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LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1871.

POLITICAL INFLUENCES OF MASONRY.

BY BRO. WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE.

There is no man who is acquainted with the structure and organization of Masonry, who does not know that it is morally impossible for the Institution to be used for political party purposes. For twenty years past the writer has been a constant attendant on the meetings of the Society, and not once, during that time—even while political feeling was at fever heat, has he heard the subject introduced in any body of the Order. Once a member, without rising from his seat, or addressing the chair, made a remark in derogation from the character of a brother because of his political opinions, but he was promptly rebuked by his own party friends near enough to hear him, and a private reproof convinced him that he could not give vent to his partisan feelings in the conclave where he had sworn to do his utmost to have brotherly love prevail.

And yet, this is one of the most common objections to Masonry—that it is a political agent, powerful enough to be feared, and wicked enough to be crushed, when prevailing in a free government like ours. This, and the objection founded upon religious grounds, cover pretty much all the positions taken by the opponents of the Institution. A few moments spent in a candid consideration of the matter, cannot be much misapplied. We pass by the fact that a solemn assurance and pledge is given to, and made by, every initiate into the

secrets of Masonry, that he will not be a party to political discussions or conspiracies, and that the Society into which he is entering guarantees that he shall never be called upon to forego his political opinions or take part in any political movement. Though this would, of itself, neutralize all objection or fealty to the Order which the initiate might owe it, should political and partisan measures be adopted, yet we prefer not now to insist upon its force.

This is the ground we take. As the Masonic Institution is organised in this country, it cannot be prostituted to partisan purposes and ends, except it becomes entirely revolutionized, and perverted in spirit, intention, character and principles, and then it would no longer be Masonry. But this revolution is impossible. The public is already advised that every Master of a lodge, when he takes upon himself the duties of that responsible office, is bound to acknowledge that it is not in the power of any men, or body of men, to make innovations in Masonry. As it is now, so it must remain—a non-partisan institution.

Suppose a single lodge should endeavour to pass a resolution to support a certain individual or party at an election? That lodge would be liable to have its charter arrested, and all those who did not concur in the resolution, would unite in carrying out the spirit of Masonry, by reporting the surviving members to the Grand Lodge, when swift and sure rebuke would follow. Or should a Grand Lodge attempt a political *coup d'état* in favour of a favourite member, its condition would be far worse than that of a subordinate lodge. Every other Grand Lodge would at once withdraw fraternal intercourse, and the offending body would find itself outside of the pale of the Order. Any such formal recognition of political parties would be the destruction of the body which should so far forget the object for which it was formed, as to commit an act so suicidal.

Nothing but destruction could follow a course of that nature, and it would be contrary to the dictates of common sense and reason, for any one to make an attempt of the kind. Whether made by an individual, a lodge, or a Grand Lodge, it would be sure destruction to the party inaugurating it.

But the objection has been made, that though the formal establishment of a political creed, and the securing of political action among Masons,

was an impossibility, yet, by common consent, the same object could be revoked. What could not be achieved by direct action could be done by indirection. We are unable to understand how this difficult feat could be accomplished. What might be done by common consent in one lodge, would be approved with all its forms by another. If we could conceive, which no Mason can do, that a lodge, by common consent, would give its influence to the republican party, we could also conceive that in the same way, the next lodge might give in its adhesion to the democracy, and thus a struggle for the supremacy of party be established that would infallibly destroy the Order, and nine hundred and ninety-nine Masons in every thousand, would say it ought to have that effect. Thus it will be seen, that neither by direction nor by indirection can Masonry be prostituted to the uses and benefits of a political party.

It is very true that, should an invasion of our soil take place, that the wrong would probably be so flagrant that all Masons would unite by voice, influence and act, in repelling it, because a Mason's first duty is to the government of his country; but even in that case, it would be as citizens, and not as members of the Fraternity, that they would interfere. There would be no meetings to discuss the propriety of any movement concerning it. Each member would judge for himself, and by that judgment he would be governed. According to his individual right, he would individually act, and whether that action be right or wrong, the institution of which he might chance to be a member, would be responsible. These are facts that cannot be successfully controverted.

But we are willing to admit that Masons do sometimes vote for each other in preference to those not Masons. We may go a step further, and say that they frequently vote for candidates for whom they would not vote, were they not brethren of the same Fraternity. But in this, they are no more a political body than a church is a political body. All other things being equal, a church member votes for his brother member when he comes up for office, and it does not derogate from the non-political character which Masonry has established, to say that Masons might very likely do the same, under the same circumstances.

The most staunch partisan forgives his political friend for voting for a political opponent, if that opponent be a father or a brother. He even allows his charity to extend still further, and looks with complacency upon a friend who votes for his intimate friend of the opposite party. Masonry is a fraternal Institution, and its members are, or ought to be, friends. It would be singular, then, if they did not sometimes forget the claims of party in those of fraternity or friendship. In the lodge, and through the facilities which Masonry furnishes, they become acquainted; they are friends, they are brothers. These feelings of friendship and desire for each others' welfare, would naturally prompt friendly action. Hence Masons may support each other for political offices. This is the theory. The practice is usually very different. Not one Mason in ten—we do not believe one in fifty, foregoes his party predilections and votes for a brother who is his political opponent. We know that this is the fact. So the theoretical system and the actual practice are widely different.

Thus, it will be seen that there is no immediate or imminent danger that the members of the Masonic Institution will coalesce and form a political party, which shall be dangerous to the government, or to anybody else. Composed of men of all shades of politics, from the advocate of kingcraft to the most tax-denouncing, it is impossible to assimilate the elements in a common mass that shall be identical with one of the principal ingredients. Each has his opinions on political subjects, and exercises the largest possible amount of liberty in supporting them, but the lodge takes no cognizance of the matter.

There is but one method that strikes us as promising any show of success to compel Masons to vote as a unit, in favour or against anything or any measure. Should a storm of persecution be raised against the Order, and its members be ostracised because of their connection with it, should the time come when a person should be proscribed by the popular voice, or by a powerful party, and by them be denied the privilege of holding office in consequence of being a Mason, in self-defence—in defence of an invariable privilege and of an undoubted right—every Mason should vote to sustain the right and privilege thus sought to be wrenched from him, even if by so doing he forgot for a time the party with which he had heretofore acted. Masons do not chal-

lenge the battle. They would look upon such a state of things as would compel it, as a great public evil. But should it be thrust upon them, acting in self-defence—a God-given right, under the first law of nature—they ought, and we believe they would, vote as one man against the power or party that should seek to ostracise and overthrow them.—*Masonic Trowel*.

NOTES ON AMERICAN FREEMASONRY.

(Continued from page 523).

VERMONT.

The Grand Master stated that he has during the year granted eleven dispensations for the formation of new Lodges.

Speaking of granting dispensations to take the degrees, the Grand Master says:—"Were I to enjoin on my successor one golden rule to guide his official career, it would be to take strong ground upon this subject, and never let the ancient regulations be dispensed with on any pretence. Real substantial cases of emergency are of the rarest; apparent ones of the most frequent occurrence; hardly one in which the personal good of the candidate—not the good of the Order—is the primary object."

He stated that the condition of the Grand Lodge Treasury shows cash in hand to amount to 1,505 dollars, and a 1,000 five-twenty bond. The Charity Fund has a balance of 399 dollars.

The report contains much matter of local interest and shows that the several Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are in a flourishing condition.

A complaint having been made by the Grand Lodge of Canada against 'Frontier' Lodge, No. 74, that the latter had invaded their Masonic jurisdiction, and it appearing that heretofore the jurisdiction of each was measured by the distance between the respective Lodges, it was recommended that hereafter the State line be adopted as the dividing line between the two jurisdictions, and that it be recommended to the Grand Lodge to adopt the same line.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in

reviewing the proceedings of Grand Lodge state:—

"That it is with feelings of pleasure we again welcome amongst our correspondents the Grand Lodge of Virginia.* * * * The address of their Grand Master was a brief but comprehensive document. In commencing he 'Congratulates that Masons can assemble around one common altar, and upon one common platform with its great mission in view, "Peace on earth, good will towards all mankind;" expressing that true and beautiful sentiment that brotherly love, relief and truth, when practised by a faithful and honest brotherhood, can soften the bitterest feelings that rankle in the human heart. This, by the help of God, we will do, and teach the nations of the earth this lesson, that will sooner or later be learned, that the true interests and happiness of nations, as well as individuals, is secured by dwelling together in unity.'

"The Grand Lodge of Vermont, and the R.W.P.G. Lecturer, Bro. Willson, and others have got into a dispute about the identity of 'the cypher' 'and the nemonics,' used in Vermont as the true Webb Lectures, as taught by him and Barney and Willson in 1817. One of the disputants declares 'that the lectures are corrupted,' and another that the report of the committee on the Webb Lectures had inflicted 'a deadly wound on Vermont Masonry,* * * * and believes that they most lamentably accomplished what they did not intend to do, the destruction of the credit of Vermont Masonry, as to its long claim of having the pure Webb Lectures."

Number of Lodges, 85. No return of number initiated, &c.

VIRGINIA.

The Grand Master, in his address, amongst much other matter that is interesting, states that since that the last Communication he has granted fourteen dispensations to open new Lodges, and refers to the fact that many applications have been made to him to grant dispensations, enabling degrees to be conferred "upon the plea of emergency." This he "almost uniformly refused," because he thought "such applications should not receive encouragement, as more evil than good is likely to result from the practice, and that, when our Order is multiplying, we should guard well the approaches to our sacred Temple, and see that all

enter by the same gate, with all the forms and safeguards which prudence has suggested and experience approves."

He next considers the qualifications of candidates under four divisions: 1st, their circumstances; 2nd, their connections; 3rd, their moral qualifications; and 4th, their intellectual endowments.

He next discusses the relations existing between the Grand Lodge of Virginia and that called West Virginia, but as that matter is now settled, it is unnecessary to refer to it at length, as we give the following report of the Committee of the Grand Lodge of Virginia on the subject, the adoption of which by both organizations ends the dispute, and enables the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to recognize the "M.W. Grand Lodge of the State of West Virginia as a valid Masonic organization."

The Special Committee on relations with the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was presented, and after amendment adopted, in form following:—

The Committee appointed to confer with the Commissioners from the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, to this Grand Lodge, in reference to the differences existing between these Grand bodies beg leave to report:—That they have had a full and free conference with said Commissioners, and take great pleasure in stating that the spirit manifested by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia towards this Grand Lodge, is fully appreciated by this Committee; and while it is a source of deep regret that circumstances have occurred which, in the opinion of our brethren in West Virginia, justified them in forming a Grand Lodge, yet, in the spirit of fraternal feeling, and with an ardent desire to cultivate peace and harmony with all Grand Bodies, we are willing to recognize the Grand Lodge of West Virginia as a legally constituted body, upon their complying with the conditions heretofore prescribed by this Grand Lodge; and the said Commissioners being present, and having satisfied this Grand Lodge that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia has fully complied with the conditions aforesaid, or is now ready and willing to comply with the same; be it therefore

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hereby recognizes the said Grand Lodge of West Virginia, and extends to her our fraternal and Masonic recognition, and cordially recommends her to all other

Grand Masonic Bodies in correspondence with this Grand Lodge.

"Resolved, That the political boundaries of a State being definitely given and decided upon, fixes the Masonic Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of that State, except in so far as rights may have rested under charters heretofore lawfully issued.

Resolved, That the political status of the Counties of Jefferson and Berkley, being at this time undetermined, the Grand Lodge of Virginia will, for the present, retain her jurisdiction over such Lodges in said Counties as desire to report to this Grand Lodge; but will authorize the opening of no new Lodge in either of said Counties until their status is definitely settled, it being understood that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia shall on their part be subject to the like restrictions.

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the original Charters, which emanated from this Grand Lodge to the Subordinate Lodges in West Virginia have been formally surrendered to this Grand Lodge, but the said Subordinate Lodges have earnestly asked that they may be returned to them, to be laid up in their archives as mementoes of the past, therefore

"Resolved, That the said Subordinate Lodges be permitted to retain the said old Charters.

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recommends to all its Subordinate Lodges in the territorial limits of West Virginia to surrender their present charters to, and ask new charters from the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.

After the adoption of this report the Right Worshipful Brothers B. F. Martin, Deputy Grand Master, and Robert White, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, and Commissioners from that Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, were received and properly saluted.

The Report of the Grand Treasurer exhibits the amount paid by the Subordinate Lodges, for the year 1868, to the funds of the Grand Lodge, to be 4,108 dollars, whilst there remains yet unpaid the sum of 1,106 dollars.

From the peculiar situation of Virginia, we cannot tell how many working Lodges there are in this jurisdiction. There appears on the roll of the Grand Lodge 339, many of which make no

returns, and are unrepresented in the Grand Lodge.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Grand Master in his annual address returned thanks to the Great Architect of the Universe, for the many mercies bestowed upon them during the past year. The address was a short one, as he said "the past year has not been marked with anything very special amongst us. Masonry has kept us with the general growth of our territory. Dispensations have been granted to form two new Lodges." One of these was in Alaska. It is located at Walla-Walla, and is named "Blue Mountain Lodge."

The Grand Master declined re-election. Bro. Benjamin E. Lombard was elected Grand Master for the ensuing year, and was duly installed.

The Grand Lodge of Washington have established a Library.

The financial affairs are in good condition. The total receipts for the year 1868 were 958.00 dols. Balance on hand, 746.50 dols.

A motion was made to rescind a portion of a report of a Committee which had been received and adopted at the Communication of 1867. The Committee decided that it could not be done; they thought it "an attempt to expunge from a record which is complete in itself, and which the Grand Communication was authorized to make. It is a style of reconsideration and undoing of work done by competent authority which, if sanctioned, becomes a precedent for destroying records, not sanctioned by Masonic authority and usage."

Number of Lodges, 10; U. D. 2; Master Masons enrolled, 348; Fellow-Crafts, 15; entered Apprentices enrolled, 23; initiations during the year, 38; passed, 28; raised, 25; rejected, 20; died, 4.

CONCERNING THE BEARING OF BURDENS.

"Bear one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law."

No passages in the First Great Light of Masonry are so full of illustrations of some of the phases of the beautiful ethics of Masonry, as the incompar-

able sixth chapter of heroic Paul's epistle to the Galatians.

"Come, let us contemplate them—
They are worthy of a thought,
With the highest, and the lowest,
And the rarest, they are fraught."

Let those Masons—and, thank God, there are such—who look below the surface of our theories, lectures, and covenants, for the substance of Masonry, of which those things are but the shadows, reflect but a moment on the suggestive motto which prefaces our present writing, and they will see that in the light of the lessons inculcated by our obligations, we cannot "fulfil the law" except we do "bear one another's burdens." Various as are the faces of men, are the burdens of our brethren. Boundless is our capacity to lighten these cares, even while we recognize the fact that "each one shall bear his own load," if we but yield ourselves unreservedly to the wooing—whose name is also inspiration—of the ethics of the institution. We do well, and deserve to be called faithful Masons, if we remember the injunction to "weep with those that weep," and in thus mingling our tears with theirs, and giving them hearty sympathy, in some sense bear their burdens. We do well if, when a brother is bowed down to the very dust by reverses, against which he struggled manfully and in vain, we lend him a helpful hand, and kindly, and not patronisingly, we assist in lifting him up, and so help him to bear those burdens for which, else, his strength was insufficient. We do well, if we forget not to defend a brother who has been "wrongfully traduced;" if we care for the widow and the orphan; if, in season and out of season, we courageously maintain the honour of the institution as against all factious maligners; and if, as far as in us lies, we do our very best to promote order, harmony, and good fellowship among the craft, and thus assist in making the pathway of life smoother, and its Masonic illumination brighter than it would have been had we not have lived. We do ill, and are in no sense faithful servants, if we do not all this and more; for then we do not bear one another's burdens, and therefore do not fulfil the law. Business men, harrassed by care, men of affairs dominated by ambition, overworked mechanics, whose lives seem one long and

unequal warfare with fate, brethren all :—to each of you much has been given, and, masonically speaking, of each of you much shall be required. Pause, and ponder the beautiful text on which we base this brief lay sermon ; think of the opportunities that are on the right hand and on the left ; analyze the covenants which bind you to all, and all to each, and then resolve to act.

“So then, as we have opportunity, let us do good to all, especially to those who are of the household of the faith.”—*Evergreen*.

MASONIC JOTTINGS.—No. 53.

BY A PAST PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

ASTROLOGY, ALCHEMY.

As Astronomy owed much to Astrology, and Chemistry to Alchemy, so our Masonry may owe much to ancient Masonry, although it was not true Freemasonry.

FIRST NOTION OF UNIVERSALITY.

In our Freemasonry the first notion of Universality is discerned in the year 1723, when there was an expansion of its Religion, the Christianity of the Church of England, and of certain Sects giving way, and general Christianity taking the vacant place.

OBLIGATION ON INITIATION.

Our Obligation on Initiation being a Christian Obligation, rendered it necessary to find some other form of obligation for candidates who are Jews, Mahommedans, Parsees, and Natural Theists.

OLD SCOTCH MASONRY.

A Brother, writing from Edinburgh, observes that if a Contributor is right in the assertion he makes that Christian Masonry is not a true Freemasonry,* then it follows that none of the old Scotch Masonry was true Freemasonry.

MASONS, PHYSICISTS.

An octogenarian Brother writes that during his long experience of our Institution, Masons have

always discussed their rival theories the ones with the philosophic calmness and temper with which Physicists would discuss the emanation and undulation theories of light. My venerable brother, however, mentions one exception ; but it is better that what he writes of it should not be made part of this jotting.

THE OLD LECTURES, THE CHARGES OF 1723.

A distinguished Brother thinks that dissatisfaction with the Christianity of the *Old Lectures* produced the Christianity of the Charges of 1723.

OUR MYTHS AND LEGENDS.

Our myths and legends are the part of our History lacking evidence ; they are by no means valueless on this account.

NATURE'S WORKS.

The man whom Nature's Works can charm, holds converse with the Glorious Architect of Heaven and Earth.

OUR FREEMASONRY AT THE REVIVAL AND FOR SEVERAL YEARS AFTERWARDS.

A member of Grand Lodge thinks it plain that at the Revival, and for several years afterwards, our Freemasonry was a particular Freemasonry only, and that its Religion was the Religion of its predecessor.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

OUR MYTHS, TRADITIONS, AND LEGENDS.

Dear Brother,—Twice only, if my memory fails not, has my opinion respecting our Myths, Traditions, and Legends appeared in the pages of our periodical, once in January, 1868, and again in July of the same year.

In January there was one of my usual communications, the words are as follows :—“I would on no account separate from our Freemasonry its Myths and Traditions. Moral and religious tales are not the less edifying because the events related there have not actually occurred. No one who reads the ‘Freemasons’ Magazine,’ and who thinks, can fail to notice the excellent use made of our myths and traditions at important meetings of the Craft by zealous and eloquent brothers. All who listen to those brothers ought surely to go away better Masons and, therefore, better members of society.”

In July there was a paper from my memorandum book, “Our Freemasons regard the Myths and Legends as our Church regards the Apocrypha. It finds in them ‘example,’ but it applies them not for ‘establishment.’”—CHARLES FURTON COOPER.

* See Freemason's Magazine, vol. 23, page 231.

JEWISH MASONS IN KENT, 1853-1860.

"A Correspondent" is much mistaken. During my Provincial Grand Mastership of Kent, 1853 to 1860, on the occasion of the annual Festival, the Jewish brothers always formed part of the Grand Lodge procession to a Christian cathedral or church, and were present there at Christian prayers and at a Christian sermon.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

A THEORY.

Scruple not to abandon a foolish theory, but beware of attempting to amend it.—A PAST PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

AN OPINION.

"A London Correspondent" likens, an opinion which is not accompanied by reasons to, an anima stricken with barrenness, or a tree bearing no fruit.—A PAST PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

MASONIC RIVALRY IN GLASGOW.

There has been a great struggle going on for long among several of our Scottish lodges for precedence in point of antiquity, while the wonderful *discoveries* that are sometimes made in order to prove an immense pre-historic foundation, are often rather curious. One of the latest—which, however requires, and it is to be hoped will get further, explanation—is in reference to the Glasgow St. Mungo's Lodge, No. 27, and its new fates, of "1051." On looking over the list of Scottish Lodges for years back. I find the date of It. Mungo's Lodge given as "1729," yet shortly since was shown a large and gorgeously painted silk banner with the inscription in large gold letters upon it. "Glasgow Lodge St. Mungo, 27, A.D. 1051." This new date, therefore, assumed by the St. Mungo Lodge throws the Glasgow St. John's with its "Malcolm Canmore" fraternity and pretended "813th Anniversary" completely into the shade, for does not "1051" carry us back to the classical times of the immortal Macbeth? Consequently the query arises has the St. Mungo Lodge lately "discovered" a charter of *Macbeth's* in their favour, or how comes "1051" to be on its banner?—LEO.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SECRET SOCIETIES AND OCCULT SCIENCES.

The "Athenæum" contains the following:—"An admirable catalogue of works on the Occult Sciences has been printed at Moscow, to the extent, however, of only seventy-five copies. The works catalogued comprise a portion of the valuable library of Count Alexis Uvarov, containing altogether about 70,000 volumes. This library is particularly rich in rare works on the Occult Sciences, and therefore the Count's librarian, M. A. Ladrague, has thought fit to commence a projected Catalogue of the whole library with this portion of it. It is entitled 'Sciences Secretes,' and contains 1,883 articles, classified as follows: Theosophy; Illuminism; Secret Societies, both philosophical and political; Writings against these; Freemasonry; Templars; Rosicrucians; Brothers of Asia; Illuminati; Carbonari, &c; Alchemy; Spagiric Medicine, or Chemistry; Magic, Cabala, Demonology, Divination, Dreams, Astrology,

Prognostics. This classification is followed by an alphabetical index of authors, translators, and commentators, and by an alphabetical index of the titles of anonymous works.

BROTHERS OF ASIA.

What were the Brothers of Asia referred to above? Were they a Russian Secret Society?—B. A.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents

NEW MASONIC HALL, GLASGOW.

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

Dear Sir and Brother.—There is a certain propriety in everything, and of course also in Freemasonry. Now in getting up and decorating a Masonic Hall, such, we should expect, would be done in conformity with the purpose for which it was intended. That such however has not been done in the case of the new Hall of the St. John's Lodge, Glasgow will appear from the following description of it, as given in the "Building News" for January 6th., which shows only too plainly that the R.W.M., spoke truly when he said at the consecration "the Masonic emblems had been departed from!"

I am yours fraternally,
M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDING NEWS.

Sir.—I observed at page 492 in your last number a notice anent the new Hall of St. John's Lodge, Glasgow, in which are several mistakes. I am not aware that said Hall really stands 'due east and west,' for upon consulting a large map of Glasgow, I find that, as it fronts Buchanan Street, it must have a considerable dip towards the south at the east end. Then the chair for the Senior Warden is at the *west* end, not at the 'east' and there is no 'Grand' but a Junior Warden. However, these are only small verbal errors: the chief point of interest is the Hall and its decorations, which, in my opinion, are anything but satisfactory. Freemasonry delights in holding by what it calls 'the ancient landmarks'; or established usage—these, however, have in this case been discarded, and instead of the approved emblems, symbols, &c., being employed in an able, appropriate, artistic, and, if possible, improved manner, we find only a paltry, gaudy copy of an Egyptian tomb!

What on earth an Egyptian tomb, or temple either for that matter, has to do with a Freemasonic Hall, I know not, more especially the hall of a lodge which prides itself upon being such a purely Craft lodge. Were the St. John's Lodge intending to revive the 'Egyptian Masonry' of the notorious Cagliostro, which flourished for a short time, about eighty years ago, or to practise the rite of Misraim, or something similar, we might see cause why Egyptian symbolism should be copied, and gilded wooden Sphinxes, &c., introduced, but as we understand such is not their intention, we must consider their innovation a great mistake. Even the manner of carrying out the work is anything but good; the cornice is all executed in paint, and is most unnecessarily broken into six differ-

ent places, to the height of about nine inches, by six large ventilators, so shown off as if each one had a large poster on its breast with the inscription 'I am a ventilator!' Then as a representation of 'chaos' we have the circles of a shooting-target with a thunderbolt striking the bulls-eye; and for 'light' we find a large gowan, or 'sun' about two feet in diameter pasted up against a lot of dirty muslin alias 'clouds' I suppose; the effect being rather more allied to the ludicrous than the sublime. So much for Masonic artistic decoration and architectural forethought and propriety in Glasgow!

I sincerely hope that any such sham gingerbread work will not be again attempted in Glasgow. It may perhaps please the vulgar and ignorant to see a lot of gaudy flaming colour stuck-up all around them, but any person of good taste is sure to be disappointed.

The proper plan to have done would have been to improve upon St. Marks, just as the old thirteenth century cathedral builders did upon the works of their predecessors: and paltry copying, or attempted revival of an old dead style, is seldom satisfactory. We might as well go back to the old Egyptian style in the carriage of our goods.

I am, &c.,
MASONICUS."

BRO. W. E. WALMSLEY.

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

Dear Sir and Brother,—It was but yesterday evening I read the obituary notice contained in your paper of the 17th of December last on my (supposed) death.

Permit me to offer my especial thanks for the very kind and brotherly feeling evinced by you in your notice. It is far to flattering, my poor merits are quite unworthy of such friendly eulogy.

In announcing in the "Times" the death of my brother, Henry Walmsley (which happened on the 25th of November), was added "Principal Clerk for Bills of the House of Lords," an office for many years held by me, but which had been granted to my brother on the 21st of July, 1866, by Sir John George Shaw-Lefevre, the Clerk of the Parliaments, who on that day had nominated me to the office of Clerk of the Journals of the House of Lords (which had been in abeyance since 1849).

Negligence on the part of the proper authority to correct the Imperial Calendar in respect of these appointments has doubtless led to the mistake, which first appeared in the "Civil Service Gazette" reporting the office of "Principal Clerk for Bills of the House of Lords, vacant by the death of W. E. Walmsley."

I am sorry to intrude myself upon you, but your very kind article necessitates thanks on my part which thanks I sincerely offer.

I greatly regret the error into which you have been led.

Believe me to be

Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

† WILLIAM ELYARD WALMSLEY, 30th.

THE LEGAL OBLIGATIONS OF OUR LODGES.

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

Dear Sir and Brother.—I am glad to see attention called, in the article at p. 21, to the legal registration of our lodges. We often speak of the loyalty of Masons, and we certainly ought not to omit the observance of those laws which we distinctly and especially 'pledge ourselves to obey. I have long since called attention, by a letter addressed to the proper department, to the provisions of the 31st and 32 Victoria, cap. 72, part 2, paragraph 3. But my communication has received no attention. An offence against this act is committed by every lodge in the kingdom.

LUPUS.

[We append the extract from the Act referred to by our Correspondent.—Ed. F. M.]

31st and 32nd Vict. cap. 72, part 2, par. 3.

Where before the passing of this Act an Oath was required to be taken on or as a Condition of Admission to Membership or Fellowship or Participation in the Privileges of any Guild, Body Corporate, Society, or Company, a Declaration to the like Effect of such Oath shall be substituted; provided that if any Two or more of the Members of such Guild, Body Corporate, Society, or Company, with the Concurrence of the Majority of the Members present and voting at a Meeting specially summoned for the Purpose, object to any Statement contained in such Declaration on the ground of its relating to Duties which by reason of Change of Circumstances have become obsolete, they may appeal to One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to omit such Statement, and the Decision of such Secretary of State shall be final.

MASONIC SAYINGS AND DOINGS ABROAD.

Here is another evidence of "What is Masonic Charity." Those who believe the giving of a few pence to some applicant is charity, will, if they read below, learn what constitutes that great Masonic virtue, Charity:—

"The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home" of Kentucky, the corner-stone of which was laid at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in October, 1869, was recently dedicated with great ceremony at Louisville, during the session of the Grand Lodge. This home has been inaugurated and carried forward with a will over all obstacles; and when the building is erected, according to the designs, it will be one of the largest and most magnificent edifices of the kind in America. The Grand Lodge has appropriated thirty per cent. of the Grand Lodge dues to the Home."—*Ritual*.

The Board of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick has kept steadily in view the subject of a Masonic Temple. The great necessity existing for the erection

of a Temple in the City of St. John, devoted to the interests of the fraternity, is felt more and more keenly as the membership of the Craft increases. In addition to the fact that Members of the Board have individually given the subject much thought, a committee was appointed, consisting of Bro. Marshall, the President, Bro. McNichol, the Vice-President and Secretary, to visit and report upon sites, terms of sale, purchase money, &c. The committee repeatedly examined several sites in different parts of the city; and reported to the Board. The result thus far has been, that the Members of the Board, weighing carefully the interests and requirements of the Craft, present and prospective, and acting on their best judgment, have agreed in the selection of a site which they believe will be approved by Grand Lodge. Several considerations, however, which it would be impolitic to make public, rendered the completion of the purchase, up to this time, impossible, nor can the transfers be perfected owing to a short further delay. But the Board confidently entertain the hope and belief, that during the present year, a site will be secured, and the necessary steps taken to commence operations,—and at a cost, in all, estimated at (say) thirty thousand dollars. This the Board believe can be done, and a building erected adequate to the demands of, and creditable to, the Craft—with the probability of a fair income to be derived in a short time,—and all without too seriously involving this jurisdiction in pecuniary anxieties and liabilities so early in its career. Schemes for the erection of Public Halls, Academies of Music, Temperance Buildings and Masonic Temples, in a City like St. John's must meet, and have met, difficulties and delays scarcely foreseen, but none the less inevitable. But the Board are more than ever satisfied, that this laudable desire of the Craft can be gratified, and from the plans and information in their possession, they believe we are nearer the attainment of this purpose than many have reason to believe.

At the recent convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Virginia, consent was granted for the formation of a Grand Chapter in West Virginia. We presume that a convention will be held, and steps taken for the formation of the new Grand Chapter at an early date.

ABOUT MUSIC IN LODGES.—A few weeks since we stated the fact that under the name of "St. Asaph," some musical brethren had established a lodge in London upon the same plan as St. Cecile Lodge of this city, and Mozart Lodge of Philadelphia, in both of which lodges music is a peculiar feature.

An Illinois brother, on reading our announcement, wrote us to know whether we approved of musical lodges, evidently imagining from the wording of his letter, that everything was conducted, ritual and all, with music,

In reply, we should say that we highly approve of music in lodges. Nor is it a novelty, for in the oldest printed books on Masonry since 1717, we find our odes, and chants, among which nothing is more beautiful, than the installation ode of a Master of a Lodge, "When Earth's foundations first were laid." All the ceremonies are not conducted with music any more than are the services of a Church. The musical portion is carefully and prudently intermixed, and we hold that nothing can surpass in sublimity and grandeur, or be a more acceptable offering to the Great Architect of the Universe, than singing his praise. This was the principal element of true devotion in the Temple, when the glory of the Lord filled the house; one hundred and thirty priests, with trumpets, &c., sounded the praise of Jehovah; the Levites, arrayed in white linen, stood at the east end of the altar of Incense, the voices of the vast multitude rang through all of its hallowed apartments, and flooded in undulating cadence along its secret arches the inspired songs of David, and we believe there is no other society can enter more deeply into this part of worship than the Masonic.

We have many good singers in our midst, and their voices are often accompanied with the sweet tones of the organ. David, the father of King Solomon, says: "Make a joyful voice unto God, all ye lands, sing forth the honours of His name, make His praise glorious." (Ps. 76: 1, 2.) Oh, come, let us sing unto the Lord, let us make a joyful noise to the rock of our salvation. Let us come before His presence with thanksgiving, and make a joyful noise unto Him with psalms." (Ps. 95: 1, 2). "Oh sing unto the Lord a new song; sing unto the Lord all the earth; sing unto the Lord, bless His name; shew forth his salvation from day to day." (Ps. 96: 1, 2.) "Let everything that has breath praise the Lord, for His mercy endureth forever."

Now, as Freemasons' Lodges are but Temples of the Most High, to whom they are dedicated, we hold that it is highly proper to mingle music with the other solemn portions of the ceremonial.

The annual report of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick contains not only a list of all the lodges in the jurisdiction, with times and places of meeting, but also a complete list of officers and members of each lodge, and the number initiated, passed, raised, joined, re-instated, withdrawn, died, suspended, and excluded during the year.

The story, which has been going the rounds of the English and American Masonic press, that the Grand Master of Ohio had arrested the Charters of "Bethel" and "Warren Lodge, No. 255," for working on Sunday, and which has given rise to a number of smart and cutting sayings respecting our sister Grand Lodge, is, we are glad to state, officially denied by the *Masonic Review*. The Grand Master has arrested no Charter on such a charge. There is no such lodge as "Warren Lodge, No. 255," and the whole story is a spurious manufacture.—*Record*.

THE WEDDING OF BRO. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

[In an old copy of "Appleton's Magazine" we ere-while came across the subjoined sketch. It will interest our readers, as always does anything connected with the life, habits, and labours of the good man and Mason, whose memory is revered amongst his countrymen.]

It is now some years since I visited a venerable edifice intimately connected with the life of an old man—old St. Peter's Church, in New-Kent county, Virginia, where Washington was married.

Let us leave for a moment the bustle, turmoil, and "rush," of the Iron Age, and go back to the last century, when life was more deliberate, solid and picturesque. The old church of which I speak takes you easily back, as you gaze at it; and there is the added interest of its association with the nuptials of Washington.

Old St. Peter's was built as far back as the year 1703, and is a long, low building, of "sun-dried brick," brought over from England, as was then the habit, with a steep roof, and wall embrowned by age. A square tower rises above the open vestibule, on a level with the ground, and in this tower is the vestry room, to which you ascend by a lofty flight of ancient and creaking steps. Crowning the tower is a sort of steeple, surmounted by crossed rods, bearing the letters, "N.S.E.W.," and the summit of all is a small portion of an old weathercock, which probably veered in the winds of the last century.

The surroundings of the time-honoured edifice are as antique as the building, which stands on its wooded knoll, with the sturdy air of a veteran, careless of "time and tide." On the bricks are carved names and dates by hands that have long crumbled. One of these dates in 1739. On a great tombstone beneath the oriel windows, walled up, for some reason, is a coat-of-arms, raised in bas-relief,—a shield, with a "lone star," upon it; above, a knight's vizard, with a coronet—of a duke or marquis, apparently—encircling it; and, surmounting all, the grinning head of a wolf. On this stone, dark and durable as was the marble of that epoch, is cut the date, "1716." Not a tracery has grown dim, not a letter or figure is indistinct. The wolf's tongue lolls out fiercely; his eyes glare; his teeth snarl. The rain and snow and sunshine have fallen for a century and a half on the knightly helmet, and the head of the wolf,—and neither rain, snow, nor sunshine has affected the iron surface.

These objects take you back to a remote period, very unlike the present, when buildings, tombstones, and all things, seem constructed of transient materials. Another memorial of old times is the grove of old oaks around the church. What picturesque scenes these must have witnessed! Beneath their spreading boughs, generation after generation, rolled the chariot of the old-time Virginians, drawn by their four horses, containing the squire,

his wife, and maidens and children, attending church. To these boughs were tethered the bridles of thoroughbred horses, ridden by gallant youths. Yonder the chariots discharged their burdens,—the pompous old lord of the manor, the good dame, his wife, and the little beauty, their daughter, in her great hooped dress, square-cut bodice, powdered hair, and red-heeled shoes, which she displays as she raises her silk dress and scarlet "petticoat," as they called it then. You may see still, in imagination, as she smiles and nods, slaying, with her bright eyes, the youths in embroidered coats, long waistcoats, and ruffles, who hasten to assist her, and contend for the touch of the small hand.

All that has passed away; the youths and maidens are long dead. The parson no more sweeps down the vestry stairs, or thunders or drones in his high, tub-shaped pulpit above the listeners in the lofty pews. Squire and dame, and parson and gallant lover, and little beauty, live only in the memory of the great oaks, which waved above them, wave still, and will probable rustle their leaves in the winds of another century.

Such is and was old St. Peter's Church—an interesting relic, to-day, of a time that is long dead; interesting, more than all, as I have said, as having been the scene of Washington's wedding.

The incident which led to that event is worth narrating, and is something of a comedy. I hope, in relating it, I shall not be charged with "irreverence" to the memory of a famous bridegroom. He was a man of lofty pride, august dignity—a very grand type of manhood. But he was a man, not a demi-god, and "fell in love" at least twice in his life, like the humblest of his species. This was his second love, and something of romance was connected with the origin of the affair.

It was in the spring of 1758. Mr Custis, a planter, residing at his estate called "The White House," was riding out one morning, when he met, coming from the northward, a young gentleman of military appearance, excellently mounted, and accompanied by a gaunt old servant, or sergeant, who rode respectfully a few paces behind his master. The new-comers were Colonel George Washington, on his way from Winchester to Williamsburg, and his attendant, Bishop, formerly Braddock's body-servant, now his own.

Washington was twenty-five at that time, and a young man of great sedateness and dignity. He was in chief command on the frontier, and saw or thought little of the fair sex. But on this spring morning of 1758, his "time had come."

Mr. Custis greeted him, and invited him to stop at the White House. He would do so with pleasure, but it would be for half-an-hour only. His business was pressing; he must hasten on to see his excellency at Williamsburg. And, conversing, they rode back, and reached the White House. Here Washington dismounted and delivered his horse to Bishop, with orders to await him there; he would continue his journey in half-an-hour. Bishop saluted gravely, with hand raised to his hat; his master entered the house; and the half-hour passed—the old servant waiting patiently.

His master did not, however, make his appearance. The event was unheard of; Colonel Washington was the soul of punctuality; he was on pressing public business; what could be the meaning of this strange and unwonted delay?

An hour—two hours—passed. Colonel Washington did not reappear. But a servant came out, and delivered an order from him to the motionless old body-guard. He would conduct the horses to the stables; his master would dine, and possibly spend the night with Mr. Custis. Bishop obeyed—the world was clearly coming to an end!—and Colonel Washington was the guest of the owner of the White House.

On the next morning, Bishop, in obedience to orders to that effect, saddled the horses, and waited before the

door for the Colonel, who designed setting out, he said, immediately. An hour passed; the colonel did not appear. Two hours afterward, there were still no signs of him. Then the servant came again, and directed the horses to be led back; Colonel Washington would remain to dinner, and then continue his journey.

The day was far spent when the young soldier made his appearance, and vaulted into the saddle. Tall, vigorous, graceful, and with a certain loftiness of port, even then distinguishable, he was a gallant looking cavalier—one whom any woman might admire. One was gazing at him through the window—a young lady of about his own age, with rosy cheeks, bright eyes, hair carried back from the forehead, and a neck, resembling snow, above the square-cut bodice. The young colonel reined in his spirited horse, nearly throwing him upon his haunches, made a courteous salute with his right hand (it was nearly the attitude of a bronze statue of him afterward), and galloped away, thinking probably of the bright eyes and lips.

"Colonel George Washington, of Mount Vernon," had seen for the first time, Mrs. Martha Custis, the beautiful young widow, who a year afterward was to become his wife.

Tradition relates that the ceremony took place in old St. Peter's Church, which we have referred to in the beginning of this sketch. The scene was a brilliant one, and may interest the reader. It was in January, 1759. The Rev. Dr. Mossom, parson of the parish, attended in full canonicals, and the pair advanced, followed by a bevy of beauties and their groomsmen, Washington was clad in a suit of blue-and-silver, lined with red silk; his waistcoat was embroidered; his knee and shoe-buckles were of gold; his hair was powdered; and he wore a dress-sword. The bride was dressed in white satin, with rich point-lace ruffles; had pearl ornaments in her hair; pearl necklace, ear-rings, add bracelets; white satin shoes, with high heels and diamond buckles; and was followed, as has been said, by an array of beautiful and richly-dressed girls, leaning upon the arms of groomsmen, in costume as imposing. The vice-regal governor of Virginia, in a suit of scarlet, embroidered with gold, with huge bag-wig, and dress-sword, was seen in the midst of a number of officers of the English army and navy; and a great crowd of what were then called "the gentry,"—friends and relations of the bride and groom,—filled the church, all intent upon the "interesting ceremony." One personage has been forgotten,—Bishop the faithful old body-servant. He, too, was present,—tall, gaunt, solemn,—in scarlet with huge horseman's boots. With folded arms, and much emotion on his aged face, he gazed at the ceremony with the rest.

It soon ended, and the brilliant crowd flowed forth from the old church. Tradition relates that the bride, and as many of her fair attendants as could do so, entered the great chariot, which rolled off, drawn by its six spirited horses; while the bridegroom, fonder of horseback, mounted the splendid English charger bequeathed to him by Braddock, and cantered after the coach attended by a number of gallant youths.

Such was that picturesque scene in the life of the venerable "Father of his country." We see so much of the great soldier, statesman, and ruler, that it is pleasant to catch a glimpse of the lover and bridegroom. Why not? One phase of the individual,—the public and official phase,—presents only the profile; to obtain the full likeness, the other phase must be delineated, too. The unreasonable theory has been to regard George Washington as an abstraction of patriotism and virtue when he was a man like other men, with strong passions and human sympathies and infirmities. The result has been that he has failed, in a measure, to impress the heart. Men admire, but are chilled by him,—by that grand bronze statue under which a heart never beat.

Such an idea is a fallacy. Few human beings have ever felt more deeply than Washington. He loved warmly, and, if he did not hate bitterly, it was because his moral nature revolted from hatred, the sister of injustice, and his immense self-control enabled him to rule himself.

But this moral discourse is apart from the aim of the little sketch here presented. If that sketch be without "historic importance," it may claim, perhaps, the merit of being characteristic. The contrast, at least, is something. Few men are left of that man's mould, and our weddings to-day are prosaic. Blue-and-silver coats, with red silk lining, are not the fashion. Six-horse chariots have disappeared. The dress-swords have rusted away. All that brilliant life of the past has faded into the picturesque nineteenth century, and the poetry, splendour, and romance have all turned to prose.

But the great oaks and the old church, lost in the wilds of New Kent, are still there. Beneath the trees flashed that brilliant cortege of old days,—in that building George Washington placed the ring on the finger of his bride. All has passed away now; the stately and beautiful figures have long lain down in their tombs, but the stubborn trunks, with their leafy masses, and the church and tombstones, with their ancient inscriptions, remain to recall the life of the past.

REVIEWS.

The Great American Masonic Poem, "King Solomon's Temple."—Middlesbrough and Stokesley: Bros. Tweddell and Sons, 1870.

Messrs. Tweddell * have recently re-printed and issued this striking Masonic Poem in the shape of a neat pamphlet. The author of the Poem is Bro. Augustus J. H. Duganne, of New York, who contributed it to the "American Freemason."

Messrs. Tweddell deserve credit for the perception they have shown in selecting this admirable Masonic Poem for reproduction in this country: the beautiful allegory which pervades its flowing versification throughout; the happiness of its expression and allusions, commend it to the study and perusal of every member of the Order. We endorse the sentiment conveyed in the concluding lines of the Poem:—

"While the day hath light, let light be used,
For no man shall the night control!
'Or ever the silken chord be loosed,
Or broken the golden bowl,
May we build King Solomon's Temple
In the true Masonic soul!"

Calendar of Masonic Meetings for 1871, in the Provinces of East and West Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Isle of Man, By Bro. G. Orme, P. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers., Lancashire East.†

Bro. Orme has succeeded in producing in the above, one of the most useful local Masonic Calendars which have come under our notice.

In a summarized, but very convenient form for reference, this local Calendar contains an epitome of Craft, Royal Arch, Mark Masonry, Knights' Templar, and other Masonic (and some perhaps non-Masonic), Meetings, in the above Provinces, together with other useful local Masonic information.

* One of the Firm being Bro. Geo. Markham Tweddell, F.S.A., &c., who will be familiarly known to our readers as a very old contributor to these pages.—ED. *F.M.*

† The Calendar is supplied by Bro. G. Orme, Printer, Market Avenue, Ashton-under-Lyne.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

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

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—On the 1st of October last the new postal arrangement came into operation, by which the postage of the *MAGAZINE* is reduced one-half, of which our subscribers will receive the full benefit. In future, those of our subscribers who pay one year in advance will receive the *MAGAZINE* post-free. The price of the *MAGAZINE* will thus be reduced from 17s. 4d. to 13s. per annum. Under this arrangement the following will be the terms of subscription:—One year, paid in advance, 13s.; six months, 7s. 7d.; single numbers, by post, 3½d. We hope that by thus giving the advantage to our subscribers they will, in return, use their best endeavours to increase our circulation, by inducing their friends also to become subscribers. Anticipating a large increase in our circulation, arrangements are in progress for the introduction of special new features in the *MAGAZINE*.

SCOTLAND.—NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The Agency for the Freemasons' Magazine in Scotland is now conducted by Messrs Strathern and Stirrat, 33, Renfield Street, Glasgow; and any Subscriber not receiving the Magazine as usual, will please notify the fact to the above Firm, or to the Company's Manager, directed to the Office, 19, Salisbury Street, Strand, London, W.C.

MASONIC MEMS.

The Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (No. 1298,) meets every Friday evening at 8 pm., at the Marquess Tavern, Canonbury. Bro. Wigginton, P. M., 902, W. M. 1298, President; Bro. R. Lee, Preceptor.

On the 28th ult, the noble Masonic Hall at Watford was totally destroyed by fire, caused by overheating the flue of the Corn Exchange buildings adjoining, which must have been badly or carelessly constructed, as the flue so closely touched the Hall, as to ignite the timbers of the latter. The conflagration commencing on the roof, allowed time enough for the lady proprietress to remove a great portion of the fittings, glass and furniture. The Watford fire brigade was soon the spot, but in consequence of the delay caused by the loss of time in obtaining water they were unable to save the building. The roof of the Corn Exchange is likewise destroyed. The Hall was the Lodge property, and built some 35 years since, and was insured for £600, and the furniture for £200, hence it is expected no great loss will be sustained by the Watford lodge. It is not yet decided where the lodge, chapter, and encampment will meet, until a new Hall is erected; but, most probably the meetings will be held at the Clarendon Hotel.

The first ball Ballot amongst the members of the Southwark Masonic Charitable Association for a Life Governorship in one of the Masonic Institutions will take place on Thursday, the 26th inst., at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Brethren joining the same evening, are eligible

to participate in the ballot upon payment of the amount due, viz, thirteen shillings. Further information may be obtained of Bro. Meyer Loewenstark, (W.M., 73), Honorary Secretary, 1, Devereux Court, Strand, London, W.C.

The first annual ball of the Constitutional Lodge, No. 55, will be held on Tuesday, 31st inst., at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, City. Gentlemen's tickets, 12s. 6d.; Ladies', 10s. 6d., including supper and refreshment during the evening (wines excepted). Tickets can be obtained of Bro. R. B. Atkins, W.M., 55, P.M., 829, and 1107, P. Prov. G., Reg. (Kent), at 10, St. Mary Axe.

We learn that our esteemed Brother, Dr. Beigel, the W.M. of the Tranquility Lodge, No. 185, has lately been decorated by H.I.M. the newly-created Emperor of Germany, with the Iron Cross for bravery in the field of battle.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Committee of Management of this Institution met on the 11th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Bro. Major J. Creaton, V.P., in the chair; Bros. J. Hervey G. Sec.; W. Young, Benjamin Head, Walters, Joseph Smith, H. Browne, R. J. Spiers, E. J. Fraser, H. W. Hemsworth, J. R. Sheen, H. M. Levy, John Bellerby, and W. Farnfield (Secretary).

Eight males and four females were added to the list for election, and Bro. Farnfield read a report from the Warden of the Almshouses, stating, among other things, that Bro. Hemsworth's handsome present of wine, and also Bro. Thompson's present of store ale (through Bro. Biddenham, a steward), had been received, and were much enjoyed by the inmates at Christmas, and they all returned their best thanks for the same.

The Committee then adjourned.

The Annual Festival of this Institution will be held at Freemasons' Tavern, on the 3rd of February. Bro. Colonel Burdett, Prov. G.M. for Middlesex, will take the chair.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The Quarterly Court of the Governors and subscribers of this Institution was held on Thursday, 12th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Bro. John Hervey, G. Sec., V.P., in the chair. Bros. Major Creaton J. A. Rucker, Thos. W. White, W. Young, and E. H. Patten, Secretary were also present.

After the reading and confirmation of the minutes, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase £1000 Three per Cent. Consols, and the list of twenty-three candidates for election in April was approved. After which the thanks of the meeting were passed to Bro. Hervey for presiding, and the Court adjourned.

Craft Masonry.

ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

METROPOLITAN.

ENOCH LODGE (No. 11).—The Installation meeting of this ancient Lodge was held on Wednesday the 11th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, Bro. Lewis, W.M. in the chair. There were also present Bros. Peter Matthews, C. Watson, W. Greaves, J. Dale, J. B. Ciabatta, Collard Mountrie, W. H. Honey, and H. Potter, P.M's. Bro. P. Matthews, who has been the Installing Master in this long succession of years, proceeded to install Br. G. J. Palmer, as Worshipful Master for the next twelve months. The ceremony was beautifully performed, and Br. Matthews was loudly applauded at its conclusion. The W.M. then invested the following brethren as his officers: Bros. Lewis, I.P.M.; C. Watson, P.M., Treasurer; Peter Matthews, P.M., Secretary; Stock, S.W.; Dalton, J.W.; McQueen, S.D.; Webb, J.D.; Cressell, I.G.; Wright, D.C.; Collard Mountrie, W.S.; Venables, organist; and Woodstock. On the motion of Bro. Dale, P.M., seconded

by the S. W., a guinea was voted to a distressed brother, and the lodge was then closed. The Brethren afterwards sat down to an admirable banquet, and spent a most pleasant evening. Some delightful music was played with exquisite taste by Miss Moutrie on the pianoforte, and Miss Strangways and Bros. Patti Corri, Randall, George Perren, and St. Aubyn treated the brethren to some well-executed songs. The enjoyment of the visitors was particularly attended to by all the P.M.'s who were unremitting in their attentions throughout the evening. The W.M. proved himself an able president, and delivered the various speeches which were required of him in his new office with great ability. Bro. W. Young, P.G.S.B., replied for the Grand Officers, and alluded to his connection to the Enoch Lodge, in which he was initiated twenty-five years ago, and from which he seceded only to obtain honours, which he found as a Grand Steward and a Grand Officer. He was delighted to see so worthy a Brother as the W.M. placed in the chair, and he hoped every officer would see the necessity of becoming proficient in the knowledge of his duties. The W.M., acknowledging the toast of "the W.M.," said that when he was initiated he resolved to become Master of the Lodge simply through working. He had not words at his command to express his gratitude to the brethren for the honour they had conferred on him by electing him, and he would justify their choice by working correctly, and endeavouring to maintain the dignity of Masonry and the interests of the Enoch Lodge. Bro. Matthew Cooke, P.M. (No. 23) replied for "The Visitors," and Bro. Lewis for the "I.P.M., and Bros. Watson, Matthews, and Moutrie, for the Treasurer, Secretary and Steward. Br. Binckes in replying for the Charities said that "Whatever varying opinions were entertained as to the excellences of lodges or of individual brethren, charity was a subject on which they all agreed. Freemasonry was founded on charity, a principle he hoped would be borne in mind by every brother who professed to belong to the Order. The Brethren should support the W.M. in the efforts he was about to make to assist the Boys' School, and enable him to carry in a good list.

Bro. Lewis, I.P.M., having responded for the P.M.'s, the Brethren separated.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE, (No. 73).—This flourishing lodge celebrated the installation meeting on the 17th inst., at the Bridge-House Hotel, London Bridge. At 5 p.m. the W.M. Bro. T. H. Ebsworth, opened the lodge, assisted by all his officers. The minutes of the previous meeting being unanimously confirmed. A ballot was taken for Mr. Ireton, for initiation, and being in his favour he and Mr. Baguley were regularly initiated into the secrets and mysteries of the craft, by the W.M. in his usual able style. Bro. D. Rose, I.P.M., then took the chair, and the W.M. Bro. F. H. Ebsworth then presented Bro. Meyer A. Loewenstark, S.W. and W.M. elect, to receive at his hands the benefit of installation. The usual ceremonies being performed, the brethren retired and a Board of Installed Masters was formed, and Bro. Meyer A. Loewenstark was then declared duly installed in the chair of King Solomon. The brethren was then re-admitted and saluted the new W.M. according to ancient custom. He then appointed his officers as follows:—Bro. F. H. Ebsworth, I.P.M.; Free, S.W.; Grace, J.W.; Dussek, S.D.; Harman, J.D.; Gomine, I.G.; Wilkins, D.C.; Batten, W.S.; Donkin, P.M., Sec.; Harris, P.M., Treas. Bro. D. Rose, the Installing Master, then gave the usual charges in that beautiful and impressive manner which renders the installation ceremony so sublime. The lodge was then called off, and about seventy brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was presided over by the W.M., at which the usual loyal toasts were proposed in short but well chosen remarks. In introducing the toast of the P.M.'s he presented Bro. F. H. Ebsworth, the I.P.M., with a very handsome 18 Carat Gold Halmarked, Six Guinea, P.M. Jewel, voted to him by the lodge for his efficiency in the chair, and his courtesy and kindness whilst presiding. The jewel, which is certainly a master-piece of the goldsmith's art, was manufactured at the atelier of Messrs. A. D. Loewenstark and Sons. On the lodge being resumed the sum of twenty guineas was voted to the charity fund of the lodge; and Bro. Frederick Timms having presented the lodge with a very handsomely bound album to hold the Photographs of the members, and arranged to photograph each member free of expense, a vote of thanks to him was carried and entered on the minutes. Amongst the visitors we noticed, Bros. Patten, P.G.S.B., Sec., Girls' School; Fred. Binckes, P.G.S., Sec. Boys' School; Lazarus,

P.P.G.S.W., Wilts.; Maidwell, 27; Reed, 69; Mackney, 134; Hunt, 463; Verry, S.W., 554; Stiles, 554; A. D. Loewenstark, P.M., 548, P.M., 733, P.Z., 73, P.Z. 185; J. W. Avery, P.N., 619, P.M. 1178, M.E.Z. 73; Moorecroft, 780; Allsop, P.M. 879; Skarfe, Mutter, and Meggit of 890; Palmer, S.W. 1329, and others. In addition to the officers, the members present were, Bro. Sabine, P.M.; Melbourne, Keeble, Cooper, Chepperfield, Franklinberg, George Wilkins, Hager, Mercer, Rayden, Phillips, Dudley, Jacobs, Williams, and others.

LODGE OF HONOUR AND GENEROSITY (No. 165).—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, on Tuesday, 17th inst., present Bros. Henry Thom W.M.; E. S. Earle, S.W.; W. B. Church, S.D.; W. G. Lemon, J.D.; W. W. Aldridge, P.M.; G. G. Prideaux, P.M.; E. H. Smith, P.M.; R. C. Driver, P.M. Secretary.; W. M. Westall, Treasurer, P.M.; W. F. Smith, P.M.; H. T. Cole, P.M.; John Kendall, P.M.; Sunley, Hue, Robinson, Lovelock, Coles, Lewis, and F. R. Syms. The visitors present were Bros. R. Back, 265; A. Perrott, 500; Lord Tenterden, P.M. 255; A. Macdonald, P.M. 255.—The minutes having been read and confirmed, the bye-laws were read and ordered to be entered on the minutes. Mr. Robert Romer, and Mr. Frederick Richard Syms were balloted for and initiated. Bro. E. S. Earle was duly elected as W.M. for the ensuing year; Bro. Westall was re-elected as Treasurer, and Bro. Grant as Tyler, for the ensuing year.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 172).—The brethren of this Lodge met on Thursday, 3rd inst., at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-Fields; Bros. Morrin, W.M.; George King, Sen., P.M., as S.W.; Holland, J.W.; Jabez Hogg, P.M., Treasurer; J. Emmons, P.G.P., P.M. and Secretary, and P.M.'s Dixon, Gurton, and others. Bro. Holland, J.W. and W.M. Elect, was presented to the Lodge, and was duly installed into the chair of K.S. by Bro. Emmons, P.G.P., in a very efficient and impressive manner. The W.M. having been saluted according to ancient custom, invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Silk, S.W.; R. Lawson, J.W.; Dixon, P.M., Treasurer; J. Emmons, P.M., Secretary; Dotteridge, S.D.; Webster, J.D.; Manger, I.G. A very elegant P.M.'s jewel was then presented to the retiring W.M., Bro. Morrin, in recognition of his valuable services as W.M. during the past year and for the high estimation he is held in by every brother in the Lodge. It was then announced that the annual ball of the Old Concord would take place early in February. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. The toast of "The W.M." was proposed by Bro. Morrin, I.P.M., who suitably responded. The toasts of "The Visitors" and "The Wardens" followed. Bros. Silk and Lawson severally returned thanks. During the evening, some very capital songs were sung, and the Tyler's toast concluded a very enjoyable evening.

LODGE OF TRANQUILITY (No. 185).—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge Street, on Monday, 16th inst., present Bros. Harfeld, P.M., as W.M., (in the absence of Dr. Beigel, who is with the German Army in France) Louis Barnett, S.W.; Bloomfield, J.W.; Peartree, jun., P. Levy, Hon. Sec.; H. Abrahams, S.D.; N. Moss, J.D.; Dr. Schuitzas, I.G.; Knapp, Organist; P.M.'s Holbrook, M. Harris, L. Isaacs, S. J. Ross, N. Harris, Algernon E. Sidney, and about thirty other brethren. Bros. F. Waters, W.M., 1309; and Lewis Lazarus, 188, were present as visitors. Bros. Lazarus and Minuto were raised to the degree of M.M., and Bros. Lyon, Constable, and Ross, passed to the degree of F.C., in an effective style, much enhanced by the music appropriately introduced by the Organist. Bro. Louis Barnett, S.W., was elected unanimously as W.M. Bro. Peartree was re-elected Treasurer; Bro. Vesper as Tyler. The Auditors and Committee of the Benevolent Fund were also re-elected.

ST. PAUL'S LODGE (No. 194).—The brethren of this lodge met at the Cannon Street Terminus Hotel, on Tuesday 17th inst. Present:—E. S. Eves, W.M.; E. H. Sparks, S.W.; W. Aldridge, J.W.; R. M. Veal, P.M., and Treas.; Robert Fowler, P.M., and Sec.; G. Fowler, S.D.; S. Werton, J.D.; F. Gordon Brown, I.G.; John Harper, Chas. Wilson, J. Watson, H. Ren-

shaw, F. Renshaw, E. Randall, W. J. Ford, George Wells, W. G. Temple, H. H. Woodbridge, W. Vark, W. Clapton, Saxon, and Hooper, P.M.'s. Bros. John Hervey, P.G.D., G.S.; Henry Parker, 435; Arthur Gilbert, 273; R. Avery, 766; Frederick Walters, W.M., 1,309; E. Bage, W.M., 167; E. Loates, 624; and J. J. Orgill, 72. Bros. Henry Garrod, P.M., 177, 220, 739; G. F. Cremer, J.D., 180; Richard Spencer, P.G. Steward, were present as visitors. The business included the installation of the W.M., (re-elected) for the ensuing year. Bro. H. H. Woodbridge was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. A P.M. jewel was presented to the W.M.

LODGE OF FRIENDSHIP (No. 206).—The brethren of this lodge met at the Ship and Turtle Hotel, Leadenhall Street, on Thursday 12th inst. Present:—Bros. E. B. Barnard, W.M.; George Collier, S.W.; Alfred Harris, J.W.; W. Ramsey, Treas.; Alfred Turner, Steward; John Ramsey, Sec.; H. Earles, S.D.; W. Coulbro, J.D.; John Gaywood, I.G.; R. Boyd, P.M.; F. G. Harrison, P.M.; H. M. Collier, P.M.; J. Stewart, P.M.; Thos. Seaborn, J. Walters, Thos. Taylor, A. R. Ramsey, W. Clifford, W. Medcalf, S. Gamman, C. T. Parsons, and others. The visitors present were Bros. Alfred T. Hunt, of Industry, No. 186; Philip Pound, of Eastern Star, No. 95; Benjamin Abbott, of Preston, No. 766; Jas. Rollinson, of Prosperity, No. 65. M. Beattie, M.D. was initiated, and Bro. Clifford was passed. Bro. John Ramsey then proceeded with the installation of Bro. G. Collier, W.M. elect, into the chair of K.S., who having been saluted in the usual form, proceeded to invest his officers as follows:—Bros. Alfred Harris, S.W.; Henry Earles, J.W.; W. Coulbro, S.D.; John Gaywood, J.D.; Samuel Gamman, I.G.; A. Turner, Steward. William Ramsey was re-invested Treasurer, and Bro. John Ramsey, Secretary, (each of the last two Brothers having now held his office upwards of a quarter of a century). At the conclusion of Masonic business, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, and an evening enlivened by excellent songs, speeches, &c., brought to a close this truly fraternal meeting.

WELLINGTON LODGE (No. 548).—This lodge met on Tuesday the 10th inst., at the White Swan, High Street, Deptford. Being the night for the installation of the Worshipful Master, the lodge was remarkably well attended, and numerous visitors graced the meeting with their presence. The retiring W.M., Bro. Saegart, has distinguished himself during his year of office by a most assiduous attention to the duties which he invariably performed with great ability, and also by the resolution with which he on every occasion maintained and upheld the dignity and privileges of the chair of which he was the occupant. Having opened the lodge in the three degrees, the W.M. concluded his year's labour by conferring the privileges of a Master Mason on Bro. Russell. This having been accomplished, and a board of Installed Masters formed, the W.M. elect, Bro. T. H. Phillips, was duly installed into the chair according to ancient custom by one of the leading P.M.'s of the lodge, in whom correctness, dignity, and elocutionary power are happily combined. The officers for the ensuing year were next appointed as follows:—Bros. Comb, S.W.; Lambert, J.W.; Pain, S.D.; Youlden, J.D.; Brown, I.G.; and Roberts, D.C. The Treasurer, Secretary, and Tyler were re-appointed. The usual address having been given, two candidates for initiation presented themselves, and the W.M. showed himself worthy of the position he occupied by the manner in which the first ceremony was worked, as well as in his presiding at the banquet table afterwards, at which about fifty brethren were present. Bros. Doughney, S.W., 79; E. Johnson, S.W., 140; George, 177; A. Videky, 534; Montague Scott, P.M., 765; and Simmonds, 871, were the visiting brethren, and Past Masters Lowenstark, Welsford, Bagshaw, Gale, West, &c., were present.

BEADON LODGE (No. 619).—A meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, at the Greyhound, Dulwich. Bro. Samuel Wells, W.M., presided, and was assisted by Bros. W. H. Green, S.W.; Capt. Arthur Smith, J.W.; W. Seaman, S.D.; J. Kindon, I.G.; P. R. Leur, D.C.; A. P. Leonard, P.M., Sec.; H. Massey, P.M.; J. A. Green, J. Whitley, and R. J. Wood. Mr. Wright, the candidate for initiation, was not present, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, and spent a very pleasant evening. Before they retired, a letter was received from the S.W., resigning the lodge, Bro. Capt. Arthur Smith, J.W., was thereupon heartily congratulated on the prospect he had of becoming the next Master of the Lodge. In reply, he said,

that if such good fortune awaited him, he hoped to be able to restore it to the state of happiness and prosperity in which he found it when he became a member of it.

BELGRAVE LODGE (No. 749).—The regular meetings of this Lodge was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Wednesday, 11th inst at 5 pm. Present Bros.—Froud, Bunting, Grogan, Evenden, Ough, Bourne, &c., Past Masters; Wm. Hester, W. M. P. Parsons, S.W., E. J. Scott, S.D., J. Herbert, I. G., S. Home-wood, J. W., E. Harper, J. D., and about 50 other brethren. The visitors were Bros. P.M.'s Brown, 157, Jager, 453, Webb, 198; Cate and Brunsden, "Pioneer" Lodge, Iowa, America, and ten other Brethren from various lodges. Mr. John Jull, was initiated. Br. Barnard was passed, and Brs. Arno, Marchmont, Booker, and Burrell, were raised. The W.M., performed the duties of his office for the first time since his installation in November last. About £25 was collected at the Banquet, which followed the proceedings, by Bro. Pym P.M., who has consented to represent Lodge at the 1871 Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.

PECKHAM LODGE (No. 879).—This Lodge met on Monday, 9th inst., at Bro. Scott's, the Maisemore Arms Tavern, Park Road, Peckham. Bro. A. Gurd, the W.M., being prevented from presiding by official duties, the chair was assumed by Bro. W. G. Warren, P.M. and Secretary, who occupied the same from the opening of the Lodge until its close. The working of the three degrees was on the notice paper, but as the candidates for the second and third degrees were not present, the work was confined to the first, which ceremony he had to complete in its entirety a second time, as one of the two candidates did not arrive until the proceedings were nearly over. Previous to the closing of the Lodge Bro. Barton rose and claimed the attention of the brethren while he alluded to the admirable conduct of Bro. J. Allsopp, P.M. and Treasurer, who for several years had effectively discharged the duties of the Secretaryship of the Lodge, and had disdained to accept the usual allowance made according to usual custom, but he paid the same contributions as the other brethren during the long period in which the Lodge had been as it were struggling for existence. Now that it had a prosperous career before it, and was in independent circumstances, he thought that it was one of the very first of its duties to make an acknowledgment of its obligations to Bro. Allsopp. He therefore proposed that an appropriate jewel should be made and presented to the worthy brother at an early period. The proposition was cordially seconded by Bro. C. W. Kent, S.W., and unanimously carried. The Lodge was then closed, and a banquet followed to the satisfaction of the members.

MONTEFIORE LODGE (No. 1017).—The first meeting, since the installation, was held on the 11th inst., at Freemasons' Hall. The W.M., Bro. S. A. Kisch, presided, assisted by his officers, Bros. F. S. D. Phillips, S.W.; N. H. Braham, J.W.; Lewis Jacobs, Treasurer; E. P. Albert, P.M. Secretary; J. L. Rosenthal, J.D.; Funkenstein, D.C.; Blum, Steward, &c. The Lodge being opened, the minutes were confirmed. Bros. Blum and Fox were passed to the Second Degree, and Bros. Pereira, Scott, Rantenberg and Milner were raised to the third degree. Mr. Imanuel Hesse was initiated. The P.M.'s present were Rev. M. B. Levy, Pollitzer, Abrahams, Lazarus, De Solla, and Eskill. Visitors: E. Franklin, P.M.; S. Reckenheim, Hanbury, S. P. Daniels, G. Orient, &c. The following Brethren were also present:—Scott, Turner, Danziger, Wertheimer, Miers, Dalton, Meyer, A. Loewenstark, Grunbaum, Petit, Faeuza, &c. An excellent banquet followed.

INSTRUCTION.

ISRAEL LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 205).—The usual meeting of this Lodge of Instruction was held on January 1st, at Bro. Yetton's the Rising Sun, Globe Road, Mile-end. Bros. Hyman, W.M.; Field, S.W.; M. Davies, J.W.; Austin, J.D.; Ingle, I.G.; Yetton, Hon. Sec.; Barnes, Hickman, Barnard, Allen, and Elton. The ceremony of initiation was worked by the W.M., and the sections were worked by Bros. Yetton, Hyman, and another brother. The Lodge of Instruction was then closed.

CONFIDENCE LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (No. 193).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on the 4th inst., at Bro. Forster's Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C. Bros. M. Davis, W.M.

Barnes, P.M., S.W.; Sprague, J.D.; Maud, I.G. The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed and very ably worked by the W.M. and the officers, and the sections were ably worked by Bros. Barnes, P.M.; Felton and E. Gottheil, P.M. The Preceptor of the Lodge of Instruction, Bro. T. S. Mortlock, P.M., 186, was unanimously elected a joining member. The Lodge of Instruction was then closed.

PROVINCIAL.

CUMBERLAND.

WHITEHAVEN.—*Lewis Lodge*, (No. 872).—A meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday, 9th inst., when the officers of the lodge were invested. The W.M. elect, the Rev. T. R. Holme, should have been installed on the occasion but in consequence of his absence from illness this formulary was dispensed with. The lodge was opened in due form by Bro. Robertson, and the business of the lodge being disposed of, it was closed in consequence of a banquet which had been announced by lodge 119 in commemoration of the Festival of St. John, and to which several of the members of Lodge 872 adjourned. Bro. Fearon presided and was supported right and left by Bros. Greaves, Cooke, Morton, Gibson, Spittall, W. White, McKelvie, Kenworthy, Wicks, &c., &c. The vice-chairs were occupied by Bros. Windross, S.W., and Dr. Henry, J.W. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings passed off remarkably well.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVON.—*Sincerity Lodge* (No. 189).—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held at St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, on Monday, 9th inst., present Bros. R. Robinson Rodd, P.M.; R. Halliburton Rae, P.M.; T. S. Bayly, P.M.; F. P. Balkwill, P.M.; Roberts, J.W.; Coates, S.D., *pro tem.*; Coffin, J.W.; Bisset, J.D.; Rogers, Tyler; Bros. J. Latimer, M. M. Moon, G. Major, A. Simons, A. Latimer, J. Chapman, J. J. McCullen, Rodd, P.M., Burgess, and Clemens were present as visitors. Bro. McCullen was passed, Bro. Rodd acting as W.M. Bros. Latimer and J. Chapman were raised, Bro. A. W. Rodd, P.M., ably performing the ceremonies. A notice of motion was given by the Secretary of a proposition to set aside annually a portion of the income of the Lodge as a building fund, with the view of securing better Lodge accommodation.

HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

COWES.—*Medina Lodge* (No. 35).—On Thursday 12th inst., the brethren of Medina Lodge, held their installation meeting. The Medina Lodge was established in the year 1731, consequently it is in its one hundred and forty-first year of existence. It is the oldest lodge in the province, and recently, by command of the late Grand Master of England, has been with the other Island Lodges, annexed to Hampshire Province. The brethren having assembled, Bro. J. R. Hall Smith, W.M., opened the lodge in the three degrees, and informed the brethren present, that a deal of business was before the lodge for transaction that day. Bros. Westbrook, Tait and Parnell, were then introduced, and having passed the necessary examinations were separately raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The W.M. then resumed the lodge to the first degree, when Mr. Pepper and Mr. Hurst, were initiated into the E.A. degree, which, having been completed, all the brethren below the rank of W.M. retired, and a board of Past Masters was formed, when Bro. O. Haxthausen, was duly placed in the chair, according to ancient custom. The brethren were then admitted, and the Worshipful Master was saluted in the three degrees, and proceeded to the election of his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. J. Hall Smith, I.P.M.; J. G. Wheeler, S.W.; G. Jones, J.W.; J. R. Dawson, P.M., Sec.; C. Sarl, Treas.; Hunter, S.D.; J. Netton, J.D.; C. Fellows, I.G.; D. White, Tyler. There being no further business before the lodge, the W.M. closed the same with solemn prayer, accordingly to ancient custom. The brethren then retired to the Dolphin Hotel, where a most sumptuous banquet was provided by the widow of the late Bro. Past Master Ains. The banquet was all that could be desired. The chair was occupied by the W.M., and the vice-chair filled by Bro. P.M. Giles. The chairman then

proceeded with the toasts, the first being "The Queen and the Craft," this was followed by "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, P.G. Master of England," "The Earl De Grey and Ripon, G.M., and the Grand Lodge of England," "The P.G. Master," "The P.G. Lodge," and the officers of the Lodge." We need not expatiate upon upon the various toasts, suffice it to say that they were drunk with a deal of brotherly feeling. The W.M. then proposed the health of Bro. J. Smith, I.P.M., and alluded in kindly terms to the duties that had devolved upon him during his year of office. Other remarks of similar regard were proposed and feelingly responded to, and the brethren passed the remainder of the evening in a most enjoyable manner. Bro. George Jones presided at the piano. The early hours of morning crept on and the brethren dispersed, having enjoyed one of the happiest evenings for a considerable time.

LANCASHIRE, (EAST.)

BLACKBURN.—*Lodge of Perseverance* (No. 345).—The brethren of this lodge assembled at the Old Bull Hotel on Thursday 5th inst., to celebrate the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, and to witness the installation of the W.M., by the V.W.D. Prov. G.M. of East Lancashire, Bro. William Romaine Callender, jun., who acceded to the unanimous wish of the brethren that he should perform the ceremony. There were upwards of eighty members and visitors present on the occasion, and among those holding high positions in the Craft we noticed the following brethren:—William Romaine Callender, jun., D. Prov. G.M., E. Lanc.; Thomas Clough, P.M., 345, P. Prov. Grand Reg., E. Lanc.; Franklin Thomas, P.M., 345, P. Prov. G. Reg., Oxon; Chas. Tiplady, P.M., 345, Prov. G. Treas., E. Lanc.; Richard Radcliffe, P.M., 346, P.S.G.D., E. Lanc.; Thomas Clarkson, P.M., 269, P. Asst. G. Dir. of Cer., E. Lanc.; Robert Hopwood Hutchinson, P.M., 345, P.S.G.W., E. Lanc.; Robert C. J. Duckworth, P.G. Steward, E. Lanc.; J. Proctor, W.M., 345; John B. Carr, P.M., 346; W. G. Hutchinson, P.M., 381; Thomas Hindle, W.M., 1,145; John Rigley, P.M., 345; William Ainsworth, W.M., 269; G. P. Hartley, P.M., 345; George Hargreaves, W.M., 381; W. Boothman, P.M., 1,145, and W. F. Townley, P.M., 269. The lodge was opened in the first degree for the transaction of ordinary business and Mr. John Leaver having been ballotted for and declared duly elected, was initiated by Bro. Thomas, P.M., after which, the lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. John Ingram was passed, the same distinguished brother performing the ceremony. The lodge was then opened in the third degree by the V.W.D.P.G.M., who immediately proceeded with the Installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. Denis Towers. The ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner, the brethren present manifesting the greatest interest in the proceedings. The following brethren were appointed Office-Bearers for the ensuing year:—John Proctor, P.M.; R. C. J. Duckworth, S.W.; George Duarden, J.W.; Rev. C. Hughes, Chap.; Charles Tiplady, Treas.; Edwin Halliwell, Sec.; Robert Birkett, S.D.; Thos. Bramley, J.D.; John Rigby, Dir. of Cer.; H. Shuttleworth, I.G.; George Ellis, Org.; W. Thompson and W. Croft, Tylers. After the officers had been duly invested, and the ceremony of installation concluded, the brethren were called from labor to refreshment, and they accordingly adjourned to banquet, which was of the most *récherché* description, and placed upon the table with great taste. The banquet being over, the brethren again adjourned to the lodge room, where desert was provided. The chair was taken by Bro. Towers, the W.M., who was supported on his right by the V.W. Dep. Prov. G.M., and on his left by Immediate P.M., Bro. Proctor. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, after which the lodge was closed in harmony, and with solemn prayer at 11.15 p.m. The harmony and enjoyment of the evening were considerably enhanced by an excellent Glee Party, consisting of Bros. Birkett, 345; Yates, 462; Sanderson, 462; and Robinson, 269, (as Pianist) who rendered the musical portion of the programme in a way that left nothing to be desired. The Festival was one of the most successful ever held in connection with this lodge, and the brethren generally exhibited an earnest desire to testify their appreciation of the high character and Masonic qualifications of their newly-elected W.M.

LANCASHIRE (WEST.)

LANCASTER.—*Lodge of Fortitude* (No. 281).—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms Athe-

naum, Lancaster, on Wednesday evening the 11th inst. The chair was occupied by the W.M., Bro. J. Daniel Moore, M.D., P.P.G.S. of W., &c., who was supported by the following officers:—W. Bro. John Hatch, I.P.M.; Bros. W. Hall, S.W., W. Fleming, J.W.; W. Bros. J. Hatch, P.M. and Treasurer; E. Simpson, P.M. and Secretary; Bros. E. Airey, S.D.; W. J. Sly, J.D.; J. Harrison, I.G.; R. Taylor and Bulfield, Stewards. There were also present P.M.'s Whimpray, Kelland, King, Hall, and about twenty brethren. The Lodge was opened and some general and special business transacted. The W.M. announced the death of Bro. Past Master Richard Stanton, and moved that an expression of regret at his decease should be entered upon the minutes of the Lodge, and an address of condolence forwarded to his widow. This was seconded by P.M. Kelland and carried unanimously. In accordance with a notice on the circular, calling the meeting, the W.M. moved that the sum of thirty pounds should be voted from the Lodge funds for a special charitable purpose, the circumstances requiring this assistance from the Lodge were explained and commented upon by Bros. James Hatch, P.M., E. Simpson, P.M., G. Kelland, P.M., and R. Bond, and the resolution was carried unanimously. Bro. William Hayes, F.C., having given proofs of his proficiency as a Fellow Craft Freemason, was in due course raised to the Third Degree by the W.M., after which the Lodge was closed in due form.

LIVERPOOL.—*Harmonic Lodge* (No. 216).—On Wednesday, 11th inst., the monthly meeting of the members of this Lodge was held at the Adelphi Hotel. The business brought forward was of a specially interesting character, the occasion being the installation of the W.M. and the appointment of his officers. Bro. Crook, who has so worthily filled the chair during the year, having retired and the honourable position of W.M. was conferred upon Bro. Joseph Skeaf, who was installed in a highly impressive and most efficient manner by Bro. James McKune, P.M. and P.Z. The officers who were invested by the W.M., and effectively charged by Bro. McKune were as follows:—Bros. John Jones, S.W.; John Beesley, J.W.; John Turner, S.D.; John Norman, J.D.; George Rigby Smith, Secretary; William Laidlaw, Treasurer; William B. Lennie, I.G.; John Maddock, M.C., and — Ball, Tyler. The Treasurer announced that the balance in hand for the year amounted to no less than £70, which shows that the Harmonic continues to sustain its well-earned name as a popular Lodge. Two candidates were duly initiated, the ceremony being conducted in the most satisfactory and admirable manner by the W.M. and officers. During the proceedings Bro. Jones, S.W., called attention to the sudden and lamented death of Bro. Lancelot Fleming, who had only been initiated at the last meeting of the Lodge. He alluded in feeling terms to the loss which the Lodge had sustained by the death of a brother who had given so much promise of being a most zealous and competent mason, and moved that the Secretary should be instructed to write a letter of condolence to the widow of the deceased. Several of the brethren present also spoke in high terms of the character and merits of the deceased, and the motion on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously. After labour, an excellent banquet was provided in the large and handsome dining-hall of the hotel, the service giving general satisfaction. After the removal of the cloth, and the usual loyal and masonic toasts (proposed in the happiest terms by the W.M.), Bro. Crook, P.M., proposed, in highly eulogistic terms, the health of their newly-installed W.M., and said he was sure that during his year of office he would prove himself fully qualified to perform all the duties connected with it—an efficiency which had been fully established by the manner in which he had conducted the business of the Lodge that day. The toast was received with true masonic enthusiasm. The W.M., in reply, said he must thank the brethren very cordially for the reception which they had given to the toast just proposed. He trusted that the manner in which the duties of the Lodge were performed would, at the end of the year, meet with their approbation. No. 216 was his mother lodge, and as they were all bound morally to respect and love their mothers, he would strive to do so with respect to that Lodge by doing his duty in connection with the chair in the best possible manner. His professional duties occupied a large part of his time, but he assured the brethren that he would do his utmost to make the working of the Lodge as efficient as possible and give it his honest attention, as his predecessors in office had done. The health of the immediate P.M. (Bro. Crook)

was then proposed by the W.M., who spoke in high terms of the manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of the chair. Bro. Crook, in responding, said he must regret that business engagements had on more than one occasion prevented him from attending to his duties, but he assured the brethren that he was a true Mason at heart, and as such he had endeavoured to carry out all the duties of his office. The toasts of "The Visiting Brethren," the newly-initiated Brethren, and "All Poor and Distressed Masons," were the remaining toasts on the list, after which the Lodge was closed in due form at an early hour. During the evening Bros. Busfield, McKune, Jones, Bennett, Willett, and others gave vocal contributions which went far to justify the title of the "Harmonic" Lodge.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—*Hartington Lodge* (No. 1021).—The annual meeting of the Hartington Lodge, for the installation of W.M. and appointment of officers for the ensuing year, was held in the Lodge-room, Royal Hotel, on Monday 16th inst. Bro. W. F. Cox, the W.M. elect, was installed by Bro. Kenworthy, P. Prov. S. of W., ably assisted by Bros. Cook, P. Prov. S. of W.; Allison, P.M.; Relph, P.M.; Dodgson, W.M.; Cornfield, P.M.; Bro. Silver, W.M., of 1225. Bro. W. F. Cox, W.M., appointed the following as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Johnson, S.W.; Kendall, J.W.; Joseph Fisher, treas.; Bagot, sec.; T. Ormandy, S.D.; M. Haslam, J.D.; Lewis, Dir. of Cirs.; Taylor, organist; Williams, S.; Gradwell, jun., I.G.; Bro. Gabbott, Tyler. The W.M. proposed "The Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the Members of the Royal Family," which was received with the usual Masonic honours. Bro. Cook, I.P.M., proposed "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," which was responded to by Bro. Allison, P.M. The W.M. proposed "The M.W., Grand Master, Earl de Grey and Ripon; the R.W. Deputy Grand Master, Earl Carnarvon; the M. W. Past Grand Masters, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Zetland; and the Officers of the Grand Lodge of England."—Received with usual Masonic honours. The W.M. proposed "The Right W., the Prov. G.M., Sir T. G. Fermor Hesketh, Bart., M.P. the D. Prov. G.M., Lord Skelmersdale, and the rest of the Prov. G. Officers of W. Lancashire."—Received with the usual Masonic honours. Bro. Cook, I.P.M., proposed "The W.M. of 1021," which was responded to by the W.M. Bro. Allison, P.M., proposed "The Wardens and Officers of 1021," which was responded to by the S.W. The W.M. proposed "The Past Officers of 1021,"—responded to by Bro. Cook, I.P.M. The S.W. proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Bagot for the satisfactory manner in which he had fulfilled the duties devolving upon him as Secretary during the past year. Bro. Bagot responded, and said that it would be a stimulus to further exertions, knowing he had given satisfaction. Bro. Cook, I.P.M., proposed "The Masonic Charities," which was received with the usual Masonic honours. The W.M. proposed "The Installing Masters," which was responded to by the P. Prov. G. S. of W., in the absence of Bro. Kenworthy. Bro. Allison, P.M., proposed "The visiting brethren," which was responded to by the W.M. of 1225. Bro. Joseph Fisher, Treasurer, proposed "The Ladies," which was responded to by Bro. Gradwell, junior. The Tyler proposed the last toast, "To all Poor and Distressed Masons," which brought the proceedings to a close.

PRESTON.—*Peace and Unity Lodge* (No. 314).—The brethren of this lodge held their installation meeting at the Militia Mess Rooms, Starkie Street, on Monday, 9th inst. There were present Bros. William Smith, W.M.; Charles Clayton, S.W.; Arthur Dawson, J.W.; Thomas H. Myres, Sec.; B. Haldan, Treas.; Rev. J. F. Goggin, M.A., Chaplain; G. Gibson, S.D.; and H. Davies, J.D. The following were present as visitors:—Bros. H. Steel, P.M. 113; J. J. Myres, P.M. 343; H. H. Whitechurch, P.M. 113; and Rev. James Taylor, Chaplain and Secretary 343. The minutes having been read and confirmed, Bro. Burdett Lellers was passed to the Fellow-Craft degree. The balance sheet was then read. The ballot was then taken for the W.M. for the ensuing year, and being unanimous in favour of Bro. Charles Clayton, S.W., he was presented by Bro. W. Smith, for installation, Bro. H. Steel, P.M. 113, officiating as the installing Master, and performing his part in an able manner. The W.M. next appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. Thomas H. Myres, S.W.; Richard Bee, J.W.; Joseph Harding, Sec.; J. Worsley, S.D.; Edward Myres; C. J. Astbury, M.A., Chaplain. The lodge was then closed in due form

with solemn prayer. The brethren adjourned to the banquet at the Bull Hotel, provided by Bro. Byrnes. The chair was occupied by the W.M. Bro. C. Clayton, who was supported on the right by the Installing Master, Bro. H. Steil, and Bros. J. J. Myres, P.M.; George Lawson, P.M.; H. H. Whitehead, P.M.; Holt, P.M., and others. The chairman proposed successively "The Queen;" "The Prince of Wales, P.G.M., the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, his Deputy, Earl of Carnarvon, and the Grand Officers;" "Sir T. G. Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., R.W. Prov. G.M. of W. Lanc., and Lord Skelmersdale, D. Prov. G.M., and P.G. Officers of West Lancashire;" "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," by Bro. J. J. Myres, P.M.; "Installing Master, Bro. Steil," by Bro. Rev. James Taylor, Chaplain of 343; "Bro. Smith, the I.P.M.," proposed by the W.M.; "The W.M.," proposed by Bro. W. Smith, I.P.M.; "The Officers of the lodge," by Bro. G. Lawson, Jun., P.M.; next, "The P.M.'s, and Treasurer of the Lodge," proposed by Bro. C. S. Astbury, M.A., Chap.; "The Visiting Brethren," proposed by Bro. Thomas H. Myres, S.W.; "The Lancashire Witches," proposed by Bro. Joseph Harding, Sec.; the last toast, proposed by the W.M., "To all poor and distressed Masons, and a speedy relief to them." Bros. Grime, A. Dawson, and Thomas Myre, S.W. added much to the evening's pleasure, by singing several songs, the accompaniments being ably played by Bros. J. J. Greaves, W.M., 113; and C. Bates, 314. About thirty brethren attended the banquet.

MIDDLESEX.

UXBRIDGE.—*Royal Union Lodge*, (No. 382).—On Monday, 16th inst., the brethren of this lodge met at the Masonic Hall. Present:—Bros. W. H. Coulton, W.M.; Jaquin, S.W.; Lonsdale, S.W.; Coulton, S.D.; Cloake, J.D.; Swallow, I.G.; Henle, Steward; Woodward, Treas.; Coombes, P.G.S.B., Hon. Sec.; Adams, P.G.P.; W. Smith, C.E., P.G.S.; C. Horsley, P.M.; Weedon, P.M. Bro. Broadhurst, La Tolerance 538, was present as a visitor. Mr. H. J. Calloway was initiated. Bro. Hodgkinson, of the Star Lodge, Scotland, was elected a joining member. Bro. Jaquin was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year; Bro. Woodward re-elected Treas.; Bro. Hodgkinson and Lunt, auditors. A Past Master's jewel was voted by acclamation to the retiring W.M. for efficient services during his year of office. The working of the W.M. was the subject of general remark for its efficiency. The future printing for the lodge was referred to the committee to receive prices. On the motion of Bro. C. Horsley, P.M., the future meetings of the lodge were directed to be continued, to be held in the present Masonic Hall, at Uxbridge, until further orders.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NEWTOWN.—*Silurian Lodge* (No. 471).—The usual meeting of the members of this Lodge took place on Friday, and was well attended. Several brethren of distinction from foreign Lodges were present. The new W.M., Bro. Gratte, took the chair, and the whole of his officers were in their places. The only business of importance was the giving the third degree to Bro. Voight, which was done in a very superior manner, and shows that Bro. Gratte is the right man in the right place. After some ordinary routine business was transacted, the Lodge was closed in harmony at 9.30 p.m.

ISCA LODGE (No. 693).—The annual banquet of this Lodge took place on Wednesday last, at the King's Head Hotel, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. Chambers, who has been a second time elected to preside over this flourishing Lodge. We shall be able to report progress in our next.

TREDEGAR.—*St. George's Lodge* (1098).—The installation of the new W.M. took place on Thursday, the 12th inst. The banquet was held the same evening at the Castle Hotel, the W.M., Bro. Phillips, presiding, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

PONTYPOL.—*Kennard Lodge* (No. 1258).—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge took place on Monday last, and in the absence of the W.M., Bro. C. H. Oliver, P.M., of Newport, took the chair. The business consisted principally in voting for four candidates—one as a subscribing member, and three to be initiated, the latter being Messrs. Daeres, Beaumont, and Fox, all of Pontypool. The ballot in each case being unanimous, those gentlemen were admitted and initiated—the cere-

mony being most ably rendered by Bro. Oliver. The Secretary to the Building Committee brought up their report, which showed that all the shares in the new Masonic Hall had been subscribed for, and Messrs. Kennard, Greenway, and Watkins were unanimously elected trustees of the building. The Lodge was closed in harmony at 8 p.m.

SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

CARDIFF.—*Bute Lodge* (No. 960).—The installation of the new W.M. of this Lodge for the ensuing year, took place on Friday, 6th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Bute Docks. The Lodge was opened about three o'clock by the W.M., Bro. Fred Ware, Prov. G. Reg. There was a very large attendance of brethren, including many from different parts of the province. After the transaction of some ordinary business, Bro. Ware, W.M., proceeded with the ceremony of installing the W.M. Elect, Bro. James Hurman, as his successor. The following brethren were then invested in the other offices, as follows:—Bros. S. Weichert, S.W.; T. C. Shelper, J.W.; W. H. Martin, P.M. Treasurer; F. C. Beddoes, Secretary; Rev. N. Jacobs, Chaplain; A. W. Sargeant, S.D.; J. Tamplin, J.D.; W. H. Davies, D.C.; F. Atkins, Organist; T. W. Jacobs, I.G.; and William Davies, Tyler. General satisfaction was expressed at the admirable manner in which the ceremonies were performed and the Lodge arrangements carried out. At five o'clock the Lodge was closed and the members adjourned to the Royal Hotel, where the installation banquet was held. The newly-invested W.M. presided, and was supported by Bros. F. Marwood, P.M., 291; F. Ware, P.M.; D. Roberts, P.M., 36; J. Middleton, P.G.S.W., Mon; W. Pickford, P.G., Treasurer, Mon; H. Gratte, W.M., 471; G. Robertson, W.M., 36; W. H. Martin, P.M. John Willans, P.M.; P. Bird, P.M.; J. T. Bell, P.M., and W. Willans, P.M. The toasts list was interspersed with some admirable musical performances.

MARK MASONRY.

LANCASHIRE.

CONSECRATION OF THE CALLENDER LODGE OF MARK MASTERS (No. 123 E.C.) BURY; INSTALLATION OF W. M.; AND INVESTITURE OF OFFICERS.

On Friday January 13th, 1871, this new Lodge was opened in due form in the Town Hall, Bury, Lancashire, with solemn prayer at 3.15 pm. by Bro. T. Hargreaves, W.M. of the Blair Lodge, No. 113, E.C.; Bro. Lawrence Booth acting as S.W., and Bro. J. M. Whitehead, as J. W.

The following brethren were then advanced to the degree of Mark Master, according to ancient custom, by Bro. W. R. Callender, Jun., the R.W. Prov. G.M.M. of Lancashire, viz.: Bros. James Kenyon, James Shaw, and John Randle Fletcher.

The R.W.P.G.M.M., then called upon the P.G. Sec. to read the warrant from the M.W.G.M.M., after which Bro. W. O. Walker, the W.M. designate, petitioned the R.W.P.G.M.M., to consecrate and constitute the Lodge as the Callender Lodge, No. 123, E.C.

The R.W.P.G.M.M. in accordance with the petition of the brethren proceeded to consecrate the Lodge, assisted by the following, P. G. Officers:—Bros. J. M. Wike, P.G.J.W. as P.G., Chaplain; J. Tunnah, Prov. G.S.O.; J. Chadwick, P. G. Sec.; John Duffield, P.G. Reg.; T. Hargreaves, P.G.J.D.; W. Roberts, P.G.S.D.; S. Titemas, P.G.D.C.; T. Ashworth, P.G.A.D.C.; W. H. Prince, P.G. Sd. Br. and Booth, P.G. Stand. Br.; Bros. John Fothergill, E. Hartley and Amos Stoll, P.G. Stewards; Bro. W. Walker, P.G.I.G.

On the completion of the ceremony of consecration, Bro. W. O. Walker's assent was required to the ancient charges. The brethren beneath the rank of Installed Master, were requested to retire, and the W.M. designate was installed according to ancient custom, by Bro. W. Roberts, P.G.S.D., Lanc. The brethren were readmitted, and having duly saluted their new W.M., he proceeded to appoint and invest his officers as follows:—

Bros. Lawrence Booth, P.M. Craft Lodge 191 as S.W.	
„ John Milne Whitehead, P. M. „ 1012 — J.W.	
„ Joseph Handley, P.M. „ 191 — M.O.	
„ Andrew Milne, „ „ 191 — S. O.	

" Frank Dawson "	" 191 — J. O.
" James W. Kenyon "	" 42 — Chaplain
" Thomas Crompton "	" 191 — Treasurer
" Henry Maiden "	" 191 — Secretary
" Frederick Crompton, J.W. "	" 191 Reg. of Mks.
" John Halliwell, S.W. "	" 1012 Sen. Deacon
" William Handley, W.M. "	" 1012 Jun. Deacon
" Captain Watson "	" 1174 Dir. of Cers.
" John Randle Fletcher Org. "	" 191 Organist
" Samuel Bailey, S.W. "	" 191 } Stewards.
" William Balmer, Secretary "	" 191 }
" George O'Neil, I.G. "	" 1012 as I.G.
" Ingham, Secretary "	" 42 Tyler.

The Provincial officers then retired, and the Lodge was closed in ancient form, with solemn prayer, at 5.30, by the W.M.

The brethren then sat down to a banquet provided by Bro. W. Handley, of the Derby Hotel, Bury, in his usual *recherche* style. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and received in a most enthusiastic manner. The enjoyment of the evening was essentially contributed to by a most efficient glee party, consisting of Bros. Bailey, Dumville, Edmondson, and Wroe, accompanied by Bro. J. R. Fletcher.

FREEMASONRY—PAST AND PRESENT.

ARCHITECTURE, PATRONS, AND CRAFTSMEN.

By W. Bro. A. M. BROWN, M.D., P.D.S.G.W., &c.

In these historic tracings—so far as these serve to illustrate or affect the rise and progress of our Art—I have passed in review the subjects of Architecture, Patrons, and Craftsmen, closing with the XIII Century. At that date the so-called pointed Gothic, or, more correctly speaking, Early English style of Architecture, had been introduced, and was rapidly supplanting the earlier and simpler varieties. The Craftsmen and those connected with kindred occupations had already begun to entertain new ideas of their interests and position, and were making attempts to emancipate themselves from the control of church authority and assume the consistence of recognised secular industries to the extent that feudal disabilities permitted. It will be curious to follow these movements in the course of development; and we shall, therefore, for the present, leave the Art section of our subject, and devote this paper to an examination of matters relating exclusively to the Masonic Crafthood and its vicissitude as we approach the accession of the Tudors.

Inquirers, engaged in Masonic researches, will find much light thrown on the origin and condition of our English social and industrial institutions at an early period. Even associations for mutual relief, till very recently supposed to be the product of later ideas, is found existing and flourishing; all such organised societies, irrespective of their origin, receiving the fostering care of the ecclesiastical movement of which they were, naturally speaking, the necessary result, and long maintained a close connection with it.

We have seen in our former lecture, that shortly after the Roman powers had relinquished imperial claim to Britain, the cultivation of architecture and building enterprise generally, was resuscitated and continued by the zealous missionaries of the Christian faith. As the ardent orders of Monachism acquired strength and position, a spirit of rivalry and emulation arose, animating with marvellous activity its entire section of the church. The Benedictines, however, displayed an amount of talent in this department, out-rivalling all competitors, and only equalled by genius for spiritual conquest. It must be understood that at this period, every Masonic establishment, no matter how isolated, formed, as it were, a colony or community of itself, within whose sacred circle not only were the duties of devotion rigorously observed—languages, theology, and philosophy taught—but even pastoral and agricultural pursuits often increased its wealth, while the Craft-trades of various sorts were founded and encouraged.

The construction of a grand design in Cathedral or monastic edifice possessed little of the rapid execution of modern times; many years and even generations being sometimes necessary to completion. From accounts handed down to us by the old English Chroniclers, we are enabled to realise the scene of populous and pious industry the favoured locality presented where a structure, still unrivalled in magnificence and beauty of style,

was being raised on the sites of smaller and more primitive erections of the Anglo-Saxon. While active operations were in process—particularly as regards the larger and more sequestered buildings, the surrounding neighbourhood exhibited all the vitality and bustling appearance of an immense encampment or settlement. The huts or hovels and rude surroundings of the Saxon and Norman Craftsmen massed themselves in the wildest confusion, mingling here and there with the building materials. Masonry was not alone the business on hand, every operation connected with the rising structure was conducted on the spot. From hewing of wood and drawing of water to finished sculpturing, many handicrafts were employed. We consequently find, that building enterprise laid the foundation of permanent centres of civilization and science so far as known forming, in reality, nurseries of industrial life, pervaded by religious enthusiasm and mechanical skill.

We are indebted to antiquarian diligence for having brought to light the Architectural records of Westminster and York Cathedrals already alluded to, which furnish us with most interesting details on the subject of labour and its claims in its earliest English stage; still more recently the Surrenden collection of MSS., and archives of Faversham have added much to our stock of information on this point, showing that the latter-named ecclesiastical establishment including Abbey, Priory, and Convent, belonging to the Benedictines, maintained a large body of Craftsmen and other employés. The Abbey possessed a considerable amount of property in dwellings, mills, and granges, in the neighbouring district, which, as in many other instances, were sources of revenue and wealth to the community.

Their business transactions must have been very varied; for contracts exist recording building and repairs executed by these labourers and Masons employed by the Monks of Faversham. The Craftsmen of their Abbey are designated *Majores Fabricatores*, which literally means chief constructors; the word *fabricator*, derived from *faber*, a smith,* scarcely points to mason, though no doubt the construction would naturally include masonry among the details. It is rather significant, whatever the form of association might have been, that about this time, 1326, a Council of the Church was held at Avenon, in which societies who had secret signs and tokens, and wore peculiar robes were condemned. The term *Majors* is expressly used in canon xxxviii.: "*Unum sibi eligunt Majores cui jurant in omnibus obedire*," evidently with reference to some form of early brethren of the mystic tie.

As time rolled on, the numerous artists, or workmen of various trades must of necessity have become closely united, as they wrought together for the common interest. The priestly orders, particularly the Benedictines, remarkable for discipline and schemes of organization, doubtless early fanned the efforts at association in those communities rising around them, thus rendering more permanent the bond of union. The attainment of the grand ideas the sacred orders had in view could only be secured by confidence, obedience, and regularity being observed among subordinates and equals, alike subject to the church. In fact, the first impulse to combination emanated from the clergy in the interest of the church, consequently those societies soon assumed that distinctive social character which was inevitable. The fraternities established by the monasteries of the various countries in all probability served as models, peculiar advantages being held out to members. Such benefits, except within those circles, were difficult to be obtained. As regards the Masonic body, the societies composed of the adopted children of the Benedictines, continued to flourish until taste for architecture became less an accomplishment of the priesthood.

As formerly pointed out, these organizations were most unquestionably the product of a still earlier spirit of association, which sprung into existence on the continent during the 10th and 11th centuries, extending its principles into many countries. Although it is not my intention to dwell upon Continental Masonry, so ably treated by Bro. Robert Findel in his valuable

* *Faber* is literally an artizan. It generally has qualifying terms to designate particular classes of artificers: as *faber lignarius*, a carpenter; *faber ferrarius*, a blacksmith; *faber ararius*, a coppersmith. Cæsar uses the word to signify ship-carpenters, or skilled mechanics. *Ex legionibus fabros deligit; et ex contententi alios arcessiri jubet.*—Bell. Gall. Lib. v., Cap. 11.

contribution to Masonic history, it is yet necessary to remark that in everything pertaining to social institutions, the Germans were always much in advance of England. This feature is strongly illustrated in those distinctive forms assumed by trade and Craft corporations and guilds, even at this early period of mediæval history. In the absence of positive data there is still abundant evidence to justify us in believing that the fraternities of the *steinmetzen*, or stonemasons of Germany, existed in the 11th century. At this time the magnificent cathedrals of Hildesheim, Naumberg, and Spier, were founded and in process. These undertakings, drawing together great assemblies of the Craft, the long terms of engagement the buildings entailed, must have brought them closely in contact and rendered necessary the observance of principles of unity, affecting the common interest, apart from sentiments of piety. Although from the earliest date foreign artisans were introduced, it must have been at this stage of architectural history, that the greatest stimulus was given to Craft association, embracing elements however conformable to German institutions, as yet unsuited and inconsistent with priestly government and English civilization, with its oppressive and prevailing laws of feudalism. Notwithstanding the arrivals from the schools of Albertus Magnus, of Cologne, and other celebrated Artists and Architects or Patrons, it was long ere the Craft-bodies acquired position and influence sufficiently independent to carry out in all its details, organization according to foreign models, whose *Bauhütten* or lodge system the traveling Freemasons represented.

It must be remembered, that the societies of Mason and Free-Mason though practically associated, remained distinct, and did not amalgamate till somewhere about the year 1376.

Although as we have seen, Roman, Frankish, and German Masons were imported by Priestly Patrons from the earliest date, it was not until the Normans became masters of the country that they literally usurped the skilled work in crafts and trades. From the commencement of the Pointed or Early English style, this peculiarity became even more marked, as there are strong grounds for concluding that this style itself was originally of German design. In addition to the German workmen, it is also certain, many principal architects were likewise German Masons. Bro. Findel produces in evidence the constant recurrence of such names as Schaw, Swalwe, Lote, Ambler, Bald, Beyst, Breckling, Derlyng, and others. Furnishing testimony of the fact, that in ecclesiastical buildings erected under the authority of the Bishops, the real Architects themselves played a very subordinate part, thus ceding their renown to their patrons, which accounts for their names being so seldom mentioned. Such societies as were under the immediate direction of the priesthood, or became the property of the Barons, were known as fraternities favored by the Church, by having conferred on them the honour of Patron Saints. Even the original company of Architects, at Strasburg, prior to the year 1440, bore the name of Brethren of St. John.

The term "Freemason" is not to be met with anterior to the reign of Edward III (1350). This occurs in a State document relating to labour industries and privileges connected with them. Subsequent State Acts show the protection and exactions applying to Freemasons and other similar trade and craft guilds. These were defined by statute regulation and the rate of wages fixed; and as they were vassal or feudal property their liberty was limited, legislative prohibitions being in force as to change of residence without the consent of the liege lord or civic authorities. This state of things explains the difficulties rising industries experienced in shaking themselves free of restrictive fetters, and the impossibility of combining for secret purposes so much in advance of the policy of the ruling powers to which they were directly opposed. That attempts were being made from time to time in this direction must be admitted; for as early as 1360 these combinations, with their constitutions, as imparted by their monkish founders had awakened the suspicions of the State. Congregations, chapters, regulations, and oaths were forbidden among them, a measure which was subsequently renewed and stringently enforced. Thus in the eyes of British law, such as it then was, they were considered as trades-unions, having, having for their object the protection of the interests of the craft. If any esoteric teaching found a place in their system, it either remained unknown, or no exact significance was attached to it. That this movement shortly became an accomplished fact, is no more than the progress of events determined by political and social interests rendered necessary, conse-

quently we find that architecture and all appertaining to it, was in the course of time reduced to what might be considered a government department and entrusted to the supervision of a duly appointed officer of State, termed the King's Freemason or General-Surveyor of his buildings. The first so nominated, so far as has been ascertained, was Henry Yevele, who in the year 1226, during the reign of Henry III, was employed in conducting the building of several abbeys and the chapel of St. Stephen, at Westminster. Apropos of such particulars, it is curious to observe that social science and political economy, if little conceived by the rulers or their subjects, soon began to present principles for solution which at this day call for legislative interference, and continue to acquire increasing importance and attention. The struggle between capital and labour had already set in. That labour now possessed claims to merit would imply that the Masonic brethren and other crafts were in some measure emancipated from the rigorous control of feudalism. In the time of Henry VI, the Craft, by confederacies and other forms of opposition, exhibited from time to time, ineffectual resistance to the statutes of labour previously enacted, in refusing to work except at their own price and wages. In consequence of such movements being supposed to emanate from the General Lodges, termed by the Act "Chapters" and "Congregations of Masons" it was deemed expedient to level the said Act against such congregations. The Act of Parliament, "Tertii Henrici Sexti, cap. 1, A.D., 1425," is then quoted. "It is ordained that such chapters and congregations shall not hereafter be holden, and if any such be made, them that cause such chapter and congregation to be assembled and holden, if they thereof be convict, shall be judged for felons, and that the other masons that come to such chapter and congregations be punished by imprisonment of their bodies and make fine and ransom at the King's will.

It appears that submissive observance was not invariably shown to legal authority, and it is amusing to find that the Freemasons of the period were by no means more manageable than they sometimes prove themselves to be at the present day. Laws during 1389 enact that in cases of resistance the Justices of the Peace might call in the assistance of the Sheriff of the County, or Mayor, or Aldermen of the city or town, showing that convocations of a stormy kind were by no means unknown to the Order.

Although their exclusive and peculiar working and observances were comparatively little known, it yet appears certain that the *steinmetzen* had imported into England and Scotland the practices peculiar to this system with the established usages and customs of observance of their lodges, so that, at this very early period, the members of these fraternities or associations recognized each other by secret signs and tokens. In England there was less freedom, and being constantly under surveillance of the ruling powers or government, they generally possessed the privilege of holding assemblies, levying contributions on the members, selecting their masters and wardens and such like. It would seem that meetings were held very regularly by the brethren engaged on any building in process of erection. The lodges or assemblies were opened at sunrise, the master occupying his station in the east, and the brethren forming a half circle round him. After prayer, each craftsman received instructions as to the daily task appointed to him. After labour, at sunset they again assembled, when prayer was offered up and their wages were paid to them. In stormy weather the craftsmen conducted the meetings in a convenient building or sheltered retreat; but in fine weather these assemblies were held in the open air and sometimes on the hill tops the better to protect themselves from the attacks of the cowan or listener.

"THE INTERNAL AND NOT THE EXTERNAL QUALIFICATIONS."
—These are what Masonry regards as essential by Masonic pre-ferment. Not so is it with the world, which first judges of a man by his apparel. As illustrative of this latter fact, there is the story of the celebrated painter and poet, Buchin, who, walking out one day in very shabby clothes, became more an object of derision than regard. He was mortified, and went home, and, arraying himself in his best, again walked out, to receive on every hand, obsequious attention. His mortification turned to anger, and, going home, he threw his gold-laced coat on the floor, and, stamping on it, exclaimed: "Art thou Buchin, or am I?"

LIST OF LODGE MEETINGS &c., FOR WEEK
ENDING JANUARY 28TH, 1871.

METROPOLITAN LODGES AND CHAPTERS.

Monday, January 23rd.

LODGES.—Royal, Somerset House Freemasons' Hall.—Castle, Lodge of Harmony, Willis's Rooms, St. James's; Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall; Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street; Burgoyne Lodge, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street — CHAPTER.—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.

Tuesday, January 24th.

LODGES.—Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall; Moira, London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street; Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall; Industry, Freemasons' Hall; Israel, Radley's Hotel, Bridge Street, Blackfriars; Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James's; Southern Star, Montpelier Tavern, Walworth; Urban, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. — CHAPTERS.—Cyrus, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street.

Wednesday, January 25th.

Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons' and the Widows of Freemasons'.

LODGES.—Antiquity, Freemasons' Hall; Euphrates, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall Street; United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington Park; High Cross, Seven Sisters Tavern, Tottenham; Royal Oak, Royal Oak Tavern, High Street, Deptford; Temperance in the East, Private Assembly Rooms, 6, Newby Place, Poplar; Victoria, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street. — CHAPTER.—Prince Frederick William, the Knights of St. John's Hotel, Queens' Terrace, St. John's Wood.

Thursday, January 26th.

General Committee Girls' School at Freemasons' Hall, at 4.

LODGES.—Neptune, Radley's Hotel, Bridge Street; Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Hall; Peace and Harmony, London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street; Prosperity, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham Street; Grenadiers, Freemasons' Hall; Shakespeare, Albion Tavern Aldersgate Street, City; William Preston, Clarendon Hotel, Anerly. — CHAPTER.—St. Georges, Freemasons' Hall; Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark; Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street; Polish National, Freemasons' Hall; Andrew, Royal Sussex Hotel, Hammersmith.

Friday, January 27th.

LODGES.—Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall; Fitzroy, Head Qrs. of the Hon. Artillery, Company, City Road.

METROPOLITAN LODGES AND CHAPTERS OF
INSTRUCTION.

Monday, January 23rd.

LODGES.—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; Tower Hamlets' Engineers, Duke of Clarence, Commercial Road, E.; Union Waterloo, King's Arms, Woolwich; Old Concord, Turk's Head, Motcombe Street, Belgrave Square; Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Fenchurch Street.

Tuesday, January 24th.

LODGES.—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 British Oak, Silver Lion Tavern, Pennyfields, Poplar. — CHAPTER.—Metropolitan, Price's Portugal Ho., Fleet-st.; Mount Sion, White Hart, Bishopsgate-st.; Robert Burns, Sussex Stores, Upper St. Martin's Lane.

Wednesday, January 25th.

LODGES.—Confidence, Railway Tav., London-st.; United Strength Bull and Gate, Kentish Town; New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tav., Hoxton; St. Mark's, Mawby Arms, Mawby-st., S. Lambeth; Peckham, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham-Rye, Temperance in the East, George the Fourth, Catherine-st., Poplar; Prosperity, Gladstone Tav., Bishopsgate-street; Royal Union, Bro. Duddy's, Winsley-st., Oxford-street. — CHAPTER.—St. James's Union, Swan Tav., Mount-street, Grosvenor-square; Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.

Thursday, January 26th.

LODGES.—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, Crown Hotel, 41, High Holborn; Royal Oak, Royal Oak Tavern, Deptford; Burdett Coutts, Approach Tav., Victoria-park, at 7; City of London, Shepherd and Flock Tav., Bell Alley; St. John's, Hollybush Tav., Hampstead; Merchant Navy, Jamaica Tav., W. India Dock Road, Poplar. — CHAPTER.—Joppa, Prospect of Whitby Tav., 57, Wapping-wall.

Friday, January 27th.

LODGES.—St. Luke's, Pier Hotel, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea; Temperance, Victoria Tavern, Victoria-road, Deptford; Unions (Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.), F.M.H.; United Pilgrims, Horns' Tavern, Kennington; Westbourne, the Grapes, Duke-st., Manchester-square; Wellington, Lord Duncan Tavern, Broadway, Deptford; Florence Nightingale, Freemasons' Tav., Woolwich; Ranelagh, Royal Sussex Hotel, Broadway, Hammersmith; Belgrave, Duke of Wellington, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; St. James's, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey; Doric, Three Cranes, Mile End-rd.; Victoria, Anderton's Ho., Fleet-st.; Hervey, Britannia, Walham-green; Metropolitan, Price's Portugal Ho., Fleet-st.; Charter House, Hat and Feathers Tavern, 27, Goswell-rd.; Robert Burns, Union Tav.; Air-street, Regent-st.; Rose of Denmark, White Hart, Barnes; Lily, Greyhound, Ho., Richmond; Stability, Guildhall Tav. 33, Gresham Street; Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern Canonbury. — CHAPTERS.—Domatic, Fisher's Restaurant, Victoria Station.

Saturday, January 28th.

CHAPTERS.—Mount Sinai, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street; Domatic, Horns, Kennington.

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.

BRO. ROB MORRIS (La Grange, U.S.).—Your letter received on 17th inst., and attended to.