiated in the

Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1705, Gosport, in 1889, and became W.M. in 1895, soon after receiving the appointment of Prov. G. Dep. D. of C. of Hants and the Isle of Wight. In the Royal Arch he was exalted in the Gosport Chapter, No. 903, in 1890, and in 1897 was installed as M.E.Z. Appointment to Prov. Grand Office, as in the Craft, soon followed, and in 1899 he was invested as Provincial Grand Registrar. Bro. Taylor is a member also of the Mark Degree, the Royal Ark Mariners and Knight Templar.



Bro. A. G. Lacy commenced his Masonic career in Guernsey, having been initiated in the Douglas Lodge, No. 84, in 1891. He became a founder of the Ascot Lodge, No. 2460, in 1893, and was elected Treasurer, continuing in that office till 1899, when he was invested as Senior Warden, and in April he was duly installed as W.M. Following on this, the R.W. Prov. G.M. of Berkshire, Bro. Lord Wantage, appointed him, at the meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge in July, Senior Grand Warden, in recognition of his valued services to the Ascot Lodge from its inception. Bro. Lacy was exalted in the chapter attached to his mother lodge in Guernsey the year following his initiation in the Craft.



BRO. FREDERICK STEWART PRIEST, who occupies the position of the first Worshipful Master of the Bowen Lodge,

No. 2816, has previously filled the chair of the Unity Lodge, No. 1637, having been installed therein in October 1896. It will be seen that Bro. Priest's progress through the various offices in the lodge was unusually rapid, covering a period of five years only from his initiation in 1891. Previously to his election as Master he had filled the office of Secretary, and on retiring from the chair was again appointed and still performs its duties. Bro. Priest has for several years been Secretary and a leading supporter of the St. John's Lodge of Instruction. Membership of the Regent's Park Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2022, of which he is M.E.Z. elect, completes for the present Bro. Priest's record, but we must not omit to say that he has taken no little interest in the Charities, having qualified as a Life Governor of each of the Institutions, and, as Steward for the Boys' School at the Centenary Festival in 1898, took up the third highest list from the Province of Middlesex.



BRO. DANIEL MAYER has been the recipient during the past twelve months of two of the greatest honors the Craft has in its power to bestow. He has been installed as Worshipful Master of the Royal Warrant Holders' Lodge, and has received at the hands of the Grand Master the rank of S.G. Deacon of England. Initiated in the United Brothers Lodge, No. 1069, Portsmouth, he took no active part in Masonry until 1893, when he joined the Royal Naval Lodge, No. 59, of which he became Worshipful Master, and was re-elected in the succeeding year. He was one of the founders of the Old Masonians Lodge, No. 2700, and in 1899 was principally instrumental in forming the Royal Warrant Holders Lodge, No. 2789, and is the first Worshipful Master. Bro. Mayer is also a Royal Arch Mason, having been exalted in the Royal Naval Chapter No. 59. In connection with the Masonic Charitable Institutions, he has, we believe, a perfectly unique record, having served as Steward at numerous Festivals, and constituted himself, his wife, and three children Patrons of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys—as well as being himself a Patron of the Girls' School, and a Vice-Patron of the Benevolent Institution.

Masters who desire to be included in this series should communicate with the Editor, 15 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

If this paragraph should catch the eye of those of the Subscribers to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls who may feel at all disposed to be aided in their discrimination, we hope they will take our humble advice and give their votes on October 11th for the Election of DOROTHY MARIE HENRY. Votes will be thankfully received by the Editor, and duly acknowledged, or may be sent to Mrs. HENRY, 2 Paddington Green, W.