

# THE FREEMASON.

*Reports of the Grand Lodges are Published with the Special Sanction of*

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE M.W. GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND; HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF IRELAND; SIR MICHAEL ROBERT SHAW-STEWART, BART., M.W. GRAND MASTER MASON OF SCOTLAND; THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSSLYN, THE M.W. PAST GRAND MASTER MASON OF SCOTLAND; AND THE GRAND MASTERS OF MANY FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

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THE consecration meetings of the Gallery Lodge, No. 1928, and the Mozart Lodge, No. 1929, which were recorded in our pages last week, seem to have passed over with much "clat." We like the tone of the proceedings, and are glad to welcome these two new lodges on our lengthening muster roll.

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THE outcome of fictitious sentimentality is sometimes very startling and very inconvenient. We may, some of us, recall a trial, not long ago, for "arson" in the "dwelling house," when an amiable, if excited, individual was convicted by a jury, (no doubt mistakenly), of having contributed to the death, by burning, of no less than six persons. This modern "Auto da fe" was properly reprehended by the Public Prosecutor, and the ingenious "fautor" was tried and convicted. It seems, however, that this interesting operator has found favour with some inflammable minds, and they have taken it into their wise heads that the fire was accidental, and the death of these poor harmless victims a misadventure. The result of their animated and fiery appeals has been a respite for Mr. WILLIAM NASH. Probably the HOME SECRETARY has found some extenuating circumstances, or some "indicie" of doubt, though, if we remember rightly, from the evidence adduced, a worse case has seldom appeared in our criminal courts. Mistaken sentiment, as the police would tell us, is often a very expensive and hurtful proceeding, inasmuch as it is only the development of a most unhealthy morbidity.

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THE formation of a Masonic Archaeological Association is no doubt a desideratum for contemporary English Freemasonry. How it is to be effected is, however, the difficulty to be discussed and the arrangement to be effected. We, however, see no serious obstacles in the way, if only it starts under good auspices, and reality and common sense mark its inception and its progress. We feel sure that an association might now be formed which would lend an impetus to Masonic studies, and advance the interests of Masonic research. It only requires to be cautiously and carefully proceeded with.

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AT this moment English Freemasonry has a complete "interregnum," so to say. Our leading brethren are scattered far and wide on their well-earned holidays, and even the zealous officials at Freemasons' Hall are partially absent. We feel sure that we are echoing the sentiments of the Craft, when we say, that by none is a holiday better deserved, as by none at any time is the needful heavy routine of work more thoroughly, courteously, and carefully performed.

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THE progress of Mark Masonry is one of those facts which no careful Masonic chronicler can safely omit to mention or to note. What the real history of the Mark Degree is seems shrouded in doubt and mystery. How far it represents the customs and marking system of the Operative Guilds is still a moot point for the Masonic student and Masonic archaeologist. What its real place in the Masonic system even is still challenges discussion, and opens out doubts. But it has an interest for many, and if in any way its historical character could be proved, it would supply a very interesting chapter in the annals of our famous Order. Its progress and prosperity, as we said before, are, however, undoubted, and are, therefore, matter of interest to all Masonic students to-day.

THOSE of us who mostly attend "lodge gatherings" must be sensible of the great increase amongst us of "jewels" of various kinds. The Book of Constitutions speaks rather vaguely on the subject, inasmuch as while it distinctly allows a "jewel or emblem" to be worn, so long as it "appertains to," or is not inconsistent with, those Degrees which are recognized and acknowledged by, and are under the control of, the Grand Lodge, as part of pure and ancient Masonry (see page 118, small edition), it prohibits all others. At pages 68 and 69 we have another prohibition laid down,—“No jewels shall be worn in a lodge other than those specified for the officers, except such honorary or other jewel as shall be consistent with those Degrees recognized by Grand Lodge as part of ancient Freemasonry.” There is an express provision for a centenary jewel. Thus we come to this result, that there are honorary jewels and other jewels, as well as "emblems," which, if consistent with those Degrees of Masonry recognized by Grand Lodge, can be worn by brethren in our lodges. "Emblems" of the First, Second, and Third Degree can be worn, as well as honorary jewels, representing either offices or Masonic services, so long as they are not inconsistent with the Degrees of ancient Freemasonry recognized by Grand Lodge. Thus the Royal Arch jewel can be worn in a Craft lodge, though not the clothing,—a fact some brethren sometimes overlook. But jewels of other bodies not recognized by Grand Lodge cannot be worn. We are often asked the question why this should be so, and we think the answer is not difficult to find or give. We could not allow emblems inconsistent with the Degrees of Craft Masonry to be worn in a Craft Lodge; and for one good reason amid many more, that the authorities of Grand Lodge know nothing officially of "bodies" outside their jurisdiction, and could not allow emblems or tokens of "alien jurisdictions" to be borne by those who owe allegiance only to them. When meeting under the "fiat" of other powers they can, of course, wear what they like if that other authority in turn permits it. But there is a question which arises out of the consideration of this subject, which we think it well to ventilate, as it is pretty certain to come before Grand Lodge whenever the proposed alterations of the Book of Constitutions are considered. Why should not the whole subject of the "jewels" be put on a clearer basis, and certain concessions made to the not unnatural wish of lodges to keep up an "esprit de corps"? Why should not, for instance, "lodge jewels" be distinctly allowed, subject to certain fees paid to the Fund of Benevolence and General Purposes Fund, and with the approval of the Board of General Purposes? This feeling is strongly exhibited in what are called "founders' jewels,"—a very innocent and really Masonic idea; and as some lodges have lodge jewels, which they give to their members on special terms, we do not see why, under proper safeguards, the same privilege may not be conceded to all lodges which desire such a distinction; and we think the privilege, if conceded, will do good in more ways than one. There are many distinguished lodges of which their members are properly proud, and would be pleased to wear their "badge and token" on their breasts, like the honourable "livery" of the olden Guilds.

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HERMETIC studies are progressing just now in various directions, and we reproduce from a contemporary a small paragraph, which tells us both of Babylonian talismanic cylinders, as we have recently alluded to Egyptian and Assyrian Hermeticism: "Dr. HEINRICH FISCHER, of Freiburg, and Dr. ALFRED WIEDEMANN, of Leipsic, have published three tables of photographs and 15 woodcuts of Babylonian Talismans (cylinders and other forms) in the Historical Museum of Graz, which were presented to Archduke JOHN of AUSTRIA by Mr. RICH, of Bagdad. The tables are accompanied by mineralogical and archaeological introductions."

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WE publish elsewhere a correspondence which speaks for itself, and which we think it better to give, as kindly sent to us, without "note or comment." We apprehend that there can be but one commentary or judgment on all that has passed, and we think Bro. JOHN CLABON, as ever, very gracefully performs the part of "amicus curie." We hope we have now happily heard the last of some very painful and incongruous proceedings, looked at from a Masonic point of view. And so we may all gladly say "cedit questio."

### LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

The monthly meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence was held on Wednesday evening at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. J. M. Clabon, P.G.D., President, occupied the President's chair; Bro. Joshua Nunn, P.G.S.B., Senior Vice-President, occupied the Senior Vice-President's chair; and Bro. Jas. Brett, P.G.P., Junior Vice-President, took the chair of Junior Vice-President. Later in the evening Bro. George Lambert, G.S.B., took the chair of Junior Vice-President.

The following brethren also attended: Bros. S. Rawson, P. Dist. G.M. China; Raphael Costa, P.G.D.; J. M. Case, P.G.D.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; Thomas Cubitt, P.G.P.; Frank Richardson, P.G.D.; J. Percy Leith, P.G.D.; C. A. Cottebrune, P.G.P.; H. S. Somerville Burney, P.G.D.; Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, P.G.M. Worcestershire; George Lambert, G.S.B.; N. Rosenthal, W.M. 1673; W. H. Perryman, P.M. 3; G. P. Britten, P.M. 183; Chas. Fredk. Hogard, P.M. 205; E. A. Wells, W.M. 115; Geo. S. Bigley, W.M. 1298; Alex. Mallord, W.M. 1288; W. Stewart, W.M. 1108; Arthur E. Gladwell, W.M. 172; John Wyld, P.M. 1314; Thos. Massa, P.M. 1293; C. G. Payn, W.M. 201; A. Calais, P.M. 834; J. H. Matthews, P.M. 143; C. J. Preeceval, P.M. 1607; Fredk. E. Coope, P.M. 7; J. E. Shand, W.M. 1563; James R. Carsell, W.M. 66; B. Grover, W.M. 1613; A. Steains, W.M. 99; George E. J. Dawson, W.M. 1853; Fredk. T. Edginton, W.M. 1321; J. W. Heeley, P.M. 299; W. H. Dean, W.M. 1900; G. Gardiner, W.M. 749; G. F. Cook, P.M. 1471; J. T. Hoddinett, W.M. 101; Joseph Thorp, W.M. 1658; James Gordon, P.M. 619; J. Compton, W.M. 1615; W. C. Edney, W.M. 933; Clifford Probyn, W.M. 18; Edward Coste, P.M. 9; Charles Atkins, P.M. 27; A. A. G. Darch, W.M. 72; Nicholson Brown, P.M. 13; John Skirving, W.M. 87; E. B. Hobson, W.M. 700; Frank Hayter, W.M. 166; L. F. Littlell, W.M. 1827; D. L. M. Latreille, W.M. 1260; H. G. Buss, Asst. G. Sec.; A. A. Pendlebury, W. Dodd, H. Sadler, G. Tyler; and H. Massey, P.M. 619 (*Freemason*).

At the Board of Masters, which was first held, the agenda paper for Grand Lodge of the 7th September was settled.

The Lodge of Benevolence was then opened, and the brethren first confirmed grants to the amount of £395, recommended at last meeting. There were eighteen cases on the new list. Two of these were deferred for further particulars. The remaining sixteen were relieved as follows: Three £100 each (£300); three £30 each (£90); two £20 each (£40); one £15 (£15); four £10 each (£40); and three £5 each (£15); or, a total of £500.

The lodge was then closed.

### THE LATE DR. MACKEY, SEC. GEN. 33°, &c., &c.

The R.W. Bro. the Hon. H. L. Palmer has caused the following announcement of the decease of the lamented Dr. Mackey to be forwarded to the members of the Supreme Council, 33°, A.A.S. Rite, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U.S.

Office of the M.P. Sov. Grand Commander,  
For the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U.S.A.,  
July 10th, 1881.

The M.P. Sovereign Grand Commander, to all Free Masons of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the obedience of the said Supreme Council.

Brethren:

With profound sorrow I announce to you the decease of our Illustrious Bro. Albert Gallatin Mackey, of the A.A. Scottish Rite of the Southern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U.S. He died at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on the 20th June, 1881. Bro. Mackey was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 12th of March, 1807, and had long since passed the allotted span of three score years and ten.

For a full half century he had been an active, zealous Mason, always labouring where his work was most needed, to elevate and dignify Masonry and enlarge the sphere of its usefulness. During his long and active Masonic career he honoured many exalted official stations, the duties of all of which he discharged with signal fidelity. He was for many years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, "a Commander of Templars, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State, and General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States."

In the Ancient Accepted Rite he was the Dean of the Supreme Council of the Southern Masonic Jurisdiction, and at the time of his decease and for many years prior thereto, the G. Secretary General of our sister Supreme Council. A ripe scholar and an accomplished writer, his taste naturally led him to enter the literary field of the Craft, in which his labours were of immeasurable value to the great Brotherhood he loved so well. The various works he prepared and published, and without which no Masonic library is complete, have rendered his name a household word among the Fraternity everywhere, and constitute a fitting monument of his love for Masonry and his patient and intelligent labour in its behalf. After a long and useful life he has been called to rest, his departure leaving a void to be filled—when? by whom? Others may indeed extend and enlarge the work he commenced, but it was he who laid the foundation and first reared the superstructure. In addition to the various text books prepared by him for the use of lodges and his chapters, and his other works of a more general character, the Fraternity are more indebted to him than to any other one man for its present admirable system of Masonic jurisprudence. When such a man falls it is meet that his brethren, who alone can appreciate his entire worth, should deplore his loss.

While we tender our sincere sympathy to our brethren of the Southern Jurisdiction, who were more immediately connected with our deceased brother, we also feel the loss we have all sustained, and mingle our tears with theirs.

Let these letters be read in all the bodies of our obedience at the first meeting thereof held after its receipt, and let the altars and working tools be draped with the usual badge of mourning for the space of sixty days.

Given at the Grand Orient the day and year aforesaid.

### MASONIC HISTORY AND HISTORIANS.

BY MASONIC STUDENT.

In preparing the way for Masonic history we often see errors repeated and statements hazarded which rest on some shadowy basis, or, rather, no basis at all. I pick out the following passage from an article taken from the *New York Dispatch* as an illustration of what I mean, whether of slipshod history or haphazard assertion: "No thoughtful student of Masonry will deny that the first Three Degrees are a part of the system of the Scottish Rite," &c.

Now this is just the very "Crux" which has to be confronted, for I am not aware of any recognised author who admits any such fact. The most loyal adherent of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite need not uphold any such view, inasmuch, as far as I know, it is absolutely incorrect and historically untenable.

When the High Grades were first established they were so simply "qua" High Grades, whether you begin with the so-called Chapter of Clermont or the Council of the Emperors of the East and West.

Undoubtedly in the antagonism which sprung up in France, when Stephen Morin was delegated to spread the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, that Council claimed a jurisdiction over the three Symbolic Degrees, but it was never exercised; and, as far as England is concerned, such a claim has never been made, whether in 1768 or later, when the Supreme Council was fairly established in London.

Indeed, it is this unfortunate adherence abroad to a claim of jurisdiction over Symbolic Masonry,—quite a late claim,—which has been the difficulty of foreign Masonry, and done such injury to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite itself. No doubt in the conflict of jurisdiction and the ignorance which has too often prevailed as to the history of Freemasonry, its customs, its rites and its archeology, in some distant parts and some foreign sections, the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite has seemed to run counter to Craft Masonry, but that is not so naturally, need not be so practically, and is, happily, not the case, and never has been the case, in Anglo-Saxon Masonry.

It would be impossible for any Craft Grand Lodge to admit of the jurisdiction of any body which is not purely "Craft" in its organization and outcome, over Symbolic lodges; just as the Supreme Council could not, allow the interference of a Craft Grand Lodge with the "Chapter" and Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

It has always appeared to me that the functions and work of Craft and Capitular Masonry are entirely distinct, that each has its appointed sphere of action and utility of existence. But, strictly speaking, I am only concerned with the historical question involved, and on that I would reply, that no thoughtful student of Masonry can safely aver that at any time, under any circumstances, Craft Grand Lodges ever admitted or could admit that the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite possessed, or could possess, any authority over Symbolic lodges, or that such lodges strictly and properly formed part of the High Grade System.

### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT YORK.

The readers of the *Freemason* will, I feel sure, be glad to hear that the arrangements of the York Masons for the reception of their brethren who visit York during the British Association week are now almost complete. The day fixed for the reception is Monday, the 5th September, it being thought as convenient a date as any, considering the multifarious engagements which crowd upon the members and their friends during a British Association gathering. The reception will be under the patronage of the two Provincial Grand Masters of North and East and of West Yorkshire, Bros. the Earl of Zetland and Sir H. Edwards, Bart., and of the Deputies, as well as of several other distinguished brethren residing in the county. It is proposed, at seven o'clock p.m. on the day in question, to open the lodge at the Masonic Hall, Duncombe-street, York, when the Provincial Officers and Grand Lodge Officers and visitors will be received with the usual formalities. The Worshipful Masters of the York and Eboracum Lodges, Bros. M. Rooke and J. T. Seller, will then welcome their visitors, and some speeches will of course, follow. The lodge will then be closed, and a conversation will follow. The ancient records of the Grand Lodge of All England, which are in the possession of the York Lodge, will be open for inspection in the lodge room, as well as a large number of antiques and objects of Masonic interest lent from the collections of the York and Eboracum Lodges, and by other lodges and private collectors. I may add that the Secretaries will be glad to receive any objects of similar interest from lodges or brethren who may feel inclined to lend them. The utmost care will be exercised in their preservation, and they will be returned free of expense. The old MS. Constitutions and minutes will be shown by the Treasurer of the York Lodge, Bro. J. Todd, P.M., and other brethren will be prepared to give explanations of the many curiosities on view. During the course of the evening there will be a musical entertainment, consisting of songs and glees, under the direction of Bro. T. Tuke, Organist of the York Lodge, and the visitors will be entertained at a cold collation. As far as possible circular invitations will be sent to visiting brethren, but, as it is impossible for the Secretaries to know all those who may be in York on the day in question, I shall be glad of the opportunity, through the medium of your columns, to say that all visiting brethren will be heartily welcome on this occasion. I will only add that the joint Secretaries of the Reception Committee, from whom all information may be obtained, are Bro. A. Buckle, P.M. 236, of the Manor House, York, and Bro. J. S. Cumberland, P.M. 1611, of St. Paul's-square, York.

T. B. WHYTEHEAD, P.M.,  
Director of Ceremonies.

FLUDD, ROBERT.—A medical man and philosopher, born at Bearsted, in Kent, in 1574, and died in London 1637. He is said to have studied at Oxford, and afterwards practised as a physician. He is, however, principally known by his Rosicrucian works, some say seventeen in number, which appeared in five or six folio volumes, at Frankfort-on-Main, from 1617 to 1638. He seemed also to have used the name of "Robertus de Fluctibus," "Rudolphus Otreb," and "Joachim Frizius." His first work appears to be "Apologia Compendaria," &c., 1616, or his "Tractatus Apologeticus," also 1616, and each printed at Leyden. Some have claimed for Robert Fludd a connection with Freemasonry, but so far that is "non-proven." That he may have belonged to it is not improbable, and that is all one can fairly say. He was no doubt a Rosicrucian.—*Kenning's Cyclopædia of Freemasonry*.

Canada.

ALLOCATION OF THE GREAT PRIOR.

Read before the National Great Priory of Canada, United Orders of the Temple and Malta, at Hamilton, Ont., on 12th July, 1881.

Fratres of the National Great Priory of Canada,—By the mercy of the Divine Providence we are again permitted to meet in annual conclave on this the sixth anniversary of our Templar Nationality, and twenty-seventh of the introduction by me of the Order from England into Canada. I may now congratulate you that your long-cherished wish for "Home Rule" has become fully realised, "Convent General" as a representative body having for all practical purposes ceased to exist; at the same time it is impossible not to regret that the admirable scheme of a "Convent General," to organise a Templar Order worthy of the name, did not meet with that support it unquestionably deserved, and that the time and labour of years employed for its accomplishment should have been almost thrown away, with the opportunity lost that will never probably again present itself.

Our connection with England, which it was hoped since the memorial sent to "Grand Conclave" in 1873 would at least have been maintained in theory, at all events, appears to be well-nigh at an end, and Sir Patrick Colquhoun's efforts to establish a United Order in the three kingdoms seems to possess as little reality. This, however, is no fault of ours, "Convent General" not having assembled once a year, as required by the statutes, has "ipso facto" dissolved itself, thus leaving each nationality free to adopt whatever course they consider best for their own interests; although I maintain that as a National Great Priory we were always independent, having the full powers of a Federal body, subject only to the combined action that bound the whole union.

It now appears questionable whether a "Convent General" should ever have been formed, even with the prestige of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. It was composed of too conflicting elements, and matters were not ripe for the radical changes contemplated by the new statutes. The idea of one cosmopolitan Order as of old, with a Supreme Grand Master, was a grand conception of the originator, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, but the material to work it was wanting. We can now look back more calmly and dispassionately, than, perhaps, we could at the time, to his ennobling views for the Order, and we may well add our sympathy for what to him must have been a great disappointment.

The secession of Scotland at an early period of the negotiations rendered it doubtful whether the union of the English and Irish branches, with the subsequent adhesion of Canada, should have been carried out.

It was manifest that our brethren in the United States, for political reasons, would not acknowledge the supremacy of the Prince of Wales, and their totally different system of Templary would have prevented any amalgamation. The final collapse of the union was the result of the infelicitous step of calling the special and last meeting of "Convent General" on the 8th December, 1876, when with the surrender then made, by its undoubted illegal proceedings (which called forth our protest), and the opposition shown to the Irish members, broke the frail thread that kept it together.

Any one acquainted with the discussion that took place at the time must admire the remarkably discreet and correct Masonic feeling of the Irish members throughout during the determined opposition shown against their views. From these circumstances it cannot but be admitted that the disruption of "Convent General" is mainly owing to the prejudices of a section of the English members; and, perhaps, not improbably to some conflicting interests, associated with the more popular and exclusive High Grade system in England.

Apart from all other considerations, "Convent General" has achieved one great object by promulgating a correct knowledge of the Order, and introducing a strict historical rendering of the ritual, from which nearly all objectionable features have been expunged. We are principally indebted for this to the untiring zeal and exertions of one of the Irish members of the Ritual Commission—the eminent Bro. "Richard Barker de Burgh," Grand Cross of the Temple, and Past Grand Chancellor of the Great Priory of Ireland, who had been from the commencement of the negotiations for the consolidation of the Order appointed representative of the Irish section of the Committee, with full power to act for them, and make arrangements with that of England, to whom he submitted a draft ritual, which, being subsequently amended in some parts, was adopted, and the report drawn up and signed by the Committee, whose names are a sufficient guarantee of its being well and thoroughly considered by men of judgment and education.

I see no reason why "Convent General" cannot be revived as a separate and distinct body, at any time, with amended regulations, more suitable to the original status and character of the Order; still to be exclusively formed from the Masonic Fraternity, but in no way to interfere with the government of the National Great Priorities, none of whose members could claim as a right the privilege of belonging to it. Affiliation, by conferring the honorary distinctions of Commanders and Grand Crosses, resting solely with the Grand Master, thus placing the Order on something of the same footing at that in "Sweden," and making it a connecting link between Freemasonry and the State Orders of the realm. By this means its ancient chivalric and autocratic character would be preserved without interfering with its cosmopolitan and independent position in connection with Freemasonry, which does not admit of the restrictions necessary in the social requirements of civil life.

The failure of "Convent General" may in some measure have arisen from the circumstance, as a similar attempt to unite the chivalric and Masonic elements of Templary had been made some years prior to that of Sir Patrick Colquhoun, by the late distinguished Bro. Major-General Chatterton, of Cork, Ireland, which completely failed.

The general regulations of the Order and our statutes clearly lay down precise rules for the guidance of members, to which unqualified obedience is required. You best know how they have hitherto been observed. If I might judge from personal observation, particularly in the matter of equipment, no rule seems to be adhered to but that

which pleases the fancy or suits the convenience of members; all this may be looked upon as trivial and of small importance, but is, nevertheless, a direct deviation from our rules, and should not be. If it was only for the sake of uniformity and consistency, or even as a matter of courtesy, when attending the annual assemblies of the Great Priory, while it is anything but complimentary to the presiding officer, to appear without the prescribed costume or to dispense with the usual formalities and etiquette that would not be tolerated in the other Masonic Grand Bodies of the dominion. Although our independent position permits us as a body to make such changes in the regulations as may be deemed advisable for the good and prosperity of the Order, it does not follow that individual members, or even the greater majority, can assume the responsibility of erasing any of the "General Statutes," or changing the features and characteristics or landmarks of the Order as enacted by old prescription in the British Dominions. Such innovations would be a violation of the promises made and vows voluntarily taken when you accepted the patent of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to establish this National Great Priory, and my installation as Great Prior to represent him, and be but a mere mockery of all law and order if fratres were at liberty to change the Constitution and do just as they like.

I read lately in some periodical that it was a curious fact in psychology, the facility with which men took oaths they had not the remotest intention of keeping, recording some instances of obsolete customs requiring the sanctity of an oath administered as a mere form. I really cannot help saying we might add to the number many of the clauses in our Masonic O.B. which are soon lost sight of, and considered of so little consequence that it is quite unnecessary to bestow a thought upon them afterwards; otherwise, how is it stringent rules assented to are so often unheeded? Fratres of the Temple, it will be well for us all to remember the Monitor of the Order in our beautiful ritual, with the caution never to give cause to fear its warnings as the periodical memento of broken vows.

When asked last year by a leading member of a preceptory in Toronto if I would sanction military drilling and parades by preceptorics, I could scarcely believe the question to be seriously intended, such practices being quite foreign to the meaning and intention of the Templar system under which we are organised. It was argued that as the custom prevailed with the United States Templars, the general wish of the Order in Ontario was in favour of it. I can only repeat (what has been so often already explained) in the words of leading Templars of the United States—"That they can scarcely be called the same Order. Unlike the American system in origin, in religious pre-requisites, in costume, nomenclature and identity." Such being the case, it is almost impossible to amalgamate the two systems, or even adopt a partial imitation, without destroying the distinctive organisation of both. Our neighbouring brethren indulge in more outward display and pagantry than ever was popular with us, and what with them is looked upon as a leading feature and matter of course in their institutions, would in the British Dominions, from the social system differing so widely, draw forth the ridicule of the public at large.

There can be no possible objection to any society amusing themselves, if it suits their fancy, by adopting a military uniform and system of drill; therefore, if preceptorics who may wish in this manner to represent the military character of the old Templar Order decide upon such a course, they are, of course, at liberty to do so.

Some enthusiastic Templars, who must fancy themselves at least "Jacques de Molais," say, that as "Soldiers of the Cross," our duty is as much in the battlefield as the sanctuary. The question is, what battlefield? The days when the Order and that of St. John of Jerusalem were called upon to fight against the Infidel hordes has passed away for ever.

Our Templary is not a military body in the literal acceptance of the term; it merely borrows the name from the Ancient Chivalric Order of the Crusades, whose principles and rules we should endeavour to imitate, engaging in a spiritual warfare for the protection and propagation of the doctrines of the Christian religion, which it is not reasonable to suppose could be accomplished if we reverted to its original military character. As a purely Christian society, attached to Freemasonry, military evolutions and public shows to represent the Ancient Order seem to me quite out of place, of no benefit, and questionable both in policy and utility.

I am sure our Great Sub-Prior, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, will agree with me that such practices and large public gatherings of Masons, latterly so much in vogue, are not suitable, according to our ideas, for the Masonic Body of Canada in any of its branches. May Masonry with us ever be the centre of union between good men and true, and never degenerate into senseless show and parade, which the desire to exhibit the glitter of the paraphernalia of the degrees, and a semi-military uniform has led some inconsiderate brethren to wish should be adopted, and become the great attraction of our Templar Order.

The occasional sarcastic remarks indulged in by some writers in the foreign correspondence of the Grand Commanderies of the United States, on our customs and usages, display so little knowledge of social life in Europe and the United Kingdoms, together with the Republican dislike to hereditary rank and titles, as well as the morbid antipathy towards Royalty, seems to quite warp their better nature and judgment, leading them into most erroneous deductions, only calculated to provoke a smile, and which had better be passed over in silence.

What our recognition of but one Grand Master for the whole Order (as of old), in the person of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has to do with the complete independence of the National Great Priory of Canada is difficult to understand. The Supreme Grand Master does not interfere with the Representative Government of the National Great Priorities in any particular, but has it exclusively in his power to confer honours which members might be proud of possessing; and in his exalted station of life, his acceptance of the office adds materially to the status and dignity of the Order, at once stamping its character by placing it amongst the recognised honoured societies of the Empire.

It certainly appears to us strangely inconsistent that our American brethren, who pride themselves on their levelling principles and democratic constitutions, should assume a title of English aristocratic civil life, by addressing each other as "Sir," prefixed to their names, frequently making the great mistake of leaving out the Baptismal

name altogether, as the title of "Sir" can only properly be applied in conjunction with both Christian and surname. Whatever ideas they may entertain about our independent position cannot in the least affect us, a totally different organisation. This is fully admitted in their foreign correspondence, which also distinctly shows the Templary of the United States to be a modern, fanciful, military degree of Masonry that does not represent, either in ritual, doctrine, or its acknowledged attributes, the old Chivalric Temple Order, which we profess to do, knowing it to be historically a fact. When "Convent General," on its organisation, recognised the American Templar system as being the same Order as that of the British Dominions, and the Arch Chancellor, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, recommended the "Grand Cross" being conferred on their Grand Master, he did not do more injury to the Order in Canada than anything else could have done, by putting it into the power of the admirers of the American system to give trouble. The mistake arose from ignorance at the time of the dissimilarity existing between the two systems. It has been asserted that I hold extreme views as to the doctrines of the Order. I may ask in what way? I merely endeavour to prove that the Templar Order we represent, from its inception, has been always orthodox in Christianity; and in showing how totally different the system of the United States is from ours, I must not be misunderstood as wishing to throw any obstacles in the way of our fraternising. Such is not the case. At my suggestion to Great Priory, we can relegate the Holy Trinity test with foreign jurisdictions. As Templary is not religion, it really, as a matter of principle, does not interfere with our friendly intercourse.

It is refreshing to be able to turn to and note the outspoken and carefully studied researches on Templary, as connected with Freemasonry, in the report of last year's correspondence of the Grand Commandery of Ohio by the Chairman of the Committee, the Eminent Bro. Thomas E. Carson, of Cincinnati, a Past Grand Commander, which should be carefully perused by every Mason, and are worthy the marked attention to the whole Templar body. Here, I cannot help digressing to contrast and admire the advantage our United States brethren have over us, and that is, the thorough discipline insisted upon in their well-organised system. They do manage to work-up an intensity of zeal, energy and interest. Their reports, annual addresses, and so on, whatever in our eyes their faults and intrinsic value may be, display an amount of vitality which in itself is pleasing and satisfactory, and puts to shame the sleepy condition of the government of the Order in the "United Kingdom," with the mill-stone round its neck in the form of so many prejudiced and consequently obstinate and self-opinionated members, who resent anything approaching to improvement, which they term innovations, never looking beyond the present time, or giving a thought to the fact that prior to the so-called revival of 1717, Freemasonry, as derived from the Christianised Guilds, had been a society of the most orthodox Christianity, patronised by the church, whatever may have been its oriental, mystic origin and cosmopolitan religious doctrines.

Our talented Bro. Carson extracts from twenty-one of the old Constitutions of Freemasonry, their dates, extending over more than two hundred and thirty years down to 1723, which contain unequivocal proof of a belief in the Holy Trinity as a part of the Christian creed of the old Craft. On the 29th September, 1721, the Grand Lodge of England authorised Bro. the Rev. James Anderson, M.A., to revise and complete the history and regulations of the existing old Constitutions; Freemasonry having fallen into such [decay it was comparatively easy to make radical changes in its organisation. It would appear that Bro. Anderson, in fulfilling the duty confided to him, went beyond his authority and made new charges quite unknown before, re-organising the institution, which after some amendments, was formally approved and adopted in 1723, and became known as the New Constitutions. This subsequently gave rise to much dissatisfaction amongst some of the brethren, the principal cause appearing to be that the rigidly Christian character of the Fraternity had been abandoned and a Unitarian element introduced. Consequently those members who were churchmen, wishing to preserve its early Christian features, without severing themselves from the Craft, formed societies secretly attached to the lodges in which the ceremonies of the obsolete Order of the Knights Templar was conferred on all Masons desirous of receiving it, thus preserving that belief amongst them, which had been previously taught in all the old Craft lodges, so fully expressed in the opening sentences of the old Constitutions, viz.:—"The might of the Father in Heaven, with the wisdom of His glorious Son, and goodness of the Holy Spirit, three persons in one Godhead."

Such, then, is the conclusion arrived at, drawn from historical facts, rejecting entirely the popular belief of the origin of Templar Masonry with the Chevalier Ramsay, the talented author of "Cyrus."

This view, by Bro. Carson, of its introduction into Masonry appears to be the most reasonable theory yet advanced, showing why the Templar Order was added to universal Freemasonry (which otherwise appears an anomaly), and has much to recommend it to the candid Masonic student, unless, indeed, he is one of those iconoclastic spirits "who would snatch away the bread of imagination and not even substitute a stone."

The establishment of the Templar Order in the Masonic Body at the time suggested does not necessarily mean that it was absolutely invented at that period for a specific purpose, and had no connection with the old Chivalric Body. On the contrary, it convinces me more strongly than ever that there was some legendary connection at that time, which these Trinitarian Masons knew of and adapted for their own purposes.

To be continued.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Wrongs made Right.—Every day that any bodily suffering is permitted to continue renders it more certain to become chronic or dangerous. Holloway's purifying, cooling, and strengthening Pills are well adapted for any irregularity of the human body, and should be taken when the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the kidneys inactive, the bowels torpid, or the brain muddled. With this medicine every invalid can cure himself, and those who are weak and infirm through imperfect digestion may make themselves strong and stout by Holloway's excellent Pills. A few doses of them usually mitigate the most painful symptoms caused by undigested food, from which they thoroughly free the alimentary canal, and completely restore its natural power and action.—[ADVT.]



## TO OUR READERS.

THE FREEMASON is published every Friday morning, price 3d., and contains the fullest and latest information relating to Freemasonry in every degree. Subscriptions, including Postage:—

United Kingdom, Canada, the Continent, &c. 13s.  
United States, India, China, Australia, New Zealand, &c. 17s. 6d.

Remittances may be made in Stamps, but Post Office Orders or Cheques are preferred, the former payable to GEORGE KENNING Chief Office, London, the latter crossed London Joint Stock Bank.

## To Correspondents.

P.G.S.W.—Yes.

## BOOKS, &amp;c., RECEIVED.

"Hereafter," "Hull Packet," "Broad Arrow," "The North China Herald," "The Citizen," "The Jewish Chronicle," "Report of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Lincolnshire for 1881," "La Acacia," "Le Monde Maconnique," "Die Baühütte," "The Masonic Record of Western India," "The Record of Fashion," "New York Dispatch," "Der Long Islaender," "Allen's Indian Mail," "Keystone," "Masonic Review," "The Freemason's Monthly."

## THE FREEMASON.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1881.

## Original Correspondence.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for, or even approving of, the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish in a spirit of fair play to all to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.]

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.  
To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have received this morning a card, measuring twenty-two inches by seventeen inches, from the Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution to commemorate my having served the office of Steward at the late festival.

As there were 400 Stewards, and I presume that each has received a similar card, the cost must have been very considerable; and it would be very satisfactory to receive an assurance that the expense of these gilded, but useless, things has been defrayed by the Committee of Management, and does not come out of the funds collected for our aged brethren and sisters.

I am sure that the large majority of the Stewards will feel with me that our endeavours to benefit the Institution need no publicity to stimulate them, and that if the funds subscribed are to be saddled with such expenditure, their money would be better spent in relieving the necessities of distressed Masons of whom they have personal knowledge.

By publishing this you will oblige, yours faithfully,

G. W. ARMSTRONG, P.M. No. 1593.  
Royal Hospital School, Greenwich,  
August 18th.

## A CORRECTION

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

There is an obvious error in your report of my observations acknowledging a presentation made me by the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The number of Masons in 1869 is set down as 100 instead of 1000, the present number being over 2000.

Yours fraternally,  
J. G. LE FEUVRE,  
P.S.G.W. Hants and Isle of Wight.  
Southampton, August 18th.

## PRECEDENCE OF GRAND OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

My attention has been called to the fact that I did not reply to the letter of "York" (July 19), and in consequence it was assumed that I allow myself to be in the wrong. Far from it. Every letter that I have read confirms me in my opinion that I have read the Book of Constitutions aright.

"York" says, "Bro. Arnold, if I understand his letter correctly, wishes to read the Constitutions about which this discussion has taken place thus: 'Provincial Grand Officers shall possess in their district the rank and privileges of Provincial Grand Officers.' It needed no Constitution to reveal that fact to us."

If "York" would only take the trouble to read to the end of my letter (July 9) he would see that I say, "the whole object of the section is to define their status in and out of the province."

"York" infers that "Grand Officers" mean Grand Officers of England; on the contrary, I assert that "Grand Officers" mean Grand Officers of Provincial Grand Lodges, as implied by the heading of the section. The very fact that the first word of the section, "Grand Wardens," mean Grand Wardens of Prov. Grand Lodge goes to show

that "Grand Officers" also means Grand Officers of Prov. Grand Lodge.

The object of this clause is to show that not only in Prov. Grand Lodge, but everywhere in their province during their year of office, they have that rank, but that when visiting out of their province they rank only as Master Masons.

There is nothing whatever in the Book of Constitutions which defines the relative rank of Grand Officers and Prov. Grand Officers. Therefore, everything must depend on the customs of the Craft.

Yours fraternally,  
C. W. ARNOLD.

## THE LATE GRAND TREASURER.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence:

4, Dowgate-hill,  
13th August, 1881.

"To the V.V. Bro. John M. Clabon, P.G.D.

"Dear Sir and Brother,—

"I beg to express my regret for having used the word 'defaulting' of the late Grand Treasurer.

"I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours very faithfully,

THOMAS MASSA, P.M.

"16th August, 1881.

"Conservative Club, S.W.

"My dear Bro. Clabon,—

"Bro. Massa having expressed his regret for having used the word 'defaulting' of the late Grand Treasurer, I withdraw the terms of 'indecent and black-guard' which I thereupon used, solely with reference to his conduct in applying such an expression, which was not a correct one, to one who was my old and dear friend.

"Yours truly and fraternally,

"J. CREATON.

"J. M. Clabon, Esq."

## Reviews.

## DOMESTIC FOLK LORE. By Mr. THISELTON DYER. Cassell and Co.

This is a very useful little work in itself, and if not novel in idea, or in the arrangement of its facts, has a great deal of information on numerous curious and recondite matters. Indeed, to some, it is now a special subject of study and research.

## THE ORACLE. Infield, 150, Fleet-street.

This work reminds us of the days of the Athenian Oracle and similar publications, whose interest, however, has passed away. There will be always a race of curious enquirers in this world, and to such as like to ask queries "de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis," and, above all, to get answers of some sort, such a weekly journal as this is welcome. We note it has reached its fifth volume, so it must have a circle of curious readers.

## THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE UPPER ENGADINE. By FRANCIS LLOYD. Stamford.

To those who contemplate a visit to Pontresina, and mean to sojourn amid the health-renewing hills of the Engadine, this little book will be valuable, as the writer knows what he is talking about, and for eight years of his life has spent two months annually at Pontresina. Just now travelling brethren are many, and some who con these pages may be glad to know of this little book.

## VISIT TO THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE E. E. WYNAAD. By S. JENNINGS. Chapman and Hall.

There is just now a good deal of talk and more "speculation" about gold mines. The South Indian gold mines are specially in favour, or what some call the "auriferous districts." If any of our readers have before them floating visions of certain "Golcondas," let them first learn to master the difficulties and slow returns of the work; but let them also realize that success, as in most other matters, will in the long run wait on patience and perseverance. We hope it may be so, and that experience, sad and stern, may not have to record wasted means and unremunerative sacrifices.

## REPORT FOR 1881. PROV. GRAND LODGE OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

The report for 1881 of the Province of Lincolnshire has just reached us, and we congratulate the brethren on having so energetic a Prov. Grand Secretary as Bro. F. D. Marsden, who evidently has spared no pains to make his annual account of the progress of the Craft in Lincolnshire as accurate as it is comprehensive. There must be considerable Masonic feeling of the right kind amongst the members, for at the last Provincial Grand Lodge only two of the officers were absent (who sent apologies and were excused), and all the lodges were represented. Nothing seems to escape the attention of the Provincial Grand Secretary, for he notes even the number who signed the attendance book (184), and compares it with those who answered the "roll call." The investments are an honour to the province, there being £1055 for the *Oliver Memorial Fund*, and already £360 towards the *Smyth Scholarship Fund*. Additions to the latter are solicited until the sum desired is obtained, and until then it is really the special charity of the province. There are £146 in hand for the "Benevolent Fund," nearly that sum having been expended during the past year for the relief of necessitous cases. The votes for the central Masonic Charities amount to a total of 1023, which are about evenly divided between the three Institutions. This gives over one vote on an average for each member in the province. The pamphlet on the Masonic Charities, by Bro. H. Watson, may still be had from the Prov. Grand Secretary, and it is the best of the kind published.

## REPORT FOR 1875-81. PROV. GRAND CHAPTER OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

The present Provincial Grand Chapter of Lincolnshire was formed in 1875, and was constituted by E. Comp. Dr.

J. Pearson Bell, Grand Superintendent of N. and E. Yorkshire. There have been four Prov. Grand Chapters held in all, and at the last of these the Prov. Grand Scribe E. Comp. James Fowler was appointed Prov. Grand H. on his retirement from the duties of that office, being succeeded by Comp. F. D. Marsden. Like in some other provinces the numerical state of Royal Arch Masonry in Lincolnshire remains almost stationary, 161 in 1875 and 169 in 1880. The report is well arranged and the extracts furnished from old registers, and minute books of the chapters and Prov. Grand Chapters are very interesting.

## Masonic Notes and Queries.

In answer to "Novocastrian," I can only say that I cannot even guess to what the writer in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, under "Annals of the Northern Counties," even alludes to. I am not aware of any connection of King John with the Guilds, or why the epoch of 1251 has been selected. "Prima facie" the assertion is one of those so constantly made and so rashly put forward without foundation, and does not possess even the slightest "scintilla," as far as I know, of a pretension to historical accuracy or reality. When I say this I feel also bound to add, that if "Novocastrian" will try and find out for me on what grounds, if any, the writer makes such a statement, I will give it every consideration, though I think I can predict what the reply to this my appeal must inevitably be.

MASONIC STUDENT.

## A "MASONIC ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION."

The Editor of the *Freemason*, and Bro. John Dory draw attention to an association with the foregoing title which has long ago ceased to exist. All I remember about it, being informed of my election, but I paid no fee, as none was asked. There were no banquets I believe (which may account for its failure); and, so far as my memory serves me, there was nothing done by the society to justify its origin.

If there is a probability of such a society answering at the present time, by all means let Masonic students unite in its formation. I must, however, confess to feeling little confidence in such an association in view of several failures in the past, and would much prefer to see the brethren generally heartily support a Museum and Library in connection with the Grand Lodge of England, now so happily begun under the guidance of the Grand Secretary and other Craftsmen who believe there is something more in Freemasonry than *grand clothing and good dinners*.

W. J. HUGHAN.

## A PRE-REVIVAL FREEMASON.

I send you a rough sketch of a tombstone now standing, or rather leaning, in Wensley churchyard, Yorkshire. Bro. the Hon. W. T. Orde Powlett, of Wensley Hall, Bedale, has kindly made me a rubbing of the stone from which I have made my sketch. The dimensions of the slab are about two feet six inches high by two feet wide, and the stone faces west, being in an opposite direction to every other stone in the yard. Age has very much defaced the surface, but the old Mason's Arms, between a chevron charged with a pair of open compasses, three castles is evidently the device on the head of the stone. On each side is a knot or loop with ends which may have been intended for tassels or leaves, it is impossible to say which. Who "George Bowes, Free Mason" was I do not know, but the date of his interment appears in the Parish Register, and the fact of his being "buried, Decemr ye 26, 1689," proves him to have been a contemporary in Masonry of Ashmole and the other brethren in whose system of Masonry we are just now taking so much interest. Most probably Bowes was made a Mason in the old lodge at York, the earlier records of which have so unfortunately disappeared.

T. B. WHYTEHEAD.

## "THE ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES."

Bro. James Miller, of Glasgow, wrote a work on the above subject, which so far has scarcely had justice done it. It is dedicated to the brethren of the lodge St. Mark, of which he was the Master at the time of publication, and many of its chapters are of much value and interest. I had heard that the work was out of print, but this week, on finding otherwise, have been amusing myself by perusing a copy. Of course one meets with views not always acceptable on its pages, but that remark applies with much force to most Masonic historical works. There is however much to interest the general reader, and to the intelligent Freemason many of its facts are so well presented that the little volume must prove a treasure in any select library. The plates are useful, and the woodcuts add much to the value of the book. The appendix contains a copy of "charter of confirmation granted by William the Lion to the Freemasons in Glasgow," about which I hope to speak ere long, an extract from the "Seal of Cause," granted to the incorporation of carliffs in Glasgow, A.D. 1600, which also refers to the Masons, and other documents.

Though the work is not critical, yet considering the period of its publication it contains much, as we have said, of value, and should always be remembered as a worthy contribution to the subject.

W. J. H.

## MASONIC PRESENTATION.

The brethren of the lodge attached to the 4th Dragoon Guards, lately quartered in York, have just forwarded to Bro. J. Todd, P.M. of the York Lodge, 236, a very handsome gift, in recognition of many services given by him during the period that the meetings of the military lodge were held in the Masonic Hall. The gift consists of an elegant polished oak case, velvet lined, containing two pair of very handsome silver mounted carvers, on the lid of the case on a brass plate being engraved the following inscription, surmounted by the regimental and Masonic badges:—"To Honorary Member Bro. J. Todd, P.M., 236, York Lodge, by the brethren of St. Patrick's Lodge, 205, L.C.—A small token of fraternal regard for his ever ready aid.—1879-80." During the time of the regiment being quartered in York, Bro. Todd gave his services most heartily to the brethren of the military lodge, and was of great assistance to them in their working.

## FIRST PRINCIPLES.

By CORNELIUS MOORE.

Every association has, or ought to have foundation principles on which to rest for support, and to which its members may refer both its friends and enemies. These principles constitute the "chief corner-stone"—the support of the institution. If these principles be truth—immutable and eternal—the institution resting upon them will be proof against all assaults and indestructible as its foundation. Such is religion founded upon the Holy Scriptures. Its corner-stone is *Truth*—pure, simple, changeless, consistent, eternal Truth. When we say religion, we do not mean a sect; for mere sectarianism we have little respect, though the different sects embrace great truths, but more or less mixed with traditions and priestly dogmatism. There is religion among all these sects, and many beautiful exemplifications of it among their members; but this rests upon the truth that still remains, and not because of the questionable additions that have been added to it by theological doctors, church councils, and vague traditions.

Freemasonry has its corner-stone—its foundation principles, and while it remains there, it is indestructible by the assaults of priest or demagogue, fool or fanatic. But it should never be forgotten that *all* is not Freemasonry which goes by its name or sails under its banner. Degrees do not constitute Freemasonry; regalia is a mere outside indication; banner and plume and feather are not part of it,—all these may and do exist without Freemasonry, yet they are appendages, perhaps ornaments. At the mast-head of every vessel may be seen a flag of peculiar form and bearing peculiar devices; and every seaman knows that these merely name the country to which that vessel belongs. The flag is not the ship; it had no part in its construction; and is only indicative of its present nationality. So it is with Freemasonry; its jewels and symbols are not the institution itself; they were not at its birth or beginning, and were only appended as illustrations of its character and purposes. Yet they have their uses, as the flag has which floats over the ship at sea, or as a banner above opposing armies. The sign may be destroyed—the principle is imperishable.

And now let us inquire what is the corner-stone of Freemasonry—what is its foundation principle—what the fundamental doctrine which has supported the structure for centuries, and which still and ever must constitute its strength and capacity for endurance? It is not the simple, though beautiful and impressive ceremonies of the lodge-room; nor yet its symbolism nor its history nor its traditions. Like the elements in every other social and moral fabric which feeds on itself, on its own inherent sources of strength and durability, it is constituted of two elements—*Faith and Practice*. And the same is true of Christianity or any other form of Biblical religion. And now, perhaps it may be well, in this very article, to look into these elements of strength, and ascertain what they are. Here is an institution whose history has been traced, dimly or distinctly, for nearly a thousand years, and is still increasing in strength and numbers,—what sustains it? Whence the sources of its strength and its capacity for endurance? Governments have tried to destroy it, though it was their best and most reliable friend; the churches, from that of Rome to the modern United Brethren, have endeavoured to blot it out of existence, though in one form and at one time it seemed to be the protecting power of Christianity and a bulwark against the aggressions of infidelity. A higher civilization and more liberal government owes much to this quiet and silent and unseen power. Especially in our own country, on every battle-field of a hundred years ago, the Craft, on both sides, left its mark to be recorded in the annals of the future. In almost every country of Europe it has been the same for centuries that have come and gone, and the same elements are still in progress of development. What are those elements?

The most prominent and potent of all is this,—a *Freemason cannot, must not be an Atheist*. He *must* believe in the existence and perfections of a supreme first cause. He must not only believe in Him, but he must trust in Him; and here is the beginning, the germ of that faith which runs through the entire Masonic system.

There is an old law in Masonry, so old that we cannot tell when it was first adopted; but in its present form of expression it was considered and re-affirmed about one hundred and sixty years ago, and was the first and most important act of the first delegated Grand Lodge in the world. In its quaint form of expression it reads: "A Mason is obliged by his tenure to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the Art, he will never be a stupid Atheist nor an irreligious libertine."

In commenting upon this first and fundamental provision of Masonic law, nearly thirty years ago, we wrote substantially as follows, and as the work has long been out of print, and our opinions confirmed by so many years since, our views may be new to most of our readers.

An Atheist is one who does not believe in the existence of a God or Supreme intelligent Being. But Freemasonry requires, in all who would affiliate with it, a belief in God; hence *no Atheist can be made a Mason*, and for the reason that, discarding the Bible, he cannot recognise the force of moral obligation. If there be no God there is no supreme moral law, and consequently no infallible standard of moral rectitude, hence an acknowledgment of a belief in the existence and perfections of the Deity is an essential pre-requisite in every one who desires to become a Freemason. A certain Masonic author, a few years since, said that the King of Dahomey, one of the lowest and most brutal savages in the interior of Africa, had as good a right to become a Freemason as he had! We cannot concur in such extraordinary liberality, for such a doctrine put into practice would remove "the chief corner-stone" of the edifice, and the entire fabric would tumble into ruins in a year! France tried it in her civil capacity, and the result shocked the nations by the atrocities which followed. The throne was overturned, the authorities sent to the block, society was demoralised, and Europe was convulsed throughout its nationalities! Such was the influence of Atheism—of "Bob, Ingersollism"—destructive, ruinous to every social and moral relation. Such would be the result with Freemasonry under similar circumstances.

The same law to which I have referred, says: "If he rightly understands the Art"—that is, if he comprehends the nature, principles, obligations and duties of Freemasonry—he will at once discover that Atheism and Masonry are entirely incompatible with each other. He cannot

take the first step in his way to our "holy of holies" without professing his faith in God. But an Atheist has no faith in God, for he does not believe there is a God, and hence he discards the very first principle and corner-stone of our Institution.

A Mason must obey the moral law; he is "obliged by his tenure" to do so; but if there be no God, as we have already stated, there is no moral law, for there is no infallible power to enact one; there may be a *social* law, enacted by common consent and for the good of society, but it does not reach to the hereafter, nor involve the weal or woe of the soul. If he "understands the Art, he will never be a stupid Atheist, nor an irreligious libertine."

Libertine, we believe, comes from the Latin, *libertinus*, which signifies a man who was once in bondage but has been freed. The word is used in our old and fundamental law to designate one who does not recognise the bonds or restraints of religious belief, and boasts in being a doubter or freethinker. An "irreligious libertine," therefore, is one who, with a degree less of unbelief than the Atheist, denies the distinctive doctrines of revealed religion—"one not under the restraint of law or religion." In the modern and general acceptance of the word, it signifies "a man of licentious habits, without moral constraint, a debauchee;" but in connection with the corner-stone of Freemasonry, the word is applied to a scoffer at religious truths. It is evident, therefore, that such a man is utterly disqualified to become a member of an association recognising the leading doctrines of revealed religion. A doubter, an Atheist, a libertine, can find no room to stand on the corner-stone of our Masonic edifice, and has no faith in the elements which constitute that "foundation stone."

A Mason, it is declared, "must obey the moral law"—that law which God has proclaimed for the government of his intelligent creatures. That law is found in His Word—the "Great Light in Masonry," and it is confirmed and corroborated by the material creation around us. The trees of the forest, the grass of the field, the running brook, and lofty mountain; beast, bird, and fish; the luminaries of heaven and the great solar system are so many mute but impressive monitors, and their instructions are all confirmatory of the great moral truths of the Bible. A Mason, therefore, must admit the divine character of those truths embraced in the moral code of the Bible, and must accept them as supreme authority; both in faith and practice they form one of the corner-stones of our mystic edifice.

He is "obliged by his tenure" to obey the moral law. Tenure is a legal term, denoting the manner of holding lands. Under the feudal laws, which formerly obtained in Europe, the word indicated the "consideration, condition or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land." In the text, as we have quoted from the old Masonic law, it signifies a condition on which an individual may enjoy the rights and privileges of a Mason in good standing; his membership depends upon his obedience to the moral law. Whenever he wilfully disobeys that law he ceases to rest upon the chief corner-stone of the Order, and forfeits his membership.

No Atheist can become a Mason; and no Mason, if he properly understands the nature and designs of the Art, will ever become a libertine, or throw off the restraints of the moral law. Upon the contrary, his confidence in the truths of Revelation will increase more and more; their claims will be more fully recognised; and he will be gradually but certainly brought to a more strict and willing conformity to them; for such conformity is absolutely necessary to enable him to retain his standing in the Craft. He must remain on the corner-stone, or risk the consequences of an insecure foundation.

Let none, therefore, say that Freemasonry, either in theory or practice, favours infidelity. While it positively prohibits the admission of an Atheist, it ejects from its fold everyone who scoffs at religion, or wilfully violates the moral law. It leaves each one to entertain his own social or ecclesiastical views, provided they do not come in conflict with the fundamental principles which constitute the corner-stone and foundation of the Institution, which encourages *action* rather than *profession*, and agrees that "pure religion and undefiled, before God and the Father is this—to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world." Masonry exhibits a great liberality of sentiment in religious matters. So the members are "good men and true, men of honour and honesty," it asks not whether they are Jews or Gentiles; the followers of Calvin or Arminius, of George Fox or Roger Williams; high churchmen, low churchmen, or dissenters; whether they have been baptised or circumcised, or neither. They may worship God in Jerusalem or Jericho; in Geneva or Oxford or Moorfields; in the cathedral or the forest—so they sincerely worship God and obey the moral law Masonry will not ask as to the particular creed or sect or party they cling to.

This is one of the most beautiful features of Freemasonry. It contemplates a universal brotherhood among its members, meeting and uniting on a plane of action far above the petty and changing creeds which enter into the religious opinions of the world. It regards all men as children of one common parent, subject to the same supreme moral law, inheritors of a common destiny, and equally interested in the future. Uniting upon these broad and comprehensive principles, it brings all together before the altar of a Supreme Divinity, where they may mingle their vows, their prayers, and their charities without discord or dissension. How often is the High Church Episcopalian and the Presbyterian, the Methodist and the Baptist, the Jew and the Quaker seen mingling in fraternal harmony in our lodges. Brethren travelling on the same level and sharing the same hope, bending side by side before Him who looks at the heart and not at the creed, and who will ultimately "try our work," not by the theory on which it has been formed, but by its completeness of finish and adaptation to a place in the "temple not made with hands." This feature in Freemasonry—this structure raised and resting upon the foundation I have described—exhibits not only its beauty, but the wisdom of its organisation, and the incomparable strength of its union. It does not permit the discussion of creeds, either political or religious, within its peculiar circle. The great theme is love to God and love to man, "faith in God, hope in immortality, and charity towards all mankind."

These are the outgrowths from those great principles which constitute the foundation of Freemasonry. Whenever we ignore the foundation or scoff at the outgrowth which springs from and rests upon it, then we have forfeited our pure noble Masonhood, and it were better to

retire from all connection with the Order, for it will not be worth the time and expense required to sustain an institution thus divested of all vitality, and of a foundation on which to rest.—*Voice of Masonry*.

## DISCOVERIES OF EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.

Egyptology, like many other studies, is apparently only in its infancy, and we do not think that any one can safely predicate what its eventual "outcome" may be. We may have to modify many preconceived opinions and favourite "vanities" as to Egyptian history and the like, as on nothing, as far as we know, has the "post hoc propter hoc" theory, in more ways than one, so extensively prevailed.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Cairo, describes the discovery of thirty-nine mummies at Deir El Bahri, near Thebes, in a hidden and unknown subterranean mausoleum, and gives a description, and offers an identification of twenty-six of the find. The remaining thirteen await more minute study before it can be decisively said whom they really represent. Many curious "papyri" have been found, so that much light is expected from this last great discovery.

The words which follow aptly and clearly describe, in the correspondent of the *Times* own words, what is the result of careful investigations so far:—

The following are a few of the more striking descriptions given by the writer: "King Amenhotep I. (Amenophis), the second king of the eighteenth dynasty. It was this sovereign who maintained and enjoyed the fruits of the conquest of Aahmes I. The three mummy-cases are in the most wonderful state of preservation. They are covered inside and outside with the most closely written and delicately pencilled inscriptions in olive green, yellow, and orange. The colours are as bright and fresh as if the artist's brush had touched them but yesterday. The mummy-cases are varnished with a preparation which gives them that peculiarly rich, glossy appearance produced by the lacquer-work of the Japanese. The mummy itself is wrapped in linen shrouds of the finest imaginable texture, and held in places by cross-bands of pink muslin. These shrouds have not yet been unrolled; but upon the outside bands is found a long hieratic inscription, stating that the mummy has been concealed during a foreign invasion of Egypt. Over the face and outside the shrouds is a beautiful papier machie mask, intended to portray the king's features. The eyes of this mask are made of porcelain and are enamelled. The festoons and wreaths of lotus flowers which encircle the mask are in a most marvellous state of preservation. The linen shrouds are also strewn with lotus flowers. One might readily suppose that these flowers had been plucked but a few months ago." The mummy of King Thotmes II., who began the wars in Ethiopia and Palestine so ably continued by his successor, and those of Princess Mes-sont-ta-mé-hou, a princess of the 18th dynasty; of Queen An, a queen of the 18th dynasty; and of Queen Sek-ta, a queen of the 18th dynasty, are of the same appearance, and are equally well preserved. In the case of the mummy of King Ramses II., the third king of the 19th dynasty; and the Pharaoh of the Jewish captivity, "The crossed arms rest upon the breast. In the right hand is the Royal whip, and in the left is the Royal hook. The features are most beautifully and delicately carved, and are surmounted by the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt, with the uræus serpent. The mummy-case is a most graceful and animated specimen of sculpture, displaying in all its purity the firm and flowing lines of the period of the Egyptian Renaissance. The *namen* and *prænomens* cartouches of Ramses are written in plain black characters upon the mummy-case, which bears no other text or representations whatever; and in its beautiful simplicity contrasts strangely with the pompous and exaggerated dedications of almost all other inscriptions which mention the name of Ramses the Great. The mummy itself is wrapped in rose-coloured and yellow linen of a texture finer than the finest Indian muslin, upon which lotus flowers are strewn. One of the bands which pass across the shrouds to keep them in place bear the hieratic inscription stating that this, the mummy of Ramses II., was concealed in a pit at a time when a foreign army invaded Egypt."

The mummy-case of Queen Nout-jent, a queen of the 21st dynasty, was, the writer says, "Once entirely covered with a thin sheet of gold, only isolated bits of which now remain. The cover, with the bas-relief portrait of the queen, is inlaid with coloured glass and stone mosaic. Each hieroglyph is composed of small pieces of stone or glass. The mummy-case is quite different from any that has hitherto been discovered. From the fact that the most sacred portions of the ritual of the dead, as well as the figures of the divinities, are left untouched, it is supposed that the mutilation was committed at an ancient period. Another instance of destruction of this kind exists in the Bonlak Museum, where a tablet may be seen with all the gold inscriptions scratched away, with the exception of the god Osiris, whose image the ancient destroyers had respected."

The mummies of Queen Ra-ma-ka and her infant daughter Mout-em-hat are interesting:

"The facial portraits of the queen are heavily gilded and in high relief. The head-dress is most exquisitely carved, and is in the style known as the Royal Vulture. The head-dress is cobalt blue, with the *wrai* serpents in gold. The cartouches represent the names of the queen and of her daughter, the mummies of both of whom are intact and wrapped in separate winding-sheets. The mummy of the daughter is quite small, and is prepared in a sitting posture. She could not have been more than a year old."

The correspondent adds that the five papyri mentioned in a previous letter will not be steamed and unrolled until M. Maspero's return to Cairo in October.

The fourteenth exhibition of the Sevenoaks Horticultural Society was held on Friday, the 19th inst., in Montreal Park, the seat of Bro. Earl Amherst. The weather was exceedingly favourable, and the attendance was large, consisting of the gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood. The exhibits were numerous, and the quality good. The show of fruit was magnificent, the opinion of well-known judges being that it was not excelled by any similar show held in London.

## REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

## Craft Masonry.

**HIGH CROSS LODGE (No. 754).**—The annual meeting of this lodge was held at the Seven Sisters Hotel, Tottenham, on Wednesday, when Bro. James Garrod was duly placed in the chair. The meeting was well attended, both by members and visitors; the work was admirably performed by the I.P.M., Bro. Clements, while the after proceedings were of a most enjoyable character. All things considered, the installation meeting of 1881 may be dismissed as one of the most successful known in the lodge. After the usual formalities Bro. James Garrod was introduced, obliged, and installed; and, having been saluted, he invested the following brethren as his officers: Bros. Tegg, S.W.; Lewis, J.V.; Dance, P.M., Treas.; Cunningham, P.M., Sec.; Fidler, S.D.; Rowe, J.D.; Meek, D.C.; Goodall and Gilling, Stewards; and Very, Tyler. The ceremony of installation was then completed, and the lodge was closed.

Among the visitors who were present were Bros. A. M. Broadley, P. Dep. Dist. G.M. Malta; F. Binckes, P.G. Steward; G. Perry, W.M. 1100; J. Chapman, 1678; J. H. Thompson, 1580; H. J. Emmerson, 40; A. Durrant, P.M. 1185; Barber, 933; E. Poore, 1237; J. Garrett, 173; A. Bryant, J.W. 1237; J. A. Taverner, W.M. 1237; W. W. Morgan, jun., J.W. 1107; C. C. Pearce, 1237; John Green, P.M. 27; J. E. Pinder, 1707; J. Bell, 181; T. Evans, 1237; J. F. Wood, 1288; John Webb, 1707; A. Pawson, 1732; W. H. McBirney, 180; J. Driscoll, 30; A. C. Boot, 363; J. Charlton, 1446; W. Hale, 8; and others.

The brethren then repaired to the banquet room, where an excellent repast was provided by the host, Bro. Oddy, and to which ample justice was done. At its conclusion, and after grace had been said, the W.M. proposed the toast of "The Queen," with which was coupled that of "The Craft." This was heartily acknowledged, and followed by that of "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, M.W. G.M.," after which the W.M. proposed that of "The Grand Officers, Present and Past." In introducing this toast he had great pleasure in referring to the presence of a distinguished brother on his right—the Past District Grand Master of Malta, Bro. Broadley. Coming from such a distance, the W.M. felt all the greater pleasure in mentioning the name of Bro. Broadley in connection with this toast. The district with which he associated was just now in a turbulent state, but he trusted that the trouble there had not interfered with the Masonic brethren, whom he understood were very numerous and united there. Bro. Broadley was sorry to say that, although coming from a district very many miles distant, it was one that had been very much before the English public of late. The district he had the honour of representing was intimately associated with the early history of Freemasonry. He had helped to raise the standard of Freemasonry in Tunis, and was very proud of the part he had taken in the introduction of the beauties of the Craft into Northern Africa. The history of English Freemasonry in Tunis was a very remarkable one, and he should regret if the course of recent events made any difference to it there. It had been his privilege to preside as first W.M. of the Ancient Carthage Lodge, and in that position had ruled over its destinies for three consecutive years, during which time he had initiated into the Craft upwards of 120 members, who represented no less than seven different nationalities, and five different creeds. He felt that whatever might occur in the future in Tunis, these brethren would ever be united in their desire to uphold the Grand Lodge of England and its sacred watchword—brotherly love, relief, and truth. Although then speaking to the members of the High Cross Lodge for the first time, he did not feel he was among strangers. He had read accounts of their doings, and was now very proud to attend a lodge which had for so long a time had the credit of being a staunch supporter of the Charities, and was noted for its generally strict adherence to the principles of the Craft. He owed his knowledge of the members to the Masonic Press, since the introduction of which, he thought, a great and beneficial change had come over Freemasonry. It would now afford him great pleasure to be able to endorse the good opinion already formed by his friends as to the character of the lodge, which he had visited with great pleasure. Bro. Clements then assumed the gavel to propose "The Health of the W.M." During his term of office no ceremony had given him greater pleasure than that of installing Bro. Garrod into the chair. In initiating a member into the Order it was necessary for a Master to rely to a very great extent on the recommendations of others, but in the case of installing a successor it was different—in that case the Master and, indeed, all the brethren, had their own experience on which to base their opinion, and it was but natural that a different feeling should be experienced by the Master, more particularly when—as was the case with Bro. Garrod—the incoming brother was more than usually proficient in the work of the lodge. In installing such a Master he felt that really he was not longer wanted in the lodge, as his successor was quite capable of performing all the duties that could possibly be required of him. If any further proof of the fitness of Bro. Garrod for the office were required than that possessed by each individual brother, he thought that the action of the members of the lodge of instruction attached to the High Cross Lodge would supply it. The apron with which he had that evening had the honour of investing Bro. Garrod was presented to him by the members of it as a mark of their esteem and regard. The gift in itself, he felt sure, would be agreeable to Bro. Garrod, but when with it were tendered the heartiest good wishes of the donors, he felt sure it would be even more so. He could only hope that as Master of the High Cross Lodge Bro. Garrod would continue to merit that regard from all with whom he was associated that was so apparent at the present time. The apron referred to is mounted with silver fittings, and enclosed in a case, which bears the following inscription: "Presented by the members of the High Cross Lodge of Instruction to Bro. James Garrod on his installation as W.M. of the High Cross Lodge, No. 754. August 24th, 1881." Bro. Garrod tendered his sincere thanks for the kind way in which the brethren had received the toast. He should endeavour to conduct the work of the lodge to the satisfaction of them all; but he was afraid that, following

in the footsteps of such a Mason as Bro. Clements, he had a very hard task before him. Five years since he had been initiated in that lodge, and forty-six years since he had made his appearance in this world to disturb the peace and harmony of the establishment he then formed a part of, so that the day was an auspicious one so far as he was personally concerned. He hoped to enjoy his Masonic meetings as much in the future as he had in the past. Referring to the testimonial presented to him by the lodge of instruction, he could only say he valued it very much, and he desired to thank the members for their kindness. He then proposed "The Health of Bro. Clements, the I.P.M.," referring to the very satisfactory manner in which he had performed the ceremony of installation, and generally the work of the lodge during the past year. He had great pleasure in presenting to him the jewel which had been voted by the members, and which all felt was so well deserved. He might say that, although Masters of the past may have been as much entitled to the jewel of a P.M., there was no one who could possibly have better deserved it than had Bro. Clements. Bro. Clements in a few well chosen words tendered his thanks to the brethren for the support they had given him in the past, and for the jewel that day presented to him. He hoped he might never disgrace the position of Past Master to which he had now succeeded, but ever fill it to the benefit of the Craft in general, and the High Cross Lodge in particular. He had the satisfaction of feeling that he left the chair of the lodge with the esteem of the brethren and also with a clear conscience, having done all that lay in his power to fulfil his duty. Bro. Garrod had said that he was that night really placed on his trial, and he (Bro. Clements) could only hope that twelve months hence he would have deserved as clear and clean a verdict as had been given to himself that evening. Bro. Garrod then gave the toast of "The Visitors," which was responded to by several of the guests of the evening, after which "The Charities" was given from the chair and acknowledged by Bros. Binckes and Thompson. "The Past Masters," "The Masonic Press," "The Officers" and the Tyler's toast were severally given and acknowledged, thus bringing the proceedings to a conclusion. Among the Past Masters present were Bros. J. Wells, T. Jones, J. Linnell, J. Cunningham, G. Townsend, F. Barham, W. Dance, H. Stephens, G. Burford, and others.

**LEBANON LODGE (No. 1326).**—The final meeting of this lodge for the year was held at the Red Lion Hotel, Hampton, Middlesex, on Saturday, the 20th inst. At the appointed hour the W.M. Bro. J. W. Baldwin, P.P.G.P. Middx., P.M. 1423, opened the lodge. Bros. H. Glover, P.M., S.W.; D. Steinhauer, J.V.; E. Gilbert, P.M. Treas.; Walters, Sec.; J. J. Marsh, S.D.; H. T. Mapleton, as J.D.; W. R. Vassila, I.G.; James Stevens, P.M. as D.C.; H. Potter, P.M., W.S.; C. Graham, C.S.; J. Laurence, Org.; W. Hammond, P.P.G.D. Middx. P.M., and many others were present. Bro. H. Wyatt Hart, 181, was passed. Bros. W. Lord, A. H. Macqueen, B. J. Shenton, J. P. Ealey, 1656; and C. Brice, 1656, each introduced separately, were raised to the Third Degree. The work was well and admirably done by the W.M. The following sums were unanimously voted, viz., one guinea to Bro. John Hervey memorial fund; ten guineas to Male Annuity Fund; and thirty shillings to a distressed Mason, a visitor. Some propositions were received for joining and candidates for initiation. Bro. W. C. Vassila, I.G. was unanimously elected as Steward for the Girls' School to represent the lodge in 1883; the list for 1882, as far as Stewards are concerned, being filled up. All business being ended, the lodge was closed and adjourned to meet on Saturday, May 20th, 1882, at a quarter to four p.m. The long list of visitors were Bros. James Abbott, P.M. 9; J. Faulkner, W.M. 1423; C. Woodley, 181; H. Wyatt Hart, 181; C. Brier, 1656; J. P. Ealey, 1656; and several others whose names we were unable to ascertain.

Refreshments followed labour. The usual loyal toasts were given and responded to. After wishing each other (according to usual custom in the lodge) a very merry Christmas and a happy new year, the brethren separated, some to return to town, others to their homes in the mid-land counties.

**CORINTHIAN LODGE (No. 1382).**—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at Bro. W. Clark's, the George Hotel, Cubitt Town, E., on the 17th inst. Bro. W. J. Millington, W.M., was supported as follows: by Bros. G. V. Linn, S.W.; G. B. Smith, J.W.; J. Carnaby, P.M. Treasurer; C. W. Smith, P.M. Secretary; W. Stapleton, S.D.; H. Doring, W. Mackay, Org.; J. Morrison, I.G.; W. Racker, Steward; also Past Masters C. Searell, J. Delves, D. Hodges, C. B. Burnett, and Bros. J. Bull, A. Searell, G. W. Metcalfe, G. Mortlemaan, W. Clark, T. Coster, and W. Shays, Tyler. Visitors: John Taylor, S.D. 554; W. J. Brown, 1278; and G. H. Stephens.

After the usual formalities the ballot was taken for the admission of two candidates and resulted favourably. Mr. W. H. Crosse being in attendance was duly initiated into the mysteries of the Order in a very able and impressive manner. Bro. G. Mortlemaan was tested as to his proficiency, and afterwards admitted to the Second Degree.

The discussion of several questions having been considered in a charitable manner, lodge was closed, and the brethren passed an hour in pleasing social intercourse, during which the usual toasts were given and heartily received. In proposing "The Health of the Initiate, Bro. Dr. W. H. Crosse," the Worshipful Master, said, it was necessary in view of the losses sustained by the lodges to have at times new blood admitted. He was sure the gentleman they had initiated that evening would prove a valuable addition to their numbers. Bro. Crosse expressed the pleasure it afforded him to be admitted to their Order. He had been deeply impressed by the ordeal he had undergone, and trusted he would prove to be a good and worthy brother among them. The toast of "The Visitors" was given and responded to by Bros. Stephens and Taylor, and after passing a most enjoyable evening, enlivened by some capital singing, the Tyler's toast concluded the proceedings.

**GALLERY LODGE (No. 1028).**—On Saturday last an emergency meeting of this lodge was held at the Brixton Hall, Acre-lane, Brixton, for the purpose of electing joining members, and initiating five candidates. Bro. H. Massey, P.M., presided as W.M.; Bro. Harry Bussey and Bro. Minstrell occupying the S. and J.

Wardens' chairs. The lodge being opened, Bros. R. Redman, John Turner, W. A. Burn, J. Moore, William Potts, R. J. Griffiths, J. C. Duckworth, J. Allen, P.M.; J. Callingham, P.M.; C. F. Pardon, and others, were elected members of the lodge. The W.M. proceeded to invest Bros. W. M. Duckworth, as Treasurer; Goldsmith, as D.C.; Griffiths, as Chaplain; and J. C. Duckworth, as Steward. The W.M. next initiated Messrs. H. Wright, W. T. Perkins, R. A. Hancock, George Tarran, and Seabrook, the ceremony being performed in an impressive and able manner. Bro. Sir John Monckton, the Town Clerk of London, who has taken much interest in the formation of this lodge, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the lodge.

The lodge having been closed in due form, the brethren sat down to a substantial supper, and passed a pleasant evening.

**GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.—Lodge of Industry (No. 48).**—Another of those happy and harmonious meetings of this old lodge was held on Monday, the 22nd inst., at the rooms, No. 34, Denmark-street, when there was a good attendance, and plenty of work to do. The lodge was opened soon after seven p.m., by the W.M., Bro. J. G. Smith, assisted by his officers: Bros. John Wood, I.P.M.; E. Liddell, S.W.; E. W. Middlemast, J.W.; W. B. Elsdon, Treasurer; A. Rhagg, Secretary; W. F. Carmon, as S.D.; W. M. Pybus, J.D.; W. F. Raeburn, S.S.; Wm. Dalrymple, J.S.; R. Ferry, Organist; and J. Curry, Tyler. Amongst the brethren present were Bros. M. Corbett, P.M.; D. Sinclair, P.M.; Robt. Whitfield, P.M.; M. H. Dodd, W.M. 1119; W. F. Brown, J. R. Bewley, R. T. Swallow, W. Whitfield, W. Brown, A. Simpson, R. Locke, Wm. Richardson, H. B. Slec, C. Green, R. Hudson, P.M. 1389, P.G.D.C.; Jos. Cook, P.M. 481; R. Robson, P.M. 1274; R. Stephenson, P.M. 424; J. Appleyard, 413; J. C. Lawson, 24; C. B. Ford, S.W. 481; H. Usher, S.W. 541; J. M. Lister, 24; R. W. Sisson, J.D. 406, and others.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed and signed, after which the ballot was taken for Mr. John Davison, proposed at last regular lodge, and he was declared duly elected. Bros. J. R. Bewley and W. F. Brown were examined and passed to the Degree of F.C., by Bro. Wood, I.P.M. The working tools were explained by the S.W. Mr. Davison was then initiated into the mysteries of the Craft, the J. W. explaining the working tools. Bro. M. Corbett, P.M., gave notice of motion for next lodge to increase the subscription from 14s. to £1 1s., and to adopt the new scheme introduced into the province by the Provincial Charities Committee for furthering the education of those children who are unable to obtain admission into the London Schools. Bro. J. Wood also gave notice of motion to recommend the proposal for a new chapter in connection with the Lodge of Industry. The lodge was closed at 9.30 p.m., and the brethren retired to the refreshment board, when the usual toasts were given, and a musical entertainment, consisting of glees and songs, was highly enjoyed by those present. The choir, in their efforts to please, was never before heard with better effect.

**STAFFORD.—Staffordshire Knot Lodge (No. 726).**—A meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., at the North-Western Hotel. The following brethren were present: Bros. Thos. Wood, P.G. Reg., W.M.; Jas. Senior, S.W.; John Baker, J.W.; Rev. E. C. Perry, M.A., P.M., Chap.; F. Woolley, Sec.; J. Mottram, S.D.; E. J. Mousley, J.D.; J. Bervon, Org.; J. Wooldridge, acting as I.G.; T. Rigby, Stwd.; R. Tomlinson, Tyler; T. E. Fowke, I.P.M.; W. Southall, W. H. Frith, C. J. Nevitt, T. Masters, P. Bottrill, C. H. Dudley, W. P. Dimecalfe, B. T. Oswell, H. Thorn, A. F. Whittope, and S. S. Plant. Visitors: Bros. G. T. C. Barker and J. W. C. Warrington, 1284.

The lodge having been opened, the minutes were read and confirmed, and the ballot was taken for Mr. William Brown, a candidate for initiation, when he was declared to be unanimously elected. The W.M. proposed that a new harmonium be purchased out of the funds of the lodge. The proposition having been seconded, was carried unanimously. The Committee appointed for the revision of the bye-laws presented their report, and the W.M., after reading the proposed bye-laws to the brethren, proposed, and Bro. Senior seconded, that the bye-laws as read be adopted by the lodge. The proposition was supported by Bro. Rev. E. C. Perry, M.A., P.M., and entirely approved of by the brethren. Letters of apology were read from Bros. Booker and Ash, who regretted their inability to attend for the purpose of being raised to the Second Degree, and the lodge was afterwards closed in due form.

**JERSEY.—St. Aubin's Lodge (No. 958).**—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Temple, Stoford-road, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. Among those present were Bros. J. G. Pullot, P.M. 244 and 1003, W.M.; W. H. Campbell, S.W.; A. Brutby, J.W.; H. M. Walden, P.M. 958 and 1003, Secretary; W. H. Chapman, P.M., Treasurer; J. O. Le Scur, P.M. 491, P.G.S.; F. Hotin, S.D.; J. Bauduins, J.D.; H. Harmon, I.G.; C. Naylor, I.P.M.; and T. Le Cuppelin, P.S.W. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bros. E. Dowden, P.P.G.O. 1003; H. Hossey, 1619; W. Baldwin, J.D. 1357; W. Parsons, J.D. 657; R. Barrow, P.P.G.S.W., 491; J. Limpus, P.M. 486; F. Godfray, P.M. 491; E. M. Le Huruy, P.M. 243; T. Leut, W.M. 245; J. W. Haselgrove, Treas. 475, P.M. 1470; J. Stevens, 1003; F. J. Walden, 1003; S. Gilley, P.M. 491; J. Willore, S.W. 49; L. Mills, I.P.M. 49; G. Edwards, D.C. 1507; T. Stone, 245; and J. Huclin, P.M. 1003. The ballot having been taken on behalf of Mr. F. F. Clifford he was duly initiated into Craft mysteries by the W.M., who performed the ceremony in a most efficient manner, after which the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment, and whiled away a social hour in harmony. The toasts were brief, but to the purpose, and the whole affair was much enjoyed by all present.

**WALTHAM NEW TOWN.—King Harold Lodge (No. 1327).**—The installation meeting of the above lodge was held at the Britannia Hotel, on Thursday, the 18th inst. Present: Bros. J. Knight, P.G. Supt. Wks., W.M. (in the chair); J. Fisher, S.W. and W.M. elect; W. Bradstock, J.W.; E. West, P.M. and Treas., P.P.G.D.; T. Reilly, P.M. and Sec., P.P.G.P.; C.



Lacey, P.M., P.P.G.D.; W. Gilbert, P.M., P.P.G.J.W.; S. Jacobs, P.M., P.P.G.P.; J. Tydomare, P.M., P.P.G.P. Essex; J. Gaskell, P.M., D.C.; E. Parker, P.M., P.P.G.P.; J. Noyes, S.D.; J. Robinson, J.D.; W. A. Sproat, Org.; W. A. Rogers, I.G.; W. Lewis and G. Holdsworth; W. Stewards; Bennett, Bilby, Brewster, J. Bull, W. O. Bull, Calvert, Eversfield, Fuller, Howard, Kent, Lumsden, Newman, Sampson, Shuter, Welsh, Wiggs, Woolley, and Page, Tyler. Visitors: Bros. Manning, P.M. 1472; Ley, P.M. 1091; Osgathorpe, 1437; Middlehurst, 700; Gompertz, P.M. 809, P.P.G.P.; G. V. Dix, W.M. 1421; Dr. W. S. Mavor, 905; and W. Platt, 1076.

The lodge was opened and the minutes read and confirmed. Bros. Bennett, Howard, and Welsh were raised. The W.M. elect, Bro. J. Fisher, was then installed by Bro. C. Lacey, P.M., assisted by E. West, P.M. A vote of thanks was then unanimously accorded to the installing Master, coupled with the name of Bro. West. The W.M. then appointed and invested the following officers: Bros. J. Knight, I.P.M.; J. Noyes, S.W.; J. Robinson, J.W.; E. West, P.M., Treasurer; J. Keilly, P.M., Secretary; W. Lewis, S.D.; W. A. Sproat, J.D.; J. Gaskell, P.M., D.C.; Bilby, Organist; G. Holdsworth, I.G.; Woolley and Watkins, W. Stewards; and Page, Tyler. The W.M. presented a Past Master's jewel, and P.P.G.O.'s jewel to Bro. J. Knight, I.P.M., which were voted to him by the lodge as tokens of the esteem and respect in which he is held, and also the efficient and zealous manner he performed the duties of W.M. during his year of office. Bro. Knight returned thanks in suitable terms.

The lodge was then closed, and the brethren retired to a banquet, which was served up in good style by the host, Bro. Bennett. The usual toasts were heartily received, and the brethren separated, well pleased with having spent an enjoyable evening.

INSTRUCTION.

LANGTON LODGE (No. 1673).—A meeting of this lodge of instruction was held on Thursday, the 18th inst., at the Mansion House Station Restaurant, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. There were present Bros. Tanqueray, W.M.; Davidson, S.W.; Shaw, J.W.; H. Clay Sudlow, Preceptor; Joseph Langton, Treas.; J. D. Langton, Sec.; Bentley Haynes, S.D.; Buc, J.D.; Burrows, I.G.; Steingraber, William Fraser, J. S. Fraser, and Pocock. Visitor: Bro. A. W. Duret, P.M. 1768 and 1223. The lodge having been opened in the First Degree the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary, and confirmed by the brethren. The initiation ceremony was rehearsed, Bro. Steingraber acting as the candidate. The charge was given by the W.M. (Bro. Tanqueray) in a most able and impressive manner. After a "call off," the lodge was opened up to the Third Degree, and the First Section of the Third Lecture was worked by Bro. Sudlow, assisted by the brethren. The lodge was then closed down to the Third Degree, when Bro. Davidson was elected W.M. for the next meeting, and the lodge was duly closed.

Royal Arch.

MANCHESTER.—Affability Chapter (No. 317).—A meeting of this chapter was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, on Thursday, the 18th inst. The following companions were present: Comps. Dawson, acting Z.; Daniel Doubavand, acting J.; John Bladow, H.; J. E. Stewart, P.S.; J. J. Lambert, S.E.; W. J. Sowter, acting S.N.; J. Sly, Janitor; E. L. Littler, Francis Hilton, Sydney Henson, P.Z., Henry Walmsley, William Nicholl, and R. R. Lisenden, Freemason. Visitor Comp. Schofield, 1387.

The chapter was opened in the usual manner at six o'clock, and the minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. A candidate whose name was on the circular to be exalted, having withdrawn by letter his desire to become a member, left no business to be transacted, and the chapter was closed in peace and harmony at half past eight. At the social board Comp. Doubavand held his listeners spell-bound by reciting the dream of Eugène Aram and the Lily and the Bell.

LIVERPOOL.—St. John's Chapter (No. 673).—The regular meeting of this chapter took place on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street. The chapter was opened at six p.m., by Comps. David Jackson, Z.; W. Drackenbury, H.; and George Musker, J.; There were also present Comps. J. T. Callow, P.Z., P.P.G.S.B.; J. Hocken, P.Z., Treasurer; T. P. Hugo, A.S.; W. T. May, P.Z.; C. Marsh, S.E.; S. W. H. Halse, S.M.; and others. Comp. J. C. Robinson, 249 (Freemason), was a visitor. After the minutes of the previous chapter had been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Bro. Capt. G. Gritchley, 673, and it proving unanimous, he was duly exalted to the Sublime Degree of a Royal Arch Mason by the M.E.Z. After several brethren had been proposed for exaltation the chapter was closed in solemn form, and the companions retired for refreshment, and a pleasant evening was spent.

Mark Masonry.

COCKERMOUTH.—Faithful Lodge (No. 229). An emergency meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday evening last, the 23rd inst. There were present Bros. Major Sewell, W.M., P.G.M.O.; W. F. Lamonby, P.M., P.G. Sec.; R. W. Robinson, S.W.; J. Black, J.W. and Treas.; T. C. Robinson, M.O.; H. Peacock, S.O., P.G.I.G.; W. Shilton, J.O.; T. Mason, Sec. and R.M.; W. Paisley, J.D.; W. H. Lewthwaite, Org. and W.M. elect, P.P.G. Org.; I. Evening, I.G.; J. Hewson, Tyler, P.P.G. Tyler; and H. Carruthers. Bro. T. Weatherston, J.O. No. 151, was present as a visitor and kindly took an Overseer's Chair, whilst Bro. Peacock acted as S.D. The business before the lodge was the advancement of Bro. J. Towers, J.D. Lodge No. 1002, who had been previously balloted for, and the ceremony was performed by the W.M., for the last time during his year of office, in first-class style. Bro. Evening was presented with his G.L. certificate, after which it was agreed to postpone the installation of the W.M. elect till the 17th prox., in consequence of his being in London on the original date fixed. The lodge was then closed with the customary address.

Rosicrucian Society.

YORK COLLEGE.—The August gathering of the members of this body was held in the Masonic Rooms, Town Hall, Ripon, by kind permission of the W.M. and brethren of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge, No. 837, on Wednesday, the 17th inst. The fratres assembled about noon from York, Leeds, and other places, and after luncheon at the Unicorn Hotel, Ripon, drove to Studley, where they inspected the glorious old ruins of Fountains Abbey. Fra. Peterson, of Bradford, was to have given an explanation of the architectural features of the building, and from his professional knowledge, and the fact that he has for years made cistercian architecture his special study, the fratres had looked forward to the event. At the last moment, however, came the intelligence that Fra. Peterson was dangerously ill, and quite unable to be present. Fra. Dr. Maffry, of Bradford, however, most kindly and bravely stepped into the gap, and conducted the party round the ruins, acting most ably as guide. On returning to Ripon the M.C. was formed by the following members: Fratres T. B. Whythead, IX., Ch. Ad.; T. W. Holmes, VI., Celebrant; J. S. Cumberland, VII., Sec. and Treas.; W. Rowley, VI., 1st A.; W. Paley, I., as 2nd A.; J. Oates, I., as 3rd A.; S. Middleton, I., as 4th A.; J. Maffry, IV., Con. of N.; A. T. B. Turner, II., Org.; J. F. Taylor, I.; and C. S. Lane, I. Successful ballots were taken for four candidates, and Bros. T. Trevor, G. Ayne, C. R. Fry, and W. Harrison were duly admitted into the M.C., the ceremonies being worked by Fratres T. W. Holmes, Celebrant, and J. S. Cumberland, Past Celebrant. It was resolved, on the motion of the Chief Adept, that accepted aspirants who do not come forward for admission within twelve months of acceptance, shall be ineligible without a fresh proposition and ballot. Votes of thanks were passed to the brethren of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge for the use of their lodge room, and to Fra. Maffry for his promptness in undertaking the task of the morning, and it was suggested that he should put his remarks in form for publication. Several letters of apology for absence were read, and two brethren were proposed as candidates. The M.C. was then dissolved.

After partaking of tea at the Unicorn Hotel, the fratres took train for their respective homes. This college now has on its roll many of the best working Masons in the country. It is doing a good work by exerting amongst its members an interest for Masonic archaeology, and is drawing towards itself a stream of earnest brethren who find in its organisation and objects the fulfilment of a long experienced want. The next meeting will be at York in November.

Ireland.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW MASONIC HALL AT ANTRIM.

The ancient and historic town of Antrim was on Saturday, the 20th inst., the scene of a Masonic celebration of the most imposing and interesting character, the occasion being the laying of the foundation stone of a new Freemasons' Hall at that place, a ceremony which was performed with the full honours of Masonry by Bro. Sir Charles Lanyon, R.W. Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Antrim, attended by his Grand Lodge Officers. The weather being unusually fine, and the day chosen for the ceremony so suitable large numbers of the brethren of the "mystic tie," as well as hundreds of the uninitiated of both sexes, thronged to the town of Antrim, the usually quiet streets of which were soon crowded with anxious sightseers, imparting to the little town quite a holiday appearance. All parts of the Masonic province contributed their quota to the representation of the Craft. The districts represented were Belfast, Ballymena, Bangor, Bucknaw, Carnmoney, Comber, Connor, Crumlin, Cullybackey, Doagh, Gilford, Holywood, Larne, Lisburn, Ligoniel, Meacough, Oldstone, and Whiteabbey. The lodges represented were 7, 22, 28, 36, 40, 51, 56, 59, 88, 92, 97, 106, 109, 111, 118, 140, 145, 154, 165, 178, 180, 186, 189, 194, 226, 240, 254, 272, 317, 372, 431, 513, 537, 609, 615, 645, 659, 746, 776, 1219, and 1264 from England.

The members of the Order appeared in full Masonic costume, aprons, collars, sashes, jewels, and other regalia of the Craft, representing the various Masonic grades of the wearers, or the offices occupied by them, and the appearance presented by the brethren in procession was certainly pleasing and imposing.

The time appointed for the commencement of the ceremonial having arrived, the brethren repaired to the Courthouse, where a Provincial Grand Lodge was duly opened by Bro. Sir Charles Lanyon, R.W.P.D.G.M., assisted by his officers. The Grand Master having announced the purpose for which the brethren had been called together by him, he directed them to adjourn to the Market-square, where they were marshalled by Bro. William Redfern Kelly, Grand Lodge Instructor, who acted as Director of Ceremonies.

A procession was then formed and marched from the Courthouse to the site of the new hall. Having arrived there the brethren formed two lines, facing inwards, leaving an avenue through which the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge passed, and entered the enclosed grounds of the hall.

Bro. Sir CHARLES LANYON here addressed the brethren, and requested them to aid him in the performance of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone.

Bro. ANDREW SPEARING, P.M. 28, presented Bro. Sir Charles Lanyon with a very handsome sterling silver trowel, beautifully engraved with a suitable inscription.

Bro. LANYON having gracefully acknowledged the gift, silence was proclaimed; and a hymn having been sung, and a prayer offered, the stone was laid in due Masonic form.

The PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER next delivered over to the architect the implements of his office, the square, level, and plumb rule, and said: Brother Architect, having thus laid the foundation stone of this Masonic structure, I now deliver into your hands these implements of your honourable profession, and entrust you with the superintendence and direction of the works, having full confidence in your skill and capacity to properly conduct the same. The Provincial Grand Master then addressed the assemblage as follows: Men and brethren here assembled, be ye known

to you that we are lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country, and engaged by solemn obligations to erect magnificent buildings, to be serviceable to the brethren, and to fear God, the Great Architect of the Universe. We have amongst us, concealed from the eyes of the outer world, secrets which cannot be divulged, and which never have been betrayed; but these secrets are lawful and honourable, and are not in the slightest degree repugnant to the laws of God or man. They were entrusted in peace and honour to the Masons of ancient times, and having been faithfully transmitted to us, it is our duty to convey them unimpaired to the latest posterity. Unless our Craft were good, and our calling were honourable, we could not have been honoured by the patronage of many illustrious, royal, and noble men in all ages, who have ever shown themselves ready to promote our best interests, and to defend us against all adversaries. We are assembled here this day in the face of the world to build up a house, a temple of Freemasonry, which we pray God may deserve to prosper, by becoming a place of concourse for truly good and honourable men, and by promoting harmony and brotherly love throughout the world till time shall be no more.

A hymn having been sung, and the benediction offered up, hearty cheers were given for the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Wm. Redfern Kelly, and other office-bearers.

Sir CHARLES LANYON, in acknowledging the compliment, expressed the pleasure he experienced in being present on that occasion, and the delight afforded to him by the erection of these temples of Masonry in the land; and he hoped the members for whom the hall was being built would long live to enjoy brotherly love and goodwill amongst themselves, and that Masonry would increase not only there but throughout the world. (Cheers.)

The procession now re-formed in its original order, and returned to the place in which the lodge was opened, when the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in due form, with peace, love, and harmony.

An excellent repast, which was prepared by the members of Lodge No. 28, having been partaken of, the chair being filled by Bro. O'Connell Shaw, Provincial Grand Senior Warden, in the absence of the Provincial Grand Master, several loyal and other Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and the brethren separated at seven o'clock, thoroughly pleased with the evening's proceedings. Before the close of the ceremony, Bro. A. G. Massey, P.M. 697, took a full-plate photograph of a number of the brethren who joined in the procession.

The building, which is to be erected by public subscription, will be built on a very eligible site in Church-street, which has been granted on very reasonable terms by Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, his lordship, in addition, giving a donation of £100 towards the cost of the structure. The hall will be built in the Gothic style of architecture, and will be constructed of local black stone, with white sandstone and Portland cement dressings. It is so designed as to admit of the ritual of the Degrees of Symbolic Freemasonry and those of the Capitular grade and Order of the Temple being carried out in their full detail within its walls. The architect is Mr. W. J. Fennel, M.R.I.A., Belfast, and the builder Mr. M'Manus, Antrim. We may mention that the presentation trowel—a very handsome implement—was supplied by Messrs. Neill and Co., Donegall Place, who also kindly lent for the occasion the gold and silver vessels in which the elements of consecration were carried.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Girls' School was held in the Board-room of Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 25th inst., Bro. Col. Creaton in the chair. There were also present Bros. Frank Richardson, Col. J. Peters, A. E. Gladwell, E. Letchworth, J. E. Rucker, H. A. Dubois, and E. C. Massey (Freemason).

The minutes of the General Committee of the 28th July were read and confirmed, and the minutes of the House Committee.

The petition of Agnes Fife was read and received for the list for the next election.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that the new offices for the Secretary were now ready, and

Bro. RICHARDSON moved that two members of the General Committee be appointed to furnish the new offices in conjunction with the Secretary, whereupon, in seconding the motion

Bro. DUBOIS suggested that there be three members of the Committee, naming Bros. Richardson, Rucker, and Gladwell as such members, which was agreed to.

A letter was read from Bro. BEVIS, Secretary of the Southwark Lodge of Instruction, seeking some recognition (in the shape of complimentary votes), for the services of Secretaries of lodges of instruction who collected large sums of money for the charities, as under present arrangements the complimentary votes are absorbed wholly by the Stewards, upon whose lists those sums appear, but who have had none of the trouble of collection, often very considerable.

The CHAIRMAN directed the Secretary to inform Bro. Bevis that the matter had been brought before the Committee and would receive consideration at a future meeting.

ROYAL PNEUMATIC FIRE ENGINE.—Messrs. Anderson and Co., 17, New Bridge-street, are the patentees of a fire engine with the above name, and which, in addition to its use in putting out fires whilst they are in an incipient stage, is also extremely handy as a disinfectant spray forcer, and may be applied to the washing of outside windows, carriages, footways, &c. The engine is worked by compressed air and water only, and it is the only portable fire engine worked without chemicals. It can be charged in three or four minutes by any one, without expense, and may be kept always ready for use. A stream of water may be thrown with great force from twenty to twenty-five yards, which will readily extinguish a fire in its first stage.

£20 TO £500.—TOPACCONISTS COMMENCING.—A pamphlet; how to open respectably from £20, post free. Address H. Myers and Co., 103, Bunton-road, London; and at Birmingham. Established 1855. Wholesale only.

## Masonic and General Tidings.

The next Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge is to be held on Wednesday, the 7th prox., at seven o'clock p.m., as usual.

Bro. Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., it is expected, will deliver an address on wages or some similar topic during the sittings of the Trades Union Congress.

Bro. R. P. Tate, W.M. 862, will rehearse the installation ceremony at the Whittington Lodge of Instruction, which is held at the Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, on Wednesday, the 31st inst.

Bro. Lord Charles Beresford, says the *Whitehall Review*, will shortly be relieved of the command of the Osborne, Royal yacht, and, upon the attainment of post rank, will be appointed to a command in the Mediterranean.

Bro. Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., is considered likely to be appointed a member of the new Patriotic Fund Commission, he having exerted himself to obtain an investigation into the administration of the fund.

Bro. Alderman Stone is stopping at the Granville Hotel, St. Lawrence-on-Sea.

On Saturday last the infant daughter of Bro. the Earl and Countess Onslow was baptised at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, the child receiving the name of Gwendolin Florence Maude.

Bro. and Mrs. Bancroft are staying at Pontefina, and Bro. Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at St. Moritz.

Bro. Alderman Gausden, the Mayor of Hastings, will open the new Town Hall on September 7th.

Bro. Lord Rd. Grosvenor, the senior Government whip, left London on Monday evening. His duties for the remainder of the Session will be performed by Bro. Lord Kensington, assisted by Mr. Cotes.

Bro. Henry Irving is making a tour in the North of Ireland.

The Committee of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, acknowledge a contribution of £21, much needed for current expenses, from the Drapers' Company.

The *People* is announced to be published on Saturday, October 15th, and is to contain more matter than any other penny weekly newspaper.

A boat from the Sunbeam yacht, belonging to Bro. Sir T. Brassey, Bart, M.P., won the race for four-oared gigs, at the Portsmouth Dockyard Regatta.

Bro. Sir Patrick Colquhoun has presented a grey ichneumon, from India, to the Zoological Gardens.

The members of the Liverpool Dramatic Lodge, No. 1609, after their summer holiday, resumed Masonic work on Tuesday, when important business was performed, including the Three Degrees and the election of W.M., Treasurer, &c.

Bro. C. R. Chandler, P.M., is the chairman of the Hastings Regatta Committee.

Bro. Justice Cave has announced that the vacation court would sit on Wednesdays and Fridays, if one sitting a-week was not sufficient to dispose of the business.

Bro. Fradelle, of 24, Regent-street, has just issued a photographic portrait of the late Edward Trelawny, the companion of Byron and Shelley.

A Masonic Salvage Union has been formed about a year at Valparaiso, by the French Lodge l'Etoile du Pacifique, the German Lodge Lessing, the North American Lodges Aconcagua and Huelvas and the Chilean Lodge Union Fraternelle. The object of this society is to save shipwrecked people from the vessels which are frequently beaten against that coast by the storms. In the port of Valparaiso alone a great number of shipwrecks occur every year. The Masonic Union endeavours also to encourage the saving of life, by giving medals and testimonials to those who have distinguished themselves by their efforts. It has 114 members and already possesses funds to the amount of 1750 francs; the minimum subscription for members is five francs. The Masons of Valparaiso cannot be too highly praised for their generous initiative, and it is to be hoped that the roll of members of the society will increase so rapidly that stations and boats may be quickly placed on the most exposed points of the coast.—*Le Monde Maconique*.

The Provincial Grand Lodge for the North and East Riding of Yorkshire will be held in Hull on the 5th October next. The lodge will, by permission of the Worshipful the Mayor, be held in the Town Hall. The lodge having been opened by the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, will, after some business, form a procession and walk from the Town Hall to Holy Trinity Church, where (by consent of the Rev. J. M'Cormick) Divine service will be celebrated and a sermon preached by Bro. the Hon. and Very Rev. Purey-Cust, the Dean of York, P.G.C. After the conclusion of the service the brethren will return to the Town Hall and complete the business of the lodge. Subsequently there will be a banquet at the Public Rooms. It is expected that a large number of brethren will attend this lodge from all parts of the two Ridings, and some distinguished visitors from greater distances.

THE BARBICAN.—On the west side of the Red Cross (hence Redcross-street) is a street called the Barbican, because sometime there stood on the north side thereof a burgh-tower, or watch-tower of the City, called in some language a Barbican, as a likening is called a Beacon. This burgh-tower, by the name of the Manor of Bast Court, was given by Edward III. to Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and was lately appertaining to Peregrine Barte, Lord Willoughby of Eresby.—(Stow). Barbican, a good broad street, well inhabited by tradesmen, especially salesmen for apparel, both new and old; and fronting Redcross-street, is the watch-house, where formerly stood a watch-tower, called *burgh-tower*, i.e., Barbican.—*Stowe*.

At a sitting of the High Court of Justiciary on Monday at Edinburgh, Mr. J. B. Balfour, M.P., presented his commission on his appointment as Lord Advocate of Scotland.

An accident of a rather serious nature occurred to Bro. Lord Fife on Wednesday week. While returning home on horseback through his own grounds at Duff House, his horse shied, and his lordship was thrown to the ground, sustaining injuries which will confine him to his own room for some days. His lordship is now progressing favourably.

VIENNA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The ninth International Market of Seeds and Grains will be held in the locality of the International Exhibition in Vienna on the 29th and 30th inst.

Bro. the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon gave a garden party at Highclere Castle on Saturday last, the invitations extending to the nobility, gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood, the Mayor and Corporation of Newbury, the magistrates, &c.; the local lodge of Freemasons, the loyal Berkshire Lodge of Hope, No. 574 (of which Lord Carnarvon is honorary member), was also honoured by invitations being given to the W.M. and Wardens, who attended, and were cordially greeted by the Pro. Grand Master. The band of the 32nd Regiment, which was stationed on the lawn, performed a choice selection of music, under the direction of Mr. Gould. A legerdemain entertainment was given in the saloon. The weather proved favourable, and the company separated about seven o'clock.

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Bro. J. Austin was installed M.W.S. of the St. Aubyn Rose Croix Chapter, at the Ebrington Masonic Hall, Devonport, at the last meeting of that chapter.

The Richmond Free Library, which was opened by the Countess Russell on June 18th last, has proved to be a great success. During the first week it was open the total issue from the lending department was 474 volumes to 459 borrowers, but during the week ending Saturday, the 13th inst., it was 1299 volumes to 1250 borrowers, the issue on the Saturday alone almost equalling the complete total of the first week. More than 1500 borrowers' tickets have been issued, and the reference library and newsroom, which are free to all visitors, are also very largely attended.

Bro. Henry Baldwin, Secretary of the Royal Hanover Lodge, No. 1777, asks us to state that an emergency meeting of this very flourishing lodge will be held at the Albany Hotel, Twickenham, to-day, the 27th, at four o'clock, and the W.M., Bro. George Clark, junior, requests that candidates for all degrees will endeavour to attend if possible, so that the work for the installation meeting, which takes place on the 22nd of October next, may be somewhat lightened. Bro. Henry Clark, of Colford, Gloucestershire (brother of the present Master), is the W.M. elect. Bro. Horace B. Marshall, C.C., &c., was unanimously re-elected Treasurer at the last meeting.

VALUE OF LAND ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—Messrs. Driver and Co., of Whitehall, as acting for the Duchy of Lancaster, have recently let the square block of land at the corner of Savoy-street, and fronting the Thames Embankment, close to Waterloo Bridge, on a building lease for a term of 99 years. The site contains an area of about 27,000 square feet superficial, and the rent to be paid for the same is £2600 per annum, which is at the rate of nearly 2s. per foot super. The land is to be utilised for the erection of a first-class architectural building, to be used principally as residential chambers and offices, and the agreement includes the right to build a bridge over Savoy-street, with entry thereto from Lancaster-place on the high level.—*City Press*.

Bros. John Wainwright and William Calder have been adding fresh laurels to their established fame at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, in the popular drama of "Rip Van Winkle." Bro. Calder's *Rip* and Bro. Wainwright's *Derrick* are characters which both brethren may fairly claim as their own, having performed them over 500 times. Bro. Wainwright appears in the pantomime at the Prince's next Christmas.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in the Clyde on Tuesday, and met with a cordial reception. In company with Bro. Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Mr. John Burns, of the Cunard Company, and a large party of gentlemen, His Royal Highness left Prince's Pier, Greenock, shortly after eleven o'clock, to inspect the training ship Cumberland and present prizes to the boys. After the inspection the Duke lunched on board the new Cunard steamer *Servia*, and left in the afternoon for Edinburgh, where he met the Duchess on her arrival.

Mr. J. J. Cole, F.R.I.B.A., of 24, Finsbury-circus, in a letter to the *Times*, states his intention of visiting the antiquarian relics at Stonehenge for the purpose of scientific investigation.

Sir Thomas L. Seccombe, C.B., K.C.S.I., Financial Secretary of the India Office, has retired upon a pension after a service of fifty-three years.

Mr. Inspector Denning and the thirty men of the A Division who are assigned to do duty at the House of Commons, were treated to a complimentary dinner on Wednesday evening at the Cannon-street Hotel. Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., in a letter regretting his inability to preside on the occasion, expressed the hope that Parliament might see its way to improve the position of the police by higher long-service pay and more liberal pensions.

Bro. J. Marshall F.R.S., senior surgeon to the University College Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy in the Royal Academy, has resigned his seat as a member of the court of examiners. The vacancy will be filled at the next meeting of the council to be held in October.

Bro. Captain Frederic Robertson Sewell, of Brandingill, Cokermouth, 18<sup>th</sup>, P.M. Skiddaw Lodge, No. 1002, S.E. Nicholson Chapter, R.A., No. 371, W.M. Faithfull Lodge, No. 229, M.M.M., P.G.M.O. Cumberland and Westmorland, has been gazetted Major in the Third Battalion of the Border Regiment, formerly Royal Cumberland Militia.

Sir J. M. M'Garel-Hogg, Bart., K.C.B., M.P., has taken shares in the new Wesleyan College, at Truro.

Mr. T. W. Boord, M.P., gave the use of a field at the rear of Ockenden House for the Cuckfield Flower Show, on Wednesday, and threw open his grounds to the visitors, beside exhibiting, as also did Mr. R. A. Bevan, a number of plants, not for competition.

King's College School will be reopened on September 20th.

Bro. J. Todd, P.M. York Lodge, has been presented with two pairs of very handsome silver-mounted carvers, in case, by the brethren of the lodge attached to the 4th Dragoon Guards, in recognition of many services given by him during the period that the meetings of the Military Lodge was held in York.

Bro. J. D. Allcroft has written to the *Globe* supporting the Newdegate Testimonial Fund, and urging that a committee should be formed.

Bro. E. E. Geflowski, of 13, Bruton-street, has had the honour of submitting the bust he has executed of Bro. Sir Frederick Roberts to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who expressed himself greatly pleased with it. Bro. Geflowski has also just completed a model for a bust in marble of Sir J. Fayer.

Bro. J. Wood, at the last meeting of the Lodge of Industry, Gateshead-on-Tyne, gave notice of motion to recommend the proposal for a new chapter in connection with the Lodge of Industry.

Bro. J. Fisher was installed W.M. of the King Harold Lodge, No. 1327, Waltham New Town, on the 18th inst.

Bro. the Earl of Breadalbane has remitted the sum of £30 to Major Whyte, commanding the Volunteers at Easdale, to cover the railway fares to and from the Edinburgh review. The Easdale Volunteers form the first and second battalions of the Argyll and Bute Artillery Corps.

The Cape cart which the Royal Princes Albert Victor and George ordered when at Cape Town in H.M.S. *Bacchante*, as a present for the Princess of Wales, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday week in the Union Steamship Company's Royal Mail steamer *German*, and has been forwarded to Marlborough House.

At the Foresters' fête, at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, 28,000 visitors passed the turnstiles.

A testimonial will be presented to Bro. J. Delves, P.M. 1382, Preceptor of the Corinthian Lodge of Instruction, at a meeting of that lodge, at the George Hotel, Cubitt Town, on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

The "Masonic Catalogue of the Library of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. and A.M.," has just been issued by the Library Committee of the Grand Lodge, and copies of the same may be obtained, for one dollar each, by addressing Bro. C. E. Meyer, Chairman, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia. The catalogue fills a handsome pamphlet of sixty-six pages, in which are enumerated and described many very valuable Masonic works.

Bro. A. F. Heaton, B.A., Cantab, senior curate of Worksop Abbey, P.P.C. Chap. Essex, has just published a work, entitled "Hereafter."

Bro. the Earl Percy, M.P., has left town for Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.

Blenheim Palace and Gardens will, by order of the Duke of Marlborough, be closed for the season on September 3rd.

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia (we learn from Bro. Will A. Short), on the 1st inst., laid the corner-stone of the new Tabernacle, South Washington. The services were solemn and impressive. A "crank" in the crowd enlivened the proceedings by distributing anti-Masonic tracts. Nobody was hurt!—*Keystone*.

During his absence from London Mr. Peter Taylor, M.P., has sent his pictures and other works of art for free exhibition at the South London Free Library. The collection fills one room of the Free Art Gallery, which is open every evening, including Sunday, from six to ten o'clock.

The directors of the Bank of England met on Thursday and advanced the rate of discount to four per cent.

Mr. W. MacCormack, surgeon, St. Thomas's Hospital, is to be knighted in consideration of his services in connection with the International Medical Congress.

A copy of the first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" (which is very scarce), has been sold by Mr. Bernard Quaritch for £36.

The Countess of Rosebery, who will be accompanied by Bro. the Earl of Rosebery, will shortly unveil the Burns statue at Dumfries.

The French Protestant Church, St. Martin's-le-Grand, will be closed for repairs from Sunday next to the end of October.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., with other members of the Society of Antiquaries, has recently visited Stonehenge, in connection with the proposal to re-erect the great trilithon which fell in 1797; and the question will be fully considered at a general meeting of the society to be held in November.

Mr. J. J. Beringer, Associate of the Royal School of Mines, and who obtained the *Mining Journal* prize for mineralogy, was on Thursday elected lecturer to the Miners' Association of Devon and Cornwall, in succession to Mr. B. Kitto.



**METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS**  
For the Week ending Saturday, September 3, 1881.

The Editor will be glad to receive notice from Secretaries of Craft Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, Mark Lodges, Encampments, Conclaves, &c., of any change in place, day, or month of meeting.

**SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.**

Lodge 1541, Alexandra Palace, A.P., Muswell-hill.  
**LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.**

Manchester, 17, London-st., Fitzroy-sq., at 8.  
Star, Marquis of Granby, New Cross-rd., at 7.  
Percy, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8.  
Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico.  
Sphinx, Stirling Castle, Camberwell.  
Alexandra Palace, Masonic Club, Loughborough, at 7.30.  
King Harold, Britannia Hot., Waltham New Town, at 7.

**MONDAY, AUGUST 29.**

No Meetings.

**LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.**

Lily, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.  
Wellington, White Swan Hot., High-st., Deptford, S to 10.  
St. John, Gun Hot., Wapping, S to 10.  
Sincerity, Railway Tav., Fenchurch-st. Station, at 7.  
Camden, 174, High-st., Camden Town, at 8.  
Tredegar, Royal Hot., Mile End-rd., at 8.  
St. James's Union, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.  
Perfect Ashlar, Victoria Tav., Lower-rd., Rotherhithe, at 8.  
United Military, Earl of Chatham, Thomas-st., Woolwich, Upper Norwood, White Hart Hot., Church-rd., at 8.  
Marquis of Ripon, Pembury Tav., Amherst-rd., Hackney, S.  
Loughborough, Cambria Tav., Loughborough Junc., at 7.30.  
Hyde Park, The Westbourne, 1; Craven-rd., at 8.  
West Smithfield, Cathedral Hot., St. Paul's Churchyard, 7.  
St. George's, Globe Tav., Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 7.  
Doric Chapter, 248, Globe-rd., Mile End-rd., at 8.  
Royal Commemoration, R. Hot., High-st., Putney, S till 10.  
Eastern Star, Royal Hot., Mile End-rd., 7.30.  
St. Mark's, S.M.H., Camberwell New-rd.  
John Hervey, Albion Hall, London Wall, at 8.  
Kingsland, Canonbury Tav., N., at 8.30.  
Metropolitan, "The Moorgate," Finsbury Pavement, 7.30.  
Strong Man, George Hot., Australian Av., Barbican, at 8.

**TUESDAY, AUGUST 30.**

No meetings.

**LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.**

South Middlesex, Beaufort House, Walham Green, 7.30.  
Pilgrim, F.M.H., 1st and last Tues.  
Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 7.  
Domatic, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-rd., at 7.30.  
Faith, 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-st., S.W., at 8.  
Prince Fredk. Wm., Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood, at 7.  
Prosperity, Hercules Tav., Leadonhall-st., at 7.30.  
Dalhousie, The Sisters' Tav., Pownall-rd., Dalston, E., 7.30.  
Florence Nightingale, M.H., William-st., Woolwich, 7.30.  
Constitutional, Bedford Hot., Southampton Blds., at 7.  
Israel, Rising Sun Tav., Globe-rd.  
Royal Arthur, Duke of Cambridge, 216, Bridge-rd., Battersea Park, at 8.  
Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone, at 8.  
Excelsior, Commercial Dock Tav., Rotherhithe, at 8.  
St. John of Wapping, Gun Hot., High-st., Wapping, at 8.  
Islington, Moorgate Tav., 15, Finsbury Pavement.  
Kennington, Horns Tav., Kennington, 7.30.  
Leopold, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-rd., Bermondsey, at 8.  
Mount Edgcombe, 19, Jermyn-st., St. James's, at 8.  
Duke of Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, S.  
Sir Hugh Myddelton, 162, St. John's-rd., at 8.  
New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood T., Finsbury Park, at 8.  
St. Marylebone, Eyre Arms, Finchley-rd., at 8.  
Corinthian, George Hot., Millwall Docks, at 7.  
Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.30.  
Royal Naval College, Greenwich Hospital Schools, at 8.  
Eleanor, Angel Hot., Edmonton.  
Chaucer, The Grapes, St. Thomas's-st., Borough, at 8.

**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31.**

House Com. Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3.  
Lodge 898, Temperance-in-the-East, 6, Newby-pl., Poplar.

**LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.**

Prince Leopold, The Moorgate, Finsbury-pavement, at 7.  
Confidence, Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-st., 7 till 9.  
New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-rd., N., at 8.  
Mt. Lebanon, Horse Shoe Tav., Newington Causeway, S.  
Pythagorean, Portland Hot., Greenwich, at 8.  
Burdett Courts, Lamb Tav., Bethnal Green Railway Stn.  
La Tolerance, 2, Maddox-st., W., at 7.45.  
Peckham, Lord Wellington Hot., 516, Old Kent-rd., at 8.  
Finsbury Park, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-rd., N.  
Southwark, Southwark Park Tav., Southwark Park, at 8.  
Duke of Connaught, Ryl. Edwd. Hot., Marc-st., Hackney, S.  
United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13, Crowndale-rd., N.W. 7.  
Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-st., at 8.  
Royal Jubilee, 81, Long Acre, at 8.  
Langthorne, Swan Hot., Stratford, at 8.  
Temperance in the East, G. the Fourth, Ida-st., E., at 7.30.  
Eleanor, Trocadero Hot., Liverpool-st., Edmonton.  
Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith-rd., at 8.  
Zetland, King's Arms Hot., High-st., Kensington, at 8.  
Merchant Navy, Silver Tav., Burdett-rd., Limehouse, 7.30.  
Creaton, Prince Albert Tav., Portobello-ter., Notting hill, S.  
Pannure, Balham Hot. Balham, 7.  
Thistle Mark L. of I., F.M. Tav., at 7.  
Wanderers, Black Horse, York-st., S.W., at 7.30.

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.**

Lodge 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.  
" 1178, Perfect Ashlar, Bridge House Hot.  
" 1360, Royal Arthur, Lecture Hall, Wimbledon.  
" 1445, Prince Leopold, Mitford Tav., Dalston.  
Chap. 1381, Kennington, Surrey Club H., Kennington O.

**LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.**

Union Waterloo, Earl of Chatham, Thomas-st., Woolwich.  
Kent, Duke of York, Borough-rd., Southwark, 7.30.  
Egyptian, Hercules Tav., Leadonhall-st., 7.30.  
Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., W.C., at 8.  
The Great City, M.H., Masons' Avenue, 6.30.  
Finsbury, Jolly Anglers' Tav., Bath-st., City-rd.  
Ebury, 12, Ponsoby-st., Millbank, at 8.

Highgate, Boston Hot., Junction-rd., N., at 8.  
Wandsworth, East Hill Hot., Alma-rd., S.W., at 8.  
High Cross, Coach & Horses, High-rd., Tottenham, at 8.  
Salisbury, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.  
Southern Star, Crown Hot., Blackfriars-rd., at 8.  
Great Northern, Berwick Arms, Berners-st., Oxford-st.  
Rose, Walmer Castle Hot., Peckham-rd., at 8.  
Crusaders, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8.30.  
Burgoyne, Cock Tav., St. Martin's-ert., Ludgate-hill, 6.30.  
Prince Frederick William Chapter, St. John's Wood.  
United Mariners, Three Cranes Tav., Mile End-rd., at 8.  
Vitruvian, White Hart, Belvedere-rd., Lambeth, at 8.  
Royal Oak, Lecture Hall, High-st., Deptford, at 8.  
Capper, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.  
Royal Albert, White Hart Hot., Abchurch-lane, at 7.30.  
Stockwell, Cock Tav., Kennington-rd., at 7.30.  
Victoria Park, The Two Brewers, Stratford, at 8.  
West Middlesex, Feathers Hot., Ealing, at 7.30.  
Guelph, Blackbirds Inn, High-st., Leyton.  
Langton, Mansion House Restaurant, Queen Victoria-st., at 6. (Emulation Working.)  
Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, at 8.30.  
St. Michaels, Moorgate Station Restaurant, at 8.

**FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.**

Lodge 1275, Star, Ship Hot., Greenwich.  
" 1815, Penge, Thicket Hot., Anerley.  
Chap. 1489, Ezra, 90, Balls Pond-rd., N.  
Mark 223, West Smithfield, Cathedral Hot., St. Paul's.

**LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.**

Robert Burns, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.  
Belgrave, Harp Tav., Jermyn-st., W., at 8.  
Unions Emulation (for M.M.'s), F.M.H., at 7.  
Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-rd., Deptford, at 8.  
Metropolitan (Victoria), Portugal Hot., Fleet-st., at 7.  
St. Marylebone, British Stores Tav., St. John's Wood.  
Westbourne, Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood, at 8.  
United Pilgrims, S.M.H., Camberwell New-rd., 7.30.  
St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-rd., S.E., at 8.  
Duke of Edinburgh, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7.  
Doric, 79, Whitechapel-rd., at 8.  
St. Luke's, White Hart, King's-rd., Chelsea, 7.30.  
Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst-hill, at 8.  
Royal Standard, The Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-rd., N., at 8.  
William Preston, Feathers Tav., Up George-st., Edgware-rd.  
Earl of Carnarvon, Mitre Hot., Golborne-rd., Notting-hill.  
Pythagorean Chapter, Portland Hot., London-st., Greenwich.  
St. George's, Globe Tav., Greenwich, at 8.  
Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 7.30.  
Clapton, White Hart Tav., Clapton, at 7.30.  
St. John's, Mother Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8.

**SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.**

Gen. Com. Boys' School, at 4.  
Chap. 975, Rose of Denmark, Greyhound Hot., Richmond.

**MASONIC MEETINGS IN WEST LAN-CASHIRE AND CHESHIRE**

For the Week ending Saturday, Sept. 3, 1881.

**MONDAY, AUGUST 29.**

Lodge 148, Lights, M.R., Warrington.

**TUESDAY, AUGUST 30.**

Chap. 721, Grosvenor, M.R., Chester.  
Merchant's L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31.**

Lodge 730, Ellesmere, Royal Oak, Chorley.  
Alpass Encamp., M.H., Liverpool.  
Stanhope Encamp., Queen's Hot., Chester.

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.**

Lodge 249, Mariners, M.H., Liverpool.  
" 1473, Bootle, Town Hall, Bootle.  
" 1561, Morecambe, M.H., Morecambe.  
Chap. 758, Bridgewater, M.H., Runcorn.  
Duke of Edinburgh L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.  
St. John's L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

**FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.**

Lodge 680, Sefton, Adelphi Hot., Liverpool.  
" 1375, Architect, Didsbury Hot., Didsbury.  
Hamer L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

**Births, Marriages, and Deaths.**

[The charge is 2s. 6d. for announcements not exceeding Four Lines under this heading.]

**BIRTHS.**

BEVINGTON.—On the 22nd inst., at Amwell House, Hod-desdon, Herts, the wife of Mr. Timothy Bevington, of a son.  
CRAUFURD.—On the 22nd inst., at 41, Cadogan-terrace, Sloane-street, the wife of Mr. W. D. Craufurd, of a daughter.  
EDMONDSTON.—On the 20th inst., at Kincardine Manse, Blair Drummond, Stirling, the wife of the Rev. Biot Edmondston, of a son.  
TALBOT.—On the 21st inst., at 18, Chapel-street, Park-lane, the wife of Capt. Gerald F. Talbot, of a son.

**MARRIAGE.**

HIGGING—HARRISON.—On the 13th inst., at Kirk Brad-dan, Isle of Man, Elton Bally, son of the late Mr. Vincent Higging, of Liverpool, to Mary Beaumont, daughter of Mr. Ridgway Harrison, H.M. Receiver-General, Isle of Man.

**DEATHS.**

CHAMBERS.—On the 21st inst., at Southsea, Mary Eliza-beth, wife of Colonel John H. Chambers, late Captain 46th Regiment, and Colonel-Commandant of the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, aged 54.  
GREENWOOD.—On the 22nd inst., Mr. John William Greenwood, of 18, Beechholme-road, Clapton, and 96, Curtain-road, aged 43 years.  
MEYMOTT.—On the 15th inst., Bro. William Joseph Mey-mott, solicitor, of 4, Albion-place, Blackfriars, aged 65

**Scotland.**

**GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.**

The Grand Lodge of Scotland held its Quarterly Com-munication on Thursday, the 4th inst., in Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, the Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason, Sir Michael R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart., on the throne. Bro. R. F. Shaw-Stewart was in his place as Senior Grand Warden, and Bro. Captain John Crombie, Junior Grand Deacon, acted, in the absence of the Earl of Haddington, as Junior Grand Warden.

There were also present Bros. D. Murray Lyon, Grand Secretary; David Kinnear, Grand Cashier; the Rev. T. N. Wannop, Grand Chaplain; John S. Matheson, Grand Jeweller; George Fisher, Grand Bible Bearer; Robert Davidson, Grand Organist; James Turner, President of the Board of Grand Stewards; and the following Repre-sentatives of foreign Grand Lodges: Bros. William Officer, Egypt and Pennsylvania; Maxwell Muller, Saxony; James Caldwell, Wyoming; W. D. Chambers, Arkansas; and Dr. Loth, of California.

The following Grand Lodges were also represented: England; The Three Globes, Prussia; the Countries, Ger-many; West Virginia, Liberia, and Rhode Island.

Apologies for absence were intimated from the Earl of Mar and Kellie, Deputy Grand Master, and other Grand Officers and Provincial Grand Masters.

Reports of their proceedings were received with thanks from the Grand Lodges of Kansas, New Jersey, Nether-lands, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, Manitoba, and Iowa.

It was resolved, on the recommendation of Grand Com-mittee, to re-open Lodge Carron (No. 139), to meet at Carron, in terms of charter granted in 1767.

GRAND COMMITTEE reported that they had heard the Master and other office-bearers of Lodge Leith and Canon-gate (No. 5) in regard to the circumstances under which certain leaves of the lodge's minute-book had been cut out and burnt; and that they had expressed their strong dis-approval of such actions, and placed the lodge under sus-pension. This was confirmed by Grand Lodge.

Bro. Francis J. Arantra was appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Bahama Islands.

Charters were ordered to be issued in favour of the fol-lowing lodges: Perfect Unanimity, Launceston, Victoria; Caledonia, Landour and Dehra, India; and St. John Kil-winning, North-East Valley, near Dunedin.

The GRAND COMMITTEE reported that they had resolved that a portrait of the Grand Master be placed as the fron-tispiece to the new edition of the Constitution and Laws, now in the press, and that Sir Michael be respectfully asked to sit for his portrait.

GRAND SECRETARY reported that he had recovered the copperplate of the "Ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the University of Edinburgh, 16th Nov., 1789."

It was resolved, on the motion of Bro. Dr. JAMES MID-DLETON, seconded by Bro. Captain JOHN CROMBIE—"That Provincial Grand Lodge be empowered to levy annually from their office-bearers and members such fees as a test of membership as may be determined by each Provincial Grand Lodge, and sanctioned by Grand Lodge."

It was also resolved—"That Grand Lodge sanction the introduction into the Constitution of a law prohibiting letters and the issue of petitions for subscriptions in con-nection with daughter lodges, excepting such as are sanc-tioned by Grand Committee."

A statement in regard to the Fund of Masonic Benevo-lence showed that during the past three months grants had been made to the amount of £120.

A vidimus was submitted by the Grand Cashier showing that during the quarter ending 3rd July, the income of Grand Lodge had been £1184, being £470 in excess of the expenditure.

After disposing of some other business, Grand Lodge closed in ample form.

**Obituary.**

**BRO. WILLIAM JOSEPH MEYMOTT.**

Bro. William Joseph Meymott, solicitor, 4, Albion-place, Blackfriars, departed this life on the 15th inst., at the age of sixty-five. He was the youngest son of the late John Gilbert Meymott, of Richmond, Surrey, and enjoyed a considerable practice in partnership with an elder brother in Christchurch parish. He did not enter Masonry till he was forty years of age, but he no sooner joined the Order than he became an enthusiastic Mason and worked with considerable vigour. He was initiated in the Tuscan Lodge, No. 14, on the 22nd of April, 1856, and became Master of that lodge in 1861. Twelve months previously he was Grand Steward, and while he was Master of this lodge he was elected on the Board of General Purposes. He was exalted as a Royal Arch Mason in the British Chapter, No. 8, on the 7th of March, 1858, and attained the distinction of M.E.Z. of that chapter in 1863. He joined the Grove Lodge, No. 410, Ewell, on the 6th of June, 1857, was Worshipful Master in 1860, and remained a member of the lodge till his death. Bro. Meymott also joined the High Degrees. In the United Order of the Temple and Malta he took his degree in the Faith and Fidelity Encampment on the 30th November, 1858. He was installed as Eminent Commander in that Encampment on the 25th January, 1861, having previously had the appointment of 1st Captain conferred upon him on the 31st January, 1859. He subsequently on 27th January, 1864, was Expert of the Encampment. He joined the Grove Encampment on 9th May, 1866, was a member of Grand Conclave, and took a leading part in drawing and setting the ritual of the Order, which was approved by the Com-mittee on the 1st November, 1866.

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