

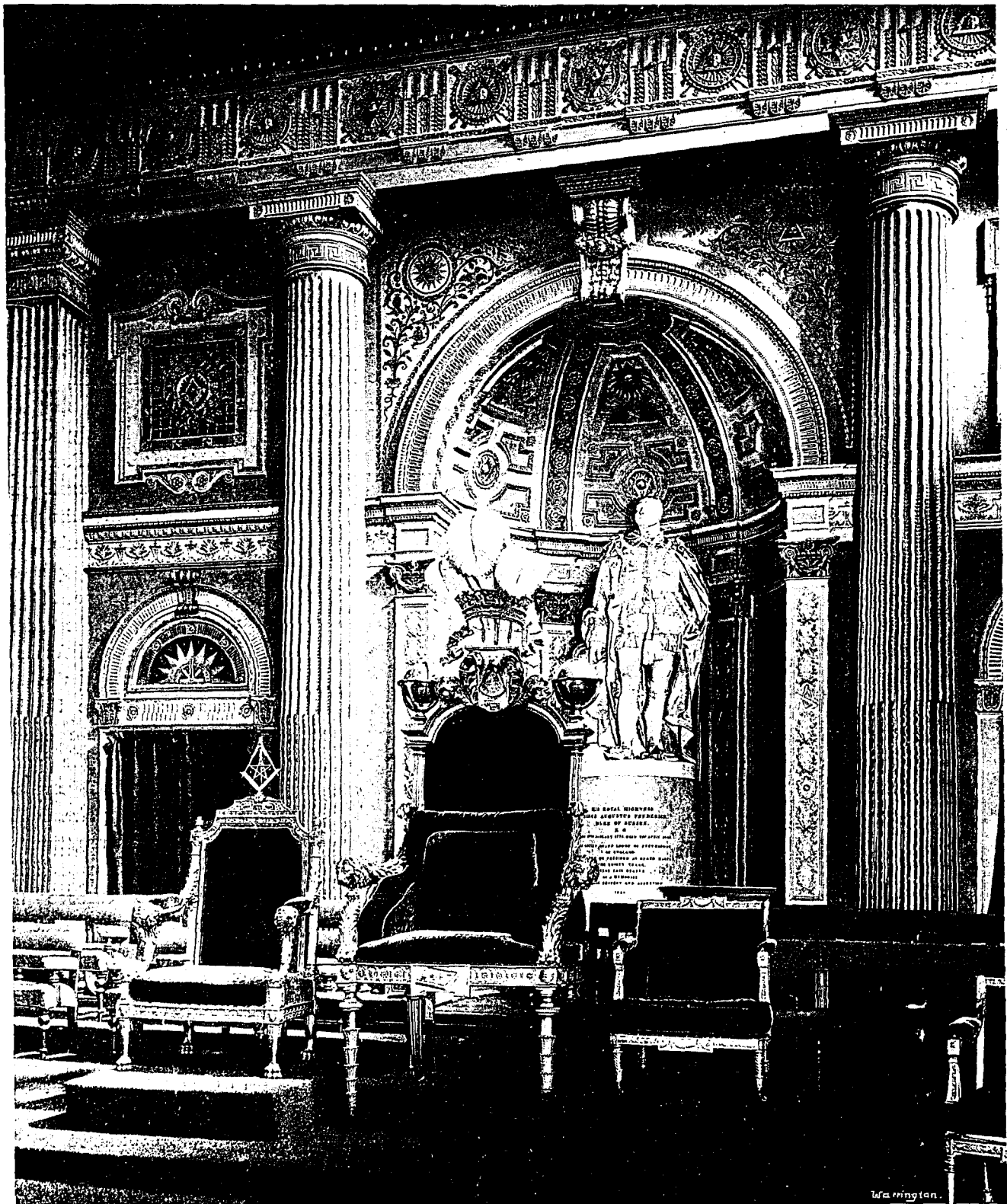
LONDON, W.C.

THE
MASONIC
ILLUSTRATED.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
 for FREEMASONS

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

Vol. I., No. 2. NOVEMBER, 1900. Price 6d.



*The Temple :
 Grand Master's Chair.*

Freemasons' Hall—The Main Building.

IN the preceding issue we gave illustrations of, and letterpress concerning, the new wing at Freemasons' Hall. In this instance we shall confine ourselves to the older part of the building, relying upon the accompanying photographs to give some conception of the handsome character of the staircase, of the ornate Temple, and of many of the apartments in the historic edifice, a structure which we believe to be of so much interest to all Masons both within and outside the metropolis.

Reference has been made in our first article to the ancient taverns used as places of meeting before the new home was begun in Great Queen Street. There may be said to be two special periods of interest in the history of the Hall, which has, so to speak, grown round the old Temple. We allude to the opening and dedication of the Hall on the 23rd May, 1776, and the time when, thirty-seven years later, the two Grand Lodges were merged into one. It was on the 27th December, 1813 (the Festival of St. John the Evangelist), and at Freemasons' Hall that the two Grand Lodges, founded in 1717 and 1751, joined as one body in the Union of the Grand Lodge of England.



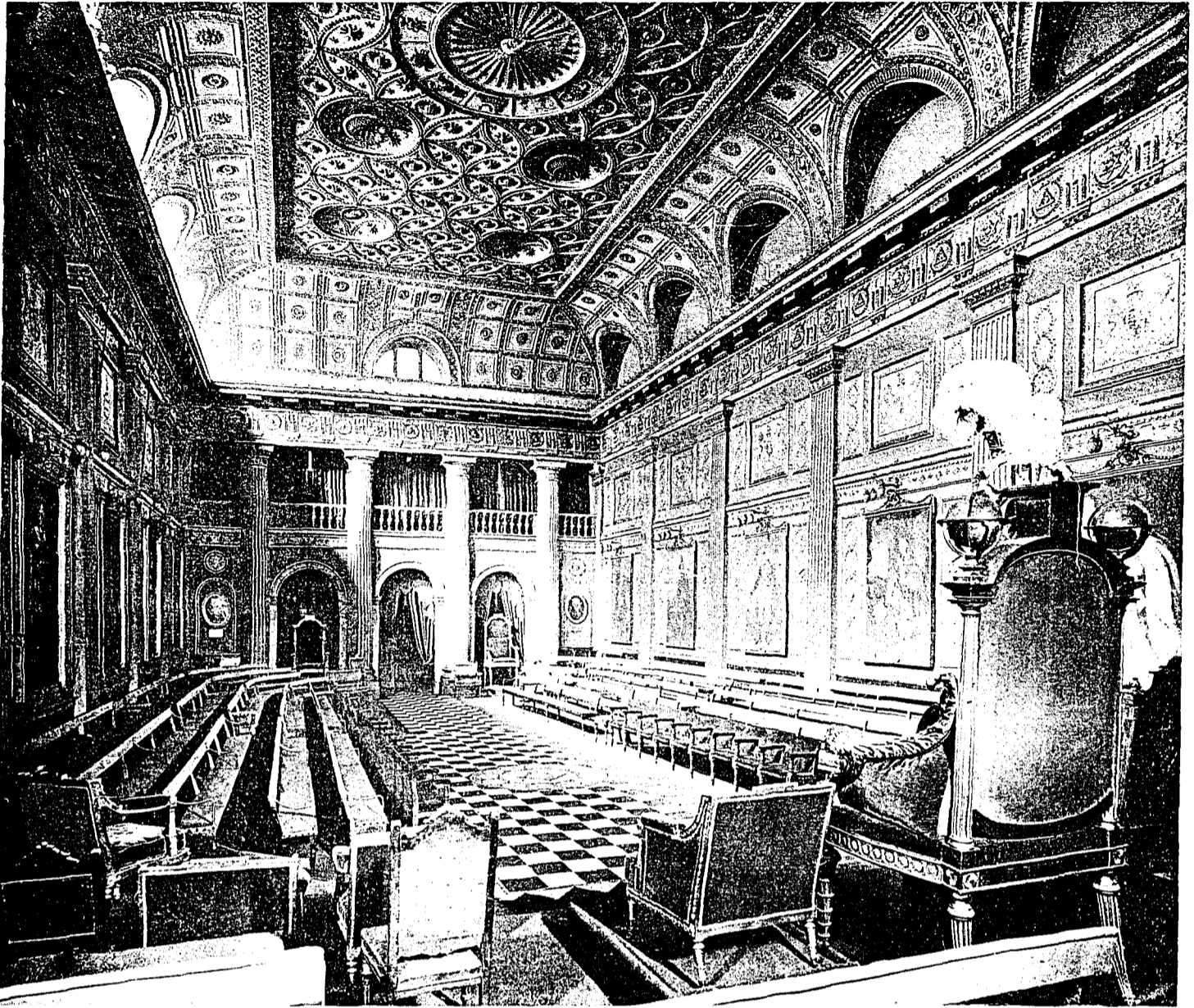
CLERKS' OFFICE.

The inauguration of "The New" Masonic Hall took place on the 14th April, 1869, the Grand Master R.W. Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, presiding over Grand Lodge, which was a large and distinguished one, including R.W. Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master for Scotland, the Right Hon. the Earl Limerick, Prov. Grand Master for Bristol, and many others.

It was largely due to the efforts of Lord Petre, to whose life and work Masonry is greatly indebted, and who succeeded the Duke of Beaufort, as Grand Master, on the 4th of May, 1772, that special attempts were made, as the old historian William Preston informs us, "for better securing the property belonging to the Society." A considerable sum had been subscribed for the purpose of building a Hall, and a committee was appointed to superintend the management of that business. Every measure was adopted to enforce the laws for raising a new fund to carry the designs of the Society into execution, and no pains were spared by the Committee to complete the purpose of their appointment. By their report to Grand Lodge on the 27th of April, 1774, it appeared that they had contracted for the purchase of a plot of ground and



ENTRANCE TO TEMPLE.



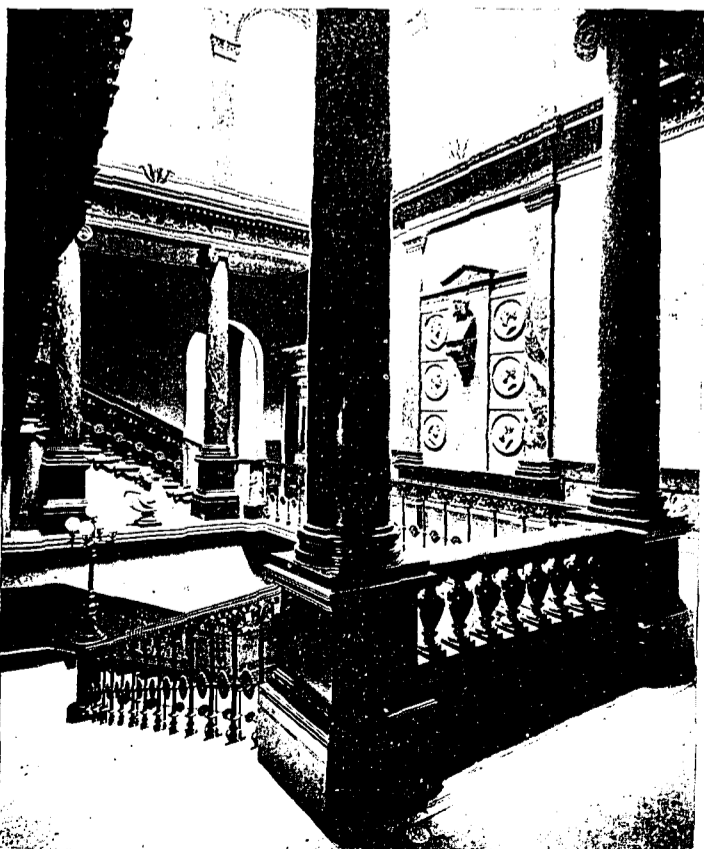
THE TEMPLE.

premises, consisting of "two large commodious dwelling-houses, and a large garden situated in Great Queen Street." The value of property in the heart of London has altered so

much since that date that it is interesting to note that £3,180 was the sum contracted to pay for the premises, and that it having been considered, rightly enough, that the garden was sufficiently large to contain a complete Hall for the use of the Society, it was calculated that the expense of such a structure would not exceed £3,000. The last mentioned item and the figure attached to it is, however, but an example of the sanguine nature of most building estimates, for it appears by the Grand Treasurer's accounts that in 1792 above £20,000 had been expended on the building, leaving a debit, which was subsequently paid off.

On the 1st May 1775 the foundation of the new Hall was laid in solemn form, in the presence of a numerous company of the brethren. The building of the Hall went on so rapidly that it was finished in little more than twelve months, and on the 23rd May, 1776, it was opened and dedicated in solemn form to "Masonry, Virtue, and Universal Charity and Benevolence." It was then agreed that the anniversary of this ceremony should be ever after regularly kept.

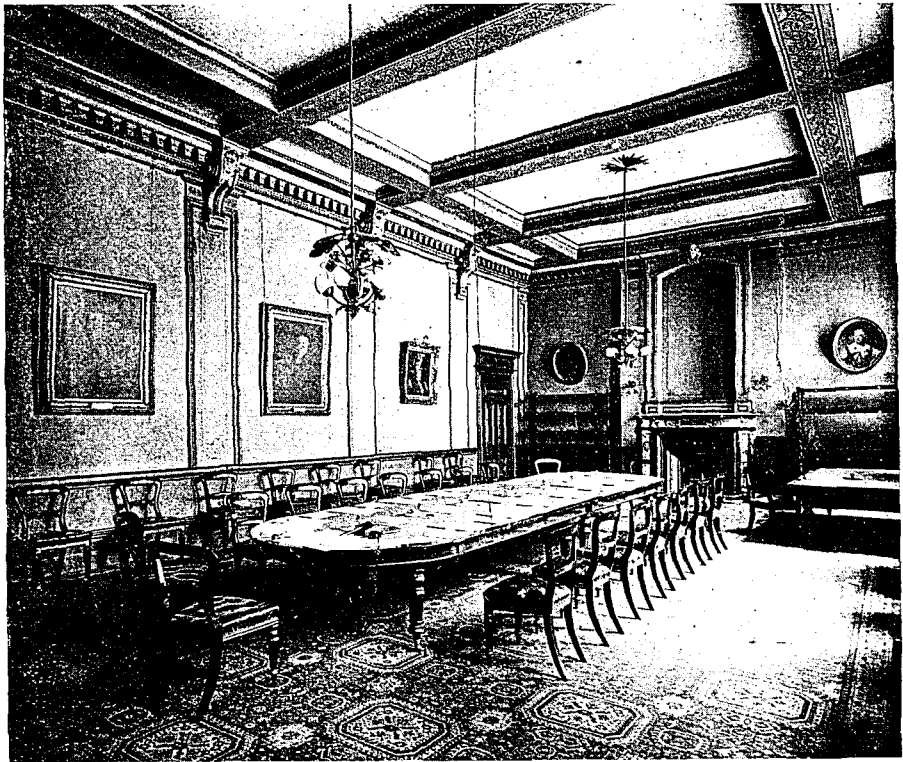
"Thus was completed"—as William Preston remarks, in his "Illustrations of Masonry," published not long after the incidents to which he refers—"under the auspices of a nobleman" (Lord Petre) "whose amiable character as a man, and zeal as a mason, may be equalled, but cannot be



HEAD OF STAIRCASE.

surpassed, that elegant and highly-finished room in Great Queen Street" and adds, somewhat pathetically, that "it is to be regretted that the finances of the Society will not admit of its being solely reserved for Masonic purposes." The regrets of the chronicler might have been assuaged if he had been dowered with the mantle of prophecy.

If we make our inspection of the main building we shall have occasion to glance at the capacious room used as the Clerks' Office, and at those of the three great Charitable Institutions associated with Masonry, and may then find our way into the Board Room, ornamented with admirably painted portraits of, amongst others, the R.W. Bro. Sir John B. Monckton, P.G.W., and of Bro. Thomas Fenn, P.G.W., both Past Presidents of the Board of General Purposes, so well known, also, as authorities on matters of jurisprudence. There is also one of the Marquis of Ripon, P.G.M., and of his predecessor, the Earl of Zetland, P.G.M. Both the Board of General Purposes and the Board of Benevolence meet in this room.



THE BOARD ROOM.

It will have been observed that the Hall is connected with the adjacent building, the Freemasons' Tavern, so that when the Grand Festival of Grand Lodge is held the brethren dine in the Great Hall of the Tavern, and the concert thereafter is held in the Temple, to which they adjourn.

Outside the door one is interested to observe that "this pavement is formed of antique tesserae collected at Jerusalem by the W. Henry Maudslay, P.G.D., and presented Grand Lodge."

On the second and third floors are a considerable number of handsome rooms for lodge meetings.

These rooms are occupied almost nightly by one or more of the five hundred lodges existing in London, a considerable number of which have their homes in Freemasons' Hall.



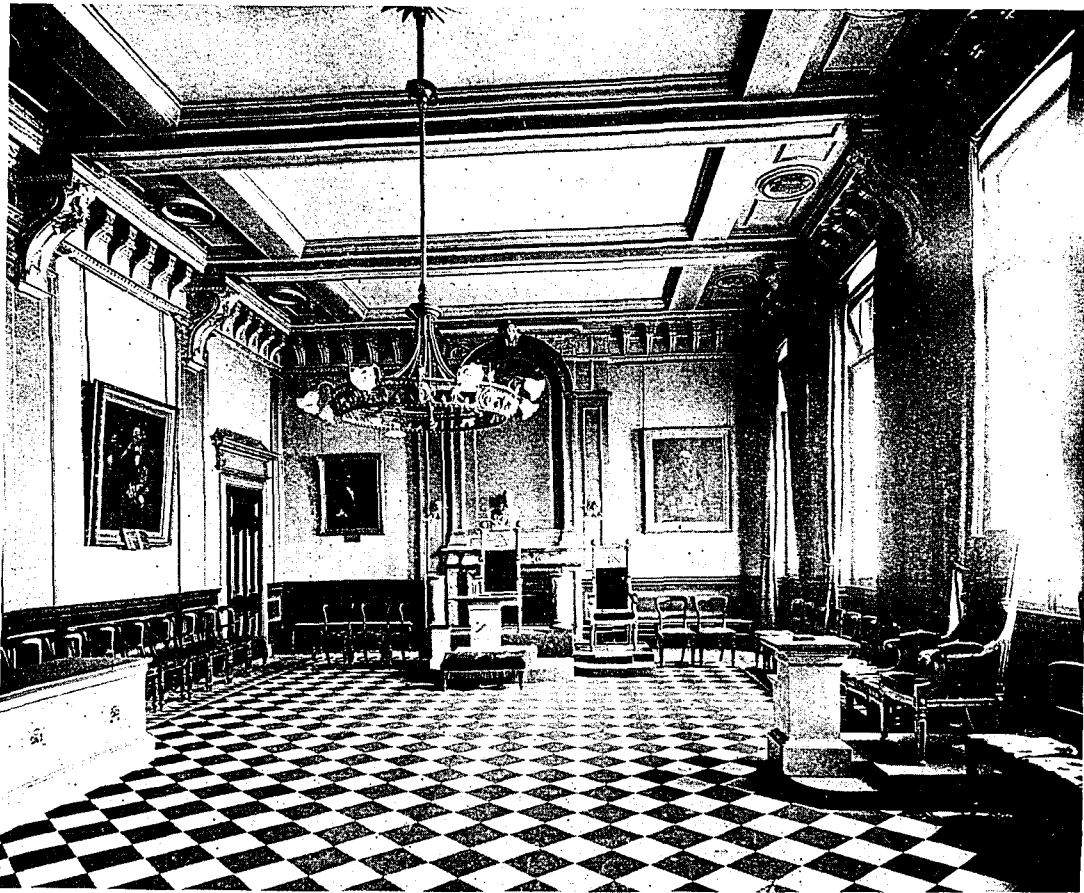
GROUND FLOOR STAIRCASE.

We may now enter the resplendently ornate Masonic Temple, some notion of which is given in the accompanying illustration, although some of the effect is lost in this particular photograph by its being taken from the far end of the structure, *i.e.*, from the point of view of the throne, which is thus lost to view. There is a large gallery of portraits, including those of various Past Grand Masters: the Earl of Zetland, the late Duke of Kent, the first Duke of Athole—one of the pictures which survived the fire—and there is also a fine statue of the Duke of Sussex behind the Grand Master's Throne.

On the 4th May, 1883, a fire, caused by the overheating of a flue, broke out in this portion of the building, and resulted in the total destruction of the portraits and decorations. Fortunately the Grand Lodge had possessed itself of engravings of each of the pictures, and in this way it was found possible, by the aid of competent artists, to restore the walls to their former condition. After this event the whole of the Hall was re-decorated and re-furnished.



ENTRANCE TO HALL.



THE ZETLAND ROOM.

The Bond of Brotherhood.

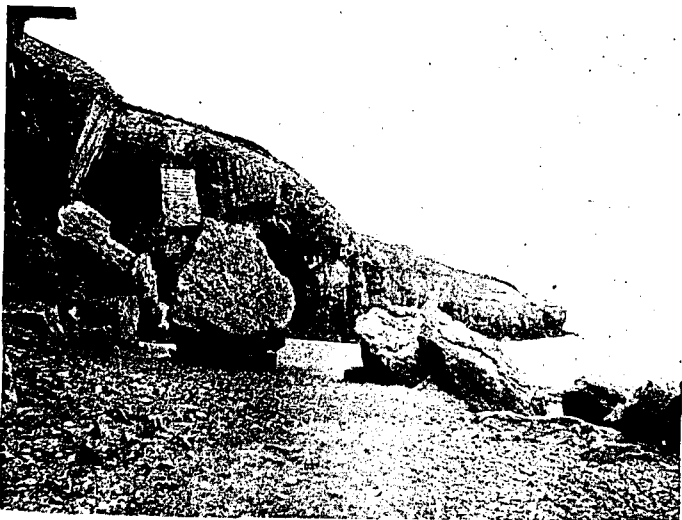
AN exemplification of the universality of Masonry was given at a notable reception, held in London during the Jubilee year, in honour of those distinguished Indian and Colonial visitors who are Freemasons, when it was found that quite a large proportion of our visitors from across the seas were members of the Craft; those present on that occasion including representative public men from nearly every British Colonial possession.

Indeed, as one speaker remarked, "Freemasonry has a great deal to do in cementing the good relations which exist between the English rulers and the diverse native races of India—Hindoo, Parsee, Mohammedan and Christian, meeting in friendly relations which are not limited to mere Masonic observance."

In this connection I am reminded of an incident that occurred to me, which may interest not only Masons, but readers who are not members of the Mystic Brotherhood.

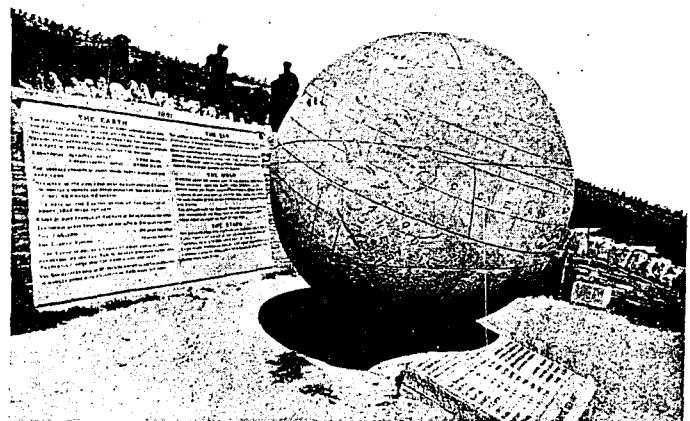
During the Autumn of last year, I was spending a day at that charming old world town on the Dorset coast, Swanage, and had walked to what are known as the Tilly Whim Caves, where, sitting among the gigantic rocks, one may read, carved upon the cliffs, some hundreds of feet above the sea, the well-known lines from Shakespeare:—

"The cloud capp'd towers,
The gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples,
The great globe itself,
Yea, all it doth inherit
Shall dissolve,
And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a rack behind."



Returning to the town, I halted at Durlstone Castle, to examine some of the numerous objects of interest collected there, among them being a granite globe, weighing forty tons and measuring ten feet in diameter. On it are shown the continents, oceans and rivers, and round the globe are large slabs on which are given various items of general interest and instruction, particulars of the Earth, the Sun, Moon, Stars, and so forth. Some lines in particular, however, attracted my attention, and I read them aloud to my son who accompanied me. They will be familiar to Masons the world over:—

"Let Prudence direct you, Temperance chasten you,
Fortitude support you, and Justice be the guide of all your actions."



A gentleman who stood near turned to me and asked—
"Understandest thou what thou readest?"

We were quite strangers the one to the other, but a hearty hand shake, and that sign which serves to distinguish a brother by night as well as by day, was all the introduction required, for I found upon comparing notes, that my interrogator was a distinguished Craftsman from Lancashire, delighted, as I was, to meet a brother under such unexpected and pleasing circumstances.

We may never meet again, but I shall not soon forget the pleasant time we spent together, and I returned home, charmed with the day's excursion, and thankful that I was a Freemason.

J. J. BRAZIER.

Members of the Board of General Purposes.



Members of the Board of General Purposes.—Continued.



Members of the Board of General Purposes.—Continued.



The Board of General Purposes.

THE Board of General Purposes, the portraits of whose members we have the pleasure to present to our readers, may be described as the governing body of the Grand Lodge, and its functions are both administrative and judicial. It is composed of the Grand Master, Pro Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Wardens of the year, the Grand Treasurer, Grand Registrar, Deputy Grand Registrar, Past Presidents, President of the Board of Benevolence, and the Grand Director of Ceremonies, as *ex officio* members; six members, in addition to the President, are appointed by the Grand Master, and eighteen, all of whom must be either actual Masters or Past Masters, are elected by Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication in June. A Vice-President is selected out of the body by the Board. The meetings take place on the third Tuesday in every month, and it is needless to say that with the growth of Masonry the duties of this body have become both onerous and important, serving at once to protect the land marks of the Order and the rights and privileges of individual members of the Craft.

A glance at the origin and early constitution of this body may not be uninteresting to our readers: On the union of the two Grand Lodges in the year 1813, at its meeting on the 27th December, the first business undertaken after the appointment of Grand Officers was the formation of four Boards "for the Administration of Finances, of the Works, of the Schools, and of General Purposes." At first no President was appointed to preside over these Boards or

Committees, the senior Grand Officer present at any of its meetings taking the chair; but in 1815 a President was appointed to preside over each; this appointment, as now, being in the hands of the Grand Master. Subsequently the Board of General Purposes absorbed all the others, the Board of Schools and Works ceasing to meet after 1818, and that of Finance after 1838, a survival of the two latter remaining in the shape of the Finance and Premises Committees, and the former becoming separate Institutions, with a governing body and appointed Secretaries.

Undoubtedly the most important work undertaken by the Board was the preparation of a code of laws for the government of the Craft, which was submitted to the consideration of a Special Grand Lodge, held on 1st February, 1815. After a series of weekly meetings extending over a period of several months, these Laws were adopted at a meeting of Grand Lodge.

On the 23rd August following they were unanimously approved, and it was resolved that they should be in force for three years, from the 1st November, 1815, "and then be subject to revision." It is needless to say that numerous revisions of the Book of Constitutions by the Board have since taken place, the latest of any great importance being in 1884, during the Presidency of Sir John Monckton, whose successor in the following year was Bro. T. Fenn, to whom also the Craft is largely indebted for many carefully considered additions and improvements.

Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire was held on the 29th September at Halesowen, and was largely attended. R.W. Bro. Sir A. Frederick Godson, M.P., Provincial Grand Master, was unable to be present, and the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, W. Bro. William Thomas Page, presided. The Perseverance Lodge at Halesowen, which celebrates its fiftieth anniversary this year, received the Provincial Grand Officers with the customary honors. Reports were presented showing that Freemasonry was making great progress throughout the Province. The report of the Masonic Charity Organisation Committee showed that the receipts amounted to £362, and that £42 had been given to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, £31 to the Institution for Boys, and £284 to the Institution for Girls. The accounts were adopted, £10 10s. was voted from the Provincial Grand Lodge Fund of Benevolence in aid of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. The officers for the ensuing year were appointed, and it was decided to hold the annual Provincial Grand Meeting at Oldbury next year. The Brethren subsequently attended the Parish Church, Bro. the Rev. T. H. Tatham, M.A., and Bro. the Rev. J. C. Hill, M.A., Provincial Grand Chaplains, officiating. In the evening a banquet was held in the Drill Hall.

Grand Officers and brethren were present. The Oration was delivered by the Prov. Grand Chaplain, the Rev. W. E. Fletcher. The Worshipful Master, Bro. G. H. Garritt, was duly installed as Worshipful Master and appointed his officers for the year. At the close of the proceedings a banquet was held in the Parish Hall at which about 55 brethren sat down. The Worshipful Master presided, and was supported on his right by the Deputy Grand Master, and on his left by the Prov. Grand Treasurer, Bro. Tracy.

It is interesting to note that a Lodge of Freemasons was held at Saxmundham early in the century. It was held under a warrant from the Ancients, dated June 2nd, 1808, at the White Hart Tavern, Framlingham, and after some vicissitudes, was erased by Grand Lodge in 1832. We have reason to anticipate a much better fate for the Abiff Lodge, which presents every sign of healthy infancy and long life.

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Consecration of the Abiff Lodge,

No. 2810.

At Saxmundham on the 21st September the Rev. C. J. Martyn, Deputy Prov. Grand Master, in the unavoidable absence of the Prov. Grand Master, Lord Henniker, consecrated the Abiff Lodge, No. 2810. Upwards of sixty Prov.

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Insignia on Parade.

LEST there should seem to be anything cryptic in the title with which we have headed this article, and rather than permit the reader to imagine that it is our intention to rival the romancist by refusing to hand over the key of the mystery until the end of our story, we will—with a change of metaphor—crack the nut promptly and dispossess ourselves of the kernel. It has often happened that various bodies of Freemasons with the best intentions conceivable have thought it their duty on certain solemn or festive occasions to display themselves to the public in full Masonic regalia, doubtless to their own satisfaction and not, perhaps, without some little consciousness of that pleasurable mystification which one may imagine the display thereof may have produced in the mind of the onlooker.

The whole subject is one, if we mistake not, which raises—what the lawyer is wont to describe as—some nice questions, the phrase being one which may be said to indicate that pastoral enclosure, that verdant field of public opinion, where precedent deponeth not and wise maxims are at rest.

The custom to which we have referred is one which, on many occasions has been honored in the observance; but as the reader has no doubt surmised from the preceding sentences it is a custom better honored, in our humble opinion, by consigning it gently but firmly to the lumberland of oblivion.

It is a matter, however, which fully deserves to be discussed on its merits, and as we do not suppose, or hint, for one moment that any brother has assisted in such a proceeding for anything but the best of good motives, there is no need to concern ourselves with the causes but rather to judge of the matter merely from the point of view of the effect of it.

It is of interest to remember that it was this very question—now a matter of comparative unimportance, and which can lead to nothing more drastic than a somewhat academic discussion—which caused the great schism in the fraternity towards the close of the last century. It was on the 1st May, 1777, that the indefatigable Lord Petre, who had done such good work for Masonry, was succeeded by the Duke of Manchester, during whose administration, the historian informs us, the tranquility of the Society was interrupted by private dissensions. An unfortunate dispute having arisen among the members of the lodge of Antiquity, on account of some proceeding of the Brethren of that lodge on the festival of St. John the Evangelist after his Grace's election, the complaint was introduced into the Grand Lodge, where—let it be noted—it occupied the attention of every committee and communication for twelve months. It originated from the Master, Wardens and some of the members, having, in consequence of a resolution of the lodge, attended divine service at St. Dunstan's church in Fleet Street, in the clothing of the Order; and had walked back to the Mitre tavern in their regalia, without having obtained a dispensation for the purpose. As in the case of most disputes, political, masonic or otherwise, the original question was quickly lost sight of, but it was the cause of the schism which lasted for the subsequent ten years.

The most superficial examination of what is implied by Masonic regalia, should surely enable us to perceive that the public parade of our symbols and of personal insignia can have no meaning to others, and so far as we can perceive has no advantage and certainly no enhancement of dignity to ourselves. That much may be granted as a part of our syllogism, whilst, on the other hand, we have a shrewd suspicion that while there is naught to be gained there may be much—to put it diffidently—which can be counted as lost in such a proceeding.

In the first place, it must be remembered—that it can hardly be thought that anyone will need such a reminder—that our symbolism, like our ritual and indeed all that pertains to the Craft is not intended to have, and never can have, any popular significance. This is an obvious truism which we take for our premise, and we would ask what purpose can be served in publicly exhibiting that which, in its inner significance, is not intended to convey anything to the man in the street.

We have heard much of the universality of Masonry in a restricted sense of that well-abused word, when we are speaking of that which pertains to our globe, but its universality is simply that of a wide-reaching and powerful fraternity, bound to a secrecy which may well be extended, in some measure, at all events, to its insignia.

We have touched upon the question of wearing regalia in public as being a matter ruled by taste and etiquette; but the pronouncement of the Grand Master on the subject places the matter on firmer ground, stating, as it does, that the necessary dispensation will not be granted except on very exceptional occasions.

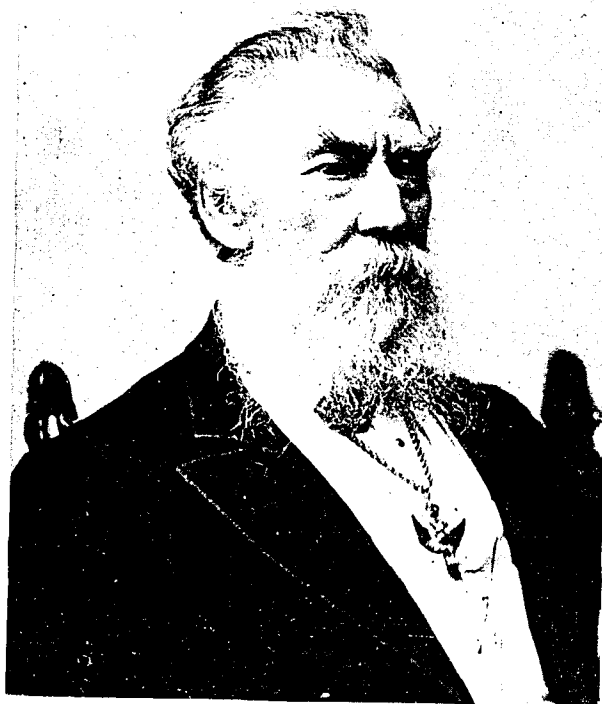
THE EDITOR.



In the matter of recording meetings of lodges, the "MASONIC ILLUSTRATED" occupies a somewhat peculiar position. It would perhaps not have been quite truthful to have placed under the heading of "Lodge Meetings" in our first number the legend of the writer who was desired to prepare an article on snakes in Ireland—"There are none!"—but certainly they were so few as hardly to count. It is not proposed to devote undue space to reports of meetings of an ordinary character; but short communications from secretaries and others are invited, and when installations and meetings of importance take place, a special representative will attend when desired.

Our hearty thanks to all who have by letter or in the columns of our contemporaries so generously expressed their appreciation of our first efforts and their good wishes for our future. We shall hope to justify both their praise, and their predictions of an assured position amongst the journals of to-day. The letters of congratulation are too numerous to acknowledge individually as we should desire to do, and to the Press we can only say that their welcome is gratefully appreciated.

The retirement of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland is an event which deserves more than a passing notice from the faithful Chronicler of Masonic affairs. At the age of 81 he may well claim to be relieved of the burden of office, and the proof that his services to the Institution which he has practically ruled for the past quarter of a century are appraised at a high value is proved by the unanimous decision of the Authorities to continue to Bro. Lyon, in his retirement, his full salary of £600 per annum.



BRO. MURRAY LYON.

Bro. Murray Lyon may well be proud of the part he has taken in Scottish Masonry, which has prospered greatly since he has been at the helm. In 1877, when he was appointed

to the office of Grand Secretary, he found a deficit of £20,000, which has now been converted into a credit balance of £80,000. Bro. Lyon has also done good work as a writer on Masonic subjects, and his History of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapter, No. 1) embracing an account of the rise and progress of Freemasonry in Scotland has long been a standard authority on the subject.

Not the least satisfactory development of Masonic Charity in later years has been the establishment of local benevolent funds and institutions, and while we would not for a moment suggest that the central Masonic Charities should be superseded, or even in the least degree checked or hindered in the great work they have so nobly performed for so many years, yet we are strongly of opinion that the further development of Masonic benevolence must be looked for in such local institutions as we have in Lancashire and many other Provinces. The Girls' School at Clapham, the Boys' School at Bushey, and the Benevolent Institution at Croydon will always remain to us as the "outward and visible signs" of the charitable instincts of the Brotherhood, and should be maintained in all efficiency. This the Craft may be safely trusted to see to, and there need be no apprehension on the part of their managers and supporters that the establishment of local funds will endanger their prosperity—rather will they stimulate the spirit of true charity and benevolence, and help to render the task of the supporters of the greater institutions less onerous and toilsome.

Bro. Speth in moving the resolution in Grand Lodge, at the September quarterly communication, that copies of the Minutes of the previous meeting should be furnished to those attending, stated that his object was to enable Grand Lodge, should the business be likely to cause a long sitting, to dispense with the reading of the Minutes. There would appear, however, to be something more required than a resolution of Grand Lodge to place the Minutes in the hands of the members, to effect the object Bro. Speth had in view. Rule 62 of the Books of Constitutions states that "The Grand Lodge being opened the Minutes of the last quarterly communication and any intervening Grand Lodge are to be read and respectively put for confirmation," and this imperative enactment is emphasised by the succeeding clause which states that reports, communications, or documents shall not be read *in extenso*—clearly implying that the Minutes must be—unless called for by a brother with a view of founding a motion thereon. There does not seem to be any particular objection to taking the Minutes as read, and in many cases it would doubtless prove a convenience; but it is important, we think, that any alteration of a rule, however trivial, should be made in due form, and that no such practice as the temporary suspension of a law should be resorted to.

The painstaking Provincial Grand Secretary of North Wales, Bro. Edward Roberts, P.G.S.B., has issued with the annual report of the province a report on the minutes of the various lodges, which, in accordance with a rule of the provincial by-laws, is required to be sent to the Provincial Grand Secretary for inspection, and it appears that all the lodges except one have complied with the requirement. Bro. Roberts's reports on the whole are favourable, and tend to show that a wholesome fear of censure for slovenly work is a powerful incentive to Secretaries to maintain a high standard in this important department of secretarial work.

We do not favour the adoption of a too strict supervision of the less important details of the lodge's work; it is apt to prove irritating, and the publication of the results would not be conducive to harmony and good feeling but in this instance the lodges are indicated by consecutive numbering, and identification is therefore most easy.

We learn with much pleasure that a Royal Arch Chapter is to be attached to the Grafton Lodge, No. 2347, which was founded in 1890—and that the consecration takes place at Mark Masons' Hall. The Lodge itself, under the fostering care of the Earl of Euston, Viscount Dungarvon and other eminent brethren, has been a conspicuous success, and a like future under such auspices is certain to be in store for the Chapter. The veteran Grand H., E. Comp. W. W. B. Beach, is to be the Consecrating Officer, and he will be assisted by the Grand Scribe E., Comp. Letchworth (as H.); Canon Brownrigg, Grand Superintendent of Bucks (as J.); the Grand Registrar, Comp. Strachan (as N.), with Comp. Frank Richardson as Director of Ceremonies, and Dr. E. M. Lott as Organist.

The Earl of Euston is to be the first M.E.Z., Viscount Dungarvon (H.), and Sir Joseph Dimsdale, M.P. (J.). The other founders are Comps. J. Balfour Cockburn, M.D., G. Sup. Guernsey; Clifford Probyn, P.G.T.; J. Woodall Woodall, P.G.T.; Charles Belton, P. Asst. G. Soj.; Thomas Phipps Dorman, G. St. B.; Major C. W. Carrell, P.G. St. B.; C. Fitzgerald Matier, P. Dep. G.D.C.; J. Badger Clark, and G. R. Blades.

The writer goes on to suggest that some means be devised by which Lodges may be saved from harming themselves through carelessness or mistaken conceptions of their duty, but it would, we think, be both impracticable and unwise to set in motion any scheme for bringing direct control of Grand Lodge to bear on such a matter. The besetting sin of English Lodges is, we think, a too slavish adherence to seniority in appointing brethren to the various offices without sufficient regard to their fitness.

The Quarterly Court of Subscribers to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held last month at Freemasons' Tavern, Bro. C. E. Keyser, the Treasurer in the chair. Bros. Earl Amherst and the Earl of Lathom were elected trustees of the Institution in place of the late Earl of Lathom and Bro. Richard Eve. The report of the Board of Management on the question of a memorial to the late Bro. Eve was referred back to the Board. Bro. Keyser described the progress being made with the building of the new Schools at Bushey, and the Court elected twenty boys out of a list of twenty-six into the School.

The voting was remarkable for the very large numbers polled for several of the candidates—in one case exceeding 8,000; at this rate of progress we may soon see the number running into five figures, and it is fast becoming a very formidable task to undertake the labour connected with the candidature of securing a child's election.

The South African Masonic Relief Fund has now reached the total of £10,000, and will, we understand, be kept open until the end of the year to enable those lodges which ceased to meet during the summer months to join in the contributions. The main object of the promoters of the fund is to assist those loyal brethren who have lost their all during the progress of the war, and to lend a helping hand in reinstating them, as far as is possible, in their respective trades and avocations. No portion of the fund will be frittered away in casual relief—other funds existing for this purpose—the object being to help the unfortunate amongst our brethren to help themselves.

The District Grand Master of the Transvaal, R. W. Bro. George Richards is now in Cape Colony, and will be amongst the first to return to the Transvaal when the necessary permits are issued. At present he is engaged in conjunction with the Dean of Cape Town and the other D.G. Masters of South Africa in investigating the claims and generally organising the distribution of the fund.



BRO. GEORGE RICHARDS.

It must be particularly gratifying to Bro. Richards to witness the very satisfactory result of his efforts, for it must not be forgotten that although the movement was taken up most cordially by Grand Lodge on the recommendation of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, it was with Bro. Richards that the idea originated of raising a separate Masonic Fund, and that the amount collected by him formed the nucleus of the present substantial sum at the disposal of the Craft in South Africa.

The West Lancashire Alpass Benevolent Institution ranks amongst the oldest and largest of the provincial Charities. Established to perpetuate the memory of a former Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro. Horace Seymour Alpass, it has grown and prospered exceedingly. At the Annual Festival, held at Blackpool on the 29th ultimo, it was stated that the annual income from investments was about £258, but this amount was largely supplemented by voluntary subscriptions, with the result that at the present time there are 84 widows receiving about £1000 per annum. To maintain this condition of things, something like £800 must be raised at the Annual Festival, and the chairman on this occasion—the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Bro. Louis S. Cohen—had the satisfaction of announcing that the subscriptions amounted to £1243.

The question of capacity and fitness for the Master's Chair is one which is becoming of more importance to the welfare of the Order, as the numbers, and prosperity of the Craft increases. *The American Tyler* in its September number has some excellent remarks on this subject, which we think our readers may read with profit. "Many Lodges, we doubt not, are such sticklers on the point of ritualism who would not elect a Master who was not sufficiently qualified to confer Degrees. On the other hand it is perfectly natural that there should be many lodges which have fallen into the habit of electing a Master who is popular, 'a good fellow,' a generally capable man, but with little ability to preside during work. Of course, every Mason knows that a Master should be a well-liked brother as well as a good ritualist; the Master should be the strongest man in the lodge—the man who can hold the hearts of the brethren as well as command their respect and admiration for his Degree work—but such a man is not always eligible. The strongest man in the lodge is not always easy to find. While we believe that no brother should be chosen Master merely

for his qualities in these directions, we still think the ritualistic qualification a *sine qua non* in determining his eligibility. Lest lodges should go astray, therefore, and choose Masters who cannot duly and properly impress the novitiate with the wonderful beauties of Masonry, it is well that Grand Lodge should look to it that prospective Masters are duly and truly prepared to assume the duties of the Chair. The conferring of Degrees in good form is important most of all for this, that unless they are so conferred, the initiate does not fully comprehend or appreciate the beauties of Masonry, and upon his comprehension and appreciation of them may be gauged in a great measure his devotion and loyalty to the Fraternity."

Our hearty congratulations to R.W. Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., the Father of the House of Commons, on being returned unopposed for the Andover Division of Hants, which is the only constituency he has represented, and that without a break since 1857.

R.W. Bro. Lord Amptill, Provincial Grand Master for Bedfordshire, has lately been appointed Governor of Madras, and will be a great acquisition to Masonry in that district. Only a few years ago he was known as one of our finest oarsmen, being President of the Oxford Eight, and winning the Silver Goblets at Henley in 1890-91. On his mother's side he was a nephew of the ill-fated Countess of Lathom.

Dr. Isaachar Zacharie, who has lately passed from among us, was the Supreme Ruler of the Order of the Secret Monitor from the time of its introduction into England until a few years before his death. Our late brother spent the greater part of his eventful life in America, and was said to have been a trusted adviser of the late President Lincoln during the Civil War.

R.W. Bro. Viscount Milton, P.G. Warden, who has but lately returned from the War, is now busily engaged in fighting of another kind, and ere this has been printed will have known his fate—we hope not a hard one—at the hands of the Electorate.

R.W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson is a Past Grand Master of Canada, and is, perhaps, best known "on the other side"; but we know him here as an ardent Freemason, a precise and voluminous historian, and a ubiquitous traveller. He has set an example of practical Freemasonry by founding Homes and Orphanages in Canada, and has compared many a note with Lady Burdett Coutts in this connection. Bro. Robertson's "History of Freemasonry in Canada" has alone established his claim to our attention as a Masonic historian of the first rank. His district was so vast that to visit the lodges under his care necessitated travelling many thousands of miles. Bro. Ross Robertson is a member of the Canadian Congress, and shares with many of our best known American brethren a happy gift of oratory.

Freemasonry and the City have always been closely allied, and especially marked is the fact this year, W. Bro. Frank Green, Past Grand Deacon, being the Lord Mayor Elect, and V.W. Bro. Alderman Vaughan Morgan, P.G. Treasurer, one of the two new Sheriffs.

The Eccentric Lodge, No. 2488, which held its eighth Installation Meeting at the Café Royal, Regent Street, on the 5th of October, is one of those which, for want of a better designation, are termed Class Lodges, the material of which it is composed being recruited from time to time mainly, if not wholly, from the members of the popular club from which it takes its name. The best proof that Lodges founded on the lines of the "Asaph," the "Drury Lane," the "Savage Club," the "Yoric," and many others are "wanted" is that they are invariably successful, and this success is not limited to those favoured by the Dramatic and Musical professions. Almost every profession in London has

now its own particular Lodge, and there can be little doubt that the cohesion of its members is in no small degree fostered by community of tastes and interests.

The first initiate of the Lodge, Bro. Thomas Fraser, was the brother chosen to fill the chair of the Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year, and Bro. W. Sargeant Lee very ably performed the ceremony.

The meetings of the Eccentric Lodge can always be relied on for affording not only excellent examples of Masonic working, but for that welcome accompaniment to the Fourth Degree, an agreeable entertainment, and the Installation Meeting was no exception to the rule. Some excellent speeches were also made. The W.M., in responding to the toast of his health, remarked that the Lodge was the baby of the Eccentric Club and that it might be described as the inner circle of it, and they were both proud of each other, and they were also especially proud of one of their number, Bro. W. E. Chapman, who, as Captain of the Town Guard at Kimberley during the siege, had done good service to his country.

The menu card was so artistic that we thought its reproduction would be of interest to many of our readers. It depicts the Entered Apprentice receiving his lessons at the hands of age and experience, and its symbolism will be



easily understood by our masonic readers. An owl which is perched upon the globe is the badge of the Eccentric Club, and indicates that its members are in every clime.

A Complimentary Banquet was given on the 14th September at Newcastle by the Freemasons of Northumberland and Durham to Bro. Sir George Hore Philipson, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.C.P., P.M. of Lodges No. 2250 and 2352, P.G.J.W. of Durham. The Chair was taken by the Provincial Grand Master of Northumberland, the Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary. A large number of brethren representing the two provinces were present. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been given, the Chairman said that no one was more deserving of honour at the hands of Freemasons and the medical profession than Sir George Philipson. The latter body intended, he said, to do honour to their guest in their own way.

The Alfred Newton Lodge at the Mansion House.

THE series of Masonic functions at the Mansion House, which culminated in the meeting of the Alfred Newton Lodge on the 13th October, was begun by Lord Mayor Truscott in 1880. In April of that year, he was invested as Junior Grand Warden, and he signalled his appointment in the Craft and his occupancy of the civic chair by not only inviting the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Prince of Wales, to a banquet, but by extending his invitation to upwards of three hundred distinguished brethren in London and the Provinces, including all the members of the Grand Masters Lodge, No. 1, of which he was in that year the Master for the second time. His example was followed in 1882 by the then Lord Mayor, R. W. Bro. Sir J. Whittaker

also extended the hospitality of the Mansion House to his brethren, and a great gathering of Masons took place during his year of office.

But it was left to the present occupant of the civic chair, Sir Alfred Newton, to make the circle of his masonic duties complete, by not only inviting the members of the lodge which bears his name, together with a large number of Grand Officers, to partake of his hospitality, but to offer facilities for the holding of a lodge, at which candidates were initiated and the full lodge business gone through. The chair of the Alfred Newton Lodge is this year occupied by the Lord Mayor's son, Bro. Harry Kottingham Newton, M.A., D.L., who was the first initiate of the lodge, and under a dispensation



THE OLD BALL ROOM.

(Photo Fratelle & Young)

Ellis, who also invited the members of No. 1 Lodge and many distinguished Freemasons. In 1884, that popular and genial city magnate, the late Sir Robert Fowler, M.P., followed suit, and he, too, was supported by a number of Grand Officers no less distinguished, amongst them Earl Amherst (then Viscount Holmesdale), Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, each of whom were Provincial Grand Masters. Lord Mayor Staples followed the precedent thus set in 1886, but it was not until 1890 that a Lodge was summoned to meet in the historic building. In that year Lord Mayor Isaacs was W.M. of the Drury Lane Lodge, and the banquet on that occasion was preceded by the regular Lodge business. Sir Horatio Davis, who was Lord Mayor in 1898,

from the Most Worshipful Grand Master the meeting was held in the old Ball Room, and, besides the Worshipful Master, there were present:—Bro. A. J. Naughton, the I.P.M., and Bros. D. F. Norrington, S.W., Arthur Stubb, J.W., and the other officers. Three candidates presented themselves for initiation, viz.: Messrs. F. Newton Husbands, R. J. Reuter, and A. B. V. Taffs, and it is only just to say that the Worshipful Master performed the ceremony in a manner which called forth the commendation of the Grand Officers and all who were privileged to be present.

The banquet was served in the Egyptian Hall and the usual toasts were proposed and duly honored—those of the “Queen and the Craft,” and of the “Prince of Wales,” being

as may be supposed, received with loyal enthusiasm. That of the "Grand Officers" followed, and the Worshipful Master, who was commendably brief, desired those present to take the brethren's love and esteem for them in inverse ratio to the length of his remarks.

The reply by Sir JOHN MONCKTON, P.G.W., was in his usually happy vein. This age, he said, was one of records, but he thought the record had been beaten that night, for in the chair of the lodge sat, not only one who was a good and excellent working mason in himself, but he was the son of



BRO. SIR ALFRED NEWTON, BART.—THE FIRST WORSHIPFUL MASTER.



BRO. H. K. NEWTON—THE WORSHIPFUL MASTER. (Photos by Harrods, Ltd.)



THE BANQUET IN THE EGYPTIAN HALL.

(Photo Evedelle & Young)

the Lord Mayor, who was the senior Past Master of the Lodge. Work it out anyhow they liked they could not find a record like it. As Grand Officers they ought to compliment the Worshipful Master on the good work he had done that evening. He showed calmness, deliberation, knowledge of ritual, and an absence of undue display, and those were features in a young mason which could not be too much praised. He congratulated the Worshipful Master most warmly and heartily. For the rest, he might say the Grand Officers found themselves, in exceedingly comfortable quarters in the Mansion House of the City of London, and those worthy brethren who had been initiated that night in the old Ball Room ought not to forget the ceremony as long as they lived, and it would be a pity if they did not become masters of ritual and Governors of the Charities. They had had a start in Masonry such as few had.

Bro. A. J. NAUGHTON, I.P.M., followed with the toast of the "Worshipful Master," whose work, he said, exhibited the thorough earnestness which distinguished him in Masonry, a quality which marked his character and work throughout life. Bro. Naughton further described the Worshipful Master after a ten years' knowledge of him as a master of organisation and a glutton for work. He had been looking forward to this meeting with much anxiety as to the Worshipful Master's presence that evening, after the brutal assault of which he had been the victim; but that anxiety was now over.

The toast met with a very hearty reception, and the Worshipful Master, in reply, said that he had looked forward to the working of the lodge that evening with a considerable amount of trepidation because he knew there would be a large number of Grand Officers present, but their reception of the toast had shown him that his misgivings had been unwarranted. He should have had no difficulty in responding had the I.P.M. confined himself to the truth, but to unadulterated flattery he could not reply. (Laughter). He would take the opportunity of proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, by

whose courtesy they were privileged to be dining in that ancient hall. The toast was received most cordially, and with hearty cheers.

The LORD MAYOR said he should indeed be of a very phlegmatic disposition were he unmoved by so hearty and fraternal an acceptance of the toast of his health. It afforded him the highest satisfaction to receive his brethren at the Mansion House. He had been moved, and he hoped, and believed, rightly moved, at the excellent way in which the ceremonial had been carried through that evening. He had assisted on many similar occasions, and he could say without the slightest fear of contradiction that within his long experience he never remembered the ceremony to be carried through so perfectly. The fraternal feeling which animated that Lodge spoke well for the continued prosperity of their Order, and what a wonderful Order theirs was; it was not animated by political, religious, or party feeling, and every Mason should be proud of the extraordinary position which Freemasonry had assumed. If during his term of office as Lord Mayor he had in any slight degree advanced these principles which formed the groundwork of their Order, it would be a matter of great satisfaction to him.

The toasts of "the Initiates" and of "the Visitors" followed, and were severally responded to, and the Tyler's toast brought the proceedings to a close.

During the dinner a charming selection of music was performed by the Viennese Orchestra.

The W.M., Bro. Newton, appears to have had a very brilliant career up to the present, both professionally and Masonically, having taken his B.A. degree at Oxford, with honors, in law when only twenty-two years of age, and to have been called to the Bar at twenty-three. He had become W.M. of the Alfred Newton Lodge at twenty-four, and represented his lodge as Steward at the Festival of the R.M.I.B. In July last, when his list amounted to no less than £305, which was the largest of the year.

The Streatham Lodge, No. 2729.

In the early days of English Freemasonry it was considered of pressing importance that the granting of a warrant for a new lodge should be dependant on the locality being "convenient for the respective dwellings of the petitioners," but the huge conglomeration of towns and hamlets called London, has entirely altered the significance of this provision, and for a large proportion of the brotherhood the convenience of their respective dwellings has become subservient to the convenience of the individual, with the result that the resident at Hampstead, Sydenham, Plumstead, and other suburbs, often finds his convenience best consulted in attending a lodge which holds its meetings in some central part of London, adjacent to his business premises. There are, however, exceptions to this centralising tendency, and the Streatham Lodge is a conspicuous example of this. It was founded in 1898, its first master being Bro. H. B. Marshall, who is now an aspirant for Grand Lodge honors. Bro. Wakefield succeeded to the chair in the following year, and on the 4th October he very ably installed as his successor Bro. Arthur Johnson, who had up to that period rendered much service to the lodge as Secretary. The proceedings were of a very pleasant character, and the appointments to the various offices appeared to give unqualified satisfaction. At the subsequent banquet the brethren and numerous visitors spent a very enjoyable evening, and what appeared to give much pleasure to all was the prospect that at the next installation meeting they would be able to greet their esteemed Past Master, Bro. H. B. Marshall, as Grand Treasurer.

The sale by auction of the contents of the Charity-box at a banquet is often the source of considerable amusement, and some profit to the Charity, but a new departure in this direction took place at a meeting of the Harrow Lodge of Instruction on the 28th September, when a copy of No. 1 of "THE MASONIC ILLUSTRATED" was put up for auction for the benefit of the Benevolent Fund, and after brisk bidding in pence was knocked down for 5s. 7d.

The Cornish Lodge, No. 2369.

The Installation Meeting of the Cornish Lodge, No. 2369, meeting in London, was held on Saturday 13th ult., at Freemasons' Hall, Bro. T. Hawken being the new Worshipful Master. Many visitors from lodges in Cornwall attended, as well as a good muster of the members, and W. Bro. Hawken's inaugural meeting foreshadowed a successful year of office. At the banquet which followed, Miss Mabel Thistleton and Bro. Jefferson Nell gave some excellent songs, and Bro. Arthur Helmore preached one of his inimitable sermons. The Cornish Lodge was consecrated some ten years ago, Bro. N. J. West being the first Master. R.W. Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Provincial Grand Master for Cornwall acted as Immediate Past Master, and has kept up his connection with the lodge ever since. Their banner, by the way, is an excellent device, consisting of the Cornish Arms surmounted by the Prince of Wales' Feathers (or as the Cornish folk delight to call him, the Duke of Cornwall). The Cornish motto, "One and All," is supported on either side by a Fisherman and a Miner as representative of Cornish industries.

At the Annual Provincial Grand Lodge of Durham, held on the 27th ultimo, Bro. Canon Tristram, Deputy Provincial Grand Master in charge, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Sir Hedworth Williamson. His devotion to Masonry, he said, and his genial warmth and charmingly frank manner stamped him as a truly typical example of the English gentleman of the highest stamp. During the fifteen years' rule of Bro. Sir Hedworth Williamson, Masonry has made rapid strides in Durham—the number of the Craft has increased from 2311 to 3350, and much has been done in regard to the Charitable Institutions of the Craft.

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The Oldest Lodge in the World.

THE "History of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel), No. 1, embracing an account of the Rise and Progress of Freemasonry in Scotland—By David Murray Lyon, Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, &c. (*The Gresham Publishing Co.*, London, 25, Farringdon Avenue; Glasgow, and Dublin, 1900.)"

The first edition of this remarkable work was published in 1873, and has long been out of print, copies being at a high premium and much sought after by Collectors. It cost fully a £1,000 to produce, and as a volume, both typographically and artistically, cannot well be excelled, so that the gifted author was well supported by his Publishers. The same remarks also apply, with equal force, to the 2nd Edition, which however is considerably added to, as respects the text and illustrations; the pagination being fully one hundred in excess of the previous issue.

Since 1873, quite a number of Histories of old Scottish Lodges have appeared, which throw a flood of light on the laws and customs of the Craft during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; each, however, almost exclusively dealing with purely local or provincial organizations. Bro. Lyon, however, for the production of his great work, had before him the oldest Lodge Records in the world, dating from 1599, besides still earlier Regulations; and after a most exhaustive examination of the ancient minutes, he wrote his famous History, which at one bound, placed him in the front rank of Masonic Authors, and has made his name known and respected wherever the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons flourishes, and its eventful past is studied as it deserves to be.

The first volume of minutes is formed of fragmentary sheets, in folio, capriciously arranged and showing that the clerks of the period thought but little of their records. One leaf contains entries of meetings in 1599, 1621, 1624 and 1641, in different handwritings; and other sheets are similarly utilized by various scribes, the dates running on to as late as 1686. In all there are nine volumes, the 9th being still in use. The existence of these wonderful registers of Lodge life from 1599 to 1900, is surely an extraordinary fact, and one that fully justifies the great pride that the members take in their unique possessions. Their preservation is as remarkable as their contents, and their antiquity makes them simply invaluable; many indeed have been their vicissitudes and marvellous escapes from destruction. The Lodge has failed in its duty, in not having its oldest Book carefully copied and used for ordinary purposes of reference, and it is to be hoped that oversight will soon be rectified.

The earliest minute of July 1599 records a deliverance against the employment of Cowans*, or uninitiated Craftsmen, which was a fruitful cause of complaint in those days, and provided against by a general Law of the Craft issued by authority. In the same year there are indications of the "unfremen" giving trouble, those workmen seeking to undertake work in the City and thus exercise their handicraft independently of the Mason-Burgesses who held a monopoly of the Trade, and objected most zealously to any interference with their liberties. Evidence of constant jealousy and watchfulness on the one part, and gradual but ever increasing encroachment on the other abounds, so that united to the increase of the speculative element as time rolled on, these evasions of the law, and invasions of irregular Craftsmen eventually resulted in the removal of all such restrictions on free labour. The monopolists fought hard for their privileges but eventually had to succumb.

* "Cowans and Eavesdroppers" are not synonymous as some suppose, the first being irregular Masons and the second mentioned are simply listeners at the door of a Lodge, &c.

There was likewise a disinclination manifested by the Apprentices to undergo an examination as to their proficiency before being *passed*, which tended to deplete the funds. The minutes contain several strong denunciations of this practice and the infliction of fines, so that *unpassed journeymen* had rather "a bad half-hour" occasionally, as likewise the Masters who employed them.

The Deacon was the head of the Lodge, and so elected by the Master Masons; another annual officer elected being the Warden. The latter Brother was the recognised medium of communication with the Warden-General (of Royal appointment) who was practically the Grand Master, or Chief Master of Masons of the Scottish Craft, subject, however, to certain strict regulations. Sometimes the two offices were held by the same Brother. The incorporation of Mary's Chapel was an association of Employers in their several Crafts (Masons and Wrights) and of the Lodge, its Deacons really usurping the directorate. This *ex officio* President (subsequently abolished) was also termed "Preses" (1710) and later on *Master* (1731-35). The Warden was Custodian of the Lodge funds, or Boxmaster. Clerks were life appointments until 1752, when annual elections were introduced. During the fourth decade of last century the qualification of an operative mason ceased to be necessary for brethren holding the office of Master or Warden of the Lodge and subsequently the Master Mason Degree was a *sine qua non* for office.

There are quite a number of interesting Minutes of the reception of Noblemen and Gentlemen 1634-1670 as

"folowe and brother off Craft"

beginning with Lord Alexander on 3rd July 1734. The phraseology varies, the entry of 20th May, 1640, as to the Right Hon. Alex. Hamilton, General of Artillery, reading thus, "felow and Mr. off the forsed Craft." It was the custom for the newly accepted Brethren, not only to sign the Minute in each case, but also to add their Masonic Marks, so that the Records answer as "Mark Books," as well as Registers of Meetings. When John Boswell, the Laird of Auchinleck was present *as a member*, 8th June, 1600, he appended his mark after his signature, just as did the twelve Masters present (*i.e.* Master Masons or Employers of the Journeymen). Fines were then placed to "pious uses."

This is the earliest instance known of a non-operative (or *speculative Free Mason*) being present in a Lodge, and even then it has not been discovered when this gentleman had been admitted or initiated. The earliest traced in England in an English Lodge, was Elias Ashmole in 1646, but a reception at Newcastle in 1641 of General Moray as "M^r," on behalf of the Lodge of Edinburgh, when the Scottish Army was in occupation of that Town, is really the first of the kind in this Country.

The family of Mylne holds the record for masonic continuity in Scotland. John Mylne, according to the celebrated Perth MS. came to that City from the "North Countrie," and became the King's Master Mason. He was succeeded by his Son, noted in the Perth Charter as Master of the Lodge, and had the honour of initiating James 6th as

"Frieman Meason and fellow Craft."

His Son, a third John Mylne was called to the Scottish Capital in 1616, and his signature appears twice in the first volume of Records of No. 1. On resigning the office of Master Mason to Charles I, in favour of his eldest Son in 1636, the fourth Son comes to the front, who was made fellow craft of the Lodge in 1633, becoming Deacon and Warden three years later. Alexander Mylne was "passed" in 1735 in presence of his Brother, and Robert Milne was entered prentice to his uncle in the Lodge 1653 and made a F.C. in 1660, Warden in 1663, and Deacon in 1681, and later was also

Master Mason to the King. A Son of his (William) was admitted in No. 1, A.D. 1681, became Warden of the Lodge, and his Son Thomas was accepted a Freemason in 1721, elected "Eldest Prentice" 1722, "F.C." in 1729, and Master in 1735, when he represented his Lodge at the preliminary meetings, (and subsequently) for the erection of the Grand Lodge. The same Brother was Grand Treasurer of Scotland for 18 years. Another William, second Son of Thomas Mylne was initiated in 1750, and was Deacon of the Masons in 1765. Robert, the eldest Son was not accepted until 1754, but was well-known as the Architect of Blackfriars Bridge, London. He died in 1811, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, thus terminating this family's connection with the venerable Lodge.

A remarkable episode should be narrated. The Masters of the Lodge agreed on 27th December, 1708, that six journeymen fellow crafts should be present at the audit of the Warden's accounts; but in 1712 the resolution was rescinded, which led to all the journeymen, save two, deserting the Deacon and Masters, and resulting in the Lodge deciding against their return until due apology was made. The apprentices also were cautioned against assisting the disgusted journeymen. Deacon Watson took the part of the latter, and so another was elected in his place. The journeymen formed themselves into an independent Lodge (now No. 8), and eventually matters became so hot, that two of these Brethren were apprehended and imprisoned for alleged insolence. Better councils prevailed ultimately, and a *decret arbitral* was obtained mainly in favour of these Craftsmen, permitting them to give the "Mason Word," (which they were not allowed to do before) and charge fees for the same. The various conditions laid down, preamble, &c., are all duly detailed, but would occupy much space in reproduction. Thus ended the monopoly so long enjoyed by the Masters. One result followed, which did not concern the chief parties to the struggle, but much affects us now, and that is the certainty

that the only ceremony known to the Scottish Craft at that time, and as worked by the Lodge of Edinburgh, was the "*Mason Word*."

The Third Degree was not worked, or at all events, is not traced in the Minutes of any Scottish Lodge before the year 1735. This is on Bro. Lyon's authority, and abundantly confirmed by Hughan. The Mark Degree is not met with in the Minutes of No. 1 until 1869, but in the Journeymen Records in 1789, and not at all in the Kilwinning Books. The Ceremony is now recognised by the Grand Lodge, though the Royal Arch is not. The earliest dates for these Degrees in Scotland, on Hughan's authority, are 1778 for the Mark and 1743 for the Royal Arch.

It is quite impossible to refer even briefly, to many more deeply interesting Minutes of this, the premier Lodge of Scotland, though this is rather a lengthy notice as it is. It is but fair to state that nothing whatever has been omitted by Bro. Lyon, which in any way possesses value, either because of antiquity or interest, at the present time; and, moreover, the work is a mine of wealth as respects the early history of other old lodges from the first half of the 17th century to more modern times.

The handsome volume is lavishly illustrated with portraits of distinguished Freemasons *and others*; an excellent one of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales clothed as Grand Master, forming the Frontispiece. There are a few facsimiles of exceptional worth concerning receptions of Craftsmen and other valuable records; the chief being the noted Schaw Statutes of 1598-9, in the junior of which, the Lodge of Edingburgh is declared to be "*the first and principall Lodge in Scotland*," Kilwinning the *second*, and Stirling the *third*, "*conforme to the auld privileges thair of*." This is an authoritative settlement as to precedence, and is beyond question. Bro. D. Murray Lyon is to be warmly congratulated on the completion of his great work, copies of which may be had at 30s. each from the Publishers.

Death of Bro. Dr. A. Stewart Brown.



THE LATE BRO. DR. ALEXANDER STEWART BROWN.

Freemasonry in London as well as the medical profession have suffered a serious loss in the death of Bro. Dr. Alexander Stewart Brown, P.G.D., who has been for several years a familiar figure in Masonic circles, as well as a useful member of many public bodies in the south-east district of the metropolis. The peculiarly pathetic circumstances attending his death are described in the *Daily Telegraph*, which devotes a considerable space to their narration.

On 19th September last, Bro. Dr. Brown's horses bolted and he was thrown violently from his carriage, sustaining a severe scalp wound and other hurts. Though his constitution was much shaken by this painful experience, Bro. Dr. Brown was, ten days later, sufficiently well to set out for a visit to the Continent, which it was hoped would restore to its accustomed vigour a frame hardened in youth by many a tough tussle in the football field, and preserved in its strength by golf and other athletic exercises. Accordingly on September 29th, Bro. Dr. Brown left England for Paris, arriving at Boulogne late in the afternoon. Among his fellow-passengers were two gentlemen from Willesden, father and son. The younger had just got into the railway carriage on the wharf at the French port, and the elder was on the point of following him, when he slipped and fell backwards from the quay into the water. Bro. Dr. Brown was a witness of this scene. He instantly took off his coat, and was about to dive into the sea, when he was stopped by the cries of the bystanders, who warned him that the water was shallow. Without delay he got down some steps at the jetty side, and, wading up to his armpits, succeeded in extricating the unfortunate gentleman. The sufferer was, to all appearances, lifeless, and his rescuer set to work, dripping and chilled as he was, in a desperate struggle to call back the ebbing life. Not until he had persevered for two hours were his exertions rewarded with success. Unhappily, the immersion and the delay in getting into a change of clothes told upon the doctor, and produced a chill, which developed so alarmingly a few days later, in Paris, that he thought it advisable to return home at once. He came back to England on the 3rd Oct., but the cold, acting on a system already shaken by the carriage accident, turned to pneumonia, and the patient on the 9th was compelled to take to his bed, from which he never rose again.

Bro. Brown's career as a Mason has been a brilliant one, both in the Craft and in many other degrees. In 1897 he was appointed Junior Grand Deacon, and had previously been a member of the Board of General Purposes. He was up to 1898 a member of the Mark General Board, in which Order he was also a Past Grand Deacon. We hope in our next issue to give full particulars of his connection with the various Masonic bodies of which he was so active a member.

Rulers in the Craft.



BRO. ROBERT MILLS. (Photo Reed)

Bro. ROBERT MILLS this year attains his Masonic majority, having been initiated in the Langthorne Lodge, No. 1421, in 1879, and he is now its Worshipful Master. His exaltation in the Royal Arch took place in the Doric Chapter, No. 933, in 1881, and he was one of the founders of the King Solomon Chapter, No. 2029. Bro. Mills is also a member of the Mark Degree, and has served several Stewardships for the Benevolent Institution and the Girls' and Boys' Schools, being a Vice President of the latter, and a Life Governor of the two former.



BRO. ROBERT A. TIDMAS. (Photo Treher)

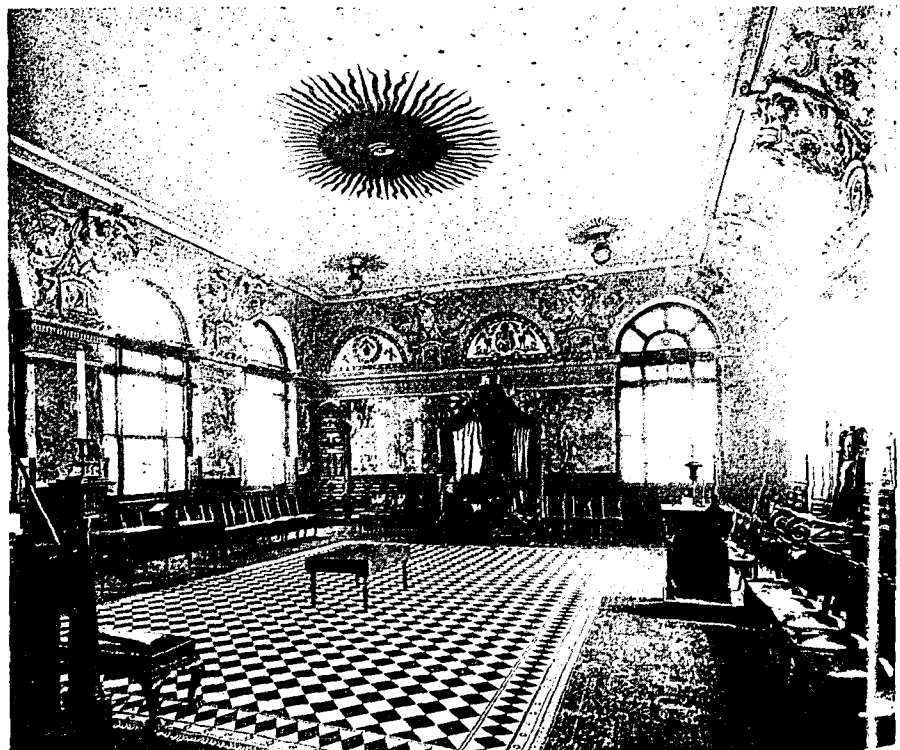
Bro. ROBERT A. TIDMAS was initiated in the Penge Lodge, No. 1815, in 1881, and was installed as Worshipful Master in 1888. In 1899 the Commercial Travellers' Lodge was founded, and he became its first Worshipful Master, and it may be here mentioned that it was principally due to Bro. Tidmas that this successful Lodge owes its existence. He was exalted in the Royal Arch in 1890, and is now H. of the Sphinx Chapter, No. 1329. Bro. Tidmas served as Steward this year at the Festival of the Boys' School, and took up a

considerable list of donations. In addition to this, he is a vice-president of both the Commercial Travellers' Schools and of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution. He has also served for five consecutive years as chairman of the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association.



BRO. W. J. CARROLL. (Photo Weston)

Bro. W. J. CARROLL, whose installation as Worshipful Master of the Upton Lodge, No. 1227, took place at the Holborn Restaurant on the 13th October, has come rapidly to the front in connection with his lodge. He was initiated in 1893, and after serving the various minor offices, attained the position of W.M. within what may be considered in a London lodge, a short space of time. Bro. Carroll has taken considerable interest in the Charities. In the year in which he was Inner Guard, his list, as Steward at one of the Festivals, amounted to £126, and so recently as May last, he took up a further sum of fifty guineas to the Girls' School.



Our illustration of the Masonic Hall at the Ship & Turtle will serve to indicate the transformation which has been wrought by Messrs. Pimms & Co. the new proprietors of that ancient hostelry.