

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

The Anniversary Festival of this Institution was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday last, and though in consequence of the festivities connected with the Royal marriage, the attendance was not so numerous as last year; and, thereby, added to the comfort of those present. The financial results were of the most satisfactory description, no less than £4500 being announced as the subscription of the evening, of which £1500 came from West Yorkshire alone.

The R.W.D. Grand Master, who is also Prov. Grand Master, presided, and must have felt highly gratified at the support he received from his own province and the brethren generally.

Bro. Binckes, the Secretary, has exerted himself incessantly throughout the year to ensure the success of the meeting, and meets with his reward by the largest subscription ever announced for any Masonic Charity.

The whole of the arrangements were excellent, and the most perfect order reigned throughout the evening, every word that fell from the various speakers being distinctly heard throughout the Hall.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—LXII.

XI.—JUNO AND JANUARY.

Scarcely less famous than Elephanta, for the magnificence and magnitude of its excavations dedicated to the same description of deities of Hindoo worship, is Salsette, a still nearer island, which, with Colabba, or Old Woman's isle, now attached by a causeway on the west, lies north of the Harbour of Bombay, so anglicised from Bom Bahia, its Portuguese name.

The fort contains an English church, but numerous Portuguese and Armenian churches are both within and without its walls. The Jews have three synagogues there; mosques and pagodas also are numerous, for to the 2000 English civilians and the British forces of 2500, with about 900 Jews residing on the island, there are upwards of 30,000 Mahometans, 100,000 Hindoos, and 13,000 Parsees, who, as Gibers, we have already mentioned, accord the unalterable descent of their religion to Zoroaster, whose birth, they believe, took place at Oromia, 5505 years before Christ. The most considerable in size and grandeur of the rock temples in Bombay is the one inscribed to Momba Devi, somewhat within the distance of two miles from the fort. But in art, extent, and splendour, those of Adjunta and Elora are said to surpass them all. Many

superlative appellations have been propounded to induce an idea of these stupendous subterranean mansions.

The pagodas, or rather as properly called Vicaras, which we have briefly described, are held to be of such ancient antiquity by the natives, as to be without the pale of history or tradition; and, there being no account of the time in which they were constructed, they regard them as the work of superhuman beings of a pre-existent race of mortality and excellence, whose influences and con-socialities were attainable in the sacerdotal observances they had ordained for their instruction, and left with them to that end to be followed out.

Many of the figures of the Hindoo gods and goddesses, that decorate the exterior of some of the Vicaras, or Vicharas, are, consistently with their arrangement, above twenty feet in height as they sit carved out of the rock, or in high relief. Whether they were meant to personify a race of giants, or were the appropriate essentials to an architecture of which they were designed to form both the motive and representative support and style, we cannot determine, but suppose that it was intended that they should serve for both purposes.

But Pagodas, properly so called, of the most antique and of the grandest order,—still to be met with in many parts of Hindostan ornately rising from the plains as well as from the mountains, are immense pyramidal structures, in fact actual pyramids. In all respect, unlike the Farcees, the Hindoos have been strictly taught, as, at first, in the gloom of their caverns, to hold sacred the solemn darkness in which they were accustomed to perform their religious rites and ceremonies. The Chiliamburum Pagoda on the Coromandel coast, highly venerated on account of its great antiquity, is entered by a decorated, noble, gateway under a complete pyramid of huge stones tapering to the height of a hundred and twenty feet. Each stone is above forty feet long, and five feet square, covered with plates of copper embellished with a manifold variety of skilfully executed figures. This stately edifice extends not less than 1332 feet in length, and 936 feet in breadth. And yet, in grandeur, and far more for sanctity, we find, in Orme's *History of India*, the Pagoda of Seringham greatly surpasses it. The footway of the outward wall, which is nearly four miles in circumference, is grandly ornamented with regular columns, mostly single stones thirty-three feet long and five in diameter; those forming the roof being still larger. The structure itself consists of "seven square enclosures, one within the other, the walls of which are twenty-five feet high and four thick. These enclosures are three hundred and fifty feet distant from one another, and each has four large gates, with a high tower, which are placed in the middle of each side of the enclosure, and opposite the four cardinal points." Within the innermost enclosures are the chambers of imagery or the chapels. It is on account of the prevalent belief that it contains the actual image of the god Wistchnu, which

the god Brahma used to worship, that has occasioned Seringham to be held in such extreme veneration. "Pilgrims from all parts of the Peninsula come here to obtain absolution, and none come without an offering of money. A large part of the revenue of the island is allotted for the maintenance of the Brahmins who inhabit the Pagoda. These, with their families, formerly composed a multitude of not less than forty thousand souls maintained without labour by the liberality of superstition. Here, as in all the other great Pagodas of India, the Brahmins live in a subordination which knows no resistance, and slumber in a voluptuousness which knows no want."

Yet in comparing these Gentoo places of worship, as termed Hindoo or Hindu temples with the idolatrous temples of ancient Greece or Rome, they fall so far off from the accomplished science of mural grandeur and elegance, as not to portray to us any indications of a more distant and superior civilisation and refinement than are to be met with elsewhere, that is, upon classic ground; or indeed, to bring the proof home, not so much so, as is discoverable amid the ancient ruins of other nations of Asia, which, of the divisions of the globe, is the most interesting. Here the garden of Eden was named Paradise; here commenced the existence, the birthplace, the nurturing of the human race; here the Ark rested from the flood; here Noah planted his vineyard, and built Natshivan, the most beautiful city in Armenia; here, also, is the tomb, or the neglected remains of it—a small arched chamber without a cupola, designated by Armenian historians "Noah's monument." Nor is it less than that here the first temple of Jerusalem was consecrated to God, and God himself consecrated the Tabernacle of the Holy Ghost to the word made flesh. Of course, therefore, if anywhere, it is in Asia we must expect to find the most early evidences of practical prudence, religion, laws, arts, sciences, and all the social attainments of immortal and mortal life.

Having alluded to the other description of ancient Gentoo architecture, or in a word, the Hindoo or Indian fortresses, suffice it, therefore, merely to mention their general construction. There are found ascending from the vast level expanses in different parts of Hindoostan, immense elevations of earth and rock forming of themselves places of natural strength, or fastnesses. These, in many instances, having been taken early possession of, and strongly fortified with a variety of cut out and consolidating works, and held impregnable by the natives, as retreats in dangerous times, were converted into stations or forts. It is surmised from the appearance of the structures and from tradition, that they were executed in very remote ages, and at periods when there must have been invasions or hostilities in India. Several of these fortresses still remain, and are all works of considerable magnitude and defence. Amongst them conspicuously are the well known Golconda and Gwallow, and those in the Deccan, respecting which the Bengal fortresses bear no equal comparison. Burhampour, Asseegur, and Dowlatabad, have been deemed invincible under their dynasties. Indeed, the two latter are so surmounted by strong walls, that efficiently garrisoned, they might even now safely defy any assault. Also Adoi, which the famous Sultan Tippoo Saib, succeeded in making himself the master of, is held in no way less celebrated for strength and importance.

NEW MATERIALS FOR THE LIFE OF JOHN BACON, R.A.

John Bacon is a great name in the history of English Sculpture. Many statues have been erected in St. Paul's in the sixty and four years that have passed since Bacon's death, but with the two exceptions of Flaxman's Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Chantrey's General Gillespie, there are no standing statues in our metropolitanoan cathedral that can be named in the same breath with Bacon's Dr. Johnson and Bacon's John Howard. They were cheap enough. My father, in his "Life of Bacon," has omitted to mention what they cost: I now supply his omission. For the "Johnson" he received £600; for the "John Howard," one thousand three hundred guineas, a difference of price which the "Howard" bas-relief will hardly account for: the "Johnson" has no bas-relief.

Let our sculptors contrast the "Johnson" six hundred pounds with the sums received by the elder Westmacott, by Chantrey, by Baily, and others. I remember very well then (1841) a suggestion was publicly made that the whole of the money raised for a statue to Sir David Wilkie was too much for a statue, and that a portion of the subscription should be funded for an annual "Wilkie medal" for excellence in painting. Sir Robert Peel was in the chair when the suggestion was made. Sir Robert appealed to my father who was near him. "Don't starve the statue," said my father, I think I see once more the smile of full conviction which pervaded the face of our great statesman. The medal suggestion was no more heard of, and the late Mr. Joseph received for the "Wilkie" nearly three times the sum that Bacon received for the "Johnson." The smaller sum produced the better statue.

Bacon has had two biographers,—the Rev. Richard Cecil, vicar of Bisley, in Surrey, who died in 1810, and my father, who died in 1842. With respect to what Bacon was "as an artist," Cecil's work is valueless; with respect to "what," in the words of his epitaph, "he really was as a Believer in Jesus Christ," his work is of importance. As a man, Bacon was handled severely by my father, and, from all I can learn, too severely. In the autumn of 1844 I was at Worthing, on the coast of Sussex, with my family. In the same house (5, Bath-buildings), on the drawing-room floor was lodging a staid, demure, elderly gentleman, of the name of Bacon. Who Mr. Bacon was I never asked—certainly it never occurred to me that I was living in the same house with the son of the great sculptor of the Chatham, John Howard, and Johnson monuments: I sincerely wish that I had known who my fellow lodger was, for most assuredly I should have sought his acquaintance, for the courtesy of his manner and the "new materials" his conversation was sure to supply for a new edition of my father's "Lives." The following interesting letter first made known to me the pleasure and instruction I had missed:—

To Mrs. Peter Cunningham.

"Charnock-place, Winchester,
25th September, 1854.

Dear Madam,—A word dropped by yourself, while I was taking leave, on the subject of the late Mr. Cunningham and my late father, signifying, as I understood you, that they had known each other, induces

me to trouble you with this note; as I am quite sure there could be no personal acquaintance that enabled Mr. Cunningham to estimate my father's character. It is now a quarter of a century since my father's name appeared in the *Family Library*. The writer has given him credit for eminent genius and ability in his profession, but has thrown out very ungenerous insinuations against his character; which, I grant, ought to have been refuted at the time; but I thought that I should only be brought into a profitless paper warfare, and that new statements, as foreign to truth as the first, would be put forth; and I therefore allowed all to pass, without even a remonstrance.

I am willing to believe that the biographer, not knowing my father personally, was satisfied in taking much of his description from the sculptors in the Royal Academy, all of whom, at that time, were actuated by envy and disappointment at my father's celebrity and success in his profession. But for this, no such statement could have been printed for the public eye as that he made an "audacious proposition to the Government to do all the national monuments at a certain percentage below the Parliamentary price." All this I pronounce to be, with much more introduced at the same time, a gratuitous unqualified falsehood. I well recollect when the order came to my father to prepare designs for all the public monuments which the House of Commons had voted for five of our naval commanders; which order was, in like manner, sent to the other sculptors who were Royal Academicians. It is true that two out of the five were adjudged to my father, but quite unexpectedly to him; nor would he have prejudiced his name by daring, as the biographer calls it, to ask for more than his share.

I need not advert to the contempt which is cast over his religious opinions and habits. He was unfairly dealt with in this respect; and if the world were not too ready to join in such scandal, it would be labour spent in vain.

Believe me, &c., J. BACON."

It is impossible to read this letter from a clever son, in defence of his father's memory, written five-and-fifty years after his father's death, without a respect and regard for the filial reverence of the writer. What defence of my father, if any, I made, beyond a letter of acknowledgment, courtesy, and compliment, I cannot now remember.

The history of prices in art is instructive. For the Westminster Abbey "Chatham" monument, Bacon received six thousand pounds. I have seen the agreement, dated 8th March, 1779. The monument was to be erected before the 25th December, 1783, and Bacon fulfilled his engagement. This, at the time, was the highest sum ever given for a monument; nor do I believe that it has been since exceeded by any public grant or subscription for a monument in marble. Larger sums have since been received by sculptors in bronze. The late Matthew Cotes Wyatt had close on fifteen thousand pounds for the West End Wellington; Chantrey had, with money and gratuitously given gun metal, something like seven thousand pounds for the City Wellington. What did Mr. Foley receive "in all" for his Calcutta Lord Hardinge? Was Bacon's two thousand pounds, minus the much canvassed two-and-a-half per cent., a large sum for the bronze King George III. and the bronze Father Thames in the courtyard of Somerset House? And was not Sir

Richard Westmacott's alleged ten thousand pounds pay for the "Hyde Park Achilles," the highest sum ever given for the mere reproduction in metal of any statue? The present able Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy of Art (Sir Richard Westmacott's son) will perhaps kindly enlighten us on this point.

There are very few busts by Bacon; but the few are fine in execution. His King George III., at the Society of Antiquaries, has an indescribable excellence in it, unlike Nollekens and unlike Chantrey. There are duplicates of his "What George, what Third," equally fine. The "carving" I can compare only with the die-sinking of Simon in the far-famed "Petition Crown" of Charles II.—that crown, the envy of all collectors of coins. My old friend Joseph Theakstone, of whom I have already made mention in this series of articles, for his unequalled skill in making marble look like satin or ermine, wrought under Bacon, and from his conversation while at work in Chantrey's studio, my father derived all he knew from "men" of Bacon as a man.

That Bacon should die worth "sixty thousand pounds," without making busts, seems to me inexplicable; and that Flaxman should die worth only "four thousand pounds" (equally unproductive as he was of busts), seems to me incomprehensible. The money amassed by Nollekens and Chantrey, married, but childless (one greedy, the other grasping), I can understand; but I cannot see how Bacon acquired, by sculpture alone, the large sum he was unable to take with him. And here I will observe that the most money from what physicians and lawyers call their "practice," was the elder Westmacott. Sir Richard flourished in the great era of Parliamentary votes for soldiers, seamen, and statesmen, and had more than three sculptors' shares of the monuments voted by Parliament. What was Sir Richard Westmacott's property sworn under at his death?

"*Si monumentum requiris*" is Sir Christopher Wren's best monument; a like inscription should have served for Guy, the founder of the noble hospital in London which bears his name. There were Guy governors, however, who, when Bacon was alive, thought otherwise; and Bacon, at the cost of one thousand pounds (prices of labour, skilled or otherwise, I like to quote and see quoted) made a monument to Guy, that,— "shouldering God's altar," as it does,— adds nothing to Guy's munificence of soul, or Bacon's fame as one of the greatest sculptors England has produced.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

ON THE ARCH AND ARCADES.

(Continued from page 188.)

It would occupy a great deal too much of our time were I to attempt to enumerate even the most conspicuous examples of this popular and pleasing feature, the arcade. Italy abounds in them. The city of Bologna, more than any other city in Europe, or perhaps in the world, is rendered remarkable by them: you may traverse that large city in most directions wholly under their cover; but perhaps one of the most singular arcades in existence is that which extends for upwards of two miles from one of the city gates up to a church built on the summit of a height overlooking the city. This arcade was built by the inhabitants in honour of the church to which it leads, and for the public use and benefit, at their own cost, each citizen contributing an arch.

I am tempted here to ask why so remarkable an instance of the benefit resulting from a combined action in such matters should not suggest the erection of some similar arcade encompassing, or traversing, one of our own parks? Such a cloister would be a work of signal public utility in a climate such as ours.

Now, with regard to the relative proportions which should be given to an arcade, it does not appear to me that any rule can be laid down rigorously on the subject. Much depends, perhaps I might say all must depend, on the circumstances of each case. Independently of every consideration of style, the nature and position of the building would have to be consulted before we could determine whether an elegant lightness or a grandiose stability should characterise it; and this applies equally to the arches themselves, and to the piers from which they spring.

The utmost diversity prevails among even the finest examples; and, in truth, it is the facility with which the arcade lends itself to every purpose of our art which is one of the good qualities especially recommending it to the architect. We have had to vary the proportions of the pier to the arch, and we have at our command the widest extremes of effect. There are pedants in all pursuits, whether in letters or in art; and our art has, perhaps, more than the sister arts, been the victim of those narrow views which pedantry engenders. We have had our rules laid down for us with a precision that would lead us to infer that there must be some arithmetical gauge by which we may test all the most subtle questions of taste in art. Thus Milizia determines for us that an arch 12 modules wide should never be less than 23 modules, nor more than 26 modules in height; and with respect to the piers which support them, that their width should never be more than one-half nor less than two-fifths of the span of the arch. There perhaps may be some use in arbitrary or empirical rules of this nature as helps to the student, but they must ever be regarded as mere rough approximations, subject to so many modifications, according to circumstances, as to render such rules of very limited application. For instance, some of the most pleasing examples of Italian arcades that I can call to mind have their arches springing from single or coupled columns. It is obvious that Milizia's rules are wholly inapplicable in such cases. It is also obvious that, in determining the proportion that the arch and pier should bear towards each other, it is most important to regard the weight and bulk of the superstructure. To an arcade that has but its own weight to carry, a degree of lightness and airiness may be given which would be quite inappropriate when a heavy building surmounts the arcade.

It would be in vain to argue that by the use of marble or granite, or perhaps iron, the slenderest supports may be rendered adequate to bear even the loftiest and heaviest structures: the prejudices of the eye must be consulted if we would wish to please it.

There is but one other detail to which I need now refer, namely, the manner in which the arch is made to bear upon the piers or pillars which receive it. This appears always to have been regarded as a difficulty, demanding the exercise of more or less ingenuity, especially when the arches sprang from columns. The earliest idea was to make the arches spring from impost consisting of so many fractional parts of the ordinary continuous entablature of a columnar order. This is, of course, a very easy contrivance, inasmuch as it involves little effort; the portion of the entablature between each column had but to be removed and an arch substituted. Yet this easy arrangement had its obvious objections: a stilted, unstable effect is produced, and the cornice returning round over each column has a topheavy appearance—in fact, it converts this part of the entablature into a sort of overloaded capital of clumsy shape.

This defect became effectually remedied by the total omission of the entablature, and by making the arch spring directly from the capital of the column. Examples

of this occur so early as Diocletian's Palace, in Dalmatia and many other instances of the period of the *Bassi Tempi*. But the incongruity of the square archivolt resting on the circular shaft, became soon apparent to the early mediæval masons, who struggled to invent some intermediate course. Hence arose the use of those blocks which we see on the capitals of columns in the Lombardic and Byzantine schools. These rude devices are not without merit and originality, and were, at all events, good and sensible pieces of masonic construction. All, however, were abandoned when the facile hand of the Gothic Freemason had learnt to overcome the difficulty by a variety of more or less effective contrivances.

At length all further embarrassment was removed by the total omission of an impost or capital, and the archivolt mouldings were continued down the vertical sides, uninterrupted by any impost whatever, to mark the springing of the curve.

I have addressed to you these somewhat miscellaneous and imperfect notices of the arcade, its history and its construction, and its æsthetic merits, with a view to invite your attention to what I consider one of the most fruitful sources of beauty that our art commands. I would have you study with diligence and with becoming respect the glorious examples that have been bequeathed to us by our predecessors; for I am not of those who seek to despise or repudiate the authority of precedent, and who thus set at nought the experience of ages. The self-satisfied who find their vanity gratified by vaunting the superiority of the present over the past—of their own pre-eminence over their forefathers—are precisely the men who do most to check improvement and impede real progress. Yet I would, with equal earnestness, deprecate that blind and unreasoning subjection to precedent—that blank and ignoble perverseness that raises up any given style or any given period into an object of idolatrous worship, at the foot of which every votary of art must bend the knee and prostrate his own judgment. All such narrow exclusiveness enfeebles and impoverishes the mind, leading to direct imitation, and to a disregard or forgetfulness of the general principles of our art.

It should never be overlooked that, in æsthetic as in other matters, we are reasoning creatures, bound to exercise the judgement with which we are endowed, weak and faulty as it may be, prone to error as it certainly is; yet such as it is we are bound to listen to the promptings of our reason, for such in truth is the sole ground on which we can claim superiority over all other of God's creatures. We are taught by the highest authority that has been revealed to us for our guidance, that we should "Prove all things, and hold fast by that which is good." This great dictum was uttered for our spiritual guidance, but it may, I trust, without irreverence, be regarded as teaching artists also a lesson. It tells us to make ourselves as thoroughly acquainted as we can be with all that the past has left for our admiration and instruction in art: and with our minds so edified we are to exercise the attributes of reason and judgment in selecting that which is true and good, and rejecting that which, whatever its merits, may appear to us as having become unsuitable or unequal to meet the requirements of the present time.

This doctrine may be stigmatised eclectic or latitudinarian, and as encouragement to an indulgence in all manner of fantastic excesses. Yet I would reply that into whatever amount of error our ineffectual struggles may lead us, such error would be the result, not of any unsoundness in the doctrine, but of our own weak judgment and of our own insufficient intelligence.

Reason and good taste can never be really at variance. If we do not take reason for our guidance, to what pyx or star are we to resort for direction? What test in our art have we, if it be not our sense of what is reasonable? Is tradition to be the test? Can abstract science furnish us with it? Shall fancy supply us with the *mete-wand*

with which we are to measure taste in art? Vainly shall we seek to place reliance on any of these insufficient guides.

It appears to me that architects have no alternative but to choose between an entire, blind, and exclusive reliance on precedent and authority; or we must take the dictates of reason as our guide, and endeavour to shape our course under her influence.

Let us then hold fast to that which presents itself to our minds as good and right, allowing no superstitious prejudices to warp our judgment, be it Greek or Gothic: and I think we may rest assured that such a course would afford us the best chance of ultimately, arriving—it may be after a long purgatorial period of folly and excess, yet still ultimately, arriving—at a sound, consistent, and original style, worthy of the genius and civilisation of the nineteenth century.

In making these remarks in vindication of our right, perhaps I should say,—in enforcement of our duty, to exercise, in the best way we can, that reason which has been beneficently implanted in our minds,—I am very anxious not to be misunderstood as undervaluing that other important duty of studying the works of our great predecessors. I have already urged this duty on you: let me do so again emphatically and with all earnestness.

Has not the text I have ventured to quote told us to "Prove all things?" Make yourselves, then, I repeat it, intimately acquainted, not in a desultory, superficial way, but intimately, critically and studiously, with all that our forefathers have done. They have handed down to us treasures which, to disregard, would be to deprive ourselves of the means of acquiring their wealth. It is our great Reynolds who says, with true Johnsonian force, that "Bacon became a great reasoner by first entering into and making himself master of the thoughts of other men."

So, also, I sincerely believe that the best possible foundation of originality in design, as much in that art with which I am alone conversant as in the two kindred arts so closely allied to it, is an intimate knowledge of the works of others.

Having in these few words touched upon the subject of the education of an architect, I am tempted, in closing this my last lecture of the present season, to pursue the subject a few minutes longer.

The nature and extent of the professional education which it behoves an architect to acquire who aims at taking a place among the forward rank of his fellow labourers, form a large and important question, which has of late excited a deep interest in the profession, and has occupied much of the attention of its elder members; and I cannot doubt that on the result of their deliberations may much depend the good or evil destiny of the profession.

But this is not a proper place for dwelling on that momentous question. I must not forget that I am addressing a body of which but a very small portion are architects; and it is therefore necessary that my remarks should apply exclusively to my art in its relation to the sister arts; keeping clear of those technical inquiries with which our brethren of the other branches of art cannot be expected to sympathize. There is, however, one lesson of which a pretty long experience has taught me the high importance, and which applies with equal force to all the arts of design; I mean the absolute necessity of acquiring the power to draw well.

In painting there is, perhaps, no point so emphatically dwelt upon by those who have a right to guide us, as the necessity of acquiring this power; and, in the sculptor's art, to draw well must necessarily be of at least equal importance; for in that art form may truly be regarded as of paramount consideration.

But I venture to aver that, whatever may be urged on this point by the painter and sculptor, will apply with especial force to architecture.

Truthful representation and a delicate appreciation of

form are so essentially a part of an architect's education, that I know of no acquirement in the curriculum of his studies that can take precedence of the power of drawing.

I am tempted here to quote the words (never, I believe, yet quoted) of perhaps the very highest authority that could be adduced on such a point.

In the very valuable collection of drawings by Michelangelo in the British Museum is an architectural sketch upon a loose sheet of paper, preserved from destruction by the reverence of his zealous scholars, and now stored amongst the most highly-valued of our art-treasures. Upon the margin of this sketch are written, in the well-known handwriting of the great master himself, these words:—"Desegna, Antonio—desegna, Antonio—desegna, e non perđ tempo" The Antonio to whom these admonitory words were addressed was probably Antonio Mini, who was a favourite pupil of Michelangelo. Such, at least, has been suggested to me by Mr. Carpenter, in whose able hands these sketches are deposited. The emphatic repetition of the word "desegna" unmistakably and forcibly expresses the importance attached by Michelangelo to the necessity of drawing well, and it points out with singular force the great master's opinion that unremitting application in the drawing school is of paramount importance to the artist.

Such application is attended, I need scarcely remark, by other beneficial results besides mere facility of hand in the use of the pencil; it is also excellent practice to the eye. The power of observing closely, and therefore correctly and profitably, can alone be acquired by those whose eyes are trained by a constant exercise in drawing; and we may add, as the converse of that truth, that he only can draw with correctness who has educated his eyes by constant habit of observation.

In the painter's art I apprehend that the best safeguard against mannerism is this habitual exercise of the power to see and to represent objects as they really are; and it is almost superfluous to say that in the art of architecture the best security for originality of design is to be found in the acquirement of a full command over the pencil, by which the designer is saved from the tendency to repeat commonplace forms and to follow in a beaten track, and also from the risk of falling into an indulgence in architectural platitudes. My urgent advice, therefore, to all young architects, is that, while the pen may well be laid aside as an instrument of very doubtful value in your æsthetic education, and whilst the tongue may well be spared its labours, inasmuch as a wonderful volubility of that organ may be found to co-exist with a very slender store of solid knowledge; let your pencil, in the meantime, be ever in your hands; and remember Michaelangelo's advice to his favourite pupil, *Desegna, Antonio; desegna, Antonio!*

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

A GRAND PRIOR OF MALTA, AND SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN,
NOTES.

In the abridged life of Wren, written by Bro. Elmes, called *Sir Christopher Wren and his Times* (p. 128), it is said:—

"Boyle, also loved and patronised the science (chemistry), and introduced to 'the club' Peter Sthael, whom Wood, the Oxford historian, calls the noted chemist and Rosicrucian. This adept was a native of Strasburg, and numbered among his pupils, Boyle, Wren, Dr. Wallis and other members of the club and university."

At pp. 296-7, we find:—

"He (the Duke de St. Simeon) then related with great delight that besides the Duchess of Portsmouth, the grand mistress, Charles II., had several other minor mistresses, or, as Evelyn contemptuously calls them, 'misses,' that the Grand Prior of Malta, then young and agreeable, of a 'race of rude unhandled

colts,' which swarmed in both the English and French courts, was exiled from France for some mad frolic, or wild boundings, and that he selected England for his penal settlement, having been previously well received by the King. Perhaps, like M. de Grammont, of whom he was a younger brother, and the Sieur de St. Evremont, he worked out his claim for pardon, like a good Frenchman of that day, by becoming a spy for the Grand Monarch."

"For the favours received from the English Monarch, M. le Grand Prieur seduced one of these minors from their allegiance to her Sovereign Lord, the King, who, at that time so passionately adored the Cytherean nymph, that he demanded her restitution as a favour, offered the courtly ravisher money, and engaged to adjust his affairs with the French King, and obtain permission for him to return to France. The Grand Prior held his ground, the King forbade him his palace, the commandant laughed, and went every day to the play in company with his fair captive, and seated themselves opposite the King. In this extremity Charles did his utmost to prevail upon his royal brother of France to recall this unlicensed sportsman, and, at length, succeeded. The Grand Prior replied, that he found himself very happy in England, and continued his gay career. This conduct so incensed the King, that he wrote confidentially to the French Monarch informing him of the Grand Prior's poaching in the Royal Preserve, which so touched the sensitive heart of Louis le Grand that he sent an order so prompt and absolute, which made the offender against the purity of the English Court incontinently return to Paris, to amuse the no less chaste circles of Versailles with his anecdotes of sporting in England."

The next note I shall make is one in which Freemasonry is spoken of at p. 347, *et seq.*, in the year 1698.

"Sir Christopher was also elected a second time to the honourable and distinguished office of Grand Master of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, on the resignation of the Duke of Richmond, and continued to preside over the fraternity till the death of King William in 1702.

"The introduction of Freemasonry into England is supposed to have been prior to the Roman invasion, and the remains of those gigantic works, Stonehenge, Abury, Silbury, and other immense circles, called by some Druidical, are adduced as proofs of the proposition. The fraternity flourished with varied success in England till the reign of Charles I., under whom his eminent architect, Inigo Jones, presided as its Grand Master. The civil wars and the prevalence of Puritanism in the times of Cromwell, interrupted its progress, but prevented not its meetings, which are more than suspected to have contributed by its secret emissaries, to the restoration of monarchy. Charles II. certainly patronised the brotherhood, both in exile and on the throne. In 1666 Wren was nominated Deputy Grand Master under Earl Rivers, and distinguished himself above all his predecessors in legislating for the body at large, and in promoting the interests of the lodges under his immediate care. He was Master of the St. Paul's Lodge, which, during the building of the Cathedral, assembled at the Goose and Gridiron, in St. Paul's Churchyard, and is now the Lodge of Antiquity, acting by immemorial prescription, and regularly presided at its meetings for upwards of eighteen years. During his presidency he presented that lodge with three mahogany candlesticks, beautifully carved, and the trowel and mallet which he used in laying the first stone of the Cathedral,* which the brethren of that ancient and distinguished lodge still possess and duly appreciate."

"During the building of the city, lodges were held by the fraternity in different places, and several new ones constituted, which were attended by the leading architects and the best builders of the day, and amateur brethren of the mystic Craft. In 1674 Earl Rivers resigned his Grand Mastership, and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was elected to the dignified office. He left the care of the Grand Lodge and the brotherhood to the Deputy Grand Master Wren and his Wardens. During the short reign of James II., who tolerated no secret societies but the Jesuits, the lodges were but thinly attended; but in 1685 Sir Christopher Wren was elected Grand Master of the Order, and nominated Gabriel Cibber, the sculptor, and Edward Stroug, the Master Mason at St. Paul's and other city churches, as Grand Wardens. The society has continued with

* June 21, 1675. At page 281, under this date, Bro. Elmes writes: "The first stone of the present Cathedral of St. Paul was laid by the architect, assisted by Thomas Strong, his Master Mason, and the second by Mr. Longland."

various degrees of success to the present day, particularly under the Grand Masterships of the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV., and his brother, the late Duke of Sussex; and since the death of the latter, under that of the Earl of Zetland; and lodges under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England are held in every part of the habitable globe, as its numerical and annually increasing lists abundantly show."

In the list of "Wren's Architectural Works," appended to Bro. Elmes's very readable volume, page 428, he tells us:—

"In 1710, when Wren had attained the seventy-eighth year of his age, the highest stone of the lantern on the cupola of St. Paul's was laid with Masonic ceremony, by Mr. Christopher Wren, the architect's son, attended by his venerable father, Mr. Strong, the Master Mason of the Cathedral, and the Lodge of Freemasons, of which Sir Christopher was, for so many years, the active and acting Master."

Going on to page 433, amongst the public halls enumerated by Bro. Elmes, as built by Sir Christopher Wren, is (No. 30):—

Masons' Hall, in Masons' Alley, between Basinghall Street and Coleman Street; a small but commodious structure formerly used by the Grand Lodge of Freemasons; since that time for various other purposes, as for auctions, debating societies, and more recently for a tavern and public dining rooms."

MATTHEW COOKE.

SMYRNA AND EPHESUS.

I was very glad to see again brought forward W. Bro. Drummond's account of the old Lodge of St. John of 1745. In consequence, we now mean to have a commemorative tablet in the lodge room. The Swiss Lodge of 1788 has been revived by me, under a warrant of the M.W.G.M., and we have the original warrant. I am now trying to revive the old French Lodge. We have many curious Masonic relics here, besides the old charter of 1198, the chapter relics, the old lodge and R.A. jewels, the spurious G.L. records, the spurious G. Chapter robes, &c. I am now engaged in forming a summer lodge at Ephesus, where the Eleusinian mysteries were celebrated above 2000 years ago. I shall be glad to have communications on this head.—HYDE CLARKE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

ANTIQUITY OF MASONIC DEGREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—“Ebor” complains that I have used an unmasonic expression. I admit that it may be thus considered and regret it, written as it was in a moment of irritation at what I conceived to be unworthy treatment on his part, since shown to be an error of the press. The term, however, was not directed personally against “Ebor,” but brethren generally who wilfully reject every proof against a strict stone masons' theory, because it gives them fancied grounds on which to dispute the authenticity of the High Grades.

If you will allow me, I will again, briefly as possible, reply to “Ebor.” First. Let your readers wholly dismiss from their minds the idea that we are, or ever were, as speculative or accepted Masons (a term according to Dr. Leeson derived from the Coptic, and signifying a “loving brother,”) governed by the operative constitutions. The Grand Lodge of 1717 never believed any such thing. Anderson distinctly asserts that the speculative Masons of the time of Henry VI. were the directors of the operative; those constitutions undoubtedly bear within themselves unmistakable evidence that they were framed by a lodge of speculative Masons. There are still, I understand, both in England and Scotland, operative unions governed in a similar manner, but they do not on that account claim to be Free and Accepted Masons. The question remains was there a speculative assembly at

York in the time of King Athelstan, and are those constitutions the production of that body. All I can say is that there is no evidence of either, certainly not the latter, and I would prefer to assign them the origin they claim, namely from Euclid, and a lodge of geometricians at Alexandria. In reply to another question of "Ebor," I can only say that Prichard gives us to understand most positively, that the very first union between Craft Masonry and Speculative Masonry of the York Rite took place at this same meeting at St. Paul's, in 1691, where he states the first general assembly was held. Two centuries ago there was a report that the introduction of accepted Masonry into England, took place in the reign of Henry III. There is every reason to believe that the Holi-wark folk was a branch of these institutions, and doubtless the introduction of genuine Masonry into England is coeval with Christianity; but the probability is that it had been driven into north Britain by Papal tyranny, before the time of King Athelstan, or if it still lingered at York there is no doubt that it was afterwards much modified by a junction with the professedly chivalric Masonic Orders instituted in the East. "Ebor" evidently misunderstands me. York Templary and continental Rosicrucianism, or, as termed in the 15th century, the fraternity of the Holy Ghost, are two different orders. The latter in my opinion, is the Order of the Temple under another name, the only Masonic Knight Templars; the York, Scottish, and French Order, branches of the latter, lineally transmitted in those countries, and although Masonry in the two latter countries was preserved in the bosom of the Templar and Rose Croix Orders, yet at York the Templar Order was in the 17th century, professedly a school of arts, science, and architecture.

Dermott states that it is a very ancient regulation, but seldom put in practice, that apprentices must be admitted F.C. and M.M. in Grand Lodge only; but does he intend this to apply to the Templar Grand Lodge at York, or an examination as to fitness by an assembly of operatives, or the London custom only from 1691?

Now, the ancient or original speculative Templar Lodge of All England at York never was a "general assembly" of either operative or speculative Masons, although it had, on account of its antiquity, the rank of a Grand Lodge. It is possible that a general assembly of operatives to adjudicate their affairs might, at one time, be held there, as well as elsewhere; but it is very doubtful indeed whether such assemblies were held after the act of Henry VI. It is asserted, I am aware, that encroachments in the South had gradually been made on the authority of the York Lodge, but I believe this to have been by Accepted Masons, not necessarily connected with the operatives.

"Ebor," in one of his communications, ridicules pretty freely my derivation of Masonry from *Mesouraneo*. It is quite possible he may be right, but the comparatively recent uses of the word he instances far from proves I am wrong. Pythagoreanism was undoubtedly a branch of true Masonry, and, when I was raised to the third degree, I was informed that his celebrated problem was invented by our M.Z. just before his death, the legend respecting whom is singularly applicable to the death of Pythagoras, as well as others.

Since my last I have sought and received information which induces me to retract the opinion I have expressed that the English Royal Arch degree was ever different or known by any other name, though the installation ceremony of Principals appears to have been conferred under sanction of the Templars, as an order of Priests, in my own Encampment, which was held originally in the old York Rite.

Now, bearing in mind the foregoing, and that the ancient body at York (whose principles and ceremonies were alleged to be like those of the Medes and Persians) had no more certainty of their own origin than is now generally entertained, let me refer "Ebor" and your readers generally to a speech delivered at York in 1726,

vol. iv. of the MAGAZINE, 1858, page 727, and from which I will trouble you with a few extracts showing the teaching at that time.

"The learned author of the antiquity of Masonry,* annexed to which are our constitutions, has taken so much pains to draw it out from the rubbish, which the barbarous and ignorant ages of the world had buried it in, as justly merits the highest gratitude from his brethren. That diligent antiquary has traced out to us those many stupendous works of the ancients which were certainly and without doubt infinitely superior to the moderns. * * * Now, it is morally impossible but geometry, that noble and useful science, must have gone hand in hand with Masonry, for without it those stupendous and enormous structures could never have been erected. And though we have not the names of any great proficient so early as *Babilon*,† yet we have a *Pythagoras*, an *Euclid*, an *Archimedes*, flourishing in very remote ages, whose works have ever since been, and are at present, the basis on which the learned have built at different times so many noble superstructures. * * * A mystery that has something in it apparent to the whole world, and which alone is sufficient to answer all the objections that malice or ignorance can throw, or has urged against us, of which, to mention no more, our three grand principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth to one another, are very striking instances. A foundation laid in virtue by the strictest geometrical rules is a point of such moment, that each line describes its strength and stability, and a Mason must have a very superficial and far from solid judgment that can doubt of its duration to the end of all things." * * *

"And though old *Verulam*, since called St. Albans, may justly claim precedence as the first built town in Britain, yet you know we can boast that the first Grand Lodge ever held in England, was held in this city, where Edwin, the first Christian King of the Northumbers, about the six hundredth year after Christ, and who laid the foundation of our cathedral, sat as Grand Master."‡ * * * of Athelstan.

"A word of advice or two and I have done. To you, my brethren, the working Masons,|| I recommend carefully to peruse our constitutions. There are, in them excellent rules laid down for your conduct, and I need not insist on them here. To you that are of other trades and occupations, and have the honour to be admitted into this society, I speak thus. Let not Masonry, so far, get the ascendant, as to make you neglect the support of yourselves and family, &c. * * * And now, gentlemen, I have reserved my last admonitions for you; my office as I said before, must excuse my boldness, and your candour, my impertinence. But I cannot help telling you, that a gentleman without some knowledge of arts and sciences, is like a fine shell of a house, without suitable furnishing and furniture. The education of most of you has been noble, if an academical one may be called so, and I doubt not your improvements in literature are equal to it. But if the study of geometry and architecture might likewise be admitted, how pleasant and beneficial they would be, I do not pretend to inform you."

And now, Brother Editor, I have said my say, and entered my protest against the theories of Bros. Findel and Ebor, which are neither more or less than a revival of Prichards. I have, I am aware, trespassed too much upon your space, but if you will yet allow it, I freely invite criticism of my opinions, for or against; and am open to conviction, on convincing reasonable proof being given that I am wrong. I am perfectly willing to allow that the operative masons might have similar principles and ceremonies as our present, but the proofs are apparent that our practices are only a modification of the ancient Johnnite Templar ceremonies of York, and were those first practised here by the Crusaders, or modified only by them.

I remain, fraternally yours,—△.

Manchester, March 7, 1863.

* Civil, sacred, and military—terms well understood then, now, and 3000 years ago.

† By this the writer intends us to infer that there is no proof that speculative Masonry is so old as operative.

‡ The writer here corrects the anachronism as to Edwin son

|| The brothers "admitted by favour of the art" in the French statutes of 1705.

THE GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have to request that you will do me the favour to publish the accompanying copy of a letter which I have felt it my duty to send to the Editors of the *Builder* and the *Building News*, with only such variations as are requisite to meet the manner in which the statement is put forward in the respective papers.

It is somewhat remarkable that the statement which appears as a paragraph in the latter, with an apparently editorial comment at foot, is published in the same words in the former paper with the identical editorial comment forming the last sentence of a letter signed "A. B."

As we should by all means avoid allowing a public principle to merge into a personal question, I refrain from making any comment upon this apparently disingenuous proceeding further than to express a firm belief that no good Mason has had anything to do with it.

I am, dear Sir and brother, yours fraternally,

March 10th, 1863.

JOHN HAVERS.

To the Editor of the Building News.

Sir,—My attention has been directed to a paragraph in the last number of the *Building News*, containing a statement, in reference to the competition for designs for the new buildings at Freemasons' Hall, which is likely to be exceedingly injurious to the Society.

The following is the statement:—

"A correspondent informs us that he felt disposed to become a competitor, on the assumption that the usual course would be adopted of appointing the architect of the best design to superintend the works. But, to his great surprise, he found on enquiry that the architect would have to be satisfied with the premiums offered, as the committee had no power to employ any one but the Masonic officer, known as the Grand Superintendent of Works."

The paragraph further goes on to make some extracts from our laws as to the Board of General Purposes and the Grand Superintendent of Works. In relation to this I have only to state that the Grand Lodge, which is the supreme authority, has by special resolution, and upon the recommendation of the Board of General Purposes, placed the whole subject, in reference to the proposed new buildings, in the hands of the committee, and has authorised them to obtain the assistance of any persons, architects or others.

It is evident that your correspondent has not read the printed paper containing the instructions to architects, a copy of which I herewith send you and beg to direct your attention to the following passage:—

"The designs and plans selected to be in all cases the property of the committee, who do not bind themselves to carry them out or to employ the architect of such design as they may approve, but in case they do so the premium, under such circumstances, will merge into the commission."

It would appear by the statement of your correspondent as if it were intended to be conveyed to you and the public, that his enquiry had been made of some competent authority, e.g., of our Secretary, Mr. Gray Clarke, or of the Committee. I have ascertained that no such inquiry has been made of the former, and, therefore, no such information given, and upon the part of the Committee I desire to give the statement alluded to the most unqualified denial.

The committee are fully aware that well employed architects will not be at the trouble and expense of preparing designs for the purpose of obtaining only the premiums offered, and they entertain the most confident impression that such arrangements will be made as will be satisfactory to the successful competitor.

I cannot believe that any architect would intentionally impose upon you, or do ought to prevent, or stifle, competition, but as the result of the paragraph must, if not contradicted, be injurious to us and prejudicial to the object in view, I have to request that you will give this letter as prominent a place in your next number as that accorded to the original statement,

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

JOHN HAVERS, *Chairman of the Committee.*
Freemasons' Hall, March 10th.

ARCHITECTURAL
COMPETITIONS.

(From the Building News.)

Last week our journal contained an advertisement offering premiums for designs for the improvement of the Freemasons' property in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. A correspondent informs us that he felt disposed to become a competitor, on the assumption that the usual course would be adopted of appointing the architect of the best design to superintend the works. But, to his great surprise, he found on inquiry that the architects would have to be satisfied with the premiums offered, as the committee had no power to employ any one but the Masonic officer known as the "Grand Superintendent of Works." In proof of this he was referred to the following extract taken from folio 39 of the *Book of Constitutions*:—

"The Grand Superintendent of Works is to advise with the Board of General Purposes on all plans of buildings or edifices undertaken by the Grand Lodge, and furnish estimates; he is to superintend their construction, and see that they are conformable to the plans as approved. He is at the first meeting of the Board of General Purposes in every year to report on the state of repair of the edifices of the Grand Lodge, and make such further reports, from time to time, as he may deem expedient."

We would state that the office of "Grand Superintendent of Works" is filled by an architect of considerable ability and standing in the profession, and that the *Book of Constitutions* contains the laws by which the Masonic body is governed.

COMPETITIONS.

(From the Builder.)

FREEMASONS' HALL.

Sir,—Last week your journal contained an advertisement offering premiums for designs for the improvement of the Freemasons' property in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, for which I felt disposed to become a competitor, on the assumption that the architect of the best design was to superintend the work.

But, to my great surprise, I found on inquiry that the architect would have to be satisfied with the premium offered, as the committee have no power to employ any one but the massive* officer known as the "Grand Superintendent of Works;" in proof of which I was referred to the following extract taken from folio 39 of the *Book of Constitutions*:—

"The Grand Superintendent of Works is to advise with the Board of General Purposes on all plans of buildings or edifices undertaken by the Grand Lodge, and furnish estimates; he is to superintend their construction, and see that they are conformable to the plans as approved. He is, at the first meeting of the Board of General Purposes in every year, to report on the state of repair of the edifices of the Grand Lodge, and make such further reports from time to time as he may deem expedient."

I would, in conclusion, state that the office of "Grand Superintendent of Works" is filled by an architect of considerable ability and standing in the profession; and that the *Book of Constitutions* contains the laws by which the Masonic body is governed.

A. B.

DR. KNIPE, BROS. A. F. A. WOODFORD AND
MATTHEW COOKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Permit me to change the venue, from the columns of "Notes and Queries" to that of Correspondence, in this instance only and, for a clear understanding of the subject, allow me to reproduce, as briefly as possible, what has hitherto appeared in the Magazine regarding Dr. Knipe together with portions of

* This is evidently a misprint for "Masonic."—Ed. F. M.

Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford's communications on that subject, as well as those by other writers on it.

In the 180th number of the MAGAZINE (pp. 465-6), for December 13th, 1862, one of Elias Ashmole's descendants enquired what evidence was in existence proving Ashmole a brother Freemason? The reply to that question was made by inserting an article, from the old FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE for January, 1794, where at pp. 26-7 it is headed,—“For the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE. Extract from the life of the celebrated Mr. Elias Ashmole, an eminent philosopher, chemist and antiquary, Grand Master of Masons in the last century, and founder of the noble museum at Oxford, which still bears his name.” Then follows the extract as given at pp. 465-6 of last half year's volume of this MAGAZINE. The insertion of that extract caused our R.W. Bro. Dr. Hyde Clarke (at p. 67, of No. 186) to enquire “who was Dr. Knipe of Christchurch?” Bro. A. F. A. Woodford, in No. 187 (pp. 86-7) undertakes to give Bro. Hyde Clarke all the information he had got together on the subject and he says “an allusion to Dr. Knipe occurs in a life of Elias Ashmole, prefixed to the *History of Berkshire*, published in 1717, and which life was probably written by Aubrey. At page 165 there is what professes to be part of an important letter to the care of the publisher from Dr. Knipe.” In No. 189 (p. 124) M. A., Oxon, asks Bro. Woodford to inform him when Thomas Knipe was made a Doctor and of what faculty? M. A. being apparently only to be able to trace him to the M.A. degree. In No. 190 (pp. 145-6) I supplied a full biography of Dr. Knipe, thinking it would afford Bro. Hyde Clarke the information he desired. In the same number (p. 146) Bro. Woodford writes,—“In answer to M. A., Oxon, I beg to say that I used the appellation of Dr. Thomas Knipe, just as the writer of the preface to the *History of Berkshire* uses it. Seemingly, like Bro. Hyde Clarke, my attention had been attracted to the professed extract then given, of a letter from Dr. Thomas Knipe, of Christchurch, which is to the effect that he, Dr. Knipe, had seen certain collections of Elias Ashmole towards a history of Masonry, which collections have hitherto evaded research. * * * I cannot, indeed, inform M. A., Oxon, when Thomas Knipe took his Doctor's degree, or in what faculty, if any; but I give the authority on which I, not unnaturally, continued the appellation, which Aubrey had given him of Dr. Thomas Knipe.” In No. 191 of the Magazine (p. 167) Bro. Woodford writes again and, in allusion to my biography of Dr. Knipe in No. 190 (pp. 145-6), suggests “one or two other points for his, Bro. Cooke's, consideration. * * * The only question is, was he the writer of a letter, or portion of a letter, which appears in the preface to the *History of Berkshire*? That book was published, if my reference is correct, in 1719, and Dr. Thomas Knipe died in 1711. * * * From the peculiar style of the preface and the internal evidence there seems little doubt but that Aubrey, the writer of the MS. *History of Wiltshire*, quoted by Mr. Halliwell, was also the writer of the preface to the *History of Berkshire*.” * * *

It will be no part of my business to defend that portion of the extract which styles Ashmole “Grand Master of Masons in the last century,” as I find it, so I give it, and I could wish that Bro. Woodford would use a somewhat similar desire to be accurate in his statements, for accuracy in an historical enquiry is of the utmost importance, and as all enquiry should tend to elucidate facts—I will not say truth, because it may imply that the opposite is falsehood—and my phrase, not to give offence, shall be either accurate, or inaccurate, as the case may be; but the object of every inquiry being founded on accuracy of statements is undeniable. Is Bro. Woodford then accurate in his assertions? If, Sir, you will kindly allow me space, I think I shall convince you that he is one of the most inaccurate of writers.

I hardly know if we both mean the same work relating to Berkshire, for Bro. Woodford generalises so that it is

difficult to follow him with any degree of comfort to oneself or certainty of his authority.

In No. 187 of the MAGAZINE (p. 83) he states:—“But an allusion to Dr. Knipe occurs in a life of Elias Ashmole, prefixed to the *History of Berkshire*, published in 1717, and which life was probably written by Aubrey. At page 165 there is what professes to be part of an important letter to care of the publisher from Dr. Knipe.” Progressing to p. 146 of the MAGAZINE, Bro. Woodford says he used the appellation “Dr. Thomas Knipe just as the writer to the preface to the *History of Berkshire* uses it.” * * * And in the same communication he says he “continued the appellation which, Aubrey had given him, of Dr. Thomas Knipe.”

Now, let us see how far any one of these assertions are borne out by reference to the books themselves. First, the title is not the *History*, but *The Antiquities of Berkshire*, “by Elias Ashmole. London: Printed for E. Curl, in Fleet-street,” in three vols. 8vo., not 1717, but “1719.” There is also another title page to the same books, which Bro. Woodford calls a “book” in another place, differing in the imprint only, viz., “London: Printed for W. Meares, at the Lamb, without Temple-bar, and J. Hooke, at the Flower-de-Luce, against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street, 1723,” 3 vols. 8vo. Besides these two editions, or rather the same work with two title pages, there was published *The History and Antiquities of Berkshire*. * * * “By Elias Ashmole, Esq., to which will be added the life of the Author. Reading: Printed by William Carnan, in the Market-place, 1736.” This edition is a small folio.

With the above books before me, what do I find? Vol. i (edit. 1719) contains, from pp. i—xxvi, “some memoirs of the life of Elias Ashmole, Esq.” The only reference to Freemasonry occurs at p. vi, where it is stated, the year 1646 being before spoken of:—

“On October 16 he was elected a brother of the Company of Free Masons, with Colonel *Henry Mainwaring*, of *Kerthingham* in *Cheshire*, at *Warrington* in *Lancashire*, a favour esteemed so singular by the members, that kings themselves have not disdained to enter themselves into this society, the original foundation of which is said to be as high as the reign of King *Henry III*, when the Pope granted a *Bull, Patent, or Diploma*, to a particular company of *Italian Masons*, and *Architects* to travel all over *Europe* to build churches. From these is derived the fraternity of *Adopted Masons*, *Accepted Masons*, or *FreeMasons*, who are known to one another all over the world by certain signals and watch words known to them alone. They have several lodges in different countries for their reception; and when any of them fall to decay, the brotherhood is to relieve him. The manner of their adoption or admission, is very formal and solemn, and with the administration of an oath of secrecy, which has had better fate than all other oaths, and has been ever most religiously observed, nor has the world been yet able, by the inadvertency, surprise, or folly of any of its members, to dive into this mystery, or make the least discovery.”

Not one word more on Freemasonry is there in this first edition. The second edition (dated 1723) is, as I said before, the old sheets with a new title, so there can be no difference there.

The Reading folio has eight pages of memoirs preceding the work, and on the third page repeats the same quotation as above, word for word, without any addition or diminution.

Of what value then is Bro. Woodford's reference to Dr. Knipe, as appearing by name in the life of Ashmole, at p. 165, when the preface only occupies 26 pages? and Dr. Knipe's name never occurs once throughout the whole seven volumes.

Perhaps Bro. Woodford may say he intended the *Life of Ashmole*. This I have before me entitled, “*Memoirs of the life of that learned Antiquary Elias Ashmole, Esq.*,”

drawn up by himself by way of Diary, with an appendix of original letters, published by Charles Burman, Esq., London: printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford Arms, in Warwick Lane, 1717," in 12mo. The only matters relating to Freemasonry in this little book is at page 15, where under the year 1646, "Oct. 16, 4 hor. 30 minutes post merid. I was made a Free-Mason at Warrington, in Lancashire, with Colonel Henry Mainwaring, of Karticham in Cheshire, the names of those that were then at lodge, Mr. Richard Penket, Warden, Mr. James Collier, Mr. Richard Sankey, Henry Litlel, John Ellam, Richard Ellam, and Hugh Brewer." In the same book, p. 66, occur the following memoranda. "1682, March 10. About 5 Hor. post merid., I received a summons to appear at a lodge to be held the next day at Masons' Hall in London.

"11. Accordingly I went, and about noon were admitted into the Fellowship of Free-Masons by Sir William Wilson, Knight; Captain Richard Borthwick, Mr. William Woodman, Mr. William Grey, Mr. Samuel Taylour, and Mr. William Wise.

"I was the Senior Fellow among them (it being 35 years since I was admitted); there was present besides myself the Fellows after named, Mr. Thomas Wise, Master of the Masons' Company this present year; Mr. Thomas Shorthose, Mr. Thomas Shadbolt,—Waidssford, Esq., Mr. Nicholas Young, Mr. John Shorthose, Mr. William Hamon, Mr. John Thompson, and Mr. William Stanton. We all dined at the Half Moon Tavern in Cheapside, at a noble dinner prepared at the charge of the new accepted Masons." The occasional letters added to the volume have nothing to do with Freemasonry. This work was reprinted in 1774, under the title of *The Lives of those Eminent Antiquaries Elias Ashmole, Esq., and Mr. William Lilly, written by themselves * * * with several occasional letters*, by Charles Burman, Esq. This last edition, as far as the life of Ashmole is concerned, is a literal reprint of the earlier book.

And now as to Bro. Woodford's first probable, then boldly asserted, dictum that Aubrey wrote the "Memoirs."

In Wood's *Athena*, by Bliss, vol. iv., col. 360, it is stated that *The Arms, Epitaphs, Funerary Inscriptions, with the draughts of the Tombs in all the Churches in Berkshire*, is a large folio in Ashmole's hand, numbered 850 in the Ashmolean collection. The note at the foot of the column says it was "printed at London, with large additions, in 3 vols. 8vo., 1719.—RAWLINSON."

"This is printed by E. Curll, in 3 vols. 8vo., under the title of *Ashmole's History and Antiquities of Berkshire*; but they are interpolated throughout, there being several things after Ashmole's death, so that one knows not what is Ashmole's and what not. The publisher and interpolator was Dr. Richard Rawlinson.—LOVEDAY."

"Ashmole's *Berkshire* was printed in 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1719, 1723; and in folio, Reading, 1736. Another edition was undertaken and began to be printed about the year 1814, by the Rev. Charles Coates, author of a *History of Reading*, but this was stopped by the death of the editor. There are two copies of the first edition in the Bodleian library, with MS. notes—one with those of Dr. Rawlinson, the other by E. Rowe Mores."

Will any reasonable man say, after such proofs, that Bro. Woodford's accuracy is to be depended upon? Can any one imagine him to have even seen the backs of the books he quotes from? Or does this style of assertion, without a shadow of proof, conduce to promote humble and ardent enquiry. It is not for me to decide those questions; the evidence on both sides can be weighed by every one for himself.

It will naturally be asked where is Dr. Knipe first mentioned, and how about the letter he wrote? I will partially explain it, for as I have devoted five entire days to elucidate the point, I do not feel disposed to let others use the information without acknowledging it, but suffice it to say, the whole story turns on a single letter of the alphabet! The biographers copy from each other, and never trouble themselves to be exact in their phrases, so

Several works in which the extract appears have it thus "There are very valuable collections relating to the history of the Freemasons, as may be collected from the letters of Dr. Knipe of Christ Church, to the publisher of his life." &c. But in the work in which the remark first appears, it states, "what is hinted above is taken from a book of letters communicated to the author of this life, by Dr. Knipe of Christ Church," &c., (both of course alluding to Ashmole's life).

I should not have troubled you, sir, with so long a letter, but I wished to point out how far Bro. Woodford may be looked up to as an accurate authority, he having, on more than one occasion, misrepresented me, and you know my mouth is sealed as to some of those errors. Yet there is one of his inaccuracies I am by no means bound to suffer from. Early last year, or late the year before, Bro. Woodford visited a lodge of which I am Secretary—I had never seen him before nor since,—and he asked me many questions, one about the Charter of Cologne. I had not my Museum note-book with me, and I could not give him then the reference to what I intended. Some two or three months since, whilst talking over some matters with one of the officials at the Museum, he said, "By the bye Mr. Woodford tells me you said that the Charter of Cologne was here; we have nothing of the kind, ours is merely a charter of the various guilds, and I thought you had been too long used to old writing not to make such a blunder as that!" I told him I did not even know the charter he alluded to, had never seen it, and am still in the same case. If Bro. Woodford had not been so eager to uphold some peculiar view of his own, and decry all others, he would never have set such a report afloat in the Museum, where, if I had not been pretty well known, it might have seriously injured me by his inaccuracy some experience of which I have had in other quarters.

Trusting that I have shown how trivial a mistake may render a whole question open to grave doubts—hoping that I have in no way given Bro. Woodford pain, as I only contend he is inaccurate—not wilfully in error—and that I may, by this letter, clear myself from suspicion in certain places,

I am, Dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
MATTHEW COOKE.

March 9th, 1863.

ST. MARK'S LODGE (No 1159).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—At a lodge held last evening specially summoned to take into consideration the report of the last meeting of the St. Mark's Lodge, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That the St. Mark's Lodge hereby protests against the report of its last meeting, as published in THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE of the 24th January, as unfaithful, by reason of the suppression of much that occurred, and untrue in several of the statements set forth, and that it is the opinion of the lodge that the writer of such report has been guilty of unbrotherly conduct."

Yours fraternally,
March 6th, 1863. FRED. JAS. LILLEBY, W.M.

[It is our earnest endeavour to give everything fairly and impartially, and it is rare, indeed, that the accuracy of our reports is challenged. The brother who supplied us with the report contends for its accuracy, and has furnished us with the proceedings at the lodge of emergency above alluded to, but under the circumstances we feel compelled to decline its insertion; but we may observe that the resolution is stated to have been only carried by 7 to 4, one of the brethren voting in the majority not having been present at the meeting, the report of which is complained of.—ED.]

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEM.

We understand that at the approaching election in May, of Annuitants on the Funds of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masous and their Widows there will be vacancies for eight men and six widows.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

The annual festival of this Institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday last, Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl De Grey and Ripon, D.G.M. presiding, supported by the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.; Bros. Stuart, Prov. G.M. Herts; Dobie, Prov. G.M. Surrey; Havers, J.G.W.; J. Ll. Evans, President of the Board of General Purposes; Capt. Creaton, J.G.D.; Rev. Dr. Senior, P.G. Chap.; Empson, G.S.B.; Bradford, Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Daukes, G. Supt. of Works; Farnfield, Assist. G. Sec.; Dickie, G. Purst.; Potter, Udall, Wilson, Hopwood, P.G.D.s; Le Veau, P.G.S.B.; Bridges, P.G.S.B., D. Prov. G.M. Somersetshire; Ven. Archdeacon Freer, D. Prov. G.M. Hereford; Stebbing, P. Prov. G.W. Hants, Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes; T. P. Payne, P. Prov. G. Reg. Hants; Sherry, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. Hants; Chick, P. Prov. G.W. Bristol; Sir M. H. Beach, *Bart.*, P. Prov. G.W. Gloucester; Major Edwards, *M.P.*, P. Prov. G.W., Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, P. Prov. G.W., Gath, P. Prov. G.W., Nelson, Prov. G. Sec., Franklin, P. Prov. G.W., Inchbold, P. Prov. G. Purst., Summerscales, Langdon, Keith, Scott, Anderton, Hill, Perkington, Gaunt, Sutcliffe, T. Smith, A. Wood, and Fox, West Yorkshire; Stuart and Paas, P. Prov. G.D.'s Essex; Thompson, Prov. G.D. Herts, and about two hundred other brethren.

The cloth having been removed and grace sung,

The R.W.D.G. MASTER said the first toast on this, as on every other occasion, was "The Health of her Majesty the Queen." (Cheers.) The last time he had occasion to propose her Majesty's health in that room, it was his sad duty to recall to their recollection the painful circumstances connected with the past year, which had plunged her Majesty and the country in mourning. They had now to drink her Majesty's health under happier auspices; but no one who had witnessed the gorgeous scene of the previous day could do otherwise than feel that it must recall to the mind of her Majesty memories of the past which entitled her to a fresh outbreak of sympathy from a sorrowing nation. (Cheers.)

The D.G. MASTER had now to propose an old toast with a new face. The toast was "The rest of the Royal Family;" but it included the name of one whose health probably was about to be drunk for the first time in public—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. (Cheers.) It would be only like attempting to gild refined gold, paint the lily, or add another perfume to the violet, where he to endeavour to describe the feelings of every man and every woman of the country which had called forth upon her Royal Highness words of blessing and of welcome during the last few days. (Cheers.) Other countries might have given her a more gorgeous welcome, though he believed even that would be difficult. Other countries might have crowded the streets with troops, but England had her Volunteers. (Cheers), and nothing could have added to the expression of a people's affections as evinced on Saturday. (Cheers.) He was sure it required no further words of his to induce them to drink most cordially the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales. (Cheers.)

The D.G. MASTER said the next toast he found on the list was one he always gave with great pleasure—"The Army, Navy, and Volunteers." (Cheers.) They were apt to regard the services of the army and navy as only of value in time of war, but those who had been situated as he had been with regard to the army and navy were aware of the onerous and important duties they had to perform in times of peace, and which entitled them to the thanks of their countrymen. They had now a most important addition to their military defences in the Yeomanry and Volunteers. (Cheers.) The latter had only been established a little more than two years, yet they had taken deep root in the country and become a part of their established institutions. (Cheers.) He was happy in being enabled to couple with the toast the name of a distinguished brother of his own province—Major Edwards, who was as good a Mason as he was a yeomanry officer. (Cheers.)

Major EDWARDS, *M.P.*, had never been taken more by surprise than he then was at being called upon to return thanks for the Army, Navy, and Volunteers. (Cheers.) The first duty of a soldier was obedience to his commanding officer, and he, therefore, would do his best to respond to the kindness of the noble earl and the brethren. The brilliant deeds of the British army and navy were indelibly written in the pages of history, and required no words of his to recall them to the memory of their countrymen. (Cheers.) As a yeomanry officer, and highly appreciating the value of that force, perhaps the less he said about it the better; but he could not forget the rifle volunteers, which, springing almost from nothing, had now swelled to an efficient army of 170,000 men, of which Britons might well be proud. (Cheers.) In their name and on their behalf he cordially thanked the brethren for the compliment they had paid them. (Cheers.)

The D. PROV. G. MASTER said the next toast he had to propose was one which was certain to meet with an enthusiastic reception from this and every other assembly of Freemasons—the health of the Most Worshipful Grand Master. (Cheers.) They all knew his worth—his public and private character—his zeal for the interests of the Craft—and his prolonged services to Masonry. (Cheers.) It would be needless for him (the D.G. Master) to endeavour to go over all those services, as they were written in the grateful recollections of the brethren. (Cheers.) On the present occasion he had especially honoured them by his presence—not to take a prominent part in the proceedings—not to occupy the chair—but to evince he interest he took in the prosperity and progress of the noble Institution the Festival of which they had met that evening to celebrate. On his own part, he must tender his noble brother his best thanks for the support he had given him that evening, and, without one word more, he would ask them to drink the health of the M.W. Grand Master. (Cheers.)

The M.W.G. MASTER thanked the brethren most sincerely for the manner in which they had received the toast so kindly proposed by the noble D.G. Master. He had so often expressed his thanks to the brethren for similar compliments, that he felt it impossible to vary the terms of his acknowledgment of their kindness, but he trusted they would believe he most sincerely and cordially responded to their good wishes. (Cheers.) He was delighted to see the chair occupied upon that occasion by the D.G. Master, for he felt that he had so often filled it himself that he should give other brethren the opportunity of taking the duty off his hands, so that the brethren should not hear the same speech upon every occasion. (Cheers and laughter.) He was proud to see the prosperity which was attending all their charities, and it afforded him great pleasure, whenever his health and time would admit, to attend their annual festivals. The noble

lord again thanked the brethren for their kindness, and resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

The D.G. MASTER said in looking at the words of the next toast, "The Deputy Grand Master and the rest of the Grand Officers," he felt in some difficulty, as it appeared as if a trap had been laid for him to propose his own health. (Laughter.) That was rather an awkward position but he proposed to get out of it by omitting the first half of the toast, and proposing the "Grand Officers," and he would then be certain to find himself in the best of company. (Cheers.) Masonry stood high in this country, and if it was every day increasing it was in some measure owing to the fortunate selection of the Grand Officers, though on the whole it was to the rank and file they must look for their prosperity. (Cheers.) He was sure that as a rule they possessed good and zealous Grand Officers, and it was his pleasing duty to propose the health of the Grand Officers, past and present, coupled with the name of Bro. Dobie. (Cheers.)

Bro. DOBIE, P.G. Reg., Prov. G.M. for Surrey, assured the D.G. Master and the brethren that he responded to the toast with great pleasure. When he saw how well the chair was filled by the D.G. Master, he was sure he need not look far to prove that they had excellent Grand Officers. He could have wished that he could have concluded what little he had to say by proposing the health of the D.G. Master; but that did not come within his province on the present occasion. He could, therefore, only congratulate the brethren on the possession of such excellent heads as the G. Master and the D.G. Master, and assure them that the Grand Officers were always anxious to promote the best interests of the Craft. (Cheers.)

The M.W.G. MASTER felt happy in being called upon to propose the health of the Chairman of the evening, the D.G.M., Earl de Grey and Ripon. It was most gratifying to see his noble brother presiding over so distinguished an assembly of Masons, and the respect in which he was held in his own province was shown by the fact that one table in the room was wholly filled by brethren from West Yorkshire (cheers); and he understood that, when the real business came on, it would be found how nobly they had rallied round him to support the Charity. (Cheers.) It was not quite two years since he had the pleasure of appointing the noble Earl as D.G. Master, but he was now well known to the brethren throughout England, who highly appreciated his valuable services to the Craft. He gave them "The Health of the Deputy Grand Master." (Cheers.)

The D. GRAND MASTER was deeply penetrated by the kind manner in which they had responded to the toast so flatteringly proposed by his worshipful friend on his right hand. When he was solicited to take the high office he had the honour to fill, he told his worshipful friend that he was afraid he had made a bad selection, as he should not be enabled to spare that time from his public duties which it would otherwise be his pleasure to devote to the duties of the Craft. Acquaintance with his duties had only increased his desire adequately to perform them, and uphold their ancient landmarks, by doing all in his power for the Craft. So far as his other duties would permit, he should do all in his power to promote the best interests of Masonry. No man could feel a deeper interest than himself in the prosperity of the noble institution, to promote which, they were then called together. When asked to fill that chair he had willingly consented to do so, and he was proud to say that his duties had been rendered light and easy by the great assistance and support which he received from the brethren, especially from the province over which he had the honor to preside, and which he assured them he deeply valued, and that too, without the smallest conceit, which was proverbially said to distinguish Yorkshiremen. (Cheers and laughter.)

The boys were here introduced, conducted by the Master and Stewards of the day, and certainly their appearance was all that could be desired—healthy and gentlemanly.

The D.G. MASTER said that in proposing the prosperity of the Masonic Institution for Boys, he felt that he had comparatively a light task, believing that there were but few present who had not given some attention to that interesting subject. They were all aware that the foundation of the Boys' School dated some seventy years ago. It was originally founded in 1793, on a system very different from that now existing, but which was believed to be suited to the wants and requirements of the time. It was not until many years after the establishment of the School that any improvement took place in the manner in which the boys were educated, and they were brought together in one central establishment as at present. Formerly they were educated in schools, in the neighbourhood of their families and friends, selected and approved by the Committee. This system, though existing for a considerable time, was at length felt not to give that regular education which the requirements of the present age demanded, and it was thought necessary to have a school of their own. It was only in 1856 that it was determined to have a school where the boys could be boarded, lodged, and educated. That school was opened in 1857, but it was not in their power in those days to erect new and commodious buildings, and obtain an institution worthy of the Craft; but they were obliged to put up with buildings which were necessarily inconvenient, having been built for altogether another purpose. He believed that since that time great progress had been made with all their charitable institutions, and it was felt that so long as their schoolhouse remained in its present state it would be impossible to make it as efficient as it should be. The report of the examiners showed that great progress had been made in the education of the boys during the past year—a progress which was very satisfactory—but still the education must necessarily be imperfect until they had better accommodation for the children than at present, and he was sure the Craft would not rest satisfied until they had the best that could be obtained. What was the object of the Institution? The object was to rear and educate the sons of Masons who, from misfortune, were not enabled to give that education to their children they could desire, or the orphans of Masons who had been removed by Providence before they were enabled to provide for their children. In this country, during the last twenty years, education had made wondrous strides. Statesmen, judges, and men of every station had done their utmost to promote it. Education was not the attribute, or the privilege of any party or section of society; but it was spread throughout the breadth and length of the land, and day by day it was brought more and more within the reach of the humblest of the people. Should it be said at such a time that Freemasonry was wanting, did not advance, or take a part in the noble work? He was sure it would not be so. That charity had been nobly supported, much had been done, but more remained to be effected to place it in its proper rank amongst the charitable institutions of the metropolis. It was the duty of the Craft to show that they really practised that charity which should always spring from a Freemason's heart. They must recollect who they were, and on whose behalf their sympathies were enlisted. These were the orphans of brethren who, dying early, had left their children unprovided for, but who were supported in their dying hour by the belief that the principles upon which their Order was founded was real and not a mockery. They should recollect also that the school, likewise, offered its benefits, through the means of education, to the sons of those poorer brethren who could not afford to provide it themselves. It was not long since that his

R.W. friend to his left (Bro. Havers), when filling the chair for another of their institutions, in most eloquent language, which he (the D.G.M.), had not the good fortune to hear, pressed upon them the claims of their aged brethren to sympathy and support, and he had no doubt that that speech had been, and would be, most beneficial to the charity. There could be nothing, perhaps, more painful than age and poverty combined, but the helplessness of children who were left without their natural protectors possessed great claims upon their sympathy for support. He could wish that the benefits of their Institution should be greatly extended, instead of being, as it now was, confined within the limits of 70 children. He trusted that the Craft, animated by zeal and encouraged by the success which had hitherto attended their exertions, would determine to extend still further the benefits of this noble charity. They must recollect that when speaking of education they were not alluding only to the development of the intellect, though that was the great object of all education. He believed it was the great misfortune of this country that they looked too much to the means of evoking the intelligence of a child, instead of the means of cultivation by which they should develop all the faculties, and render the party educated fitted for all the relations of life. This they could not do without they had proper buildings and good school-rooms, with every appliances for developing alike the powers of the body and the mind. The question of improving their buildings was one of great consequence, for it was fruitless to expect that much progress could be made whilst their buildings were faulty and inconvenient. He had reason to believe that their buildings were being greatly improved, and he trusted that they would show that night by their liberality, their desire to see their school made perfect in every respect. A little bird had whispered to him that the lists sent up from West Yorkshire alone amounted to £1360, and since he had entered the room he had been authorised to state, on the part of brethren present, that they would undertake to make the total up to £1500. (Cheers.) He had told them that he was not conceited, but he was proud of what the brethren of West Yorkshire had done, as it showed to the rest of the world that they appreciated and understood their duties as good men and good Masons. (Cheers.) As kings, who had large armies, took the sons of their soldiers and brought them up as recruits for future armies, so they should educate their boys as recruits for Freemasonry, who would become hereafter not unworthy soldiers of their noble Craft. He would not detain them further, but trusted that his feeble efforts might prove of advantage to the Charity in which he took the deepest interest. The noble Chairman then appealed to the brethren not to give the fruit, &c., to the boys, as had been done on former occasions, which had only caused confusion. Not that he wished to deny the boys the good things upon the table, as he had a little boy himself, and knew how they were enjoyed; but the good things had been provided for them in another room, where they might enjoy them under proper supervision. The D.G.M. concluded by giving "Prosperity to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys," coupled, in the absence of Bro. B. B. Cabbell, Treas., with the name of Bro. Hopwood. (Cheers.)

Bro. HOPWOOD, P.G.D., acknowledged the compliment, as a member of the House Committee. He had been between 40 and 50 years a Mason, and always taken the greatest interest in their charities, more especially the Boys' School.

Bro. BINCKES then introduced Master Frederick Lewis Wiber, who had won the silver medal, to the noble Earl, who presented it with a few appropriate remarks. Other boys were also presented, and received their respective prizes.

The boys having retired, Bro. Binckes proceeded to read, in

brief, the list of contributions, which amounted, within a few pounds, to the noble sum of £4500, an announcement which was received amidst loud cheers.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "The Committees, and other officers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys." They had heard the steady progress the school was making, which must, in a measure, be attributed to the great exertions of the brethren, who gave their valuable time to its supervision.

Bro. JOHN UDALL, V.P., Chairman of the House Committee acknowledged the compliment, and expressed the thanks of the committee to the noble Lord for so kindly presiding over the Festival, which had been attended with such magnificent results.

The D.G. MASTER next gave "The other Masonic Charities." They were all labouring to one end; and though their business was that night especially to promote the interests of the Boys' School, all their Charities were equally worthy of support, and in proposing their prosperity, he would couple with the toast the name of Bro. Farnfield.

Bro. FARNFIELD, Assist. G. Sec., acknowledged the toast, and thanked the brethren for their kindness and support at the recent Festival of the Aged and Benevolent Institution, when upwards of £2300 had been added to its funds. That evening they had nobly responded to the appeal on behalf of the Boys' School, and he envied not the result which reflected great credit on the exertions of the Stewards and Bro. Binckes. He regretted that Bro. Patten was prevented being present, by his health, and trusted that he would be well supported at the approaching Festival of the Girls' School. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "The Health of the Stewards," to whom they were greatly indebted for the arrangements of the evening, and with the toast he gave them "The Health of Bro Stebbing."

Bro. STEBBING, on behalf of the Stewards, returned thanks to the brethren for the compliment just paid them, and for the more substantial compliment of adding £4500 to the funds of the excellent charity they had met to support. He should not be doing justice to the untiring exertions of their Secretary, Bro. Binckes, were he not to express his conviction that it was mainly owing to those exertions that £1000 more had been collected upon that occasion, than was received last year, the highest amount ever subscribed for the charity. (Cheers.)

The Noble Lord then gave "The Ladies," and the company shortly afterwards separated.

The musical arrangements were conducted by Bro. Wilhelm Ganz, assisted by Madame Rüdersdorf, Miss Messent, Miss Behrens, and Bros. Lawler and Reichart. Bro. W. Spencer officiated as Toast Master.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

It is with unmixed gratification that the Committee submit to the Governors and Subscribers the report of the proceedings of the past year—a year attended, in every respect, with a larger amount of success than any occurring in the history of the Institution.

The receipts have amounted to £4823 19s. 4d., an amount in excess of the former year to the extent of £1842 15s. 8d., while the disbursements reached the sum of £4665 19s. 8d., in which is included the purchase of nearly two acres and a quarter of land, acquired for the purpose of securing the frontage of the property of the Institution from being occupied by buildings of an inferior description, and of avoiding interference with the system of drainage, with the consequent annoyance and probable litigation; and also the outlay for the completion of alterations in the present building, commenced two years since, and imperatively needed, but postponed for want of means for their accomplishment. The additions and improvements thus happily effected have materially added to the comfort of all resident in the School, and to the efficiency of the general arrangements

for its management, though in all these respects the Institution cannot even now favourably compare with other institutions of a similar class, owing to the inherent defects of the building, which can only be effectually remedied by the substitution for that now existing of a new and commodious school house, with superior and largely increased accommodation.

It is earnestly hoped that the financial results of the present year will be such as to justify the committee at least in commencing the good work, by the erection of a wing, affording school room and dormitory conveniences, which shall be the first portion of a new building, fitted for the reception of one hundred boys, with facilities for its future increase, in the event of such increase being demanded.

To evince their disposition to do all in their power to meet the requirements of the large number of applicants for the benefits of the Institution, the committee have admitted two additional boys to the School, the number now there being seventy, occupying every available vacant space, and making the total number of boys on the Institution seventy-two, two being educated at schools adjacent to the residences of their parents.

Further, the committee have, during the past year, extended the age to which boys may be retained in the School from fourteen to fifteen years—an advantage which cannot fail to be generally appreciated, though it is regretted that the unavoidable consequence of this extension of time has been to reduce the number of vacancies at the recent and ensuing elections. In October next, however, this inconvenience will be at an end.

Annexed are the reports by the Rev. C. J. Dyer, M.A. (late one of H.M.'s Diocesan Inspectors of Schools), of the examinations held at Midsummer and at Christmas last, from which it will be seen that the educational progress of the boys is extremely satisfactory—a result which, it is hoped, may be as pleasing to the Governors and Subscribers, as it is gratifying to the committee, with whom this is at all times naturally a subject of the greatest anxiety.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to express their gratitude to all those brethren by whose generous assistance and munificent liberality they are enabled to provide the means for successfully conducting this most valuable Institution, expressing a firm and well-grounded conviction that it will continue to receive from year to year the support to which, by its intrinsic merits, it is legitimately entitled, the object being so to train up the sons of Freemasons, whom adverse circumstances have committed to their charge, as to fit them, when entering on an active sphere of life, for the proper discharge of the duties of their respective stations, thus enabling them to bear living testimony to the worth and excellence of an Order which, by the maintenance of this and other similar institutions, practically evidences the sincerity of its professions.

By order of the committee,

FREDERICK BINCKES,

London, January, 1863.

Secretary.

EXAMINATION REPORTS.

June 26th, 1862.

A comparison of the result of the recent examination with those of former years affords me the pleasure of congratulating you on the improved and improving educational condition of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys; and I believe that you have every reason to be satisfied not only with the intellectual progress of the children, but also with their improved appearance and general deportment, as well as with the excellent moral training so essential to the development and formation of their characters.

The greatest progress is traceable in their acquaintance with the French language. As you had the advantage of being present at the oral examination, and heard the excellent pronunciation and correct rendering into English of peculiar French idioms, I have only to add that the written translations were equally good.

In the passage which I selected for a dictation exercise, there happened to be a few words which the boys had not often met with in the course of their reading, and from mis-spelling these they did not obtain the highest number of marks (30) assigned to this subject.

The remaining classes have passed a very satisfactory examination.

The writing from dictation of the second and third classes merits especial notice on account of its general correctness.

I would suggest that the second and third reading books, S.P.C.K., new series, should be obtained for the third and fourth classes.

From what has been already achieved, and the progress which has taken place during the last six months, I am confident that further progress may now be safely relied on in an increasing ratio of progression; so that this valuable Institution will take its place among our leading educational establishments. At the same time, you must pardon the observation, that I do not consider the present school room at all adapted to the requirements of the school or suitable to such an important Institution.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

CHARLES JAMES DYER.

To the Committee of the
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

January, 1863.

As the Christian Examination is confined to a single day, it must necessarily be a somewhat hasty and imperfect one; but I am glad to find that the general results fully realize the favourable anticipations I had expressed of the increasing efficiency of the School. I was particularly struck with the improved intellectual appearance of the boys, whilst, so far as I could judge, no effort is wanting to advance their social happiness and raise the standard of morality and honour amongst them. An observable change has also been effected in their demeanour, so that they now appear to conduct themselves as if they enjoyed the benefit of constant intercourse with persons of superior breeding and religious principles.

In reporting on the actual work of the School during the previous six months, I observed with pleasure that, whilst higher subjects are being gradually introduced and successfully studied, the elementary are not neglected. The writing has considerably improved, particularly that of the second class. A better style of reading has been acquired, both as regards correct pronunciation and expression; and considerable progress has been made in arithmetic. In this subject the papers of the following boys, arranged in the order of merit, deserve especial mention, Stean, Bays, Harrison, Wiber. For the first class I made a rather difficult selection for writing from dictation, and the papers of Bays, Stean, Weaver, Dyer, Bradley, and Mace, are without a single error. Each of those of Harrison, Nixon, Atkinson, Wiber, and Firminger, contain one slight error, and those of Shave and Bonorandi, two. A general paper of questions on history, geography, and other subjects, was very creditably done. The best answers were those of Mace, Atkinson, Stean, Bays, Wiber, Weaver, Shave, and Harrison, the last three being equal in point of merit. Great attention has evidently been paid to the study of the French and Latin languages. I was much pleased with the proficiency the boys had attained in the former, which they can now read and translate with correct pronunciation, fluency, and accuracy. The best Latin papers were those of Bays, (*facile princeps*), Wiber, Shave, Weaver, Mace, and Atkinson.

In closing this report, I have great pleasure in recording my entire satisfaction with both the oral and written examination of the whole school, and I very confidently expect that under the present management, this school will soon gain a high position amongst other kindred institutions.

I am, Gentlemen, very faithfully yours,

CHARLES JAMES DYER, M.A.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee
of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

METROPOLITAN.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, March 3rd, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Bro. Jabez Hogg, W.M., presiding, supported by Bros. Davis, S.W., Corbin, J.W., and a numerous body of P.M.'s, besides members and visitors. Bro. Newton was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. This ceremony was most ably performed, and to it was added the traditional history, which is too often omitted from the ceremonies. Bros. Jowett and Fisher were passed to the degree of F. C. The lodge was resumed to the first degree, when a proposition was made by Bro. Masterman for the reduction of the fees appropriated to the Benevolent Fund of the lodge, but, after a long discussion, the motion was negatived. The lodge was then closed and the brethren ad-

journed for refreshment. The cloth having been drawn, the W.M. gave The Queen and the Craft, the Grand Master, and the Deputy Grand Master; all being duly honoured. "The Health of Bro. Fisher," initiated at the last lodge, was then given by the W.M., who, in doing so, dwelt on the bond of benevolence, charity, and universal good will which bound Freemasons together, who met a friend and brother in every part of the world to which they might go, and he felt assured that the more Bro. Fisher knew of Freemasonry the more he would be desirous of knowing. He would feel it to be his duty to know more and more, for its precepts would enable him to become a better man, a better brother, a better father, and a better subject of the Queen, whom they all adored. Bro. Fisher returned thanks for the manner in which his health had been proposed, and trusted he should be spared to be amongst them for many years. The W.M. next gave "The Health of their visiting brethren," for which Bro. Horsley, W.M. of No. 32, returned thanks in a few appropriate words. Bro. Waters, P.M., in proposing "The Health of the W.M.," expatiated at length on his excellent qualities as a Mason. In him they had a bright star of Freemasonry, and he felt assured that the longer they knew him the more they would esteem him. The W.M. in acknowledging the compliment, said there were times when everyone felt his inability to utter the feelings of the heart, and that was his case then, as he could not adequately acknowledge the overwhelming compliments of their Bro. Waters. He felt that he could not do too much for the Old Concord Lodge, and he had been told that their working was perfect, but he wished that there was a reconciliation in the different systems, so that they might have one universal ritual. He thanked them sincerely and cordially for the confidence placed in him, and he would do his best for the welfare of the lodge, so that at the close of his year of office he might be deserving of that kindness they had shown towards him. He concluded by proposing "The Health of the P.M.'s of the lodge," and said he had reason to be proud of them, for they were always at his elbow and ready to do any duty that might be required of them. Bro. Waters returned thanks. The W.M. next gave "The Officers of the lodge," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Davis. Bro. Davis, S.W., in responding to the toast, thanked the W.M. for the way in which he had spoken of the officers, and although he was already a P.M. in another lodge, it was his great ambition to fill the chair in his mother lodge. He would do his best to work up, so that the efficiency of the Old Concord Lodge might be fully maintained. The W.M. next gave "The New Concord Lodge," and said it was highly gratifying to them to find it a thriving tree in that part of London in which it had taken root. With the toast he would associate the name of Bro. John Emmens, P.M. and Secretary, and first Master of the New Concord Lodge. The toast was drunk with great cordiality. Bro. Emmens in responding for the kind manner in which his health had been drunk, said it would be gratifying to know that the W.M. elect of the New Concord Lodge had passed the ordeal of an examination in the three degrees, as regarded taking the office of W.M., for in the New Concord Lodge no brother was appointed for mere seniority, but merit and ability were required to fit him for the Master's chair. Bro. Osmond would be installed in the chair that day fortnight, and on that occasion they would have five initiations. The lodge had prospered and would continue to do so, and although they did not take three guineas from the initiation fee they had established a fund of benevolence, which, he believed, in a few years would amount to hundreds of pounds. He again expressed his deep desire of the honour conferred upon him. Some other toasts were given and the proceedings terminated.

PROVINCIAL.

DURHAM.

DURHAM.—*Marquis of Granby Lodge* (No. 146).—The brethren of this lodge assembled at their hall on Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst., to hold their usual monthly meeting. The lodge was opened in due form by the W.M.; and the minutes of the last lodge meeting having been read and confirmed, the W.M. proceeded to initiate Mr. E. R. Robson, architect, the usual charge being delivered in a solemn and impressive manner. Bros. Holdsworth and Meggison were examined as to their proficiency in Masonry, and the lodge having been

opened in the second degree they were passed to the degree of F.C., the charge being delivered by a visitor present, Bro. H. A. Hammerbom, St. Helen's Lodge (No. 775), in his usual efficient style. The lodge having been closed down to the first degree a gentleman was proposed as a candidate for initiation. The remainder of the business contained in the summons was then disposed of. Amongst other matters the propriety of inserting a sunlight for the better ventilation and lighting of the lodge room was taken into consideration, and unanimously agreed to, and the lodge was ultimately closed in due form.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

WATFORD.—*Watford Lodge* (No. 580).—At the regular monthly meeting of this lodge, held on Friday, the 6th inst., in the Freemason's Hall, Watford, there were present the V.W. Bro. George Francis, D. Prov. G.M.; Bro. Capt. C. M. Layton, W.M.; Bros. H. H. B. Herne, Thomas Rogers, Miles Humbert, Finch, and other P.M.'s and members. Bro. A. J. Copeland, was passed to the second degree, and Bro. Hill raised to the third degree. The brethren afterwards proceeded to the annual election of officers, when Bro. T. A. Brett, S.W., was elected to the chair, and Bro. Thomas Rogers re-elected Treas. Bro. T. F. Halsay, of No. 10, was unanimously elected a joining member. The Secretary submitted a design for the memento proposed to be placed over the grave of the late esteemed Bro. Thomas Abel Ward, in the cemetery, by the subscription of the members of the Watford Lodge.

SCOTLAND.

ROYAL ARCH.

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER FOR SCOTLAND AND THE COLONIES.

The Quarterly Convocation of the above Grand Chapter was held in St. Mark's Hall, Glasgow, on the 4th inst., for the election of office-bearers. In consequence of the great services rendered to the cause of Royal Arch Masonry, the companions unanimously appointed a committee to wait upon Bro. Dr. Walker Arnott to solicit the honour of his permitting them to elect him as their First Grand Principal. The deputation appointed were Comps. Donald Campbell, Dr. Pritchard, and Gordon Smith, who, having solicited Dr. Arnott's permission to preside over them, the following letter was put into their hands, with full permission to read it to the meeting, and print or otherwise dispose of it, as they deemed best:—

"To the Members of the Deputation from the General Grand Chapter for Scotland and the Colonies.

"GENTLEMEN,—Soon after I began to take an active part in Royal Arch matters I saw that the constitution of the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter, from its having adopted the system of proxies, in uniformity with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, would ere long lead to great discontent, if not actual disruption; and this could only be averted by allowing each chapter full power of self-government, so long as it had some sort of a ritual, paid the requisite dues, and did not openly disobey the provisions of its charter and laws; or, as this would not produce uniformity, by instituting local courts (or Provincial Grand Chapters), which, in addition to their own office-bearers, should be composed of the three actual Principals of each chapter in the province, and to which the government of all these chapters should be transferred, the Supreme Chapter taking up all appeals only, when a positive injury had been sustained by a chapter or individuals, or where there had been a decision in flagrant opposition to some clear law, but not when the law was so expressed as to permit a diversity of opinion. To enable this system to work well, there required to be at least three chapters in each province; but if more, their decision would be more respected.

"In this spirit the laws of 1845 were framed, and, during the long period during which I held the offices of Depute Grand Principal and Grand First Principal, I believe no case which had been investigated and decided upon by a majority of a Prov. Grand Chapter was ever taken up, or at least reversed, by the Supreme Chapter. By these principles I have been actuated and, since I became Prov. G. Superintendent of the West of Scotland, I have, in consequence, seen the means of creating more unanimity and greater prosperity in Royal Arch matters there than there was ever before known; but I did not do so to induce the chapters, when they formed a strong body, to

secede from the Supreme Chapter, but solely that they should add strength to the Supreme Body, and, by resisting encroachments on their own rights, in some measure correct the fundamental error of its constitution.

"The decision of the Supreme Committee and Supreme Chapter, come to last May, related to my powers as a Grand Superintendent; and as it was arrived at, by giving an interpretation to the laws which I, or the persons who framed them, knew they were never intended to bear, I felt myself insulted in a way which precluded my having any further connection with them. I, therefore, without hesitation, intimated to the Grand Scribe E. that I withdrew my name, from that date, from it, and from every chapter on its roll. I did so entirely in my individual capacity. But although my name alone was introduced into the decision of the Supreme Chapter, there could be no doubt that the very same false interpretation might be applied to the Prov. G. Chapter as a body, and that the object was to crush the usefulness and independence of every Prov. G. Superintendent and Prov. G. Chapter. It was thus probable that, as soon as the chapters in the West, and perhaps other chapters out of Edinburgh, saw the full bearing of the decision, they would be constrained to withdraw, and form themselves into a new Grand Chapter, independent of the Supreme Chapter. But, as I was desirous not to mix up my case with theirs (mine alone having been decided), I intimated to the Grand Scribe E. that, although the chapters in the West should secede, it was not my intention to join myself to them, and that I would not attend any of their meetings. One reason is, that the Edinburgh (No. 1) is my mother chapter; through it I became a Royal Arch Mason; it, as a chapter, has done nothing to annoy me; and I do not feel myself at liberty to join any body of Royal Arch Masons, in Scotland, to which my mother chapter does not adhere. As an individual I did not secede from the Supreme Chapter, but merely withdrew my name from its roll until it reversed its decision, and placed its constitution on a base which will prevent anything of the same kind again occurring. I feel myself, then, constrained to keep as much apart from the General Grand Chapter as from the Supreme Chapter.

"I regret the disruption, but it was inevitable, unless the chapters here lost all respect for themselves, and submitted to the yoke of those Royal Arch Masons who resided in Edinburgh, and who not only knew little about, but had no feeling in common with daughter chapters elsewhere. If a Provincial Grand Chapter be not allowed to take such steps as it deems best for the government and welfare of the chapters in the district, provided they are consistent with the general principles of the Order, and do no injury to anyone, and this without being liable to be put to trouble and expense, by a complaint from perhaps one individual, or one chapter, on frivolous grounds, it was full time for the chapters to place themselves under a different dynasty, and under a constitution of a more liberal kind.

"I cannot, however, refrain from entertaining a hope that, ere many years have elapsed, and when I have passed away from this scene, and those who have taken part in the decision complained of will not have their pride hurt by being obliged to apologise to me as an individual, a spirit of compromise will aver in the Supreme Chapter, and then the two bodies may again unite. But I confess I see no probability of that reunion being permanent, unless on such principles as the following:—

"That Prov. G. Chapters shall be perfectly independent in the government of their subordinate chapters, and that there shall be no appeal from their actions or decisions, unless in cases of suspension of a chapter, when proof is not offered of malice or violation of a printed law so clear that it cannot be misinterpreted by anyone, even of the neutral world; and that appeals from a Prov. G. Chapter shall be only to the Supreme Chapter itself. From a suspension for contumacy there shall be no appeal.

"That in any county in Scotland containing at least three chapters, and not subject to a Prov. G. Chapter, a complaint from any chapter or member of a chapter shall be lodged with the First Principal of the senior of the other chapters unconnected therewith, who shall, within ten days, convene the three Principals of all these chapters, and, as far as that matter is concerned, provided seven be present, they shall have the same powers and privileges as a Prov. G. Chapter.

"That, in Scotland, no Prov. G. Superintendent should be appointed, or Prov. G. Chapter constituted, when there are not at least five chapters in the district, or, out of Scotland, where there are not three.

"That the Supreme Committee shall act as a Prov. G. Chapter, and with the same powers for the chapters in their, the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, and Linlithgow, and such other counties in Scotland as are not combined into a province, and do not contain at least three chapters each, as also for all chapters out of Scotland not combined into a province. The Supreme Committee shall not interfere in any way with Prov. G. Chapters, nor review their proceedings, but may act as a Prov. G. Chapter towards all chapters not combined, unless at the time when these latter are acting as a Prov. G. Chapter.

"That a Prov. G. Chapter shall always be formed for the West of Scotland, to include at least the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, and it shall hold at least two of its quarterly meetings each year in Glasgow; and when there is no Prov. G. Superintendent, the First Principal of the senior Glasgow chapter shall act as such.

"That everything affecting any particular province, whether the formation of a new chapter, the separation of the province into two parts, or otherwise, must come before the Prov. G. Chapter in the first place, and receive its approval before the proposal can be entertained by the Supreme Chapter.

"That the Supreme Chapter shall confine itself to the making laws, visiting chapters, granting charters or commissions, matters affecting all the chapters generally, and reviewing decisions when malice or a clear perversion of the laws is alleged; but that no laws, nor alterations of them, shall be finally disposed of, until submitted to the different Prov. G. Chapters, and to the chapters not united with a province, and be approved of by a majority of them.

"I say nothing about proxies, because, if the above principles be conceded, it matters not whether proxies be allowed or not.

"(Signed)

"G. WALKER ARNOTT.

"Glasgow, March 4, 1863."

The meeting was thereafter adjourned till Thursday, the 12th, to take into consideration whom they should nominate in place of M.B. Comp. Dr. Walker Arnott, with whom they deeply sympathised, trusting that the day was not far distant when he would see the course clear to join them, and give them that valuable assistance for which he has no equal.

ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, GLASGOW.

The members of the Royal Order, resident in the West of Scotland, assembled in St. Mark's Hall, Glasgow, accompanied by their lady friends, on Tuesday, to celebrate the marriage of the youthful Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. At half-past one o'clock the Provincial Grand Master of the Order, Companion Donald Campbell, took the chair, accompanied by Comps. Dr. Walker Arnott, F. A. Barrow, Alexander Cowie, Dr. E. W. Pritchard, John Davidson, J. S. Hamilton, D. Sutherland, John Laurie, J. D. Porteous, A. W. Baxter, David Haire, Hutcheson Campbell, J. B. Wightman, &c., there being about thirty of the fair sex present. The chairman having called upon the members to fill their own and the ladies' glasses, gave "The Queen" in appropriate terms, alluding to the pleasant feeling which must reign in her Majesty's heart on an auspicious occasion like the present. A bumper having crowned every glass, the Chairman gave "Happiness and Prosperity to the Prince and Princess of Wales," congratulating the country on the auspicious event, and modestly, yet mildly contrasting the happy difference in the mode and manner of this marriage from that of the last Prince of Wales—this being one in which the whole country rejoiced at and were rejoicing. He wished the young couple "God speed," and long life and happiness. The chairman said he considered it his duty to have the members summoned on so interesting an occasion, from the fact that the Prince of Wales, should he ascend the throne of Great Britain, as King of Scotland, would become Grand Master of the Order, this office having been at the creation of the Order in 1314 retained by King Robert the Bruce for himself and his successors to the Scottish throne. The toast was pledged by all with the utmost enthusiasm.

Bro. Dr. PRITCHARD gave "The Ladies," whose presence greatly enlivened the meeting, which having had due honour paid,

Bro. DAVID HAIRE responded on their behalf.

Bro. BARROW gave "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," to which Bro. Dr. Pritchard replied, narrating some of the stirring

events and exciting scenes which he had taken part in and witnessed, while surgeon in the Royal Navy.

Bro. Dr. WALKER ARNOTT, in a pithy and concise manner, gave a short sketch of the origin and progress of the Royal Order, and congratulated the members on the early prospect of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales acceding to the desire of the members to join the ranks of this truly Royal Order, as his predecessors, the kings of Scotland, had done before him.

At the request of the members, Bro. DAVID HAILE, Decorative Artist to the Queen, gave a short sketch of the decorations of the City, with reference as to the best mode of seeing the greatest number of sights with the least possible loss of time and labour.

Bro. DAVIDSON gave "The Health of the Chairman," which Bro. Campbell responded to, and stated that it was in contemplation for the members entertaining their lady friends on an ensuing occasion at a *conversazione*, which was received with acclamation.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

GLASGOW.—Several of the Masonic lodges in the city displayed characteristic emblems, and testified their loyal gratification in other ways. Exterior of St. Mark's Lodge (No. 102) there was exhibited a large painting, ten feet by four, of St. Mark holding the Bible, and a compass and square, while by his side stood the winged lion (by Dudgeon) illuminated by padelle lights. The cornice of the roof was lined by padelle, and the banners of the most distinguished Glasgow lodges were displayed in their order, the whole being surmounted by the Union Jack. The central window was illuminated with large silver candelabra, the background being filled with nine shields with armorial bearings of the Knight Templars, conspicuous amid which was the escutcheon of the Prince of Wales, surrounded by bannerets of the Royal Order of Scotland, beautifully illuminated. The end window contained nine shields with armorial bearings of the Knight Templars and miniature arch, representative of the "Royal Arch," and bannerets of the Twelve Tribes of Israel, illuminated by wax tapers. Below the windows was a tasteful arrangement of laurel and bay across the entire length of the hall, the whole reflecting great credit on the R.W.M.'s taste and energy.

ROYAL ARCH.

CHANNEL ISLES.

JERSEY.—*Harmony Chapter* (No. 302).—An emergency meeting was held on Tuesday, March 3rd. The chapter was opened at half-past 7 by the M.E. Comp. Adams, assisted by Comp. Mann, acting as H., and Comp. Dr. Hopkins, P.Z. of No. 857, acting as J. the Second Principal being absent, and also the Principal Sojourner, whose place was supplied by Comp. Benham, J. The number of members attending was small, not more than sixteen, for in Jersey, as elsewhere, Royal Arch Masonry is at a discount, and is likely to continue so until some radical changes are made at head quarters. Comp. Thompson, M.E.Z., of No. 857, was present as a visitor. Bro. C. Harrison was introduced, and received the benefit of exaltation. The only other business of the evening was the presentation of a handsome First Principal's jewel to Comp. Schmitt, P.Z., the inscription on which bore testimony to the esteem in which he is held by the companions, and to the zeal and fidelity, displayed by him in the performance of his duties during his year of presidency. Having been placed before the chair, Comp. Schmitt was addressed by the M.E.Z., who expressed his regret that the duty had not been undertaken by some one more competent to do justice to the occasion, as he was himself far from well, and therefore unable adequately to state the feelings of the members towards one so entitled to their love and respect. He spoke in high terms of the masterly manner in which Comp. Schmitt had ruled the chapter and conducted the ceremonials, the difficulty of which was greatly increased by his having to acquire the ritual in a language not very familiar to him. He expatiated on the ardour and energy which he applied to the discharge of all services in the cause of Freemasonry, whether in chapter or in lodge, and on the great benefits which he had thus conferred upon the province. Notwithstanding his own inefficiency, he was pleased to be the instrument of conferring a crowning honour on the recipient, and of decorating him with a

jewel indicative of approbation, which he trusted he might long be spared to wear as a memento of the regard of the chapter, and that, should he be called away to his own country, it would often remind him of the brethren and companions with whom he had been so long associated, and by whom he was held in so much honour. In conclusion he assured Comp. Schmitt, that though absent from them, his memory would be cherished among those with whom he had laboured, and it would be long, very long, before the recollection of his zeal, his fidelity, his high character his prudent counsel, would be effaced from this chapter, equally with other branches of the Masonic body, where the same appreciation of his merits was well known and recognized. Having been reconducted to his seat, Comp. Schmitt, evidently labouring under deep emotion, rose to reply. He said:—Most Excellent, and Companions, though under similar circumstances to those in which I am now placed, it is common to observe that one cannot find terms adequate to the expression of the thoughts and sentiments by which one is overpowered, believe me, when I state that such is my present condition. True it is that so extensive is the power of language, that there are no ideas, no opinions, to which it is not capable of affording form and expression, but it is equally true, as I now find to be the case, that it utterly fails and is totally inadequate to represent the feelings of the heart and affections, and the emotions by which my breast is now agitated. Companions, I thank you most sincerely, not only for this jewel, beautiful and valuable as it is, but for the kindness, the sincerity, which have dictated its bestowal, as the symbol, the outward manifestation, of your regard and approval. I do, indeed, regard it as the crowning point of my ambition. Companions, I cannot but allude to the significant emblems depicted on this jewel, which mark the climax of Freemasonry. I regard them as pointing out the highest duties which man can perform towards his God and towards his fellow men. As such I trust that it will be hereafter, as it has been hitherto, the study of my life to carry out the principles which they embody, of reverence, of love, of good-will, of peace, and harmony. Allow me to express my earnest trust, that to you, as well as to myself, they will serve as guides and paterus by which to regulate our conduct. Most Excellent, in alluding to the services which I have been able to render to the cause of Freemasonry, so dear to us all, you have expressed yourself in terms too flattering, perhaps, yet, as coming from one who has had so much experience, who holds the exalted station of the chair of First Principal, who thus speaks with authority, I am bound to believe that they are genuine and true, as such then, I acknowledge my gratitude and my satisfaction at having been thought worthy of them. Wherever I may be, I shall highly prize this jewel, not for its intrinsic worth, but on account of the recollections which it will bring to my mind, of the associations with which it is connected, of the sympathy which has been shown towards me so often and in so many ways, for the remembrance that you, my companions, have presented it as a token of your affection, as an expression of your conviction that I have done my duty. For the short time that may yet remain to me in Jersey, before my departure for my native and beloved country, Poland, be assured that I shall still continue my services, and that whatever exertions I may be able to make will still be at the command of this chapter and of the Craft generally. Companions I thank you from the bottom of my heart. M.E. Comp. Schmitt resumed his seat amid the acclamations of those present, who could not but be impressed by the affecting, calm, and emphatic manner in which his address had been delivered. The chapter was closed in due form at a quarter to ten.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

YORKSHIRE (WEST.)

SHEFFIELD.—*Talbot Chapter of Sovereign Princes Rose Croix*.—A meeting of this chapter took place in the Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 2 p.m. The M.W.S., Bro. Wm. White, Jun., 30°, presided, and was assisted by Bros. J. Rodgers, Prelate; H. Webster, 1st General; Graham Stuart, 2nd General; W. R. Parker, Raphael; John Thompson, Grand Marshal; Gilbert Wilkinson, Capt. of the Guard; J. C. Thomson, Equerry Without; Wm. Roberts; John Knight, &c. A petition for perfection having been forwarded by Bros. J. Eltoft, and J. C. Peatson, M.D., of Manchester, and Walter Reynolds, M. C. Peck, R. G. Smith, C. S.

Farran, and Wm. Rawson, Jun., of Hull, and being favourably received by the chapter, the candidates were duly introduced and installed. The ceremony was ably rendered by the M.W.S. and his officers, each of whom manifested a thorough acquaintance with the duties of his office. After the chapter was closed the brethren dined together at Bro. Prideaux's, King's Head Hotel, when the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured and a pleasant evening spent.

Poetry.

BEAR THY LOT.

Bear thy lot, thou can'st not shun it,
Though dark and drear thy lot may be,
Though those who should thy path have lit
Have sadly dimmed life's walk for thee.

Though kindly words that ye have spoke
Have been repelled with cold disdain,
Though looks of love no response woke,
And life has seemed one bitter pain.

Still, still bear on, ah! bravely bear,
Though crushing insult gall thy pride,
Though little minds but mock thy care,
And thee with scoffing smiles deride.

Ah! bear thy lot, and if stern fate
Seem e'er to cast her frowns on thee,
Resolve to brave her deadly hate,
And nobly struggle to be free.

And let not hope, that radiant beam,
That e'en the darkest lot may cheer,
E'er cease upon thy path to gleam,
However dark the way appear.

And think not, though your fate in life
Be shadowed with much grief and care,
That ye alone are filled with strife,
And have of grief a double share.

For though stern fate on some may smile
With witching power the live-long day,
She's fickle, and with treacherous wiles
Of, leads her willing dupes astray.

Then bear thy lot, ah! bravely bear,
Though adverse fortunes thee assail,
E'en though ye claim no loving care,
But cold reserve from friends bewail.

Still bear thy lot, nor misery wed,
However drear thy lot may be;
Perchance, when hope itself seems dead,
Some ray of light may gleam on thee.

EMILY STEPHENS.

LITERARY NOTICE.—The following is a translation of an article in a recent number of *Die Baitutte* a Masonic periodical, published at Leipzig, edited by Bro. J. G. Findel. "At Bro. Spencer's a third edition has been published of "Three Lectures on Freemasonry, regarded as a moral and religious system, and in its Social Duties and Influences," by Bro. Dr. Hopkins, P.M., &c. These three lectures on the principles of Freemasonry testify of true Masonic feeling. They are as appropriate for the instruction of young brethren, and specially of the uninitiated, in order to impart to them the chief objects of the association, and to remove prejudices. The author, Bro. Hopkins, who became Provincial Grand Senior Warden for Warwickshire, justly condemns the injudicious custom of belonging to several lodges at the same time, of which we fortunately do not know anything in Germany. He also adheres decidedly to the universality of Masonry, and therefore objects to the exclusive (so-called) high degrees, which the Christian confession of faith demands; he takes only the Royal Arch and Mark degrees under his protection. We are not able to agree with the author about the history of religion and Masonry. He adopts a monotheistic primitive religion, and considers the different systems of religion of the early ages of the world as degenerations of it. He considers the Masonic alliance, to which he attributes the highest antiquity, as the source of all former secret unions and orders. Bro. Hopkins, who is the author of several educational works, is an ardent Freemason, and devotes himself, in a most disinterested manner, to every thing that concerns our Craft.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Princess Alexandra, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, made her public entry into London on Saturday. The royal yacht left the Nore between ten and eleven o'clock, and reached Gravesend at the appointed hour. Salutes were thundered forth from the ships of war in attendance and from Tilbury Fort, and the Prince of Wales led his bride from the *Victoria and Albert* amid deafening cheers. We need not follow the royal pair in their progress through Gravesend, and afterwards through the streets of London. It is sufficient to state that everywhere dense masses of loyal Englishmen greeted the Danish Princess with a hearty welcome, which she is never likely to forget. The civic procession was in some respects a failure, and in the neighbourhood of the Mansion House some painful scenes of confusion and disorder, attended, we regret to say, with serious injury to several persons, occurred in consequence of the overwhelming pressure, against which little or no provision appears to have been made by the authorities, the City police proving themselves to be thoroughly inefficient. Windsor was reached after darkness had set in, and amid torrents of rain. In addition to the Queen and her children, the Princess Alexandra and the other illustrious visitors at Windsor Castle, attended divine service in the private chapel on Sunday morning. The service was preached by the Bishop of Oxford. The Princess Alexander, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, drove through Eton yesterday, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the royal pair were greeted with unbounded enthusiasm. The Princess on Monday received a deputation, consisting of the Lord Mayor and other civic dignitaries, who placed in her hands the magnificent gift of the city of London. The Prince and Princess were united in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Tuesday, with befitting state, and the royal pair subsequently left for Osborne, where they arrived in the evening. At this season of Court and national rejoicing, it is pleasant to know that Prince Alfred—the only member of the Queen's family who is at present absent from the country—is steadily recovering from the effects of his depressing illness. A letter from Malta states that

His Royal Highness has been examined for his lieutenant's commission in hospital and has passed. His Royal Highness is now allowed to take outdoor exercise.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—On Thursday, the 5th inst., in the House of Lords the first measures of the session received the royal assent, viz., the bills granting annuities to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and legalising Saturday, the 7th, a holiday in London.—On Friday Lord Stanley of Alderley contradicted the rumour that it is proposed to change the port from which the Galway Company's ships are to start on their outward voyages.—On Monday Lord Malmesbury, in compliance with an appeal from the Government, agreed to postpone his motion on the subject of the arrest of three officers of Her Majesty's ship *Forte*, by the Brazilian authorities, as the case has been referred to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians. The noble Earl remarked, however, that this trouble arose entirely from the fact that the English officers were not in uniform, and he strongly censured the practice of officers leaving their ships in civilian dress. Lord Grey obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the propriety of allowing landowners to raise money for the purpose of taking shares in railways calculated to increase the value of their property, in the same way that they are empowered to charge their estates with terminable annuities for the purpose of improving their land by drainage.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Thursday the 9th, Lord Clarence Paget stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Hibbert, that he was not aware that it was the intention of the Government to fit out ships for the conveyance of emigrants from the cotton manufacturing districts to the colonies. Mr. Cobden made an elaborate attack on the naval administration of the country. He complained that the Admiralty had gone on building wooden ships of war long after it had become certain that such vessels must prove wholly useless. Vast sums of money had thus been wasted, and he urged that it was the duty of the House to take care that the reckless policy of past years should never be repeated. Lord Clarence Paget defended the policy of the present Government, while Sir John Pakington, speaking on behalf of himself and his colleagues in the Derby Administration, replied with great warmth to what he called the reckless charges of the hon. member for Rochdale. Lord R. Montagu, Sir M. Peto, Mr. Laird, and Mr. Bentinck also took part in the discussion, at the close of which the remaining votes in the Navy Estimates were agreed to. The Union Relief Aid Act Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed; and several other bills having been advanced a stage, the House adjourned.—On Friday Mr. Bramley-Moore brought forward his motion on the Brazilian dispute. The hon. member does not appear to have referred at all to the alleged ill-treatment of three of the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Forte*. He seems to have confined himself to the wrecking of the *Prince of Wales*, and the alleged murder of several of the crew of that vessel. He contended that there was no satisfactory evidence to support the position which had been taken up by Her Majesty's Government. It was clear, in his opinion, that no murder had been committed, and that the present dispute was entirely due to what he held to be the unjustifiable conduct of Mr. Christie, the British Envoy at Rio, and Mr. Consul Vereker. Mr. Collier defended the conduct of the Government, which was strongly condemned by Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald and Lord R. Cecil.—On Monday Mr. Hennessy started a conversation with reference to the "mission" of Superintendent Walker, of the metropolitan police, and Inspector Whicher, the well-known London detective, in August last. Sir George Grey explained that the Russian Ambassador

in London had sent him a letter, stating that the Grand Duke Constantine, charmed with the English police system, was anxious, if possible, to have it introduced into Poland. His Imperial Highness was further desirous that some intelligent officers might be sent to Warsaw, to enlighten the authorities there as to the practical working of a system which so sorely puzzles continental governments. This request was made before there were any indications of the recent outbreak, and the Government complied with the wishes of the Grand Duke by sending out Messrs. Walker and Whicher, who were to explain to the functionaries at Warsaw how it was possible in England to maintain order without the employment of a military force. The "mission," however, came to nothing, for the agents of the Russian government seem to have speedily come to the conclusion that an English constable's truncheon was not the weapon to keep the Poles in order. Mr. Adderley moved an address to the Queen, praying that, pending the inquiry into the whole system of criminal punishments, the regulations with reference to the granting of tickets of leave might be strictly enforced. The motion was opposed by Sir George Grey, and after a long discussion, it was withdrawn. Sir G. C. Lewis then proceeded with his statement explaining the army estimates. Mr. Gladstone promised to bring in his budget soon after the close of the Easter recess.—On Wednesday, Sir J. Trelawny moved the second reading of the Affirmations Bill, the object of which was to enable persons who did not believe in the binding nature of an oath to make affirmations, when requisite, instead.—The Attorney-General opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months. A rather lengthy discussion followed, ending in the rejection of the bill by 142 votes to 96.—Mr. Adderley moved the second reading of the Security from Violence Bill, the object of which was to punish with flogging garotters and those who had committed robberies with violence.—Mr. Hadfield moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. After some debate, the bill was read a second time by 131 votes to 68. The London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill, and the Bill for the Embankment of the North side of the Thames, were both read a second time. The latter was ordered to be referred to a select committee.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The rejoicings on the arrival of the Princess Alexandra and the Royal wedding have this week filled the papers, to the exclusion of all other information. With very great regret we have to record that the rejoicings in London on Tuesday evening have been attended with several accidents and loss of life. Innumerable fractures of bones are reported as having occurred in different parts of the metropolis, but far worse is the account of those who have lost their lives. Between Fleet-street and the Mansion House. No less than seven women were knocked down beneath the feet of the surging crowds and trodden to death. At Manchester, too, a fatal casualty is reported. At Cork, on the same evening, there was a riot, which the police found it impossible to quell. A mob of ruffians attacked the houses of those who had illuminations, and with stones smashed in every window and destroyed every device. The Mayor (Mr. Maguire, M.P.), who sought to induce the disturbers to cease their disgraceful work, was roughly handled. As the police drove the mob from one place it gathered in another. Finally the military was called in, when the work of destruction ceased. Some arrests have been made.—Nineteen men and boys were killed by an explosion at the Coxlodge Colliery, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday morning. The cause of this deplorable calamity is for the present unknown.—Mr. Walthew has held an inquest on the

body of Mrs. Caroline Smidt, who died in a lodging house at Shadwell, and whose death was followed by robbery of the most disgraceful character, not only the room but even the corpse of the poor woman being rifled of all that was of any value. The verdict was "Natural death."—The Lord Chancellor has confirmed a decision of Mr. Commissioner Jemmett, adjourning *sine die* the last examination of Messrs. Thomas and Henry Dalton, partners in the bankrupt firm of Daltons and Heap. His lordship denounced the conduct of the bankrupts in the strongest terms, and said, "the only doubt in his mind was, whether he ought to leave the order of the Commissioner granting protection untouched, or send the matter back to the Commissioner, with a view of having the bankrupts punished."

—The proprietor and editor of a weekly paper, which is described as a Presbyterian organ, have been committed for trial for an alleged libel on a barrister who has written a poem called *A New Pantomime*. It seems that a reviewer in the offending journal cut up the *New Pantomime* terribly, and at the same time poured upon the learned author a copious flood of abuse.

—The health of London shows a decided improvement, according to the weekly returns. The deaths of last week amounted to 1370, which was 86 below the ten years' average. The children born in the week amounted to 1832, which was no fewer than 243 below the average. Among the deaths there four persons who were upwards of 90 years of age, and one had attained to 101 years.—Another of our Indian heroes has departed. Letters from Paris announce that Sir James Outram died there at one o'clock on Wednesday morning. His health had been in a wretched state ever since his return from India, and the sad event was, therefore, not wholly unexpected. His career in India was a brilliant one, and his chivalry in allowing Sir Henry Havelock, though subordinate in rank, to retain his command on the march to Lucknow, during the mutiny, is still freshly remembered.—Two more of the parties concerned in the dastardly and cruel murder of Mr. Fitzgerald, in Limerick, have been brought to justice. The actual actors in that dreadful deed, Beckham and Walsh, were found guilty and executed some time since; and last week two of the cowardly instigators, named Denis Dillane and Cook, were found guilty at the Limerick Assizes. The learned judge postponed his sentence on them.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The continental journals now declare, that although England declined to act in positive concord with France respecting the Polish insurrection, the British Cabinet has nevertheless sent to St. Petersburg a note, of which the tenour closely resembles that of the French despatch. Austria, it is said, has refrained from offering any direct remonstrances to the Russian Cabinet. The *Moniteur* of Thursday officially contradicts the statement "that troops forming the Camp of Chalons will be assembled between the 20th and the 31st March." The camp is only to be formed at the end of May.—Very little reliable news has been received from the seat of the Polish insurrection. In the government or district of Lublin, to the east, and bordering Volhynia, the movement seems to have been least successful during recent encounters. In Sandomir and Radom, closer to the Gallician frontier, Langiewiecz appears still, despite of Russian official announcements, to hold his own. There can be little doubt that if the rebellion is not assuming larger proportions in any one place, it has of late broken out in several new and unexpected directions. A rumour states that Mieroslawski has left Poland in consequence of a request from the National Committee, who feared that the *prestige* of his name, connected as it is with continental revolution generally, might prove injurious to the Polish cause.—The *Diritto*, democratic organ

of Turin, contradicts the report that Menotti Garibaldi had passed through Berne on his way to Poland. Garibaldi's son is still at Caprera.—Paris has been considerably excited during the last day or two by the details of a somewhat singular quarrel between a member of the Legislative Body and the editor of a well-known Parisian journal. The legislator assaulted the editor fiercely, and without the slightest warning. The quarrel arose out of a paragraph in the newspaper in question.

AMERICA.—The military news is of some importance in one particular. The idea of attacking Vicksburg is given up, and that place is to be invested by regular siege. It is understood that it is badly supplied, and that distress already prevails in the city, and its reduction is therefore considered easy, and may be speedy. The difference between Generals Hunter and Foster, who were associated in command of the expedition at Port Royal, arose apparently out of the question of employing negroes as soldiers. When Foster left for Washington, Hunter ordered off all that General's staff, and put General Stevenson under arrest for saying he would rather be beaten than cooperate with negro troops. Hunter, it was rumoured, would be removed, and General Stevenson had been already honourably released by General Townsend, who was sent out to settle the existing differences. There are rumours of Confederate movements in Kentucky, and one account says they were retreating and had been defeated. Generals "Stonewall" Jackson and Stuart had been making some unimportant movements on the Rappahannock. If we mention that according to a report in the *Tribune* 5000 negro soldiers, officered by white men and supported by white troops, are shortly to make an expedition into the most densely-populated parts of the South to raise the slaves, that General Banks has had a narrow escape of assassination in New Orleans; and that the French have invaded Sonora, we exhaust the military news by this arrival. The political intelligence is even more important. General Cassius Clay has declared to the President that he would only fight under an abolition policy, that Halleck is intensely pro-slavery, and that General Butler must be appointed to supersede him. The Governor and Legislature of Missouri had denounced the position taken by the Delaware Legislature for a convention to effect an armistice. The House of Representatives at Washington had passed the Conscription Bill by a large majority. It had also passed a bill authorising loans and issues of Government notes in the aggregate equal to £300,000,000 sterling,—this in addition to the issue of £20,000,000 sterling authorised in January last. A reaction had set in against the Copperhead or Compromise party, and a vigorous prosecution of the war was demanded on all hands; and there were again statements, from a Southern source, of the blockade at Charleston being quite inefficient.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. P. S.—Consult the *Book of Constitutions*.

P. M.—Apply to the Grand Secretary.

THE GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.—We have seen the instructions to architects, and probably shall allude to them in an early number.

FINE ARTS.—An Italian brother, an artist of great talent, formerly with Sir William Ross, but lately an officer in the Italian army, serving under Garibaldi, has waited upon us with some specimens of his abilities, which he wishes to dispose of among the brethren. They are admirably-executed fancy miniatures, and, if the brother is not engaged as he should be, it is mainly owing to miniature painting being out of fashion.