

Lodge Tullibardine in-the-East No. 1118 S.C.
Under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland
Date of Charter: 1st May 1913; Date of Consecration: 12th July 1913
[ROS Registration No: PPM/WP 104/66-6]

Our Brief History

In 1913, a petition to form a Scottish Freemasons Lodge in the State of Selangor was moved by 54 Freemasons, comprising planters, armed forces personnel, members of the police constabulary, miners and civil servants. Lodge Tullibardine in-the-East No. 1118 S.C. was granted a Charter on the 1st of May 1913 and consecrated on the 12th of July 1913. The Lodge was registered under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and was named in honour of the Most Worshipful, the then Grand Master Mason of Scotland, the Most Honourable John George, who was the Marquess of Tullibardine. Bro. John George was the 80th Grand Master Mason and served from 1908 to 1913. He was known as the Marquess of Tullibardine from 1871 to 1913 and then became Colonel John George Stewart-Murray, the 8th Duke of Atholl.

The Marquess of Tullibardine is a secondary title of the family of the Duke of Atholl and for this reason the Tartan of Lodge Tullibardine in-the-East is the Murray of Atholl Tartan, the Clan Tartan of the Duke of Atholl. The Duke of Atholl is hereditary chief of the Clan Murray and a feudal Baron who enjoyed certain heraldic honours akin to those of the English peerage. The lands of Tullibardine are an area at the foot of the Ochil Hills in Perthshire, where the Highlands of Scotland begin. The Tullibardine Highland single malt whisky distillery is situated in the village of Blackford, Perthshire and lies on the site of Scotland's oldest brewery dating back to the 12th Century.

The Coat of Arms or Crest of Lodge Tullibardine in-the-East is a combination of the Coat of Arms of the Duke of Atholl and of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The Shield on our Coat of Arms is divided into two halves. That on the left has a light blue background, bearing a silver Chevron or Square on which is extended a pair of golden compasses. Above the Chevron are two silver castles, with a third below. This is from the Arms granted in 1473 to the Freemason's Company of London and later used by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which was founded in 1726. It was also adopted by the "Modern" Grand Lodge of England founded in 1717. That on the right is from the crest of the Duke of Atholl; a figure of a half-naked demi savage wreathed about the waist, holding in his right hand a dagger and in his left hand a key in natural colours, over which is the Coronet of a Marquess. The Shield or achievement is supported by the traditional thistles of Scotland. Above the shield is a Lion Rampant taken from one of the supporters of the Duke of Atholl, and below is a leaping Tiger indigenous to the Malay Archipelago and to represent the country in which the Lodge was founded. The Sun in its splendor, the Moon and the Stars above the Lodge's name are Masonic Symbols variously described in the craft ritual.

Lodge Tullibardine in-the-East with Lodge Scotia No. 1003 S.C. and Lodge Malaya No. 1146 S.C. petitioned for the formation of the District Grand Lodge of the Middle East. The District Grand Lodge was constituted in 1916 and the first District Grand Master was Bro. Sir Eric Macfadyen (1916 to 1918), who was the third Right Worshipful Master of Lodge Tullibardine in the East. Three other Past Masters of the Lodge have served as

District Grand Master; namely Bro. David Daniel Ince (1918 to 1922), Bro. Patrick George Clark (1958 to 1963) and Bro. Dunstan Fernandez (2011 to present day).

The Lodge has weathered and survived wars and slumps, having suffered severely during the Second World War at which time the Lodge was in abeyance, from 1942 to 1947. During its formative years, the Lodge met at its own premises located at Venning Road, Kuala Lumpur. The Masonic Temple at Venning Road was damaged and looted during the Second World War resulting in the loss of much of Tullibardine's Masonic records, regalia, jewels and furniture. Only a limited number of Brethren returned to Malaya after the second war, some having been called to the Grand Lodge above and others seeking to construct a new life elsewhere after the Holocaust. Those who returned found the country devastated and among the many things destroyed was the Scottish Masonic Temple which had been built with loving care in 1918. In spite of the many difficulties and pressures on their time and energies, this small band of brothers returned to repon the Lodge in 1948, initially meeting in a small wooden building but later at the Read Temple.

In the period after the Second World War, the property at Venning Road was acquired by the Government of Selangor and the building which once housed the masonic temple was demolished. The site today is part of the land on which stands the National Mosque. The original Keystone or Cornerstone of the Tullibardine Masonic Temple has survived till today and is positioned within the present Read Masonic Centre in Kuala Lumpur.

Lodge Tullibardine was the principal sponsor of Lodge Kilwinning in the East No. 1606 S.C., the second Scottish Lodge to be consecrated in Kuala Lumpur. Lodge Tullibardine and Lodge Kilwinning enjoy a unique relationship in that they hold a joint meeting annually, alternately at each other's Regular Meeting usually in February. The visiting Lodge performs its ritual working during the Regular Meeting of the host Lodge.

The ritual as practiced by Lodge Tullibardine in-the-East has not changed since the founding of the lodge and is one of its kind in Scottish Freemasonry, more particularly its dramatic Third Degree working, which is highly regarded as visually instructive.

Lodge Tullibardine in-the-East is the third oldest Masonic Lodge in Kuala Lumpur, after Read Lodge No. 2337 E.C. and Klang Lodge No. 3369 E.C. The first Right Worshipful Master of Lodge Tullibardine was Bro. J.W. Littlefield. The first Malaysian and the 50th Right Worshipful Master of Lodge Tullibardine was Bro. Rama Krishna Panikkar who was installed into the Chair of King Solomon in 1967.

The Lodge has grown from strength to strength over the decades in increasingly close and friendly cooperation with Sister Lodges and Lodge of Sister Constitutions. Lodge Tullibardine has also played an important part in expanding the influence of Scottish Freemasonry in Malaysia.

Today, the lodge is made up of professionals, academics, entrepreneurs and retired servicemen, with 69 resident members, three outstation and nine overseas members.

Lodge Tullibardine in-the-East moves into the next century with confidence that the constant teaching and practice of Masonic principles will surely lead to peace, happiness and harmony amongst its members, the wider fraternity of Freemasonry and the people of this nation.