

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1861.

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from page 284.)

Previous to the Revolution in France, the Queen of Naples had been one of the strongest supporters of Freemasonry, and she was even said to have established a lady's lodge in Naples, of which she was the head; it is certain, however, that a society of females met monthly, at which the Queen presided, and that they had certain signs, rules, and regulations of their own. But, from the very first outbreak of the French revolution, all her Majesty's love for the Craft turned to hatred. General Acton, who was her adviser upon all matters of importance, represented the imputation we have before mentioned of their connection with other secret societies, whose objects were anarchy and rebellion. She was led to believe that it was through their influence that Louis XVI. lost his crown; that they urged the people to imprison, bring him to trial, and eventually to the scaffold; that it was through them that Marie Antoinette (her sister) afterwards perished, and that they could have prevented the unfortunate Dauphin from being starved to death in the Temple; and as these deeds of horror reached her, so she persecuted the Masons more and more. This Acton, though of English origin, was born at Besançon, in France, and having acquired a considerable degree of naval reputation by an expedition he had made against Algiers some years before, in the Tuscan fleet, a request was made to the Grand Duke Leopold to permit him to organize the Neapolitan navy. Acton soon became a Court favourite, and took every opportunity to insinuate himself into the good graces of the Queen, and soon became the confidant of all her schemes. His main object was the acquirement of absolute power; he took measures to keep at a distance all such persons as by the superiority of their talents, or from their influence at Court, could in any way interfere with his projects. Fearful of having discovered a rival in the Prince Caramanico, at whose intervention he had been first called to Naples, he exerted himself in such a manner as to cause him to be dispatched, first on an embassy to London, and next to Paris, and finally he got him nominated Viceroy of Palermo. The Prince Caramanico expired shortly after his elevation to the vice-regal power, and his death did not occur without awaking some suspicion as to the manner in which it was brought about. Acton shortly afterwards became Minister for Foreign Affairs, and a General in the Neapolitan army. Thus he acquired the utmost possible amount of power, and he turned his whole thoughts towards consolidating its possession, and disposed of all things according to his own immediate will. All the other ministers were created by himself, and were completely subservient to his pleasure, and bound to him either by gratitude or fear. The tragic events that were passing in France gave opportunities for Acton to impress upon the Queen a desire for vengeance upon all secret societies. She now ordered that all persons who had held any communication with the French who accompanied La Touche to Italy, should be imprisoned and tortured to confession. All the young men belonging to the different societies, as well as others who had, either by their discourse or their actions, shown any sympathy towards the rising Republic, were likewise placed under confinement. "The Junta of State" was composed of men devoted to the interests of the court, but some of them were not completely devoid of every

sentiment of humanity, and raised their voices in favour of the inexperienced young men whose chief crime had been a too great imprudence. They represented to the King that it would be unjust to exercise all the severity of the "State Penal Code" upon youths whose crime had been limited to emitting liberal speeches and opinions. These efforts were, however, unavailing, for the Queen, instigated by Acton, regarded them as the most formidable of their enemies, and imperiously demanded blood and vengeance.

The Freemasons had a firm belief in the Queen's sincerity, and that she was miserably misled by those around her; they remembered with gratitude her former protection, and to this day the custom of drinking to her memory is preserved in all the banquets of the order.

In 1792 and the two successive years, the beautiful kingdom of Naples was one continued scene of war, or warlike preparations; dissatisfaction reigned both within and without the city. Nothing was now done to advance legislation, commerce, or science. The rulers seemed only anxious to maintain their power and raise additional forces for attack or defence. Numbers of Freemasons and members of other secret societies remained in prison, awaiting the sentence of the Inquisition, and those that had escaped were afraid to show their sympathy for the unfortunate sufferers. Thus it continued until the year 1794, when, to the calamities of war, scarcity, and turmoil, was added one more terrible than all. In the night of the 12th of June, a violent earthquake shook the city, and a hollow, deep rumbling noise indicated an approaching eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The inhabitants of the cities and towns at the foot of the mountain fled from their houses, waiting in the open air for the dawn of day; the morning broke calmly, but, at the summit of the volcano, a dense black cloud obscured the azure and glow of the sky, and, as the day advanced, the noise increased as well as the darkness, which caused terror to all around. Thus passed three days. On the night preceding the fourth day (15th and 16th June), there came a report as from a hundred pieces of artillery, and a fiery column was seen to rise from the summit of the mountain, divide, and fall by its own weight, circulating round the declivity; vivid and long flashes of lightning, issuing from the volcano, vanished in the sky, and balls of fire were hurled to great distances, the rumbling sound bursting out in tones of thunder. Flame rose above flame, and the crater of the volcano continued unchanged, and two streams of lava were formed, which first advanced rapidly, and then moved slowly towards Resina and Torre del Greco. Thirty-two thousand persons, the population of the towns and cities surrounding, stood gazing at the scene in grief and wonder. The town of Resina covers the site of the ancient Herculaneum, and Torre del Greco was originally built where the mountain meets the sea. Half was covered by a prior eruption, which had brought down so much matter as to form a promontory upon the ruins of the city. New houses had been built on that elevation, and the two cities, the high and the low, communicated by steep streets, formed in steps, one part being at least eighty *braccia* above the other. The eruption of 1794 completed the work of destruction, leaving only the tops of a few buildings visible in the upper town to mark the calamity, and entirely covering the lower city, overwhelming all alike, high and low, and even the towers of the churches disappeared. Many of the fields around Resina, and a few of the buildings nearest the mountains, were consumed; the lava only ceasing to flow after it had reached the furthest extremity of the town. The first stream had buried Torre del Greco, entered the sea, driven back the waters, and left in their place a mass of

basalt of sufficient magnitude to form a mole and roadstead, where small vessels could seek shelter from tempests. The two streams, bending with the fall, or curvature of the land, sometimes met, and sometimes again divided into lesser rivulets; a convent containing three persons was surrounded; flight became impossible, and they all perished from suffocation, caused by the intense heat. The road followed by the greater stream of lava was four miles in length—a distance which it traversed in three hours; the materials rejected from the mountain appeared larger than its whole dimensions.*

Thus the night passed away. The morning hour struck, but the light of day had not dawned, for it was concealed by the thick and black shower of ashes which poured down like rain for many miles round the city. The appearance of continual night affected every one, and as it often happens when men find human means unavailing, so in this instance all turned for consolation to the resources of religion. Men and women of every age and condition, with bare feet, dishevelled hair, and ropes around their necks, as a kind of contrivance, walked in processions from the city to the bridge of the Madonna, where the image of St. Januarius was worshipped, which had been set up in remembrance of a supposed miracle during some former eruption, and is represented as commanding the volcano to cease. When the processions arrived on the spot, that composed of the upper classes uttered the usual prayers in a low voice, while the common people shouted a hymn, composed for the occasion in the Neapolitan dialect. Meanwhile, the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, followed by all the clergy, in their sacerdotal robes, bearing the golden statue of the saint, and the phial containing his blood, stopped at the bridge and, turning the sacred image towards the mountain, invoked the mercy of God in psalms. But such mockery did not appease the wrath of the Almighty. Far better was the principle of the few that assembled in the outhouse of Michele Sciaronne (of whom we shall speak hereafter); he was a well respected citizen, and had been secretly a Freemason for some years. He collected a few of his friends and brethren, and humbly prayed to Almighty God for pardon and for mercy. The calamities of nature, however, continued unabated. The ashes that had collected on the houses threatened to crush them by their weight; the magistrates ordered they should be removed, and the people immediately set to work to clear them. The following was the third day since the darkness had commenced, and even now the light of day could be but feebly distinguished, the sun appearing, at his rising, pale and dim; the showers of ashes were, however, less heavy, and the fire and thunder from the volcano ceased. Their weary and forlorn condition induced many to return to their houses; but in the middle of the night they were awakened and terrified by a fresh earthquake; and whilst the ground still trembled beneath them, they heard a crash as of the fall of many houses. In the morning, the summit of the mountain was found to have disappeared, and 500 acres of land covered with liquid fire—and a mole which projected twenty-five metres into the sea, was a quarter of a mile in width, and rose six metres above the waves. Thirty-three men, and four thousand two hundred animals had perished.

The King and his family, together with General Acton, had escaped the danger by visiting the camp at Sessa. The theatres, law courts, and tribunals were closed, while the Junta of State alone, amidst this scene of woe, refused to suspend their cruel office. A

man who had been subject to periodical fits of insanity, named Tommaso Amato, who had forced his way to the sanctuary in the Church del Carmine upon a feast day, rushed past the friar, and uttered horrid imprecations against God and the King; he was immediately taken prisoner, and confined in the castle. Being accused and tried for blasphemy and treason, he was sentenced to death, although one humane judge (the President of the Court), Cito, believing him insane, wished that he might be only placed under restraint; but the people and the other judges demanded his execution, while they denounced him the enemy of God and the King. The King ordered prayers to be said in every church, to appease the wrath of the Almighty; and the Junta, as if roused to ferocity by their act, prepared what was called *Le Gran Causa de rei di Stato* (the grand trial for political offenders).

(To be continued.)

VISIT TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON AND ITS VICINAGE.

BY BRO. GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL,

Author of "Shakspeare: his Times and Contemporaries," &c.

(Concluded from page 224.)

Whit-Wednesday, and such a lovely summer's morn that one might declare with Philip, King of France, in Shaksperian phrase—

— the glorious Sun
Stays in his course, and plays the alchemist;
Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold.
King John, act iii., scene 1.

One last stroll to each place of interest in the town, not forgetting the quaint-looking old house in Chapel-street, which bears on its front the date of its erection, 1596; and (unlike the poet's birthplace) it has not been barbarously modernised. Many a time and oft has the gentle Willy looked upon this fine Elizabethian building; and as a sample of those homes of our forefathers which are fast giving place to modern erections, but seldom improvements, it is worthy of the most careful preservation. As Shakspeare was thirty-two years of age when this building was erected, and it is nearly opposite to where the Great House of the Cloptons stood, which the poet purchased the year following (1597), repairing and altering it to his liking, and changing its name to New Place, and spending the evening of his life there, I could not help offering up a silent prayer to the Great Architect of the Universe, that this excellent specimen of one of our middle-class old English houses might long be spared.

Returning to my inn, I swallowed a hasty breakfast, settled with the hostess, and taking my portmanteau in my hand, left Stratford, wishing only that my stay could have been more prolonged, and that I could have had a congenial companion in my rambles, with whom I could have shared the rapture and the solemn thoughts which a visit to the scenes of Shakspeare's childhood and the last years of his manhood were sure to excite in the soul of an enthusiast like myself.

A pleasant walk of little more than a mile soon brought me to the green hills of Welcombe, which everybody I had talked to in the neighbourhood had advised me to visit. It certainly is a lovely spot, and one of the finest sites for the mansion of a nobleman or

* Vide Colletta's *History of the Kingdom of Naples*.

gentleman that could well be conceived. It once was the residence of old John-a-Combe, who appears to have left it on purchasing the College, at Stratford, in 1596. The house has long been gone, but the park is now the property of Mark Philips, Esq., who has so much improved the gardens and pleasure-grounds as to make them—

The cynosure of neighbouring eyes.

Availing myself of Mr. Philips's kind invitation, I was much pleased with my strolls in this sylvan spot. Besides its natural grass-grown hills and bosky glens, we have here the remains of very formidable entrenchments, locally known as the Dingles, which prove that at some period this now peaceful retreat has been the scene of a furious and deadly struggle,—when, as Shakspeare has it,—

The mailed Mars did on his altar sit,
Up to the ears in blood.

There is no monument so durable, if spared by human hands, as a mound of earth; when the brass has corroded, and the stone has crumbled into dust, it will remain unchanged, until what is now an inland county shall once more become the bed of the sea. It is not improbable that these entrenchments may be as old as the times of the ancient Britons, when this district was inhabited by the Carnabii; but, belong to whomsoever they might, Nature has long since covered the gory ground with her own peaceful mantle of green; the wild flowers once more adorn it with their beauty, save where the hand of Art chooses to embellish it with rhododendrons, moss-roses, and other choice shrubs and flowers; and every honest Craftsman will join in the hope, that—

No more the thirsty entrance of this soil
Shall daub her lips with her own children's blood;
No more shall trenching war channel her fields,
Nor bruise her flow'rets with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces.

King Henry IV., Part I., act i., scene 1.

Ascending the highest of these earthworks by a neat footpath from Mr. Philips's gardens, I found a small temple and seats judiciously placed at the summit, so as to command the finest prospect in this part of the country; and the gardener told me that, almost up to the time of my visit, the nightingales had made the place ring all night long for months with their sweet melody. We heard the brief note of the nightingale's mate even then. Perhaps Stratford Church never makes so pretty a feature in the landscape as from this delightful spot. And the quiet Avon here and there glistened in the sunshine, though, for the main part of its course, it was hid from our view by the numerous willows and other trees which so plentifully fringe its banks. I thought, as I gazed upon the placid scene, that earth would have many a paradise for us yet, if all our hearts were at peace with God and all His creatures; and Faith, Hope, and Charity all seemed to whisper in mine ear, that the tendency of society was progressing thitherward, and that even every social evil is helping to bring about the desired result, by forcing us, each and all, the better to observe our duties to God, our neighbours, and ourselves.

I could have mused and moralised long enough at Welcombe, but I had promised to attend the anniversary of the Snitterfield Benefit Club, and I always like to be punctual in an engagement when I can. I must not quit Welcombe, however, without mentioning that

William Shakspeare inherited some land here; but whether it came to him from his father's side or his mother's, what was its extent, and which was the particular piece, I have not been able to ascertain. He bequeathed it in his will to his eldest daughter, Susanna, the wife of Dr. John Hull, from whom it descended to her daughter, Lady Barnard.

Another pleasant stroll of about two miles, by a quiet footpath, brought me to Snitterfield, one of those strictly agricultural villages which the poet loves to picture as the abodes of innocence and bliss. Certainly, if the souls of the people could only be brought into harmony with the lovely scenery around them, as I believe they one day will, then the very *carl* shall become a *gentleman* in thought and action, and "the maid that milks and does the meanest chares,"* shall be a lady in the sweetness of her behaviour. The red rose and the white bloomed placidly in the hedge-rows, no longer taken—

As cognizance of my blood-drinking hate †

by the partizans of either faction; for hate is not eternal. The wheat, and oats, and barley, were in the ear; and the red poppy unfurled its showy pennon amongst the corn. The mallow, best of wound-healing herbs, and the hedge-mustard, valuable for coughs and colds, were in full flower. And ever and anon, from fields of blossoming beans, came such exquisite perfumes as cannot be excelled by "Araby the blest." Then, at fitful intervals, the humming-bee would favour me with a pleasant tune on his ever-welcome natural bagpipe; and before I could well examine his showy raiment of sable and gold, off it flew, and either sent others, or soon returned again. In the pastures the cattle were gadding to and fro under the torture of the brize or gadfly, (*cæstrum*), so that it was not difficult to see from whence Shakspeare drew many of his illustrations; as, for instance, in *Troilus and Cressida* (act i., scene 3), where he makes Nestor to observe, that—

Even so
Doth valour's show and valour's worth divide
In storms of Fortune: for in her ray and brightness,
The herd hath more annoyance by the brize,
Than by the tiger.

And again, in *Antony and Cleopatra* (act iii., scene 8), when, at the Battle of Actium, Enobarbus inquires, "How appears the fight?" the dramatist has made Scarus to reply:—

On our side, like the token'd pestilence,
Where death is sure. Yon ribald rid nag of Egypt,
Whom leprosy o'ertake!—i' the midst o' the fight,—
When vantage like a pair of twins appear'd,
Both as the same, or rather ours the elder;—
The brize upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sails, and flies!

In fact, everything I saw in this vicinage seemed in some way or another to belong to Shakspeare.

As far as I can ascertain, Shakspeare's family seem to have been yeomen at Snitterfield for many generations. In 1550—fourteen years before the birth of our bard—Richard Shakspeare is known to have rented land in Snitterfield from Robert Arden; but little thought they then, when they met to settle their affairs at rent-day, or to pledge each other's health in a foaming tankard of good home-brewed ale, that from the loins of both of them a lad should be born, to whom each of them should be grandsire; and that this youth, after exciting the ire

* *Antony and Cleopatra*, act iv.

† *King Henry VI.*, Part I., act. iii., scene 4.

of the redoubtable Sir Thomas Lucy (doubtless a little king in his own neighbourhood), and making all the wiseheads of Stratford fear that he would one day come to the gallows—which was the easiest thing in the world in those days—would reign a monarch in the realms of mind for ever, and alone preserve the names of Arden, Shakspeare, and Lucy from eternal oblivion. Yet so it was; for John, the son of this Richard Shakspeare, removed to Stratford; and Mary, the youngest daughter of this Robert Arden—having lost her father in December, 1556, and having only a stepmother for a parent—gave her hand and heart to the son of her father's tenant, and amongst their children was William Shakspeare.

As Shakspeare's mother possessed property in Snitterfield, and his uncle, Henry Shakspeare, resided there, and we find his father selling an interest in some property there in 1579—our poet's fifteenth year—I felt assured that even other causes than its contiguity and rural beauty would often cause the bard in his younger years, accompanied by his father, mother, and their other children, to take their holiday walk across the green hills and dells of Welcombe to this rustic spot.

Having reached Snitterfield, I was about to inquire for the club-house, when I was saved the trouble of doing so by noticing a public-house, in front of which, the sellers of nuts, oranges, gingerbread, and such like, had placed their stalls. I think there was a banner hanging from the inn window, but of that I am not sure; at all events, if there was't one, there ought to have been, so let us put it in; and, as I have no recollection of it, the reader can imagine it of any colour he chooses. But there were men donned in their holiday attire, with flowers in their coat button-holes, standing about the door, and musicians popping in and out with their instruments, looking very red in the face, and those who were coming out of the inn were most of them wiping their mouths with their pocket-handkerchiefs. The band, I afterwards learnt, were from Stratford, so probably they were thirsty with travelling in the hot sun,—as I must confess I was, until I drowned my thirst in a cup of prime porter which had lain bottled in Mr. Philips's cellar for three years, and which on such a day, to a really good cigar, was nectar fit for the gods. Leaving my portmanteau with mine host, I was soon at Mr. Philips's hospitable residence, Snitterfield Park, which is as nice a place as a bachelor could wish for, surrounded by tastefully arranged pleasure-grounds, where the poet might constantly commune with the sacred Nine, and the philosopher indulge in his fine speculations undisturbed. At the end of one of the gravelled paths stood the figure of a bagpiper, sculptured by a clever brother and ruler of our Craft, Caius Gabriel Cibber. Mr. Philips informed me that he had only just got it set up before my visit, having purchased it at the Duke of Buckingham's sale, at Stowe.

I had intended going forward to Warwick by walking there in the cool of the evening; but Mr. Philips would insist on my accepting a bed with him, and at once despatched his valet for my "traps;" promising that we would have a quiet weed and a cup of coffee after the meeting, and a good chat, and that he would send me forward to the gates of Warwick Castle as soon as we had breakfasted in the morning, so that I should not lose time: for I had promised to be back again to Bury by Friday morning, and as I wished to see the castles of Warwick and Kenilworth before I returned, I had no time to lose. Of course, I had no wish to refuse this courtesy; for one of the rewards of honest authorship is, to find men far above one in the social scale

setting aside that tyranny of caste which binds English society far too much in its Pagan fetters, and meeting one, for one's own merits as a man, "on the level." We are told in our lodges that "the internal, and not the external, qualifications of a man are what Masonry regards," and that, as we increase in knowledge, we will consequently improve in social intercourse; and it is a source of great joy to find the seed which Freemasonry has always been planting in the world constantly bearing fruit amongst those who have never sought to partake of our mystic rites. Pity that, as in every other good thing, the men least of all fitted in heart and intellect to ever "become true and faithful brothers amongst us,"—men who really never sought Masonry from "a general desire of knowledge and a sincere wish to render themselves more serviceable to their fellow-creatures,"—men into whose sapient brains the idea never once seems to have entered, "that by the secrets of this, our Masonic art, they may be the better enabled to display the beauties of true godliness,"—pity, I say, that so many of such "caterpillars of the commonwealth" should be allowed to crawl through our ballot-boxes, and then flutter on painted wings in the sunshine, so that, instead of our lodges being regarded by all sensible men as hives to which every bee is anxious to bring the honey which he can collect from every flower, we are too often regarded as a community of butterflies. This seems to me to be the cause why so many excellent men, who are thoroughly prepared in their hearts for the sublime teachings of our Order, stumble through life without ever becoming "brothers of the mystic tie."

Reader, let not the perfidy of false brethren, however painful to us it may be, prevent thee and me from humbly beseeching the Almighty Father and Supreme Governor of the Universe to vouchsafe us His aid, that we may be enabled faithfully to devote our lives to His service, and that of our fellow-travellers through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, by which alone we can truly keep our Masonic obligations.

Mr. Philips, who is one of the merchant-princes of the earth, to whom civilisation in all ages has owed so much, was for fifteen years the representative of Manchester in parliament; and he now wonders, in his quiet retirement, what on earth induced him to give so many years of the prime of his manhood to the heat and turmoil of the House of Commons. He has an excellent library, of which one might say, as Prince has sung of at of another merchant:—

And there were books of mental life, in student-like array,
More for the solace of the soul, than splendour and display.

And as I sat on a cosy arm-chair, my left arm actually touched three valuable works which I had longed for many a year to see; so that, by rising early next morning, I contrived to get a few hours reading in them before I left.

But the members of the Snitterfield Benefit Club are returning from church—the chance! of which edifice had recently been rebuilt at Mr. Philips's sole expense—and we must have a look at them; for it always makes me happy to see other people so. How sweetly the music salutes one's ears in such a fine atmosphere! I thought of Lorenzo and Jessica,* in the avenue to Portia's house at Belmont; of the lovely Imogen, whom Cloten† sought to win by giving her "music o' mornings;" of Ariel, in the *Tempest*; and of the various scenes which fertile Fancy can so easily conjure up when one listens to the

* *Merchant of Venice*, act v., scene 1.

† *Cymbeline*, act ii., scene 3.

melody of music in what may indeed be called the land of Shakspeare.

On our way up to the inn, Mr. Philips introduced me to the vicar, whom we met on the way, and we immediately recognised each other as having met on the previous Monday, at the dinner of the Beecher Club at Stratford. Like ourselves, he was going to be one of the guests of the village club. Whilst the dinner is being placed on the table, our merchant-prince is carefully scrutinising the balance-sheet of the society, and his business habits soon enable him to suggest a better mode of preparing it for the future, so that it may be simpler for the members to understand; and as he tests every column, one feels that he could evidently detect any inaccuracy, even to the seventy-fifth fraction of a farthing. The only speakers were the patron and president, Mr. Philips; the rev. vicar, whose name I forget; the village surgeon (to whom the president playfully advised the company to send a cock now and then, by way of sacrificing to old Æsculapius); and that somewhat hackneyed labourer for benefit societies, who now pens these notes of his tour. But decidedly the best thing which occurred during the day was Mr. Philips's undertaking to increase the funds of the society a hundred pounds by his own donation—a mode of charitable distribution of wealth infinitely superior to that indiscriminate common alms-giving which does so much harm to the morals of the people of this and every other country on the globe. It is the bounden duty of the rich to help the deserving poor, for wealthy men are but stewards of all they possess; and I was happy to hear the chairman beg of his neighbours that, as he had no wife to find out their wants, they would make them known to him without scruple. It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times that the wealthy classes, despite our mad competition for wealth, are awakening to a sense of what is not only their duty, but their own security from terrors worse than those of France in the last century, by mixing more with, and exerting themselves for the elevation of, the bulk of the people.

I could have wished to have seen the members of the Snitterfield Benefit Club thoroughly grappling with their work, so that their society might be rather managed *by* than *for* them, as is the case with the Odd Fellows and Foresters.

As we left the meeting, the lads of the village beset us like a swarm of bees: it is really astonishing how many children a small village can produce. The people evidently, like myself, believe in the good old command*—notwithstanding *Malthus on Population*—"Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth."

I soon found out that the worthy chairman had been annually in the habit of giving the lads a treat, by buying them a quantity of oranges, nuts, and gingerbread to run races for; but he thought the day was too hot for running, so they were to have the prizes given them without the usual exertion. I thought of Montaigne and his cat as we walked along, and wondered whether the spending of this crown-piece gave most pleasure to the lord of the manor or the lads.

Taking me to an elevation in his own grounds, my kind entertainer pointed out to me the famous Edgehill, where the Royalist troops were routed by the Parliamentarians, under the command of my indomitable

ancestor, Oliver Cromwell. Happy are we who live in peaceable times, when brother is not called upon to fight against brother, and neighbour against neighbour, as must ever be the case in civil wars.

Next morning, as soon as we had breakfasted, my noble-hearted friend sent me in his gig to the gates of Warwick Castle; and after having seen over that princely residence, I walked on to the neighbouring castle of Kenilworth, the noblest ruins of a fortress-mansion which I have ever beheld. It would occupy too much space in the present paper to describe Warwick and Kenilworth, each of which will furnish a paper of itself to a little work which I have projected for years, under the title of *Rural Rambles and Town Visits*. It may be my good fortune again to visit that beautiful district which has been the subject of the present paper. For the present, suffice it to say, that (thanks to railway travelling) though I had to pay second-class fare all the way home again, after a peep at Coventry, I succeeded in reaching Bury at midnight of the Thursday, so as to keep my engagement for the Friday. And now, when I read of Stratford-upon-Avon and its vicinage, I do so with tenfold zest; and whether it may be my fate again to visit (as I hope) the counties of Worcester and Warwick, and to see more of them than I could possibly do in six days, yet I have hung up in the halls of Memory a few glorious English landscapes, which I can conjure up of a winter's evening, and see as vividly as I did in my *Whitsuntide Out*. And if this relation of my rambles has amused or interested one reader of the Masonic organ in this country; if it has strengthened one brother's love for the beautiful, the good, and the true; if it should aid one human soul in "looking through nature up to nature's God," it will not have been written altogether in vain. And so, reader, shaking hands with thee in spirit, I bid thee *Good-bye*; and thus I close my "Visit to Stratford-on-Avon and its Vicinage."

Stokesley, Yorkshire.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE ELEVENTH CENTURY.

(Continued from page 287.)

It is recorded in the Saxon chronicles that, in the year 1020, "King Canute caused to be built, at Assingdon, a minster of stone and lime, for the souls of the men who were there slain, and gave it to one of his priests, whose name was Stigand."

William of Malmesbury adds that "Canute repaired throughout England the minsters which had been partly destroyed by the military incursions of himself and his father. He built churches in all places where he had fought, and more particularly at Aschendome, and appointed ministers to them, who through the unending revolutions of ages might pray to God for the souls of the persons there slain."

At the consecration of this church he himself was present, and the English and Danish nobility made their offerings. "It is now [says Malmesbury, in 1125] an ordinary church, under the care of a parish priest" (B. ii. c. 11). This church has, unfortunately, not been identified by modern antiquaries. There are several places of the same name.

A.D. 1032, "Over the body of the most holy Edmund, whom the Danes had killed, he built a church with princely magnificence, appointed to it an abbot and monks, and conferred on it many *large estates*. The greatness of his donation, yet entire (in 1125), stands proudly eminent at the

* Genesis, chap. i., v. 28.

present day; for that place surpasses the monasteries in England" (B. ii. c. 11). This relates to Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, of which I shall have more to say when it was rebuilt, about fifty years afterwards.

A.D. 1041, the church of Stow, in Lincolnshire, was founded by Leofric, Earl of Hereford, and his wife Godiva. There are considerable remains of the church of this period, consisting of the lower part of the walls of the transepts, and of the arches of the central tower. The walls have been raised and the arches rebuilt. The church has been much altered at different times. The nave is early Norman, only a few years later than the earliest part, and was probably executed about 1091, when the establishment had been changed from secular priests or canons to regular monks of the Benedictine order, and was richly endowed. This monastic establishment was removed to Ensham, in Oxfordshire, in 1109, and the estate of Stow was annexed to the see of Lincoln.

A.D. 1056, a church or chapel was built at Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, by Earl Odda.

In the year 1675, a stone was dug up in an orchard near the present church, on the site of the church which has long been destroyed, with an inscription commemorative of the dedication. It is now preserved among the Arundel marbles at Oxford, viz:—

"Odda dux jussit hanc regiam aulam construi atque dedicari in honore sanctæ Trinitatis pro anima germani sui Elfrici, que de hoc loco assumpta, Ealdredus vero epis copus qui eandem dedicavit iij. Idibus Aprilis, xliii autem anno S. regni Eadwardi regis Anglorum."

From the forms of the letters, and also from the letter S, indicating *sancti*, placed before *regni*, which would not have been said had King Edward the Confessor been alive, it is evident that this inscription is of a later date than the event to which it refers; but as all the circumstances therein mentioned are correct, its authority cannot be doubted, and the inscription is not later than the end of the eleventh century.

Odda who was also named Agelwin, according to the Saxon Chronicle (ed. Dr. Ingram, p. 232), "was appointed Earl over Devonshire, and over Somerset, and over Dorset, and over the Welsh," in 1051.

The Priory of Deerhurst was given by Edward the Confessor to the Abbey of St. Denis, at Paris, and the grant was confirmed by William the Conqueror in 1069.

The same authority (p. 247), informs us that, "in 1056, died Odda the earl, and his body lies at Pershore, and he was ordained a monk before his end: and a good man he was, and pure, and right noble. And he died on the second of the Kalends of September" (i.e., the 31st of August). Florence of Worcester, who gives a high character of Odda, says that "he was a lover of churches," and adds that "he died at Deerhurst, and that he received the monastic habit at the hands of Bishop Ealdred a short time before his death;" so that it was probably on that occasion that the church was built. We learn also from the same writer, that Alfric, Odda's brother, died at Deerhurst on the 22nd of December, 1053, so that this place was probably the residence of the family.

All the details of this tower agree with the style called Anglo-Saxon; the proportions are lofty and comparatively slender; the door-ways are small and plain, with the usual clumsy impost; the lower window is of two lights with the triangular heads, divided by a strip of wall, on the face of which is a fluted pilaster. The upper part has been altered, and a spire was blown down in 1666.

We are told by Ingulphus that the village of Barnack, Northants, was ravaged and laid waste, with the whole of the neighbourhood, by the Danes in 1013, and that it lay desolate until 1048, when, after a long law-suit, it was recovered by Siward, Earl of Northumberland, and by his son Walthof, Earl of Northampton, it was given to the Abbey of Croyland. It appears to me to have been rebuilt at that time; the work appears of the middle of the eleventh century, corresponding with Deerhurst, and others. The sculpture is of the thirteenth century; part of the same work is the spire which is built upon the old tower.

About 1060 was rebuilt the church of Kirkdale, in Rydale, Yorkshire, as we learn from the curious Danish inscription still preserved over the south door, which may be translated

—"Orm, son of Gamal, bought St. Gregory's Church, when it was all ruined and fallen down, and he caused it to be made new from the ground to Christ and St. Gregory, in Edward's days, the King, and in Tosti's days, the Earl. Tosti was Earl of Northumberland from 1055 to 1065. Orm was murdered by Earl Tosti's order in 1064."

"As this inscription has been removed from its original place, is now no evidence of itself as to what part of the church is Saxon but as the western door, now stopped, and the arch to the chancel, are both of them very rude, though in some degree resembling Norman, they may on a careful examination of them be considered portions of the old building," according to Mr. Rickman.

In Oxford, the only building supposed to be Saxon is the tower of St. Michael's Church, in the corn-market: this has many of the features considered as characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon style, balusters in the belfry windows, a rude doorway with clumsy impost, on the west side, blocked up effectively on the outside, but distinctly visible within, and a rude single-light window over it, placed in the middle of the very thick rubble wall. Still this tower is so nearly of the same character as the tower of Oxford Castle, which we know to have been built by Robert D'Oiley, in the time of William Rufus, that I cannot believe St. Michael's Tower to be any earlier than the time of the Conqueror. Both are built of rubble, and both of these towers batter considerably; that is, they are larger at the base than at the top, and the walls slope gently upwards. St. Michael's Tower was close to the North gate of the city, and probably formed part of the fortifications of the time of the Conqueror. It is mentioned in the Domesday survey, but that, we are all aware, was not made until late in the reign of the Conqueror, being finished only in the year before his death.

Having now supplied all the historical particulars that I have been able to collect respecting buildings in England before the period of the Norman Conquest, something remains to be said respecting the other buildings closely resembling those whose dates we have ascertained by historical evidence.

We know that, from that time to the present, a particular fashion of building seldom lasted more than half a century, if so long; a continual change of style was going on. Each new generation seems to have required a new style, and to have considered the buildings of their fathers as old-fashioned and ugly. This seems to be a rule of human nature, and there is no reason to suppose that it did not apply before the Conquest as well as after. Wherever we find the same mode of construction, and the same style of ornament used, we may be pretty certain that the buildings are of the same age, or that there are not many years between them.

We have now ascertained that some of the best examples of this style belong to the eleventh century. The celebrated manuscript of Coedman, in the Bodleian library, the illuminations of which afford rude drawings of buildings of this class, and have been much relied on as an authority, is also a MS. of the 11th century, probably of about 1020, according to Mr. Coxe, whose opinion is high authority.

With a few exceptions of very rude work, we have not been able to fix an earlier date on any of these buildings. About a hundred churches or towers of this character have been observed, and described in various parts of the country, and nearly the whole of them may fairly be ascribed to the 11th century. The next question is whether all of them are before the Norman Conquest, and whether that Conquest produced any immediate change of style. I am inclined to think not. Architecture in general is little influenced by the political circumstances of the country. An enlightened ruler may have assisted in setting the fashion, or introducing improvements, but in general the intercourse of the people with others, the opportunities that they had of seeing the changes and improvements which were going on elsewhere, had much more to do with the progress of architecture than the will of the ruling power.

The intercourse with Normandy began before the Conquest. It is distinctly recorded that Edward the Confessor built Westminster Abbey in the Norman style, and the existing remains bear out the fact. But it is very rude and early Norman, and only one step in advance of such Anglo-Saxon buildings as Deerhurst; and, although after the Conquest,

there was more intercourse with Normandy, and the large number of castles, which were built to keep the Saxon people in subjection, are all in the Norman style, and far better masonry than had been used before in England, yet for the first ten years these castles seem to have furnished enough work for the Norman masons, and they had not time to build many churches. It is probable, therefore, that the Saxon people continued to build their churches, where they wanted them, in their own style, only taking such hints as they could from the Norman masons, and improving their own masonry accordingly. But it was not until about twenty years after the Conquest that the Normans began to build many churches. We know that the English people long retained their own language and their own customs, and it is highly probable that they kept up their own fashion of buildings, although for some time after the Conquest.

Some of these towers exhibit such excellent masonry, that they could hardly have been built before the middle of the 11th century; and their architectural character indicates that several of them were built after the Conquest. The towers in the lower part of the city of Lincoln afford a good example of this, and agree remarkably with the history of the city.

The original city was Roman, the walls of which still exist in great part on the top of a steep hill forming the extremity of the high ground overlooking the fen country. The city continued to be thickly inhabited by the Danes down to the time of the Conquest. The Conqueror took possession of one-fourth of the city to build his castle, and the first Norman bishop, Remigius (or St. Remi), purchased another fourth to build his cathedral upon. The inhabitants were thus driven out of half the city on the hill, and, in order to remain as near to their old houses as they could, they drained a part of the fens at the foot of the hill, and built themselves a new town there, connected with the old one by a very steep street; and in this town they built several churches, the towers of which remain to our day, and are distinctly of the so-called Anglo-Saxon type,* but of a later character than most of the others.

Of the work of Edward the Confessor at Westminster we have none of the church remaining, but we have the substructure of the dormitory, and the walls of the dormitory itself; the latter is so much altered and patched that only one of the *original windows* remains, which is plain Early Norman, with shafts in the jambs. We have also a considerable part of the walls of the great refectory, and other domestic buildings. The *vaulted substructure* of the dormitory is very curious and interesting. The vaults are groined without ribs, carried on round arches square in section, as is usual in all Early Norman vaults; the material of which it is constructed is chiefly tufa, which, from its porous, volcanic nature, combines lightness with strength in a remarkable degree, and is frequently used in early vaulting.

These vaults are supported by a row of short pillars down the centre, which are precisely of the same diameter as they are high, about 3ft. We must bear in mind that such proportions as these are the beginning of the Norman style in England, and as we advance we shall find the proportions become gradually lighter. The capitals of each of these pillars have an abacus of remarkable thickness, and the capital itself is as remarkably short in its proportions; those which are in their original state consists of merely a square stone, with the angles rounded off, and scarcely any thicker than the abacus. But the greater part of these capitals had been carved by the monks at a later Norman period, being just at a convenient height for a man to stand and amuse himself with carving. This fact is proved by different sides of the same capital being of different patterns, and parts of the same capital left in their original state, which is further accounted for by two sides of the capital having been in different apartments, for these vaulted substructures were always divided into a number of small store-rooms or

cellars, as they evidently were at Westminster; and in this instance the partitions remain for the most part in their original situations, though some have been altered.

Similar substructures remain in many of our ancient monasteries, though none are of so early a character as this at Westminster; and the partitions have commonly been cleared away by ignorant persons, thinking to make a great improvement, the space thus thrown open being called the ambulatory—a modern name for a modern idea. The old monks required no other ambulatory but the cloisters.

In the substructure at Westminster there is an original doorway of the same plain early character as the rest. This is at the extreme south end, and appears to have opened into some of the offices beyond, as it is not an external doorway; and the external wall of the room into which it opened remains, with a small loop window in it, with long and short work in the jambs. The head of the early windows is cut off by a plain barrel-shaped vault of Norman character. This vaulted cellar is about 50ft. long, and seems to have been an enlargement of the confession buildings, at the extreme south end.

It should be mentioned that the dormitory joined on at its north end to the south transept of the church, and there was a passage and staircase from it into the church, for the monks to descend for the night services. A part of the substructure, near the transept, is the celebrated chapel of the pix, formerly the royal treasury; and although it now contains only empty chests, the old formalities respecting it are still kept up. It can only be opened in the presence of a representative of the Treasury and another of the Exchequer.

The portions which remain of the walls of the great refectory are extremely interesting. The whole of the north wall remains up to the roof, or nearly so, though much altered in appearance by the insertion of a large window by Abbot Littington at the end of the 14th century. The lower part of the walls at the east and west ends, and a portion of the south side, also remain. This great Norman hall or refectory was ornamented round the lower part of the walls by an arcade, which still exists (although blocked up with rubble stone-work).

We have no evidence that Edward the Confessor built more than the choir of the church, which was consecrated the day before he died. The nave or vestibule, as it was called, was clearly not then built, and it is quite possible that the monks who had to perform the service in the new church were at first accommodated in temporary wooden buildings, as was very commonly the case; but the permanent domestic buildings would be proceeded with before the nave, as more necessary, and these buildings can hardly be more than twenty years later than the death of the king.

Their style and character is very Early Norman; the capital are all of the simple kind, called the cushion capital, merely a cube with the corners rounded off, which is generally the earliest kind of capital. The scalloped capital did not come in until near the end of this century.

Whether the English copied their style from any foreign country, and if so, from which, or only copied their own wooden buildings, is an interesting question not easily decided. I have myself searched diligently in many parts of Europe, and have made inquiries among the best informed persons for any buildings corresponding with them, but in vain. With a few rare exceptions of a partial resemblance, I think we may conclude that the buildings of this class are peculiar to England, and my own opinion is that they are mainly copied from timber buildings. Still we know that the archbishops of the Anglo-Saxon Church had to go to Rome for their palls, and as such was accompanied by a numerous retinue, and the journey occupied some months, they had every opportunity of seeing what was going on in other countries, and were ready enough to bring home anything new which they thought likely to be useful.

(To be continued.)

* For these particulars respecting the history of Lincoln I am indebted to my lamented friend the late Mr. E. J. Wilson, of that city. Professor Worsaae observes that the names of several Danish clergymen are mentioned in the Domesday Book, "in the old Danish city of Lincoln."

Mr. Macdowell, R.A., is busy with the statue of the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A., which is to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral. He is appropriately represented holding a palette in his hand. The painter himself left £1000 for this statue.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

STATUTES OF THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

I should very much like to know where I can procure a copy of the book on the French Order of the Temple, from which you have twice quoted. I visited almost every book-seller of importance in Liverpool, but without success.—A. OLD LODGE.

To what has the old lodge called the West India and American Lodge changed its title? It used to meet at the Queen's Arms, in St. Paul's Churchyard, on the 2nd Wednesday, and on the 4th as a Master's lodge.—J. G.

WAS EDMUND BURKE A MASON?

Can any one tell the undersigned if Edmund Burke was a brother?—A. B.—[He was, and a member of the Jerusalem Lodge, Clerkenwell, then No. 44 on the register.]

BRO. SYLVESTER HARDING.

Who was Bro. Sylvester Harding, and to what lodge did he belong?—E. HARDING.

ROYAL ARCH SCARVES.

What is the origin, or what is symbolised by the red and blue silk scarves worn on the top of their white dresses by the Scribes and P.S. of an R.A. Chapter?—ELLA.

MARK JEWEL.

Who is the author of the whimsical rendering of the letters engraved on the Mark jewel?—O'FUNNIDOS.

MASONIC MARRIAGE.

We have heard of Masonic christenings and burials; was there ever a marriage at which Masons attended clothed in the regalia of the Order?—C. C. T.

LODGE COLLARS.

What remedy is there for an evil of great magnitude. I am a working Mason, and frequently visit lodges where I am asked to take office, but alas! I never find a collar that fits. Some cut one's ears nearly off, or else set out in the front, and make a poor fellow resemble a pouter pigeon. What can I do to avert either of such evils?—X. E. L.—[X. E. L. surely cannot be a working Mason, or he would soon have discovered the most easy avoidance of his difficulty is to have a collar made for himself, and use it on any occasion required.]

ENGRAVINGS OF THE ASYLUM.

I have seen, in several brothers' residences, views of the Asylum at Croydon. Where can I procure one?—SES.

MASONIC SIGNS IN PLAYS.

I witnessed a play in which a Masonic sign was given. Can any of your readers tell me the names and passages of similar productions?—ELTON.—[We have been obliged to mutilate this query. Can the brother who sends us the question be so indiscreet as to think we should allude to the piece, and the very words in question? We too have seen the same play, and recognised the sign; but deeply regret its being so introduced. If we knew a hundred such, or our readers forwarded them to us, we should destroy the answers, and leave ELTON to get his information from some other quarter. These pages are to inform, and elicit correspondence on subjects interesting or useful; but not to betray what we have no right, or intention, to impart.]

KNEE BUCKLES AND SHOE BUCKLES.

[We suppose they did. Don't tread on dangerous ground. As you grow older in the Craft you will learn better.]

LARGEST ASSEMBLY OF MASONS.

When, where, and on what occasion is the largest number of Masons known to have assembled together?—STATIST.

THE REV. LAWRENCE STERNE.

When or where was the author of *Tristram Shandy* and the *Sentimental Journey* initiated into Freemasonry? Allan Cunningham, in a note to his memoir of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in *Lives of the British Painters*, says:—"To poor Sterne there is an inglorious memorial among the nettles of Bayswater burial-ground—a wretched headstone, inscribed with the more wretched rhymes of a tipping fraternity of Freemasons. The worst is not yet told: his body was sold by his landlady to defray his lodgings, and was recognised on the dissecting-table by one who had caroused with him, and enjoyed his witty and licentious conversation." From this strange note I presume that Sterne was a Mason. Is the "inglorious memorial," the "wretched headstone," yet remaining? As Sterne died on the 18th of March, 1768, it

certainly ought to be in good condition. If so, I will feel obliged to any brother who will copy the inscription, and send it to THE MAGAZINE. I must say that the latter half of Allan's abusive note seems rather in contradiction to the first.—GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A DEGREE IN MASONRY?

In reply to "Ex. Ex.," I would offer the following explanation of the passage he quotes, viz., "Pure ancient Masonry," &c. The Arch having been partly severed from the 3°, as the Mark has from the second. A writer in the *Masonic Mirror* (if I remember right, Dr. Arnott) states that the P.M. formerly belonged to the Mark. My own opinion is that the Mark, P.M. (?), and R.A. were formed as separate degrees by Dermott, and the section that split off from the Grand Lodge about 1730. However that may be, I take it to be indisputable that only the three degrees, which originally included the essential portion of Mark and Arch, are above two centuries old, and that the 3rd degree was the distinguishing characteristic of the Master of a lodge until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it began to be given to every Mason as a right, after which it became necessary for something else to be adopted to distinguish P.M.s. The ceremonies with the three degrees of the R.A. Principals appear to be partly formed from the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and are not above fifty years old; so that, although "pure ancient Masonry consists of but three degrees, including the Arch and Mark," they have at length in practice resolved themselves into ten degrees (including the Mark and their W.M.). If you will allow me to append the following, from the *Ahimon Rezon* (established 1778), it will perhaps be new to some of your readers. "This is the case with all those who think themselves R.A.M. without passing the chair in regular form, according to the ancient custom of the Craft; to this I will add the opinion of our Worshipful Bro. Dr. Fifield d'Assigney, printed in the year 1744. 'Some of the fraternity (says he) have expressed an uneasiness at this matter being kept a secret from them (since they have already passed through the usual degrees of probation). I cannot help being of opinion that they have no right to any such benefit until they make a proper application, and are received with due formality; and as it is an organised body of men who have passed the chair, and given undeniable proofs of their skill in architecture, it cannot be treated with too much reverence, and more especially since the characters of the present members of that particular lodge are untainted, and their behaviour judicious and unexceptionable.'" The following extract from the same book, I believe, refers to the Mark:—"He (Dermott) now positively asserts that he is able (with a few Masonical implements, i.e., two squares, and a common gavel or hammer) to convey any word or sentence of his own (or the immediate dictation of a stranger), to skilful or intelligent Freemasons of the ancient Order, without speaking, writing, or noise, and that to any distance where the parties can see each other, and at the same time be able to distinguish squares from circles." Query.—Can any of your correspondents forward us an earlier reference to the Arch or Mark degrees.—A.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The anniversary meeting of the fellows, associates, and honorary associates of the Literary and Art Guild of St. Nicholas is to be holden at Stratford-on-Avon, on Tuesday next, the 23rd inst. (the day on which the birth of Shakspeare is celebrated), when all fellows present are requested to wear the gown, hood, and cap of the guild. The hood is of crimson silk, lined with blue silk; the gown of black mohair cloth (or silk), edged with blue velvet; and the cap, the ordinary college cap, with blue silk tassel.

Gerald Massey has just ready a new volume, entitled *Havelock's March; with other National Poems and Ballads of Home*.

A new *Guide to the Isle of Man*, by the Rev. J. G. Cumming, is to be published next month, for the visitors to Mona.

A new series of the *Cottage Gardener* has just been commenced, in weekly numbers, entitled *The Journal of Horticulture*, edited by George W. Johnson, F.R.H.S., and Robert Hogg, LL.D., F.R.H.S.

The Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to Her

Majesty, Head Master of Rugby School, Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, and one of the authors of *Essays and Reviews*, has ready for publication *Sermons Preached in Rugby School Chapel in 1858, 1859, 1860.*

The Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D., has a new work just on the eve of publication, entitled *Queensland, Australia: the Future Cotton Field of Great Britain; with a Disquisition on the Origin, Manners, and Customs of the Aborigines.* Dr. Lang's name is a sufficient guarantee for the book.

Mr. Charles Dickens is to preside at the anniversary dinner of the News-vender's Benevolent and Provident Institution, which is to take place at Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, May 23rd.

The Duke of Manchester is editing *The Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne, illustrated from the Papers and Portraits at Kimbolton.*

Mr. Woolner has completed his marble bust of Professor F. D. Maurice.

The monument to James Montgomery, including a statue by Mr. John Bell, is expected shortly to be placed over the poet's remains at Sheffield.

The bis-annual exhibition of fine arts at Geneva will take place this year, at the Electoral Palace, from the 1st to 31st of August.

Amongst the new works announced for publication is *The Experience of a Scripture Reader among the Colliers of South Staffordshire.*

Mr. F. G. Trafford's new novel, *City and Suburb*, is just out.

Mr. Mudie has at present a thousand copies of the *Quarterly Review* in circulation, containing the critique on *Essays and Reviews.*

Trumps is the title of a new novel, by Mr. George William Curtis, on the eve of publication.

We are glad to find the *Art Journal* for the present month thus commenting on the ridiculous new monumental brass in the north aisle of the nave of Westminster Abbey, which purports to commemorate the late General Sir Robert Wilson, S.C.B. and M.P., and the *Dame Jemima his wife*:—"Admirably although this brass is executed, it is the strangest example of mistaken zeal for mediæval usages, and of equally mistaken sympathy with mediæval feeling, that ever has fallen under our notice; indeed, it is a blunder so truly absurd, that we are equally at a loss to account for its having been designed by Mr. Powell, and produced by Messrs. Hardman, and also for the Dean and Chapter of Westminster having permitted it to be placed in the Abbey. The brass consists of the figure of a knight, fully equipped in the armour of the early part of the reign of Henry IV., with another figure of a lady, also, apparently, a Lancastrian; beneath the feet of these effigies are two groups of fifteenth century children, seven boys and six girls; and above them rises a rich double canopy, apparently about contemporary with 'the Dame Jemima,' which is effectively enriched with a shield of arms, richly emblazoned in enamel. Such an absolute mockery of all monumental consistency can scarcely fail, we trust, to be so far valuable that it must lead all sensible mediævalists to the conviction that the gothic of this Victorian age must be a living style, historically eloquent and truthful, and not an unmeaning copyist of certain relics of the past. We now value the old brasses, because we know them to be faithful illustrators of their own times; but this unfortunate parody is worse than worthless, because, if it conveys any signification at all, it simply misrepresents and misleads."

Professor Höfler has recently discovered a hitherto unknown manuscript by brave John Huss, who was burnt alive, nearly four centuries and a half ago, for teaching, in Bohemia, the doctrines of our own John Wycliffe. The manuscript is a portion of a diary kept by the great reformer during his imprisonment at Constance, and has been found in the Imperial Library at Prague.

Lady Charlotte Bury, the author of some once-fashionable novels, &c., of very flimsy material, has departed this life. Her literary reputation departed long ago.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

A LOST CHARTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—From the widely spread circulation of your MAGAZINE, and the fact of its gaining access to almost every part of the Masonic world, induces me to solicit a space for the following in your next publication, as it may not only be interesting to many of your readers, but probably your MIRROR may cast some ray of light on a long lost document, and be the means of restoring to a worthy society of Masons their original Grand Lodge Warrant, dated 1732, a treasure which would be prized as invaluable by the members of the Medina Lodge (No. 41), West Cowes, Isle of Wight; and at the same time could not fail to be a source of great gratification to any party who may be so fortunate as to be able to convey such a boon to a community of brethren. The following is a copy of the Warrant of Confirmation, which not only sets forth the vicissitudes to which the lodge was subjected in its early days, but also certifies as to its patriarchal age, and a sojourn of a hundred years in the old sea-port of Cowes, where it still retains a healthy vitality, and the Worshipful Master to whom the Warrant of Confirmation was granted still continues to be an active working member of the lodge.

Trusting in your liberality, very faithfully and fraternally yours,

GEORGE WYATT, P. Prov. S.G.W.

Newport, Isle of Wight, April 16, 1861.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, G.M.



To all and every our Right Worshipful, Worshipful, and loving Brethren, Prince Augustus Frederick of Brunswick Lunenburg, Duke of Sussex, Earl of Inverness, Baron of Arklow, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c.

GRAND MASTER

of the most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of England,

Send greeting.—Whereas, it appears by the Records of our Grand Lodge, that a Warrant, bearing date the Seventeenth of February, One thousand seven hundred and thirty-two, was issued under the Seal of Masonry, enabling certain brethren, therein named, to open and hold a Lodge of Freemasons, at the Theatre Tavern, Goodman's Fields, in the City of London, and which Lodge was then No. 111, and in the year One thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight, removed to the Pleece Tavern, Goodman's Fields, at the time of alteration of numbers. In One thousand seven hundred and forty, became No. 99, in One thousand seven hundred and forty-one removed to the Angel and Crown, Whitechapel. In One thousand seven hundred and fifty, removed to the City of Norwich, Wentworth-street, Spitalfields. By the alteration of numbers, in One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, became No. 57. In One thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight, removed to the Queenhithe Coffee House, Queenhithe. In One thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, removed to West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. By the alteration of numbers in One thousand seven hundred and seventy, became No. 39. In one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, it took the name or title of the Medina Lodge. By the alteration of numbers in One thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, became No. 33. By the alteration of numbers, in One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two became No. 31, and which Lodge, in consequence of the union of the two Fraternities of Masons, on the twenty-seventh December, One thousand eight hundred and thirteen, became, and is now, registered No. 48. And whereas, the brethren composing the said Lodge have, by their memorial, represented to us that their said Warrant hath, by some accident, been lost or destroyed, and they have, therefore, prayed us to grant them a Warrant of Confirmation. Now, know ye, that we being satisfied of the reasonableness of the said request, do hereby grant our Warrant of Confirmation unto our right, trusty, and well-beloved brethren, Thomas Osborne, Charles Miller, Richard Kendall, Richard Pinhorn, George Wood-year, George Corke, Jun., William Edmunds, and others composing the said Lodge, authorising and empowering them and their successors to assemble and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted

Masons, at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, aforesaid, under the title or denomination of—

THE MEDINA LODGE,

At such times as to the brethren thereof may appear necessary, and then and there when duly congregated to make, pass, and raise Free Masons according to the Ancient Custom of the Craft in all ages and nations, throughout the known world, and further at the petition of the said brethren we do appoint the said Thomas Osborn to be the Master, the said Charles Miller to be the Senior Warden, and the said Richard Kendall to be the Junior Warden for opening and holding the said Lodge, and until such time as another Master shall be regularly elected and installed, strictly charging that every Master who shall be elected to preside over the said Lodge, shall be installed in ancient form, and according to the Laws of the Grand Lodge, that he may thereby be fully invested with the dignities and powers of his Office; the said Lodge to be upon the General Register of our Grand Lodge No. 48. And we do require you, the said Thomas Osborn, and your successors to special care that all and every the said Brethren are, or have been regularly made Masons, and that you and they, and all other the Members of the said Lodge, do observe, perform, and keep the Laws, Rules, and Orders, contained in the Book of Constitutions, and all others which may from time to time be made by our Grand Lodge, or transmitted by us to our successors, Grand Master, or by our Deputy Grand Master, for the time being, and we do enjoin you to make such By-laws for the government of your Lodge, as shall to the majority of the members appear proper and necessary, the same not being contrary to or inconsistent with the General Laws and Regulations of the Craft, and a copy whereof you are to transmit to us, and we do require you to cause all such By-laws and Regulations, and also to account of the proceedings in your Lodge, to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and you are in nowise to omit to send to us, or our successors, Grand Master, or to General Sir John Doyle, Bart. G.C.B. our Deputy Grand Master, or to the Deputy Grand Master for the time being, at least once in every year, a List of the Members of your Lodge, and the names and descriptions of all Masons initiated therein, and brethren who shall have joined the same, together with the fees and monies payable thereon, it being our will and intention that this our Warrant of Confirmation shall be in force so long only as you shall conform to the Laws and Regulations of our said Grand Lodge. And you, the said Thomas Osborn, are further required, as soon as conveniently may be, to send an account in writing of what may be done by virtue of these presents.

Given under our Hand and the Seal of the Grand Lodge this 24th April, 1824, A.L. 5824, by command of the M.W. Grand Master,

J. DOYLE, D.G.M.

William H. White, } G.S.
Edward Harper, }

MASONIC RITUAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—Perusing your MAGAZINE of December Ist, 1860, I notice a letter, signed “W. A. H.” referring to Masonic ritual; and as portions of such letter are calculated to cast some reflection upon myself, I claim your kindness in requesting you to allow me to occupy a small space in your columns.

“W. A. H.” states, that “The ritual now in use is the one practised by the first lodge established here, viz., the Lodge of Friendship (No. 613), about twenty-four years ago. The same ritual has continued ever since.”

If “W. A. H.” should be a Colonial-made Mason of a few years, standing, I could, to a certain extent, excuse him, because he may have been so informed; but I beg to state that I have the authority of Past Masters of long residence here for stating, that the mode of working at the present time is not as used in the early days of the colony, when English Masons were here, and worked it from its commencement, and which variation they account for. As the W.Ms. retired in favour of their Wardens, or otherwise, the old system gradually diminished, and they sought information from the same source named by your correspondent, to whom “W. A. H.” refers, and which I beg distinctly to state is practised here *verbatim*. Moreover, some P.Ms. have dared (and in my presence) to uphold it.

In the concluding few lines of “W. A. H.” he says:—“One or two interested persons are questioning it; having quarrelled elsewhere, they are seeking to sow the seeds of

dissension here also,”—which part I take upon myself to be one of the persons attacked by your anonymous correspondent. I do so, because I have questioned the correctness of their working. As an English-made Mason, when I returned to this colony from England, in 1859, I was desirous of joining a lodge, which I did, and at my first visit I announced to some few brethren that the working was different to what I had seen in England. I have stated this fact in open lodge, and have strenuously endeavoured to render them the necessary information to make the requisite alteration, and by many old and influential Masons have been complimented for the course I had taken. I therefore consider that remark perfectly applicable to me; but that I have quarrelled elsewhere, and am seeking to sow the seeds of dissension here, I most distinctly deny the correctness of, not having, to my knowledge, a brother out of South Australia with whom I have ever had a *contra* opinion on Masonry; and if my efforts have been to sow the seeds of dissension here, I should not have been paid the high compliment of being unanimously elected W.M. of the parent lodge of the colony in November last, having also previously told its members that, if elected, my working would be as known in England, and, in many instances, at variance with the system generally pursued here.

During my ruling, the lodge has been visited by old members of the Craft, from whom I have received many hearty congratulations and complimentary remarks, which probably may not prove quite satisfactory to “W. A. H.,” who, no doubt, still clings to that ritual so properly designated by your Editor as the “most worthless” of all published rituals.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

B. J. PRICE,

W.M. S.A. Lodge of Friendship (No. 613).

Adelaide, S.A., Feb. 21, 1861.

RETURNS TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Much uncertainty exists in the opinions of well meaning brethren as to the necessity and even propriety of making such returns.

It appears that, by the 39th Geo. III. c. 79, an Act passed to suppress all seditious and treasonable meetings, Freemasons' Lodges were specially protected from its operation, that is to say, “Nothing in this Act shall extend to the meetings of any such society or lodge, which shall, before the passing of this Act, have been usually holden under the said denomination, and in conformity to the rules prevailing among the said societies of Freemasons.” And in the Act it was provided that the exemption should not extend to any such society, unless a certificate by two members of such lodge, made as therein described, “that such society or lodge has, before the passing of this Act, been usually held under the denomination of a Lodge of Freemasons,” &c., clearly showing that the operation of the Act affected only those lodges which had usually met before the passing of the said Act. It had only a retrospective operation so far as regards Lodges of Freemasons. This subject has partly been ventilated in your pages, but only partly; and every lodge being, by communication from Grand Lodge, required to make such return to the Clerk of the Peace, whether it existed prior to the passing of the said Act, or has been called into existence since that period, Grand Lodge supplying the forms requisite for such return. But it will be readily perceived that this Act has no operation on lodges holding under warrants granted since the 12th July, 1798.

If this be not so, it would render a service to a goodly number of brethren, not “learned in the law,” if the G. Reg., or some other learned brother, would through your pages enlighten them hereon.

Yours truly,

R. E. X.

[Our Correspondent appears to have overlooked the 57th George III., cap. 19, eighteen years later than the Act he quotes.—ED.]

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

THE NEW GRAND OFFICERS.

Amongst the new Grand Officers to be appointed next week, in addition to the Earl de Grey and Ripon, already announced as D.G.M., we hear that Bros. Gregory, C.E., and McIntyre will be G.D's.; Bro. Jno. Symonds, Asst. G.D.C.; and Bro. Hyde Pullen, D. Prov. G.M., Isle of Wight, G.S.B. We also hear rumoured the names of the Rev. Dr. Senior and the Rev. Ryland Bedford, as G. Chaps. For the office of Wardens, we hear so many names that we abstain from mentioning any.

The installation of the new Prov. G.M. for West Yorkshire, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, will take place at Leeds, on the 22nd May. We believe that the ceremony will be performed by the M.W.G.M.

The concluding portion of the first Prestonian Lecture will be delivered in the Grand Stewards' Lodge, by Bro. Warren, P.M., on Thursday, the 23rd of May, instead of Wednesday, the 29th as originally announced, that being the Derby-day, in the enjoyment of which Freemasons are as ardent as other classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

The Prov. Grand Lodge of Oxfordshire will be held on Friday, 24th May, instead of Wednesday, the 29th, in consequence of Epsom races. The Cœur de Lion Encampment, for the same reason, will hold their festival on the 23rd, instead of the 28th.

At the Board of Benevolence on Wednesday last, Bro. H. Faudel P.G.D., presiding, thirteen petitioners were relieved with various sums, amounting to £160.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

A Quarterly Court of the Governors and Subscribers of this school was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday last, Bro. John Symonds, V.P., in the Chair.

The minutes of the various Committees and of the last Quarterly Court having been read and confirmed,

Bro. THISELTON, the Secretary, asked to be allowed to make a personal explanation. He had seen in the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE what he considered to be a personal attack upon himself. He begged to assure the brethren that he had no knowledge of the course Bro. Cabbell was about to take to put an end to the late special meeting, and that, though he had known him for five-and-twenty years, he had never ventured to suggest to him the course it would be desirable to pursue on any given motion.

Bro. Cabbell was re-elected Treasurer.

Twenty brethren were elected to act on the General Committee, in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents and Governors.

The routine business having been gone through, the election of seven boys for the School, out of a list of thirteen candidates, was proceeded with—Bro. Udall taking the Chair, in the place of Bro. Symonds, who was about to leave, and Bros. Robins, Barrett, Robinson, Hewlett, and Savage acting as Scrutineers.

At the close the poll was declared as follows:—

ELECTED.

Browne, Wm., Swindon.....	3961
Ashfield, E. T., London	3050
Rebbeck, A. W., London	2745
Duke, J. C., Northampton.....	2558
Long, H. C., London	2516
Clatworthy, J. M., Brixham	2468
Campbell, A. C., Usk	2249

NON-ELECTED.

Ridgway, C. J., Huntingdon.....	2082
Smith, A., Southsea	1752
Osborne, F. C., London	1676
Chase, Henry C., London	1579
Mariner, J. P., London	230
Lidstone, F. B., Plymouth	120

Votes of thanks to the Scrutineers and Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED MASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

Lodges and Subscribers who have not disposed of their votes for the Widows' Fund, are requested to forward their proxy papers to Bro. Henry G. Warren, at the Office of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, on behalf of Mrs. Sarah Weymouth, of 9, St. Martin's, Leicester, widow of Thos. Weymouth, late of 23, Duke-street, St. James's, poulterer.

Mrs. Weymouth is now in her sixty-fourth year, having been born January 27, 1789. She was married on the 1st July, 1821, and her husband died on the 29th May, 1845. The late Bro. Weymouth was initiated in the Lodge of Faith, No. 165, on the 26th August, 1828, and paid to June, 1841, a period of thirteen years. The only means of support of Mrs. Weymouth is described to be needle-work, and, being afflicted with rheumatism, she can do but little.

Bro. Warren, in making this appeal, begs to assure the brethren that he knows nothing of the case beyond what is stated in the balloting-papers, and that he is induced to take it up purely from seeing that Mrs. Weymouth has been a candidate for seven years and yet has made but little progress towards success. To the brethren of the Lodge of Faith we particularly appeal, feeling sure that, though but few, if any, of the present members may have known the late Bro. Weymouth, they will not, upon having their attention directed to it, long allow the widow of a deceased brother of their lodge to linger in poverty, the poignancy of which must be increased by Hope deferred.

As Mrs. Weymouth is a resident of Leicester, we hope we shall also have the support of the brethren of that province.

The brethren generally are reminded that every lodge has votes, and every subscription of five shillings gives eight votes, and if the subscribers will only mark one of the eight to Mrs. Weymouth, it will ensure her election.

About 1000 votes, with those brought forward, will carry the election; and as every five shillings will purchase eight votes, we shall be happy to receive that amount from brethren, who have not already subscribed, towards aiding the object of taking from the balloting papers such an item as "Seventh Application." Towards the 1000, we thus head the list—

	Votes.
Bro. Warren	72
Mrs. Warren	16
Bro. Cooke, Matthew (10s.)	16
„ Gaball, J. H. (5s.)	8
„ States, G. (5s.)	8

METROPOLITAN.

CONSECRATION OF THE DALHOUSIE LODGE (No. 1162).

On Thursday, April 11, the new Dalhousie Lodge (No. 1162) was consecrated at the Duke of Kent, Old Kent-road, in the presence of Bros. Watson, P.M. 23; J. R. Warren, P.M. 234; Dickie, P.M. 53; Harris, P.M. 33; Thomas, P.M. 745; James, S.W. 85; Birch, P.M. 19; Salmon, P.M. 205; Platt, W.M. 168; Moore, W.M. 206; Hart, 165; Holmes, 11; Gurder, W.M. 745; Nunn, P.M. 85; Rands, 1115; George Tedder, 11; Purbrook, P.M. 1044 and 1136; Hodson, 745; Gardner, S.D. 1022; H. Thompson, S.D. 206; Amos, 1044; and several other brethren. The Most Worshipful the Grand Master nominated Bro. Farmer to perform the ceremony of consecration, the musical arrangements being under the direction of Bro. Amos, assisted by Bros. George Tedder, Holmes, and Tate. Shortly before four o'clock, the brethren having assembled in an ante-room, proceeded in procession to the lodge-room, headed by Bro. D. R. Farmer, the presiding officer, who opened the lodge in the different degrees, followed by solemn music and prayer.

Nothing could excel the able manner in which this ceremony was performed by Bro. Farmer, and Bro. Amos's arrangement of the music elicited the highest meed of approbation.

Bro. FARMER then in due form installed Bro. Ireland as the first W.M. The W.M., appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. Potts, S.W.; Underwood, J.W.; J. R. Warren, Sec.; Farmer, Treas.; Bates, S.D.; Palmer, J.D.; the I.G. was not appointed. Messrs. Hayward and Dennison were then introduced, and in a very

impressive manner initiated into the mysteries of Ancient Freemasonry. Bros. Palmer, Routledge, J. Thomas, C. Hart, L. Hart, and Williams, were elected as joining members of this lodge. There being no further business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment, about fifty sitting down. The W.M. in suitable terms, gave "The Queen," and "The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M. of Masons." In giving "The Health of the Earl of Dalhousie, M.W.D.G.M.," he said, that as their lodge was named after the Deputy Grand Master, he trusted that it would do honour to the name. They had present one of the Grand Officers, their esteemed brother who had performed the ceremony of consecration and installation, and, therefore, he should give them "The Health of the Earl of Dalhousie, and the rest of the Grand Officers," coupling with it the health of Bro. Farmer. The toast was most cordially received.

Bro. FARMER returned thanks for the way in which the W.M. had proposed the health of the Grand Officers, and for the manner in which it had been responded to by the brethren. With respect to the Earl of Dalhousie, he was sure that too much could not be said in his praise, for his excellence was known to the world at large. He was about to retire on account of ill health; but whoever might be the Deputy Grand Master in future, he trusted that he would be as much respected as the present one. As to the Grand Officers, he believed that the M.W.G.M. had found they had done as much as he expected of them, when he appointed them to their offices.

The W.M. said, as that was the first meeting of their lodge, he was proud to see so large a number of respectable brethren around him, and it was with equal pleasure that, on their first meeting, he had initiated two gentlemen into the Craft. He gave "The Health of their newly initiated Brethren."

Bro. HAYWARD returned thanks for the honour of being admitted into their honourable society, and trusted that they would never disgrace it.

The W.M. then gave "The Health of the Visitors; Happiness, long Life, and Prosperity to them."

Bro. WATSON, P.M., on behalf of the visitors, thanked them for the hospitality with which they had been received; but that was scarcely the language he ought to use, as hospitality was proverbial amongst Masons, and was sure to follow the business of the day; but this was more than an ordinary occasion, for they had on that day added another branch to the great Masonic tree. Brethren who attended lodges could not fail to observe the rapidity with which its branches had spread round the suburbs of London; and although, seventeen years ago, when the United Pilgrims' Lodge (No. 745) was founded, it was considered to be a very great number, at the present time they had No. 1162, which showed the rapid strides in Masonry which had taken place. Nothing more than that proved the excellence of its principles; and although they added new lodges, every lodge was in full operation, with a desire and intention to carry out the great principles of Freemasonry. He was happy to say that he had done something towards reviving lodges which had gone into abeyance, which were now in good working order, with a full number of members—which proved the excellent way in which the foundation of Freemasonry were laid; and the granting of new lodges redounded to the honour of the Grand Master, who showed how desirous he was that every brother who aspired to office should have an opportunity of carrying out the principles inculcated upon him on his entrance into Freemasonry. As an old Mason, it was most gratifying to him to find that the energy and time he had spent in spreading the principles of their Order had been so ably seconded by the brethren themselves, and that the labours of Bro. Thomas, which had been distributed on that side of the water (for Bro. Thomas was considered the father of Freemasonry on the South side of Thames) had been so well rewarded. As to himself, nothing gave him greater pleasure than to see Freemasonry flourish; and, believing that every new lodge consecrated added respectability to the Craft, he wished them happiness, and the lodge every prosperity that they could wish for it themselves.

Bro. FARMER, P.M., said,—Brethren, the W.M. has allowed me the use of his gavel, and I have no doubt that you know how I shall use it, for it is to propose the health of our newly installed W.M. I cannot say more of his ability than you are all acquainted with, for every one who knows Bro. Ireland knows his zeal in Freemasonry—whether North, South, East, or West, his ability is especially well known. I do not think that if you were to search through the Craft you could find a more zealous Mason than Bro. Ireland; for, whether at home or abroad, his heart is given to Freemasonry. Having such an excellent W.M., you cannot refuse to join me in drinking his health, and long may he continue to be an ornament to the Craft.

The W.M. said he rose with great pleasure to return thanks for the compliment paid to him by Bro. Farmer, who was now the Treasurer of the lodge. He had spoken of his delight in Freemasonry, which he should always continue to feel; and, having promoted

the lodge in that house, he should do his best to advance its prosperity, and that of all connected with it. It was with peculiar pleasure that he was placed in that chair, and he would do his best to promote the prosperity of the brethren, for he was surrounded by a very able band of officers, and they were gentlemen of too high standing not to attend to their duties. He should always be at his post, so that the business of the lodge might be carried on harmoniously, both for the satisfaction of the members of the lodge, and those who might honour them with a visit. He trusted, during his year of office, that he should see a great number of visitors, and at the end of the year they should find that no lodge had prospered so well as the Dalhousie, so that it might prove a compliment to the nobleman whose name they acted under; and gratifying to him by the support they would afford to their Charities. He would attend punctually to his duties, and nothing should be wanting on his part to promote the interests and good fellowship of the lodge. The W.M. then said, although he had given the name of Bro. Farmer in connection with the Grand Officers, yet he considered, from the gratification he had afforded them in performing the ceremony of consecration, he was entitled to a special notice. He therefore gave "The Health of Bro. Farmer."

Bro. FARMER, in reply, said the W.M. seemed determined to load him with compliments that evening, as that was the second time he had to return thanks. He could only say that, if he had done anything to please them, it was not his own, but what he had learned from other brethren. He was proud of the honour that evening of having consecrated the lodge, and with regard to what the W.M. had said about him, he should ever have the same feelings as respected Freemasonry, for it inculcated morality and virtue; and he trusted, as long as he lived, he should find it flourish and continue, as it ever had been, pure and unsullied.

The W.M. next gave "The Officers of the Lodge," for which the S.W. (*pro tem.*) returned thanks.

The W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was the health of an officer whose position was equally important as his own, and that was their Secretary. He requested Bro. Warren, who was a P.M. on more than one occasion, to do him the honour to accept the office of Secretary, and he consented to do so. He hoped he would hold that office permanently, for a better man and a better Mason did not exist.

Bro. J. R. WARREN said he was exceedingly obliged to the W.M. for proposing his health in such flattering terms, and he would do all he could, and endeavour to deserve it. As a young Mason, he might tell those he saw around him they could not become good Masons by merely attending lodges of instruction, as a comprehension to carry out the principles of Freemasonry was more important than any other consideration. He had endeavoured to do so, and it was from their brother in the East that he had taken his instruction, and he thanked the W.M. for the position he held. He should not have attempted to become the Secretary of a lodge, as he had given up the idea of making any further progress in Freemasonry, had he not known how badly they were in want of officers in that district, and in accepting the office of Secretary he hoped to fulfil the duties to the satisfaction of the brethren and with credit to himself.

The W.M. said there was one toast most gratifying. The press was a mighty engine, and he was happy to say that they could boast of a Masonic Press. He was pleased when any one was present to take an interest in what might occur and record it. He gave "Prosperity to the Masonic Press," coupling with it the name of Bro. Thompson.

Bro. THOMPSON returned thanks, and hoped the Masonic Press would ever reflect the sentiments of the brethren.

The Tyler's toast was given, and brought the proceedings to a close.

The fittings of the lodge, which are of a very superior description, were furnished by Bro. Platt.

ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).—The last meeting this season took place on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Freemasons' Tavern, when the W.M., Bro. Charles J. Watson, most ably passed Bros. Griffiths, Kaffmann, and Newman; he also, with more than usual effect, afterwards raised Bros. Hitchin and Honey. The lodge closed, the brethren retired to banquet. The visitors were, Bros. Ward, No. 165; Waters, No. 201; and C. Sloman, No. 25. The latter delighted the brethren with some clever extempore songs. The vocal abilities of Bros. Edney, Watson, Lewis, and Bruton also added much to the pleasures of a most happy evening. We must not omit to mention that Bro. Peter Matthews delivered an admirable address upon the last meeting of the lodge this season, which had its due effect.

MERCHANT NAVY LODGE (No. 1133).—The anniversary festival was held on Thursday, April 11, at the Jamaica Tavern, West India Docks, Bro. Gibson Manton, W.M. Messrs. Levy and Hamonson were initiated. The W.M. elect., Bro. George Yabsley, was then presented for installation to Bro. D. J. Patts, and duly inducted into the chair. Among the Past Masters present were Bros.

and other brethren of the same lodge. The brethren afterwards adjourned to refreshment, when the usual loyal, Masonic, and complimentary toasts were given, and responded to in the fraternal and kind manner which distinguishes the Craft in general.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Berkhamstead.—*Berkhamstead Lodge* (No. 742).—A meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 3rd of April, at the King's Arms Hotel; Bro. H. G. Lane, W.M., presided. Bro. Isidore Levinson, W.M. 72, was unanimously admitted a joining member; another gentleman was proposed for joining. Bro. George Lambert, S.W., moved, "That, in addition to five pounds voted to the Girls' School last year, a like sum be given from the funds of the lodge, thus entitling the lodge to votes during its existence." The motion, being seconded by Bro. John Webber, P.M., was carried unanimously. After the transaction of sundry routine business, the lodge was closed. The usual agreeable banquet followed.

Watford.—*Watford Lodge* (No. 580).—The annual festival was held on Friday, 5th of April, in the Freemasons' Hall. The lodge was opened at three o'clock by Bro. H. C. Finch, W.M., assisted by his officers, P.M.s, and other brethren. After the minutes of the preceding lodge had been read and confirmed, Bros. W. A. Rogers, G. B. York, and F. Powell were raised to the third degree. Bro. John Goodyear, P.S.W., was then presented as W.M. elect by Bro. George Francis, P.M., for installation, and he was duly placed in the chair by Bro. Finch. The W.M. then appointed, as officers, Bros. H. C. Finch, P.M.; Captain C. E. Layton, S.W.; A. T. Brett, J.W.; Rev. Robert Branson, Chap. and Dir. of Cers.; H. H. Burchell Herne, P.M., Sec.; H. G. Martin, S.D.; Rowell, J.D.; Iles, I.G.; H. Miles, P.M. Steward. Bro. Thomas Rogers, P.M., re-elected Treas. and Bro. Thomas, Tyler, were also invested. All business being ended, the lodge was closed, and the brethren, twenty-five in number, at six o'clock gathered around the W.M. at the social board.—The cloth having been removed, the W.M. called on the brethren to do honour to the toast of "The Queen and the Craft," observing that, independently of her claims on their loyalty as a Sovereign, she was the daughter of a Mason and the mother of a Prince whom it was confidently expected would ere long be received into the Order. The toast was one always joyfully hailed by them. "The Health of the M.W. the Grand Master" followed, the W.M. remarking that although, as a country Mason, he had no personal knowledge of Lord Zetland's qualifications, yet the fact of being re-elected for the seventeenth time proved that he must have had the esteem and confidence of the Order.—The W.M. again rose and said, in proposing the next toast, "The Earl of Dalhousie and the rest of the Grand Officers," he had the pleasure of including an honoured guest of the Watford Lodge, Bro. John Udall, P.G.D., whose exertions in the cause of Masonry, particularly the charities connected with the Institution, were well known and acknowledged.—Bro. UDALL said it gave him great pleasure to acknowledge the toast; he served the office of Grand Steward the same year as Lord Dalhousie—then Mr. Fox Maule—and it so happened he was called on to fill the chair in the absence of the Duke of Sussex. He was a liberal supporter of the charities, and on three occasions presided as the chairman. Bro. Udall, in speaking of himself, as one of the House Committee of the Girls' School, could not but notice the gloom that now overshadows that noble institution in the distressing affliction of the valued Secretary, Bro. Crew. How would the approaching Festival appear and he absent! He urged the support of the brethren he addressed on that occasion, and, as far as lay in their power, to supply the loss that their esteemed Secretary's illness might create. Bro. Udall concluded by saying as a Mason of long standing he was happy to say that the Watford Lodge supported the high character he had always heard attributed to it.—Bro. THOMAS ABEL WARD then rose and said, as the D.G.M. it was his duty, as it was his pleasure at all the meetings in the province, to propose the health of their respected chief. It was unnecessary in the Watford Lodge to dilate at any length on the claims the Prov. G.M. had on the esteem and regard of the fraternity; his steady support of the institution and his high character as a gentleman and a Mason endeared him to all within his circle; and with regard to his government, it was quite impossible that any province was so well ruled.—"The Health of Bro. William Stuart, the Prov. G.M.," was hailed with enthusiasm.—Bro. GEORGE FRANCIS, P. Prov. D.G.M. of Surrey, and Prov. G. Reg., then said he was desired by the W.M. to propose the next toast, that of the esteemed D.G.M. of Hertfordshire. In the Watford Lodge this was always an agreeable duty, as at an early period, under Bro. Ward's guidance, the lodge had arrived at that high status, that the Duke of Sussex said the Watford Lodge was the first in the kingdom, and further to show his approbation, H.R.H. desired to have his name enrolled as an honorary member. For this high testimonial the lodge was indebted to the exertions of Bro. Ward, and of whom he could say further, as the Deputy Grand Master, he had won the good will and respect of every freemason in the province.—

Oman and Knibbs, of No. 203; Archbell, of No. 248; George Corner, of No. 112; James Kindred, of No. 812; A. Deacon of No. 1017; Robert Clark, W.M. No. 1017; W. Pike, W.M. No. 1055, &c. The W.M. appointed, as his officers for the year, Bros. W. Strong, S.W.; N. Hamilton, J.W.; D. J. Potts, Sec.; T. B. Daniels, S.D.; J. Marsh, J.D.; T. Benet, I.G. Bro. Manton, who was elected Treasurer, and Bro. T. A. Hoare, the Tyler, were also invested. Proposals for new members were made, and a lodge of emergency was called for the day following, to dispose of certain business which could not be done in this meeting, and the lodge was then closed. The brethren, members, and visitors, numbering nearly fifty, afterwards gathered around the W.M. at the social board.

PROVINCIAL.

CORNWALL.

Lanncoston.—*Dunheved Lodge* (No. 1091).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the King's Arms Hotel, on Thursday, March 28th. The lodge was opened in due form by the W.M., Bro. Michael Frost, assisted by his officers and the brethren present. The minutes of the last regular lodge having been read and confirmed, Mr. Joshua Farthing was admitted to the light of Masonry, and Bro. Crisser passed to the second degree. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. The cloth being removed, "The Queen," "The M.W.G.M.," "The R. W. Prov. G.M.," and "The R.W.D. Prov. G.M." were duly honoured. Bro. Derry Pearce then rose, and in a neat speech conveyed the united and grateful thanks of the lodge to Bro. C. T. Pearce, for his very able occupancy of the chair during the last year, and then presented him, on behalf of the Dunheved Lodge, with a handsome P.M.'s jewel, following it up by remarking how very much the members, one and all, felt indebted to Bro. C. T. Pearce for the valuable aid they had experienced by his useful instructions, and the kind manner in which, from the first existence of the lodge, he had invariably rendered his assistance. The object of presenting him with this little token was also engraved on the back of the jewel. Bro. C. T. Pearce, in a most feeling speech, expressed how fully he appreciated the compliment, and in warm terms, and with a heart full of the grand principles of Masonry, sincerely thanked the brethren for their kind appreciation of his services, which (he stated) should at all times be rendered them with brotherly love. Having spent a most delightful evening, the brethren separated a little before twelve.

ESSEX.

Colchester.—*Angel Lodge* (No. 59).—For some years past the newly initiated and other members of this lodge who have been in the habit of attending the Lodge of Instruction connected with it, have derived considerable advantage from the experienced assistance of Bro. William Slaney, a Past Master, and the present Treasurer of Lodge 59. In acknowledgment of this assistance, a resolution was recently come to of presenting to Bro. Slaney some enduring token of esteem and gratitude, and the subscription, which was strictly limited to the members of the Lodge of Instruction, amounted to nearly £7. The articles selected were a very handsome fish knife and fork, in case, on the lid of which was the following inscription engraved on a silver shield.—"Angel Lodge, No 59. Presented to Bro. W. Slaney, P.M., and P. Prov. J.W., by the members of the lodge of Instruction, as a sincere tribute for his great and valuable services to the Lodge. Colchester, 9th April, 1861." The testimonial was presented at the annual banquet, at the Cups Hotel, Lodge, who the 9th, by Bro. John Pattison, W.M. of the Angel on Tuesday, presided on the occasion, and was supported by a numerous muster of brethren.

DURHAM.

South Shields.—*St. Hilda's Lodge*. (No 292).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Golden Lion Hotel on Monday, the 8th ult., the W.M. (Bro. J. W. Buckland) presiding, assisted by Bros. Roddam, S.W.; H. Hedley, J.W.; and other assistant officers. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, and a ballot for initiation taken, two brethren were passed to the second degree, and a gentleman initiated, by the W.M., in his usual expressive and excellent manner. In the course of the evening a Rev. Bro (T. Featherstone, Chaplain of the Tyne Sailors' Home) was invested by the W.M. with the collar and jewel of Chaplain. Some propositions having been made, the lodge was closed in solemn form. There was a very strong muster of the brethren on the occasion, and the W.M. was honoured by the presence of P.M.'s Potts and Tashach, P. Prov. S.G.W.s.; Ridley, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Forster, P. Prov. G.P. (Durham), and Oliver, J. W. Mayson, P. Prov. S.G.W., and Twizell, P. Prov. J.G.D. (Northumberland); E. Shotton (W.M. 624, W. Shields); P.M. Tulloch, 624,

Bro. WARD, after gratefully acknowledging the way in which his name had been proposed and received, said, ere he resumed his seat, he claimed the privilege of proposing the toast of the day, "The Health of the W.M." Bro. Goodyear had been a member of the lodge for some six years, and after passing through subordinate offices, and discharging those duties with zeal and fidelity, had by his merit reached the chair. From experience of his conduct in the lodge, and a knowledge of his excellence as a man, he was perfectly assured that Bro. Goodyear would be an ornament and a benefit to the lodge, and he had therefore much pleasure in proposing his health.—The W.M., after thanking the brethren for their kind reception of his name, claimed allowance for any deficiency on his first night as a Master; the kind encouragement given to him would be a stimulant for the future, and he trusted, being able to acquit himself to the satisfaction of the lodge. Did he want any aid, he was assured he should have it in the worthy and excellent brother who preceded him. He had also additional satisfaction in the ability of the excellent Masons who had accepted office at his hands. He hoped he should prove worthy the confidence of the brethren, and that, at the close of his year of office, equal measure of kindness would be meted out to him.—The W.M. then said, it was with great pleasure he proposed "The Health of the immediate P.M. of the Lodge," who had set him such an example he could hardly hope to sustain. In the preceding year there had been a large amount of business, and they had seen how efficiently he had conducted the ceremonies. Bro. Finch had discharged the duties of Master in a manner that had elicited the warmest commendations of the lodge, and, as the representative of the sentiments of the brethren, he tendered his worthy predecessor the united thanks of the brethren.—Bro. FINCH, on rising, said it was an eventful day to him, as, in giving up the high office to which he had been elevated, he might be called to give an account of his stewardship. If he had been instrumental in carrying out the principles of Masonry in that lodge, if he had assisted in supporting that, as Bro. Ward had told them was the best of country lodges, his exertions were amply rewarded. Having said this much for himself, he then offered his thanks to the officers of the preceding year for the assistance they had rendered him during his Mastership.—Bro. Finch said that he was deputed by the W.M. to propose "The Health of the Visitors," which he did with great pleasure, as one among their guests was one highly distinguished in the Craft, a member of the lodge to which he himself belonged. Bro. John Udall was cordially welcomed by the Watford Lodge, and was one to whom all young Masons looked for instruction. Another visitor, Bro. Thompson, of a lodge at Calcutta, had left, and he would unite with the toast, Bro. How, who, although an honorary member, and not strictly within the category as a visitor, was, as a Mason of long standing, always gladly welcomed in the Watford Lodge.—Bro. How, being desired by Bro. Udall to respond, said, he did so with much gratification, as Bro. Udall was an acquaintance of twenty years' standing; and he was satisfied that worthy brother must have been especially pleased to see so young a Mason as Bro. Finch go through the arduous duties of the day in so efficient a manner.—The W.M. then gave "The Officers," to which Bro. Layton, S.W., in reply, said he trusted by zeal and attention to do something for the credit of the lodge, and those who had gone before them; and he hoped that next year the brethren would greet their names with as much approbation as on that day.—The W.M. said, they must not omit to notice two officers to whom the lodge was indebted for special services,—he alluded to the Secretary and Treasurer, and referred to the assiduity evinced by both those worthy brethren in their several capacities.—Bro. BURCHELL HERNE first rose to acknowledge the toast, and expressed his satisfaction that his efforts were approved of. He further said he should have as much pleasure in serving under the present W.M. as those who had preceded him. He was pleased to see Bro. Udall there, as himself and that worthy brother were together Stewards for the Girls' School many years ago.—Bro. ROGERS, as Treasurer, acknowledged the kind way in which the W.M. had made mention of his services. He was especially gratified at seeing Bro. Goodyear presiding over the lodge. He had the happiness of knowing the W.M. for many years, and could confidently say that a better man or better Mason did not exist.—The Tyler's toast concluded a pleasant day.

KENT.

DOVER.—*Lodge of Peace and Harmony* (No. 235).—The annual installation meeting was held on Monday, 8th of April, at the Royal Oak, Dover. The lodge was opened at seven p.m. by Bro. Cox, W.M., attended by his officers, the members, and several visitors, among whom were, Bros. Dobson, D. Prov. G.M. of Kent; Everest, P. Prov. G.D.C.; Vanderlyn, P. Prov. G.S.B.; Alfred Pratt, W.M. No. 22; H. Muggeridge, P.M. No. 227; Haywood, P.M. No. 149; Clarke and Ray, P.Ms. No. 147; Stock, P.M. No. 861; White, Humphreys, and others. After the confirmation of the minutes of

the preceding lodge, Bro. Henry Muggeridge assumed the chair, and the W.M. elect, Bro. George Adamson, being presented, he was duly installed. Bro. Muggeridge's admirable manner of performing the imposing ceremony of installation, and delivery of the addresses to the Master and Officers, affording much gratification to the brethren present. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Vanderlyn, S.W.; Coram, J.W.; Prescott, S.D.; Dallimore, J.D.; Greenwald, I.G. All business ended, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet. On the cloth being removed, the W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts most felicitously, and the D. Prov. G.M., in a lengthened speech, pointed out the beauties of Masonry, dilating on its many excellences, and urging the brethren to persevere in maintaining its great aim and end—Charity. The room in which No. 235 meets is acknowledged to be the finest lodge-room in the province.

RAMSGATE.—*Royal Navy Lodge* (No. 621).—On Wednesday, the 3rd inst., this lodge was honoured by a visit from Bro. Dobson, D. Prov. G.M. of Kent, a goodly number of brethren, from the Margate and Deal Lodges as well as of this lodge, being present. The lodge having been opened, the D. Prov. G.M. was duly saluted in the accustomed manner, after which Bro. Darby was examined, entrusted, and raised to the sublime degree of M.M., and Bro. Sanders examined, entrusted, and passed to the degree of F.C., both ceremonies being most ably performed by Bro. Finch, W.M. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren made their way to the banquetting room, where a sumptuous repast was awaiting them, prepared by our esteemed Bros. Hiscocks. After the usual loyal toasts had been given and drunk, Bro. Finch, W.M., rose to propose the toast of the evening—"The Health of Bro. Dobson." He expressed the pleasure which the brethren and himself felt in being honoured with the acquaintance of so distinguished and stanch a Mason, and hoped that his visits among them would be frequent. He concluded by proposing "The Health of the R.W.D. Prov. G.M."—Bro. DOBSON rose and said, W.M. and brethren, I indeed feel honoured by the very flattering manner in which my name has been received this evening, and beg sincerely to thank you for your kind expressions towards me. It is, as you know, the duty either of the Prov. G.M., or his deputy, occasionally to visit the lodges; knowing the multifarious occupations of his lordship, I volunteered to take this part on myself, and this is the first occasion that has brought me among my brothers of Lodge 621—the most numerous, I believe, in East Kent. With regard to the working, I have been more than pleased; for not only did the W.M. most ably perform the two ceremonies, but the whole of his officers seemed equally well acquainted with the work, and this is the more gratifying from the fact of their all being young Masons. Your success I attribute solely to attendance at the Lodge of Instruction. I was rejoiced to hear that you have one, as it is there alone that Masonry can be fully worked out, its principles divined into, its characteristics examined, and its beauties discussed: let me ask all of you to continue in constant attendance there as often as possible, particularly the Past Masters and older brethren, without whom there would be a dearth of that nourishment and warmth which young plants always require. Moreover, it is to these former that we must look for the firm setting of those truly bright ornaments of the Mason's crown—honour, truth and virtue; to them we also look for the inculcation of all true Masonic principles—principles which, if once rooted in our breasts, will not only raise our social position, and tend to the amelioration of our nature here, but will inevitably expand our hearts, increase our love towards God and man, and finally obtain for us an entrance into those mansions which the G. A. O. T. U. has prepared for those who serve and obey him.—Bro. Dobson again rose and said, brethren, I have now to propose "The Health of the W.M." I am glad to perceive that he is no lukewarm Mason, but one that has it at his heart, has persevered in the good work, and won the esteem and regard of all his brethren. The healths of Bros. Beeching, P.M., Treas.; Hiscocks, P.M., Sec.; Snowden, S.W., Prov. G. Reg.; Phipps, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.W., and of several other brethren, were also drunk and responded to. The Secretary's and the Tyler's toasts having been given in due form, the proceedings of a very agreeable meeting were brought to a close.

MIDDLESEX.

UXBRIDGE.—*Royal Union Lodge* (No. 536).—The members of this lodge met at the Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge, on Monday, the 15th inst., and proceeded to business with that punctuality which seems part and parcel of their W.M.'s, Bro. Newall's, existence. The business on that occasion was confined to initiations, and three gentlemen, Messrs. Wools, Williams, and Spier, were most ably received into the Order. There were also several propositions for joining, and the lodge, which six months ago numbered but some ten or twelve members, now consists of more than thirty, many of them being well-known London working Masons. The

chief business over, the lodge was called from labour to refreshment, and Bro. Line, the worthy host, catered for the creature comforts of the brethren in that excellent style for which he has become famous. On the removal of the cloth, the W.M. proposed the usual loyal and routine toasts, which were each specially responded to with that enthusiasm they are sure to meet at Masonic hands. The W.M. said, they had but one visitor on that occasion, Bro. Gibbs, of No. 15, but they bade him a cordial welcome, and drank his health.—Bro. GIBBS returned thanks for the kind manner in which he had been welcomed, and although a personal stranger to all but one brother, yet he felt that there the spirit of Freemasonry was truly carried out, for he had been received as if he had known them all for many a long year. He also felt he could do no less, in strict justice, than offer his most sincere compliments to the W.M., and officers generally, for the perfect treat he had experienced in their working. He seldom, if ever, saw so many perfect Masons together, and their ceremonies were beyond all praise. It was very rarely that he had the good fortune to meet with a lodge in a town where he was staying, for he generally was a day too soon or too late, and for nearly six years this had been the case. He had, at some personal inconvenience, delayed his departure that evening, and he felt so fully recompensed that, if he happened to be in Uxbridge at another time when they met, he should do himself the pleasure to stay with them, and take some instruction.—The W.M. next proposed “The Health of the Initiates,” hoping they would become good working members. They had entered upon a society which was both ancient and honourable; and, if they profited by its teaching, they could not fail to become better men, no matter however good they might be at present.—Bro. WOOLS, on behalf of his co-initiates and himself, expressed their thanks, and hoped to be useful and good members.—Bro. WRIGHT, P.M., was about to propose the health of the W.M.; it was a toast that in 536 needed no preface, for he (their W.M.) was beyond all praise; so he called upon them without preface to drink “Success and Long Life to Bro. Newall, their excellent and accomplished W.M.”—Bro. NEWALL, W.M., hardly knew how to reply, because, while he felt he did his duty, he had experienced such good feeling and warm support from the members, that he was inclined to think they were all actuated by one common impulse. Nevertheless, he was bound to return them his best thanks for the reception of the toast.—The W.M. next had the pleasure of proposing “The Health of the Wardens and Officers.” Their S.W., though absent on business, took a warm interest in the lodge, and he was sure that Bro. W. Smith, C.E., as ardently desired to have been there, as they were to see him amongst them. The officers of the lodge were no discredit to any lodge, and, on an average, as good as could be found. In all he did they heartily co-operated; and if the whole of the brethren followed their example, their perseverance and energy would render the lodge second to none. He had great pleasure in proposing the Wardens and Officers, coupling the name of Bro. W. Watson, S.W. *pro tem.*—Bro. W. WATSON, on behalf of the officers, begged leave to tender their thanks for the kind, generous, and Masonic appreciation in which the W.M. held their efforts. Their zeal and industry must be stimulated by the bright example of the W.M., and they would be justly ranked as dullards if they did not copy him. He (the W.M.) had spared neither time, labour, nor expense in promoting the best interests of the lodge, and the officers would willingly carry out the good work, and second his efforts. They congratulated the W.M. on the good feeling that existed, and the gentlemanly and affectionate bearing he evinced towards its members. And in the name of the officers he would propose prosperity to the Royal Union Lodge (No. 536). The W.M. next proposed the P.Ms. of the lodge, Bros. Wright and Weedon.—Bro. WEEDON returned thanks for the kind mention of their names and the brethren’s response. All they were able to do they did willingly. He had been long an attendant at the lodge, and hoped to continue so for many years longer.—The W.M. said they must not forget the health of their joining members, whose name was legion. He hoped they would not regret having come amongst them, and assured them it was a pleasure to receive such additions to their lodge.—Bro. GAWTHROP had been kindly received by them; he came to them a comparative stranger, but in No. 536 they knew none but brothers, and strangers were unknown. They met there as Masons, were received as such, and immediately felt at home. He was happy to have joined the Royal Union, which he considered a good and efficient lodge, bound together by harmony and good will.—The W.M. said, in Masonry charity was never lost sight of, and as Bro. Wright, P.M., had come forward as a Steward for that lodge, at the next Festival of the Girls’ School, he should couple his name with the toast of the Masonic Charities.—Bro. WRIGHT was happy to have undertaken the stewardship. It was many years since that lodge had sent a Steward for the Girls’ School, and he hoped they would not allow him to go empty-handed. In many lodges they had an alms fund, and its proceeds

served to increase the list; but there they had none at present. Yet, if they pleased, they might commence one that night, and every little would swell the amount. (The brethren immediately responded, and collected £11s. 6d.) The W.M. had a high notion of the value of the Masonic press, and looked upon the FREEMASONS’ MAGAZINE as an organ of great utility to the Craft. He had met Bro. Warren lately, and a more hearty and generous Freemason it was impossible for any one to be; Bro. Warren promised to put aside an engagement to pay them a visit, which he, the W.M., held to be a very high compliment, and he should care take to keep Bro. Warren to that promise. He then proposed success to our MAGAZINE, coupling the same with the name of Bro. Matthew Cooke.—Bro. GAWTHROP wished to add a few words. He had served as editor, sub-editor, and reporter, and he knew well what each had to do. How the judgment must be dispassionate and yet give a fair account, a course not always appreciated as it should be. The press faithfully and honestly performed its duty. In Masonry, its reports were genuine; it provided many interesting articles, and he believed that the brethren connected with it took care to represent its best interests.—Bro. MATTHEW COOKE, in reply, said he was much gratified at the way in which Bro. Warren’s name had been introduced. He had been connected with that brother more than two years, and had never found one to whom the name of man, friend, or brother was more applicable than to his esteemed chief. Greatly as their W.M. had spoken in his praise, he could but state publicly, and he wished the whole Masonic world could hear him, that they generally knew not a tithe part of Bro. Warren’s worth. In his home, at his desk, or in the lodge he was ever the same—beloved by his family and friends (Hear, hear, from Bro. Watson), valued as a man of no common attainments in his profession, and respected for his impartiality by every right thinking brother, he, Bro. M. Cooke, was sensible how poorly he responded in behalf of his superior, but he hoped they would accept his warmest thanks for their kind and just estimate of Bro. Warren’s character and labours.—The W.M. next gave “The Health of the musical Brethren.” Bro. George Carter, their J.W., was an *artiste*; Bro. Herring, the same, and Bro. Exall, the life and soul of the lodge; and there were two or three absent that night who, on previous occasions, had assisted in the glees, and made them begin to fancy themselves a musical lodge.—Bro. HERRING said that he believed music to be a great addition to every ceremony, and to none less than those of the lodge. On behalf of the musical brethren, he tendered them his thanks.—The Tyler’s toast followed. The lodge was called from refreshment to labour; and the time for the special train being close at hand, the brethren separated, the majority returning to London, under the thoughtful care of Bro. Newall, their W.M., who in work, as well as at refreshment, is ever anxious to provide that “every thing be done decently and in order.”

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Pomfret Lodge* (No. 463).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the George Hotel, Northampton, on Friday, the 5th inst., under the presidency of Bro. Motteram Wm. Blewitt, the W.M., when Bro. Wm. Brown was passed by the W.M. from the first to the second degree. A ballot was then taken for Mr. Wm. Law and Mr. Joseph Mason, and both having been unanimously elected, were initiated into the mysteries of the Order, the W.M. performing the ceremony in each case.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—*St. Peter’s Lodge* (No. 607).—We continue the record of the monthly meetings of this lodge from p. 155. The succeeding meeting was held on the 7th March last, when the W.M., Bro. E. J. Haseler, presided, supported by his officers and brethren, with some visiting brethren from the Lodge of Honour (No. 769). The lodge having been duly opened, and the minutes of the previous meeting confirmed, Bro. A. Hinde was admitted and raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by the new W.M., whose appointment reflects great credit upon the brethren’s choice. He performed the ceremony very effectively. Bro. Platt was then passed to the degree of a F.C., to whom also the W.M. expounded the charge. The W.M. proposed Bro. Drake, of No. 1028, as joining member, which was seconded by Bro. King, P.M. The W.M. submitted the name of his son, Mr. Edwin Haseler, as a candidate for the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry, which was duly seconded. Before the lodge was closed, Bro. King addressed the W.M., on behalf of the brethren, in terms expressive of their appreciation of the excellent manner in which the W.M. had worked the ceremonies of the evening; and, as it was his first working it augured well for the future prosperity of the lodge, and it would be impossible for the brethren to regard these facts otherwise than as he did, namely, with pride and satisfaction. An invitation was received to attend the installation of the R.W. Bro. Burton, No. 786, Walsall, on the 2nd April. The lodge was duly closed with solemn prayer, when the brethren adjourned

to refreshment.—The monthly meeting for April was held on the 4th inst., when, after an unanimous ballot for Bro. Drake, as a joining member, and Edwin Haseler, jun., as a candidate, the latter was admitted, and the ceremony of his initiation, together with a lecture on the Tracing Board, correctly performed by the W.M. The charge in the first degree was also delivered. The next business was of a less gratifying nature, namely, the proposition of Bro. King, P.M., seconded by Bro. Betts, P.M., and carried unanimously, "That a letter of condolence be forwarded to the R.W. Prov. G.M., Staffordshire, Col. Vernon, on the death of his father (and our much esteemed Brother) General Vernon, C.B., and to express the deep sympathy the brethren feel for him in his affliction." The lodge being closed according to ancient custom, and with solemn prayer, the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal York Lodge* (No. 394).—The half-yearly supper of the Lodge of Instruction, in connection with this lodge, was held as usual, on Tuesday evening last, at Bro. (Treasurer) Saunders's, North-street, the W.M. of 394 presiding, and supported by about twenty of the brethren. A most friendly evening was spent. There is not a doubt that the attendance at this Lodge of Instruction has mainly conduced to the efficient working for which the Royal York Lodge is now noted in the province.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A Provincial Grand Lodge was holden at Huddersfield, on Wednesday, April 10th, 1861—present, the R.W. Bros. Geo. Fearnley, D. Prov. G.M.; V.W. Bros. David Salmond, S. Prov. G.W.; R. H. Goldthorp, P. Prov. G.W.; Rev. H. de S. Willis, D.D., Prov. G. Chap.; A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., P. Prov. G.W.; Joseph Senior, L.L.D., P. Prov. G.W.; Bentley Shaw, J.P., P. Prov. G.W.; J. T. Armitage, J.P., P. Prov. G.W.; W. W. Widdop, P. Prov. G.W.; William Gath, P. Prov. G.W.; John Lee, P. Prov. G.W.; Fred. Lumb, P. Prov. G.W.; J. Peace, P. Prov. G.W.; J. Franklin, P. Prov. G.W.; W. H. Aston, P. Prov. G.W.; W. Dixon, Prov. G. Treas.; R.R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec.; Graham Stewart, Prov. G. Org.; W. Mawson, Prov. S. of Works; T. Robinson, Prov. G. Registrar; Batley, Eagland, and Perkin, P. Prov. G. Regs.; H. Smith, Royle, and Robertshaw, P. Prov. S.G.D.; W. Cocking, J. Glover, Shires, and Clegg, P. Prov. Sups. of Works; Brook, Gill, and Smith, P. Prov. Dirs. of Cers.; John Booth, as Prov. S.B.; Farnham and Atkinson, P. Prov. G.S.B's.; Major Campbell, P. Prov. G. Steward; and an unusually large number of the brethren of the Province—probably upwards of 300 P.Ms., Acting Wardens, and M.Ms.

Prov. Grand Lodge having been opened in the usual manner, a letter was read from the Hon. and Rev. Bro. Phillip York Saville, expressing his heartfelt thanks for himself and the Dowager Countess of Mexborough, for the kind sympathy conveyed in the resolution passed at the last Prov. Grand Lodge on the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough, the late Prov. G. Master.

The minutes of last Prov. Grand Lodge having been read and put for confirmation, Bro. D. SALMOND expressed his regret that mention of the services of Bro. W. Gath, P. Prov. G.W. at the last election of Boys, had been unintentionally omitted.

Bro. JOHN BATLEY, P. Prov. G. Reg., then postponed his motion on the Charity Committee.

Bro. WILLIAM WHITE, W.M. 162, proposed and strongly urged the claims of Leeds, to the honour of having the installation of the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon held in that town, which was seconded by Bro. David Salmond, Prov. S.G.W.

Bro. BENTLEY SHAW, P. Prov. S.G.W., proposed at considerable length and earnestness that Huddersfield should be the place appointed. This motion was seconded by Bro. W. Smith, P. Prov. Dir. of Cers.

Bro. THOS. SENIOR, W.M. 727, Prov. G. Steward, proposed that Wakefield should be the place of installation, which was seconded by Bro. Fred. Lumb, P. Prov. J.G.W.

After considerable discussion,

The R.W. the Deputy Prov. G.M. stated that he had appointed the Prov. G. Sup. of Works and two Past Prov. G. Sups. of Works to visit each of the above named towns, and ascertain the accommodation and facilities they afforded for the approaching ceremony, and called upon Bro. William Mawson to read the report they had prepared—from which it appeared that each of the towns could give ample room, but that the Leeds Town Hall surpassed the others in splendour and appropriateness.

The brethren not entitled to vote then withdrew to the gallery, when divisions took place, ultimately resulting in favour of Leeds, which is accordingly appointed the place for the installation.

On the motion of the Rev. A. F. A. WOODFORD, it was resolved to invite the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England and Grand Lodge to honour the ceremony of installation with their presence.

Although considerable rivalry has been exhibited in this matter, the brethren were unanimous in wishing that every possible effort should be made to give *éclat* to this interesting occasion, and undoubtedly the ceremony, banquet, and ball, with which it is intended to wind up the proceedings, will be organized, conducted, and concluded with that spirit of Masonic zeal so strongly predominating in this province.

During the above named discussion, the Hon. and Rev. Bro. P. Y. Saville, son of the late Prov. G.M., entered the Prov. Grand Lodge, upon which all the brethren rose and gave him a hearty reception.

A petition for relief was read from the widow of a deceased Bro., and the sum of £10 was granted.

Bro. W. WHITE then proposed, in accordance with his notice of motion, that new clothing be provided for the officers of Prov. Grand Lodge, which was seconded by Bro. J. Batley, and, after considerable opposition, the vote was taken, the numbers being so nearly balanced that a scrutiny was demanded, which resulted in the motion being carried by a very small majority.

It was notified that this motion would be resisted on the confirmation of the minutes at the next Prov. meeting.

The Rev. Bro. WOODFORD read the report of the Charity Committee, which was of a very encouraging nature, and elicited the warm approval of the brethren, and a cordial vote of thanks was proposed by Bro. the Rev. Henry de Laval Willis, D.D., and seconded by Bro. J. Franklin, Past Prov. G.W., and the report ordered to be printed for the information of the brethren.

Bro. HENRY SMITH, P. Prov. S.G.D., gave notice of motion at next Prov. Grand Lodge, "That the sum of £100 be given to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Annuity Fund for Widows."

Bro. JOHN BATLEY moved "That the sum of £75 be placed at the disposal of the Leeds brethren, for the purpose of meeting certain expenses in connection with the installation on the 22nd of May." This was strongly opposed by Bro. Thomas Senior, W.M. of 727, and others, on the ground that the other towns seeking the honour had offered to pay all expenses, and that it was understood Leeds stood in the same position. The subject was then allowed to drop.

Bro. WILLIAM GATH, P. Prov. G.W., also gave notice of the following motion:—"That it be an instruction to the Charity Committee to ascertain and report to this Prov. Grand Lodge at its meeting in January in each year, what candidates there are from this province for each of the Masonic Charities."

The Right Worshipful DEPUTY PROV. GRAND MASTER then proceeded to install the following officers for the ensuing year.

Bros. the Rev. Joseph Senior, L.L.D., Prov. S.G.W.; Joseph Batley, Prov. J.G.W.; the Hon. and Rev. P. Y. Saville, M.A., Prov. G. Chap.; the Rev. T. B. Ferris, M.A., Prov. G. Chap.; William Dixon, Prov. G. Treas.; R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec.; Thomas Robinson, Prov. G. Reg.; William Scott, M.D., Prov. S.G.D.; Joseph Mellor, Prov. J.G.D.; Thos. Perkinson, Prov. G. Sup. of Works; Charles Patterson, Prov. G.D.C.; William Rothwell, Prov. G.S.B.; William Spark, Prov. G. Org.; B. C. Bennet, Prov. G. Purst.; C. H. Taylor, M.D., Prov. G. Steward; John Pepper, Prov. G. Steward; Thomas Senior, Prov. G. Steward; W. G. Dyson, Prov. G. Steward; Thomas Kendall, Prov. G. Steward; W. White, Prov. G. Steward. It was then decided that the next Prov. Grand Lodge should be holden in Sheffield.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was then closed in form, and the brethren retired to the banquet at the George Hotel.

SHEFFIELD—*Britannia Lodge*—(No. 162).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the lodge room at the Music Hall on Thursday, the 17th inst., under the presidency of Bro. Wm. White, jun., W.M., A. Prov. G.D.C. There were a large number of brethren present, including several visitors, amongst whom were Bros. W. Leeming, W.M. 384, Leeds; A. Moore, Scarborough; J. Creese, Birmingham and others. Bros. Waterhouse, Smith, and Turner were severally examined, and after giving satisfactory proofs of their proficiency, were passed to the degree of F.C. by the W.M., who afterwards gave the lecture on the Tracing Board. Bro. Webster said the brethren would all be glad to hear that at the recent Prov. Grand Lodge at Huddersfield their W.M., Bro. White, had been appointed A. Prov. G.D.C. It was a great credit to him, as a young Mason, and reflected honour on the lodge over which he so ably presided. He therefore proposed that his appointment be recorded on the minutes. This was seconded by Bro. Turton, and unanimously carried. The W.M. thanked the brethren for this kind expression of their confidence; he urged every Mason to be diligent and assiduous in the discharge of the various duties of the Craft, and assured them that, if they were so, they would ever find their efforts appreciated by their brethren, and be enabled to attain so any honour to which they might with propriety aspire.

ROYAL ARCH.

MOUNT SION CHAPTER, (No. 169).—The last convocation of the season was held on Monday, April 8th, at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Comp. Jeremiah How as M.E.Z.; Comp. H. Parr, H.; Comp. Dean as J. The minutes of the preceding convocation, which included the new code of by-laws, were read and confirmed. A brother was proposed for exaltation at the next chapter. After the disposal of sundry routine business, the companions adjourned to their usual agreeable supper, at which Comp. Partridge presided.

PLYMOUTH.—Chapter of *Sincerity* (No. 224).—The regular quarterly convocation of the above chapter was held in the chapter room, St. George's Hall, on Friday evening, the 12th instant. The chapter was opened in due form at half-past seven o'clock, and after the minutes of the former meeting were confirmed, the following Royal Arch Companions, Capt. Edwards, R.N., of Chapter 319, and Capt. Desanges, 12th Regt. of Chapter 345, were in due form elected joining members of the chapter. Brother Stephen Walter Rains, of Lodge 224, who had been balloted for at the previous meeting, was introduced in ancient form, and duly exalted to the supreme degree of the Royal Arch. The furniture and appearance altogether of this chapter is truly creditable, and the punctuality of its members (for the last three years) and its superior style of performing the ceremonies cannot fail to ensure its prosperity.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

The Supreme Council of the 33° for England and Wales and the dependencies of the British Crown, held a meeting at their Grand East, London, on the 9th of April, when the Ill. Bro. R. J. Shuttleworth, 32°, was elected to fill a vacant seat of the Council.

A consistory of S.P.R.S. 32° was afterwards held, when the Ill. Bro. Lieut. Col. Henry Clerk was admitted.

A Grand Council of the Ill. Knts. R.H. 30° was also held on Tuesday, April 9th, for the reception of candidates, when Bros. Charles Beaumont and Capt. Charles Cramond Dick, of the Metropolitan Chapter of Sovereign Princes Rose Croix, Bros. Capt. Henry J. Alderson, W. F. P. Dodson, Henry Pullman, and Fredk. J. B. Schwarzkopf, of the Invicta Chapter, were admitted to that degree. The Chapter on this occasion was presided over by the Prov. Grand Commander of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, the Ill. Bro. Dr. H. B. Leeson, assisted by Bros. Dr. George Harcourt and Dr. H. J. Hinxman. There were also present the Ill. Bros. C. J. Vigne, Sir John de la Pole, Bart.; Capt. Henry Atkins Bowyer, of the 33°; Dr. H. Goulden, Rev. Wentworth Bowyer, Charles M. E. Dering, Lt. Col. Henry Clerk, and A. H. Roysds, of the 32°, Wath, George Phillips, and Dr. Keddell, of the 31°, and Thomas Coombs, Col. T. Tulloh, W. Blenkin, Lt. Col. Goddard, Col. C. B. Daubeny, Jeremiah How, R. Spencer, J. W. Figg, A. Blakiston, and others.

In conferring the degrees between the 18th and 30th, the Sov. Grand Commander informed the candidates that it was the intention of the Supreme Council, at some future time, to work, if not the whole, some of the more important degrees.

In the course of the evening, the Treasurer General announced the condition of the finances of the Rite, from which it appears that there is now invested in the public funds a sum of £700, which we trust is the nucleus to enable the Supreme Council to find a building with apartments suitable for carrying out, with some approach to perfection, the various degrees included in the Rite.

On the conclusion of the business, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, at which the Ill. Bro. Dr. Leeson presided, and on the removal of the cloth, after paying due honours to the Queen and Royal Family, the Sov. P. Commander said they would then proceed to the Masonic toasts connected with the Rite, in association of which they met, and first spoke of the Supreme Council from which they derived authority; and although, on the present occasion, there was not a representative of either of those distinguished bodies, they were honoured with the presence of a member of the 32° of Ireland. In the ensuing year they might anticipate there would be many visitors from foreign countries—it was the fervent hope of the Supreme Council there would be a gathering of all the Supreme Councils in London. He concluded by connecting with the toast the name of the Ill. Bro. Dering.

Bro. DERING, in acknowledging the toast, after referring to the ardent wish of the Supreme Council of Ireland to continue in amity with that of England, particularly alluded to the Ill. Bro. Furnell, who was well-known to most of them, a brother who had devoted a great part of a long life to Masonry.

The health of the Sov. Commander who was presiding over the meeting was given with much kindness by the Ill. Bro. ROYDS.

Bro. Dr. LEESON, in reply, said, although he felt his shortcomings in having been unexpectedly called on to perform the ceremony, still

the kind support given to him then, and, in fact, on all occasions, rendered his labours pleasing. He hoped that there were some brethren among them, now rising in the Order, to whom himself and others of the Council might commit the conduct of the degrees, and enable them to retire. The Ill. Commander said he was at all times ready to communicate his knowledge, although he could not undertake to answer all the inquiries that were made in *THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE*; and he concluded by saying he hoped, when he did retire, to carry with him into privacy the same kind feelings that he had ever met among the brethren, and that he might go down to the grave with an acknowledgment of having done some service to the Order.

"The Supreme Council" was proposed by the Ill. Bro. Col. CLERK, to which the Ill. Bro. VIGNE, in reply, said, as he had now succeeded to the office of second in command, he had resigned that of Treasurer of the Order. He assured the brethren that each and all of the Council would watch over their interest with the same anxious care they had ever bestowed.

The Sov. COMMANDER, in proposing "The Members of the 32°," particularly referred to a brother who had that day been added to that illustrious body, Col. Clerk, whose high Masonic attainments would necessarily lead them to expect great service at his hands.

Bro. Col. CLERK, on rising to respond to the toast, said it was most gratifying to find any exertions he had made for Masonry in general, or that Order in particular, so handsomely acknowledged.

The Sov. COMMANDER then said he had approached the toast of the evening, that of congratulating the admission into the Order of K.H. of some distinguished Masons, who he was assured would prove ornaments of the Order.

The toast was acknowledged by Capt. DICK, who expressed a hope that they would be found worthy the favour conferred upon them that day—the honour was great, so also was the obligation to be found deserving.

The brethren separated at an early hour.

The retirement of Col. George Vernon caused the elevation of Bro. Vigne. Bro. H. A. Bowyer is now the Treasurer-General.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

CHESHIRE.

A Provincial Grand Conclave of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple for Cheshire was held at the Astley Arms Inn, Dukinfield, on Wednesday, the 17th April, at three o'clock. In the absence of the V.E. Prov. G. Commander, Sir Knt. William Courtenay Cruttenden, and his Deputy (the former having only recently recovered from a severe attack of fever), the chair was taken by the oldest P.E.C. of the province, Sir Knt. Henry Whitmore, who opened the Provincial Grand Conclave in form. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, and it was proposed by Sir Knt. Zarker, seconded by Sir Knt. Leather, and unanimously carried, that Sir Knt. Jas. Bland be appointed the Prov. G. Treas. Auditors were then appointed, and the following list of officers, supplied by the V.E. Prov. G. Commander, was read, after which they were duly invested, and paid the customary fees:—†Rev. Stephen Lea Wilson, Prior; †John Merral, Sub Prior; Rev. Brabazon Lowther, Prelate; John Smith, 1st Capt.; †Hy. Whitmore, 2nd Capt.; †S. P. Leather, Chancellor; †John Zarker, Vice-Chancellor; †A. Loonie, Reg.; Wm Smith, Chamberlain; Francis Ditchfield, Hospitaller; Abraham Beswick, 1st Expt.; †Charles Ellis, 2nd Expt.; J. C. Cheetham, 1st S.B.; H. G. Rowen, M.D., 2nd S.B.; †Philip Cheetham, Almoner; †Stephen Smith, D. of C.; T. Cheetham, 1st Aide-de-Camp; Thos. Neale, 2nd Aide-de-Camp; Richardson Andrew, 1st C. of L.; †Robt. Harlow, 2nd C. of L.; J. H. Brown, 1st Hd.; Isaac Deville, 2nd Hd.; John Brierley, Org.; †G. M. Hobley, Banner Bearer; R. Spencer, appointed Equerry Without. The Provincial Grand Conclave was closed in form at half-past four o'clock, and the Knights adjourned to banquet.

GIBRALTAR.

CALPE ENCAMPMENT.—The regular quarterly meeting of this encampment took place on Tuesday, April 9, but, owing to an inspection of the 7th Royal Fusiliers by Major-General Francklyn, C.B., having been rather suddenly ordered for that day, many of the knights were unable to attend. There were present—Sir Knts. Julius Williams, E.C.; Ingram, 1st Capt.; Swain, as 2nd Capt.; Weir, Capt. of Lines; Warry, Hood, Prior, Romero, and others. The encampment having been opened, Sir Knt. Williams proceeded to install Sir Knt. Ingram Eminent Commander for the ensuing twelve months, performing the ceremony most impressively, so far as those below the rank of installed commander were enabled to judge. The newly-installed E.C., having been duly saluted, briefly returned thanks for his election, but stated that he had a great deal which he wished to say to them, but should reserve it for a

fuller meeting, and should now only make a few appointments to office, as many whom he wished to appoint were absent. The following were then duly installed:—Sir Knts. Swain, 1st Capt.; E. T. Warry, 2nd Capt.; Weir, Treasurer; Hood, Almoner; Prior, Herald. The encampment was then closed, and the knights separated, purposing to meet again at an early day which should be convenient to the majority.

MARK MASONRY.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

SHEFFIELD.—*Britannia Lodge* (No. 55).—The monthly meeting of this lodge took place in the Music Hall on Friday, the 12th inst., the W.M., Bro. Wm. White, jun., in the chair. The lodge having been opened in form, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, Bro. Thos. Turlton, J.D. of No. 162, and Bro. Ambrose Moore, of No. 236, were properly advanced, according to ancient form, to this honourable degree. Several candidates were then proposed, and the lodge was closed.

Obituary.

BRO. GENERAL HENRY CHARLES EDWARD VERNON, OF HILTON PARK, COUNTY STAFFORD, COMPANION OF THE BATH.

General Vernon, who died on 22nd March last, had attained the advanced age of 81 years, having been born 28th September, 1779. A notice of his distinguished career will not only appropriately appear here, as of one who had been a brother for the long space of sixty years, but as of a man—perhaps the only one—who could boast that, of his only three sons, two were Provincial Grand Masters, and one a Knight Templar. General Vernon was father of the present R.W. Prov. G.Ms. for Staffordshire and Worcestershire, both of whom are also P.G. Commanders of Knights Templar, and members of the Supreme Grand Council 33°, and his second son, Bro. W. F. Vernon, of Harefield Park, is P.M. and Knt. Templar.

Bro. General Vernon entered the army in 1798, as Cornet in the 10th Hussars (then the 10th Light Dragoons), when that celebrated regiment was commanded by King George IV., then Prince of Wales. He served in this and other regiments in England and Ireland till 1808, when he was appointed D.A.A. General to the army of Sir John Moore, and proceeded to Lisbon, where he continued some time in that capacity. He joined the main army in Spain, 27th July, 1809, the day before Talavera, taking the important intelligence that Soult was between Coria and Placentia, and the Light Division two marches in advance. He was present at Talavera, and afterwards at Badajoz and Almeida, after which he was ordered to England, invalided. On his return he obtained his majority in the 66th (13th June, 1811), in General Hill's Division, taking part in all their operations, and at the Battle of Arroyo-Molines, where the English lost 2000 prisoners. On the 5th March, 1812, Bro. Vernon was gazetted Major in the 2nd Queen's, and proceeded north, under General Clinton, and was present, 17th June, at the attack on the Forts of Salamanca. On the 22nd July following, he commanded the Light Companies of the 6th Division at the Battle of Salamanca, and on Colonel Kingsbury's being taken disabled from the field, the command of the Queen's also devolved upon him. The importance of Bro. Vernon's services at Salamanca (for which he received the Gold Medal), may be best judged from the fact of the Duke of Wellington attributing the ultimate success of that memorable victory to the conduct of this Light Division. Bro. Vernon was twice wounded during the day, at first but slightly, but later he received a severe bullet-wound under the left breast, which carried away two of his ribs. He was subsequently at the Siege of Burgos, and after rendering other valuable service, returned to England, and was sent with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to Nova Scotia, as Inspecting Field Officer, where he remained till the conclusion of peace, two years afterwards. After his return to England, he was appointed to the command of his old regiment, the Queen's, and in May, 1816, embarked with them for the West Indies. He found Barbadoes, where he landed 4th June, under martial law, and there, in the short space of five weeks, lost nine officers and eighty men by yellow fever, and was soon obliged to return to England himself, having had two attacks of that dreadful malady. In 1818, he effected an exchange, and sailed for the Ionian Islands, as Inspecting Field Officer, when Sir Thomas Maitland was Lord High Commissioner, and remained there in that and other capacities till 1827, when he finally returned to England, and exchanged to half-pay with Lord Charles Fitzroy, February, 1828. Such is a brief and imperfect sketch of the services rendered to his country, in nearly

every part of the globe, for thirty years, by Bro. Vernon, and which were ill requited by his non-appointment to the Colonelcy of a regiment, to which he was so eminently entitled. With regard to this it may be observed, that in the official communication from the Horse Guards, in which his nomination to a Good Service Pension was announced, it was stated that his acceptance of such Pension would in no way interfere with his having a regiment in his turn. It is attributable, therefore, to the fact that General Vernon never meddled in politics or interfered with the Horse Guards, that no less than 147 officers, (all junior to him), none of whom had seen more service, few of whom had seen as much, and some of whom had seen no active service at all, should all have been preferred to that honour before him, and to his disparagement, between the date of the intimation we have referred to, and his death. His good service pension, the Gold Medal (mentioned above), for Salamanca, the Silver Medal and Clasps for Talavera and the Peninsula, his Companionship of the Bath, and his gradual promotion to the rank of General (2nd April, 1859) were his only and insufficient rewards.

General Vernon represented the second of the existing branches of his old and distinguished house. The family took their name from the town of Vernon, in Normandy, and deduce their pedigree from ancestors in that country who were of noble degree for 200 years before the Conquest. They became settled in England by one of their members being a Companion-in-Arms of William the Conqueror, and from that time to the present have held a first position in the country. The highest offices in the State have been filled by them with credit and honour, and their services have been rewarded by the acquirement of enormous territorial possessions. Sir George Vernon, who for his magnificence was called "King of the Peak," dying seised of thirty manors. He was of Haddon and of Tong; the first was conveyed by his elder co-heiress to the noble family of Manners, and is now held by the Duke of Rutland, her descendant, while Tong was the portion of her younger sister, who conveyed it in marriage to the Hon. Sir Thomas Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby. Hodnet, Harlaston, Hilton, Hanbury, and Sudbury are amongst the other important possessions heretofore or now held by the Vernon family. The present Lord Vernon is the representative of the senior branch. The Earldom of Shipbrook and two baronetcies, conferred on members of the family, are extinct. There are few of our noble houses with which the Vernons are not connected by marriage, and the name appears on the roll of the illustrious of all the professions. The late Archbishop Vernon-Harcourt reached the summit of his, while the naval service has received additional lustre by the exploits of the celebrated Admiral Vernon, the Hero of Portobello, and Admiral Sir Edward Vernon (a near relative of the subject of our memoir), who took Pondicherry from the French. General Vernon succeeded, on the death of his father in 1814, to the patrimonial estate of Hilton Park, County Stafford (inherited now, by his death, by Henry Charles Vernon, Esq., Prov. G.M. for Worcestershire). He had previously inherited the estates of his mother's family (the Grahams) in Ireland, the Cobham property of his kinsman, the celebrated Lord Ligonier, and the Mount-Collier estate of the Hamilton family, with which he was also connected. By virtue of these inheritances, he was once styled Henry Charles Edward Ligonier Hamilton Vernon Graham. The last name he assumed by royal license, in 1800, and was (with his children) so called till 1838, when he obtained permission to resume his name of Vernon only. In 1804, he married Maria, daughter of George John Cooke, Esq., of Harefield Park, County Middlesex (which lady died 1827), by whom he leaves issue our three distinguished brethren referred to above, and one daughter. He was buried in the family vault at Sharnhall, 28th March. General Vernon was admitted into the Order at the Lodge of Harmony, Hampton Court, No. 384, 19th January, 1802. This lodge is now extinct; but in 1852—exactly 50 years after his father's initiation there—it is worthy of notice that Bro. Col. Vernon, R.W. Prov. G.M. for Staffordshire, was installed its Master. At the time of General Vernon's admission, in 1802, Thos. Haverfield was W.M., and William Walton Acting Master of 384. At the installation, also, of Bro. Col. Vernon as W.M. of St. Peter's Lodge, Wolverhampton, No. 607, his father and two brothers were all present as P.M.s—an unusual occurrence.

BRO. RICHARD LEA WILSON.

At Streatham, on the 31st of March, in his fifty-fourth year, Bro. Richard Lea Wilson. For some years Bro. Wilson was rather distinguished for his activity and devotion to Masonry, holding the warrants of four lodges and two chapters as Secretary and Treasurer. We believe that at one period Bro. Wilson was member of twelve lodges. He served the office of Grand Steward in the Lodge of Peace and Harmony. He was First Master of the Frederick Lodge of Unity, No. 661, and under Lord Morison was Prov. S.G.W. of Surrey. He founded and entirely managed the Frederick Encampment of Knights Templar, and was also one of

the original members of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. His measures being objected to by one of the lodges of which he continued a member some seven years ago, he withdrew, and resigned all connection with Masonry. He was formerly in the silk trade, but for many years followed no occupation. Being a member of a powerful city family, he was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Royal family still continue in retirement at Osborne. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort will hold levees on the part of her Majesty at St. James's Palace on Saturday, the 4th of May next, and on Wednesday, the 15th of May next. It is understood that the Queen will hold two Drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace towards the end of June next.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Thursday, April 11, Lord Redesdale moved that no printed bill brought from the Commons should be read a second time after Tuesday, the 9th July. That no bill confirming any provisional order of the Board of Health, or authorising any inclosure of land under special report of the Enclosure Commissioners for England and Wales; or for conforming any scheme of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, shall be read a second time after the 9th day of July, and that when a bill shall have passed this House with amendment, these orders shall not apply to any new bill sent up from the House of Commons, which the Chairman of Committee shall report to the House, is substantially the same as the bill amended. The motion was agreed to.—On Friday, in reply to a question by the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Wodehouse said there were different sets of Druse chiefs in confinement. Fuad Pasha had condemned fifty-eight chiefs to death in one district, and eleven at Beyrout. With regard to those at Beyrout, a difference of opinion had arisen amongst the Commissioners, and their fate was still under consideration.—On Monday, the Lunacy Regulation Bill passed through committee. An Amendment was introduced, at the suggestion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, by which one medical visitor is to be appointed to take charge of lunatics under the care of the Court of Chancery, instead of the present arrangement. The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, Exchequer Bills Bill, and Consolidated Fund (£3,000,000) Bill passed through committees.—On Tuesday, the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was read a second time. The Law of Foreign Countries Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Consolidated Fund Bill, were respectively read a third time and passed.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Thursday, Mr. Lindsay moved resolutions declaring it to be expedient to suspend the construction and conversion of wooden line-of-battle ships, and to abandon, at least for the present, the system of building wooden vessels carrying guns on more than one deck; and calling upon the House not to sanction, without further experience, the adaptation of the dockyard to the construction of iron ships. After some discussion Mr. Lindsay withdrew his resolutions. A long debate followed on a motion submitted by Sir John Trelawny, condemnatory of the policy of the New Zealand Government in connection with the native insurrection, which was adjourned.—On Friday the debate on Sir John Trelawny's motion relative to the affairs of New Zealand was resumed, and, after a short discussion, the motion was negatived on a division by 38 to 24. The House then went into Committee of supply, and, after several votes had been taken, adjourned.—On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement. He said the estimated expenditure provided by the House in the year 1860-61 was £73,664,000, irrespective of the special vote for fortifications, while the actual expenditure was £72,842,000, being a difference of £822,000 in favour of the country. The revenue of the financial year 1859-60 was £71,089,000, and that of 1860-61 £70,283,000, being a deficiency in the latter year of £806,000. A considerable portion of this deficit was, however, to be traced to the exceptional circumstance that, for all financial purposes, the year 1860-61 was shorter by three days than its predecessor. The year 1859-60 was leap year, and contained one additional day; the year 1860-61 began and ended on a Sunday, thereby losing one day; while in 1860-61 there were two Good Fridays. The diminution in the revenue by the abstraction of three days from the year 1860-61 accounted for £506,000 of the £806,000. The taxes remitted last year amounted in round numbers to £3,000,000, but as £3,000,000 of taxes were also imposed, the remissions and impositions balanced each other. Last year he estimated the Excise to produce £21,261,000, but it had only produced £19,430,000, leaving a deficiency of 1,829,000. With regard to the year 1861-62, the estimated expenditure of the year, including an additional vote of credit of 1,000,000 on account of the Chinese war, and £127,000 for the expense of the census, was £69,900,000. The estimated revenue for the year, including a portion of the Chinese indemnity,

was £71,823,000, which would leave a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £1,923,000. Some small alterations and modifications would be made which it was expected would yield a sum of about £50,000 a year, while they would afford relief to certain classes. It was proposed to double the duty upon chicory; to make house-agents take out a annual license of £2; to give wholesale dealers in spirits the privilege of retailing small quantities on payment of an extra sum of £3 a year; to reduce the stamp duty upon agreements to hire furnished houses for a less period than 12 months from 10s. to 2s. 6d.; to reduce hawkers' licences from £4 a year to £2; and to tax smoking rooms kept open after a certain hour on the same scale as refreshment houses. With regard to the disposal of this balance the Government had come to the conclusion that it was too large a sum to retain in hand. He feared that, until the country was content to be governed on an expenditure of sixty-five millions, it would be futile to think of repealing the income tax. The Government were, however, prepared to make a commencement by remitting the penny which was added to the tax last year. The tax collectable therefore in the current year would be at the rate of 9d. in the pound on incomes of £150 and upwards, and 6d. on incomes under £150 per annum. The loss which the revenue would sustain by the remission of one penny on the income tax would be £850,000, which, if deducted from the surplus of £1,922,000, would still leave £1,073,000. A portion of this amount it was intended to devote to the repeal of an indirect tax, namely, the paper duty, on the first of October next. The remission of the paper duty would cost £665,000. The total remission of taxation would therefore be £1,515,000, leaving a balance or surplus of £408,000. He proposed, with the view of leaving the hands of Parliament free to make further remissions next year, that the income tax and the tea and sugar duties should be imposed for one year only. The right hon. gentleman, who had spoken exactly three hours, concluded amid loud cheering by placing in the hands of the Chairman a resolution imposing a double duty upon chicory. After some discussion, the resolution was agreed to. The Births Deaths, and Marriages Bill was read a second time, after considerable discussion. On the motion for referring the bill to a committee of the whole House, Mr. Seilly moved as an amendment that it be referred to a select committee. On a division the amendment was carried by 100 to 94.—On Tuesday, Mr. Augustus Smith moved for a select committee to inquire into the rights of the Crown and public, as well as of individuals, as connected with the foreshores and tidal waters of the United Kingdom, the manner in which the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are dealing with the same, and the state of the law affecting this description of property. The motion was opposed by the Attorney General, and rejected by 176 to 67. Sir Frederick Smith called the attention of the House to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the control and management of her Majesty's naval yards, and moved that a revised estimate for vote 10 for the naval service be submitted, adopting in such revised estimate the principle of showing the amount proposed to be expended in the current year on each ship to be built and converted in the Government yards. The House was counted out.—On Wednesday, on the motion for going into committee on the Trustees of Charities Bill, Mr. Selwyn moved that the House go into committee that day six months. The bill was lost by 200 to 171. Mr. Monckton Milnes moved the second reading of the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Mr. Ward Hunt moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The amendment was carried by 177 to 172, and the bill lost.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—In the metropolis last week there were 1209 deaths, which exhibits but a slight variation from the numbers of the last few preceding weeks. The births registered in the same period were 2001—1012 boys, and 992 girls. Of the barometer the mean height was 30.259 inches, and the average temperature shown by the thermometer was 44.2 degrees.—The first regimental dinner of the London Rifle Brigade took place on Saturday night. The Duke of Cambridge, who is colonel of the regiment, presided. His Royal Highness, in the course of the evening, expressed his views generally upon the Volunteer movement, and upon the sham fight at Brighton. He considered that the Volunteers should be regarded as a force auxiliary to the regular army. He denied that the movement was regarded with disfavour at the Horse Guards. While admitting the good intentions of the promoters of the Brighton meeting, he thought that the step was an ill-judged one; that the day would have been better spent in drill; and that anything like a sham-fight should have been deferred till the end of the season, and then have taken place under officers of the regular army. A meeting of officers commanding Volunteer corps has been held at the Thatched-house Tavern, to confer with reference to the desirability of Government affording aid to the Volunteers. Deputations attended from various parts of the country, and the Mayor of Bristol was called to the chair. The most important resolution passed was

one to the effect that the amount of £1 per man should be asked to enable the Volunteers to defray some portion of their expenses.

—On Wednesday, the Lord Mayor gave the usual banquet to her Majesty's Ministers. There was a large attendance of Ministers, among them being Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, and the Duke of Somerset. The proceedings were not of any special political importance.—Westminster was the scene of some excitement on Monday morning by the opening of Mr. Train's street tramway from Westminster Abbey to Victoria Station. We are glad to say that there was no attempt to repeat the unseemly obstructions which took place on the Marble Arch line.—The inquiry into Lord Kingston's alleged lunacy has terminated. Mr. Digby Seymour decided that he would no longer attempt to struggle against the evidence which had been submitted for the petitioners. Mr. Warren then gave his judgment, which was that the earl was in a state of mental derangement, and incapable of managing his own affairs. The commissioner expressed a hope that the unhappy nobleman would not be placed in an asylum.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, Mrs. Anne Billing, widow and greengrocer, brought a two-fold action against George Browne Smith, publican, for breach of promise of marriage, and for a sum of money lent. The evidence of a matrimonial engagement, as deduced from the forms and ceremonies attending what was considered the courtship, was of the most prosaic description, probably owing to the alloy of £ s. d. with which the tender sentiment had got mixed up. One witness had seen him put his hand upon her shoulder, another heard him call her "Anne, dear," and a third had seen them "werry deep in conversation." In the end, the jury found a verdict for the injured lady—damages, 50*l*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—M. de Persigny, French Minister of the Interior, has announced an administrative decentralisation of considerable importance. Henceforward the prefects and sub-prefects are to decide on certain affairs of the departments and communes and other subjects, which up to the present time had come under the direct control of the Central Government.—The Duke de Annale has published, in the form of a letter to Prince Napoleon, a fierce denunciation of the Buonaparte family. That such an attack on the empire and the Emperor should have been allowed to appear caused immense astonishment. The pamphlet was seized, but not till the whole edition, minus some dozen copies, had been sold and distributed.—The agitation resulting from the Warsaw massacre has extended to the Ukraine. Disturbances have broken out at Kiew, the capital, in consequence of a funeral service for the victims of Warsaw, with which the Russian troops interfered, and a conflict ensued, and several persons were killed and wounded. The *Paris Presse* gives the numbers at 150. At Warsaw, the Government are trying to appease the ferment by the appointment of popular Polish officers. M. Lewinski has been named as Minister of the Interior for Poland, and Count Zamoyski as Vice-President of the Council of State. Both these gentlemen have laid down as conditions on which they will accept the said offices, that the military be withdrawn to their barracks, and a civic guard established throughout the country. It is thought that the Government will reject these conditions.—The *Austrian Gazette* denies in the most positive terms that there is any truth in the statement made by several Viennese papers to the effect that the Government intend to grant an independent Ministry to Hungary, and no longer require the Hungarians to send representatives to the Council of the Empire. Meanwhile the majority of the Upper House of the Hungarian Diet appear determined to demand the re-establishment of the laws which existed up to 1848. The liberal party of the country go for the maintenance of the laws adopted in 1848 by the Hungarian Diet. The sittings of the Lower House have been adjourned for eight days.—Another failure has taken place in the attempts of Austria to arrange her internal affairs. The voting in the Istrian Diet for the election of deputies to the Council of the Empire took place and ended in nothing. The number of votes given was not legally sufficient to elect a representative, and the Diet had accordingly to be prorogued.—Garibaldi, it is stated, is about to inaugurate his entrance upon Parliamentary duties in the Italian Chamber of Deputies by a question addressed to the Ministry on the subject of Venetia. The dread of an immediate outbreak of war continues to diminish.—Count Cavour is determined to make every effort to prevent even the appearance of provocation to Austria. It is stated, moreover, that the Italian Minister has addressed a circular to the European Cabinets, complaining of the practices adopted by Austria to get up something like the semblance of aggression from the Italian side. The health of Garibaldi continues to improve. A correspondence states that General Klapka has had several interviews with Garibaldi, and that both are perfectly in accord with regard to the Hungarian question. General Klapka's views are stated to be that so long as there remains a chance of Hungary being able to come to terms with Austria upon the basis of the laws of 1848, no movement from without, by which the future of the country might be

imperilled, ought to be attempted.—Further revelations relative to the late conspiracy in Naples are continually being made; amongst the last is the discovery of a depot of arms, and some very important papers. Forty persons coming from Rome, the focus of the insurrectionary movements, have been arrested.—The Estates of Holstein have definitively declared that the proposals made by Denmark cannot be accepted. The insurrectionary struggle in the Herzegovina is still going on. In some districts the people have proclaimed the Prince of Montenegro. A very extensive emigration was taking place from Bulgaria into Servia, despite the violent measures by which the Turks were endeavouring to prevent it. Ninety-one Bulgarian families, numbering over 560 persons, quitted their dwelling-places in one day.—A large meeting, consisting of representatives from all parts of the kingdom, assembled at Hanover on the 8th inst., and agreed on an address to the King, expressive of the wish of the country for the abolition of the present administrative system of government, and the re-establishment of the old constitution.

AMERICA.—By the accounts from America, it appears that Mr. Trumbull had made a distinct proposition to the Senate that the authority of the Federal Government should be enforced in the seceding States. The democrats, who are known to be most hostile to coercion, expressed their willingness to allow a vote to be taken upon the direct issue of peace or war; but the Republicans were divided in opinion, and the proposal, therefore, fell to the ground. They were in favour of a special executive session for the adjustment of the national difficulties; and almost immediately afterwards the Senate adjourned *sine die*.—Fort Sumter was "on the point" of being evacuated, but Fort Pickens was to be reinforced at all hazards. President Lincoln was severely indisposed, owing to incessant labour and anxiety; and the Southern commissioners embarked for England on the 31st ult. The Morrill tariff came into operation on the 1st April, creating, it is said, terrible annoyance and confusion. The discussion on the proposal made by Great Britain, to submit the San Juan dispute to arbitration, appears to have been prematurely cut short by the adjournment of the Senate. Mr. Nesmith opposed the scheme, and Mr. Sumner, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who adopted a report in its favour, was to have replied, but the delivery of his speech must now be postponed till the next session.—Letters from Canada report the discovery in Western Canada of valuable oil wells, similar to those which have been the source of so much profit in Pennsylvania.

WEST INDIES.—By the arrival of the West India and Pacific mails we receive a confirmation of the report which first reached this country from the United States, that the Spanish Government had taken possession of the eastern section of the island of St. Domingo. It appears that a system of emigration to that section of the island has been encouraged for a considerable time past, and that the emigrants received instructions to hoist the Spanish flag at a suitable moment, and then to appeal to Spain for assistance. The native inhabitants are described as being "astonished," by this cruel and unscrupulous act of conquest. Immediately on the news reaching Havana, a steamer containing troops was dispatched, and two others, which were to convey 5000 men, were being fitted out.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. H. writes—We have in the By-laws of our lodge one as follows:—"Wardens or Past Wardens of other lodges are not eligible for the Master's chair, unless they have held the same office in this lodge for a year; neither shall any brother be eligible who has not been a subscribing member for full twelve months." Your opinion as to the legality of this will oblige.—[Perfectly legal.—Ed.]

ERRATA.—In our last number (Notes and Queries, "Roman Catholic Clergy"), the Bishop of Winchester's name, for *Poquet* read *Poquet*.

H. C. L.—"If a W.M., after his installation, systematically absents himself from the lodge without just cause, leaving his duties to be performed by any P.M. who may happen to be present, have the brethren any remedy save that of patiently awaiting the expiration of his term of office?"—[None.]

R. R.—It would be impossible to trace the family of every Freemason, but we can so far gratify your curiosity as to inform you that Bro. John Cuff, the son of a former proprietor of the Freemasons' Tavern, is now the Secretary of the St. Augustine's Lodge (No. 885), Canterbury, New Zealand.

A.—The first stone of Freemasons' Hall was laid in 1775.

A YOUNG BROTHER.—William III. was initiated in 1693.

GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE.—The first Grand Stewards, then consisting of twelve, were appointed in 1728. The Grand Stewards' Lodge was constituted seven years afterwards.

ANTIQUARIAN.—Masonic processions in London were discontinued in 1747.