

## Contents.

	PAGE.
FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE:—	
English Gilds .....	102
Old Lodge Records .....	104
The Ordnance Survey of Sinai .....	105
Masonic Jottings—No. 31 .....	108
Masonic Notes and Queries .....	108
Masonic Sayings and Doings Abroad .....	110
MASONIC MIRROR:—	
Masonic Mens. ....	112
CRAFT LODGE MEETINGS:—	
Metropolitan .....	112
Provincial .....	113
Ireland .....	115
Scotland .....	115
New Brunswick .....	116
India .....	116
Royal Arch .....	116
Mark Masonry .....	117
Reviews .....	118
Masonic Festivities .....	118
Bengal Masonic Association for Educating Children of Independent Freemasons .....	118
The Language of Masonry .....	119
List of Lodge, &c., Meetings for ensuing week .....	120
To Correspondents.....	120

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

## ENGLISH GILDS.

One of the most interesting and valuable works issued by the Early English Text Society is that recently published for the Society by Trübner & Co., entitled "English Gilds:—The original ordinances of more than one hundred early English Gilds, together with ye olde vsages of ye cite of Winchestre; the ordinances of Worcester; the office of the Mayor of Bristol, and the customary of the manor of Tettenhall-Regis; from original manuscripts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Edited, with notes, by the late Toulmin Smith, Esq., Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries (Copenhagen), with an introduction and glossary by his daughter, Lucy Toulmin Smith; and a preliminary essay in five parts, on the History and Development of Gilds, by Lujo Brentano, Doctor juris utrisuque et Philosphia."

It will be necessary to explain that at the time of the death of the late Toulmin Smith this work was not quite completed, and that the completion has been undertaken by his daughter, Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith, who had long acted as her father's amanuensis.

Her motives will be best described in her own words. In the introduction she says:—

"It is with mingled feelings that I now send this volume forth. A sorrow, in which its readers will share, that the hand which has laboured so long and so patiently was stayed ere its task was ended; that the work which should be the book he desired to be remembered by, was yet unfinished

when its author was suddenly called away, is but partly consoled by the thought, that so much of that work as he had done is not lost, and that it has been at length completed, as far as might be, although by feebler hands. That it should be so completed, in a manner as much as possible worthy of the attention and care bestowed upon it by my father, has been my constant aim and endeavour; and I have had a melancholy satisfaction in filling in the rest of the outline design of this, the last labour of love undertaken by him, out of his devotion to freedom, and to the welfare of his fellow Englishmen."

Several years ago, while searching at the Public Record Office for material for another work, Mr. Toulmin Smith discovered some hitherto almost unused documents, which attracted his attention to the subject of gilds. On looking over these documents he found that they were of the highest interest, giving an amount of information, and throwing a light upon the history of English Gilds not anywhere else known. He made a calendar and careful notes of each one of the series. He saw, "how the ancient principle of association, more than a thousand years old, had been in use as a living practice among the common folk, that it had been a part of the essential life of England, and always worked well till forcibly meddled with, and he believed that if the spirit in which those early fathers met together, prayed together, aided one another, their faith-in-law-abidingness and liberty, and their charity could be shewn to their brethren and sistren\* of these later days, it would not only bring closer to the present the hearts and hands of the past, with profit to themselves, but also the work would, by example, give invaluable practical hints to sincere men and workers now."

No doubt closely from some of the early English gilds sprang the "Operative Masonry," from which it is contended by many that our Speculative Masonry sprang. Therefore, we deem it advisable to give a series of copious extracts from the work, which, we feel confident, will prove of the greatest interest to our readers.

In the first portion of the work is embodied an essay on the "History and Development of Gilds," by Dr. Brentano, of Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, who is preparing a large work on the subject. Dr.

\* This word sistren—unwittingly, perhaps, adopted as an American witticism—is good old English, being found in documents of the fourteenth century.

Brentano, in order to study the English labour question, joined in 1868, Dr. Engel, director of the Royal Statistical Bureau at Berlin, on a short tour to the English manufacturing districts, but he soon discovered that a thorough knowledge of the position of the working classes in England would require a sojourn of many months in the country. He therefore remained till May, 1869, having filled his portfolio full of material which he had collected, relating to working men's associations of every kind and history of labour in England.

At the death of Mr. Toulmin Smith, Lajo Brentano was requested to write a general introduction to that gentleman's unfinished work, which, after some hesitation, he consented to do.

The English Guilds were local association of those of one trade, and bound together all classes of that trade for the defence of their rights and liberties, as well as to assist the aged and needy amongst them, thus combining to a considerable extent the objects of our present trades' unions, and our friendly and benefit societies. They were not partnerships or trading companies, for their aim was to "set up something higher than personal gain and mere materialism as the main object of men living in towns, and to make the teaching of love to one's neighbour be not coldly accepted as a hollow dogma of morality, but known and felt as a habit of life."

The English Guilds, we are informed, as a system of wide-spread practical institutions, are older than any kings of England. The old laws of Alfred, Ina, Athelstan, and Henry I. reproduce still older laws in which the existence of Guilds is acknowledged, and in which it is taken as a matter of course that every one belonged to some Guild. As early as A.D. 688-725, the laws of Ina touch upon the liability of the brethren of a Guild in the case of slaying a thief. The "Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ," of Athelstan's time (A.D. 924-40), contains ordinances for keeping up the social duties in the Guilds of London. Stowe, in his survey of London mentions that the Cnichten Guild, or Young Men's Guild, was as old as the time of Edgar, and that charters of confirmation were given successively by Edward the Confessor, William II., and Henry I., and to another "Young Men's Guild, a grant of land was made in the time of Ethelbert in 860. Domesday Book mentions two Guilds in Canterbury, and a Guild Hall in Dover.

The word Guild, of Saxon origin meant "rateable

payment." Dr. Bosworth defines it as "payment of money, compensation, tribute," and to the verb Gyldan, Gildan, Geldan, he attaches the meaning, "to pay, give, render." That the word came to be applied to the brotherhoods, from their having gathered a regular rate or "Gilde" from each member seems a natural explanation.

On the origin of corporations, Mr. Toulmin Smith says: Corporations, using the word in the sense in which it is applied to towns &c., in England, had their beginning in the old "Frith-borh or peace-pledge." The gist of this is, that all the inhabitants of a place (*communitas*) are bound to each one, and each one to all, and the whole to the state for the maintenance of the public peace. The "View of Frank-Pledge" (which though only nominal in many places, yet still quite real in others) is now kept up in Courts Leet is one relic of this Frith-borh. The liability of hundreds, parishes, &c., to certain obligations is another practical relic of it. Every man in every "communitas" used to be actually enrolled in the Frith-borh, on reaching a certain age, and thenceforth had to be present, (or to account for his absence) at every one of the regular meetings of the 'communitas.' This practice was kept up till comparatively modern times. The articles of the "View of Frank Pledge" were part of the common law, but were also enacted in Acts of Parliament, and were added to from time to time as fresh circumstances arose. The bodies thus acting were all true "Corporations" though, as different places increased and grew unequally, different shapes were taken, some larger and some smaller, and some almost dwindled away to nothing. Representative Councils, &c., are a mere incident, and not an essential to corporations. The whole body is *the corporation*. The head of these corporations used to be the "Provost," (a name formerly universal in England), the "Constable," the "Bailiff," or the "Reeve." Up to the Corporations Reform Act,\* the names of the heads of Corporations varied very much. That of Mayor is really modern. It is but twenty-five years since the Corporate (representative) body in Birmingham was the Bailiffs and Court Leet."

In the year 1388, two parliaments were held; of the second of these, held at Cambridge, and which fell in the 12th year of Richard II., it happens that the roll or official record is now lost, but it is

\* William IV.

known from other remains that it passed sixteen good acts, touching among other things the condition of labourers, and regulating beggars and common nuisances. In this Parliament, it was ordered that two writs should be sent to every Sheriff in England, both commanding him to make public proclamation throughout the shire, the first calling upon "the Masters and Wardens of all Gilds and Brotherhoods" to send up to the King's Council in Chancery returns of all details as to the foundation, statutes, and property of their Gilds; the second calling on "the Masters, and Wardens and overlookers of all the mysteries and Crafts" to send up, in the same way, copies of their charters or letters patent, where they had any. These writs were sent out on the 1st of November, 1388, the returns were ordered to be sent in before the end of February next ensuing.

These returns were made 480 years ago. Many of them must be lost, as it is known that there were Gilds in places of which no return is left. But of these there are still extant official returns of more than 500 of the Brotherhoods which were once scattered over the land. Many are written in Latin, some are in the old French of the time, and still more in English. In some instances, the barest facts are given on a single strip of parchment, whilst others enter so fully into detail as to occupy several skins.

The dates of their foundations range for the most part from early in the thirteenth and throughout the fourteenth centuries. Some, however, date from older times.

The Parliament thus acknowledged two classes of Gilds, the Social Gilds and the Gilds of Crafts, in the fact that separate writs were issued for the returns from each.

Mr. Toulmin Smith was anxious to correct a general misapprehension as to how far the religious element entered as an essential part into the foundations of Gilds. "These were not," he said, "in any sense superstitious foundations; that is, they were not founded, like monasteries and priories, for men devoted to what were deemed religious exercises. Priests might belong to them, and often did so in their private capacities, but the Gilds were lay bodies, and existed for lay purposes, and the better to enable those who belonged to them rightly and understandingly to fulfil their neighbourly duties as free men in a free state."

Although they provided more or less for reli-

gious purposes, this is to be regarded as incidental only, which is curiously illustrated by the fact that of three Gilds in Cambridge, one excludes priests altogether, another does not allow them to take any part in its management; the third has a chaplain, but if the funds get too low for the support of the poor brethren and provide a chaplain as well, the chaplain has to be dispensed with.

There were few who did not provide service in church, and for the decent burial of their members, which in some instances consisted of a most elaborate ceremonial. On some occasions the poor were fed and clothed "for the soul's sake of the dead."

The brethren and sistren usually all went to church on the day of their general meeting. Many of the Gilds maintained lights in the churches before the altars of their patron saints.

Women were freely admitted in all the Gilds, there being but five exceptions out of the five hundred—a noteworthy fact for the advocates of "Women's Rights."

Chaucer is quoted as helping to understand the sort of people composing the Gilds, by his description of those wearing one livery (and necessarily of one Gild) who joined the pilgrimage to Canterbury:—

"An Haberdasher and a Carpenter,  
A Webbe, a Deyer, and a Tapisier,  
Were all y-clothed in o' livere  
Of a solempne and grete fraternite,  
Full freshe and new hir gere ypicked was  
Hir knives were ychaped not with brass,  
But all with silver wrought ful clone and wel,  
Hir girdeles and hir pouches every del.  
Wel served eche of hem a fayre burgeis,  
To sitten in a gilde halle on the deis,  
Everich for the wisdom that he can,  
Was shapelich for to ben an alderman.  
For cattell hadden they enough and rent,  
And eke hir wives wolde it well assent."

(To be continued.)

TURTLE SOUP.—Now that the "charity feeding" season is over, we may, without distressing the feelings of those philanthropists who believe that turtle soup is the proper medium for extracting the benefactions of the tender hearted, inform them that a very considerable proportion of the soup of which they have disposed during the last four months is not made of turtle at all, but of conger-eel. A large trade is carried on in the Channel Islands in the conger-eel fishing and the subsequent dressing of the fish for the London turtle-soup market.—*Food Journal*.

## OLD LODGE RECORDS.

By R. S.

*(Continued from page 46.)*

Galashiels, Jan. 8th.\*

Sedurent.

The sd day a comitie of the Masons met, and ordered a letter to be written to the brethren at Selkirk, for them to attend at Galashiels upon the seventeen day of the current, and ordered the Box Master to pay one shillg as their expences.

Galashiels, Janry, 8th.

Sedurent.

Rolls called, found absent Hugh Cairncross, George Cairncross, George Hunter, Willm. Hal-den, John Butler, James Peacock, James Thom-lyne.

The sd day James Bryson is continued Box Master till next St. John's Day, and he, with John Dobson, is desired to speak to Hugh Cairncross against Thursday next, and either to receive the sum due by him or a new bill.

The commission for five for intrants continued.

The sd day the Box Master is ordered to pay to William Cairncross's widow the sum of £6 Scots money, on Decr. 28th, 1753.

The sd day James Bryson Clerk is lykewise desired to write to George Cairncross concerning his paying up of the money due to the Lodge of Masons at Galashielt.

The absents according to former sedurents is fined of 5 pence per man.

The sd day it is proposed among the Masons of the Lodge at Galshiels to have our meeting next St. John's Day, at Selkirk, where the brethren pleases to put us up, and in all time coming one year at Galashiels, another at Selkirk.

James Bryson, Eldr. *(mark not legible.)*

Gala., Decemr. 28th, 1753.†

The sd day payed to William Cairncross's widow 3 pound Scots, by order of a part of the brethren in John Sanderson's, with an after consideration; so by the deduction of this 3 pound Scots, there is found in my hand just 7 pound Scots.

Selkirk, Decr. 27th, 1754.

Sedurent.

Rolls called; found absent, John Sanderson,

\*The year is not entered on this and next sedurents, but it is evidently 1753.—R.S.

†There seems to have been no St. John's day meeting thi year.—R.S.

William Sanderson, Hugh Scot, Thos. Smith, Andrew Thomlyne, John Butler.

The sd day George Dun chosen preses by plu-rality of votes.

The sd day John Dobson chosen Box Master by plurality of votes.

The sd James Bryson chosen clerk by plurality of votes.

The sd day John Dobson, present Box Master, is ordered to pay to William Cairncross's widow the sum of ten shills. ster. money.

Decr. 30th, 1754.

The sd day Hugh Cairncross is ordered to pay to Janet Williamson the sum of ten shills. ster money.

Bills granted to be payed to John Dobson, pre-sent Box Master of the Lodge of Masons at Gala-shiels, by George and Hugh Cairncross, and James Bryson, on Whitsunday next, 1755.

The sd day James Watson, apprentice to John Butler, and Thomas Dickson with David Ander-son, apprentices to Hugh Cairncross, Mason, in Selkirk, was admitted in common form, and John Dobson with George Dun, is ordered to instruct them.

The absents, according to former sedurents. fined of one shilling and sixpence ster., and in that all time coming.

The sd day found in the hand of John Dobson, present Box Master to the Lodge of Masons in Galashiels, the sum of one pound 6 pence scots.

Our meeting next St. John's Day, at Gala-shiels.

The sd day it was enacted a law that none can enter here in time coming without a pair of gloves to each member of the said lodge.

Decr. 27th, 1755.

Sedurent of Masons in Galashiels.

The sd day George Dun continued preses by plurality of votes.

The sd day James Bryson continued clerk by plurality of votes.

The sd day found in the hands of John Dobson, present Box Master to the Lodge of Masons in Galashiels, the sum of 13 shillings and 6 pence halfpenny, with the addition of other 11 shills. ster.

The commission for five for intrants continued.

The sd day, John Dobson is ordered to pay

to Janet Williamson the sum of 8 shillings sterling.

Our meeting at Selkirk next St. John's Day.

The absents by consent of the lodge is obliged to pay 18 pence according to the former sedurent, and that in all time coming.

The sd day James Thomlyne is chosen by the lodge to take the new entered apprentices off the hand of their intenders.

Hugh Cairncross, Will Haldon, George Dun, George Hunter absent.

Sedurent, Selkirk March 9th, 1756.

The which day entered by the committee of the Masons of the Lodge of Galashiels, viz. :—

George Dun, Hugh Cairncross, George Cairncross, senr., George Cairncross, junr., Thomas Dickson, David Anderson, George Dobson.

The which day compeared Andrew Fala, Mason in Bowden,\* and John Bruce apprentice to William Scot, Mason in Selkirk, who were duly entered in common form by the above designed persons, and payed the due of their entrance to the Box Master. Lykwise entered to the sd lodge George Cairncross, wryter in Selkirk, George Dobson Mason there, and Thomas Taleford Mason in Bowhill.†

Intenders for George Cairncross, George Dun and John Dobson, and for Thomas Taleford, John Dobson and David Anderson.

Payed out by the Box Master to Janet Williamson 5 shillgs. ster.

The sd day, John Dobson, Box Master, payed 2 shills. and 8 pence.

Selkirk, Deer. 27th, 1757.

Rolls called found absent, George Dun, George Cairncross, John Sanderson, William Sanderson, John Butler, James Watson, Thos. Dickson, Thomas Taleford, James Thomlyne, Andrew Fala, Robt. Harvey.

The which day chosen preses by plurality of votes, William Haddon.

The sd day, John Dobson continued Box Master.

The sd day, James Bryson continued clerk.

The sd day, John Haddon, Mason in Galashiels, was entered in common form, and William Haddon and Thomas Smith chosen for his intenders.

\* A village near Melrose.

† Near Selkirk the estate of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Absents fined of one shilling and sixpence according to former sedurents, and in case of refusal disowned as brethren.

William Haldane.

Allowance made by the lodge of Masons in Galashiels of one shillg. ster. in case of a brother's entering off the ordinary way.

The sd day found in the Box Masters' hand 4 shillgs. and 9 pence.

Our meeting next St. John's Day at Galashiels, where the brethren thinks proper.

(To be Continued).

## ON THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OF SINAI.

By Bro. CAPT. CHARLES W. WILSON, R.E.

*A paper read before the Royal Institution of Great Britain.*

The project of a systematic survey of the Peninsula of Mount Sinai, with special reference to the Mosaic record of the Exodus, owes its origin to the Rev. Pierce Butler, late Rector of Ulcombe, Kent, who, unfortunately, was not spared to assist in carrying out a work for which he was so eminently qualified. After Mr. Butler's death it was felt by his friends and others whom he had interested in the scheme, that the best tribute to his memory would be the prosecution of the work which he had so much at heart, and for this purpose a fund was raised, of which Sir Roderick Murchison, Bart., Sir John Herschel, Bart., and Col. Sir Henry James, R.E., kindly consented to become trustees. The sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War was obtained, and the Survey was carried out under the direction of Col. Sir H. James, R.E., Director-General of the Ordnance Survey.

The expedition consisted of Captains Wilson and Palmer, of the Royal Engineers; the Rev. F. W. Holland, who had already paid three visits to the Peninsula, and spent many months wandering over it on foot; Mr. E. H. Palmer, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, a gentleman well-known for his extensive knowledge of Eastern languages; Mr. Wyatt who, at his own expense, accompanied the party as Naturalist; and four non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers from the Ordnance Survey—one Sergt.-Major McDonald, an experienced photographer, who had previously been employed on the Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem.

The party were instructed to make special plans, on a scale of six inches to the mile, of Jebel Musa and Jebel Serbal, the two mountains which have been most often identified with Mount Sinai, and to make maps, on a scale of two inches to a mile, of as large a portion of the country as the funds would allow. Unfortunately they were only sufficient to cover the expense of surveying the western half of the Peninsula, embracing all possible routes by which the Israelites could have travelled on their march from Egypt to Sinai, but leaving the equally interesting question of the route which they took after leaving Mount Sinai unexamined.

The party were directed in addition to examine the numerous monastic and other remains in the Peninsula, to collect all possible information on the water supply, Meteorology, Geology, and Natural History, and Mr. Palmer was to pay special attention to the nomenclature of the country, the Bedawin traditions, and above all to the celebrated Sinaitic inscriptions and Egyptian monuments.

The expedition was absent from England seven months, of which five were spent at work in the Peninsula, with the following results.

Special surveys were made, on a scale of six inches to the mile, of Jebels Musa and Serbal, and the plans drawn.

In the execution of these surveys, which together embraced an area of  $30\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, the relative positions and altitudes of 68 trigonometrical stations were determined by triangulation from two base lines.

Some idea of the labour and difficulty of the work may be gathered from the fact that of the fifty-five stations actually observed from, a large number ranged from 1,800 to 4,800ft. above the camp of the surveying party, and that several of the peaks were very tough pieces of climbing, so much so that the instruments had in some cases to be pulled up over the ledges by a rope. Since our return to England two models have been constructed from the surveys and the rough models made on the ground, and these show, more clearly than any description could do, the different features of the rival mountains.

During the survey, on a smaller scale, of the western portion of the Peninsula, the direction of the true meridian was determined at six different places, and observations for time and latitude were made at thirty-six encampments, including

eighty-three sets for time and 201 for latitude. Observations for longitude were also made at Jebel Musa. In this section the relative positions and altitudes of fifty-six mountain peaks, ranging to 8,500ft. in height, were determined by triangulation, and referred to the level of the Red Sea by a series of barometrical and hypsometrical observations. Seven hundred miles of route survey were made, laying down accurately the course of the principal valleys, and giving with the reconnaissance a survey of about 4,000 square miles of country; a map of the entire Peninsula is now in course of preparation, which, in addition to the work of the expedition, will show the latest discoveries of other travellers.

Before entering on the question of the Exodus, and the route followed by the children of Israel, I propose giving a slight sketch of the ruins in the Peninsula, the climate, the present resources of the Peninsula for supporting life, and the result of Mr. Palmer's labours amongst the Inscriptions and Bedawin.

Perhaps the most interesting remains are the stone houses and circles which are found in nearly every part of the Peninsula, and show that it must have been inhabited by a large settled population at a very early period. The houses are often found in clusters of from twenty to thirty, and in form are identical with those known as "bothan," or Beehive Houses, in Scotland. They are slightly elliptical in shape and from 40 to 50ft. in circumference. The walls rise perpendicularly for about 2ft., after which the roof commences to close in and assume its peculiar "bee-hive" form, obtained by making each successive course of stone project slightly inwards beyond the one below it. The doors are 1' 9" wide and 1' 8" high. There is no trace of any tool having been used; and so primitive are the buildings, that no attempt has been made to round off the corners, which often project in an unpleasant manner. The houses are called by the Bedawin "nawamiss," from a belief that they were built by the children of Israel to protect themselves from the mosquitos.

The stone circles are similar to those which in England and Scotland are called "Druids' circles," and are decidedly of a sepulchral character. In the centre of each circle is a cist about 4 feet long, 2 feet 5 inches broad, and 2 feet 6 inches deep, composed of four large stones, with their upper edges inclined slightly inwards, and covered by a heavy slab. Immediately round the cist is a

circle of standing stones enclosing a cairn of small stones, and beyond this there is an outer circle, the stones of which are larger, and set in the ground so close that they touch each other.

The bodies were buried in the cists on their left sides, in that peculiar contracted or bent position which is usually considered one of the oldest forms of burial.

We were unfortunate in not finding any ornaments but a few marine shells and a shell bracelet; but Mr. Lord, who visited the country in the early summer of 1868, found a small bracelet of copper associated with lance and arrow-heads of flint, and a necklace of beads formed of spiral marine shells bored through for stringing. The arrow-head which Mr. Lord found is almost equal in finish to the best of those which are found in the ancient sepulchral chambers of England and Scotland. The stone circles range from 10 to 45 feet in diameter.

Besides the stone houses and circles there are a few places in which "cup-markings" are found, and foot or sole marks are cut on the face of the rock in several localities. One stone, with "cup-markings," has a curious legend attached to it.

It is now perhaps impossible to discover who were the builders of these houses, &c., but it is suggested that they may possibly be the work of those Amalekites who fought against Israel in Rephidim.

The next remains which deserve attention are those of what may be called the monastic period, and these are far more numerous than has been generally supposed, fully bearing out what Burckhardt was the first to advance, that there was at one time as many as 700 or 800 monks resident in the Peninsula. The activity displayed by the old monks is quite surprising, and a great contrast to the indolence of the present inmates of St. Katherine's; wherever there is water, traces of cultivation and building are to be found, and in the vicinity of Musa and Feiran every available patch of ground on the mountains was formerly a garden.

The principal monastic establishments were at Musa, Feiran, and Sur.

At the former place a number of smaller monasteries, now in ruin, were built in the neighbourhood, probably in connection with Justinian's great convent of the Transfiguration of St Katherine, the only one which has been inhabited for many years.

The solid granite walls of the convent have been

so much shaken by winter torrents that it was found necessary at the end of last century to support them by heavy buttresses, and even to rebuild the eastern face.

The ancient entrance to the convent, a fine old doorway, which looks even older than the time of Justinian, is now closed, and all visitors have to enter by a postern. The old door was protected by a machiacoulis, on which there is an illegible Greek inscription of the same date as the erection of the convent. The interior of the convent, from the number and different ages of the buildings is very puzzling; and there is a perfect labyrinth of passages turning and twisting in every direction, ascending and descending, exposed to the full glare of the sun or passing through dark tunnels. The church is a grand old building, and especially striking from the position in which it stands in the heart of the wilderness. The details of the capitals, &c., are highly interesting, as shewing the early use of Christian symbols or emblems in church architecture, and the extensive use made of them in the reign of Justinian.

No two capitals are the same. One represents two sheep at the foot of the cross, from the arms of which hang an  $\alpha$  and  $\omega$ ; above the cross is a vine-tendril with grapes, on either side a date palm, and beneath, as overcome by the cross, two snakes. Another has two sheep standing at an altar which supports a cross; a third, two birds at the cross; a fourth, two ibex butting at the cross; and others have the emblems of the Passion, shirt, nails, box with dice, &c., mixed with clusters of grapes, foliage, &c. The great Mosaic of the Transfiguration has been often described, but I am inclined to think that it is of later date than Justinian; at any rate, the medallions, of which good copies were brought home, bear no resemblance to the known portraits of Justinian and Theodora. Before leaving the convent it must be mentioned that on many of the arches and walls, notably on the face of the refectory, knightly pilgrims have been in the habit of cutting their arms, and, in some cases, their names, and that some of these, dating back to the fourteenth century, are very interesting.

(To be Continued.)

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THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD has instituted the Rev. Francis Paddon Girdlestone, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Berrington, near Shrewsbury, vacant by the death of the Hon. and Rev. T. H. Noel, M.A., in the nomination of Lord Berners.

## MASONIC JOTTINGS.—No. 31.

BY A PAST PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

## THE GERMAN THEORISTS RIGHT AND WRONG.

A learned correspondent thinks that the German Theorists, in their search for the rise of Freemasonry, have done right in ascending the stream of time above the year 1717; but that they have done wrong in not ascending it above the era of the Antient Company of Stonecutters and the Building Corporations connected with it.

## MASONRY AMONGST THE JEWS.

Many think, and not without reason, that there was Masonry amongst the Jews when the building of the first Temple began. Learned men have, however, for many years known, that the Masonry could not be true Freemasonry.

## THE OLD ENGLISH LODGE.—THE OLD SCOTCH LODGE.

The Old English Lodge with its Operative Masonry and its Speculative Masonry, and the Old Scotch Lodge with its Operative Masonry only, resemble two of our great schools. History, Geography, Mathematics and Classics being taught in the one, and History, Geography and Mathematics, without Classics, in the other.

## THE ANTIENT LODGE.

The Architect, with the numerous sciences which he practised or studied; the Priest with religion sometimes pure, sometimes impure; the Workmen with their necessary regulations taken from the code of Natural Ethics—such was the antient lodge, which on its institution at once produced the undeveloped germ of Speculative Masonry.

## SACRED RITES.

What Antient Nations called Sacred Rites and Mysteries, we call Speculative Masonry.—*Old MS.*

## MASONIC ALLEGORIES.

My acquaintance with the history of allegory is very small indeed, and it would be unseemingly presumptive were I to dispute a learned brother's assertion that Masonic allegories are of all allegories the most ancient. Perhaps, however, my brother will be so obliging as to point out a Masonic allegory more ancient than the Biblical allegory, the comparison of Israel to a vine, 80th Psalm.

(To be continued.)

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

## ANOTHER MASONIC KING.

Bro. King Kamehameha IV., of the Sandwich Islands, patron of Masonry there. Little could Capt. Cook have dreamed that the light of Masonry was to shine in the regions of his discovery. There is a Grand Lodge. The King is W.M. of a French lodge.—R. N.

[Our brother the Bishop of Honolulu, who was initiated, some years since, in the Britannic Lodge, has returned to England.]

## FREEMASONRY AND QUEEN ELIZABETH (page 70).

As to this, first prove that a Grand Lodge existed 1566, and thereafter prove that Queen Elizabeth *did* send "an armed force to break it up." There were *operative* lodges in 1429, and of course among the Masons, as well as among other trades, there were Masters, Wardens, and Apprentices, but these were not *speculative* Masons. Even now you may still get Masters, Foremen, Journeymen, and Apprentices in any trade.—W. P. B.

## THE ST. CLAIR CHARTERS.

In a recent communication on the antiquity of Freemasonry, Bro. W. P. Buchan quotes 1600 and 1628 as the dates of the two documents known as the St. Clair Charters. This has been met by a rather pointed contradiction, the brother making it asserting of the first of these charters that "there is sufficient evidence that it belongs to the early part of the 17th century, and to the reign of James VI., *after* his accession to the English throne. I have examined the originals of the St. Clair Charters: both are without date. The first was issued with the consent of, and is signed by, William Schaw, Master of Work, who died in April, 1602. The crowns of England were not united till the accession of James the Sixth of Scotland as James the First of England, March 24, 1603; consequently the date of the charter in question must have been *before* that event—probably in 1600-1. Though the copy of the second charter, which is preserved in the Advocates' Library, is dated 1630, there is good ground for believing that the deed was executed two years prior to that date. In a communication on this subject which, in 1866, I made to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, I gave the data upon which I concluded that there was a strong probability that the second charter was signed between 16th October, 1627, and 13th October, 1628. From evidence discovered in the course of my present examination of the records of the Lodge of Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel, the question of date is still farther narrowed.—D. M. L.

## SOME OF THE MASONS WHOM AN OCTOGENARIAN BROTHER HAS KNOWN.

An octogenarian brother writes that some of the worthiest Masons whom he has known have been incapable of penning correctly two consecutive sentences, and, at the same time, have been singularly unaware of their deficiency. One in particular would readily have undertaken to frame the Queen's Speech on the opening of Parliament, or to compose an elaborate history of the Craft.—A PAST PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.



## FRATERNITY OF STONEMASONS (GERMANY).

Bro. Findel thinks that "we are justified in supposing that the fraternity of stonemasons (Germany) existed at the time of the erection of the Cathedrals of Hildesheim, 1061; of Nanmberg, Spire, Bamberg, &c."—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

## A CUSTOM OF OUR LODGES OF LAST CENTURY.

A letter from the Grand Lodge of England to the Grand Lodge of Holland, December, 1756, preserved in the archives of the Hague, shows that in the middle of the last century it was the custom of our lodges to drink the healths of the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia, as foreign brothers of distinction.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

## THE FIVE-POINTED STAR ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The (American) *Masonic Review* asks, Can any of our Masonic historians or antiquarians tell when and where the five-pointed star originated, or how it became an emblem in the third degree? Was it called into requisition to represent the five points of fellowship, or were the five points of fellowship invented to illustrate the five-pointed star? How long has it been recognised as an emblem of the Order? Who can give us its genealogy, or tell whence it came, or when or why it was placed on our trestle board? It is an interesting subject for investigation, and would well repay the antiquarian's research. We find the star with five points among our emblems as far back as the last century. When Webb revised the work he retained it, and it is found everywhere in the American system. Was it on the early English tracing boards? It is spoken of in foreign systems as an emblem of Providence. In America, in the centre of the ground floor, it is usually referred to as "that star which guided the wise men to the place of our Saviour's nativity." We know of no other explanation given it, except as a representative of the points of fellowship. Has it any other?

In the construction of this emblem we sometimes find it with five points, sometimes with six, seven, and nine. It is always found with five points in the symbolism of ancient Craft Masonry, with seven and nine in the chivalric orders. There are modern associations which use one with six points; whether it has any symbolic meaning in that form we are unable to say.

The stars on the American flag are made with five points; so was that on the flag of Texas while that domain retained its national existence. Its form was copied, we presume, from those on our national banner. But how did it come on our flag, and what is its emblematic meaning there? We suppose they were originally put there to represent the several States—each star representing a State, and the whole constituting a galaxy. That flag with stars was first used in 1775; now, was the form of those stars adopted from the Masonic tracing board, or taken from the flag to the tracing board? It is a little singular that the first American flag ordered by Congress after its adoption by that body was made by a woman; and, stranger still, that the form of five points was her suggestion. General Washington was on the committee to procure the flag. He was a Mason; and if the emblem was then on our tracing board, he must have known it and been familiar with its form. It is said, however, that

he wished it made with six points, but the lady employed in making the flag insisted it should have but five points.

In an essay lately read before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, by William J. Canby, Esq., that gentleman says that "he discovered, in tracing the history of this nation emblem, that the first instances when the stars and stripes were unfurled were at the siege of Fort Schuyler, August 17th, 1777, and on an occasion just one year prior to that time, the brig *Nancy* was chartered by the Continental Congress to procure military stores in the West Indies during the latter part of 1775. While at Porto Rico, in July of the ensuing year, the information came that the colonies had declared their independence, and with this information came the description of the flag that had been accepted as the national banner. A young man, Captain Thomas Mandenville, set to work to make one, and successfully accomplished it. The flag was unfurled, and saluted with thirteen guns. When the brig *Nancy* was on her return voyage she was hemmed in by British vessels off Cape May. Her officers succeeded in removing all the munitions to the shore, and when the last boat put off, a young man in it, John Hancock, jumped into the sea, swam to the vessel, ran up the shrouds of the mast, and, securing the flag, brought it triumphantly to shore, through a hot fire of the British men-of-war.

The first American flag, however, according to the design and approval of Congress, was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross. Three of her daughters still live in our vicinity to confirm this fact—founding their belief not upon what they saw, for it was made many years before they were born, but upon what their mother had often told them. A niece of this lady, Mrs. Margaret Boggs, aged ninety-five years, now lives in Germantown, and is conversant with the fact. The fact is not generally known that to Philadelphia not only belongs the honour of flinging the first star-spangled banner to the breeze, but to a Philadelphia lady belongs the honour of having made it.

The house in which it was made still stands—No. 239, Arch-street (the old number being 80)—the last of the old row. It is related that when Congress had decided upon the design, Colonel George Ross and General Washington visited Mrs. Ross and asked her to make it. She said, "I don't know whether I can, but I'll try," and directly suggested to the gentlemen that the design was wrong, in that the stars were six-cornered, and not five-cornered, as they should be. This was corrected; she made the flag, Congress accepted it, and for half a dozen years this lady furnished the Government with all its national flags, having, of course, a large assistance. This lady was also the wife of Claypole, one of the lineal descendants of Oliver Cromwell,

## NOTES ON MASONIC JOTTINGS.—No. 30.

"A Past Provincial Grand Master" merits our warmest thanks in these dull dogdays, for his excellent satire on the rapid, sententious school of modern writers, presided over by that Prince of *Platitudinarians*, Martin Tupper.

For example, what an exquisite gem of satire is his serio-comic syllogism, that as the Greek and Roman architects were philosophers (?), and as the operative mason is not a philosopher, although an architect,

therefore a speculative Mason is the same as an operative, because things that are *equal to the same are equal to one another!*

Or, as we might say, "Philosophers are Architects, Architects are Masons—*ergo*, Masons are Philosophers."

Then follows a delicate hit at "the Royal Ark Mariners," under the heading "*Apologue.*"

And again—

"*Speculative Masonry.—Ethics.*

"It would be as reasonable to ascribe to a school instituted, in 1717, for the teaching of Ethics, the origin of that science, as to ascribe to the Grand Lodge of 1717 the origin of Speculative Masonry."

Or, as we might render it, perhaps, more popularly, it would be as absurd to ascribe to the projectors of the first Crystal Palace the arts therein represented, as to ascribe to the celebrated Daguerre the origin of photography, the principles of which are coeval with the solar system."

"*Philosophy.—Greek and Roman Architects.*

"Philosophy was one of the sciences studied by the Greek and Roman Architects. Now, Philosophy is no part of Operative Masonry, but it is an essential part of Speculative Masonry."

"*Apologue.*

"Those who do not dispute a brother's assertion that Noah was the founder of Freemasonry will not, it may be conjectured, think it necessary to dispute his further assertion that Noah first used the Apologue as a pleasant vehicle of the moral doctrine of the Craft; and that consequently Jotham, in the famous Apologue (Judges, chap. 9), was not an inventor, but only a successful imitator."

#### OLD LODGE RECORDS.

In the interesting notes of Bro. R. S. anent old lodge records, I see frequent allusion to "the commission for five for intrants continued." Is there any connection between this and the regulation in our Constitution, that only five shall be initiated at each meeting of our lodges?—PROGRESS.

#### MASONIC SAYINGS AND DOINGS ABROAD.

On the subject of uniformity of the work of the three symbolic degrees throughout the country, the Grand Master of Arkansas thus sums up his conclusions:—"Indeed, it is wonderful to see how nearly Masons of all countries speak the same traditional and unwritten language, and how similar the vows which they assume. There is also no material want of uniformity in the work and lectures of the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and first and third sections of the Master's degree. In the dramatic representations of the historical incidents of the second section of the third degree, and in the rehearsals of the legendary circumstances of the great tragedy on which it is founded, there is a want of uniformity; but no other unwritten tragedy has been dramatised, and no other unwritten legend repeated, for so many centuries, in so many countries, and by so many people, with so much substantial uniformity."

There are now two Masonic lodges in good working order at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, both under the exclusive control of Gentiles. No Mormon can enter the sacred portals, as it would be impossible for their great leader himself to secure an examination, and it may be certain no true Mason would vouch for his morality.

Two Supreme Councils, Scottish Rite, existed in Mexico in April, 1868—One organised in 1860, at Vera Cruz; the other in 1865, at the City of Mexico. They are now consolidated.

In the matter of the Grand Orient of France, the Committee on jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of California submitted a report, which was adopted, in which they say:—

"We have only to refer to our General Regulation No. 6, our proceedings prior to the adoption of that regulation, and the report of the Committee on Correspondence submitted at this communication, to show how closely the Grand Orient of France has imitated in Louisiana the bad action of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg in New York."

The Grand Lodge then unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"Resolved,—That all Masonic intercourse between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Orient of France is hereby suspended; and that the lodges and Masons of this jurisdiction are forbidden to recognise or hold any communication with any brother who hails from or acknowledges allegiance to the Grand Orient of France, so long as that body continues its unlawful and reprehensible invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana."

The Administrative Council of the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina has thus taken cognizance of the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Grand Orient of France of July 8th, 1869:—

"Masons under obedience to the Grand Orient of France, represented by their delegates in the convention of 1869, affirm that humanity and Masonry are outraged when difference of race, colour, or religion suffice to interdict the entrance of a 'profane' into the Masonic family."

At the request of the said Assembly you have, through my illustrious Grand Master, communicated this resolution to all Masonic Grand Lodges, announcing to them that the Grand Orient of France would cease all intercourse with those who did not adhere to this principle.

For motives which our reply itself will enable you to appreciate, we have not considered it necessary to introduce your communication into the debates of our Grand Lodge, but we believe we express the sentiments of the latter in placing before you the light in

which the Masons of Switzerland look upon the question which you have raised.

It seems to us necessary to separate two things which you have united—the question of principle and the question of its application.

Upon the question of principle, we do not hesitate to declare ourselves fully in accord with you, not only in the name of the human and Masonic truths that you invoke, but in the name of the articles of the social compact which unite all the regular lodges in Switzerland. Like you, we do not admit that difference of colour, of race, or of religion should close to any member of the great human family the portals of the Masonic Temple, and if an official declaration of this principle is required, we shall be ready to make it without reserve.

But the resolution that you have communicated is accompanied with a threat of rupture with lodges which refuse to adhere to this edict, and upon this point, with regret, we feel constrained to withhold our assent.

It seems to us, in fact, that you do not sufficiently take into account the historical circumstances which have caused or maintained in several portions of the Masonic Order the traditions or usages not in accord with the principle of absolute equality that, with you, we advocate. It is difficult, even for a Mason, to overcome certain prejudices inculcated by his education in the outer world, and to wish, at any price, to force, by compulsory measures, that which should be the result of individual conviction, seems contrary to the faith of Masonry, and the liberal spirit of our modern society. Moral conquests have never been the result of authoritative pressure, but rather by moral persuasion and the force of example.

It is because we are profoundly convinced of the wisdom of the point of view which we have taken that we have never wished to impose a line of conduct to those of our lodges who observed the custom of admitting to their lodges none but members of a Christian Church. Experience has proved to us that we were right in depending upon the work—slow, but sure—of time; and at the present day we do not believe that more than one of our lodges will close its doors against an Israelitish candidate.

Our German brethren join in this view, and consider, with ourselves, that it is baneful to the peace and harmony of Masonry, which would go in advance of the times, and retard, by unseasonable measures, the progress which time, unaided, would accomplish.

To France properly belongs the duty of taking the initiative in a vindication of the grand principle of equality. On Switzerland, perhaps, who has, during several generations, enjoyed liberty, devolves the defence from encroachment of the sacred domain of in-

dividual liberty, and to recommend prudence and patience.

We heartily accept the first part of your resolution of July 8th, 1869—that is to say, that which lays down the principle of absolute equality without distinction of colour, race, or religion; but we cannot subscribe to the threatening terms of the second part, and thus associate ourselves with a measure which we should deplore, were it put into execution.

Let us work to complete the triumph of the great principles of justice and tolerance, but let us not anticipate the work of time. Truth is patient because it is eternal. Let us not hinder its onward march by our premature action, by a doubtful success, and a certain danger.

Regretting that we have been prevented from replying at an earlier date to your circular,

We beg to remain, &c.,

In the name and by order of the "Grand Maître Adjoint."

ARME HUBERT.

M. Jules Simon, member of the Corps Législatif, has been initiated in Lodge La Réveil Magonninque. A large number of W.Ms. and brethren of lodges in Paris and its environs were present. On the same occasion, Fung Ki, an *attaché* of the Chinese embassy, was also to have been initiated, but unavoidable absence from Paris prevented his attendance.

Lodge L'Union Parfaite de la Perseverance celebrated, on the 18th June, a grand *fête* and banquet on the occasion of the visit from delegates of Lodge Les Trois Amis de l'Union et du Progrès, of Brussels. More than 300 brethren were present. Twenty-five delegates attended from Brussels, and some excellent discourses were given.

The Masons of Colombo have dined together in commemoration of the day set apart to St. John, the patron of one of our lodges. In connection with this subject we may mention two occurrences which recently took place in Colombo, illustrating most appropriately the intolerable fanaticism of popish priestcraft. Signor Abecco, a Mason, gave a concert in the Masonic Hall, and was promised the loan of a harmonium, the property of a native, but in use in a catholic church. When the popish priests learnt its intended destination, they refused to allow it to be removed; more than this, they cancelled an agreement they had made with Signor Abecco, who was to have sung at their cathedral, by which he was defrauded of £10. This is the conduct of priests who would have us believe, if we were the fools they assume us to be, that their creed is less fanatical than it was in the good old days of the Spanish Inquisition. Happily the teeth of "the Beast" are being drawn.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

\*\* All communications to be addressed to the EDITOR, at No. 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

### MASONIC MEMS.

A WARRANT has been granted for the formation of a new Masonic lodge at Swansea. The mother lodge (the Indefatigable) which is one of the oldest lodges in the province, seems to have added to her list of members year after year, till a second lodge would appear to have become both necessary and expedient. It is gratifying to see the Craft flourish in this wise, the more so, as the very elements of its constitution are in some sort restrictive, and do not admit of popular appeals. It stands upon its great merits for good, and claims to be sought after, while the substantial honours which it has to bestow have to be well earned before they are won. We find that the W.M. designate of the new lodge (which, out of compliment to the Prov. G.M., is to named the Talbot Lodge), is the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Edward J. Morris. The "tongue of good report" speaks of this gentleman as one who has attained great eminence and influence in the Craft, from the possession, in a very unusual and marked degree, of those qualities which make the study of Masonry an easy occupation, and which result in a high state of perfection throughout all the intricacies of true Masonic working. Among the names of the first staff or officers, too, of the Talbot Lodge, are those of brethren who have already distinguished themselves by close application to the subtle machinery of the Craft; and there can be no doubt that, with such a chief, and with the accessories to which we allude, the Talbot Lodge will soon rank high as a representative lodge of the Province, in point of numbers, influence, and purity and truthfulness of internal mechanism.—*Weekly Mail*.

TYLERS of Lodges, Janitors of Chapters, Equerries of Encampments, &c., in England, Scotland, and Ireland, are requested to forward their names and addresses to the Publisher of THE FREEMASONS'S MAGAZINE, so that a complete Register and Directory may be compiled.

### Craft Masonry. ENGLISH CONSTITUTION

#### METROPOLITAN.

CAMDEN LODGE (No. 704).—The brethren of this lodge met on Tuesday, the 19th ult., at the York and Albany Tavern; Regent's Park. Bro. W. Meadway, W.M., occupied the chair, and was supported by Bros. Webb, S. W.; Garrett, J.W.; and P.M. Frost, Tyrrell, P.M., and Treas. Creech, &c. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed, the report of audit committee was read and adopted. Bros. Calderwood and Cumings were passed to the degree of F.C. The next business was the installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. Webb, who was presented to the lodge. Bro. Frost, P.M. (the preceptor of the lodge of instruction), performed the ceremony in a most impressive manner. The W.M. then invested as his officers for the ensuing year, Bros. I. Garrett, S.W.; Price, J.W.; Meadway, I.P.M., Sec.; Tyrrell, P.M., Treas.; Steward, S.D.; S. Watson, J.D.; Atkinson, W.S.; Boys, I.G.; and Beckett, Tyler. A sum of £2 2s. was voted for the relief of a distressed brother, and £5 to the fund for the son of the late Bro. Wilson, who was unsuccessful on the last election. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet. On the removal of the cloth, the W.M. proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. Bro. Meadway, I.P.M., then proposed the toast of the W.M., and regretted that at the late period of the evening, he could not expatiate on the merits of that worthy

and esteemed brother. He was not a stranger among them, and could state, with perfect sincerity, that he was in every way fully qualified to occupy the position of W.M. The W.M. briefly but appropriately returned thanks. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Past Masters, and in the course of his excellent remarks, alluded to Bro. Tyrrell, the father of the lodge, and Bro. Creech, and complimented Bro. Meadway, the I.P.M., for the able manner in which he had conducted the duties of the lodge. He then presented him with a Past Master's jewel, and hoped he would live long to enjoy it. The jewel is of elegant design, manufactured by Bro. W. Platt, and bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. William Meadway, P.M., by the members of the Camden Lodge (No. 704), as a token of their kind regard for the efficient manner in which he conducted the affairs of the lodge during his year of office as W.M., 12th July, 1870." Bro. Meadway, in responding, said he was pleased to think his efforts had been appreciated, and he regretted he had not had more work to do in the lodge. Bros. Tyrrell and Frost also responded. Bros. W. H. Warr, P.G.S., P.M. 23; J. F. Spencer, 25; Tyrrell, Manchester Lodge; Whitehead, P.M. 1,012; Jas. Kew, S.W. 179; and H. M. Levy, P.M. 188, were present as visitors.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—The brethren of this lodge met on the 27th inst., at the Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford. The lodge was opened by Bro. Walter, P.M. It was proposed, and unanimously carried, that the lodge be removed to the White Swan, in the same street. The sum of £5 was voted from the Charity Fund to a brother who had met with an accident. The business concluded, the lodge was closed. The following brethren, amongst others, were present:—Bros. T. N. Moore (No. 73); J. Hawker, P.M.; J. W. Reed, S.D.; W. Myatt, J.D.; G. Andress, I.G.

SOUTHERN STAR LODGE (No. 1,158).—When nearly all the other lodges have ceased their labours for some months to come, and when everyone is anxious to get away from business and enjoy their fortnight or their month, as the case may be, at the sea-side, this young lodge, which is held at Bro. Allatt's, the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, is found to be hard at work in Masonry, and certainly the way in which they perform entitles them to much credit. On Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., an extra meeting was held for the purpose of initiating three gentlemen into the mysteries, &c., of the Order, besides which there were the names of six brethren on the paper for passing, and seven for the more sublime degree. Punctually at the time stated in the summons the W.M., Bro. D. S. Bay-Webb, opened the lodge, and was supported by the following Chas. E. Thompson, S.W.; Towers, J.W.; T. H. Pulsford, P.M. and Sec.; Pippis, J.D.; Dean, Assist. Sec.; Bolton, I.G. pro tem.; H. Potter, P.M., W. Steward; H. Thompson, P.M. and Treas.; R. E. Clarke, P.M.; G. McDonald, W. Hunt, R. Harris, S. Moore, C. Walker, T. Eyre Ellis, A. Myers, Allatt, Heffer, J. Lee, Beadwell, J. Potter. The visitors were Bros. Noake, P.M. Vitruvian; Henry Iles, I.M.; and Mollon, 1266. The business commenced with the raising of four brethren, followed by the passing of four. The W.M. then initiated two of the gentlemen in attendance, and at a later period in the evening Bro. Clarke initiated the third gentleman. The W.M. have risen to enquire whether any brother had sought to propose, &c. Bro. Chas. E. Thompson, S.W., proposed that a summer festival be held at a place to be afterwards appointed, and also that the ladies be permitted to join them, and spoke of the success which had attended the meeting of the Domestic Lodge when the ladies were invited to join them at dinner. He hoped that as it was the only opportunity the ladies could have of coming amongst them, and as their society always tended to elevate and refine them, that his motion would be carried. Bro. Thos. H. Pulsford, P.M. and Sec., seconded the resolution. Bro. Potter, P.M., would not oppose the motion, and if it were carried, would go with the brethren, but at the same time he thought it was rather late in the season. After a short discussion, Bro. Thompson was asked to withdraw his motion, but he declined to do so, and pressed for a vote upon the question, which when taken, was given against him. Bro. Chas. E. Thompson said he should renew the subject next year. There being no other business the brethren adjourned to the new Masonic Hall, where the cloth was laid, and when a good meal had been partaken of (justly earned by four hours' labour). The usual routine toasts were given. The W.M. proposed "The Initiates," in a bumper of "Roderer's carte blanche." Bro. Hitchcock responded, and after expressing his thanks for the honour conferred himself and brother initiates, said he hoped, with God's help to maintain

and uphold the principles of Freemasonry, and prove themselves worthy brothers. Bro. Clark, I.P.M., proposed "The W.M.," who, in his turn, responded, and proposed "The P.M.'s," for which Bro. Thompson, P.M. and founder, expressed their acknowledgments. The toast of "The Officers," was responded to by the S.W., but not before the presence of the visitors had been recognised. The Tyler (Bro. Laign, P.M.) then gave the concluding toast and the brethren separated.

ST. JOHN OF WAPPING LODGE (No. 1,306).—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held at the Gun Hotel, Wapping, on the 20th ult. The lodge was opened by the W.M. Bro. W. Mann. Bros. W. Beck, J. Pearson, E. Frost, W. Coleman, J. M'Dougall, J. Maud, and H. Fountain were raised. Bros. J. Jackson, J. S. Lurkly, and H. T. Hardy were passed. Mr. John Cuthbertson was initiated. Amongst the visitors were Bros. T. Mortlock, P.M. (No. 186), and F. Walters, P.M. (No. 73).

LEBANON LODGE (No. 1,326).—On the 28th ult., the brethren of this new lodge met at the Red Lion, Hampton. The lodge was opened, in the absence of the W.M., by Bro. T. Walters, supported by Bros. S. Wickens, S.W.; W. Hammond, P.M., J.W.; D. D. Beck, Treas.; J. F. Woodley, J.D.; and G. Banks, I.G. Messrs. R. W. Gill and J. Thomas were initiated. At the close of the business, light refreshments were served. Bro. Silcock, S.D. 157, was present as a visitor.

## PROVINCIAL.

### BERKS AND BUCKS.

MAIDENHEAD.—*St John's Lodge* (No. 795).—The brethren of the above lodge met on the 16th ult., at the Orkney Arms, Bro. C. Gammon, I.P.M., in the chair, supported by Bros. W. Worrell, S.W.; T. A. Carr, J.W.; R. Turner, I.G. The lodge was opened and the minutes of the previous meeting confirmed, Messrs. J. C. Roberts, *M.D.*, and Fisher were initiated, and Bro. J. Sadler was raised to the third degree. The ceremonies were perfectly rendered by Bro. Foulger, P.M. It was proposed that a summer banquet be held in August, at the Orkney Arms, and on that occasion the ladies should be present. The lodge was closed, and a capital dinner provided. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed. The toast of the W.M. was proposed in complimentary terms by Bro. H. H. Hodges, P.M. and Sec., mention being made of the excellent manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the lodge, and the success which had attended his exertions. Bros. Longhurst, 780, and Bro. Lochan, St. Andrew's Lodge, 48, Scotland, were the visitors.

### SUFFOLK.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Monday, the 23th ult., the Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk held its annual meeting at Aldeburgh, and the inhabitants of the little watering-place accorded the brethren a cordial welcome. In the neighbourhood of the railway station there was a liberal display of bunting, and on the road leading to the town were erected two neat arches bearing the mottoes "Welcome" and "Union is Love." In part of the Town Hall and White Lion Hotel large poles covered with evergreens and bearing flags were fixed at regular distances, and altogether the town wore quite a festive appearance. The majority of the brethren arrived by the early train from Ipswich, and at this period of the day prospects of pleasant weather looked rather distant, as a steady rain was falling with indications of lasting. However, shortly after ten o'clock, the clouds dispersed and the remainder of the day was fine and warm. On arriving at Aldeburgh the brethren at once went to Alde House, where they were hospitably entertained at breakfast by Bro. Nowson Garrett. At ten o'clock a meeting of the Finance Board was held at the Lion Hotel, and at half-past ten lodge was opened at the Town Hall. The brethren having robed in the lower room of this quaint building, took their positions in the lodge room above, to receive the R.W. Prov. G. Master, Bro. Col. Sir Shafto Adair. There were upwards of 130 brethren present, being a larger number than for some years, and amongst them were Bros. the Rev. E. I. Lockwood, D. Prov. G. Master; the Rev. C. Martyn, G. Chap. of England; the Rev. R. F. Palmer, Prov. G. Chap. Suffolk, P. Prov. G. Chap. Oxford, 357, 10, 81; Benjamin Head, Prov. S.G.D., 5; E. F. Adams, Prov. S.G., 925; W. Boby, Prov. G.S.B. and I.P.M. 114; W. G. Ranson, P. Prov. S.G.D., 516; J. W. Sheridan, W.M. 516; C. J. Eiloart, 376; M. Abel, P.

Prov. S.G.D.; J. Taylor, J.D. 936; H. Sparrow, S. Woodard, 936; E. Bridges, and E. H. Woods, Dir. of Cors. 513; W. O. Prov. S.G.W., and W.M. 71; E. B. Powell, P.M. 332; W. H. Carr, 51, 936; J. Riordan, 555; F. B. Marriott, Prov. G. Sec., 516; E. Pipe, 555; H. R. Stanford, J.W. 388; E. J. Fitz-Gerald, P. Prov. G.S.B., and P.M. 81; F. Betts, S.W. 519; J. A. Pettitt, jun., P. Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cors., 332; J. B. Fitch, I.P.M., and F. M. Riches, 1,008; S. Freeman, Prov. G. Treas., and P.M. 512; P. O. Ward, P.M. 650; C. M. Roberts, S.D. 929; C. Davey, P. Prov. G.S.D. 376; F. Jennings, Prov. S.G.W. and P.M. 555; F. Fearnside, 1,008; R. C. Woodward, 555; G. W. Pretty, 555; E. H. F. Alston, J.D. 555; W. Maddison, J.D. 71; T. Hooper, 516; G. Harper, W.M. 936; H. H. James, J.W. 936; Rev. T. J. Breton, P.M. 555; W. Whitmore, 555; J. S. Gissin, P. Prov. J.G.W. 81; P. Cornell, S.W. 114; R. W. Flick, 388; H. Grimwade, 332; E. R. Deur, 376; R. Capon, W.M. 555; F. W. Tewson, I.G. 929; M. Oliver, S.D. 959; A. J. Barber, Prov. G.O. and W.M. 114; W. Walesby, S.W. 929; J. Martin, S.D. 555; E. Hayward, 114, 1,008; H. Harris, P. Prov. S.G.D. and P.M. 114; F. H. Gooding, 929; E. T. Reed, 376; G. W. Bales, 376; H. Bloomfield, 95; W. H. Lucia, P. Prov. J.G.W. 1,008; F. R. Burtal, Prov. G.P. 929; J. W. Whitbread, W.M. 81; F. Spalding, P.M. 81; J. S. Sterry, Prov. S.W. 71; James Franks, P. Prov. G.P. 376; T. Bays, P. Prov. G.D.C. 81; W. Hart, P. Prov. J.D. and W.M. 332; W. Hayward, P. Prov. G.D.C. and S.W. 936; R. C. Joslin, S.W. 332; R. B. Elliston, 376; W. Girling, 555; G. Bond, Prov. G.S.; J. Blunderfield, Prov. G.S. and S.W. 305; S. B. King, P.M. 376; G. S. Golding, S.W. 225; W. A. Smith, S.W. 376; A. Gamman, J.D. 376; A. Jeffries, 81; W. G. Guy, 1,008; S. E. Rope, J.W. 332; Emma Holmes, 959; S. H. Wright, P. Prov. G.S.D. and P.M. 516; J. B. Dove, P. Prov. G.S.W. 81; G. Jeaffreson, J.W. 555; B. Gall, J.W. 81; W. Wilmhurst, P. Prov. G.S.B. and P.M. 81; J. Dallenger, P. Prov. G.S. and P.M. 81.

Lodge having been opened in due and ancient form, the minutes of the last Prov. G. Lodge were read by the P.G. Sec. and confirmed. The minutes of the Finance Board were also read, and on their recommendation a sum of £5 was granted as temporary relief to a distressed brother in the province. It was also agreed, at the recommendation of the Board, that the sum of £10 10s. should be granted to the Boy's and Girls' Schools belonging to the craft, and £5 each to the Institutions for Aged Men and Women. The Prov. G. Sec. reported that the balance in hand now was £91 7s. 11d., but when he was first appointed Secretary it was much less.

The Prov. G. M. then addressed the brethren at some length on matters connected with the Province and Freemasonry generally. He congratulated them upon the large attendance, as it showed an increased interest in Masonry, and a desire to suffer inconvenience rather than forsake its duties. He regretted that they were about to lose their Prov. G. Sec., Bro. Marriott, from whom he had received the greatest assistance, but he hoped they should not entirely lose his services for the future. He was also sorry to receive the resignation of the Prov. G.A.S. Bro. Tidd, who had left the county, and, therefore, could no longer hold office in the Province; but he had to inform them that he had appointed a Prov. G.A. Sec. in Bro. Tidd's place, and that they would thus continue to have what was very desirable, a correct record preserved of their proceedings.

The brethren then formed procession, and, headed by the band of the Saxmundham Rifle Corps, marched to the parish church. They arranged themselves under their respective lodge banners, the junior lodge of the province going first, and the other lodges according to their more recent formation. On arriving at the church the brethren opened right and left, and the Prov. G. Officers, preceded by the Prov. G. Chap. carrying the volume of the Sacred Law, advanced through and entered the church, being followed by the lodges in seniority. The lodges represented were Unity, Lowestoft; Doric, Woodbridge; British Union and St. Luke's, Ipswich; Apollo, Beccles; Virtue and Silence, Halesleigh; Perfect Friendship, Ipswich; Prudence, Halesworth; Phoenix, Stowmarket; Fidelity, Framlingham; Waveney, Bungay; Adair, Aldeburgh; Prince of Wales, Ipswich; and Royal St. Edmund's, Bury. The church was completely filled, there being a large number of other persons present. There was also a large number of spectators to witness the procession, and the day seemed to be regarded quite as a holiday in the town. The prayers at the church were read by the vicar, the Rev. H. T. Dowler, and the lessons by the Prov. G. Chap., the Rev. R. F. Palmer. The anthem was "Behold

how good and how joyful" (Dr. Clark Whitfield), the solo being nicely sung by Bro. Laura Holmes. The musical arrangements were under the direction of the Prov. G. Org., Bro. A. J. Barber, who presided at the organ. The sermon was preached by the Grand Chaplain of England, Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, from xxviii. Prov., 24—"A man that hath friends must show himself friendly; but there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." The rev. gentleman, in the course of a most eloquent and impressive discourse, in turn addressed himself to those who were connected with the binding tie of brotherly love and affection one to another and those outside the Craft. The offertory, which amounted to £14 5s. 6d., was devoted to the Aldeburgh British Schools and District Visiting Society.

After the service the procession re-formed, and the brethren returned to the Town Hall, and the rest of the lodge business was proceeded with. The Prov. G.M. referred to the admirable sermon which they had just listened to, and thanked Bro. Martyn on behalf of the lodge, and hoped that he would consent to have the sermon published. Bro. Martyn expressed his willingness to comply with the request, and the sermon should be printed and published if it was really desired. The Prov. G. Master then appointed his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Bros. the Rev. E. I. Lockwood, D. Prov. G.M.; F. Jennings, Prov. S.G.W.; Harper, Prov. J.G.W.; S. B. King, Prov. J.G.D.; Rev. R. F. Palmer, Prov. G. Chap.; Sheridan, Prov. G. Reg.; F. R. Buttsall, Prov. G. Purst.; W. H. Lucia, Prov. G. Sec.; E. Hayward, Prov. G. Assist. Sec.; W. A. Smith, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; W. Boby; E. F. Adams, Prov. G.L.G.; Spencer Freeman, Prov. G. Treas.; Syer, Prov. G. Tyler; Bros. Whitbread, Cornell, Byford, Joslin, W. Hayward, and Riches, Prov. G. Stewards.

On the motion of Bro. Head, seconded by Bro. Newson Garrett, a vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. Marriot, for his efficient services as Prov. G. Secretary, and it was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Bro. Marriot briefly acknowledged the compliment, and assured them that it was only from his not having the time to properly attend to the duties of the office that he was led to resign it.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Vicar of Aldeburgh for allowing the use of his church; to the Prov. G. Org., and the ladies and gentlemen who assisted in the choir; and last, but not least, to Bro. Newson Garrett for his generous hospitality.

The lodge was then closed in solemn form, and the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment. The banquet took place in a large tent, erected on the green in front of the White Lion Hotel, and was supplied by Bro. Moore, the landlord of the hotel. Over 100 brethren sat down, under the presidency of the R.W. Prov. G. Master. Upon the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts followed. "The Queen," and "The Prince and Princess of Wales," having been duly acknowledged, the Prov. G. Master gave "The Grand Master of England, the Earl de Grey and Ripon," which was drunk with honours; "The Past Grand Master of England," and "The D.G.M. and the Officers of the Grand Lodge of England" were next proposed. To the latter toast Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn responded on behalf of the present officers, and Bro. Head for Past G. Officers. The D. Prov. G.M., the Rev. E. I. Lockwood, proposed "The Health of the R.W. Prov. G. Master, Sir Stafo Adair," which was most enthusiastically drunk. The remaining toasts were "The D. Prov. G. Master of Suffolk," "The Prov. G. Chaplain and Clergy of the Province," responded to by Bro. the Rev. R. F. Palmer; "The Wardens and Officers, past and present, of the Provincial Grand Lodge," acknowledged by Bro. F. Jennings; "The Visiting Brethren of other Provinces," responded to by Bro. S. Blomfield; "The Masonic Charities," proposed by Bro. Gissing and responded to by Bro. Head; "Bro. Newson Garrett," proposed by Bro. Adams; "The W.M.'s of the Province," coupled with the name of Bro. Harper, who responded; "The Provincial Grand Secretary," and "The Ladies," on whose behalf Bro. James returned thanks. As usual, the Tyler's toast brought the proceedings to a close. Some excellent songs were sung during the evening, by Bros. Montem Smith, Fearnside, Capon, W. O. Smith, Woodwards, &c. The first-named brother's well-known abilities as a singer were thoroughly appreciated.

The assistance rendered by the choir in aiding so efficiently in the service of the church must not be overlooked. Promoted by Bro. Capt. James, and under the supervision of himself and Mrs. James, a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen, who had kindly lent their vocal talents on this occasion, were invited to

an evening entertainment at the White Lion Hotel, where, with sparkling nectar, song, and dance, they enjoyed themselves until a late hour; thus showing that the cordial warmth and elevating spirit of Masonry can shed its benign and social influence over those who are not members of the Craft.

Thus ended one of the most successful meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodge. Next year it will hold its annual meeting at Ipswich,

## SCOTTISH CONSTITUTION.

### EDINBURGH.

#### GRAND LODGE.

The Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was held on Monday evening, the 2nd inst., in the Freemasons' Hall, George-street, the M.W. Grand Master, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., on the throne, supported by the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn, Depute Grand Master; Bros. John White Melville, of Bennochie, Past Grand Master; Hemy Inglis, of Torsonce, Substitute Grand Master; W. Mann, S.G.W.; W. Officer, J.G.D., acting J.G.W.; Dr. Beveridge, Prov. G.M. of Aberdeen City; Captain H. Morland, D.G.M. of Western India, &c. There was a large attendance of members of Grand Lodge.

After the preliminary business had been disposed of, the Grand Master communicated to the brethren the gratifying intelligence that he had been able to arrange that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be present at a meeting of Grand Lodge, for the purpose of installation as patron of the Order in Scotland, on His Royal Highness's return from the Highlands in October next. His Lordship then proceeded to nominate the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the R.W. Past Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, to the distinguished position of an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in recognition of his lordship's eminent services to the Craft during the long period of twenty-six years, and which was unanimously confirmed by the Grand Lodge with acclamation.

The M.W. Grand Master, in the most feeling manner, then adverted to the heavy loss sustained by the Grand Lodge and the Scottish Craft by the decease of the Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington, Prov. G. Master of East Lothian, and Past Depute Grand Master.

On the motion of his lordship, an address of condolence and sympathy was ordered to be transmitted to the Dowager-Countess of Haddington.

Bro. Dr. Sedgwick was, on the recommendation of the Grand Committee, unanimously appointed Prov. G. Master for New South Wales.

The following motion was then taken up and discussed, viz.:—Moved by Bro. W. Officer, R.W. Junior Grand Deacon, and seconded by Bro. Bro. Alexander Hay, R.W. Grand Jeweller—"That hereafter it shall be competent for any Colonial Prov. G. Lodge to nominate and appoint a Proxy Prov. G. Master, who may vote and act in Grand Lodge and in all other Masonic matters, with the same powers as such Prov. G. Master; and in the absence of the Prov. G. Master of any other Prov. G. Lodge, it shall be competent for his Depute, whom failing, his Substitute, to vote and act in Grand Lodge, and in all other Masonic matters, in his room and place, and with all the powers and privileges vested in him."

An amendment was proposed against the purposes of the motion by Bro. Robertson, and considerable discussion ensued. The S.G.W. and Bros. Capt. Morland and Dr. Beveridge, &c., supported the first half of the motion. Upon Bro. Officer agreeing to withdraw the latter half of his motion, the first half was carried almost unanimously.

It was then moved by Bro. William John Hamilton, R.W.M. 354, seconded by Bro. James Wallace, P.M. 340—"In view of the general evasive manner in which Grand Lodge recommendation, as set forth in Chapter 21st, Clause 4th, of Grand Lodge Laws is abided by, it is hereby resolved that all daughter lodges wheresoever situated, be specially instructed that at their next respective annual elections, they appoint a 'Committee of Inspection,' to consist of the R.W.M., Senior and Junior Wardens, and three members of the lodge, not office-bearers, to whom all applications from candidates for admission to our order be submitted at least seven days before date of proposed initiation. Should they, after strict enquiry into their eligibility, approve

of them, they shall be balloted for in the usual manner at next regular meeting, but should the committee disapprove of the application, they shall be empowered to reject same without bringing them before the lodge."

This motion was severely opposed, it being condemned as unworkable. An amendment was proposed by Bro. Buchan—"That the name, address, and occupation of every individual to be proposed for initiation be put upon the circular calling the meeting at which the proposal is to be made together with the names of his proposer and seconder, thereafter at next meeting the candidates may be balloted, or voted upon, in the usual manner."

The Earl of Roslin considered there was no necessity for altering the Grand Lodge law. Several brethren expressed themselves to the effect that the motion, as it had been printed and circulated, tended to throw a slight upon Scottish Masonry. Others considered that the proposers of the motion had the good of Masonry at heart. It was decided, however, almost *nem. con.* that Grand Lodge law should stand as it is. The clause of Grand Lodge law referred to, contains the following—"And in order to uphold the purity of the fraternity, it is specially recommended that no candidate for initiation into Masonry be admitted a member of any lodge until his character and qualifications have been duly enquired into, and the brethren have expressed themselves satisfied—by ballot in open lodge—of the eligibility of the candidate."

A second motion, relating to the passing and raising of candidates, proposed by the same two brethren, was withdrawn.

On the motion of the Past Grand Master, Bro. John Whyte Melville, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Earl of Dalhousie for his conduct in the chair. The Grand Lodge thereafter was closed in ample form.

EDINBURGH.—*Lodge Mary's Chapel* (No. 1).—A special meeting of this lodge was held in the Operetta House, Waterloo-place, for the purpose of conferring the honorary affiliation on the Earl of Zetland, in recognition of his long services as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, and for the great zeal he had shown for the Craft. The hall was gaily decorated with bannerets. Bro. Officer, the R.W.M. of the lodge, occupied the chair, and amongst the 200 brethren present were—Bros. the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Lindsay, Lord Rosehill, Captain Morland, Captain Wright, Wolf, Murray, of Cringeltie; William Mann, G.S.W.; H. Inglis, of Torsonce; John Whyte-Melville, Dr. Beveridge, Laurie, G. Sec.; Hay, G. Jeweller; Dr. McCowan, Harriot, Thoms, Advocate; J. Lindsay, Major Mackay, &c. Bro. Gilbert Farie, Sub-M. of St. John's, No. 9, Dunblane, and J.W. of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, Stirling; and Bro. George Miller, D.M. No. 9, present at Roslin, were formally affiliated by special request. The R.W.M., Bro. Officer, requested the the G.M. of Scotland to exercise the privilege of taking the chair, but his lordship declined, on the ground that the lodge could not be presided over by a better Master than it at present possessed. The G. Master conferred, as had been agreed to in Grand Lodge, the honorary membership of the Grand Lodge of Scotland on the Earl of Zetland, as Past Grand Master of England. The Earl of Zetland, in acknowledging the compliment, said that after having twenty-six years' service in Masonry and as Grand Master in England, it was most gratifying to him to be affiliated as a member of the No. 1 Company in Scotland, and he assured the brethren present that he never would forget the reception he had met with on that occasion. The toast of "The Navy, the Army, and the Volunteers" was then proposed, and it was responded to by Lord Rosehill for the Army, Captain Moreland for the Navy, Major Mackay for the Militia, and Bro. Bryce for the Volunteers. Bro. Officer, R.W.M., then proposed for affiliation, as a member of the Lodge Mary's Chapel, the Earl of Zetland, Past Grand Master of England, remarking that the Scotch lodges had a peculiar gratification in the knowledge that a countryman of their own had so long occupied that honourable position in the fraternity in England. The ceremony of affiliation was then gone through in the usual manner, and loud cheers greeted the noble Earl. The Earl of Zetland briefly replied, expressing the great satisfaction afforded by the honour paid him by the Scottish brethren of the Craft. Bro. Mann proposed, in highly eulogistic terms, "The Health of the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, which was received with great enthusiasm, his lordship replying in felicitous terms. In reply to the toast of his health, Bro. Whyte-Melville spoke of the good influence of Freemasonry throughout

the world, especially in a charitable point of view. A number of other toasts followed, and the evening was spent in a very agreeable manner, a glee party contributing materially to the enjoyment of the occasion.

## IRELAND.

### MUNSTER.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE, NORTH MUNSTER.

The meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held for the first time on the 28th ult., pursuant to summons, in the Desmond Hall, Newcastle West. Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, Prov. G.M., attended, and was conducted to the Throne by the following procession:—

Tyler with Sword.  
Deacons with Wands.  
Junior Warden with Staff.  
Senior Warden ditto.  
Past Master with Square and Compass.  
Chaplain with Bible.  
Provincial Grand Secretary with Warrant.  
Past Masters 202.  
Worshipful Master of 202.  
Worshipful Master of 73.  
Worshipful Master of 333.  
Provincial Grand Officers.

Lodge 202 was then adjourned for refreshment.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form at three o'clock with prayer.

The following brethren were present, who assisted to dispose of the business since last Quarter Day:—Bros. O'Grady, P.M., 13; Curling, W.M. of 202; Wilson, W.M. 333; Trousdell, P.M.; Barrington, P.G. Sec.; Curling, S.W. 202; M'Quaide, P.M., S.W. 73; Fitzgerald, J.W. 73; Glover, P.M., 73; Moore, P.M., 73; Adams, P.M., 73; Gibson, P.M., 73; Palmer, Sec. 202; Plummer, Chap.; O'Grady, P.M. 202; Bernal, P.M. 202; O'Neill, 333; Evans, 202; Banks, P.M.; G. Robert Johnson, 73; Peel, 73; Swaine, 73; Wallace 73; Pounder, 202, &c. &c.

Apologies were received for non attendance from Bro. James Spaight, D. Prov. G. Master; Waller, W.M. of 201; Bro. Land, W.M. 13; Bro. Molloy, 333, and several other brethren who could not possibly attend.

The Provincial Grand Lodge business being disposed of, it was duly closed till the last Thursday in October, to be held in the Masonic Hall, Limerick.

#### THE BANQUET.

The Desmond Hall was festooned with laurels and flowers and the old rustic and time-honored walls being hung with suitable Masonic devices, brought the brethren back to the recollections that this very Desmond Hall was erected by the Knight Templars, where they held their conclave meetings many centuries ago. The roof of the building, with credit be it said to the members of 202, was recently erected by them in a style of very handsome Gothic architecture. The tables were laid out with great taste and skill, very much enhanced by having a splendid piece of plate thereon, which was some time since presented to Bro. Curling, W.M., who occupied the chair on the occasion. Bro. Curling, junior, acted as S.W., and Bro. Evans, of Newcastle, as J.W. On the right of the chair sat the Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, Prov. G.M., and Bro. Bassett, W.M. of 73; on the left of the chair sat Bro. O'Grady, P.M.; Bro. Barrington, P.G. Sec.; Bro. Plummer, Bro. Banks, P.M., &c. &c.

At about 9 o'clock, dinner having concluded, the Hall was Tyled and the W.M. gave the toast of the Queen, which was duly honored, as is usual, with three times three.

The next toast was Bro. the Prince of Wales, and rest of the Royal Family, which was enthusiastically received and salute given.

The Three Grand Masters were next proposed and received due honours.

Bro. Curling, W.M. said it now devolved on him to discharge a most pleasing duty, and that was to bid a hearty and cordial welcome to their respected and much esteemed Prov. G.M. Right Hon. Lord Dunboyne, to the old Hall of the Desmonds. The W.M. concluded a most eloquent speech and the toast was received with all the honours that it was in the power of the brethren to bestow.

The Prov. G.M. rose to respond, and was received with such general applause that made the old Hall ring in a manner which would, in fact, rival its primeval days. His Lordship thanked the brethren for this new evidence of their kindly and fraternal feeling towards him, and particularly the W.M. who had acted so hospitably on that day, and received him at his house before he had the honour of entering these venerated old walls. His Lordship felt highly pleased with his visit after a lapse of 40 years, and was very much gratified to find that Newcastle had undergone, under the auspices of the W.M. a complete change. When he knew it at the time referred to it was a barbarous place, but now it was one of the best country towns he had seen in the south of Ireland. He really did not see how it could be otherwise from the way in which their W.M. had devoted his energy and great ability to the furtherance of the trade and commercial prosperity of the town. When he considered Ennis (his Lordship's county town) sending its member to the British Parliament, the time may soon come that Newcastle in the far west will, no doubt, have a similar advantage, and who may be thanked for all this but your W.M. Before his Lordship concluded he proposed in very happy terms the toast of the W.M.

The customary salute was given in full honors.

Bro. Curling, W.M., suitably responded in a very practical and eloquent acknowledgment of the kind feelings towards him by Lord Dunboyne and the brethren present, and hoped that Lodge 202, over which he presided, may have the privilege of having their Grand Master many times with them, and the other visiting brethren he saw round the festive board, whom he thanked for having come such a distance to the far west to compliment him and Lodge 202.

After an interval occupied very pleasantly by the singing of some choice songs.

The chairman directed to have the glasses filled and proposed the health of Bro. Bassett, W.M. of Lodge 73, Limerick, coupling with it the Visiting Brethren, all of whom rose, including the Prov. G.M.

Bro. Bassett replied, and said on the part of Lodge 73, of which he had the honor to be its W.M., he returned his most sincere thanks. He could not help being struck with the antiquity and beauty of the old Desmond Hall. He was quite sure that the brethren present, as they had already shown, highly appreciated the visit of their excellent Prov. G.M. amongst them and he (Bro. Bassett) was glad to add, in a good state of health. He was rejoiced to hear that Masonry was progressing in Newcastle as well as Limerick, Cork, Dublin, and all through the provinces generally, and that new members were joining the different lodges. He concluded by thanking the brethren very much for their kindness and hospitality.

The toast of the S.W. of the lodge was very humorously given by W.M., with the hope that he (the S.W.) may be a better man than his father (the W.M.), which was received with much merriment, and duly responded to by the worthy son of a worthy sire.

The healths of the J.W., Chap., P.M., &c. were subsequently given; and the toast of the Poor and Distressed Brethren brought the proceedings, to a close after taking up a handsome collection for the Benevolent Fund.

The caterer, Mr. Coffey, of the Confectioner's Hall, Limerick, attended with his staff at the banquet, and gave the usual satisfaction to all.

The lodge was closed in peace, love, and harmony.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—We understand that intelligence was received from England by the mail yesterday, that our townsman, Robert Marshall, Esq., has been elected a member of the Supreme Council of the 33rd degree of Ancient and Accepted Rite of Freemasonry for England and Wales. It is said that the number holding high and important position in Freemasonry in England, is confined to a limited number, and we believe that Bro. Marshall is the first and only one in New Brunswick who has been honoured with or elevated to this rank. With the many friends of Bro. Marshall, we congratulate him on the position accorded to him in the fraternity.—*Daily Telegraph and Morning Journal, St. John, N.B.*

## INDIA.

### BOMBAY.

*Emulation Lodge* (No. 1,100, E.C.)—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on May 19, 1870, when Messrs. E. Hewetj. and G. Tronson were initiated, and Bros. J. H. Perrins and C. Parker were passed to the F.C. degree.

*Concord Lodge* (No. 757, E.C.)—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on May 21, when Bro. Husson Khan was passed to the F.C. degree. In the absence of other work the W.M. delivered the lecture on the first degree.

### LANOWLEE.

*Barton Lodge* (No 475, S.C.)—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on April 26, when there were present:—Bros. P. Geering, W.M.; Pennock, P.M., as Sec.; Davey, S.W.; Harris, J.W.; Pestonjee, S.D.; Nanabhoj, J.D.; Bristow, I.G.; Jemsetjee, Tyler. Members: Bros. Niel, McIntyre, Timooljee, and Eduljee. Visitors: Bros. Cornelius, Innes, Johns. The lodge was opened in due and ancient form in the first degree, and the minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. McIntyre was elected as a joining member. Mr. W. Wilson was initiated, and Bros. Timooljee Dossabhoj and Eduljee Jemsetjee passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Two candidates were proposed for initiation, and one brother as a joining member. There being no further business, the lodge was closed in peace and harmony, when the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment; the usual toasts were proposed and responded to, and a very pleasant evening was passed.

An emergency meeting was held on May 10th, when there were present:—W. Bros. P. Geering; W.M.; A. T. L. Pennoek, P.M.; M. O. Ward, Sub. M. and Treas.; J. Harris, S.W.; G. Davey, J.W.; Nanabhoj Framjee, as Sec.; Jestonjee Dorabjee, S.D.; W. Guilar, J.D.; Dossabhoj Jemsetjee, I.G.; E. Bristow, as Tyler. Members: Bros. Neil, Strelly, Timooljee Dossabhoj, Eduljee Jemsetjee, and others. The lodge was opened in the first degree, and the summons convening the meeting was read. Mr. Hales was initiated, and Bros. Timooljee Dossabhoj and Eduljee Jemsetjee were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. There being no further business, the lodge was closed in peace and harmony at 10 p.m.

## ROYAL ARCH.

### METROPOLITAN.

#### SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

The regular quarterly convocation of the Supreme Grand Chapter of R.A. Masons was held on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at seven o'clock punctually, Comps. the Rev. J. Huyshe, on the throne as Z.; Samuel Rawson as H.; Frederick Pattison as J.; John Hervey, S.E.; Potter as N.; Rev. C. J. Martyn, Prin. Soj.; Short and J. Savage as Assist. Sojs.

Amongst the companions present were: Comps. the Earl de Grey and Ripon; Lord de Tabley; Thomas Fenn, G.S.B.; R. W. Hollon, Dir. of Cers.; Benj. Head, P.G.S.B.; E. S. Snell, P.G.S.B.; H. Browse, P.G.S.B.; Henry Muggeridge, P.G.S.B.; Joshua Nunn, P.G.S.B.; Andrew Holman, P.G.S.B.; James Self, II. 21st; J. Bennock, P.Z. 2; J. Smith, P.G. Dir. of Cers.; James Brett, P.Z. 177; W. N. Bywater, P.Z. 19; W. Smith, C.Z., P.Z. 33; R. Spencer, P.Z. 3; H. Massey, J. 619; W. Bowen, H. 749; G. Pymm, J. 749.

The chapter having been opened, the minutes of the last convocation were read and confirmed.

The acting M.E.Z., Comp. Huyshe, then stated that the first business was the installation of the Earl de Grey and Ripon as Grand Z. of Royal Arch Masons in England. Although they had cause to regret the retirement of the Earl Zetland from the position which he had held for so many years, yet it was a source of congratulation that Royal Arch Masonry would be presided over by so distinguished a Mason as the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, who had that evening attended at great inconvenience to himself, his important duties connected with the state being at the present time most pressing. This was another evidence if any were wanting of the great interest his lordship took in Freemasonry.

The M.E.Z. then called upon the G.S.E., Comp. J. Hervey to obligate the Right Hon. Earl de Grey as Grand Z. This having



been done, his lordship was presented to the acting M.E.Z., and was invested and installed according to the usual form observed on such occasions.

His lordship having been enthroned, thanked the brethren.

The Grand J. thanked the companions, and expressed the great interest he felt in Royal Arch Masonry.

The Grand Z. then said, he regretted it would be impossible for the Earl Carnarvon, Grand H., to attend on the present occasion for the purpose of being obligated and installed, and he was requested by his lordship to express to Grand Chapter his regret.

The next business was the obligation and installation of the esteemed and excellent companion, Lord de Tabley, as Third Principal, and the M.E.Z. called upon the Grand S.E. to perform that ceremony, which having been done, his lordship was presented, invested, and installed in the chair of J.

The report of the Committee of General Purposes was then presented:—

“TO THE SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF ENGLAND.

“The Committee of General Purposes beg to report that they have examined the accounts from the 18th April, to the 19th July, 1870, both inclusive, which they find to be as follows:—

To balance 19th April.....	£399	16	5
To subsequent receipts .....	258	5	0
	£658	1	5
By purchase of £200 Consols at 94, and Commission.....	£188	5	0
By Disbursements during the Quarter.....	123	3	0
By Balance.....	346	13	5
	£658	1	5

which balance is in the hands of Messrs. Willis, Percival and Co., bankers of the Grand Treasurer.

“The Committee beg to report that they have received petitions—

“1st. From Comps. William Richardson as Z., William Henry Thornton as H., and Abraham Wilson as J., and eleven others, for a chapter to be attached to the St. John's Lodge, No. 827, Dewsbury, to be called ‘The Chapter of St. John's,’ and to meet at the Masonic Temple, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

“2ndly. From Comps. Simeon Moseley as Z., Robert Asplaud Marillier as H., Charles Copland the younger as J., and six others, for a chapter to be attached to the Kingston Lodge No. 1,010, Hull, to be called ‘The Kingston Chapter,’ and to meet at the Masonic Hall, Worship-street, Hull, Yorkshire.

“3rdly. From Comps. Francis Burdett as Z., William Roebuck as H., George Cattell as J., and seven others, for a chapter to be attached to the Villiers Lodge No. 1,194, Isleworth, to be called ‘The Royal Middlesex Chapter,’ and to meet at the Northumberland Arms Hotel, Isleworth, Middlesex.

“4thly. From Comps. Samuel H. Armitage as Z., William F. Rooke as H., William B. Stewart as J., and nine others, for a chapter to be attached to the Denison Lodge No. 1,248, Scarborough, to be called ‘The Denison Chapter,’ and to meet at the Grand Hotel, Scarborough, Yorkshire.

“The foregoing petitions being in all respects regular, the Committee recommend that the prayers thereof be respectively granted.

“The Committee have also had under their consideration a letter from Comp. John Doherty, of the Melita Chapter No. 349, Malta, elected to the Third Principal's Chair in that chapter, whose eligibility to be installed was objected to, on the ground that, although a Past Master of an Irish lodge, he had never served as Master of an English lodge. The Committee being of opinion that the words in Art. 8, page 16, of the Royal Arch Regulations, ‘No companion of any subordinate chapter shall be eligible to be elected to either of the Principal Chairs who is not, at the time of such election, the actual Master or Past Master of a Craft lodge,’ refer exclusively to a Craft lodge under the English Constitution, came to the unanimous decision that to render a companion eligible to be elected a Principal of a chapter under the English Constitution he must be the actual Master or Past Master of a Craft lodge under that Constitution.

“(Signed) JOHN SAVAGE in the Chair.

“20th July, 1870.”

Comp. J. Savage then moved that the report, being in the hands of all the companions present, be taken as read, which was carried.

The several petitions were put *seriatim* and granted.

During the discussion with reference to the Keystone Chapter to be held at Hull, Comp. Huyshe again expressed himself strongly in favour of every Craft lodge in a position to maintain a chapter should have a charter granted as a matter of course, stating various reasons to which we need not refer. In this view Comp. Huyshe was supported by a large number of the companions present.

The letter of Comp. Doherty, of the Melita Chapter, Malta, was then considered.

The decision of the committee was supported by Comps. Huyshe and Savage by whom it was moved and seconded that it be adopted. The view of the committee, however, was opposed by Comp. S. Rawson, who as P.G. Supt. of China, stated from long experience in that distant colony that it was impolitic, and that the law as it stood was prejudicial to the interests of Royal Arch Masonry. He had to preside over a district in which there were lodges, not only English and Scotch, but also under the American Constitution, and Royal Arch Masonry was indebted to members of these bodies, and but for their assistance the work of capital Masonry could not have been carried on.

Comp. Browne supported the views of Comp. Rawson.

Comp. Head defended the decision of the committee, and condemned the practice of admitting to the Principals' chairs of Royal Arch Masonry under the English Constitution, Scotch and Irish Masons, who held the degree of Installed Master under those constitutions, as in some cases the chair was held for only six months, and sometimes even the degree was only nominally conferred without actual service. He agreed with Comp. Huyshe, who had so strongly expressed himself upon the subject.

Comp. Savage requested that the paragraph of the regulations should be read, which was done.

“All officers are to be elected annually, except the Assistant Sojourners, who are to be appointed by the Principal Sojourner. No companion of any subordinate chapter shall be eligible to be elected to either of the Principal chairs, who is not at the time of such election the actual Master or Past Master of a Craft lodge, nor, except in the colonies, until he shall have served the office of Scribe or Sojourner of a private chapter for a year.”

The M.E.Z. said that what the companions had to consider was the decision of the committee under the actual state of the law. He had read the law and had just heard it read, and he considered that the interpretation of the committee was a correct one.

Lord de Tabley agreed with the M.E.Z. If in the opinion of the companions the law was detrimental, the course to be adopted was by regular notice of motion to alter the law.

After some further discussion, the recommendation of the committee was carried.

There being no further business before Grand Chapter, it was closed in ample form.

## MARK MASONRY.

### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWPORT.—Under the designation of the Keystone Lodge, No. 109, a new lodge of Mark Master Masons was opened at Newport, on the 25th ult. The impressive ceremony of consecration was performed at the Masonic-hall by V.W. Bro. Frederick Binckes, G. Sec. of the Order. There were 28 candidates advanced, and six brethren were admitted as joining members, making a total of 34. Bro. Colonel Lyne, D. Prov. G.M., of the Monmouthshire fraternity of Freemasons, was installed as W.M. of the new lodge, and nominated the following officers:—Bros. H. Hillier, S. W.; W. Watkins, J.W.; W. Randall, M.O.; E. Esp, S.O.; G. Fothergill, J.O.; S. Fox, Chap.; W. R. Pickford, Treas.; C. W. Ingram, Reg.; W. Williams, Sec.; C. Oliver, S.D.; R. J. Chambers, J.D.; James Horner, Dir. of Cers.; E. Tapson, Org.; H. J. Grutte, J.G.; W. McFee, Tyler. After the ceremony, the brethren adjourned to the King's Head Hotel, where Bro. Gretton had provided a magnificent banquet. The W.M., Col. Lyne, D. Prov. G.M., presided, and among the company present were—Bros. F. Binckes, G.S.;

J. H. Jukes (Chap. for Hereford), F. Langley (Cardiff), T. G. South (Cardiff), W. Pickford, B. Thomas, C. H. Oliver, S. T. Hallen, C. W. Ingram, T. M. Cole, W. Watkins, H. Sheppard, Charles Homfray, R. S. Roper, G. Homfray, H. Hellier, R. J. Chambers, W. R. Matthews, L. Gravener, —H. Williams (Swans), Reuben Evans, E. Esp, W. Randall, G. Fothergill, E. J. Tapson, S. Coombs, W. Williams, G. J. Jacob, J. James, E. J. Thomas, A. Taylor, J. Horner, H. J. Gratte, D. L. James, —Willans, (Cardiff), D. Roberts, J. Phipps (Cardiff), A. Isaacs, and Capt. Utelez. The following toasts were duly proposed and acknowledged:—"The Queen and the Craft," "The Prince of Wales and all the Royal Family," "The M.W., the G.M., the R.W., the D.G.M., and Grand Lodge of England," "The M.W., the G.M., and the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons," "The D. Prov. G.M., and the P.G. Lodge of Monmouthshire," "The W.M., 109," "The V.W. Bro. Binckes, G. Sec.," "The Visitors," "The Members of 109," "The Masonic Lodges in the Province," "The Masonic Charities," "The Press," "The Ladies," and "To all Poor and Distressed Masons," &c. A very pleasant evening was spent, and it was considered that the new lodge had been floated under very encouraging auspices.

### REVIEWS

*Furness, Past and Present: Its History and Antiquities.*  
by GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL, F.S.A., Scotland and Newcastle, &c.

Bro. Tweddell, in adding another to his numerous list of works of local character, has this time eclipsed himself. He proposes to complete, in twenty parts, at 2s. each, a work upon the above interesting subject; and if the succeeding numbers equal the first, we have not the slightest doubt that every copy of the edition will be eagerly purchased. The first number, besides title and dedication page, executed in the highest style of gold and colours, contains two chromo-litho views of gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, and a steel portrait of the Duke of Devonshire, to whom the work is dedicated. The prospectus says, with truth, that "in the preparation and execution of these illustrations, no trouble or expense has been spared in order to render the 'History of Furness' worthy of taking rank with the first class of high art productions, and the publisher is enabled to offer the work to the acceptance of the public, with the utmost confidence in its merits."

*The Rectangular Review: a Quarterly Communication on Philosophy, Freemasonry, Archæology, Science, and the Fine Arts.* No. 1. July.

The high price of this new "quarterly" (2s. 6d.) would seem to preclude the possibility of success in these days of "plenty for money." However, it treads on classic ground, and treats upon subjects eschewed by most of the magazines, and on this account may meet with encouragement amongst the *dilletanti*. The present number opens with "Penny Paperism," by one who evidently understands his subject. An opportune chapter upon the history of the Bonaparte family in the present state of Europe cannot fail to interest. From "Freemasonry: its History, Principles, and Objects," we shall, on a future occasion, make copious extracts.

### MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

#### MASONIC FETE AT ROSLIN.

At the invitation of the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, the office bearers and members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, besides brethren belonging to daughter lodges in Edinburgh and neighbouring counties, with their wives and daughters, to the number of 800, took luncheon at Roslin yesterday. The office bearers and members of the Grand Lodge, on arriving at Roslin, proceeded to Rosebank House, where a liberal table was open for them during the afternoon. Amongst those present at Rosebank

were the host and hostess, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, who did everything in their power to make their guests happy and comfortable; the Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master Mason of Scotland; Brothers John Whyte-McVilvie, Past Grand Master Lord Rosehill, Grand Sword Bearer; the Officers of the 13th Hussars and 90th Regiment; Lord Erskine, J. T. Oswald of Dumikier; J. Wolf Murray, of Craighallie; Captain Morland, Provincial Grand Master for the Province of Western India; Sir Arthur Halket, Bart., of Pitfern; Mr. Peter Gardiner, Poet-Laureate Trafalgar Lodge, Leith; the Revs. Mr. Grant, Mr. Fraser, Leith; A. S. Muir, Graham, Newhaven; Drs. Furley, Shaw, Nachot, Lilburn, Dickson, Carmichael, Ritchie, McCowan, Veitch, and Hercn Watson; Captain M-Causland, F. Lindsay, ate Royal Artillery; Goodsir, Aberdour. Mrs. Erskine, Weyms; Mrs. Tytler, Woodhouselee; and a large and fashionable assemblage of ladies. The band of the 13th Hussars, who were stationed in the grounds, played during the afternoon. Before the company left Rosebank, Bro. Robertson, the Grand Bible Bearer, proposed, after a few laudatory remarks, three cheers for the Earl of Rosslyn, three for the Countess of Rosslyn, and three for the Earl of Dalhousie, for the liberal manner in which the brethren had been entertained, which were heartily given. At the Old Inn, at the Chapel of Roslin, the general body of the Freemasons had a free house, an ample luncheon being provided for them. The band of the 90th Regiment was stationed on the mound behind the chapel, and dancing was engaged in by the ladies and gentlemen present during the afternoon. About five o'clock, the Earl of Rosslyn, accompanied by the Countess, the Earl of Dalhousie, and other noblemen, drove to the vast assemblage at the Old Inn, and the Earl of Rosslyn, in a short speech, intimated the pleasure it afforded him to see so many present, and hoped they had thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Three times three were given for his lordship before he left the ground. The party returned to town by special train at six o'clock, highly delighted with the manner in which they had been treated.

### BENGAL MASONIC ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATING CHILDREN OF INDIGENT FREEMASONS.

A general meeting of subscribers to this Association was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Bentinck-street, Bengal, on Wednesday, June 1, 1870, Bro. Hugh D. Sandeman, President, in the chair.

The proceedings of the General Meeting, held on 1st of December last were read and confirmed.

The accounts from December 1, 1869, to May 31, 1870, showing a balance of 10,500rs. in Government Securities, and 1,579-4-3rs. in cash, were examined and passed.

The President informed the meeting that the whole of the Government Securities belonging to the Association had been transferred to the trustees under the provisions of their 6th bye-law, and placed for safe custody with the bankers of the Association, together with a power of attorney authorising them to draw interest as it falls due from time to time upon the stock. The President laid on the table the bankers' receipts for the above Government paper.

The President laid on the table an abstract of the cash transactions of the Association during the past half-year, and a balance-sheet of the revenue account, prepared according to the provisions of bye-laws 8 and 25, showing a sum of 515-5-7rs. available for expenditure during the remainder of the year ending the 30th of November next.

An application was read from the widow of the late Charles Frederick Jacobson, Master Mason, for admission to the benefit of the Association of her daughter Alice Jane, who was born on July 20, 1862. The meeting was of opinion that the case was a deserving one, and determined that the daughter of the applicant should be sent as a boarder to the Martinière Girls' School at the expense of the Association.

An application was read from the widow of the late Henry Richard Jackson, Master Mason, for admission to the benefit of the Association of her children, Eva Annie, born February 26, 1862, and Mina Edith, born

August 18, 1863. Mrs. Jackson not being in attendance with her children as directed by the Hon. Sec., the meeting was unable to consider the case, and the application was consequently thrown out. The Secretary was at the same time requested to inform the applicant that her case would be re-considered at the General Meeting in December next, provided that the application was submitted *de novo* to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of November; under the provisions of the 16th bye-law.

An application was read from Mr. H. W. Sheppard, to the effect that a donation of 100rs., which had been entered in the books of the Association, under his name, might be transferred to the name of Mr J. G. Burbidge. It was explained that the sum of 100rs. had been subscribed by the brethren of St. Andrew in the East Lodge, No. 401, of the Scotch Constitution, to purchase a Life Governorship in the Association in the name of Mr Burbidge as a testimonial in recognition of his services as Master of the lodge; that this sum had been forwarded to the Treasurer of the Association by Bro. Sheppard in his capacity of Secretary to the lodge, but without any intimation as to how it was to be credited; and that the Treasurer had consequently entered it as a donation from Mr Sheppard, entitling him to the privileges of a Life Governor. On the question being put it was determined that the mutation of name be permitted as solicited, and that the donation should stand in the name of Bro. J. G. Burbidge instead of that of Bro. Sheppard. The Treasurer was instructed to alter his books accordingly.

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting separated.

HUGH SANDEMAN, President.  
W. B. FARR, Secretary.

#### LANGUAGE OF MASONRY.

By WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE.

Masonry has become universal. All over the globe, in all climes and countries, Masons are found. This could never have become a fact, but that it possessed and taught a universal language. If it were impossible for one brother to make himself known as such to another, wherever they happened to meet, the fraternity would be circumscribed in the sphere of its operations, and confined to those portions of the earth where its language could be comprehended. The adoption of a universal language—one that can be easily taught and safely retained—that can be understood by everyone who has mastered its alphabet, and is alike heeded by him, and by those who have traced its sacred words to their most recondite meanings, have become a necessity. Here is the cause of the universal language of Masonry. Necessity was its mother. To make this universal language a means of easy and effective fraternal communication, it must be secret and simple—sacredly cherished by the brotherhood, and so plain and easy of comprehension, "that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." Herein is the necessity of secrecy, that we may know a brother wherever we may meet him. If the language of Masonry was open to the understanding of everyone who saw cause or had an inclination to study it, it would cease to be valuable, and fail to accomplish the purpose for which it was invented. The care with which it is guarded preserves it in its purity, and assures its availability. When the wandering Mason grasps the hand of one whom he meets and feels the "mystic grip," his heart goes out to him as a brother. He feels that he has found a friend. He knows he may repose trust in him. If in trouble, he may command his assistance; if in prosperity, he knows he has met one who will rejoice with him. He knows that somewhere in the broad world a body of respectable men, governed by sound moral principle, and actuated by charitable and noble impulses, has pronounced this stranger, whom he now holds by the hand, as honest

and trustworthy—as fit to be a member of the universal brotherhood.

But if the language of Masonry was common to all, there could be none of this assurance be conveyed through the agency of the method of recognition. Secrecy is one inherent element of success, which cannot be secured without it. And we cannot see wherein lies the harm in this method of recognizing friends. We send by a friend a letter introducing him to another friend, with whom we wish him to become acquainted. By this means we further business matters, and even secure political advantages; and no one finds fault with this procedure. Even the most bitter opponents of secrecy do not object to it, but make use of it every day of their lives. The language of Masonry is a letter of introduction to the fraternity wherever scattered abroad. He who can present the letter, and translate its language, shows that he is worthy, just as he who can present a recommendation over the autograph of a mutual friend, proves his standing, and there is no greater wrong in the one instance than the other. There is, however, this preference given to the letter written in Masonic language: the simple letter of introduction is written on the spur of the moment, and often contains anything but the real sentiments of its author; the Masonic document is given in the most solemn and formal manner, after a full investigation into the character of the bearer. It is not very plain, then, why Masonic language is so much more heinous when practically used, than the more common language of mankind.

But it is also necessary to constitute a universal language that it should be easily understood, without hard study, and remembered without difficulty. The founders of the Masonic system were peculiarly happy in this regard in establishing the language of the Order. Months are required of intense application for an individual to master the mysteries of a foreign language, and then he frequently finds himself at a loss to understand the meaning of its terms. But a few hours will serve to instruct a man of ordinary intelligence and ability in the universal language, and so impress it upon his mind that he will respond to its silent but all-powerful demands when on the opposite side of the globe, or beyond a lapse of scores of years. He never forgets it. It is so natural and simple that it is spontaneously received, cherished, and remembered. He can read the recommendatory letter in the dark as well as in the light, and no lapse of time corrodes the parchment on which it is impressed, or fades the ink with which it is traced. Thus it is that the language of Masonry, simple and secret, in this place an important alliteration, has become universal.

The effect which this language has upon the well-being of mankind, is well nigh incalculable. We ask the reader to call to mind what has been shown to be the influence and objects of Masonry. He will recollect that it is eminently a harmonising institution; that its devotees go out from its thousands of lodges impressed with the idea of virtue, benevolence, and charity. He will recollect that all the ceremonies have a tendency to soften the affections, to refine the natures, and to expand the feelings of those who pass through them. These traits of character are implanted, or at least cultivated in hundreds of thousands of hearts, to such a degree as to make charity an active and pervading principle. Masonic language is the expression of this principle. Whenever a brother hears the language, or reads that unwritten or mysterious system of communication which the founders of Masonry adopted, all these teachings are brought to his mind in refreshing significance, and the wellsprings of generosity are at flood in his heart. He remembers the lessons of love and regard for God's creatures which he has been taught. He recollects the duties which he owes to that brother whose hand he clasps, and who is able to pronounce the words of the sacred language.

Would it be natural that a recollection of these lessons—that a recurrence to these principles—that a re-opening of the sacred books of the law in which are inculcated peace and love, honesty and truth, would produce evil fruits in the conduct of those who read them? Every intelligent person knows this would not be the result—every intelligent Mason knows that it is not. On the contrary, under the light of these facts, we may see how Masonry becomes the great harmoniser of the world. Masons, travelling from place to place, become missionaries of charity and ministers of goodwill. Having assumed the vows of love and charity, they go forth, wherever their destination, conveying the principles conveyed in that language which has no word to inculcate wrong, which has no syllable to express hate, which could not frame, to pronounce aright, a sentence opposed to the welfare of mankind.

Such language cannot be used for evil, since it can only enunciate good. Masonry has no language for cursing. Its vocabulary is fitted for Gerizim, rather than Ebal. It was cradled in wisdom, nursed by charity, and has been supported by the good in all ages and countries; and yet the language of a sacred writer, used on a similar occasion, is not misapplied when written in reference to Masonry: "Rather shall they which go by say, the blessing of the Lord be upon thee. We bless thee, in the name of the Lord." But we have this for our encouragement: Our mysterious language has survived a thousand times more potent enemies than those which now array themselves against it. In every encounter it has come off conqueror; and now, with a slight reservation, we may adopt the words of the Hebrew language, and say that "the earth is of one language and one speech," since Masonic language is universal.—*Landmark.*

#### LIST OF LODGE, MEETINGS, &c., FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH, AUGUST 1870.

(Abbreviations.—F.M.H., Freemasons' Hall; M.H., Masonic Hall; M.T., Masonic Temple; Tav., Tavern; Ho., Hotel; Ro. Rooms; L., Lodge; St., Street; Sq., Square).

##### METROPOLITAN LODGES AND CHAPTERS.

*Monday, August 8th.*

CHAPTER.—Pammure, Balham Ho., Balham.

*Tuesday, August 9th.*

LODGES.—Wellington, White Swan Tav., Deptford; Stanhope, Thicket Ho., Anerley.

*Wednesday, August 10th.*

Com. R.M.B. Inst., at 3.—LODGES.—Justice, White Swan Tav., Deptford; Beacontree, Pri. Ro., Leytonstone; Hervey, Britannia Ho., Walham-green.

*Thursday, August 11th.*

LODGES.—Upton, Spotted Dog Tav., Upton, Essex.

*Saturday, August 13th.*

LODGE.—Caveac, Radley's Ho., Bridge-st., Blackfriars. E.C.

##### METROPOLITAN LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

*Monday, August 8th.*

Temple, Old George, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; Justice, Royal Albert, New Cross-rd., Deptford; St. James's Union, Swan Tav., Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.; Industry, Dick's Coffee House, Fleet-st.; Crystal Palace, City Arms Tav., West-sq., Southwark; High Cross, White Hart Ho., Tottenham; Eastern Star, Royal Ho., Burdett-rd., Mile-end-rd.; Camden, Adelaide Tav., Haverstock Hill; British Oak, Bank of Friendship Tav., Mile End.

*Tuesday, August 9th.*

Faith, Fisher's Restaurant, Metrop. Dist. Rail., Victoria Station; Domatic, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell; Jordan, Alwyne Castle, Canonbury; Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney; Prince Frederick William, Knights of St. John's Tav., St. John's-wood; Dalhousie, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney; Royal Albert, White Hart, Abchurch-lane; Pythagorean, Prince of Orange, Greenwich; City of London, Shepherd and Flock Tav., Bell-alley, Moorgate-st.; New Wandsworth, Freemasons' Ho., New Wandsworth; Rose of Denmark, George Ho., Aldermanbury; Metropolitan, Price's Portugal Ho., Fleet-st.—CHAPTER.—Robert Burns, Sussex Stores, Upper St. Martin's-lane.

*Wednesday, August 10th.*

Confidence, Railway Tav., London-street; United Strength, Bull and Gate, Kentish Town; New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tav., Hoxton; St. Mark's, Mawby Arms, Mawby-st., S. Lam; beth; Peckham, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham-Rye, Temperance in the East, George the Fourth, Catherine-st., Poplar; Prosperity, Gladstone Tav., Bishopsgate-street.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—St. James's Union, Swan Tav., Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.

*Thursday, August 11th.*

Fidelity, Goat and Compasses, Easton-road; Kent, Duke of York, Borough-rd., Southwark; United Mariners, Three Cranes, Mile-end-rd.; Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st., Lambeth; St. George's, Globe Tav., Royal Hill, Greenwich; Manchester, Berkeley Arms, John-st., Berkeley-square; Tranquillity, Sugar Loaf Tav., Great St. Helen's, E.C.; Whittington, Thatched House Tav., 9, Red Lion-st.; Royal Oak, Royal Oak Tavern, Deptford.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—Joppa, Prospect of Whitby Tav., 57, Wapping-wall.

*Friday, August 12th.*

St. Luke's, Pier Ho., Cheyne-walk, Chelsea; Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-rd., Deptford; Unions (Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.), F.M.H.; United Pilgrims, Horns' Tav., Kennington; Westbourne, the Grapes, Duke-st., Manchester; square; Wellington, Lord Duncan Tavern, Broadway, Deptford; Florence Nightingale, Freemasons' Tav., Woolwich; Ranelagh, Windsor Castle Hotel, King-st., Hammersmith; Belgrave, Duke of Wellington, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey; Doric, Three Cranes, Mile End-rd.; Rose of Denmark Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, White Hart, Barnes, Surrey; Victoria, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.; Hervey, George Ho., Walham-green.—CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION.—Domatic, Fisher's Restaurant, Victoria Station; Metropolitan, Price's Portugal Ho., Fleet-st.

*Saturday, August 13th.*

Robert Burns, Sussex Stores, Upper St. Martin's-lane.

[This information is extracted from the "Universal Masonic Calendar," published at 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, and brethren who may detect any inaccuracies (and there are, doubtless, many), are respectfully requested to communicate the same to the Editor at the Office, No. 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.]

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*\*\* All Communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, W.C.,

We shall be glad to receive from brethren any proceedings of Masonic meetings, which shall be duly inserted. Communications should be forwarded so as to reach us as early in the week as convenient—not later than Wednesday if possible. We have to request our correspondents to be particular in writing names distinctly.

ERRATUM.—The last lines of the article on "The Masonic Red Cross Order, &c." page 84, should read thus:—

"Nec Jovis ira, nec ignis,  
Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas."

(Ovid, *Metamorphoseon*, lib. xv., 871.)