



## The Prov. Grand Lodge of Cumberland and Westmorland.

By Bro. W. F. LAMONBY, P.P.S.G.W., P.A.G.D.C.

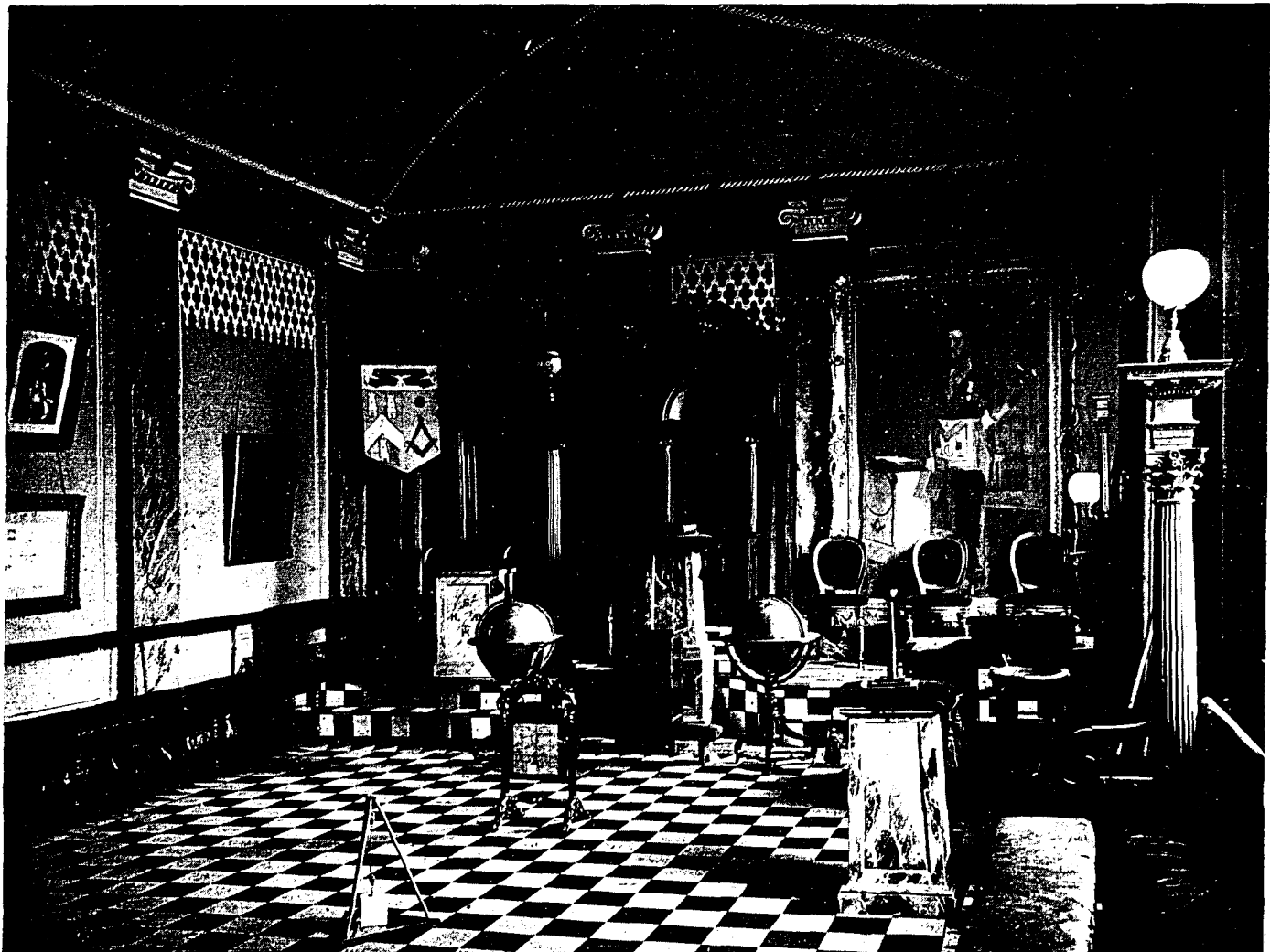
NEITHER Cumberland nor Westmorland can boast the antiquity that attaches to some counties in England in connection with Freemasonry, and unfortunately there is an obscurity surrounding the working of the Craft during the greater part of the eighteenth century that now seems will never be dispelled. Five-and-twenty years ago I had occasion to advertise in local newspapers for any old minute books or documents that might possibly be in existence relating to the two provinces formerly holding sway in the two Border counties; but the result was a bitter disappointment, as not a scrap of paper came to light. Inquiries also of old county families, whose ancestors were connected with both provinces in an important official capacity, or who were known to be members of private lodges, long ago extinct, ended fruitlessly; indeed, as a matter of fact, the bulk of the archives date no farther back than the opening of the nineteenth century. In effect, then, one has little other material or source of information than that which is to be gathered from lodge returns and the like stored up at Freemasons' Hall, London. In this connection, I may observe that, when engaged in the before-mentioned researches, very many useful suggestions and much knowledge were kindly supplied me from time to time by the late Bro. John Hervey, Grand Secretary.

The maritime town of Whitehaven has the credit of introducing Freemasonry to the county of Cumberland. This was in 1741, when John, Earl of Kintore (two years previously head of the Scottish Craft), was Grand Master of England. This lodge was struck off the roll, with several others in different parts of the world, twenty-eight years later. Meanwhile another, styled the Sun, Square, and Compasses Lodge, was warranted in Whitehaven in 1761, and existed for twenty-five years. The variously-styled "Antient," "Seceders," "York," and "Athol" institution was, however, in full blast in the "sixties,"

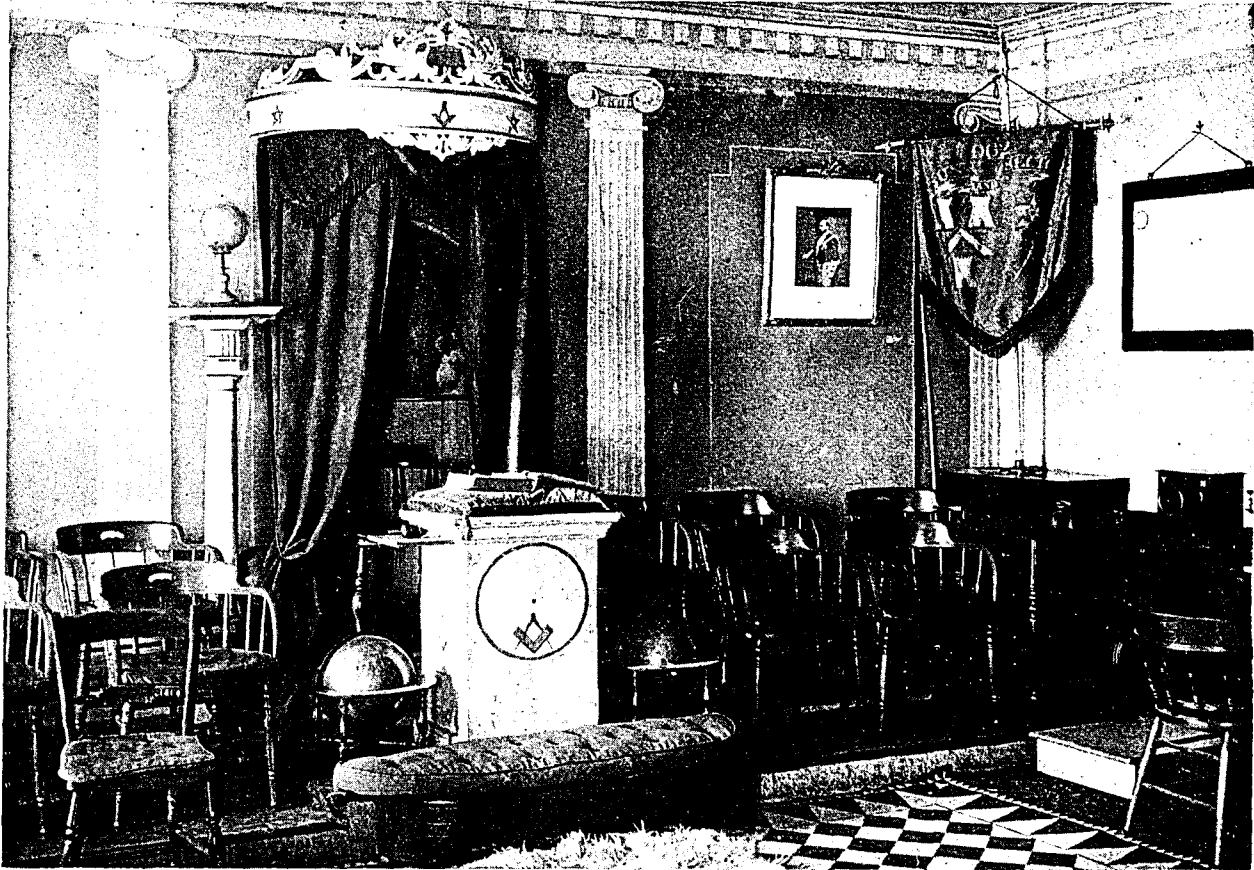
and in 1768 a lodge was warranted by it in Whitehaven, the first of the seven lodges—one the Royal Cumberland Militia—warranted by the "Antients" time after time before the Union in 1813, and is the only one existing in the Province of Cumberland and Westmorland. Its title is the Sun, Square, and Compasses Lodge, No. 119, though, strange to say, the name was unknown to the Grand Lodge authorities earlier than the year 1851.

This old lodge can boast of an eventful and interesting history. Its places of meeting are recorded in the late Bro. Lane's *Masonic Records*, from 1768 to 1859, and the changes number no less than twenty-five, the last being the Freemasons' Hall, in College Street, the interior of which is here produced. It is unquestionably the finest Masonic Hall in the province, and amongst its relics are old furniture, firing glasses, &c., belonging to the defunct Concord Lodge (Antient), locally and socially known as the "Gentlemen's Lodge." The most interesting object, however, in the hall of this old lodge, is the original warrant, in a mahogany cabinet, merely a sheet of foolscap, the writing on which is well nigh illegible.

In 1873, the late Right Hon. G. A. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., an affiliating member, presented the lodge with a massive set of pillars, and in doing so, remarked that "on his last visit to the lodge, when he had the pleasure of hearing Bro. Gibson (subsequently P.G. Secretary) explain the Second Tracing Board, he regretted to observe that the columns representing the Ionic, Doric, and Corinthian orders of architecture were very improperly represented by those in the lodge. He had therefore conceived it to be his duty and privilege to provide others, which would correctly represent those orders, and enable the lecturer to teach with accuracy and precision, and by them help the lofty and sacred truths which they symbolically represent."



TEMPLE OF THE SUN, SQUARE, AND COMPASSES LODGE, No. 119, WHITEHAVEN.—(Photo Bro. Bellman).

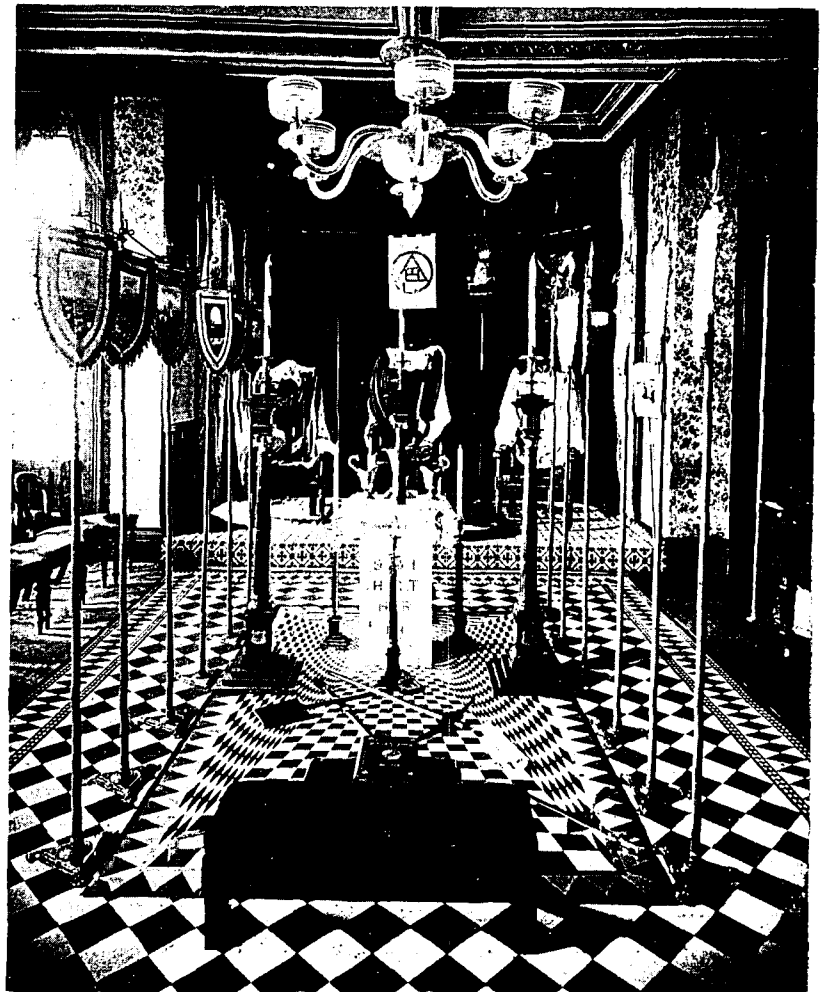


TEMPLE OF THE SUN AND SECTOR LODGE, No. 362, WORKINGTON.

Vicissitudes have been the lot of the Sun, Square, and Compasses Lodge. No minutes have ever been discovered prior to 1804, and a couple of years later the warrant was withdrawn for a cause that cannot be traced. In three months, however, the warrant was restored. The suspension, short as it was, was sufficient to lead the late Bro. Lane to class the restoration of the warrant as the foundation of a new lodge, and, shortly after the centenary warrant had been granted in 1885, a wordy warfare on paper was evolved between the members of the lodge and the Union Lodge (Modern), No. 129, in Kendal (the oldest lodge in the province), as to the claims of the Whitehaven lodge to be considered as of centenary origin. All the same the possession of the centenary warrant settled everything on that head. The minutes of the Sun, Square, and Compasses Lodge, from 1804 to some years later, are full of interest, the more so that some light is thrown on the trouble that brought about the suspension. A single extract must suffice. The date is July 5, 1807, and the occasion was a meeting of emergency, "to try" sixteen brethren, against whom no specific charge is mentioned. One of the brethren, however, is recorded to have been "silenced for ninety-nine years," and others for *less* periods, whilst another was ordered to perform the Tyler's duties, "without pay, and pay his dues to the lodge." From the Union in 1813 to 1850 the minutes are missing, and during several years it required the self-denying and pecuniary efforts of two old Past Masters to keep the lodge in good standing; but the turn in the tide at length arrived, and ever since the Sun, Square, and Compasses Lodge, No. 119, has flourished.

I have very little space to detail historical scraps of other old lodges in Cumberland, one of which is the Union, No. 310, in the ancient city of Carlisle, which celebrated its centenary three years ago. This lodge was warranted by the "Moderns" in 1796, but there is a very singular incident connected with the foundation of the Union Lodge as an English lodge, and that is the fact that for ten years it had been working under a Scotch warrant, and under the same name. This, by the way, is not the first instance of a Scotch warrant crossing the Borders, for in 1825 the then Prov. G.M. of Cumberland granted permission for the Operative Lodge at Dumfries, a number of the members of which were at that time employed in the erection of the county prison, to hold meetings in Carlisle. There have existed in the "Merrie Citie" half-a-dozen lodges, the first of which

was warranted in 1760 by the "Moderns." The two lodges in Carlisle, by-the-bye, now meet in a hall of their own, as will be observed. The only other old lodges now working in Cumberland that may be incidentally mentioned are the St. John's, at Wigton, instituted by the "Moderns" in 1809, with a transferred warrant from



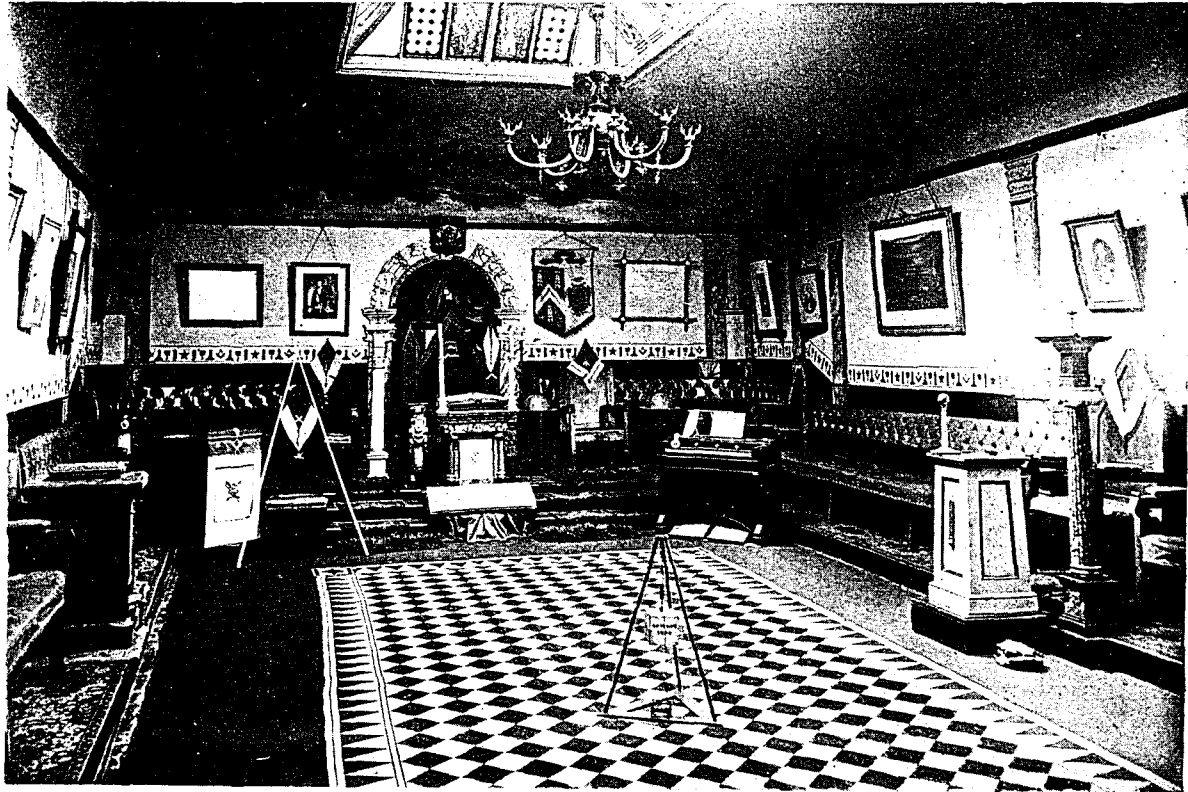
MASONIC TEMPLE, WANSFELL CHAPTER, No. 2715, AMBLESIDE.

(Photo T. Taylor, Ambleside)

Swansea, and the Lodge of Unanimity, No. 339, Penrith, the charter of which bears the unique distinction of being the last warranted by the premier Grand Lodge. There was

also a Lodge of Unanimity constituted at Penrith by the "Moderns" in 1776, and its warrant was declared forfeited in 1811, "for repeated and uniform neglect and refusal to make returns, or to submit to any decisions." The year following, however, the Unanimity warrant was re-opened at

is the oldest known provincial record in Cumberland, whilst the earliest minutes begin in 1817. Bro. Ellison was succeeded in 1801 by Bro. John Losh, a scion of another old Cumberland family, and he in 1815 resigned the reins of government to Bro. George Blamire, of Thackwood, near



HALL OF THE SKIDDAW LODGE, No. 1002, (COCKERMOUTH.—(Photo Ecc. W. H. Lawloraitte, P.P.G. Org.)

Saddleworth, Yorkshire, under the name of Candour, and is now at Uppermill, in the same county, No. 337. This system of transferring warrants from defunct lodges to new ones is also illustrated in the case of another Cumberland lodge, namely, the Honour and Perseverance, at Cockermouth, which, after sixteen years' existence, was in 1804 re-opened at Batley, in Yorkshire, under the name of Nelson of the Nile, and after successive removals to Mirfield, Hopton, and Carlinghow, finally found a resting-place at Batley again, where the Nelson of the Nile Lodge, No. 264, now flourishes. Mention may be made of the ornate little hall in connection with the Sun and Sector Lodge, No. 962, Workington, containing much of the furniture and the bible belonging to a lodge of the same name, which existed from 1774 to 1828, the minutes of this lodge also being very interesting; whilst the hall of the Skiddaw Lodge, No. 1002, Cockermouth, has during recent years been much beautified at the expense of one of its Past Masters, Bro. Peacock. The Earl of Mayo, who, whilst Governor-General of India, lost his life at the hands of an assassin, was a member of Skiddaw Lodge.

The reference to lodges in the little County of Westmorland is naturally restricted, the fact being that from the year 1764, when the Union Lodge, No. 129, was warranted by the "Moderns" in Kendal, till 1860, it had been working all alone in its glory. In the latter year a lodge was founded in the county town of Appleby, under the title of the Eden Valley, No. 812, which existed for thirty years, and has since been replaced by the Vale of Eden, No. 2493.

Turning now to the two separate Provinces of Cumberland and Westmorland, which eventually became united, the western county was constituted a province in 1771, with Bro. Henry Ellison, a member of a then leading family, as chief. The *Grand Lodge Calendar* of the present day gives 1795 as the year of the appointment, which is rather peculiar, as the signature of the Deputy, Bro. Robert Baldrige, appears on the dispensation for the opening of the extinct Harmony Lodge at Carlisle, in 1771. Add to this, the dispensation is headed "Henry Ellison, Esquire, Provincial Grand Master of the Most Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of and for the County of Cumberland." This dispensation, it is worthy of record,

Carlisle, a relative of Miss Susanna Blamire, author of the fine old Border ballad, "And ye shall walk in silk attire" (Circa 1790). It was two years before Bro. Blamire was installed, and then as the result of a requisition from the twelve lodges composing the province. This document is headed:—"To George Blamire, Esquire, appointed Pro-



BRO. F. R. SEWELL, P.G.D., DEPUTY PROV. G. MASTER.

(Photo Scott & Son, Carlisle)

vincial Grand Master of Manual, Instrumental, and Scientific Masons for the County of Cumberland." It is in this connection pleasing to recall the circumstance that Bro. Blamire's Deputy, was Bro. George Sewell, an ancestor of Bro. Colonel F. R. Sewell, P.G.D., the present able Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Cumberland and Westmorland.



At the end of six years tenure of office Bro. Blamire expressed a wish to retire, and in doing so he recommended as his successor "James Robert George Graham, Esquire," better known in later years as the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., the eminent statesman, many years M.P. for Carlisle, successively First Lord of the Admiralty (three



*Bective*

times), and Home Secretary in the Governments of Earl Grey, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Viscount Palmerston. Sir James Graham had succeeded his father in the Netherby baronetcy in 1823, but it was two years later before any steps were taken to formally designate the new Provincial Grand Master, when a slight hitch occurred through its being discovered that Sir James was only an "Entered Apprentice." In a letter from one of the Grand Secretaries of the period is the interesting intimation that it "was the wish of the Duke of Sussex (Grand Master) to have conferred the degrees himself, whenever that distinguished brother (Sir James Graham) might visit London." In the end, however, the Grand Master consented to the "passing and raising" being effected in some lodge in the province over which the prospective Grand Master should preside. From this time Sir James Graham, in spite of his onerous Parliamentary and official duties, was an active Provincial Grand Master, and in 1830 he laid the corner stone of the Cumberland Infirmary at Carlisle. He continued in office till 1860, when the two counties were constituted a united province.

Glancing briefly at the sister Province of Westmorland, as before remarked, there was but one lodge in the county for nearly a century, and yet a Provincial Grand Master was appointed as far back as 1788. The first holder of the office—a mere sinecure it must necessarily have been, as it is very questionable whether a single meeting of the province was ever summoned—was Bro. G. C. Braithwaite, who held the appointment for twenty-two years, and is recorded as having attended Grand Lodge in his first year of office. His successor, for a year only, was Bro. W. H. White, by some said to be identical with one of the two Grand Secretaries, and by others, a Lincolnshire gentleman. Anyhow, he seems to have been a pluralist like Bro. Dunckerley in the latter part of the eighteenth century, as he was about the same time ruling the Provinces of Wiltshire and Lincolnshire. In 1814, Edward, third Lord Hawke, a Yorkshire nobleman, and an ancestor of the present day cricketer, became Provincial Grand Master; but all that is known of his lordship as a Mason of high rank is that he was a frequent attender at

Grand Lodge. Lord Hawke resigned in 1824, and from then to the union of the two counties, Westmorland was without a head. *De jure* this one lodge province may have had a ruler, but *de facto* hardly ever.

We now arrive at the united Province of Cumberland and Westmorland, presided over by Sir James Graham for a single year only, as he died in 1861, full of honours, added to which he had been chief of the Cumberland Craft for thirty-three years. Looking about for a successor, the late Bro. Frecheville Lawson Ballantine Dykes, of Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, with Norman blood in his veins, was eventually chosen as the successor to Sir James Graham, for whom he had years before acted as Deputy. Bro. Dykes was a French Mason, initiated in 1824 in a Paris lodge, styled "Des Amis Constans de la Vraie Lumière" (Constant Friends of the True Light). A long while ago I had the privilege of inspecting Bro. Dykes's Grand Orient certificate, a very elaborate document compared with those used in British Masonry. The body of it is in French, Latin, German, English, and Italian, and the legend at the head "A la Gloire du Grand Architecte de L'Univers" is in pleasing contrast to the French divergence of the present degenerate days. Bro. Dykes's death, four years after his appointment, it goes without saying was deeply lamented by his brother Masons in both counties.

In 1867 a new Provincial Grand Master was appointed in the late Earl of Bective, who at that time held the title of Lord Kenlis until the death of his grandfather, the Marquis of Headfort, a prominent Irish Craftsman, whilst his father had been a Grand Warden of Ireland. Lord Bective first "saw light" in the Apollo University Lodge whilst a minor. His lordship was also first Worshipful Master of the Underley Lodge, No. 1074, at Kirkby Lonsdale, under the banner of which, in 1867, his installation ceremony, by the late Lord de Tabley, P.G.M. of Cheshire, assisted by the late Earl of Lathom (then Lord Skelmersdale), P.G.M. of West Lancashire, was associated. This was probably the largest assembly of the Craft ever held in the province, and the dignified character of the ceremonies, not to omit the sump-



BRO. W. D. P. FIELD, P.G. SECRETARY.

tuous hospitality of the new Provincial Grand Master, will not readily be forgotten by the fast diminishing assemblage privileged to be present on so notable and memorable an occasion in the history of the Craft in the two Border counties. Some years after his lordship once more entertained the members of his province at Underley Hall. At

that time it must be remembered the sum total of the province's strength was no more than thirteen lodges, and now there are twenty-four, that is to say nineteen in Cumberland and five in Westmorland, a third in the town of Whitehaven having just been warranted, with Bro. Field, the new P.G. Secretary, as the W.M. designate. Lord Bective ruled the province during six-and-twenty years with an ability, a tactfulness, and a geniality that rendered his provincial meetings most pleasurable functions, ably assisted, for half of the period mentioned by an urbane and highly popular Deputy in the person of the late Bro. Colonel John Whitwell, M.P., Past Junior Grand Warden of England. In 1875, when His Majesty the King was installed Grand Master, Lord Bective and Colonel Whitwell, with the late Bro. Rev. Dr. Simpson, Past Grand Chaplain, and the late Bro. Edward Busher, Past Grand Sword Bearer, headed a contingent of forty-four from Cumberland and Westmorland, of whom not more than nineteen of us are left to tell the tale of that historical event in the history of English Freemasonry. Finally, Lord Bective's death in 1893 was a source of grief to all who had been honoured by his beneficent rule during so many years. I had almost forgotten to observe that one of Lord Bective's Deputies, subsequent to Colonel Whitwell's decease, was the late Bro. L. F. B. Dykes, P.G.D., son of his lordship's predecessor, and also an Apollo University initiate.

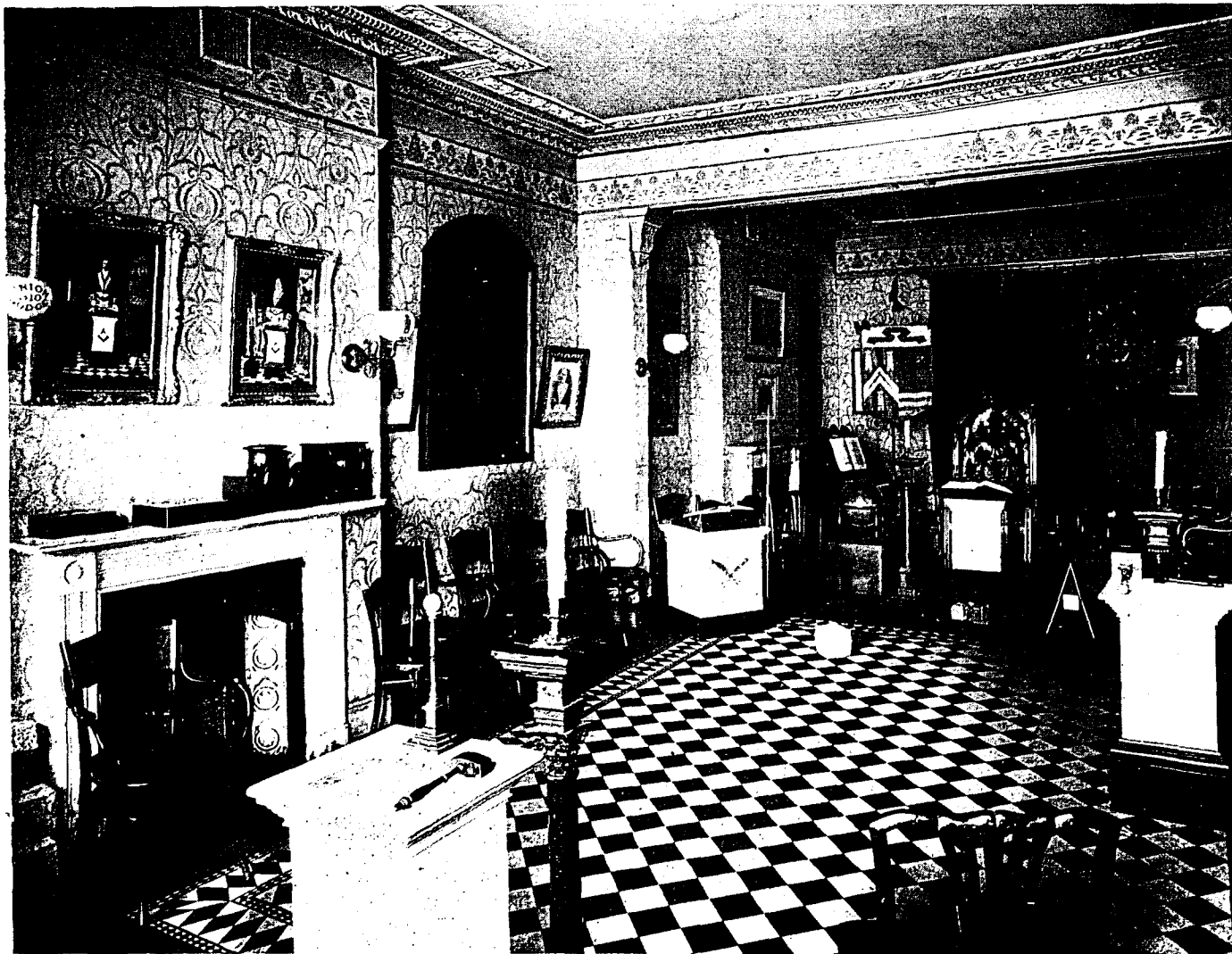
We are now introduced to the present ruler of the province Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., who was appointed seven years ago, and since then has well and faithfully done suit and service to the Craft in his exalted position. The appointment was most happily conceived, seeing that Lady Henry Cavendish Bentinck was the daughter of Lord Bective, and three years ago the Provincial Grand Master and his charming wife revived old memories by entertaining Provincial Grand Lodge at Underley Hall, on the occasion of the annual meeting. Lord Henry Bentinck has already consecrated three new lodges, has presided to some substantial purpose at the Anniversary Festival of the Boys' School, and only about two years ago most appro-

priately installed his brother, the Duke of Portland, as R.W. Provincial Grand Master of Nottinghamshire, which is of itself a not very common incident in Masonry. His lordship's Masonic lines—ably seconded by a veteran like Bro. Colonel



BRO. R. J. NELSON, P.G. TREASURER.—(Photo Eastham, Southport)

Sewell, as Deputy, and materially assisted by a new Prov. Grand Secretary in Bro. W. D. P. Field, who, as the successor of the late Bro. George Dalrymple, P.G. Std. Br., promises remarkably well, not to omit Bro. R. J. Nelson, eighteen years Provincial Grand Treasurer—have surely been cast in happy places in Cumberland and Westmorland, and the augury for the future is thus bright and promising.



THE MASONIC TEMPLE, CARLISLE.—(Photo F. W. Tussell)

There has been a Provincial Grand Chapter since 1877, when the Earl of Bective was installed Grand Superintendent, and continued in office until his death. The present head of the province is Colonel Sewell, who has eleven chapters under his rule, three of them in Westmorland. The oldest chapter is the St. John's, at Wigton, founded in 1825. In the minutes of the Sun, Square, and Compasses Lodge, No. 119, however, it is shown that the Royal Arch was conferred in that lodge in 1804, also the Cryptic Degrees and the Knights Templar. The Mark Province was founded in 1872, with Lord Bective as Provincial Grand Master, succeeded by Lord Henry Bentinck, Colonel Sewell being D.P.G.M. There are ten lodges in the province, the oldest the Cumberland,

No. 60, at Carlisle, warranted in 1863. In the Lodge of Perseverance, No. 371, Maryport, minutes, in 1844, however, it is recorded that several brethren "took the Degree of Mark Master Mason, and had their Marks duly registered in the Book of Marks." This procedure is on a par with the lodge in Cheshire that about two years ago got itself into trouble, in fact, had been working the Mark under the aegis of its Craft warrant, without let or hindrance, for very many years. In Cumberland there are also a Rose Croix chapter at Keswick, a preceptory of Knights Templar at Carlisle, and a conclave of the Knights of Rome and Constantine at Whitehaven, the latter, by the way, being one of the very few subordinate bodies of that moribund Order now working.

## *The Masonic Boer Prisoners at St. Helena.*



*(Specially photographed for "THE MASONIC ILLUSTRATED" by Bro. Fick)*

WE have received an interesting communication from a Freemason, who, in common with many members of the Order, mostly hailing from lodges under the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands, is a prisoner of war at St. Helena. He expresses his thanks for a copy of "THE MASONIC ILLUSTRATED," which had been forwarded to him, and which he is good enough to say is the most interesting periodical that has reached him in his exile. The contents, he says, are read with the greatest avidity, both by himself and many other fellow Craftsmen who are unhappily in a like position, especially the items having reference to South Africa, which are, of course, subjects of special comment. We quote the following from his letter:—

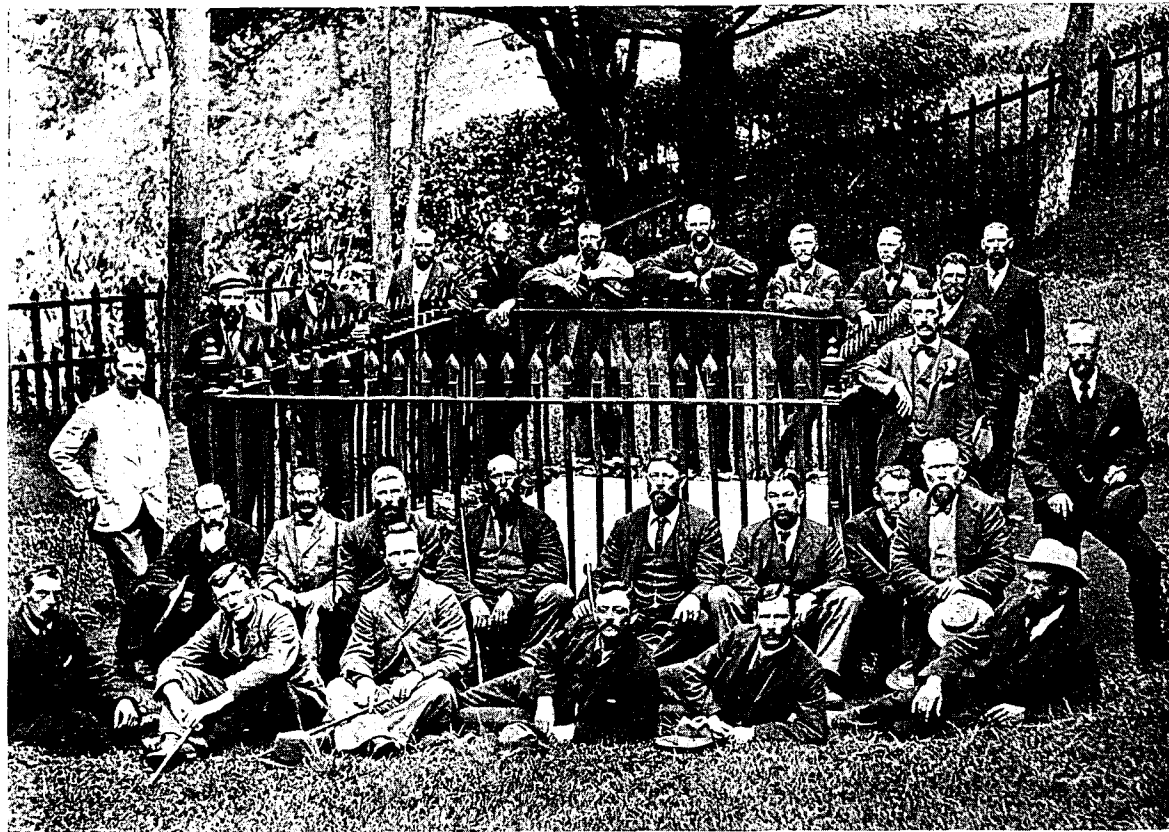
"You notice a relic picked up on the battlefield at Paardeberg, viz., a beautifully-designed and very heavy sterling silver snuff-box. The Mr. J. J. Raaff referred to is at present a refugee at Port Elizabeth, and two of his sons are prisoners here. They gave me the history of the box,

and as Mr. Raaff is a P.M. of the Harrismith Lodge, Orange Free State, and a prominent member of my mother Lodge, the Star of the Rand (N.C.), Johannesburg, he may feel disposed to ask you to put him in communication with the present holder of it.

"Existence here is exceedingly dull, and a few of us are indebted to the local lodges for being enabled to spend a few pleasant evenings in town at the lodge meetings. There are two lodges in St. Helena, viz., the St. Helena Lodge, No. 488, and the Old Rock Lodge, No. 912 (both working under the E.C.), of which Bro. G. Finch and W. Bro. W. Harrison are the W.M.'s for the present year, and whatever our political differences are, we have had no reason to complain of our fellow Craftsmen in St. Helena, who have in a most generous way extended to many of us the right hand of fellowship and welcome. A few of us have been allowed parole, through the courtesy of Bro. Lieut.-Col. A. L. Paget, our esteemed Camp-commandant, to accept invitations to

attend the lodge meetings, and there our welcome has been all that could be desired. We meet on a common base—English officers, rank and file soldiers, St. Helena merchants, and prisoners of war fraternising in such a fashion as to make it difficult to realise that we have been, and are still, to

some extent, so far apart in our secular relations in the world beyond the lodge room; and when release does come, our recollections of Masonic ties in St. Helena will be carried from this island, and will have a better influence in healing the sore places than all the sophistry of statesmen and legislators."



ANOTHER VIEW OF BOER PRISONERS AROUND NAPOLEON'S GRAVE.—(Specially photographed for "THE MASONIC ILLUSTRATED" by Bro. Fick)

## *United Grand Lodge of England.*

THE Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday, June 5th. The Pro Grand Master, Earl Amherst, presided, and was supported by the Earl of Warwick, Deputy Grand Master, and the Right Hon. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., as Past Grand Master. Bro. Robert Grey, P.G.W. acted as S.G.W., and the chair of J.W. was filled by the Junior Grand Warden of the year, Bro. Cornwallis.

There was a crowded attendance, many brethren doubtless being present specially to record their votes for the men of their choice who were seeking to be elected as members of the Board of General Purposes. With the view of expediting the proceedings, the scrutineers were obligated and the balloting cards distributed and collected immediately after the opening of Grand Lodge.

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the last Quarterly Communication and of the Grand Festival, the Grand Secretary read the report of the presentation of the address to His Majesty the King, voted by Grand Lodge at the special meeting at the Queen's Hall on the 15th February, particulars of which have already appeared in our columns.

Loud and prolonged applause greeted the reading of the report.

The Pro Grand Master then announced that the Most Worshipful Grand Master had been pleased to re-appoint him (Earl Amherst) as Pro Grand Master, and the Earl of Warwick as Deputy Grand Master, and the Acting Grand Director of Ceremonies, Bro. Frank Richardson duly proclaimed them by their various titles and dignities as Pro and Deputy Grand Master respectively.

The election of a Grand Lodge Auditor and of the Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution followed, and on the motion of the President,

V.W. Bro. J. H. Matthews, the report of the Board of Benevolence was adopted, and the various grants confirmed. The report of the Board of General Purposes was taken as read and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

The Pro Grand Master, Earl Amherst, moved: "That a sum of 500 guineas be voted from Grand Lodge towards the fund being raised for a memorial to her late Majesty." This was seconded by the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Warwick, and carried unanimously, all the brethren rising from their seats.

The Grand Registrar, V.W. Bro. J. Strachan, K.C., moved a resolution altering Rule 87 of the Book of Constitutions empowering a Provincial Grand Master by special permission of the M.W. Grand Master to confer Past Provincial or District Grand rank on brethren in his province on suitable occasions, which was unanimously carried.

Col. G. J. Parkyn, P.G.S.B., proposed a motion of which he had given notice, adding such words to Rule 210 of the Book of Constitutions as would have the effect of rendering the process of excluding a brother from membership for sufficient cause, while at the same time safeguarding his privileges. This was also carried unanimously.

Two cases of appeal, one from Rangoon and the other from Demerara, were brought forward by the Grand Registrar, the first of which was dismissed, and the second allowed.

The Ballot for members of the Board of General Purposes resulted in the election of the following brethren:—Bros. Arthur Blenkarn, James Speller, William Cleghorn, James Beresford Ryley, M.D., Robert Manuel, William J. Batho, Arthur Williams, James Willing, jun., Edwin Styles, William Furner Bates, Arthur G. Sandberg, M.D., Frederick Atkinson Powell, Thomas Henry Roberts, Arthur Geo. Duck, Henry W. Roberts, M.D., Bernard Groner, John Robertson Keep, and Frank Adams.



## *Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons.*

THE June Quarterly Communication of the Mark Grand Lodge, which is also the annual meeting for the appointment of Grand Officers, was held at Mark Masons' Hall, on Tuesday, June 4th, the M.W. Pro Grand Master, the Earl of Euston, presiding; Bro. C. Letch Mason acting as Deputy Grand Master, and Bros. Lord Doneraile and Charles Belton as S.G.W. and J.G.W. respectively.

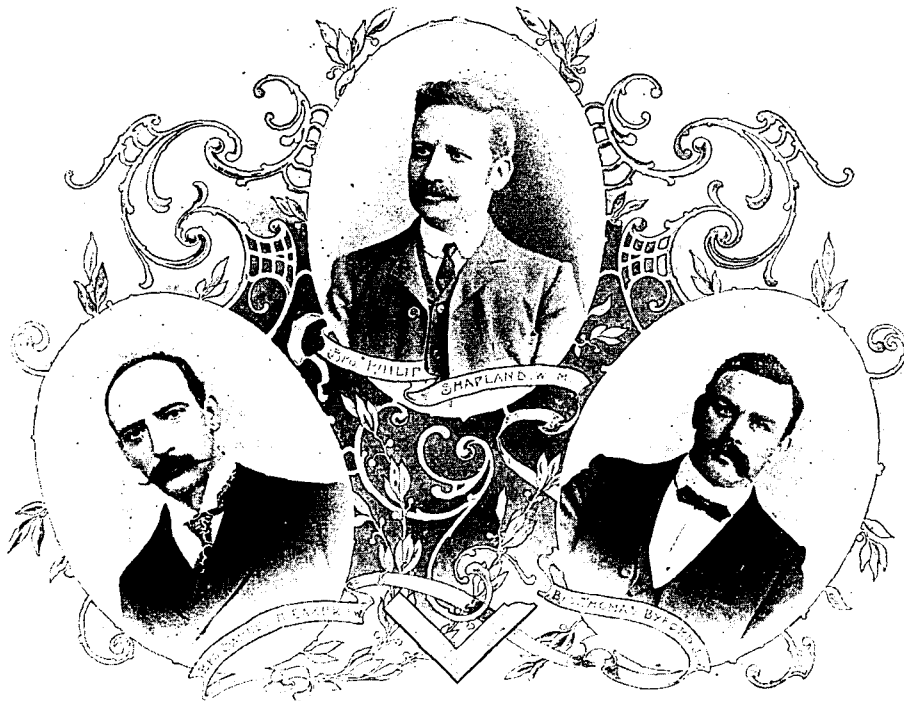
The installation of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught was deferred until later in the year, but His Royal Highness was duly proclaimed, and the other officers were appointed as follows:—

Bro. The Earl of Euston	...	...	Pro G.M.
„ The Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton,	...	...	Deputy G.M.
M.P.	...	...	S.G.W.
„ Lord Herschell...	...	...	J.G.W.
„ Harry James Sparks	...	...	G.M.O.
„ Frederick West	...	...	S.G.O.
„ Dr. Clement Godson	...	...	J.G.O.
„ William James Fisher	...	...	} G. Chaplains.
„ Rev. E. Laffan Garvock Houndle	...	...	
„ H. S. Cronin, B.D.	...	...	

Bro. Harry Mantfield...	...	...	G. Treas.
„ Frank Richardson	...	...	G. Reg.
„ R. Loveland Loveland, K.C.	...	...	Pres. Gen. Board.
„ C. FitzGerald Matier	...	...	G. Sec.
„ James Ernest Lane	...	...	} S.G.Ds.
„ D. C. Lloyd Dawson	...	...	
„ Ernest St. Clair	...	...	} J.G.Ds.
„ Richard Luck	...	...	
„ Henry Arthur Hind	...	...	G.I. of W.
„ Henry Edward Cousans	...	...	G.D.C.
„ John Badger Cook	...	...	} A.G.D.Cs.
„ Imre Kiralfy	...	...	
„ Col. Frank Gordon	...	...	G.S.B.
„ John Tricks Spalding	...	...	} G. Std. Brs.
„ Alfred Lloyd	...	...	
„ William Kipps	...	...	G. Org.
„ William Griffin	...	...	G.I.G.
„ Sholto Henry Hare	...	...	Asst. G.I.G.
„ E. J. Mills	...	...	G. Tyler.

Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form, and the customary banquet was held at Freemasons' Tavern.

## *Installation Meeting of Temperance in the East Lodge, No. 898.*



THIS important lodge, which numbers no less than 250 members, and meets at the Assembly Rooms, Poplar, held its installation meeting at the Holborn Restaurant, by special dispensation, on May 29th.

The W.M. elect, Bro. Philip P. Shapland, was installed into the chair in a dignified and perfect manner by the outgoing Master, Bro. Olley. The Worshipful Master appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. S. H. Baker, S.W.; Thos. Byford, J.W.; W. Bigg, P.M., Treasurer; and A. G. Duck, Secretary.

Immediately after being installed, the Worshipful Master initiated a friend, Mr. David Warry. The ceremony was ably performed and was of particular interest to many of the visitors who had not previously witnessed the Old Stability mode of working. The audit report disclosed a very satisfactory state of the lodge finances, there being no less than £250 cash balance. An address engrossed on vellum was voted to the Installing Master, Bro. Olley, which we learn is the custom, and a very commendable one, we think, in this lodge, when, as in the present instance, such a recognition of good work was so well deserved.

After the lodge was closed, the brethren to the number of 101, adjourned to a banquet, presided over by the W.M. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were honoured, and the W.M. was particularly happy in his reference to the



BRO. A. G. DUCK, SECRETARY.

energetic Bro. A. G. Duck, P.M., member of the Board of General Purposes, whose photo we reproduce, and who had kindly accepted the office of Secretary, by no means a sinecure in a lodge of such magnitude.

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### Freemasonry and the War.

THE humanising influence of Freemasonry has rarely received a more effective and touching exemplification than is contained in a communication, which we print in another column from one of the Boer prisoners at St. Helena. It is hardly conceivable to the lay mind that in the midst of one of the bitterest and most severely contested struggles in which this country has been engaged, the relations between the Brotherhood should have been so little disturbed as to permit of such a complete fraternisation of the two peoples under the peaceful canopy of the lodge. No more convincing evidence of the universality of the Craft has, to our minds, been forthcoming in its history. It is very true that the incident is a small one, and we have no desire to magnify either its teachings or its importance, but it is from such small events that the Craftsmen will find food for thought and hopeful anticipations of the good work which Freemasonry may accomplish in the future. We have reliable records of numberless instances when, even in the stress and fury of actual combat,

a sudden revelation of the mystic symbol has proved a more effective shibboleth than that of sects or creeds, but the emotions thus brought into play, although touching and hopeful indications of the influence of Masonic teaching on the individual, are not of that abiding and permanent nature which this object lesson from St. Helena reveals to us. We have no quixotic faith in any panacea for the subjugation of human passions, and we must sorrowfully confess that, Masonry notwithstanding, the time when the lion shall lie down with the lamb is apparently as distant as when this happy pre-vision of universal peace was first revealed to the world, but the aspirations of mankind are surely, if slowly, trending to humanitarianism, not the least of the signs of such a tendency being the more kindly treatment of those whom the fortunes of war has thrown on our hands.

South Africa will in the future afford a wide field for the exercise of all those virtues which we are taught in our beautiful ritual to admire, and whatever may be the political outcome of the struggle, Freemasonry may be trusted to take its full share in the work of pacification and in practical efforts to relieve distress and to re-unite the scattered elements of peace and goodwill.

The fund for the relief of those amongst our brethren who have suffered loss of home and means of living, has already been of incalculable benefit. Owing its existence in the first place to the efforts of our R.W. Bro. GEORGE RICHARDS, Provincial Grand Master for the Transvaal, it received, as our readers well remember, the cordial support of our late Most Worshipful Grand Master and of Grand Lodge, with the result that the committee charged with the administration of the fund, has been enabled to afford relief on the spot to many hundreds of our brethren whose urgent need could not otherwise have been met.

The Masonic future of South Africa was shadowed forth in a speech made by Bro. RICHARDS at the recent meeting of the Empress Lodge in London to celebrate the establishment of the Australian Commonwealth, in which he expressed a hope that South Africa would emulate its sister colonies, and unite in one strong and central government.

That Masonry would follow the example there could be no shadow of a doubt, and although we are among those who have hitherto discouraged the attempts that have been made in this direction, simply because the situation, as events have proved, was not ripe for such a movement, yet we feel assured it is only a question of time as to when we shall see both a powerful Commonwealth and a United Grand Lodge in South Africa.

Alterations of the Book of Constitutions have been somewhat frequent in late years, and we can imagine the feelings of the nestors of the Order, who, in framing what in the main is an admirable code of rules for the government of the Craft, could they now see the many alterations and additions to their handiwork. But in Masonry, no less than in other systems, it is wise to conform to the requirements of altered circumstances and modern surroundings, and although we deprecate any tampering with laws that have proved to be all sufficient for their purpose, to satisfy the whims or caprice of would-be reformers, we think, on the whole, that the alterations are fully justified, and that a useful addition has been made to the laws.

At the March Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge an alteration was made in the rules dealing with the election of the Board of General Purposes which greatly simplifies procedure. At the meeting on the 5th June, two motions to amend rules were proposed respectively by Col. Parkyn, P.G.S.B., and the Grand Registrar, the former rendering the process of excluding undesirable members more effective, and the other giving powers to Provincial Grand Masters to confer past rank on brethren on proper occasions without the suspending, by vote of Grand Lodge, of the laws relating to such appointments, which, in itself, is an irregular and most undesirable proceeding. Both resolutions were carried without a dissentient voice.



Since the March Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, warrants have been granted for fifteen new lodges. Amongst them we notice the London Hospital Lodge, No. 2645, which follows close after the Middlesex Hospital Lodge, No. 2843; the Polytechnic Lodge, No. 2847, to meet at the home of the Polytechnic Institute in Regent Street; the Rosemary Lodge, No. 2851, formed from the members of the Artists' Corps of Volunteers; and the Norfolk Lodge, No. 2852, constituted for the convenience of Norfolk men in London. Cape Colony, we notice, is also responsible for a new lodge to be called "The Robertson Lodge," and it is evident that no amount of distress can quell the enthusiasm of Masons in that quarter.

It cannot have escaped the notice of those of our brethren who follow the proceedings at the Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge that the great majority of appeals and complaints emanate from districts abroad. Doubtless this arises mainly from the remoteness of the central authority, and of the necessity of delegating that authority to tribunals which, in the nature of things, cannot possess that knowledge and intimate acquaintance with Masonic jurisprudence acquired by the governing body at home, but this does not wholly account for the fact. Is it due to the comparative absence of other interests and sources of pleasure which so often has the effect of producing an exaggerated and morbid feeling of fancied wrong and injury, and which men in the busy whirl of English life have no time or inclination to dwell on, or has the climatic environments something to do with it? We will leave any further speculations on the causes to those of our readers who have a turn for such investigations.

We hear a good deal from time to time about sovereign rights of Grand Lodges and of the invasion of Masonic territory by the establishment of lodges under foreign jurisdictions in countries where Grand Lodges already exist, but we may safely predict that no such question will arise should success attend our enterprising American brother, who is organising an Arctic expedition, and has, it is said, provided himself with a number of Masonic banners to plant at different stages of his journey, reserving one for the North Pole itself.

We are glad to note that at the first meeting of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge held after the death of its lamented Secretary, Bro. G. W. Speth, a movement was started to commemorate the great services Bro. Speth had rendered to the lodge and Masonry in general, by erecting a suitable monument over his grave. In order to carry out this purpose it is proposed to raise a fund which, it is suggested, might at the same time provide some mark of the friendly feelings entertained for those he has left behind. Members of the lodge and of the Correspondence Circle are invited to contribute to this fund, and if each subscribes a sum not exceeding half-a-guinea, a very substantial amount might easily be raised.

The idea of a lodge formed of brethren who were either Masonic students, or who, being Masons, had gained renown in other literary paths, was conceived by that little band of writers of whom Bros. Hughan, Gould, and Woodford were the leading spirits, who, some twenty or thirty years ago, did so much to dissipate the mists that had surrounded the history

of the Craft, and thus to place the study of its annals on a level with that of other organisations whose past is worthy of recording. But it was owing to Bro. Speth that the idea of universal brotherhood has been carried out to an extent never before realised.

To quote the statement by the W.M. and Wardens of the lodge, which has just been issued—"For the first time in the history of the Craft there exists in the Quatuor Coronati a lodge in which Masons of all nationalities and living in all parts of the world have a common centre of union and interest. This unique position of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge is mainly due to the untiring industry, the great power of organisation, and the genial flow of courtesy of our late brother, and in his death all have lost a friend." We cannot doubt that there will be a ready and liberal response to the appeal.

Bro. H. Carman, Past Grand Standard Bearer, whose portrait will be recognised by a large number of his fellow Craftsmen in the Metropolis, was initiated in the Wellington Lodge, No. 548 in 1879 and became W.M. in 1889. He is also a member of St. Peter's Lodge, No. 442; the Fellowship Lodge, No. 2535; and the Thomas-a-Becket Lodge, No. 2754, of which latter he was the founder. Before receiving Grand Office he was a Provincial Grand Officer of Norths and Hants., viz., P.G. Organist.



BRO. H. CARMAN, P.G. STANDARD BEARER.

Bro. Carman is a Royal Arch Mason, being a member of the Unity Chapter, No. 452, and during the period from 1888 to 1894 his active interest in the various Degrees outside that of the Craft and Arch was widened by joining the following Orders, viz.:—The Mark, of which he became W.M. in the Bon Accord Lodge in 1887, Ark Mariners, Allied Degrees, Secret Monitor, Royal and Select Masters, Knights Templar, Knights of Malta, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite (18<sup>o</sup> and 30<sup>o</sup>), and others. Bro. Carman is a Vice-Patron of all three Institutions, and has served thirty Stewardships for different Charities.

An interesting feature of the last meeting of Grand Lodge was the presence of both the Pro and Deputy Grand Masters, M.W. Bro. Earl Amherst and R.W. Bro. the Earl of Warwick respectively. We believe that this is the first occasion that Grand Lodge has been so favoured since the respective appointments were made.

Kansas City Lodge, of Kansas City, U.S.A., is in the possession of Washington's Masonic apron, which is said to be the only authentic one. The apron was presented to the lodge by the late Dr. Joshua Thorne. The written history of the apron was given to the lodge with it. It was made in 1794 by a young woman of France, and presented to George Washington. It was worn by its owner on all Masonic occasions, and by his wish at his death it went to George W. Park-Custis, one of the Custis' family, of which Washington's wife was a member. It subsequently fell into the hands of Major Dripp, a pioneer of Kansas City, after whom Dripp Street was named. Dr. Thorne heard of the apron, and resolved to secure it, but the Custis family retained an interest in the relic, and Major Dripp could not part with it without their consent. Dr. Thorne made a special trip to Washington, D. C., to gain this permission, which was finally granted on condition, that the apron should some time go to a Masonic body.



The emblem was in Dr. Thorne's possession for thirty years. In 1872 he took it to London, where it was exhibited to the Grand Lodge of England and was said to have been worn by the Prince of Wales. Dr. Thorne presented the apron to the Kansas City Lodge on condition that it should remain in the custody of each Master, and should be turned over by him to his successor. The apron is of beautiful design and finish. By the members of the Grand Lodge of England, it was said to be the finest insignia of its kind ever made. It is made of the finest silk, is decorated with the emblems of the Order, and is hand painted. The silk is somewhat cracked, and the ribbons that adorn it are yellow with age, but it is still a beautiful piece of work. The apron is kept in a plush-lined case with a plate-glass front, and is rarely removed from its resting place. The rare old relic is regarded as the lodge's most valuable possession, and is guarded as carefully as possible from the destroying effects of time.—*American Tyler.*



It is gratifying to note that the recent opening of the Alexandra Palace was in a great measure due to the energy and influence of a prominent member of the Craft, Bro. R. D. M. Littler, C.B., K.C., Past Deputy Grand Registrar. So long ago as 1891 Bro. Littler worked hard at a scheme for the acquisition of the Alexandra Palace and Park, but the difficulties then in the way were insurmountable. Thanks, however, to the co-operation of several public spirited men, and to the decision of the Local District Councils to contribute a sum of £150,000, Bro. Littler was able, a short time since, to declare the Alexandra Palace and Park open to the public for ever. The Queen sent the following message on the occasion:—"Queen Alexandra wishes the Alexandra Palace every success."



Seeing how large a part decorations play in our ceremonies, the following anecdote related by "T.P.," in *M.A.P.*, of our late Grand Master will be of interest:—"A friend of mine was staying as fellow guest with the King some time back at a country house for a week-end. The King had, as Prince, the custom of sending his equerry or servant to the guests, informing them what his wish was as to wearing decorations. On this evening my friend had received the message:—"H.R.H. desires gentlemen to wear the ribbons and buttons only of their Orders." He is a careless man, and he stuck two English orders and one foreign decoration on the lapel of his dress-coat, and never heeded the exact positions. A few minutes to the dinner-hour he came out into the passage, and was making his way to the stairs when he met the Prince, who was also about to descend. He stood aside, but the Prince motioned him to join him and they went down together.

"As they reached the first landing, the Prince, who had been looking attentively at my friend's coat, stopped, and much to the latter's confusion, said, taking hold of the lapel, 'These ribbons should not be placed so. That one,' pointing to the foreign one, 'has no place there at all on the present occasion; and of those two,' pointing to the English ribbons, 'the order should be reversed.' My friend murmured his apologies, and the Prince said, 'I know it is not always easy to understand, but I like care to be given to such matters.'"



R.W. Bro. Charles Trevor Mold, District Grand Master for the Argentine Republic, who is now on a visit to this country, is probably the Masonic ruler of a province larger in area than any district under the English Constitution, a country of some 1,200,000 square miles, but it is needless to say that the number of his subjects does not at all correspond with the vastness of his Masonic kingdom. The English community in Buenos Ayres supplies the principal material for three out of the seven lodges which form the District Grand Lodge, and the other four lodges are located respectively in Cordoba, Lomas de Zamora, Quilmes, and Rosario de Santa Fé. There is also a native Grand Lodge in the Argentine Republic, between which and the English District Grand Lodge the most friendly relations exist.



BRO. CHARLES TREVOR MOLD.

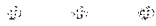
Bro. C. Trevor Mold was initiated in the Excelsior Lodge, No. 617, in 1875, successively filling the offices of Secretary, Warden, Master, and Treasurer. He was also a member of the Victoria Lodge, No. 2329, of which he was for some time Treasurer, and is an honorary member of Lodges 1553, 2517, 2459, 1025 and 2329. Bro. Mold's first District appointment was that of District Grand Secretary, an office which he filled with much credit and ability for eighteen years; and in 1866 he was appointed District Grand Master in succession to R.W. Bro. John G. Ryan, M.D., an office which, from long residence and his intimate knowledge of the country and its people, he is eminently fitted to fill. Royal Arch Masonry also claims Bro. Mold as a member. He was exalted in 1881, and after filling various offices in the Masefield Chapter, he was installed as First Principal in 1884. He was also a founder of the Silver River Chapter, No. 2329, of which he is still a member. Such services as Bro. Mold has rendered as an active and zealous member of the English Constitution are of much value in a country where the observance of the ancient traditions and landmarks of the Craft, as understood in England, exercise an incalculable influence for good, both Masonically and socially.



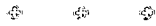
The *American Tyler* is responsible for the statement that the Turkish Freemasons have lately addressed an appeal to King Edward on behalf of ex-Sultan Mourad, elder brother of the present ruler of Turkey. The appeal refers to him as "one who, for the last quarter of a century, has been imprisoned on the pretext of a mental malady," and begs King Edward to use his influence to secure "the freedom of a brother Mason." It goes on to say, "It is fortunate that before the petition had reached its destination King Edward had surrendered the Grand Mastership of English Freemasons to the Duke of Connaught, and had severed his connection with the Craft, otherwise he would have been placed in an exceedingly awkward position, since his Masonic obligations would have clashed with the political interests of his kingdom."



The writer in our usually well-informed and instructive contemporary must, we think, have drawn largely on his imagination in the above statement, but it serves to provide him for a reason for the retirement of His Majesty from the active government of the Order. "It is," he says, "for the purpose of avoiding just such quandaries as these that old world Sovereigns find it convenient to sever their connection with the Craft on ascending the throne, and King Edward had only followed the example of the King of Sweden, the Emperor of Germany, of Emperor Frederick, of the King of Denmark, and of several of the Sovereigns of the German confederation." And this is how Masonic history is sometimes written!



We take leave to doubt whether any such petition has been received by His Majesty, and we entertain much stronger doubts whether, if received while King Edward was still Grand Master, it would have placed him in such a quandary as the writer suggests, for it is a canon of English Freemasonry, and we had fondly imagined also of the American Craft, that no interference with politics is permitted, and such a petition, therefore, could not have been entertained. Neither is it a fact that His Majesty has severed his connection with the Craft; on the contrary, he has graciously accepted the title of Protector of the Order, and judging from the past, the Protectorate will be a real one. The statement with regard to the other crowned heads of Europe is also misleading, if not altogether devoid of truth. We had not heard that King Oscar had resigned the Grand Mastership of Sweden or Norway; neither were we aware that the German Emperor had ever been Grand Master of any Grand Body in Germany. Seriously our contemporary should put some little check on its too imaginative contributor.



Bro. W. Burdett Coutts, M.P., Past Grand Deacon, whose recent efforts in connection with the working of the hospitals in South Africa will be still fresh in our minds, is, we are sorry to hear, still confined to his room, although he is making decided recovery from a rather severe illness. The rank of Senior Grand Deacon was conferred on Bro. Burdett Coutts in 1887.



The limited accommodation of the Temple was taxed to its utmost at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, the large attendance being chiefly due to the annual election of members of the Board of General Purposes. We cannot help thinking that the question of the provision of further space for our legislative assembly will soon have to be faced, for it is needless to say that at present, only a very small proportion of the brethren qualified to attend Grand Lodge can be seated there. It will be remembered that when additional premises were acquired by Grand Lodge last year at the rear of Freemasons' Hall, mention was made from the dais of the possible extension of our Temple, so that the authorities are, we have no doubt, quite alive to the situation.

We have received from Bro. General J. Carson Smith the Venerable Chief of the Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois, the following copy of a letter from Lord Lansdowne, acknowledging the receipt of an address from that body to His Majesty the King:—

"Foreign Office, London,

"May 13th, 1901.

"Sir,—I duly laid before the King, my Sovereign, your letter of the 2nd ultimo, transmitting an address which the Masonic Association of Illinois desired to present to His Majesty, as a token of their respect for Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and in which they also express their good wishes on the occasion of His Majesty's accession to the Throne. And I have received the King's commands to request you to be good enough to convey to the members of the Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois, his sincere thanks for their message of sympathy and good-will, which His Majesty has received with high appreciation.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"LANSDOWNE.

"General J. C. Smith,

"65, Sibley Street,

"Chicago."



To advertise your Masonic affiliations with your business is not only poor taste, but it is a sin against Masonry. Masonry has no connection with business. It is as distant as possible from all pecuniary considerations. Business is business; Masonry is quite a different thing—entirely incompatible with it, keep them distinct. It is all very well to desire your brother to assist you by doing business with you, but if you cannot conduct your business successfully without the aid that comes from your connection with Masonry, you would better give up your business. There is one thing and only one that should commend you to the buying public, and that is the merit of the article you have to sell. Advertising your Masonic affiliations with your business is not much better as a business proposition than as a Masonic proposition. Keep your business and your Masonry separate and distinct—in this respect at least. Both will be the healthier for the separation. This is the advice of the *American Tyler*, with which we cordially agree.



We note that the New Palace Steamers have resumed their pleasant seaside trips, and that the "Royal Sovereign" sails daily (Fridays excepted), with its freight of jaded Londoners to the sunny shores of Margate and Ramsgate. It is also announced that on June 26th the Continental trips will commence, the favourite, "La Marguerite," under the command of our genial Bro. Fishenden, will sail on that day, and each succeeding day, for Boulogne and Ostend.

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## *Consecration of the Chère Reine Lodge, No. 2853.*

**A**LTHOUGH not indicated by its name, the Chère Reine Lodge is one of the numerous lodges that have been recently formed in connection with the Metropolitan Hospitals, and promises to become as successful as its predecessors. The consecration ceremony took place on the 7th June, at the Hotel Cecil, although its permanent



THE W.M., BRO. A. W. OXFORD, P.G.D.

abode will be the Trocadero Restaurant, where the meetings will be held as soon as the new Temple, now in process of construction, is completed. V.W. Bro. E. Letchworth, Grand Secretary, was the Consecrating Officer, assisted by R.W. Bro. Robert Grey, P.G.W., as S.W.; Bro. E. Terry, P.G.T., as J.W.; V.W. Bro. Sir Borradaile Savory, Bart., G. Chap., as Chaplain; Bro. J. C. Fitzroy Tower, P.D.G.D.C., as D.C.; and Bro. F. Woodhouse Braine, S.G.D., as I.G.

In the course of his oration, the Grand Chaplain said: We are assembled here for an important and imposing rite, the consecration of another lodge, and that not an ordinary lodge. It is but a few years ago that class lodges were unknown; now there are many, and among them a fair proportion of medical lodges. Why should not Charing Cross have its lodge? Dr. Johnson had said "the human tide was full at Charing Cross." It was the first object which struck the attention of the foreigner when entering London, and was named after the old village of Charing. Charing was a Saxon word which meant "to turn." The village was one of the places where the body of the Chère Reine Eleanor rested in 1290, which the King brought from Lincoln to be buried in Westminster Abbey. Nine times the body rested, and on each spot a handsome cross was erected. Two only of the original crosses remained, one at Northampton and one at Waltham, and he was glad to know that the name of so good a Queen was to be perpetuated in Masonry, and it was interesting to note that she had anticipated antiseptic treatment of wounds by sucking out the poison from her husband's arm. Charing Cross Hospital had done good work in a truly Masonic sense for many years by lessening the aggregate of human suffering. Truth in its highest sense, which comes from science, had been dispensed there; and its lodge would be guided by the noble principles of Love before gain, Relief before self gratification, Truth before all.

At the conclusion of the ceremony of consecration, W. Bro. A. W. Oxford, P.G.D., who is both a cleric and medico, was installed Worshipful Master, R.W. Bro. Robert Grey, P.G.W., was elected Treasurer, and the Consecrating Master and Officers, who were not members of the lodge, were elected hon. members.

After the investiture of officers and the formal business of the lodge, it was closed, and the brethren adjourned to an admirably served banquet.

Replying to the toast of "The Consecrating Officers," V.W. Bro. E. Letchworth said that the W.M. had set a splendid example of brevity, which he should follow, and they were not to measure the depth of their feelings by the fewness of his words. They were very grateful for the kind terms of the toast; they wished the lodge every success, and thanked them for the honorary membership and the beautiful jewels they had presented them with.

In response to the toast of his health, the W.M. expressed his appreciation of the honour the founders had done him by selecting him as their first Master, and was proud that the senior surgeon of Charing Cross Hospital (where he had won his diploma), W. Bro. Bloxam, had consented to take the position of acting I.P.M. Nothing could be more suitable than that the hospital should have a Masonic lodge, as the foundation-stone was laid with Masonic honours by the late Duke of Sussex, Grand Master.

W. Bro. Col. H. W. Kiallmark, P.G.D., replying for "The Visitors," thought the multiplication of medical lodges tended to the benefit of the community at large, and rejoiced that his profession supported so well the noble Craft.

Bro. Carter Braine, Secretary, upon whose shoulders the onerous duties in connection with the formation of the lodge have of necessity fallen, and to whom the result must be very gratifying, in replying to the toast of "The Officers," alluding to the name chosen for the lodge, remarked that some people held the erroneous theory that Charing was a corruption of Chère Reine, hence their adoption of the title, but that idea was quite exploded. They well knew that the village of Charing existed long before the body of Queen Eleanor rested there, which was the origin of the Cross only, but coupling her virtues with those of our beloved Queen Victoria, the founders thought the name Chère Reine would be a happy combination, applicable to the memory of them both.



THE SECRETARY, BRO. CARTER BRAINE.—(Photo Elite Portrait Co.)

It may interest our readers if we give the names of the medical lodges and the year of their foundation. They are:—The Æsculapius, No. 2410, formed in 1891; the Rahere, No. 2546, in 1895; the Cavendish, No. 2620, in 1896; the Sancta Maria, No. 2682, in 1897; the Middlesex Hospital, No. 2843, in 1901; and now the Chère Reine, No. 2853, in 1901. There are, we believe, two others in course of formation.

## Consecration of the Golden Square Lodge, No. 2857.

CLOSE upon 100 brethren, gathered from all parts of the metropolis, assembled in the pretty little Masonic Temple at 33, Golden Square, on Friday, May the 31st, to witness the launching of another lodge upon what we feel assured will be a career of prosperity. The founders, twenty-five in number, are principally resident or in business in close proximity to Golden Square, and aptly chose their name from No. 33, Golden Square, which is a well known centre of Masonic life throughout the world, being the head-quarters of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and within whose walls the highest and best Masons of the Craft have assembled.

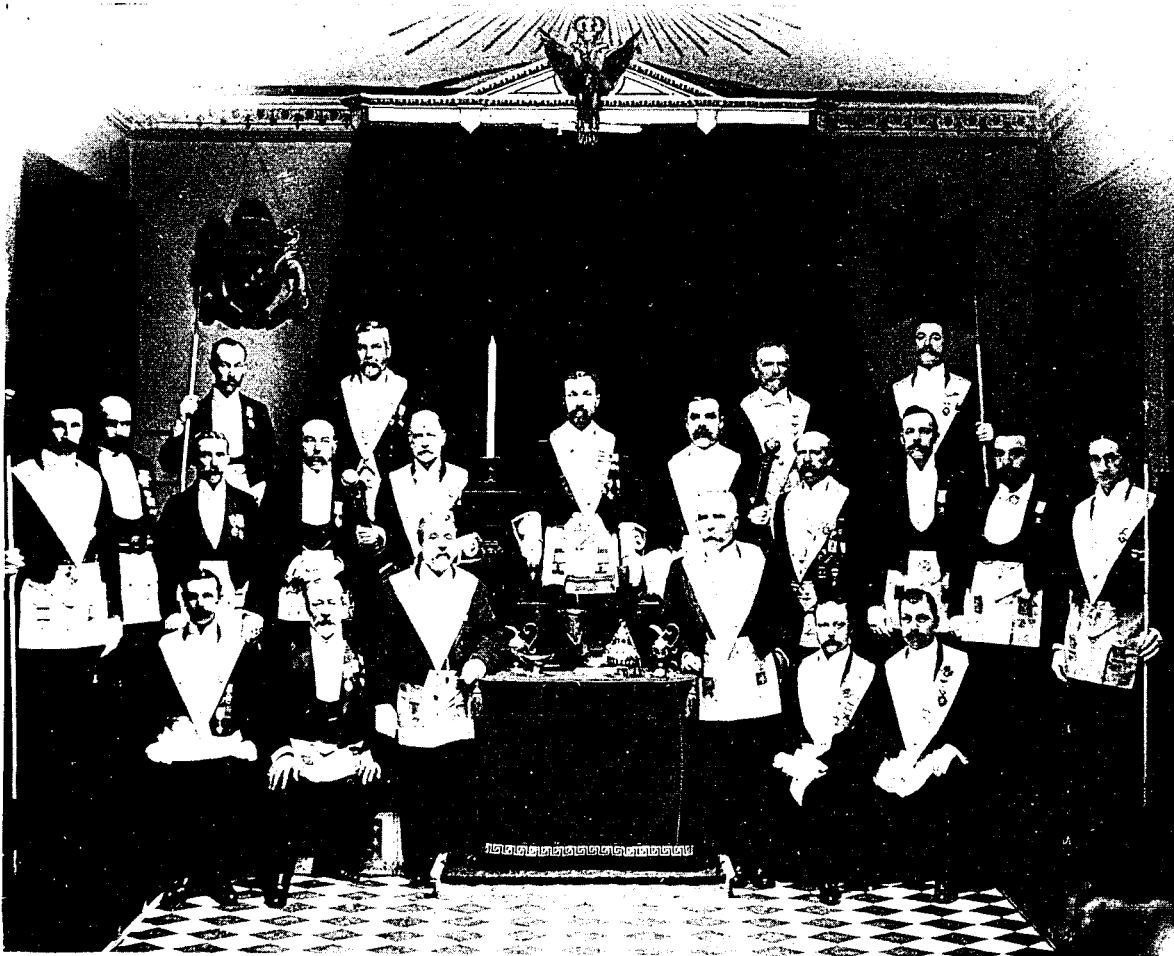
The Consecrating Master was V.W. Bro. Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary, assisted by V.W. Bro. J. H. Matthews, President of the Board of Benevolence, as S.W.; W. Bro. J. C. Fitzroy Tower, P.D.G.D.C., as J.W.; V.W. Bro. Rev. Canon Brownrigg, P.G. Chap., as Chaplain; W. Bro. Frank Richardson, P.G.D., as D.C.; and W. Bro. Chas. Pulman, Grand Std. Br., as I.G.

means were, great or small, we should always spare something for the needy; in truth, not merely in speech, but in our whole life, the great function we were now engaged in—the consecrating of a new lodge—must be something more than a beautiful ceremony, it must leave an impression and bear a lasting effect upon our lives.

At the conclusion of the consecration, Bro. J. I. Moar, P.M. 813, was installed as Worshipful Master, and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. W. C. Wall, P.M. 1743, acting I.P.M.; I. Seaman, S.W.; A. P. Lowthian, W.M. 1900, J.W.; A. F. Shiers, Treasurer; and James Duffy, Secretary.

Upon the closing of the lodge, the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet at the St. James's Restaurant.

W. Bro. J. H. Whadcoat, P.G.D., replying to the toast of "The Grand Officers," in the course of a humorous speech, expressed the pleasure that Grand Officers had in aiding at consecrations of new lodges, and congratulated the founders upon the splendid name they had chosen for the lodge.



A GROUP OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE LODGE.—(Photo A. & G. Taylor, Regent St.)

It is quite needless for us to comment upon the excellent manner in which the ceremony was rendered by the Grand Secretary—London Masons are used to none other.

In the course of an eloquent oration, V.W. Bro. the Rev. Canon Brownrigg said it was difficult to define the exact nature of our Order, but from history it was evident that from the earliest times Masons guilds were formed for the erection of edifices in which to sojourn, and we can trace with distinctness the fact that man, on emerging from barbarism, learnt the desirability of erecting superb buildings upon fixed principles, and Masonry gradually developed and progressed through industry. Men learnt from Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth, why the Masons guilds were more useful and scientific than others, and saw that each brother sought the welfare of the world at large, even in poverty giving to others less fortunate. No bad or scamped work was then tolerated. Thus it went on in strength and beauty, each age learning something from the preceding; we are their successors, though Accepted or Speculative Masons, and may well take them as our standard. In Charity, whatever our

They had all been advised to follow the Golden Rule, and now for the first time in Freemasonry they had their Golden Square. They were fortunate in finding so good a home as 33, Golden Square, which was a harbour for Freemasonry.

In proposing the toast of "The Consecrating Officers," the Worshipful Master expressed the gratitude of the founders to them for the solemn and impressive ceremony they had witnessed. It was the first time he had ever seen a consecration, and he was never likely to forget it.

V.W. Bro. E. Letchworth, who met with a very hearty reception on rising to respond, said, that as the mouthpiece of the Consecrating Officers, he could assure the brethren that among the many duties of Grand Officers, there were none which gave them so much pleasure as starting a new lodge into existence, which pleasure was always increased when they felt assured, as in the present case, that it was destined to occupy an important place among metropolitan lodges, and he trusted it would have a successful career. They felt sure the W.M., Bro. Moar, would guide it well through the first year, the critical part of its history. He congratulated

the lodge upon its Secretary, Bro. Duffy; he had had several interviews with him; his heart seemed thoroughly in his task; and he was sure that his enthusiastic and able services had tended very much to the success which had attended the foundation of the lodge.

The toast of "The W.M." was proposed by Bro. W. J. Wall, P.M., and was heartily received.

The W.M., replying, thanked the founders for honour done him in his selection as first Master. In proposing the toast of "The Visitors," who numbered nearly seventy, the W.M. coupled it with the name of Bro. W. Cleghorn.

In reply, Bro. Cleghorn expressed his confidence that the lodge would be a complete success, as it had all the elements of it, and a first-class Secretary. They could not

have a better model of work to copy than that they had just seen in the consecration ceremony.

In replying to the toast of "The Treasurer and Secretary," Bro. Duffy said that the hearty appreciation expressed by the founders and visitors of his labours, and the success which had attended them, was sufficient compensation for whatever he had done, but he had no wish to take all credit to himself, to Bro. W. Pearson they were indebted for the happy thought of naming the lodge the "Golden Square," and to Bro. R. Sandland for the design of the beautiful founder's jewel they were wearing.

The S.W. and J.W. returned thanks for the toast of "The Officers," and an enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

## Death of Bro. Lord Wantage, V.C.

The death of Bro. Lord Wantage, V.C., Prov. G.M. Berks., removes from the world a man of mark, who was at once an active representative of present interests and

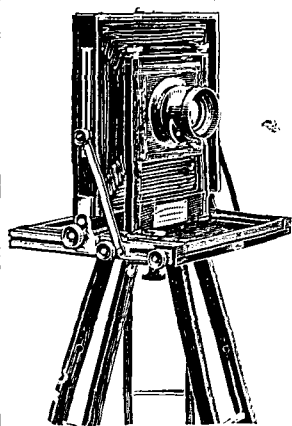


THE LATE BRO. LORD WANTAGE.

an interesting link with the past. As Col. Lloyd Lindsay, his name will always be associated with the volunteer movement, in which he not only took a leading part at its birth, but continued to maintain an interest in to the present time. In 1898 he was chosen to fill the position of Prov. G. Master of Berkshire which had remained vacant since the death in 1892 of the Duke of Clarence, the first Grand Master of the province after the division of Berks. and Bucks. into two provinces. Lord Wantage served with distinction throughout the Crimean War, as Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief. Honours fell to him fast, for not only did he receive the much coveted Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery in the field, but he received the Crimean medal with four clasps, the first-class Turkish medal, and was also made a Commander of the Legion of Honour. Later he became Equerry to the King when Prince of Wales, Financial Secretary to the War Office, Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, Brigadier-General Commanding the Home Counties Infantry Volunteer Brigade, Lieut.-Col. Commanding the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and Commander of the First Volunteer Battalion of the Princess Charlotte of Wales's Regiment, and for twenty years he represented Berkshire in the House of Commons.

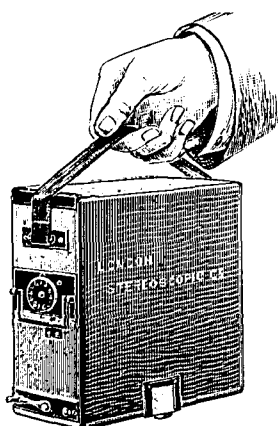
In the world of science Lord Wantage was a prominent figure. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, a Past-President of the Astronomical Society, and the founder of one of the finest and best equipped observatories in the world—that of Danceh. He became a member of the Craft in 1860, and in 1891 was appointed Senior Grand Warden.

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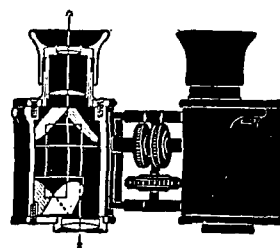
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*The Australian Commonwealth and Freemasonry.*

THE Empress Lodge, No. 2581, like its predecessor, the Empire Lodge, was established with the view of affording an opportunity to our Colonial and Indian brethren of meeting together and of welcoming visitors from all parts of the Empire on important commemorative occasions. Such an opportunity offered itself in connection with the inauguration of the Australian

Officers. The W.M. Bro. G. D. Coleman who is a native of Madras, occupied the chair, and extended to the visitors a warm welcome on behalf of the lodge.

At the subsequent banquet, after the toasts of "The King and the Craft" and "The M.W. Grand Master" had been duly honoured, the W.M. proposed that of "The Pro and Deputy Grand Masters and the rest of the Grand Officers,



PRESENTATION PLATE, DRAWN BY W. GRAHAM SIMPSON, FROM A DESIGN BY BRO. MAITLAND COFFIN.

Commonwealth, and the lodge was not slow to avail itself of it by calling a special meeting on the 15th of June, at the Café Royal, Regent Street, and inviting thereto upwards of one hundred brethren, many of whom hailed from some distant part of His Majesty's dominions. Amongst those present were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, and the Agents General of South Australia (Sir John Cockburn), Queensland (Sir Horace Tozer), New South Wales (the Hon. Henry Copeland), Justice Hodges, Victoria, Geo. Richards, District Grand Master of the Transvaal, Sir J. C. Dimsdale, M.P., Sir M. Bhownaggee, and a large number of Grand

Present and Past," which was gracefully responded to by the Lord Chancellor, who expressed his pleasure at being present on such an occasion, and his gratification at the fact that the Inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth was at last accomplished. Freemasonry, he said, had largely assisted in bringing about this great result, and he looked forward to the time when its civilising and fraternising influence would bring peace and goodwill to all, when the "blast of war's great organ" would cease, and the nations would live in peaceful harmony. The toast of "The Commonwealth of Australia," was ably responded to by the R.W. Bro. Sir John

Cockburn, who said that Australia might be called the "Empire's Youngest Daughter." He referred to the great honour conferred on the Commonwealth by the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, who, he said, had won the love and respect of all, no matter in what part of the Empire. He concluded by remarking that as there were three great lights in Freemasonry, so we had also three great lights in our noble Empire, viz.: Canada in the West, India in the East, and Australia in the South.

Sir J. Dimsdale, in giving the toast of "India and the rest of the Empire," paid a high tribute to those from all parts of the Empire who had come forward so willingly to assist the mother country in the South African campaign.

Sir M. Bhownaggee, in reply, while regretting the absence of Lord George Hamilton, testified to the great influence

Masonry had exercised in drawing together with chords of brotherly love the different parts of the Empire.

Bro. Geo. Richards, D.G.M. of the Transvaal, also replied to this toast. He congratulated Australia on the birth of the Commonwealth, and thanked her for the men she had sent to South Africa to fight the battles of their King and Empire. He hoped that when the war was over, and peace proclaimed, South Africa would be able to build up a Commonwealth as firm as that of Australia, and so establish a bond of fellowship, and proclaim Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth, with the result that peace and goodwill would be extended to all.

The I.P.M., Bro. C. T. Kiralfy, proposed the toast of "The W.M." testifying to his sterling qualities, both as a man and a Mason. The toast of "The Visitors" brought this memorable and enjoyable evening to a close.

## *Brother Rudyard Kipling.*

OF the many eminent men in literature and art who are members of our Order, not the least distinguished among them is Bro. Rudyard Kipling. His soul-stirring lays have won for him a permanent place in the hearts of English speaking men and women, and it is not too much to say that his simple directness of style and his genius for getting at the heart of things have made him the most widely read author of the present day.



BRO. RUDYARD KIPLING.

Born in 1864 at Bombay, Bro. Kipling is not yet thirty-seven years of age, and is the son of Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, himself an author and a scholar. He was educated at the United Service College, Westward Ho, in North Devon, and was but sixteen when he returned to India to sub-edit the "Lahore Civil and Military Gazette." Four years after he had undertaken its sub-editorship, he was initiated into Freemasonry at the age of twenty and a half, by special dispensation obtained for the purpose, in the Hope and Perseverance Lodge, No. 782, at Lahore. His first work, "Departmental Ditties," was published about the same time, and his description of how they came to be written is of no little interest. "They" (the verses) "came," he says, "without invitation, unmanneredly, in the nature of things; but they had to come, and the writing out of them kept me healthy and amused. . . . Bad as they were, I burned twice as many as were published, and of the survivors, at least two-thirds were cut down at

the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, therefore my verses were made to ease off the perpetual strife between the manager extending his advertisements, and my chief fighting for his reading matter. They were born to be sacrificed. Rukn Din, the foreman of our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Moslem of culture. He would say 'your poetry very good, sir, just coming proper length to-day. You giving more soon. One third column just proper. Always can take on third page.'"

Bro. Kipling has told us a little of his methods, and it is known that he thinks nothing of re-writing his work four or five times before he is satisfied of its fitness.

"Plain tales from the Hills" appeared in 1887, and "Soldiers Three" in 1888. It was in the latter year that Bro. Kipling joined the Independence and Philanthropy Lodge, No. 391, meeting at Allhabad, Bengal. In 1889 he left India for England, travelling by way of China, Japan, and America, since when he has produced the books which have made him famous; we refer more especially to "Barrack Room Ballads."

The severe illness from which Bro. Kipling only recovered after what was literally a fight for his life, and the excitement and consternation it caused the world over, will be fresh in the minds of most of us. The daily papers vied with each other in obtaining the earliest intelligence of his progress; and the sickness of a great monarch could not have excited more attention.

When the present war broke out, the "Soldier-Laureate" as he has fittingly been named, visited South Africa, and is known to have attended the famous Lodge of Emergency held at Bloemfontein.

Bro. Rudyard Kipling has not failed to give his Masonic experiences in India, and "the Mother Lodge," a poem which appeared in "the Seven Seas" published in 1896, will thrill the heart of every Craftsman, and more particularly those of us who may not perhaps have travelled beyond these shores. He says in one verse :

"We 'adnt good regalia,  
An' our Lodge was old an' bare,  
But we knew the ancient Landmarks,  
An' we kep' em to a hair;  
And looking on it backwards  
It often strikes me thus,  
There ain't such things as infidels,  
Excep' per'aps it's us."

and again—

"Full oft on Guv'ment service  
This rovin' foot hath pressed,  
An' bore fraternal greetin's  
To the Lodges East and West  
Accordin' as commanded  
From Kohat to Singapore,  
But I wish that I might see them  
In my Mother Lodge once more!"

Equality, Brotherly Love, the *summum bonum* of Freemasonry, find expression in the refrain—

Outside—"Serjeant," Sir! Salute! Salaam!  
Inside—"Brother," an' it does'nt do no 'arm.  
We met upon the Level and we parted on the Square,  
An' I was Junior Deacon in my Mother Lodge out there!

## *Bygone Masonic Amenities.*

WHETHER the original of this unique "Masonic" (or otherwise) compilation ever adorned (or disfigured) the hoardings and blank walls of the English metropolis, it is impossible to state definitely, nearly a hundred years having passed since it emanated from the printing press. Its unusual size and general make up, being printed on one side only, would lead to the inference that it was intended for a "poster," and a very bold and striking "poster" it would have been for that period. It is possible, however, that visions of the law of libel may have prompted the author of it to a secondary consideration, and have

"Bobby Scout" was evidently intended for Robert Leslie, Grand Secretary of the "Ancients," while the personage so pointedly alluded to as "Billy Paunch," was no doubt Bro. William Burwood, Junior Grand Warden in 1801 and Senior Grand Warden in 1802 of the Ancient Grand Lodge. At the time indicated on the bill, he carried on the dual business of a coal merchant and tavern keeper (probably one of the old fashioned sort of landlords such as we find in pictures of the period) at Green Bank, Wapping. He also was one of the principal promoters of the Boys' School, and is referred to in the records of that Institution as "Institutor and Treasurer."

# Renegade Masons,

On Friday June 24, 1803

## A Grand Procession of Hibernian Renegade Masons

Are expected to Parade (Contrary to the Laws) between the hours of ten and four from  
Cornhill, to a Nevv Building, Pell's-Gardens, Ratcliff-Highway  
Near Salt-Petre Bank

FROM THENCE TO CANNONBURY HOUSE.

\*THIS SOCIETY IS CALLED THE

United Irishman's *WAKE* or *Royal Mariners Lodge*.

The Meeting will be conducted and headed by

Tommy Pedler, Deputy grand,  
Bobby Scout, grand Scribe,

*And Paddy O'Blarney,\* Master of the Ceremonies,*  
(Suborner of False Witnesses against American Captains,)

With other Gentlemen of equal Respectability, from that illustrious FAMILY at VINEGAR HILL near WEXFORD.

WE ADMIT MEN OF COLOUR if Willing to Engage in DESTROYING the ROYAL NAVAL, and the  
REGULAR ANCIENT CONSTITUTION

Which unfortunately for us has stood several thousand years, and still appears like a rock and smiles at our attack, we have therefore come to this  
Resolution that all persons who will REVOLT from the REGULAR ANCIENT ESTABLISHMENT, and VIOLATE the MOST SACRED TIES, AS WE  
HAVE DONE and who will Exert themselves in OVERTURNING the REGULAR ORDER of GOVERNMENT (will be admitted Grant.)

Some CHARITY CHILDREN will be procured and March from BILLY PAUNCH'S COAL SHED, GREEN BANK, or DUNG WHARF  
to Sanction our Proceedings all under the Garb of Morality

Doors to be opened every Wednesday, Evening at 7 o'clock, at the Virginia or Pell's Street, Ratcliff-Highway. By order of the Society.

*Pat O'Blarney, W. M.*

MUNGO Tyler and Lecture Master.

N.B. 15 Chimney-sweepers will attend the procession Dress'd in Masonic Paraphanalja.

*Repair My Jewels, quick! to the Hibernian Renegade Lodge* PELL'S STREET

\*Read the PUBLIC LEDGER, and other Papers of Feb 26, 1799.—Another Rod in Pickle Pat.

Thompson, Printer, 21, Ear-Smithfield London

(Original size 22 ins. by 17½ ins.)

induced him to refrain from publication, as even at this distance of time I find no difficulty in identifying the principal personages aimed at. "Tommy Pedler" was doubtless meant for Thomas Harper, the celebrated and highly respected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, "According to the Old Institutions," the adherents to which were generally designated "Ancient Masons." This brother for many years carried on the business of a goldsmith and jeweller in Fleet Street, near Temple Bar, and his well known initials T.H. are to be found on most of the Masonic jewelry made during the latter part of the 18th and the early part of the 19th centuries. He was also one of the principal founders of our Boys' School.

From a printer's point of view the document under consideration is hardly likely to be deemed a masterpiece, but it may serve the purpose of marking a striking contrast between the Masonry of to-day and that of a hundred years back, before the two rival Grand Lodges which, for upwards of half-a-century had been, metaphorically speaking, flying at each other's throats in their endeavours to acquire supremacy, had agreed to settle their differences and to gather their forces under one banner, that of the United Grand Lodge of England. It may also serve to confirm in some measure a theory promulgated by the present writer, a few years back, then looked upon as a daring innovation, the purport of which was that the originators of the so-called Ancient Grand Lodge of England were Irish Masons, not

seceders from the regular Grand Lodge established in 1717, subsequently designated the "Modern Grand Lodge," and that this fact was well known to the older members of both parties although not openly acknowledged by either.\*

Notwithstanding that the penalty for countenancing or attending, the meetings of the rival lodges was expulsion from the Order by the respective Grand Lodges, about the beginning of the 19th Century some of the lodges on both sides became considerably mixed in their membership, the "Ancients" joining the "Moderns," and *vice versa*. In many cases this was "winked at" by the authorities, but when an official of either body, or any other distinguished brother, endeavoured to carry on with both sides at the same time severe measures were generally adopted. This was the case with the brothers alluded to in the "poster," and also with the person whom I credit with its authorship.

Thomas Harper evidently had "two strings to his bow" from a very early period in his Masonic career. He was initiated, I believe, in No. 24 of the Ancients as far back as 1761; this lodge lapsed about 1765. We have, however, no definite information until his name appears in the Royal Arch Register as having been exalted at Charlestown, South Carolina, in 1770. In 1775 he writes as Master of Solomon's Lodge, in that town, to the Grand Secretary of the "Moderns," and sends three guineas to the Hall Fund. He probably arrived in London early in 1784, for on April 12th of that year his name appears in the records of the Somerset House Lodge as a visitor from Solomon's Lodge, America. He seems to have been received with open arms by both contending parties, and joined several of their higher class lodges immediately. In 1786, he was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Ancient Grand Lodge, and served as Senior Grand Warden the following year. In 1801 he was elected Deputy Grand Master of the same body, and continued in that office until the Union in 1813. On the "Modern" side he joined the Lodge of Antiquity, the Globe, and the Lodge of the Nine Muses; in 1796 he served as Grand Steward, an office of great distinction in those days. He tried hard to bring about an union of the two rival factions, but failing in his endeavours, he was expelled by the "Modern" Grand Lodge in 1803 for refusing to sever his connection with the body with which he had been so long associated. Notwithstanding this harsh treatment, his zeal for the welfare of Masonry never slackened; his expulsion was rescinded on the 7th February, 1810. He took a prominent part in the subsequent arrangements for consummating the Union, and as Past Deputy Grand Master, he regularly attended the meetings of the United Grand Lodge as well as the various Boards and Committees appertaining thereto until within a year of his death, on the day of the Grand Festival in 1832.

Robert Leslie was initiated in No. 5 of the "Ancients," one of Harper's lodges, in 1777, and was re-initiated in the

Globe Lodge of the "Moderns" ten years later. He continued a member of both lodges for several years, notwithstanding his having been appointed Grand Secretary of the Ancients in 1783, in which office he continued until the Union, when he was superannuated.

William Burwood was a member of at least two lodges on the "Modern" side—the Royal Naval Lodge, present No. 59, and the Lodge of Unanimity, now extinct—and certainly two on the roll of the "Ancients," the United Mariners Lodge, present No. 30, and the Royal Mariners Lodge, No. 277, erased in 1827, the lodge referred to on the "poster." He probably belonged to others, but as I am unable to find the record of his initiation, I cannot be certain on this point.

The Royal Mariners Lodge was constituted in 1792, and in 1802 it was held at the Virginia Coffee House, Cornhill. In 1803 it was removed to what is designated as "their Hall in Pell Street, Ratcliff," but whether the removal took the form of a "Grand Procession," in conformity with the programme set forth, I am unable to discover. There was certainly nothing in the laws of the Ancient Grand Lodge prohibiting public processions, on the contrary, it was customary for that body to assemble on the morning of St. John's day in summer at some convenient tavern and march in procession with music, masonic regalia, banners, &c., to the church selected for a sermon by the Grand Chaplain, after which the procession was re-formed in reverse order and marshalled to the house at which the Grand Festival was to be held; Canonbury House, Islington, being a favourite place for the purpose in the early part of the 19th Century. It seems a pity that an historical document, such as is here reproduced, should be allowed to descend to posterity anonymously. I will, therefore, now endeavour to sketch, as briefly as possible, the masonic career of the distinguished personage to whom I ascribe its authorship. Probably few members of the medical profession attracted more attention in the early part of the 19th Century than did Dr. Francis Columbine Daniel, a memoir of whom was published in London about 1822. As, however, the masonic information therein is somewhat meagre, and the pamphlet itself is extremely rare, I supplement it by a few gleanings from official masonic sources.

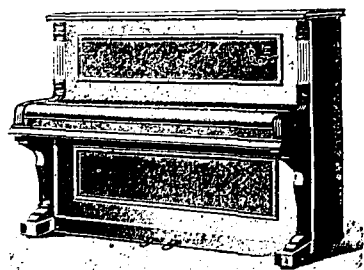
According to the memoir, he was initiated in March, 1788, the lodge is not given, but the Grand Lodge Register of the "Moderns" states that he was initiated in No. 344, on the 4th of March, 1788, at the age of 23. The earliest mention of his name in the Grand Lodge Register of the "Ancients" is in 1789, as a joining member of No. 23 of that body (now No. 30), from Lodge No. 3. I cannot find that his name was ever returned as a member of the lodge, but it may be true, nevertheless, for in those days the work in the Grand Secretary's office was indifferently performed.

(To be Continued).

HENRY SADLER.

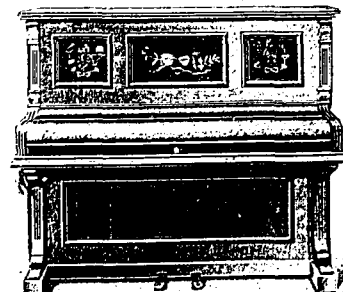
\* "Masonic Facts and Fictions, 1887," and "Masonic Reprints and Historical Revelations, 1898." Henry Sadler.

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