

**THE**  
**MASONIC**  
**ILLUSTRATED.**

A MONTHLY JOURNAL  
 for FREEMASONS

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

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*The Hon. James Hozier, M.P.,  
 Most Worshipful Grand Master of Scotland.*

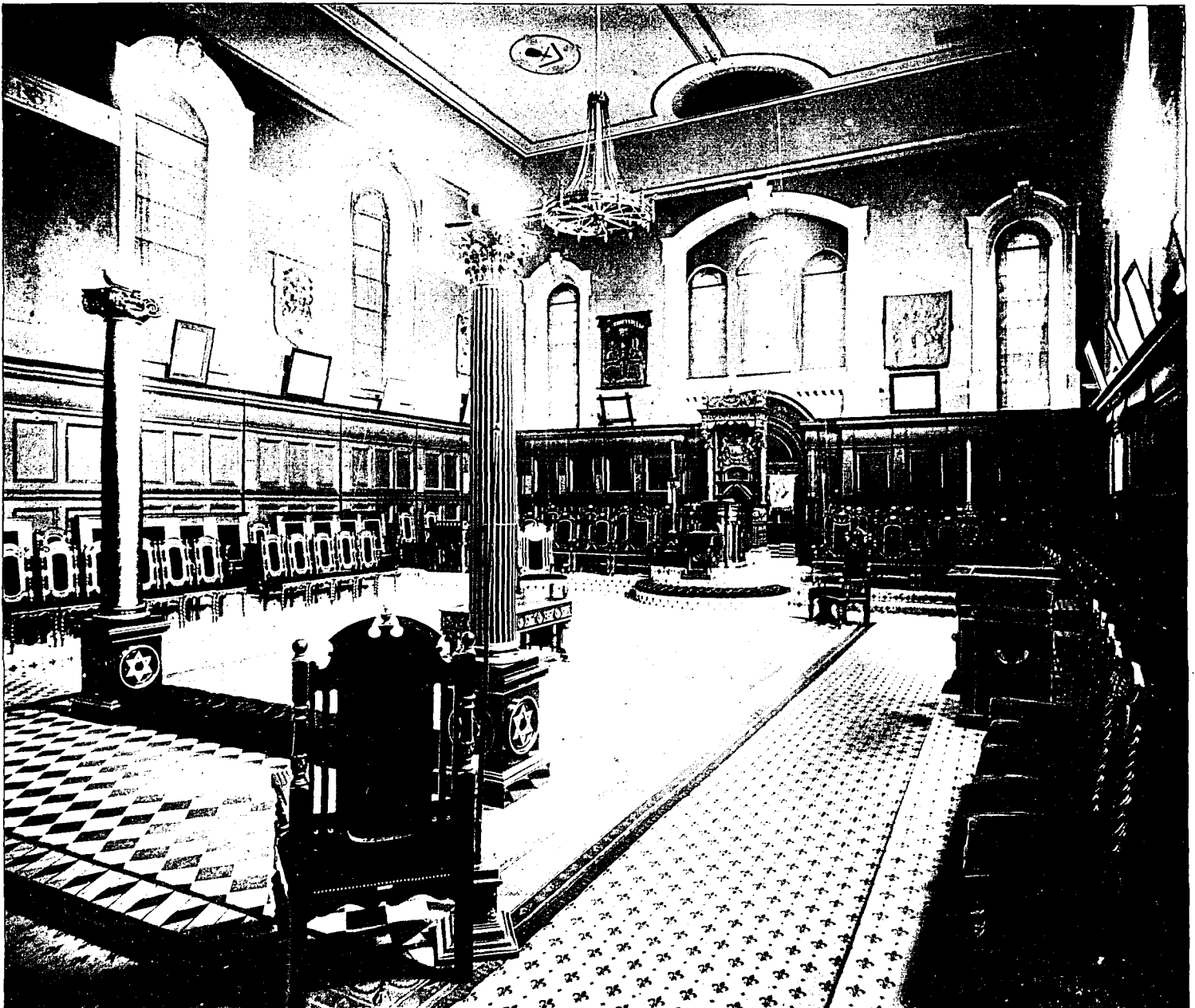
*Photo, J. Horsburgh & Son, Edinburgh.*

## Freemasonry in Cardiff.

THE Masonic Temple at Cardiff is situated in a position quite central and yet undisturbed by the noise of the city, and is a re-construction of a large place of worship. The building had a facade of semi-classic character, which has been retained nearly intact, but the whole interior has been adapted elaborately to Masonic needs, and afterwards furnished with elegance and solidity. To allow for the large Temple space, the entrance is at the side into an ample corridor of great length, at the end of which is a good robing-room. From the corridor, entrances serve to a banqueting hall, capable of accommodating 100 guests, and from which two Tyler's rooms, a Master's robing-room, and Tyler's apartment, are accessible; passing these, a most picturesque glimpse of the richly arrayed Temple is obtained, into which a few steps brings the visitor. The effect of the scene, especially under the glow of artificial light, is highly successful from the aesthetic point of view; lofty, and ample in proportions, the Temple walls and panelling of brown oak afford, with the solid and beautiful furniture in oak and crimson, a rich and yet reposeful background, against which the Masonic appurtenances arrayed around and upon the thick-piled carpet with Royal Arch border, tell clearly and harmoniously, a fine foreground being formed by the two ceremonial pillars, which rise to a height of fifteen feet, the one Corinthian in black with gold flutings, the other Ionic in solid gilding. Beyond, the casket of tracing boards is seen, covered with rich carving, and at the end of the Temple rises the really magnificent chair, presented in 1895 by the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Lord Llangattock, which we illustrate.



BRO. MARMADUKE TENNANT, DEP. PROV. GRAND MASTER.



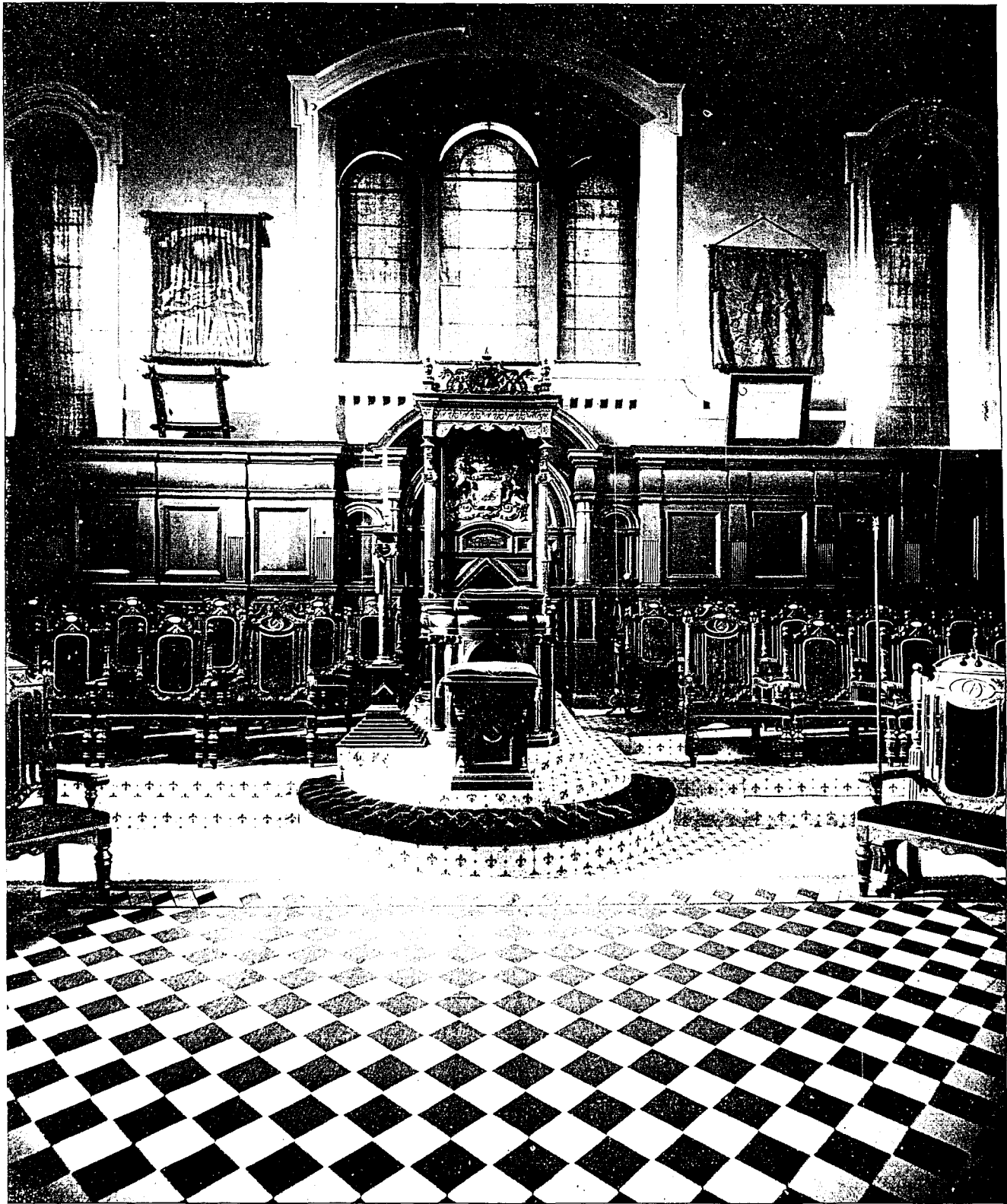
THE MASONIC TEMPLE (EAST VIEW), CARDIFF.

(Photos. Dighton, Cardiff.)

The Secretary's desk has a slab of marble, and weighs 7 cwt. The chairs and pedestals of the Senior and Junior Wardens are well adjusted to the surroundings, and were presented by Bro. O'Neil, of the Tennant Lodge, and Bro. C. Carey Thomas respectively. A large proportion of the chairs have also been presented, and include seven state chairs of differing patterns, thirty-four Past Masters' chairs, and fifty for Master Masons, besides benches. At the west end of the hall is a gallery, capable of seating 140, in the centre of which is placed the organ.

border, on which, in large print letters, is inscribed the verse, Isaiah xxviii., 17: "And I will lay judgment for the line and righteousness for the plummet." This room is a valuable addition in view of the large number of lodges and chapters requiring accommodation, which keep the Temple in constant use.

In glancing over the list of Masonic lodges in Wales, it will be seen that the number in the Eastern Division of South Wales exceeds that of the Western Division of South Wales, North Wales, or the neighbouring county of Monmouth, there

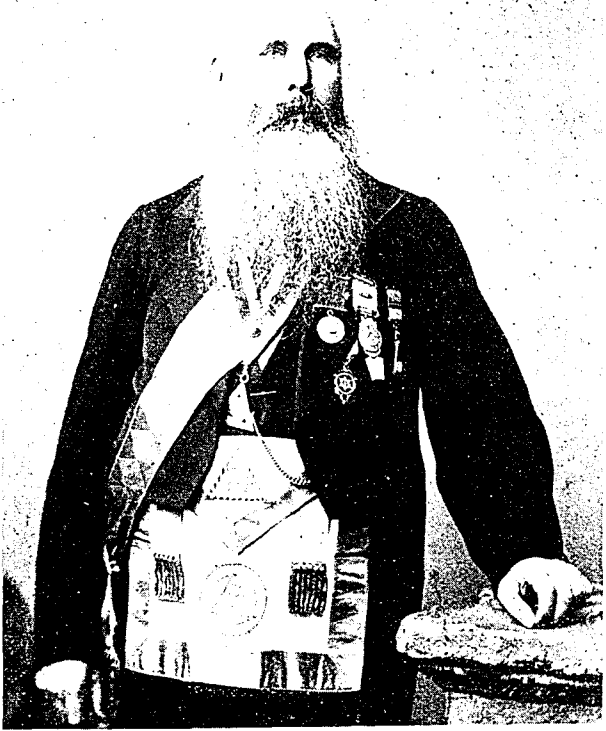


THE CHAIR—MASONIC TEMPLE, CARDIFF.

(Photo. Dighton, Cardiff).

A portion of the building has an upper storey, and the largest of its rooms is arranged as a hall for emergency meetings. Here are the simpler symbols and furniture of the older locales; among them the casket of tracing boards is of interest, as its style seems to show that it may date from the early times of Glamorgan Masonry. Painted in black and gold, the surface shows a panel surrounded by a Royal Arch

being twenty-two lodges. Of these the town of Cardiff possesses seven, as might be expected in view of her practically metropolitan position as regards Wales. When in addition the Royal Arch and Rose Croix Chapters, with the Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons are considered, a total is obtained which exhibits the force of local Masonry to a somewhat imposing extent.

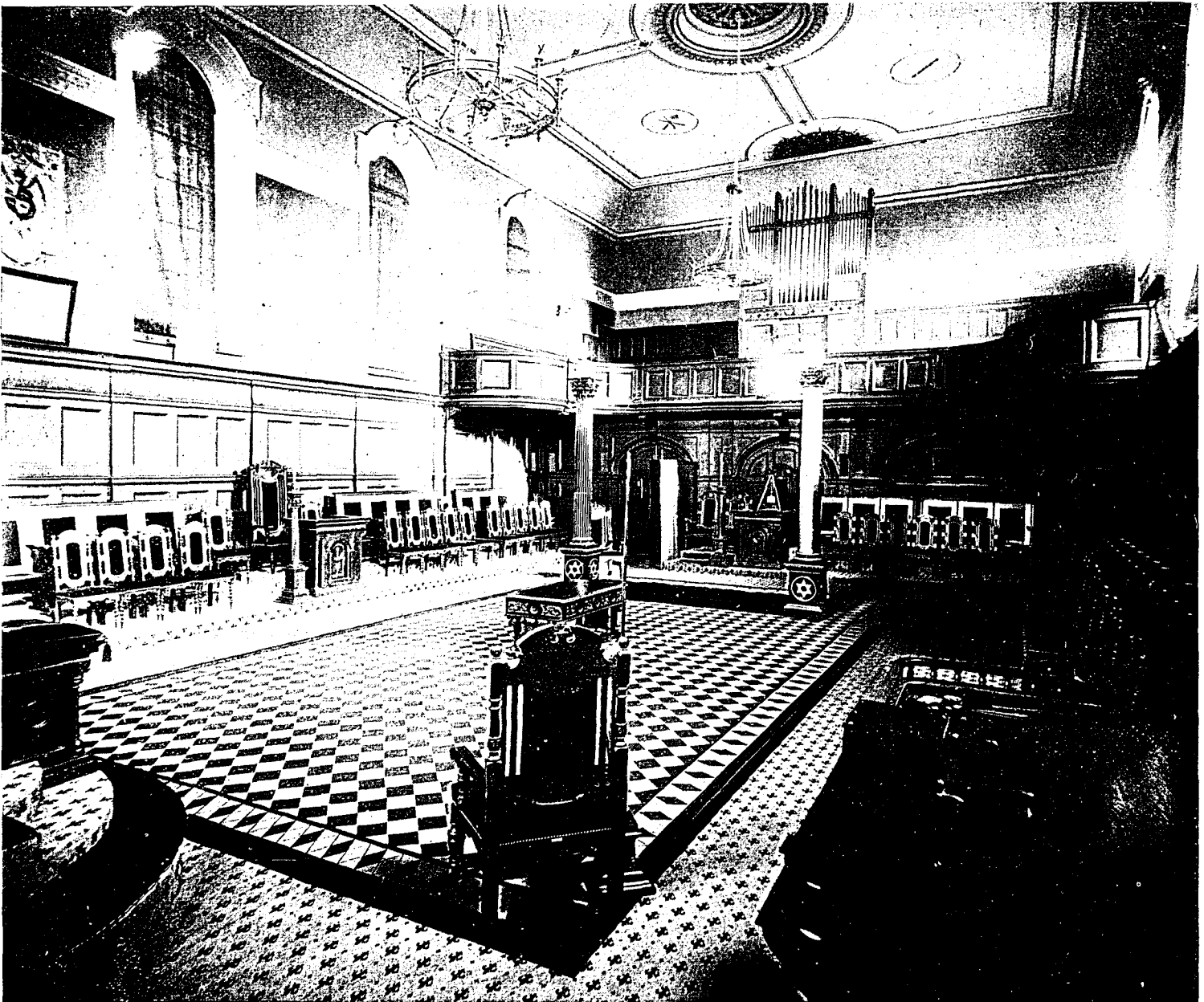


Bro. SAMUEL COOPER, P. Prov. S.G. WARDEN. (Photo. Long, Cardiff).

Much of the increase in Masonry follows the same principle as the extraordinary recent increase in the population of the town, caused by an influx of people from both England and Wales, besides a large continental contingent, who have rushed to join in the profits of the mining and transit of the mineral from the great coal-basin situate but a few miles to the North of Cardiff. The proportions of this influx may be judged from the fact that while in 1814 the population was only 3,000, it is now probably over 180,000. But although called the "Chicago of Wales," the town has a very ancient history; Roman remains of good preservation stand in the town, and the succeeding British period has left many traces in the neighbourhood especially interesting to learned Masons in that sculptured monuments bearing date from the sixth to the ninth century are richly decorated with Masonic symbols, most revered of old and cherished to-day—the T, the fylfot, and the sun. These monuments will, it may be hoped, be fully elucidated from the Masonic point of view by local members of the "Quatuor Coronati." Of a later period also, the numerous Norman and succeeding ruins furnish many mementoes of the operative Masons of those periods.

The Cardiff lodges include the Glamorgan, 36; the Bute, 960; the Tennant, 1992; the Duke of York, 2453; the Llangattock, 2547; the Prince Llewelyn, 2570; and the Loyal Commercial, 2720.

(To be continued.)



THE MASONIC TEMPLE (WEST VIEW), CARDIFF.

(Photo. Dighton, Cardiff).

*The late Bro. Sir Arthur Sullivan,  
Past Grand Organist.*



*Arthur Sullivan.*

(HIS FAVOURITE PORTRAIT.)

IT is thirteen years ago—in the year of Her Majesty's Jubilee—that the late Bro. Sir Arthur Sullivan was appointed Organist to the Grand Lodge of English Freemasons. It is, perhaps, more true of him than of Garrick, that his death eclipsed the gaiety of nations, for his death has diminished the stock of harmless pleasure, which, for so many years, has been added to the enjoyment of no small section of the public in our own country and in many others. Nor is it in the nature of a mere Boswellian amenity to suggest that although he had but little time to spare for the work of our Craft, there can be but few men who have approached more closely to the great ideals of the Fraternity. He was, indeed, honest—in that high sense of the word as Carlyle uses it—in all things sincere, and unswerving in his fidelity. In the building up of his life and character, one felt that each stone was well and truly laid on the other; his nature was without eccentricity or extravagance; with him, genius was sane; he had a keen aversion to anything morbid, and had no sympathy with any morbid movement or tendency in art or in literature. The books he loved best, and which he read most during the later years of his life, were those of travel and adventure, and to a capacity for hard work, he allied an energetic good-humour, which—and his anxiety to do his work *coram populo*—reminded one of another great artist with whom, in earlier life, Sullivan became intimate, Charles Dickens. Moreover, his benevolence was large and unflinching, and in his charity there was no self-advertisement.

Apart from the pecuniary aid which he gave to individuals and charities, he possessed in rare measure that benevolence which is not less valuable, and is more difficult of attainment.

He had an unflinching courtesy, which was of the manner that makes the man, and his keen and untiring sympathies were ever on the alert.

His was a sunny disposition, and not the least of his qualities was the equability—the serenity of his temperament—which enabled him to display the best principles of an active philosophy in all the chances of life. The fortune which had rewarded his efforts, the warm welcome which the best of society had accorded him, had no power to spoil him. No man could have been less egotistic, or blessed with a keener sense of perspective. Similarly the hard blows which he sometimes received had no power to move him. Contrary to public belief—so far as it is expressed in some of the many obituary notices which have appeared in the papers—his life did not consist of an even series of steps up the ladder of fortune. In regard to pecuniary matters, it twice happened that he lost all that he had—once, on his way to Leipzig, when he had not much to lose; and again, when almost at the zenith of his career, after the production of two of his more popular operas—“*Pinafore*” and “*The Pirates of Penzance*”—he lost all his savings in the bankruptcy of Cooper, Hall, and Co., with whom his securities and so forth had been deposited. This was in 1882; he was then forty years of age. In the morning he heard of his loss, and in the evening he conducted the first-night performance of “*Iolanthe*” at the Savoy.

Nor is it to be forgotten that two or three of his brightest and best operas were written in the intervals of acute physical suffering, and though such a circumstance is by no means unique, it is noteworthy that, in the midst of so much anguish, there was anything but a falling-off in the music—the merry jests, the delightful parodies, the quips and cranks, the ingenious conceits, and the enchanting airs—of those operas.

It is difficult for those who knew him—and friendship with him always begat an affectionate enthusiasm—to write of him, so soon after his death, other than subjectively. One is reluctant to go beyond the scope of one's personal impression, and if it is hard for us to realise that he has gone from us, we owe it to the perpetual *verve* and kindness of his disposition that one's recollection of his individuality is of so vital a character. His presence remains not less vividly in the imagination of those who knew him than his music will remain, we believe, in the ears of the people. To the last moment he had that keen interest in everyone and everything, which helped to persuade me of my belief, although perhaps shaken by some other public examples, that great men never grow old. It was but a few months ago that he seriously suggested that I should put him in the way of learning shorthand. Since 1880 he had been keeping a diary, and in this, and in other directions, he thought the “art” would prove useful. The tables were turned on his interlocutor, and I had to reply as intelligently as I could concerning an “art” about which I felt somewhat *blasé*.

It was on but two occasions that the subject of death ever came up between us. The first occasion was due to a chance allusion of his—I cannot remember of what it was *à propos*—when he exclaimed that “Death has absolutely no terrors for me,” and, as was his wont, giving a humorous turn to the remark, he added quickly, “except for the things which will be said of my work in the obituary of *The* — the next morning.” His jesting allusion to the newspaper in question came to my mind when the obituary proved



to be a not unhandsome eulogy, with hardly more than a reference to that "classical" bogey with which certain of our critics used to try to frighten Sir Arthur occasionally. The other allusion was made—and the fact is in the nature of a pathetic coincidence from my own point of view—on the last time, three weeks before his death, that I met him. That was on October 29th. I knew that he had caught a severe cold during his visit to Switzerland, and understood that he was rapidly mending from the resulting bronchitis, when he telegraphed me that he would like me to run in and see him. It was the Monday on which the C.I.V. procession passed through the metropolis, and when I found that he had only partly recovered the use of his voice, I was surprised to find that he had been to see it. He was then—no one dreaming that he was but within three weeks of his death—hard at work on the opera ("The Emerald Isle") which, in the ordinary course, would, by this time, have seen the light of production. He was as energetic and as sympathetic as ever, and in order to go on with the other work—which I think he enjoyed—of recounting his reminiscences, he suggested that I should take advantage of his afternoon "interval" and take tea with him each day that week. It was the first time I had called on him since the death of Sims Reeves. He immediately asked me for any particulars I could give, and it was not until afterwards that I fully realised the intent way in which he listened to my brief recital of the fact that Reeves had fallen into a sleep which proved to be without any awakening, and the earnest way in which Sullivan told me how glad and relieved he was to know that his old friend had passed away painlessly. It was the only time that death had formed any part of our little discussions, nor did we dream that it was to be the last conversation between us.

It has been said that Sullivan was superstitious. He did not care to begin anything on a Friday, and avoided the

number thirteen. It is a little weakness, more particularly of the dramatic profession, but, with Sir Arthur, these notions were quite superficial. He had, however, a delight in coincidences, and it is not the least of coincidences that his death took place on the day devoted in our calendar to St. Cecilia, the patroness saint of the great art to which Sullivan had devoted his life.

By way of adding to the history of mournful coincidence, I am permitted by Capt. Basil Hood, the latest and by no means the least of Sir Arthur's librettists, to disclose the interesting fact that, in response to Sullivan's suggestion that his next work after "The Emerald Isle" should be Grand Opera, Capt. Hood had composed the words of a serious opera, which Sir Arthur had read and approved. The work was entitled "St. Cecilia."

It was Sullivan's wish that his body should be embalmed, which, of course, has been carried out, and, as we know, his mortal remains have been laid to rest in the precincts of St. Paul's Cathedral. The funeral procession was the more impressive for being spontaneous. No direction was needed for the behaviour of the large and orderly crowds, and from all sides, and from all classes, one heard expressions of that respectful sympathy which comes from the heart at the passing away of any man of proved worth, of great powers, and of sterling integrity.

It is for posterity, by the aid of the winnowings and sifting of time, to judge of his work. Those who knew him and loved him have lost no mean exemplar, and for ourselves, in this place, it should be recorded that we thank his memory for the good music which he has given the Church, for the refining work which he and his *confrère* did for the Stage, and for the happy hours which he has given to many; nor is it without emotion that we utter our *vale* to not the least distinguished brother of the Masonic Fraternity.

ARTHUR LAWRENCE.



Mr. WILFRED BENDALL.      Mr. B. W. FINDON.      Mr. HERBERT SULLIVAN.  
Bro. LIONEL MONCKTON.      The Late Bro. Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

*The Deputation to Berlin.*



BRO. THE EARL OF WARWICK,  
D.E.W. DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.  
*(Photo. F. Spalding, Chelmsford).*

ON the invitation of His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, who is the Protector of the three Grand Lodges at Berlin, a deputation was recently nominated by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of England, to attend the solemn inauguration of the newly-erected Temple of "the Grand Countries' Lodge" at Berlin, on Sunday, the 18th November last.

The deputation consisted of the Earl of Warwick, Deputy Grand Master; the Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton, M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Cheshire; Col. John Davis, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Provincial Grand Master for Surrey; Col. Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G., Past Grand Deacon, at one time Governor of Heligoland; and Col. W. Campbell, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and a Past Grand Deacon.

These brethren arrived at Berlin on the evening of the 16th November, and took up their residence at the Hotel Bristol, where rooms had been reserved by command of His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Leopold, who during their short stay most hospitably entertained them at dinner at

his Palace at Potsdam. The deputation also had the honour of being entertained at dinner at the Embassy by the Right Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador.

The proceedings connected with the Masonic function commenced at one o'clock p.m. on Sunday, the 18th, and appear to have been of a most impressive character, the musical portion of the ceremony being rendered with great artistic beauty.

The new building, which was solemnly consecrated, is one of very considerable architectural merit, containing suites of handsome rooms adapted for the various Masonic ceremonies.

In addition to the deputation from England, deputations attended from Sweden and other Grand Lodges. One peculiar feature of the ceremony was that uniforms were worn by the members of several deputations, including that from the Grand Lodge of England, and that all present during the ceremony remained covered, except during certain portions, when the head-dress was removed.



BRO. THE HON. ALAN DE TATTON EGERTON,  
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER FOR CHESHIRE.



Bro. Col. JOHN DAVIS.

Speeches were delivered by the representatives of the various Grand Lodges in reply to the addresses of the Grand Master and officials of "the Grand Countries' Lodge," the Earl of Warwick replying in English and making an eloquent speech of congratulation.

After the termination of the proceedings in Grand Lodge, the brethren to the number of 700 dined together in the very noble Banqueting Hall, His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Leopold occupying the chair.

During intervals of about three-quarters of an hour, between the courses, speeches were given, together with vocal and instrumental music, and Lord Warwick again spoke on behalf of the Grand Lodge of England.

The deputation received the greatest attention from the Masonic authorities in Berlin, and it is to be hoped that the visit may be productive of the best results, and may tend to cement and still further promote the fraternal relations which, from the days of Frederick the Great, have always existed between the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodges of Germany.

It may interest our readers to know that there are no less than three Grand Lodges at Berlin:—"The Grand National Lodge of the three Globes," "the Grand Countries' Lodge," and "the Grand Lodge Royal York of Friendship." Prince Frederick Leopold is "Protector" of all these Grand Lodges, which, it is believed, have, during the past 160 years, always been under Royal protection.

Prince Frederick Leopold's predecessor was the late Emperor Frederick, who succeeded his father, the late Emperor William.



Bro. Col. SIR TERENCE O'BRIEN.—(Photo, Windsor &amp; Grace).



Bro. Col. W. CAMPBELL.—(Photo, Debenham, Southsea.)



### *United Grand Lodge of England.*

THE Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge was held on the 5th December, and was very fully attended.

Bro. the Right Hon. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., presided, and was supported by Bro. Lieut.-Gen. J. Wimburn Laurie, M.P., as Deputy Grand Master, and Bro. the Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton, M.P., as Past Grand Master. Bro. Viscount Templeton occupied the chair of Senior Grand Warden, and Bro. Sir John B. Monckton, in the absence of Bro. Lord Glenesk, that of Junior Grand Warden. After the reading of the minutes, a communication from the Most Worshipful Grand Master, thanking Grand Lodge for its sympathy with His Royal Highness on the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was read. The business on the agenda was then proceeded with, the most interesting and important items being the nomination of a Grand Master and a Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year. Of the former, it might be said that only one name was possible, and for the twenty-seventh year in succession, that of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was submitted to Grand Lodge. The pleasant duty on this occasion was performed by Bro. J. V. Vesey Fitzgerald, Q.C.

The nomination of a Grand Treasurer provided an opportunity for that difference of opinion which the Brotherhood, in common with the rest of mankind, occasionally indulges in. The name of Bro. Captain John Barlow was introduced in a speech of some length by Major Col. T. Davies Sewell, P.G. Steward, and the many qualifications of the candidate for the high office were fully set forth. He had qualified as a Patron of each of the Masonic Charities. Captain Barlow, he said, belonged to one of those bands of brave heroes who had fought the battles of Old England in South Africa. It had been an unwritten law that the selection of a candidate for the Grand Treasurership should be made alternately from London and the Provinces. The candidate had been initiated in a London lodge, and therefore claimed to be a London Mason, although he had the additional advantage of being a resident in, and a member of lodges in the province of Lancashire.

The nomination was received with much applause.

Bro. Sewell was followed by Bro. Alderman Alliston, who, in a vigorous and spirited speech, rose to nominate Bro. Horace Brooks Marshall for election. Most valiantly he nailed his colours to the mast, and asserted that, under no circumstances, would Bro. Marshall follow former precedents and step aside from the contest. Bro. Alliston claimed for his candidate that he also was a London Mason, and it must be conceded that a man who had been born, educated, and who had spent his business life in London, to say nothing of his membership of London lodges, could not very well be anything else. Bro. Marshall, too, had been a munificent contributor to the Masonic Charities, being a Patron of all three Institutions, and possessing probably the unique record of having served as Steward at every Festival since his initiation—in all, thirty-six Stewardships. Loud applause greeted the speaker's statement that Bro. Marshall, if elected, would give full attention to the office, "that prudence would direct his steps, justice would be the guide of all his actions, and that he would maintain, in the fullest splendour, the Masonic ornaments of Benevolence and Charity."

The remainder of the business was of the usual character. The various grants recommended by the Board of Benevolence were, on the motion of the President, Bro. J. H. Matthews, duly confirmed, and the Report of the Board of General Purposes was, as is customary, taken as read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. There were two recommendations in the report which the President, Bro. Loveland-Loveland, Q.C., submitted for the approval of Grand Lodge—one, the ratification of a purchase of an adjoining property, which had been advantageously acquired for the sum of £760; and the other, a proposition to increase the salaries of Bros.

Palmer and Cooke, clerks in the Grand Secretary's office; the former from £150 to £200 per annum, with a further increase of £10 per year until it reached £250; and the latter from £150 to £200 by annual increments of £10. Grand Lodge was then closed.

### *Grand Mark Lodge.*

The Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons was held on Tuesday, the 4th December, the Pro Grand Master, the Earl of Euston, presiding, the Deputy Grand Master, the Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton, being also present. The Senior Warden's chair was occupied by Bro. Viscount Doneraile and the Junior Warden's chair by Bro. Thomas Fenn. The minutes of the last Quarterly Communication having been read and confirmed, the Grand Secretary, Bro. C. F. Matier, read a communication from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales thanking Grand Lodge for its address of fraternal sympathy on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

After the usual formal business had been transacted, Bro. the Earl of Euston moved—"That the thanks of Grand Lodge be offered to R.W. Bro. the Viscount Dungarvan for his valued and valuable services as Deputy Grand Master during the seven years ending June, 1900, and that he be asked to accept the clothing of his rank." Lord Dungarvan, he said, had been his Deputy for the whole of seven years, and whether in Grand Lodge or in private lodges, had on all occasions given him great assistance.

Bro. Whadcoat seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Viscount Dungarvan was thereupon duly invested with the clothing of Past Deputy Grand Master, and in acknowledging the vote and the gift, referred to the position of Mark Masonry at its present quarters in Mark Masons' Hall in contrast to that of a few years ago. His gratitude would, he said, be best shown by attending Mark Masons' lodges in the clothing they had given him, which he should always wear with equal pride and gratification.

Grand Mark Lodge was then closed.

At a meeting of the Richard Eve Lodge recently, at Freemasons' Tavern, the speech of Bro. Gerrard, of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, appears to have been incorrectly reported. In referring to the contribution of the firm to the Masonic Charities he said that although occasional donors they had not been regular subscribers to either of the Charities, but in future they would, in addition to a cheque for £25 handed to Bro. Terry for the Old People, become annual subscribers to each of the Institutions. By some ingenuity on the part of the reporter these remarks were translated into a statement having reference to the reflecting on the generosity of the firm in the matter of Masonic Charity, which we need hardly point out was as uncalled for as it was foreign to the speaker's thoughts at the time.

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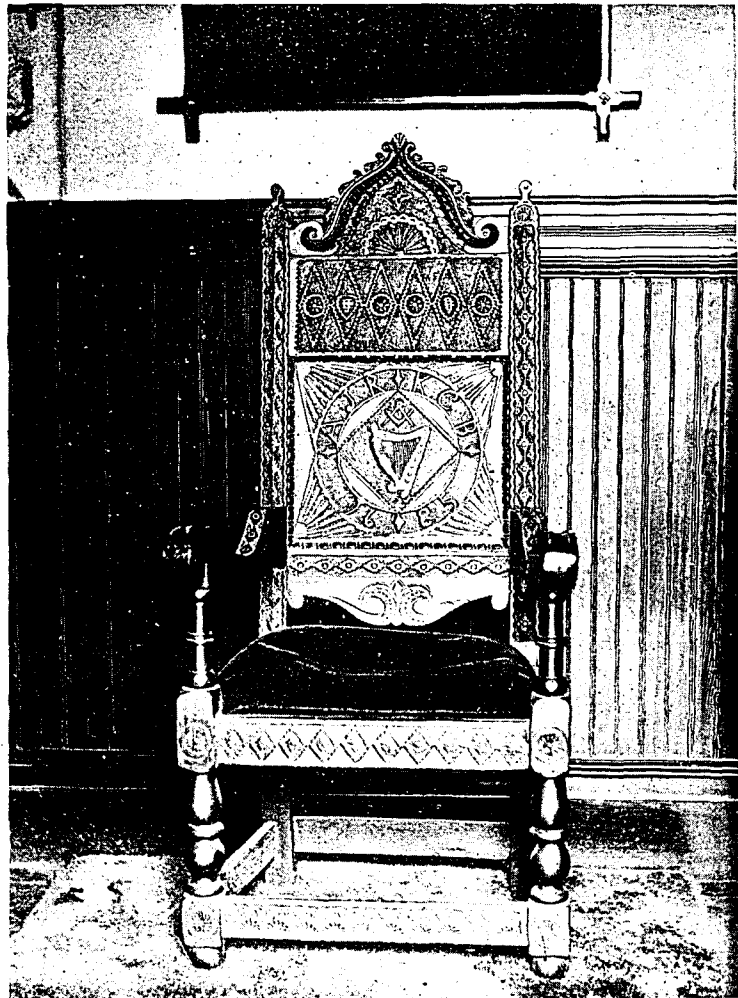
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SPENCER & Co. having purchased the remainder from the Executors, offer them at the low and popular price of 4 6.

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## Masonic Relics at Carrickfergus.



We are enabled, by the kindness of W. Bro. Sadler, G.Sub. Librarian, to present to our readers some interesting photographs of an ancient Masonic chair; of a fine sepulchral monument in alabaster to the noble family of Chichester; and a mural tablet of considerable antiquity, bearing the inscription—"This worke was begune 1614, Mr. Cooper then maior, and wrought by Thomas Paps, freemason, Mr. Openshaw being Parson. Vivat Rex Jacobus."

The chair and stone are to be seen in St. Nicholas' Church, Carrickfergus, a town in County Antrim. The name of the town means Rock of Fergus, and is so called after a legend that in 320 B.C., the body of a king named Fergus,

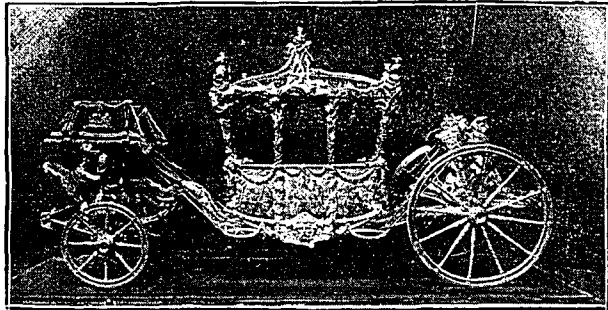
who had been wrecked in a storm, was cast upon a rock at this place, which was henceforth called Carrickfergus, or the Rock of Fergus.

The church in question is of considerable interest. The foundation-stone was laid about the middle of the 13th century. The church is cruciform in shape, the longest limb forming the choir. The church has been restored, and its tower was erected as late as 1778.

The square and compass on the panel at the back of the old oak chair, which dates back to 1685, can be plainly discerned, as well as the inscription "A.J.R." and "K.C.B."



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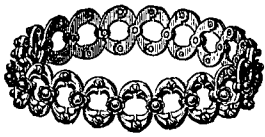


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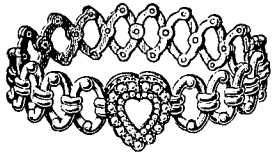
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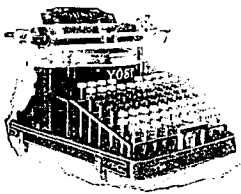
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1900.

THE Old Year is now rapidly drawing to its close, and it may not be amiss to pass under review, very briefly, the progress—and the circumstances affecting that progress—of the great body to which we belong.

The increase in the number of lodges is not proportionate with that of last year, and for this, the far reaching influences and many claims of the South African war may be, in some measure, responsible. Yet the progress made has been by no means contemptible. Taking for our guidance the "Freemasons' Pocket Book and Calendar," it would seem that whilst as stated in the issue for 1900, there were 2,348 lodges, there are now 2,371, after deducting the 22 lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, recently constituted, showing that, without counting those under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, there is an increase of 23 lodges. In Royal Arch Masonry 13 new Chapters have been added since the total given in the 1900 edition of the "Calendar," the number having been increased from 836 to 849.

It is with Masonry as with individuals. If we are able, at the close of the year, to view some events and the progress of our affairs with feelings of satisfaction, the efflux of time brings with it memories of those who no longer cheer us with their presence, and each year is marked by the passing away of friends and acquaintances, and of many whose good work is known to us, although they may not have come our way in the broad walks of life. Even in the, as yet, brief career of "THE MASONIC ILLUSTRATED," we have had sad occasion to record the death of many good brothers, and elsewhere in this number allusion is made to the recent decease of Bros. the late Sir ARTHUR SULLIVAN, Sir ALFRED BEVAN, and HENRY RUSSELL. It would serve no useful purpose to recount the names of those who have fallen out of our ranks during the twelve months which are past, of whom it may truly be said, without indulging in the language of hyperbole, that many of them have left us the recollection of excellent example, whilst the eddying circles of their happy benevolence have not yet died away. Some of them have at least inscribed a sentence or two in the pages of history, and of others it is not less true that they have left a gap which is not quickly closed up, and whilst their passing over to the country which we shall all have to visit has at least brought forth the tribute of many a sigh of regret, there is nothing morbid in making use of the reflections which the passing hence of some brother may call forth in the mind.

It is the aim and purpose of every good Mason to see to it that his house is built on the sure foundation of faith in the Architect of the Universe and in showing forth the fruit of good works, and although we hope that it is in all of us to do something to aid the happiness to each and all at the great Christmas festival, we shall find in our deeper reflections no little aid to that good work which shall enable us to help in erecting an edifice of that kind that they do not labour in vain who build it.

In brief, it is an ill-will which cannot bear to look upon and sympathise with the sorrows of others, or which banishes all thought of the past or the future in the cares of the present, and it is correlatively true that it is a poor philosophy which is not fortified against a loss, however keen, which time will assuage, and who can find for themselves no consolation. "Tis well to die if there be gods, and sad to live if there be none" was not the least of the sayings of MARCUS AURELIUS, and soothed and sustained by an unfaltering trust, there is yet much good work to be done, wherein we can be laudably emulative of the good examples of the brothers who have gone before us.

In alluding to the possible effect that the war has had upon the progress of our great Order, we have had occasion more than once—and some more detailed references of the kind will be found in this issue—to refer to the brighter aspect of the influence which the Fraternity has had on the war. There have been many illuminating incidents wherein the bond of Brotherhood has been recognised, and there are some of us who, even amidst jeering references to the millennium, are wont to look forward with an imaginative eye to the time—however far ahead that time may be—when every citizen of all countries will so far regard the world as his parish that good feeling may be world-wide rather than insular in its character. Meanwhile we may fairly affirm that the spirit which animates our ever-extending Organisation has done not a little in that direction, and has afforded more than one hint that even the loftiest altitudes of the idealist are not inaccessible.

With this brief review of the year which is passing, and full of good hopes for the future, we hope that each reader will accept from us the grip of good-fellowship and our heartiest wishes for a happy Christmas and the best of New Years.

THE EDITOR.



The proceedings of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Surrey on the 24th November could not fail to be of unusually special importance, and the fact was especially marked by the presence of a very distinguished assembly. After R.W. Bro. the Earl of Onslow had installed his successor, W. Bro. Col. Davis, A.D.C., as Provincial Grand Master, who, by the way, had but just returned from the Masonic deputation to Berlin, to which he referred in an interesting speech, and in which he paid a tribute to the deservedly popular qualities of the R.W. Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Warwick, W. Bro. Frederick West, P.G.D., was re-appointed Deputy Prov. G. Master. Bro. Col. Davis has, until recently, been actively engaged in military duties.

R.W. Bro. Lord Ampthill's departure for Madras was announced a few days ago, and our best wishes go with him on his journey. We predict a truly Masonic welcome to our distinguished brother on his arrival to take up his Governmental duties.

Colonial Craftsmen are following the example of their political leaders, and slowly, but surely, the lodges in Australia are forming Grand Lodges of their own. The District Grand Lodge of Western Australia, comprising 31 lodges, was the last to disappear from the roll of the Grand Lodge of England. We cannot but think that there is as much to be said for local self government in the Craft as in the greater arena of political affairs. The loyalty of our Australian Brethren to all that concerns the welfare of English Masonry is unquestioned—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, M.W.G. Master, is Patron of all of the already-formed Australian Grand Lodges, viz.:—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, as well as New Zealand, and the District Grand Masters are in many cases the Governors of the respective Colonies. We, in England, are always in danger (whether "little Englanders" or not), of losing sight of the vast area covered, say, by such a district as that of New South Wales, which is greater in extent than any country in Europe, except Russia, and three times that of Great Britain, and it is in our opinion no matter for wonder that the lodges under the District Grand Lodge of Western Australia should wish to be administered by a Grand Lodge of their own.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand appears to be settling down to work in a very business-like manner. Unlike its sister Constitutions on the Australian Continent, it is working side by side with the older District Grand Lodges, which, by the convention entered into with the Grand Lodge of England, still exist in New Zealand, but the progress of the latter has been arrested in so far as additions to its roll of lodges is concerned. While the Grand Lodge of New Zealand is free to constitute private lodges in any part of the colony, the Grand Lodge of England has pledged itself to maintain only those that were in existence at the time the convention was entered into. There can thus be no rivalry between the two jurisdictions other than that healthy and desirable one whose object it will be to select the most perfect "materials for the building," and to preserve most worthily the ancient landmarks and traditions of the Order.

In conjunction with the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand as an independent sovereign body by the Grand Lodge of England, a somewhat knotty point in Masonic jurisprudence is not unlikely

to arise out of the compact with regard to the limitation of the right of the older jurisdiction to create new lodges in the Colony. While the agreement entered into is, strictly speaking, one affecting Craft lodges only, yet the relations between Royal Arch Masonry and the Craft are so interwoven that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to disassociate them, and therefore it comes about that an apparently unforeseen difficulty has been created in what would otherwise have been a mutually satisfactory arrangement. Every Royal Arch Chapter under the Supreme Grand Chapter of England is, as all Masons are aware, attached to a lodge, and bears the same number, although not necessarily the same name. It therefore follows that when a lodge ceases to exist, the chapter also becomes *de facto* extinct.

The issue not unlikely to be raised, according to a correspondent, is, whether chapters warranted by the Supreme Grand Chapter of England may be formed in connection with the lodges still remaining under English jurisdiction. On the one hand permission to form such chapters would appear to be a violation in spirit at least of the understanding entered into, which all admit is intended to arrest the development of English Masonic rule in the Colony; on the other hand it must be admitted that the effects of such a limitation would be to curtail the privileges and rights of every Craft lodge to attach to itself a body which the constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England declares to be an integral part of "pure antient Masonry." We trust that the truly Masonic spirit already exhibited in dealing with the larger problem of Masonic jurisdiction will not be wanting in the present case should the question referred to by our correspondent become in any degree a serious one.

An announcement of interest to our readers was made in *The Daily Mail* recently of V.W. Bro. Horton Smith's appointment as Dean of the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn, an ancient office which was instituted in the 15th century.



Bro. WILL E. CHAPMAN. (Photo Middlebrook, Kimberley.)

Bro. W. E. Chapman, P.M. of the Savage Club and Drury Lane Lodges, was the subject of a notice in our last issue in connection with his services in South Africa and his appointment as J.P. for Kimberley. We have now the pleasure of presenting a portrait of our esteemed brother.



The death of Bro. Henry Russell, the composer of "Cheer Boys, Cheer," "Life on the Ocean Wave," and other songs, was announced on the 7th December. He was born in 1812, and was initiated into Freemasonry in Philadelphia, subsequently joining the Royal Navy Lodge, No. 429, Ramsgate, in 1874. Later in life he became a member of the Drury Lane Lodge, No. 2127, and the Savage Club Lodge, No. 2190. He had perhaps to some extent outlived the fame of his earlier successes, but his name is one of which Craftsmen will ever be proud.

The Grand Officers are now a very numerous body, and this, together with the fact of the appointments generally taking place at a somewhat late period in life, would doubtless account for a somewhat high rate of mortality, but during the past month or two death has been exceptionally active among those august members of the Craft. Since our last issue we have to chronicle the death of Bro. Charles H. Driver, P.G. Supt. of Works, who had been in failing health for some time; Bro. Howard H. Room, P.G. Std. Br. and P. Prov. G. Sec. of Middlesex; Bro. Sir Arthur Sullivan, Past Grand Organist; and more recently Bros. the Earl of Donoughmore, Past Grand Warden; Sir Francis Boileau, Bart., P.G.D., who was both Deputy Provincial Grand Master and Grand Superintendent for Norfolk (the deceased baronet was seventy-one years of age); and Sir Alfred Bevan, Past Grand Treasurer.

The proceedings at the last Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, on the 5th ult., were of a purely domestic character, if we exclude the speeches to which we have already referred. The two clerks in the Grand Secretary's department, the increase of whose salaries was sanctioned, should feel satisfied—the one, by the substantial addition which was made to his income; and the other, by the compliment which was paid to his capacity for work by the President of the Board of General Purposes.

A startling indictment of Freemasonry appears in a leading Methodist paper, *The Indian Witness*, for November. The writer exhibits his qualification for the self-imposed task of criticising the Order by starting with the following ingenuous confession:—"Of Freemasonry I may premise I know absolutely nothing by experience. I cannot, therefore, attempt to pronounce judgment upon the Fraternity from personal knowledge of its principles and operations." This condition of mind is so characteristic of the *gens*, that we are surprised only at the writer's candid admission of the fact.

The Roman Catholic position with regard to Freemasonry, if bigoted and unjust, can at least be partially understood in view of the fact that in certain countries what was once—as it is in England—a fraternal and benevolent organisation, has developed into a political and anti-clerical body; but it is rare indeed that in these days a writer is found who unhesitatingly affirms that Freemasonry is incompatible with the Christian life. Like many before him, this censor of his fellow man has set up a narrow standard of what he calls Christian life, and consigns to the depths all the human race who appear to him to fall short of it. His knowledge of the aims and objects of the Craft may be judged by the following extracts:—"The trend of Freemasonry is to supplant Christianity. By multitudes of nominal Christians, Freemasonry is accepted as a substitute for evangelical religion. Many non-Christians, feeling after God, if haply they may find Him, take up with Freemasonry, supposing it will be a satisfying portion for their restless souls, and many more will do so. There may be large numbers connected with Freemasonry who are still intellectually loyal to the general principles of the Christian faith; but there are large numbers of Freemasons who avowedly reject and positively hate Christianity." Such diatribes are worthy of the most ignorant and bigoted of papists, and we may here fittingly take leave of our self-righteous and pharasaical critic.

The alteration of the hour of meeting of Grand Lodge appears to have been acceptable to the Craft generally. Not only are the members of the Grand Officers' Dinner Club able to sit down at a reasonable hour in the enjoyment of that satisfaction which comes of "business first and pleasure afterwards," but others who attend Grand Lodge must, we presume, dine somewhere, and they, too, are sharers in the advantages of the earlier meeting of Grand Lodge.

A special war evening in aid of the *Scotsman's* Fund was held at the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on the 28th November, under the auspices of the Lodge of Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel, No. 1. An admirable and interesting programme was presented, which included addresses by Bro. Captain Hearn, P.G.S.B. England, late of the South Staffordshire Regiment; Professor Chinn; and Captain Towse, V.C., late Gordon Highlanders.

Captain Hearn, who first spoke, gave an interesting account of his experiences during the early fighting at Dundee, and afterwards during the siege of Ladysmith. This he illustrated by many photographs thrown on the screen by means of the limelight. The portrait of General Penn Symons elicited a warm round of applause. Captain Hearn described him as the bravest officer he ever served under. He also paid a tribute to the splendid courage of the Indian stretcher-bearers, which, he said, had a great effect on the army generally. Speaking of the Boer artillery and their own, he recalled the fact that for each of the two 4.7 naval guns they had only 200 rounds when they arrived. It was, therefore, necessary for them to husband every shot. On the other hand, in one day, the 6th January, no fewer than 106 rounds were fired into the town by one of the Boer big guns. The last photograph thrown on the screen was that of the gallant defender of Ladysmith, General White, which was loudly applauded.

Professor Chinn also addressed the meeting, giving a graphic description of the scenes he had witnessed in South Africa during the war, and warmly defending the English soldier from the attacks that had been made on him by the late President of the Transvaal, who had called these men barbarians and worse than Kaffirs.

The ceremonies in connection with the dedication of the new Masonic Hall erected in Windsor Avenue, Lurgan, which took place recently, were conducted under the direction of the Grand Master of Ireland, His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., assisted by the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Sir James Creed Meredith, and other Officers of the Grand Lodge, in conjunction with Viscount Templetown, Provincial Grand Master of Armagh, and present Senior Grand Warden of England. The three local lodges, whose future home the new hall will be, were largely represented, and the ceremonies were also attended by numerous prominent members of the Craft from Dublin, Belfast, and other centres. The building occupies a handsome site in Windsor Avenue, well within one hundred yards of the main thoroughfare. The structure is of very chaste design, with a gable frontage to the avenue, supported by an octagonal tower having a pretty bell-shaped roof. The foundation-stone was laid in August, 1899, by Bro. Sir James Creed Meredith.

It is a marvellous organisation when we come to think of it, this Order of ours, and one wonders at times what the nature of the bond is that unites this apparently incongruous mass of humanity, *yelepl* the Craft, into such a homogeneous whole. The Masonic ideal, if seldom reached, is surely a lofty one, and its votaries cannot be pursuing such a visionary and purposeless quest as the scoffers and cheap critics of the Order would have us believe. For ourselves, we have a solid faith in its principles and teachings, in its humanising mission, and its power of cementing into one harmonious structure the varied materials which go to make up the Masonic Brotherhood.

The Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton, the newly-appointed Prov. Grand Master for Cheshire, has entered on his duties with much zeal and characteristic energy, which, we feel sure, will do much to compensate the Cheshire brethren for the loss of so able a ruler as Lord Egerton. The R.W. Bro. presided, on the 28th November, at a meeting of the several Cheshire Masonic Benevolent Institutions at Crewe. Reports from the various Committees showed that the Charity work of the province had been proceeding satisfactorily. Bro. Col. Dean, S.G.D., was re-elected Chairman for the ensuing year, The Charity Councils for each of the divisions were appointed, and several petitions for relief were considered and granted. It was resolved to hold a festival next year, not only for the benefit of the Benevolent Institutions, but also to commemorate the first year of office of the Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton as Provincial Grand Master.



THE LATE BRO. G. P. FESTA.—(Photo, Lombardi & Co., London).

We regret to record the death of Bro. Giovanni P. Festa, which took place at his residence, Ealing, early in December. Until prevented by ill-health, Bro. Festa was a most active member of the Craft, and a generous contributor to its Charities. He was founder and first Senior Warden of the Montague Guest Lodge, and succeeded Bro. Dean, its first Master, in the chair. He also took an active part in Mark Masonry, in which degree he was P.G. Overseer. Bro. Festa was Vice-Patron of the R.M.I. for Boys, and Vice-President of the R.M.I. for Girls and R.M.B.I., and he was for many years a familiar figure at the Festivals of each of the Institutions, and has served in all fourteen Stewardships.

The following generous appreciation of our efforts appears in the *Palestine Bulletin* published at Detroit, U.S.A. :—“THE MASONIC ILLUSTRATED’ is a new monthly journal of London, England, which, as its name indicates, will devote itself especially to Masonic illustrations. We have received No. 2 of Vol. I. It is a beautiful piece of work, and its views of the interior of English lodge rooms are very interesting; besides these, it contains many portraits. If ‘THE MASONIC ILLUSTRATED’ continues only as well as it has begun, it will soon become the most popular and valuable of Masonic journals. Pictures is what we want in Masonic journalism just now—views of Masonic edifices and halls and relics and the like. Nothing will broaden our Masonic knowledge so quickly. We trust that ‘THE MASONIC ILLUSTRATED’ will regard the whole world as its field, and gather illustrations from the Continent and from America, as well as from England.”

The Duke of Devonshire, Provincial Grand Master for Derbyshire, presided, on the 30th November, over the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Derby. The attendance was exceptionally large, every lodge in the province being represented. The Worshipful Masters of the various lodges presented their annual reports, from which it appeared that Masonry was in a prosperous condition in every part of the county. The report of the Charity Committee showed that during the past year a sum of over £400 had been distributed among the various institutions maintained by the Order. The Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year were appointed and invested by the Duke. Subsequently the annual banquet was held, and his Grace again presided, the toast of his health being drunk with much heartiness.

In responding to the toast of his health, the Duke said, last year reference had been made to the war on which they had just entered, and the disastrous character of which was just beginning to force itself upon them. Unfortunately the hope then expressed that the war might be brought to a speedy termination had not been realised. He thought, however, it might be said that this year they met under decidedly happier circumstances, and that at least they were able to see some prospect of the termination of the war.

#### THE CUTLERS’ LODGE, No. 2730.

The installation banquet of the Cutlers’ Lodge, No. 2730, took place at the hall of that Ancient Worshipful Company on the 13th November, and was attended by about fifty brethren and guests. W. Bro. T. Cato-Worsfold, the outgoing Master, ably installed W. Bro. J. Paynter Hamilton as W.M., and was presented with a very handsome P.M. jewel bearing the Arms of the Cutlers’ Company, which is also the arms of the lodge. The business of the lodge being completed, a most hospitable entertainment was provided, the banquet being served in the grand panelled oak baronial hall. W. Bro. T. Cato-Worsfold, I.P.M., in proposing the health of the present W.M., alluded to his “usual humility,” and stated that, as a good painter, he was convinced he would leave his mark in the lodge. W. Bro. Archdeacon Sinclair replied most courteously for “The Grand Officers,” and mentioned that although he attempted to found a St. Paul’s Lodge, the Venerable Dean of St. Paul’s did not give that support which was evident the Cutlers’ Company had tendered to their lodge. Amongst other Grand Officers present were—W. Bro. James Terry, P.G. Swd.B.; W. Bro. Edward Beaumont, D.G. Reg., the Worshipful Master of the Cutlers’ Company, and Bro. W. C. Beaumont, P.G.D. of C. The present W.M., in returning thanks for the toast of his health, made a graceful speech, assuring the brethren of his high appreciation of his office, and signified his intention of acting as Steward for the R.M.B.I. W. Bro. Terry replied to “The Visitors” toast in his usual witty vein, making, we think, his shortest speech on record, whereby he assured the brethren he had earned the sum of one shilling, which he had great pleasure in handing to the W.M. as his first contribution for his Steward’s list. A most enjoyable musical programme was provided under the direction of Bro. Herbert Schartau, P.M., P.P.G. Org. Middlesex.

#### THE PICCADILLY LODGE, No. 2550.

The installation meeting of the Piccadilly Lodge, No. 2550, which took place at the Café Monico on the 6th December, was a successful and pleasing function, especially noticeable from the fact that the new W.M., Bro. T. H. Parry, was the original founder of the lodge, and that within a short space of six years he has gone through the various offices and has now reached the chair. The Piccadilly Lodge has undoubtedly proved to be one of the most successful of the comparatively young lodges, and if there is one attribute more than another which calls for commendation in connection with it it is the wise discretion used, from the Master downwards, in the matter of speeches, for never has it



Bro. T. H. PARRY.—(Photo. E. T. Lamb, Tisbury).

been our lot to be so well treated in this respect as upon the occasion of the installation banquet. The speeches were almost Spartan-like in their brevity, but admirable in their substance and crispness. We heartily commend the methods of the Piccadilly Lodge in this respect in the interest of members and guests alike, to know what most to commend in a lodge which so nearly realises the Masonic ideal—the excellent working, the hospitality, or the restrained *post prandial* oratory; but each was admirable in its way. We predict for the new W.M., Bro. T. H. Parry, an agreeable and successful year of office.

#### THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER LODGE, No. 1563.

The City of Westminster Lodge, No. 1563, held its installation meeting at the Café Royal, Regent Street, on the 22nd November, when Bro. E. Rutherford was installed by the I.P.M., Bro. J. Homer, and those who were privileged to be present at the ceremony and at the subsequent banquet were loud in their praises of the excellent working and generous hospitality of the lodge, but its strongest claim to special recognition was the fact that the City of Westminster Lodge had headed the list with £900 at the last Girls' School Festival, and the brethren are making great efforts to provide a substantial contribution to the Boys' School in the present year. That the lodge will continue to maintain its reputation for charity and good working we may be assured, seeing the material of which the lodge is composed, and in view of the fact that year after year there is no falling off in the succession of able and zealous rulers occupying the chair.

#### THE ST. ALBANS LODGE, No. 2786.

St. Albans Lodge, No. 2786, held its first installation, since its consecration, on the 6th December at the Red Lion Hotel, St. Albans. A large number of London and Provincial brethren attended, and the proceedings gave promise that this, although the youngest lodge in the Province, would rapidly become a successful and prominent one. Bro. Frank Crocker was installed by the outgoing Master, Bro. C. Offord Burgess, Past Provincial Grand Warden, Herts. Bro. Crocker commenced his year's work very pleasantly by initiating an old personal friend, and he (the W.M.) is such a popular member of the lodge that we predict many such ceremonies during his year of office. The banquet took place at the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, which had been kindly placed at his disposal by the Mayor of St. Albans. The usual toasts were given, Bro. J. Thomas, P.G.St.B., replying for "The Grand Officers," and Bro. F. Sumner Knyvett,

P.G.D. and Deputy Prov. Grand Master, for "The Prov. Grand Master, R.W. Bro. T. Halsey," who, he said, had fully intended to be present, but was prevented by his Parliamentary duties. The Deputy Prov. Grand Master said that the province was very proud of its youngest child, which had during its short existence maintained the reputation of the Province, not only for its good working but by its support of the Charities, as an instance of which, he stated that Bro. Burgess had taken up one hundred guineas and Bro. Crocker had already a similar sum on his list for one of the coming Festivals. The presentation of a Past Master's jewel to Bro. Burgess brought the proceedings to a close.

#### THE CORNISH LODGE, No. 2369.

The good that men do lives after them, and at an emergency meeting of the Cornish Lodge, on the 24th November, after the special business of the initiation of two candidates had been disposed of, Bro. Hawken, the Worshipful Master, of whom we append a portrait, made a further reference to the death of Bro. the Rev. Professor Shuttleworth. He hoped, he said, that Bro. Shuttleworth would have been with them for many a long year, but it was not to be. His smiling face and ready wit would be missed, not only by the lodge, but by the many other societies with which he was in active touch. While they appreciated his Cornish "clannishness," they could sympathise with the boldness of his mind, and the catholicity of his spirit, which prompted him to devote his talents—and they were of no mean order—to the advancement of any and every good object. Their departed brother must have been a firm believer in the saying, "that while we rest we rust," for he never spared himself in well-doing. He had left behind him a name dear to their hearts, and a memory which he, the Worshipful Master, trusted would be kept green for many a long year.



Bro. T. HAWKEN.—(Photo. Ellis Portrait Co.)

At a subsequent meeting of the lodge on the 8th ult., which was very fully attended, two candidates having been passed to the Second Degree by Bro. Hawken, W.M., the question of a grant to the Shuttleworth Memorial Fund was considered, and a sum of fifty guineas decided to be sent to the Secretary of the fund. We have heard that amongst other private contributions which have been made to the fund, Bro. J. Leach Barrett has given one hundred guineas, and Bro. Passmore Edwards (both members of the lodge), twenty-five guineas.

## THE CROOK LODGE, No. 2019.

The installation meeting of the Crook Lodge, No. 2019 (Province of Durham), was a highly successful one, both as regards attendance and the interest evinced in the proceedings. The attendance was large and a goodly number of visitors were present, including several Provincial Grand Officers. The more interesting features were the presentation to the lodge by the I.P.M., Bro. Addison, of a portrait of himself, and the complimentary gift of a valuable Masonic jewel of special and symbolical design, and a silver match box



Bro. EDWARD MILBURN, P.M.—(Photo. Pleas, Fence Houses).

subscribed for by a few of the members of the lodge to Bro. Edward Milburn, P.M., P.P.G.D., whose Masonic zeal generally and devoted services to the Crook Lodge in particular were the theme of Bro. W. J. Anderson, P.M., who made the presentations. In appropriate terms Bro. Milburn acknowledged both the gifts and the fraternal sentiments which accompanied them, modestly disclaiming any merit on his part but that of having done his duty to his lodge and the Craft. The presentation of a gold chain and Masonic pendent to the late Treasurer, Bro. W. Atkinson, followed, and a banquet afterwards took place.

## LA LOGE L'ENTENTE CORDIALE, No. 2796.

From every point of view, whether considered from the stand-point of international or Masonic interests, the establishment of French lodges in London, or, more properly speaking, lodges composed of Frenchmen resident in this country, should be encouraged and welcomed by all English Freemasons. The success of "Loge La France" has been repeated by "La Loge L'Entente Cordiale," which was consecrated in 1900, and which held its installation meeting on the 3rd December, when W. Bro. Edouard Roehrich was inducted into the chair in the presence of a large number of Grand Officers (three of whom are members of the lodge) and brethren. To those of us who are familiar with the language, nothing could be more pleasing than the rendering of our beautiful ritual in the mililuoets accents of our nearest neighbours, and the ceremonies on this occasion were of an exceptionally interesting character. There were two

candidates initiated, and one raised and these ceremonies, together with that of the installation, were admirably worked by the W.M., equally with that of the raising, which was performed by Bro. Barlet, P.M., and Preceptor of La France Lodge of Instruction. A Past Master's Jewel, in which the Rose of England and the Fleur de Lis of France were entwined, with other symbols bearing on the name of the lodge, was presented to the retiring W.M. The toast of "The Queen" was most enthusiastically drunk, and Bro. Sir John Monckton, in reply, complimented the lodge on the smoothness and grace with which the ceremonies had been rendered, and caused much amusement by finishing his speech, which he had commenced in French, in his best English. In reply to the toast of "The Visitors," Bro. Koettlitz, Lodge Les Vrais amis de l'Union et du Progrès, Brussels, in an eloquent speech, while disclaiming any intention to talk politics, said that he hoped his English brethren would not forget that the persons in Belgium who were howling at the English and their great nation, represented but a small and noisy minority—the majority of his countrymen could never forget what they owed to England as a nation, and as far as Masonry was concerned, the constitutions of the Grand Orient of Belgium were founded upon those of England. Their first Grand Master was Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and he instilled the principles of English Freemasonry into his own Grand Lodge. He earnestly invited English Masons to visit lodges in Belgium, promising them a cordial and hearty welcome, and that they would see unmistakable evidences of a union which was so fully expressed in the name of "La Loge L'Entente Cordiale."

## THE KIRBY LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, No. 263.

The Kirby Lodge of Instruction, which deservedly holds a high position amongst its fellows in the metropolis, held its ninth annual festival at the Midland Grand Hotel on the 20th November, and it was one of the most successful of its gatherings. The first lecture was admirably worked with Bro. George Rankin, the Preceptor of the lodge, acting as Worshipful Master. At the subsequent proceedings, the advantages of lodges of instruction was the theme of every speaker. The Grand Treasurer, Bro. H. Manfield, occupied the chair, and complimented the members on their excellent working, remarking that it was impossible to over estimate the advantages to be derived from lodges of instruction, especially in their influence on young men just joining the Craft—in placing before them a high standard of excellence and encouraging uniformity of working and greater dignity and impressiveness in the ceremonies. He congratulated the lodge also on the zeal they had shown for the Charities, they having, a little more than a year ago, founded a Charitable Association, and in that short time raised 250 guineas. Bro. J. M. McLeod, Secretary of the Boys' School; Bro. R. C. Sudlow, Leader of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement; Bro. George Rankin, the Preceptor; and Bro. Pritchard, Secretary of the Bank of England Lodge, each spoke in a similar strain, the latter describing the Kirby Lodge of Instruction as one of the largest in the metropolitan district. The musical programme was arranged by Bro. W. R. Bennett, and met with much appreciation.

The Theory of Water Finding is the subject of a formidable pamphlet of over 100 pages, whose author, Mr. B. Tompkins, W.F., of Chippenham, appears to have no difficulty in proving that so far from the divining rod being a relic of the superstition and credulity of our father's, it is a very practical and certain instrument in the hands of an expert who is possessed of the highly nervous organisation necessary for its successful use. That it is not an acquired gift is demonstrated by the fact that considering the valuable results likely to accrue from following it as a profession, its devotees are few and far between. Mr. Tompkins cites some quite remarkable evidences of his skill and success in finding both water and minerals in this ancient fashion, and the most sceptical can hardly fail to be convinced of the genuineness of his methods.

*The late Bro. Sir Alfred Bevan, P.G. Treasurer.*

We regret to record the death of Bro. Sir Alfred Bevan, which event took place at Mentone, on Saturday, the 8th December. Bro. Bevan was elected Grand Treasurer in 1899, and in the same year became Sheriff of the City of London. The illness to which he has succumbed first manifested itself shortly after he had entered upon his shrievalty. For some months he bravely endeavoured to carry out his duties, and it was not until near the close of his year of office that he was compelled to relinquish all public work. On the advice of his physician, he left England for the South of France. Unhappily the disease from which he suffered had taken too deep a root, and it soon became evident that there could only be one conclusion to his illness. Sir Alfred Bevan was a Director of Barclay Perkins and Co., the well known brewers in Southwark, with which firm he had been associated for thirty-



THE LATE BRO. SIR ALFRED BEVAN. (Photo, A. Bassano).

eight years, continuing a connection with it of his family for several generations. The late Grand Treasurer and Ex-Sheriff was a munificent benefactor of numerous charitable institutions as well as philanthropic and religious movements, and his private charity was boundless. No real case of distress or need was ever disregarded by him, and the cheerful and unostentatious way in which he dealt with all matters appealing to his generous instincts carried with it a charm that was peculiarly his own. We have not space to chronicle a tithe of the good works in which he was engaged, and it is needless to say that he was a generous contributor to our Masonic Charities, being a Patron of all three Institutions.

Sir Alfred received the honour of knighthood at the hands of Her Majesty in commemoration of the visit she paid to the City in the Spring of last year.

*An Old Masters' Lodge.*

AS attention will be directed to the subject of *Masters' Lodges* by the publication of Volume IX. of the *Masonic Reprints* of the "Quatuor Coronati Lodge," No. 2076, London, it may be as well to remember what is the earliest year of which actual Lodge Records that are preserved of the Third Degree being conferred.

Interesting particulars are to be obtained as to this point in "An Old Masters' Lodge," by Bro. W. J. Hughan (London: George Kenning, 1897), from which the following facts have been quoted, with the consent of that well known author:—

"The oldest minute book of any regular Lodge known, constituted by the Grand Lodge of England, has been quite overlooked until recently, possibly owing to its preservation in the Province of *Durham*, through the Lodge formed at Stockton-on-Tees on 2nd December, 1756.

"Seven brethren petitioned Lord Paisley, as Grand Master, January 31st, 1725 (O.S.), to be 'form'd into a Lodge at the Swan and Rummer, or elsewhere in Finch Lane' (*London*), with Bro. Martin O'Connor as the first W.M.

"The original Records from 1725-6 to 1734 are still preserved, and are of great importance and value in relation to the subject of Degrees. The Volume really should be in the Library of the Grand Lodge, and if the members of the present Freemasons' Hall Co., of Stockton-on-Tees (who have been most kind in affording facilities for its perusal), would donate the precious Book to that great collection, Bro. Henry Sadler would not only rejoice with joy unspeakable, but the old Tome would be placed where its great interest would be better recognised and utilized by Masonic students.

The By-Laws of 1726 have been reproduced in the pamphlet noted, and likewise several of the special minutes have been facsimiled in a Paper by Bro. Hughan concerning this unique MS. in the Transactions of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge (No. 2076) for June, 1897.

"The Lodge had a very distinguished membership, including Lord Kinsale (of the '*De Conroy privilege*'); Lord Kingston, afterwards Grand Master of England, and then of Ireland (three times); Sir Winwood Mowat, Sir Thomas

Mackworth, and others. There were also numerous Visitors of high position in the Craft, and one especially that calls up curious feelings—

"*Mr. Saml. Pritchard, Harry ye 8th, head of 7 Dyalls.*'

This was on September 25th, 1728, his notorious publication not being issued until some two years later.

"The first reference to 'a Lodge of Masters' is dated April 27th, 1727, and the next, of April 29th, 1729, mentions that four brethren

"*'Were admitted Masters,'*

That is, 'raised' to the Third Degree in a particular Lodge called for the purpose, but the term then used was 'passed.'

"The Lodge met in Exchange Alley, Bartholomew Lane, the shop behind the Royal Exchange; and Pope's Head, in the Alley of that name. It lapsed, however, in the first half of the 6th decade of last century, and in 1756 was started afresh, with the number held by its immediate predecessor (23), at Stockton-on-Tees. In Bro. John Lane's great work, '*Masonic Records, 1717-1895*,' all the places of meeting are duly described, with the years thereof."



We have great pleasure in reproducing the seal (for the first time) as used by the Lodge, when No. 19, which was from 1792 to 1813. The erasure of the Lodge took place in 1838. The arms of the Grand Lodge, thus represented, excepting the motto, distinguished the regular or "modern" Masons from early in the 18th century to the Union of December, 1813, the supporters, *operative* bearers, being very appropriate. The name of the Lodge, it will be noted, was "*Philanthropy*."





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## Masonry in Northern Natal.—The Boer War.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

LOOKING back on the events that have occurred since October 12th last year, it is really extraordinary that those of us in South Africa did not foresee that war was inevitable. However, notwithstanding the wildest rumours that were flying about, Masonry was making good progress. Early in September R.W. Bro. Thomas Cook, the District Grand Master came up to Ladysmith to instal the first Worshipful Master of the Ladysmith Lodge of M.M.M. Towards the end of September the District Grand Lodge of Natal held its usual half-yearly meeting at Ladysmith, and the District Grand Master, R.W. Bro. Wesley Francis, laid the foundation-stone of a new Masonic Hall in that place in proper form.



BRO. CAPT. HEARN.—(Photo. Keeble Jewell, Tenby).

On Sunday, September 24th, a sudden order was given that no officer or man was to leave camp. That night the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the Leicester Regiment, and 60th Rifles—the Royal Irish Fusiliers were sent up afterwards—entrained for an unknown destination, which turned out to be Dundee. The 18th Hussars and Brigade of Field Artillery marched the next morning—the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Looking back to that Sunday, the writer recalls the remark of a well-known Colonial, a resident in Ladysmith, on being told that the troops were proceeding to Glencoe—Glencoe is the junction for Dundee—"God help you all!" How greatly he feared for our safety, after events clearly showed. Our arrival in Dundee was a great surprise to the Boers, and no doubt hastened on the war; our appearance, too, disconcerted them, many of whom, remembering the hated roenek as being clad in scarlet, white helmet, &c., in 1880 to 1881, did not appreciate our change to khaki, and freely remarked that they thought we were not playing the game fair. On the following Sunday the Bishop of Natal preached, all the available troops in camp being present, including that heroic

General, the late Sir W. Penn Symons; at intervals during the service could be heard the grindstones of the Hussars as their swords were being sharpened. Nothing of importance took place until the 11th October, when news of the Ultimatum was received. In the meantime, General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.B., with Bro. Sir Archibald Hunter, had arrived in Ladysmith with the rest of the Head-Quarter Staff. Sir George White immediately saw that the Military Camp at Ladysmith was untenable, and ordered all stores, &c., to be immediately removed into the town. Thursday, October 19th, was the regular meeting night of Biggarsberg Lodge of Unity, No. 2084, located at Dundee. The meeting was not held, however, owing to the proximity of the enemy. At 5.20 the next morning the Boers began to shell the Camp. I do not purpose describing the battle, which abler pens than mine have done. To the inhabitants of Dundee it must have been a grand sight—no finer battle scene had ever been put on the stage—but the writer will never forget the way the towns-people cheered as the troops marched through the town on their way back to Camp after the battle. There is no doubt that the Boers had received a great check, and but for the unfortunate mistake of the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, in not allowing his artillery to shell the Boers as they retreated, very few of General Lucas Meyer's Commando would ever have faced us again. That night we sat down to mess as usual, and but for the fact that one had to deplore the loss of a messmate, there was nothing in what had taken place that did not remind one of a Field-day at Aldershot.

During the night General Joubert arrived with his Commando and seized Imparti Mountain, which not only commanded the Town and Camp, but from which the water supply of Dundee was provided. The Camp was therefore ordered to be evacuated. Now one of those ludicrous events occurred, so peculiar to the British Army—although the Boers were in possession of the town reservoirs, and could cut the water off whenever they liked, the Royal Engineers were actually laying pipes to where our new Camp was to be, when the Boers opened fire on us with their big gun at 5 o'clock in the evening. The further we retreated the longer the range of this gun, or guns, appeared to be. Tommy Atkins immediately nick-named this gun "Long Tom." Our casualties that evening were a subaltern of the Leicester Mounted Infantry and a man killed. It poured with rain all night, and at 3 o'clock the next morning we were formed up for action, expecting to be shelled from all sides. A heavy mist, however, hung over the mountains, and before the mist had lifted two men of the Umvoti Rifles brought in a despatch announcing the victory of Elands



THE MAIN STREET, LADYSMITH.

Laagte, which was received with loud cheering by the troops. Acting under instructions from Sir George White, Brigadier General Yule, who had succeeded to the command, determined to retire on Ladysmith. How ably he conducted that retreat—thanks to the assistance rendered by Colonel Dartnell, C.M.G., commanding the Natal Mounted Police, now Brig.-General commanding Natal Volunteers, an old Mutiny Veteran—is a matter of history, suffice it to say, that if the Glencoe Field Force, consisting as it did of one Cavalry Regiment, three Batteries of Field Artillery, four Battalions of Infantry, and details—had not been available it would have been impossible for Sir George to have held Ladysmith. The Column marched into Ladysmith on Thursday, October 26th, having brought in all its transport and ammunition; but, unfortunately, having to leave behind all its camp equipment, and, worse still, all the sick, including the gallant Sir W. Penn Symons. The next few days were welcomed days of rest for the Glencoe Field Force. On Sunday, the 29th October, the Boers seized the reservoirs and cut off the water. At about 5 o'clock on Monday morning Ladysmith was rudely awakened by "Long Tom" beginning to shell the town. The disasters of "Mournful Monday" we do not purpose describing—a blunder occurred and Sir George White generously took the whole blame on his shoulders. On November 2nd both the railway and the telegraph lines were cut, and the following day the town was heavily shelled by the Boers—unfortunately a considerable number of women, children, and non-combatants had remained in the town. With a view to saving useless bloodshed, General Sir George White wrote to General Joubert, suggesting that the women, children, and non-combatants should be granted a safe conduct to Pietermaritzburg, to which the Boer General replied—"he could not sanction that, but would allow the women, children, wounded, and civilians who had not taken up arms against the two Republics to go to a place about three

to five miles off, to be selected by him." A meeting was called by the Mayor to consider this—the meeting was held outside the Town Hall, when there was a large attendance of the civilians. It was, after some discussion, decided it was preferable to remain under "the Union Jack" to Joubert's white flag. That evening the sick and wounded arrived from Dundee, and among them the Junior Warden of the Klip River County Lodge, Bro. Lieutenant A. C. McLachlan, 18th Hussars, Sir George White having decided to send all his sick and wounded, and those civilians who wished it, to the neutral camp of General Joubert's selection, the question arose what was best to be done with the Masonic Records and so forth. All lodge books, etc., were buried, and the Warrant entrusted to Bro. McLachlan for safe custody.

The next event of Masonic interest was the firing of a royal salute of twenty-one guns by the men of H.M.S. Powerful, in honour of the birthday of H.R.H., the Grand Master. On November 18th, the following message was received from H.R.H.:—"Many thanks, congratulations, wish

you all success, Albert Edward." Notwithstanding the trying times the garrison were going through, several enthusiastic Masons suggested that they should hold a meeting. The suggestion was no sooner made than it was carried out. The warrant of the Craft lodge was sent on by Bro. McLachlan, and the books, etc., dug up, and on Monday, 20th November, the first meeting of the lodge was held. On the 25th November a meeting of the Ladysmith Lodge of M.M.M. was held, when Bro. Captain Butler, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislative Council, Maritzburg, and Bro. Udal, of Cape Town, were duly advanced. On the 29th November an emergency meeting of the Craft lodge was held at the Royal Hotel (the lodge premises having been commandeered by the military), a place that had been deserted by its former occupants owing to the continual shelling, the Boers having concentrated their fire on this place; and here, on the 31st day of the siege, was initiated into Masonry a gentleman, a townsman of Ladysmith, aged fifty-five, in the presence of some sixty to seventy brethren, all of whom were either wearing the Queen's uniform or the badge of the Town Guard.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated by an "at Home" at the Royal Hotel, mine host, W. Bro. Charles Jones, having invited his various friends to meet him on his birthday. On the 4th December, the regular meeting of the Ladysmith Lodge of M.M.M. was held, at which Bros. Davis, of Ingogo; T. J. Greenwood, of Johannesburg; and T. W. Sutton, of Maritzburg, were duly advanced.

The second regular meeting of the Craft lodge was held on Monday, the 18th December, and Mr. Reid, of Ladysmith, was duly initiated and Bros. Lieut. Lang Sims, attached to the Manchester Regiment, and Dr. Hornabrook, Volunteer Medical Staff, were passed to the Second Degree.

On Saturday, the 23rd December—the 54th day of the siege—an emergency meeting of the Ladysmith Mark Lodge was held, and Bros. A. M. Holloway and A. McChellan, of Johannesburg, were duly advanced.

Sickness now having made such terrible strides, the hotel was commandeered for a night hospital for the sick proceeding to the neutral camp the next morning, therefore the January regular meeting could not be held. On the 19th February the last meeting during the siege took place at the regular place of meeting, the old Wesleyan Chapel, and here, amongst what was left of the medical stores, Bro. the Rev. Duncan McVarish, Chaplain to the Forces, and Bro. Reid, were passed to the Second Degree and Bro. Lieut. Lang Sims was raised to the Sublime Degree of a M.M.

On Monday, the 5th March, an emergency meeting of the Ladysmith Mark Lodge was held to advance Bro. Lieut. Lang Sims, and thus ended the Masonic meetings during this memorable siege.

Amongst the military present during the siege were Bros. Sir Archibald Hunter, D.S.O., K.C.B.; Major Marling, V.C., 18th Hussars; Captain the Hon. Davey, 18th Hussars; Lieut. Norwood, V.C., 5th Dragoon Guards; Major Savile, R.A.; and Captain Hearn, South Staffordshire Regiment.



THE TOWN HALL, LADYSMITH.

## Knight Templary.

*All Soul's Preceptory, Weymouth, No. 31.*

The annual meeting for the election of the E.P. for the ensuing year took place at the Masonic Hall recently under the presidency of the Eminent Preceptor, F. W. Hetley, and with a goodly gathering of officers and members. The



KNIGHT SIDNEY SPARK MILLEDGE, E. PRECEPTOR ELECT.  
(Photo. H. Wheeler, Weymouth).

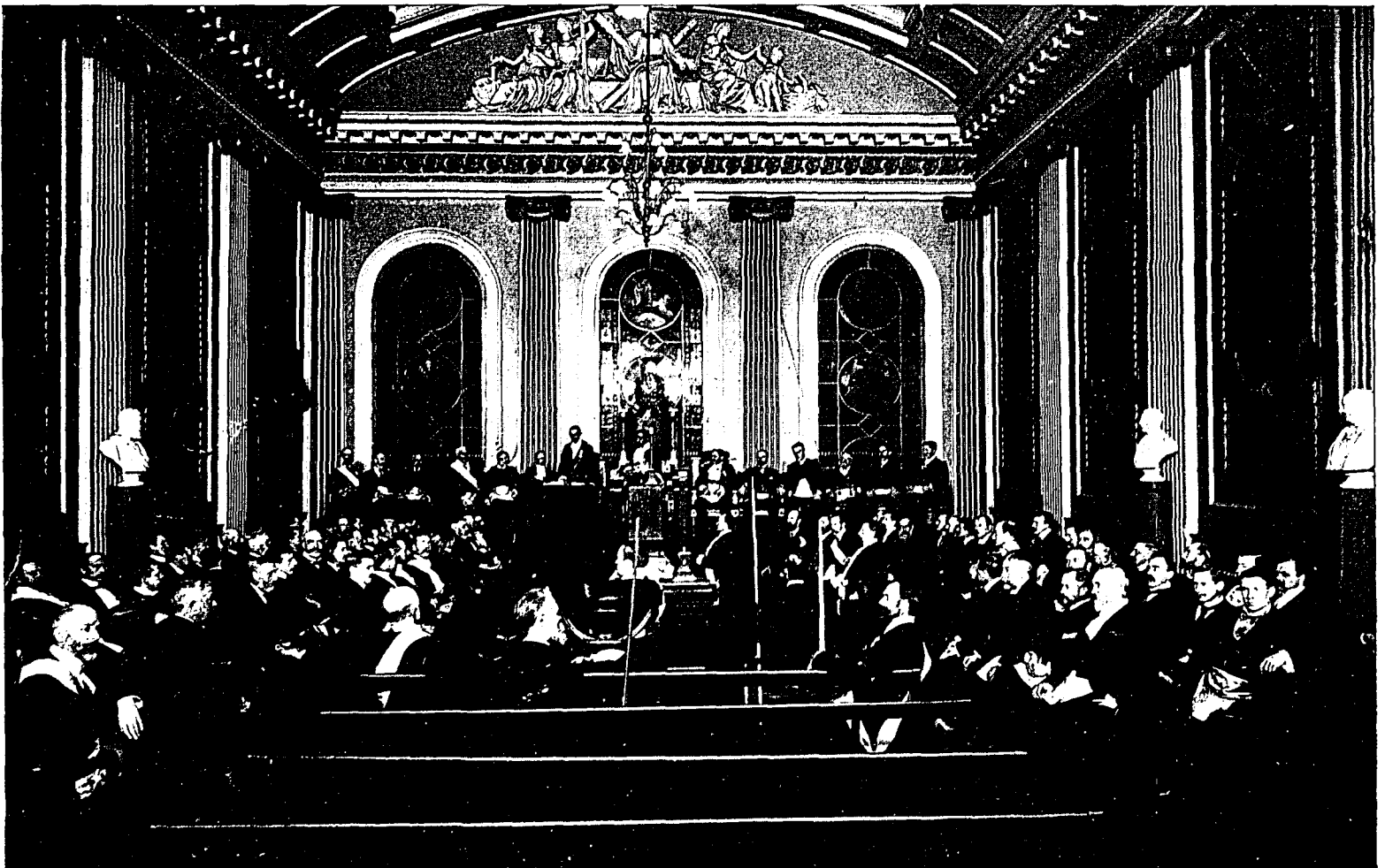
minutes of the last Preceptory having been read and confirmed and apologies from absentees received, the next business was the election of the E.P., which resulted in

Knight Sidney Spark Milledge being unanimously elected. Comp. Joseph Old was obligated as Serving Brother or Guard, and invested with the Russet Gown and Insignia of Office. A vote of ten guineas was made to the R.M.I. for Boys, and, at the invitation of the E.P., the members dined together, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

It is hoped an emergency meeting will be held during the present month for the installation of one or two new members, prior to the installation of the new E.P., which takes place the third Thursday in February, when the Officers will also be appointed.

Apropos of the public emotion regarding the Nelson relics, and of the centenary celebration at Washington, it may be mentioned that a Masonic lodge, associated with the old 46th Regiment (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), possesses the identical volume of the Sacred Law on which George Washington was sworn when he joined the Masonic Fraternity. It is needless to say that this volume is treasured as a precious relic.—*Daily Telegraph*.

The history of the introduction of champagne is not, like that of the intrepid individual who swallowed the first oyster, lost in obscurity, although it is of considerable antiquity. When we refer to champagne, it goes without saying that we mean the sparkling beverage which in these days all the world consumes. Dom Perignon is credited with the discovery of imparting to champagne its sparkling character, and living at the same time at the Abbey of Hautviller was Dom Ruinart, the previous discoverer of the Luther Monk was made known to him, and he transmitted it before his death to his nephew, Nicholas Ruinart, the founder of the famous house which for nearly two centuries has handed on the business in direct succession from father to son, each in his turn zealously guarding the interests and high name of the house. The representatives of the firm in London are Messrs. Macmin, Richardson & Co., 11, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C.



W. BRO. CAPT. HEARN, P.G. SWD. BR. ENGLAND, LECTURING ON THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH BEFORE THE LODGE OF EDINBURGH, No. 1 (MARY'S CHAPEL).

*Famous F.M. Songs.*

By W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D., D.C.L., P.G.D., and G. Sec. Instr., Ireland.

IN the development of the social side of Freemasonry that followed the organisation of the English-speaking Brethren under a system of Grand Lodges, no feature is more remarkable than the literary appetite of our forefathers for Songs. It is pretty plain that in those early days no meeting of Freemasons was regarded as complete unless some opportunity was given of "turning a tune," as they phrased it. Not that these "Poetical Effusions," at their best, passed beyond the standard of mere occasional verses. They spread into fathomless floods of rhyme in every language, said or sung, that was current among Masons of the new order.

In one respect, we may be proud of these lyrics. They are comparatively free from the impure suggestions, as well as from the indecent expressions, that mar the Bacchanalian minstrelsy of that, or, indeed, of any other age. It is to be feared that the critic's eulogy must stop there. Our forefathers seem to have been easily satisfied. Some of our readers may remember how Laurence Dermott was accused in his nascent Grand Lodge of having "actually sung and lectured the Brethren out of their senses." The wonderful answer to this charge was that if the defendant was "allowed an hour's time he would endeavour to sing them into their senses again." And he did it. There have been Grand Secretaries who might have found the experiment a trying one.

I.

THE ENTERED APPRENTICE'S SONG.

Probably the best known of all the Songs in vogue among the Brethren of the last century is that appended to Dr. Anderson's *Constitutions* of 1723, under the title of

"The Enter'd 'PRENTICES SONG.

By our late Brother,

Mr. MATTHEW BIRKHEAD, deceas'd.

To be sung when all grave business is over, and with the MASTER'S leave."

Dr. Anderson appends the music, which is, apparently, not by Bro. Birkhead. The song is too familiar to require quotation. No reader can come that has not heard it a score of times.

But there is a difference between the version of the E. A. Song, as originally written by Bro. Birkhead, and the version printed by Dr. Anderson in the Second Edition of his *Book of Constitutions*, 1738. The latter version contains an additional stanza, introduced between the fifth and sixth verses of the original. How did it come there? Who was the author?

The interpolated stanza is as follows:—

"6.

We're true and sincere,  
And just to the Fair,  
Who will trust us on ev'ry Occasion;  
No Mortal can more  
The Ladies adore  
Than a Free and an Accepted Mason."

Whatever the merits or demerits of the versicle, it gained the suffrages of the Brethren. We can be sure that our good Bro. Anderson would not have silently incorporated it in the deceased Bro. Birkhead's composition, if he did not think it an acceptable addition. For Bro. Anderson was very anxious to make the New Edition of *The Book of Constitutions* a pecuniary success, inasmuch as it was his private property. It is a curious fact, curious in more ways than one, that the early issues of the *Constitutions* of the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland were private adventures, at the risk of the respective authors, who, it may be presumed, did their best to meet the tastes of the Brethren. Similarly, the verse appears in the first Scottish *Collection of Free Masons' Songs*, by James Callendar, 1758. With such credentials, the verse has been indissolubly welded into the fabric of the Song.

The composition of the verse is to be ascribed to an unexpected quarter. In 1728 the Grand Lodge of Munster held its head-quarters in Cork, and, in its relations to the older Grand Lodge of Ireland in Dublin, had some analogy to the relations existing between the Grand Lodge of England in London and the Grand Lodge of All England at York; all four being independent, autonomous, and legitimate

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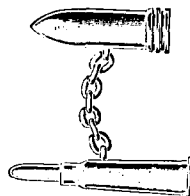
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bodies. In the year before-mentioned, 1728, the Grand Lodge of Munster ordered that each lodge should furnish itself with a copy of Anderson's *Constitutions*, the only printed book of the kind then in existence. The volume thus procured is extant in the archives of the First Lodge of Ireland, Cork, which is really the successor of the Grand Lodge of Munster when it gave its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, after the reorganization of that Grand Lodge under Lord Kingston in 1731. On the wide margin of the page that contains the E. A. Song as Bro. Matthew Birkhead left it, some contemporary Brother has inserted the verse, and has done us the good turn of inscribing it with the name of the author, SPRINGETT PENN. This worthy Brother, the favourite grandson of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, had been a member of the Lodge at the Ship, behind the Royal Exchange, London, as far back as 1723, and served as Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Munster in 1726 and 1727.

Most of us have forgotten—perhaps some of us never knew—that William Penn, the Quaker, was an Irish landlord. As a matter of history, he was in residence on his Munster estate when "the call" to become a Quaker seized him. The tie that bound the founder of Pennsylvania to Ireland is not without its bearing on the history of Freemasonry. The connection between Munster and Pennsylvania in its early days was close and constant. To-day, what we technically call the Work of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania stands far nearer to the Work of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and, therefore, to the Work of the Grand Lodge of the Antients, than to the present Work of the Grand Lodge of England. Neither Pennsylvania nor Ireland was directly affected by the modifications necessitated in England by the Union of 1813.

Already, before the authorship of the versicle had been set at rest by the discovery of the entry in the Munster copy of the *Book of Constitutions*, various circumstances had engendered a suspicion of the Irish origin of the versicle. In the opening months of 1735, N.S., two concurrent editions of Bro. William Smith's *Pocket Companion for Freemasons* were published in London and Dublin. There is strong presumption that Bro. William Smith was an Irish Freemason, though it is proverbially impracticable to identify any particular member of the great Smith family. At any rate, he took care to fit the *Pocket Companion*, for the Brethren according to the side of the English Channel on which their lodges might be. The little book found instant and wide acceptance. Immediately after its publication Dr. Anderson thought it expedient to incite the Grand Lodge of England to discourage its circulation among the Brethren lest it should interfere with the sale of his forthcoming venture, the proposed New Edition of the *Book of Constitutions*. Not without reason, for there were frequent editions of the *Pocket Companion* not only in England, but also in Scotland, where the Grand Lodge of Scotland had given it a sort of sanction by procuring, in 1740, "seven unbound copies for the use of Grand Lodge." It was, presumably, from this source that Callendar derived the version of the *Entered Apprentice Song* to which we have referred above.

In the Dublin edition of the *Pocket Companion*, issued under the express sanction of the Grand Officers of Ireland, Springett Penn's verse is given as an integral part of the song, without note or comment. In the edition for use in England, where they knew better, the stanza is given as an addendum, with the deprecatory heading:—"The following verse is often sung between the Fifth and Sixth Verses." Evidently, the verse had been adopted in Ireland, and was on its way to being accepted by the English Brethren.

Then, too, the rhyme of "Sincere" to "Fair" is, to modern ears, faulty and distinctly indicative of an Irish pronunciation. This was noticed by Bro. R. Greeven, a most distinguished member of the Bengal Civil Service, in an erudite address on "The Ladies" in Freemasonry, delivered at Benares. The acuteness of Bro. R. Greeven's observation is the more worthy of praise, inasmuch as he had by no means all the facts before him. As a matter of historical philology, it is well to bear in mind that the Irish brogue is mainly a perpetuation of the Tudor pronunciation. The Irish peasant, especially in the South of Ireland, has not had the opportunity of following and adopting the later developments of South Anglian orthoepy, and his pronunciation to-day is much nearer than a Cockney's to that of Spenser and Raleigh. Something similar may be traced in the relations existing between the Walloon French, the Parisian French of the *badand*, and the veritable *Langue d'oïl*.

Nothing has been ascertained of the life that Bro. Matthew Birkhead lived, nor even the date of his death. The waters of oblivion have engulfed him. But his lyric has made an indelible mark on Freemasonry, and as long as the Craft lasts, so long will his name be associated with its history.

(To be Continued.)

## Answers to Correspondents.

In view of the limitation of space, we cannot undertake to insert letters from correspondents, but we shall be pleased to answer to the best of our ability any questions submitted to us and that may be fitly committed to print. We trust our readers will exercise that caution in respect to such enquiries which is expected from every seeker after Masonic light.

**W.M.** Dispensations are only granted in cases specifically provided for in the Book of Constitutions, such as anticipating or postponing day of meeting of a lodge, &c., so that your failure to obtain a dispensation to raise a candidate at a less interval than one month from his receiving a former degree is easily explained. All the cases in which dispensations may be granted will be found in page 151 of the Book of Constitutions, and beyond these the Grand Master has no power to issue them.

**MASTER MASON.** Emblematic frames for certificates are obtainable from most picture-frame dealers, but framing such documents is a highly inconvenient practice. It is not only an unnecessary advertisement of your connection with the Craft, but often precludes you from visiting other lodges, when the production of the Grand Lodge Certificate is necessary to gain admission. It is much better to keep it in a case that is always accessible.

**JOINING MEMBER.** The declaration referred to will be found in the more recent editions of the Book of Constitutions. It is an addition to Law 180, and reads as follows:—"Every brother who has been initiated into Masonry in a regular lodge not under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England shall, previously to his becoming a member of any lodge, declare in open lodge his adhesion to the Book of Constitutions, and promise due obedience to the Grand Master and the Rules and Regulations of Grand Lodge, and the fact shall be recorded on the lodge minutes."

**ENQUIRER.** On reflection, we think you will see that your enquiry should not have been made in writing, and still less should a reply have been asked for in print. You should make a point of attending a lodge of instruction, or, if that is not practicable, seek the first opportunity of consulting an experienced Past Master or qualified Preceptor.



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