

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGES.

As the time is now approaching when the last of the Prov. G. Lodges for the year will have been held, and the brethren left to the promotion of the interests of Freemasonry in their own more immediate circles, we feel that we may fairly take a brief retrospect of their proceedings, so that the brethren may judge how likely they are to have any influence on the prosperity of the Order.

The first on our list is that of West Yorkshire, which was held on the 10th April, under the presidency of the D. Prov. G.M., and at which little may be said to have been done, beyond the appointment of the Prov. G. Officers and the making arrangements for the installation of the new Prov. G.M., the Earl de Grey and Ripon, which event took place on the 22nd of May, and brought together one of the largest musters of the brethren ever seen in that or any other province. After his installation his lordship addressed the brethren in appropriate terms, promising to use his best exertions for the promotion of Masonry in the province, so far as his public avocations would allow him, and from our knowledge of the noble Earl's business habits, we have no doubt that he will amply fulfil all that he has promised. The appointment is very popular in the province, and that fact will go far to render the discharge of his lordship's duties comparatively easy.

On the 3rd May, the Prov. Grand Lodge of Somersetshire was held under the presidency of the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Bridges, when the sum of £20 was voted to the Widows' Fund of the "Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows," and it gives us some pleasure to record that Somersetshire is now exerting itself most heartily on behalf of our Charitable Institutions, and we do so the more readily inasmuch as we felt it our duty to speak out somewhat strongly on the subject, last year, in consequence of resolutions carried both in this province and in Wiltshire, relative to an error—promptly remedied—in the Scrutineer's returns at the election for the Benevolent Institution. We heartily join with the Brethren in wishing that the M.W. Grand Master may soon be enabled to appoint "some eminent and worthy brother, possessed of local influence, to the office of Provincial Grand Master"—for however active may be the Deputy Prov. Grand Master—however good a working Mason he may be, and a better than Bro. Bridges it would be difficult to find—however devoted he may be to the carrying out the duties of his office—whilst there is a want of a Prov. Grand Master of local influence, Masonry rarely continues to flourish as it does when presided over by such a brother; and here we would remark that too many of our provinces are actually without Grand Masters, though nominally possessing them; many of them never having entered into

Masonry for years, and taking so little interest in the proceedings of the brethren, that we doubt whether some of them could even tell us the names of their own deputies.

On the 24th of the same month the Provincial Grand Lodge of Oxfordshire was held at Oxford, and the usual annual grants made to the Masonic charities. There was nothing particular, however, to note in the proceedings, if we except the presenting Brother the Rev. H. A. Pickard, *M.A.*, with the charity jewel; he having served the office of Steward at the Festivals of both the Girls and Boys' School. This is an excellent arrangement, which we commend to the notice of other Provincial Grand Lodges, and even private lodges, for a man feels much more pride in wearing a jewel presented to him, however insignificant its value, than one which he has purchased; and we certainly could never reconcile it to our ideas of propriety that after having spent thirty or forty pounds, or more, in support of the Masonic Charities, a brother should be called upon to expend another three guineas in order to proclaim it to the world; whilst, should he also serve as Steward to the Royal Benevolent Institution, an extra half-guinea is required for a clasp to his jewel. To wear the Charity jewel is a mark of laudable ambition, and would be so considered were it presented to the brethren entitled to in open Grand Lodge as at Oxford. At present many of the brethren entitled to wear it regard it as only an empty bauble, and decline to put their hands into their pockets for three or four guineas to tell the brethren that they have fairly done their duty as Masons, and to the best of their ability endeavoured to serve the Aged, the Widow, and the Orphan.

On the 28th, the Grand Lodge of Cornwall was held, but, beyond attending at church, and listening to an excellent discourse by the Prov. G. Chap., the Rev. H. Grylls, on the teachings of Masonry and the duties of its members, and marching through Penzance in procession, we do not see that anything worthy of record was done.

The brethren of Hampshire assembled on the 9th July, when Bro. Sir Lucius Curtis the Prov. G.M., delivered an excellent address on the progress of Masonry in the province, the lodges having increased since he became Prov. G.M., from ten to fifteen; no very great thing to boast of, seeing that the R.W. brother informs us that he has held the office for something like half a century, and four of the fifteen have received their warrants within the last five years, so that for the first forty-five years of the gallant Admiral's rule there does not appear to have been much progress made, and there is a lapse of fourteen years between the granting of the warrant of the 11th and 12th on the list of Hampshire lodges, and a like period between the issue of the 10th and 11th warrant. However, the Hampshire brethren are now up and doing—they take considerable interest in the progress of our Charities—and, in the business of Grand Lodge, one of the most distinguished of their members

being now Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes, so that we feel assured it will not require another fifty years to increase the number of Hampshire lodges by five.

Three days later the Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk was held, and with the installation of a new Provincial Grand Master, one standing deservedly high in the estimation, alike of Masons and of non-Masons throughout the province—we hope entered on a new era in its prosperity. The Provincial Grand Master in his address to the brethren promised that, as far as any exertions of his could tend to promote the prosperity of the Craft, they should be fully given, and explained that the only reason why he had not before accepted the office when requested to do so by the M.W. Grand Master was a fear that he might not be enabled to find time properly to discharge the duties attached to it. We wish Bro. Adair a prosperous reign, and hope next year to be enabled to announce that Masonry has prospered in the province even to a greater degree than it did under the rule of the gallant Colonel's predecessor, Sir Edward Gooch. Seven years is a long interregnum to be without a Prov. G. Master, and though the Rev. F. W. Freeman has, under the Grand Registrar, proved a most efficient D. Prov. G.M., we repeat our opinion that no province ever flourishes so well as when presided over by an active and efficient Prov. G.M. whose standing in the district adds dignity and importance to his office.

On the 27th, Surrey had its meeting—and a right pleasant meeting it was, notwithstanding the lodge room was much too small. The business was unimportant, if we except the voting of £5 5s. to the widow of a deceased brother, and a like sum to the Boys' School. The various lodges of the province were reported to be going on prosperously, and the Prov. G.M., Bro. Dobie, P.G. Reg., may well be proud of being enabled to boast that throughout the whole time he had presided over the province that there had never been a complaint from any of its members either to the Prov. Grand Master or the Board of General Purposes. We could wish that every Prov. Grand Master could make such a boast—but to do so he must be as respected as Bro. Dobie, and have an equally efficient deputy as Bro. Harcourt.

On the 30th July came the Grand Lodge of Essex, and though the various lodges in the province boasts a muster-roll of 257 members, there were not more than forty or forty-five present at the lodge—and many of these left before the conclusion of the proceedings of the day—no very great compliment to the Prov. Grand Master, who ably fulfils his duties, and is seconded in his efforts by an excellent deputy. But we are not surprised at the non-attendance of the brethren of Essex, seeing that they have allowed the widow of a brother of one of their lodges to continue on the list of applicants for an annuity from the Widows' Fund for eight years without carrying her election, which one united effort might easily have accomplished. Essex is celebrated for the number of candidates she sends up for our various

charities, and the little she does for the support of either institution.

We have now arrived at the end of July, and will therefore bring our present article to a close, to be renewed at an early period, when we shall call attention to the Prov. G. Lodges of Kent, Sussex, Herts, &c., probably concluding with a few remarks applicable to the large majority,—if not all.

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#### MASONIC CONTEMPORARIES.—No. II.

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THE W. JOHN HAVERS, P.S.G.D., AND LATE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

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THE W. BRO. JOHN HAVERS is a descendant of an old family of the same name, who have long been settled in the county of Norfolk. Without going back to a very remote period, the Havers first seem to have risen into notice as retainers of the noble house of Norfolk. The first of these was a John Havers, who was a gentleman of the horse to John, Duke of Norfolk, and, in that capacity, followed his patron to the Battle of Bosworth-Field, where the Duke was slain.

For many generations the family have been connected with the Howards, both of the Dukedom, and as Earls of Arundel. One of the successors of the John Havers, mentioned above, Thomas Havers, of Winfarthing, purchased the manor of Thelton, in the county of Norfolk, in the year 1592, and he subsequently erected the present manor house, which is very nearly in its original state, and has been, since his time, in the constant occupation of the family. The present head of the house is the father of eight sons. He is himself remarkable as being one of the finest men in Norfolk, and having eight sons, none of which are less than six feet in stature, while the squire is said to overtop them all.

Our W. Bro., JOHN HAVERS, is the fourth son of Thomas Havers, Esq., by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Forster Charlton, Esq., of Alndyke, in the county of Northumberland. Early in life, our W. Bro. entered upon his studies, for the medical profession, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1837, he passed his examination and became a member of Royal College of Surgeons of England. In the following year he was admitted a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, and in 1849 was chosen a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Bro. HAVERS enjoys a considerable practice amongst private families, and is much respected. He is also surgeon to that valuable institution, the Artists' Benevolent Fund.

The Masonic career of Brother HAVERS has been a distinguished one. He was initiated in the Jordan Lodge (No. 237) on the 8th of March, 1838, and joined the St. George and Corner-stone Lodge (No. 5) in 1843, in which latter, we believe, he passed the chair, and of which he is now a P.M. Bro. HAVERS was exalted to the Royal-Arch degree on the 8th of October, 1839, in

the Jerusalem Chapter (No. 218), and in 1840 joined the Chapter attached to the St. George and Cornerstone Lodge (No. 5), in which he has served all the chairs, and is now a P.Z. He was appointed S.G.D. in 1848, and Standard-bearer in Grand Chapter the same year. In 1858 the M.W.G.M. testified his appreciation of his services and abilities by nominating him President of the Board of General Purposes, which office he resigned in the present year, after a tenure of three years duration. Comp. HAVERS is now Scribe N. in the Grand Chapter, having been lately appointed to that dignity.

The W. Bro. HAVERS early took great interest in the administration and politics of the Order. He entered Grand Lodge in stormy times, and when there were men of intellect and talent to oppose, such as the late Bros. Dr. Crucefix and Lee Stevens. His tact, ready argument, and remarkable debating powers, made an instant impression on that body, and although he was looked upon as one of the most conservative of the conservatives, yet his talents were so undeniable that his opponents were "fain to confess they had met their match and no unworthy champion with whom to splinter a lance." Time, however, which conquers all things, as well as the prejudices of individuals, has of late greatly modified the opinions of many of the elders of the Craft with respect to Bro. HAVERS. At the present moment we doubt if a more popular brother is to be found. He has conducted, and brought to a peaceable end, that Canadian business which threatened, at one time, to produce very unpleasant and disastrous results to Masonry.

The crowning effort of his skill, *viz.*, the proper disposition of the Craft property is still in abeyance, and seems likely to remain so, until the Board of General Purposes, or its Building Committee can set itself steadily to work, and which, as far as we can see, it is not likely to do until the leases have actually run out, and the tavern is shut up, and the adjoining houses fall down. No one can question the propriety of the scheme which would remove the stigma from Freemasonry by reserving the premises of the Craft for its own legitimate uses, and for ever demolish the prevalent opinion that Freemasons are a kind of Licensed Victuallers Company who keep a Hall for letting out as a Tavern, and are themselves in the anomalous position of their tenant's tenant.

This scheme, whether it ever arrives at maturity or not, will endear Bro. HAVERS's name to the Craft and entitle him to take no mean rank amongst its benefactors. His zeal in seeking to elevate the Order, his example and precept have already, and will yet go far to accomplish such a desirable event.

As the adviser of the M.W.G.M., during his Presidency of the Board of General Purposes, he has contributed, in no small degree, to render the noble Earl more popular. Grand officers have been, generally, selected for some kind of merit, and not appointed from mere favour, in consequence of which there are many

really popular Masons holding grand office to which they could never hope to attain under a more private and personal disposition of the G.M.'s patronage.

To the charities Bro. HAVERS has ever lent a willing hand and ready ear. In the true spirit of benevolence he has not confined this to those this to those connected with our Craft, but,

"Oft memory tells how his warm bosom glow'd,  
For ills prevented, or for good bestowed,  
While his free gift, in love, in pity given,  
Touch'd by his hand, became a gem in heaven."

In his private life he is justly regarded as a man of education, a gentleman, and an agreeable companion, whose society is widely courted, and to be ranked amongst his friends is by no means to be lightly esteemed. Such is the brother whose services the Craft have, to some extent, lately lost. He has sacrificed much for Freemasonry, and finding that it was imperative on him to give a greater amount of personal attention to his professional avocations, he resigned the post of honour, which he had so worthily filled and ably laboured in, to other hands, leaving, like a talented administrator, a peaceful inheritance to his successor, the Craft honoured and prosperous, and every detail in perfect order.

As active minds can never be idle with impunity, so we feel assured that in Bro. HAVERS's retirement, the Craft will still retain a large portion of his sympathy, and he will be the first to say, in the words of the poet—

"Dear friends of years I can foretell  
From what I feel at this farewell,  
That where so'er my steps shall tend,  
And when so'er my course shall end,  
If in that hour a single tie  
Survive of mystic sympathy,  
My soul will cast the backward view,  
And longing, look alone on you."

#### FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE.

Prince Murat, as Grand Master of the Order in France, has addressed the following to the various lodges under his jurisdiction, announcing his desire that a successor should be selected to replace him in the office of Grand Master:—

"Chateau of Buzeval, July 20.

"Brothers,—As long as the duties which you imposed on me as Grand Master were confined to devoting myself to your interests and to causing the Masonic laws, which you all respect, to be strictly executed, whereby task was made easy, I did not regret a single instant either the time employed, or the anxiety which was occasioned by the desire to see Masonry one day possess a temple worthy of itself. Now, in spite of all predictions to the contrary, the temple of the Rue Cudet would, in a few years, have belonged to you for ever. There, free from all debt, and possessing suitable revenues, Masonry might have established a house of succour, have opened schools, public lectures, libraries, &c., might, in a word, have proved to the profane world what its mission is, and that it knew how to accomplish it; but the envy of some of the Utopian ideas of others have embarrassed my projects, and put an end to the harmony which has hitherto prevailed amongst us. Masonry ten years ago presented no field for personal ambition. But since then it has increased, and I hoped to utilise the force

thereby created, in labouring for the object prescribed by our Order, and in promoting the progress of the masses; but some ambitious men have wished to seize that force and employ it in a manner forbidden by your constitution. Some members desired to proclaim a new dogma, of which they would have been the apostles; others were anxious to connect Masonry with the secret societies which the Revolution has spread over the surface of the globe. Deplorable scenes have in consequence taken place amongst us. Agitation has been employed and bad passions excited; but as for myself, I have only appealed to the well inclined, and I am happy to say with success. I have been brought up a military man, and for me obedience to orders is everything. Accordingly, being charged to execute the laws you passed, I cannot neglect my duty, for the law is inflexible. Several brothers, with good intentions and in becoming terms, have requested me to be indulgent. I have answered that every brother who may write to me to admit that he was wrong in infringing the constitution which he had sworn to observe, would be immediately relieved from the temporary suspension imposed on him. Far from understanding the spirit of conciliation displayed in that decision, certain brothers wished to enter into discussion with me—the supreme authority. ‘Strike out,’ said they, ‘from the preamble of the decree the phrase which declares that suspended brothers have forfeited their honour!’ ‘That I will never do!’ I answered. For we are all bound by our oaths; Masonic authority only possesses force in proportion as we respect it. The man who violates it forfeits honour, just as in the profane world a debt of honour not paid excludes the debtor from society. But a graver event has just taken place. The Lodge Saint Jean, Fraternité des Peuples, has protested against Masonic authority in a manner so violent and so contrary to our regulations, that I have summoned the council to assemble, to take a decision respecting the subject. All these incidents united have such a character, that henceforth the duties which the Grand Mastership imposes on me cease to be agreeable. I have taken measures to prevent your material interests from being injured by the intrigues of the men who are exciting the lodges to embarrass the authorities. As to the current affairs, desiring only to exercise my power to intervene in grave cases, which I hope will not occur, I shall nominate a commission which, with the co-operation of Brother Rexès and the Council of the Grand Master, will occupy itself with such affairs up to the day of the elections. Let me then hope that calm will be re-established among you, and that in the meeting which is to take place in October to nominate my successor, you will be strengthened in true Masonic principles, and free from all spirit of coteries—the only means of preserving intact the honour of our institution.

“L. MURAT.”

**THE RHINOCEROS'S FRIEND.**—The rhinoceros's best friend, and the rhinoceros's hunter's most tiresome enemy, is a little bird, the *Buphaga Africana*, vulgarly known as the rhinoceros's bird. It constantly attends on the huge beast, feeding on the ticks that infest its hide, the bird's long claws and elastic tail enabling it to hold fast to whatever portion of the animal it fancies. If it rendered the rhinoceros no further service than ridding him of these biting pests, it would deserve his gratitude; but, in addition, it does him the favour of warning him of the approach of the hunter. With its ears as busy as its beak, the little sentinel detects danger afar off, and at once shoots up into the air, uttering a sharp and peculiar note, which the rhinoceros is not slow to understand and take advantage of; he doesn't wait to make inquiry, but makes off at once. Cumming asserts that when the rhinoceros is asleep, and the *Buphaga* fails to wake him with its voice, it will peck the inside of his ears, and otherwise exert itself to rouse its thick-headed friend.—*Wild Sports of the World.*

## ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

### BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The eighteenth annual meeting or congress of this influential association commenced at Exeter on Monday, the 19th, under the presidency of Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., *M.P., C.B., M.A.* At three o'clock, the Mayor of Exeter, Mr. Frederick Franklyn, together with the members of the corporation, received the president and the associates in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, in which, during the morning, a life-size painting of Field Marshall, the Duke of Wellington, by Northcote, and the gift of Sir Joseph Sawle, had been hung.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor—Sir Stafford Northcote and gentlemen of the Archaeological Association—On the part of the Corporation of Exeter I have very sincere pleasure in finding that you are about to visit this city, and to give you a very warm and cordial welcome to our ancient and loyal city. I trust that your visit to our city will be the means of calling the public attention to the value and importance of your inquiries. I hope the association will find in the neighbourhood and city such antiquarian objects and discoveries as shall reward them for their valuable attention.

His worship then invited the president and other members of the association to luncheon, which had been provided in the committee room. At the conclusion of this the party left for the meeting at the royal public rooms, to hear the president's address. In the room were several very valuable and highly interesting articles and representations of many old places in the county and in Exeter itself. There was a large company present, including several ladies.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE (the president), on rising, was received with loud cheers. After a few preliminary observations, he said—He found, on looking back at the records of the proceedings of the association on former occasions, that it had been the habit of those who had held the office which he had the honour to fill, to commence the proceedings by offering to the association something in the nature of an inaugural address, in which they had printed the many objects of interest which the districts visited contained, and in which they had brought to the notice of the visitors many matters of interest and importance. He wished very much it were in his power to follow the example of his predecessors in that respect, but he really felt that it was not in his power, and he did not wish to attempt anything in which he knew he should fail. He should, therefore, console himself as much as possible, in the remarks he should make, to the much humbler province of introducing the British Archaeological Association to his own county, and of introducing his own county to the association; and if he did venture to trench upon any matter of antiquity, or of archaeological character, he begged to assure those who were experts in the matter that he should not do so for the purpose of offering remarks that might enlighten, but rather to show the depths of ignorance they had dispelled in coming amongst them, so that he requested them to look upon him in the light of what he had been called by an eminent statesman, with which, no doubt, many of them were acquainted, a “foolometer”—(laughter)—and by thus showing the depths of his ignorance they might see the necessity of enlightening him upon these interesting subjects. He introduced them to the meeting in the perfect confidence that they would feel great pleasure, and derive great profit from following these eminent men in the investigations they were about to make in the different parts of their county. He felt sure that the observations they would make in their presence would open their minds to many things they had probably been in the habit of passing over unheeded, and would open up new sources of interest, which, perhaps, they hardly conceived were in their midst, and therefore it was that he introduced his own county and that city to members of the association, in the full and confident hope that they would find that it was not less rich in materials of archaeological lore than any other county or any other city that they had visited. It did not require that they should be very deep archaeologists themselves to enjoy an archaeological gathering like the present. The truth was that science was one of the most natural, he should rather say the pursuit was one of the most natural, and he thought he might say the most original that men could engage in. They were naturally curious to know how it was they found themselves in the position in which they were, and it was impossible they could rightly understand what they were unless they knew how they had come to be that which they were. They found they had not stepped into a rich inheritance, like the people of Israel, who came into a land full of treasures which their forefathers had not gathered for them. If they looked to the animal world they saw that the beavers made their houses, the birds their nests, and other animals their different works precisely as they did in the beginning of the world; but men should be continually advancing, throwing aside that which was done for them by their ancestors and doing that which

they would be able to hand down to posterity themselves—(hear)—and it was because archæology was a science which enabled them to compare this progress, and see and know what had been done by their ancestors, and pointed out to them the work which it was their duty to carry on for the benefit of their posterity, and that it was such an elevating, ennobling, and interesting science. (Applause.) It was an important branch of study, and was one of the mightiest agencies by which light was thrown upon the investigations of the great history of human progress. Even in such countries as Babylon and Nineveh, it was progressive. They would find archæological studies of two different kinds; they would find some remains so old that they excite little more in them than wonder, whilst in others they would find that which seemed to carry them on continually up to the present day, and seemed to have a more living and a present interest for them. Now, of both of these they had specimens in this county. They had specimens in Devon of old remains of a bygone time, on which they might excite themselves in speculation, but which did not seem to touch them with anything like a present and living interest; and on the other hand they had in every town and every old church, and sometimes in their houses, and even by the wayside, memorials of times more or less remote with which they seemed to have some connection; and in both of these cases they found they had a kind of interest. He ventured to say this county of Devon abounded with very important and very interesting classes of study for the archæologist, for there it was, if anywhere, that they were to look for the earliest trading of foreigners with the original inhabitants of this land of Britain. There could be no doubt that the earliest notices which could in any way be considered to apply to England had reference to the Scilly Isles, probably to Cornwall, and probably to the whole of this part of Devon. It seemed that in the days long before the time of the Roman Conquest, there was a communication between the tin islands, as they were called, the Scilly Islands, the mines of Cornwall and Devon—that there was a communication between that wealthy and important part of England and some of the eastern nations. They found that the Phœnicians and the Carthaginians traded with these islands, and from all that had passed, it would be seen that the tin islands referred to were the Scilly Islands, and that part of England to which he had referred, pointing out a communication between the south-west part of England and the eastern lands that did at one time exist. In further proof of this the hon. baronet referred to the landing of Brutus at Totnes some little time after the destruction of Troy. There were many other evidences of the same communication. Some of them might perhaps be fanciful, others may have something in them, and he did hope that those who came amongst them with the power of testing and sifting evidence would enable them to judge for themselves how far these matters, which they had been taught to regard as being true, had any real worth in them. For instance, there was the evidence of names and language. One of their countrymen, Polwhele, had gone quite mad upon Phœnician history. He saw Phœnician names in everything almost that was to be found in the west of England; but still one would like to know how far there was any truth in the analogies he had discovered, for they did know that the science of etymology—the comparing of one language with another—had afforded means of ascertaining the connection between one people and another. There was Hartland Point, Start Point, and Belston Tor, which he (Polwhele) supposed contained traces of the Phœnician world. Start Point was dedicated to the worship of a goddess representing the sun, and Hartland Point to the worship of Hercules, and one would be glad to know the truth of what he said that there formerly were at Hartland Point to be found the double pillars which were the traces of the Phœnician worship of the sun and moon. One would be glad to know how far it was true that there were traces of anything decidedly eastern, which was not to be traced in their neighbours, the Gauls, in the records they had of Druidical worship. They knew there were to be found such remains on Dartmoor, and one would like to know whether, from comparison with these remains, there was any such connection, or any such difference between them as would lead them to suppose they were the work of one people rather than another. For instance, comparing the works of Dartmoor with those of Stonehenge, they would like to know whether there was any truth in the theories that Stonehenge was partly the work of one race and partly of another, and whether there were traces of the earliest race to be found in one and not in the other. If so, in what the difference consisted, and whether it was of such a character as to lead them to suppose they were Eastern in their origin. One would like to know if there were traces of the aboriginal inhabitants here so conclusive as to lead them to believe they were of Eastern origin; and, if not, whether they were to be ascribed to people who had Eastern impressions made upon them by their communication with the Phœnicians. They might put so many things together in

such an inquiry of this sort that archæology seemed to him to be fitly described by that line of Shakespere—

“Trifles light as air,

Are to the jealous confirmation strong

As proof from holy writ.”

One would be glad that all these things should be recorded, that theories however absurd in themselves should be put forth and ventilated, and everything that could be adduced to support them might be recorded. There was this that was peculiar in this kind of study; archæology required a very fine and noble training of the intellectual powers, and the most different qualities had to be combined in order to make a perfect archæologist. He needed not only wide knowledge and great industry, but a union of imagination, of judgment, of enthusiasm, and scepticism in right proportions. He wanted two kinds of archæology, positive and negative. (Laughter.) A man laid down a theory like Polwhele, who collected all the proof he could and a great amount of facts which he otherwise might have neglected as of little value. He collected them because he considered they were important as bearing upon his theory. Then they required the sceptical critic, who upset and gave them to the winds. But they must take great care they did not repress the spirit of discovery by looking with incredulous smiles upon the extravagancies on the one hand, and on the other they were to avoid being led away by such extravagance. With regard to the annual meetings of the association, it was of course utterly impossible that, in the short time the society took to visit a country like that, they could make any great discoveries. All that they aimed at was to excite in the minds of the public who lived in these districts an interest in their pursuits, and set them to discover. When discoveries were made, the association, coming down from time to time, could review their work and could see if there was anything in all the information which had been collected which they could take up, whether after sifting any grains of gold could be found there, so that by criticising on the one hand and stimulating on the other, they could collect materials for a good history of their own locality. He had been told that the histories which they possessed were very imperfect, and not such as they ought to have in the present state of science; and their friends who had come down amongst them were anxious that they should set to work in their different localities, making inquiries for the preservation of the ancient monuments, and for discovering those antiquities which were in danger of being lost, so that bringing them together they might have a museum of their own. They had now every opportunity of doing this by means of photography, and he considered it would be a great pity if they allowed those monuments that were fast perishing in their midst to go entirely from them without at least taking copies from them. As he had already warned the association not to be led away by the scenery he would just say in the first place that he wished when they were on Dartmoor they might get fine weather, for if they got into a mist they would see very little; and, secondly, they must be on their guard when visiting Dartmoor not to be confounding the curious forms of nature with the works of Druidical remains. There was no doubt that Dartmoor was full of natural and Druidical remains; but it required a critical faculty there to determine how much of it was natural and how much was artificial. There was to be seen on Dartmoor or Crockern the place where the Stannary Parliament used to be held. The worthy baronet, at some length, gave the history of these courts, where certainly the Chagford, Launceston, and Tavistock mines were represented, if the Cornish mines were not; and also described the laws, which were to be found in the statutes—that all persons who were owners of property valued at more than £10. a-year were to be excluded from holding mines, and also that all persons learned in the law were prohibited from practising in the Stannaries Court. (Laughter.) The punishments inflicted by this Court, under what was termed the Lydford law, were aptly described by the words of one of their poets, who said—

“All ought to have known of Lydford Law,

Where in the morning they hang and draw,

And sit in judgment after.”

(Laughter.) The Lydford law was a very serious one; and it appeared that the Stannaries Parliament actually ventured to encroach upon the privileges of the House of Commons, for they were told that Mr. Strobe, of Newnham, one member for Plympton Erle, exerted himself to obtain an act for preventing the tin miners from blocking up the rivers; and the result was that he was put under Lydford Law. Alluding to their own county, the hon. baronet said that, although he was given to understand they were not rich in stone works and buildings of great antiquity, yet that city had one great treasure in having a vast amount of record which ought certainly to be published—(hear)—so as to make them known to others, and possibly amongst them they would find something upon these Stannary Parliaments. There was one other feature in Devonshire different from other parts of England—they



would find a large number of religious buildings. On Dartmoor they would see the remains of old huts and habitations of ancient structure. There were one or two other things he might have mentioned to show that there was something of Eastern origin in all their practices. For instance, there was their clotted cream, which he would recommend the association to investigate closely. (Laughter.) It was said that clotted cream was to be found now here like what it was in the West of England and in the neighbourhood of Tyre. The old name of cheese was Tyre, and butter was called by the same name, and the Indian gee had a compound in it which they called Tyre. Then, again, the remains of pottery had been found which resembled the Eastern pottery. There were also found glass and beads, and they all knew both of these were anciently made in Tyre. Sir Stafford again regretted the absence of a museum in this city. If that meeting was to be of any good they ought to make it practical—(hear)—and he hoped the ultimate result of the associations's visit would be to organise the formation of a museum—to organise the system of collecting information—to organise a system of preserving the records of their old mementoes. Then, he thought, they would be able to say that the visit had not been in vain; that their friends would go back to London declaring that they had not found them quite so uncivilised as in the centre of England they might be supposed to have been, and would be encouraged to visit them again, and tell them how they could report of their progress since last they saw them. The Hon. baronet resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

Mr. PETTIGREW then rose and proposed a vote of thanks to the president for the able and learned address he had given them.

Sir STAFFORD acknowledged the compliment paid him.

In the evening, a paper upon the "Ecclesiastical Edifices in Exeter" was read by Mr. Davis, at the Institution, Cathedral-yard, Exeter. Lord Clifford took the chair, and Sir Stafford Northcote, *Bart.*, *M.P.*, the President of the Association, having offered a few remarks,

Mr. DAVIS rose and read his paper, the substance of which was as follows:—It is on record that on that spot two ecclesiastical edifices, at the very least, existed, of which there did not seem to be the smallest trace. The first was founded by Athelstan about the year 932, and was burnt down by Sweyn, in August, 1003. Of the building which succeeded it they only knew that it contained seven bells, to which Leofric, upon the see being removed from Crediton to Exeter by Edward the Confessor, in 1050, added six others, and a dozen smaller ones for chimes. This building, which was in all probability the largest in the diocese, was doubtless far inferior to many foreign cathedrals that Warelwast, the bishop, who was consecrated in 1107, had seen whilst occupied in his foreign embassies, in which he was employed by his uncle, William the Conqueror. In 1112 this bishop commenced rebuilding this cathedral on a much grander scale than the previous building; indeed, the two towers that were left in almost their integrity, if they did not display originality of design, or the simplicity that they occasionally saw in that style, were sufficient to show that Warelwast's views were that his cathedral should, at least in size, vie with any other erected. During the progress of the work it was interrupted by three months' siege of that city, in the summer of 1136, under King Stephen. Warelwast was said to have died the year following, leaving the cathedral still incomplete; and in 1161, as Exeter suffered much from conflagration, it was probable that the cathedral itself did not entirely escape damage. The towers were remarkably fine, and bore a great resemblance in design to the western front of Ely. They occupied an unusually large area, and had been obliged to submit to the humiliation of being crowned with pinnacles of the worst description, that would, from their form, give to any less massive tower a positively frivolous character. It was to be regretted that the effect of the massiveness of these towers had been so destroyed by the mortar pointing, which was of recent addition, the stones being set as closely together as they would admit, and the pointing of the mortar being nearly on the surface. It was left for Warelwast's successor to design that very fine decorative church which, as far as the northern side, might be said to have been completed before 1377. The northern façade equalled, if it did not surpass, the effect produced by the northern front of any other cathedral. In viewing the northern front from the Close they had on the right the western entrance flanked by the cemetery chapel, as it was called, of St. Edmund, said to have been an older structure than the rest of the cathedral. The windows of the side aisles were of all good and various designs, principally a combination of purely geometrical forms, with an occasional filling of flowing lines. The porch was enriched with exceedingly low ornamentation, that would have been much better omitted. The parapet of the aisles was remarkable as being double the outer, which was simply battlemented with an open space, about two feet six inches wide, between a second parapet, which was much more lofty, and without battlement, but pierced with loopholes, of the cuneiform shape usual in fortified buildings, but not to be seen in other churches.

The roof of the aisles was raised to the level of the parapet, so as to form a covered way as a protection to the defender. In the centre of the front towers, up the Norman Tower, a window was inserted in the time of Bishop Quivil, between 1280 and 1291. In the southern tower a similar window was then also inserted, but enlarged in 1427 or 1430. These windows (omitting the transom in one) were decidedly the best decorated windows in the cathedral, excepting that to the west, of which they appear to have formed the first idea. The window in the northern tower formed a most capital centre, and the front would lose all point were it omitted. The western front was of as bold a character as the other portions of the building, and was quite unlike any other western front. The window in the centre was perhaps the finest in this country. If its symbolism could be read, he believed a tale would be elicited that would interest even those who were indifferent to the beauties of architecture. The head contained a large wheel, in the centre of which was a five-foiled star, from which sprang five triangular figures, compressed within a circle; round these, but still within the great wheel, were twelve figures, alternately circular and quatrefoil; supporting the head were nine lights, more or less foliated. Above this was another window, and still higher was a very dilapidated tabernacle, enclosing the very impressive figure of St. Peter, the patron of the cathedral. Supporting the central portion were screens, very poorly executed, built to enclose staircases from the very pretty octagonal turrets which sprang up—the northern from the wall of St. Edmond's Chapel, the southern from a massive buttress that originally formed a part of the enclosing wall of the cloisters. This brought them to the screen that stretched across the whole of the western front, containing two tiers of very rich tabernacle work, enclosing statues, of which the lower ones were supported by angels. The majority of the figures were very well executed, and were mostly posed in much more graceful attitudes than usual. The interior, as seen from the west door on a first view, appeared low, but it was really higher than many cathedrals. Over the arch of the fifth bay from the west was a hanging gallery—the minstrel's gallery, the front of which was beautifully enriched with tabernacle work, enclosing in its twelve recesses a figure playing some instrument. A monument that had lately been erected in bronze and white marble in the nave desecrated the cathedral, and perpetuated an art but a shade better than that of the scribbling school boy or a Pagan hieroglyphic. Its erection was not only to be regretted in an archaeological point of view, but also that the names they so much honoured should be associated with anything so contemptible. From a central point in the eastern side in the cloisters was the chapter house, a parallelogram of four bays divided into three stages. The tomb of Henry Marshall and Simon of Apulia was probably designed by the same hand. The chapter house, whatever it might have been, was removed some time in the fifteenth century, and raised to its present elevation, having perpendicular windows in each bay, with tabernacles between, in tolerably good work, ascribed to Bishop Lacy, who died in 1455. The east window was considered the work of his successor, whilst Bothe, the following bishop, was said to have erected the rich carved and gilt roof. Between the chapter house and the south transept was the chapel of the Holy Ghost. Proceeding by the south aisle of the choir in the first bay was a doorway, now stopped up, whilst three bays further east was the Chapel of St. Joseph, beautifully grained in two bays. The windows were of the simplest form of tracery, of the date of 1280. On the north side of the chapel is the canopy of a tomb of exceedingly good design. The centre division was a two-centered arch, enriched with large open crosses. The tympanum was fitted with a vesica piscis, containing a seated figure of the Saviour, and a panel on each side, containing an angel swinging a censer. In the floor were a few simple encaustic tiles. Above the chapel was a chamber similarly floored, which was entered by turret stairs, approached through a yard that was formerly a chamber of some kind in connection with St. Joseph's Chapel. The crypt beneath, which was approached by a grated window, was probably the priest's prison, as tradition assigned a portion of the building to that use; but whether it was taken down when the palace, which was immediately contiguous to that point, was altered in 1846, he (Mr. Davis) could not say. On the north side was the chapel of St. Andrew, with a similar room over it, but no crypt. One of the gems of the cathedral was the screen across the entrance to the choir. There were but very few of these remaining in England in their original position; and, considering how many and various have been the injuries inflicted upon the interior of this cathedral, it was gratifying to see that beauty for once had been able to defend itself. The paper concluded by stating that it was to be regretted that time would not allow of reference being made to the beautiful tombs and their canopies, the heraldry, or the magnificent canopy of the throne, to which there was no equal throughout these realms.

At ten o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the Association met at the

Royal Public Rooms, and resumed their inspection of Exeter antiquities, attended, as before, by Col. Harding. Proceeding down High-street a glance was taken at St. John's Hospital, founded in 1240, and the small restored church of St. Lawrence, with its statue of Queen Anne. Opposite to this church was formerly built a small conduit. The Apollo room, of the reign of Geo. II., built for a music-room (Messrs. Green and Bennett's) with its handsome ceiling and carving, was peeped into, and a word said about the old bow of St. Stephen's and a stone at the corner of Gandy-street, removed from the old Exe-bridge. This stone was placed in its present position by order of the late Mr. Nation, who purchased it for £1 1s. A tradition, by Hooker, records that about 1339 one of the middle arches of Exeter bridge fell down, "and was now builded by Ed. Bridgeman, then warden of the bridge, for which he bought great store of stones at St. Nicholas's Abbey, late dissolved; and then the prophecy was fulfilled that the river of Exe should run under St. Nicholas Abbey." Next a visit was paid to the ancient private Mayoralty Hall of Roger Mallock, in Gandy-street, which contains finely-carved wainscoting. The arms of Mallock and of the Exeter Merchant Venturers, granted by Queen Mary, and incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, 17th June, 1559, are over the chimney-piece. The Association then proceeded to the Guildhall, and surveyed its blackened front. In 1466 a chapel, dedicated to St. George and St. John the Baptist, was built on this site, projecting into the street. This was replaced in 1592 by the present curious specimen of mixed English and Italian architecture. Several members expressed their opinion that it was the most effective façade of the style they had ever seen. The interior of the Common-hall, with its arched roof, carving and wainscoting, was then inspected, and the valuable paintings contained therein.

At the residence of Mr. James Pearse, in Fore-street, the association found an old room worth notice. They glanced at the gabled front of Mr. Trehane's house with horseman over; and learned that the large conduit or carfax at the top of South-street was removed in 1766. Some old houses in Mary Arches-street were looked at. They belonged to one Crofton, bishop's registrar, early in the 16th century, from whom it passed to Dean Sutcliffe in 1657, and subsequently became the property of Hele's trustees. St. Mary Arches church was inspected on the return; the Anglo-Norman pillars, and some tombs and mural monuments were the only objects of note. In the Mint an old Norman crypt was found, called St. Nicholas, and probably the mint of Charles I., now used as a respectable dwelling house. A curious discovery was lately made; the flue of the house requiring repair, the workmen employed found that by that way—and that way alone—a large underground chamber could be reached. Passing through St. John's Bow—soon to be removed—the association proceeded to the College Hall, in South-street. This was formed by Bishop Grandison, who presided over the diocese from 1328 to 1370, from an old almshouse into a residence for vicars choral. It was formerly called Frater's Calenderum [or Calenderhay, for twenty poor men and women. The panelling of the room, table, chairs, fire-place, &c., are all handsome. This hall was used as a refectory. The residences of Mr. Down and Mr. Gendall in the Cathedral-yard were found to possess considerable interest to the antiquarians. This concluded the perambulations in Exeter, and the association returned to the Close on the north side of the cathedral. Where they were met by Mr. Davis, C.E., to our summary of whose paper on the cathedral, given above, we must refer our readers. He repeated the substance of that essay with the building before him, directing the attention of his audience to the various points, both of the exterior and the interior, as he proceeded. We append additional remarks. The upper storey of the great Norman tower was added by Bishop Courtenay, in the worst possible perpendicular style. Bishop Worl-wast's plan included the first building on the west of this tower. Writers generally asserted that the towers formed the extreme. With reference to the bold and almost unique northern porch it was a pity that it was not an entrance for the public; for it would form an extremely easy means of access from the north side, and would create a current of air, quite necessary in that building. After some remarks on the unequalled decorated screen at the west entrance, the party entered the nave. With the exception of Lincoln Cathedral, perhaps, there was no finer interior as viewed from western entrance. The pillars on the west side cost £121. Mr. Davis said he considered the organ, in its present position, was destructive of the appearance of the interior. He hoped that some day when he again came amongst them he should find it removed to the transept. If the east window were also restored, the effect of the uninterrupted view from end to end would be very fine. In the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, adjoining the Chapter House, was noticed the marble font presented by Charles I. (referred to by Sir Stafford Northcote in his inaugural address). The chapels were severally inspected and the rearedos in the Lady Chapel much admired. The centre—old work—is very fine and perfect. The restored Totnes monument in the adjoining chapel presented a

handsome appearance. The magnificent carved throne—badly restored—was highly spoke of, and the party then inspected the misereres and other objects of interest.

At ten minutes past two o'clock a special train left the St. David's Station to proceed to Pynes, the seat of Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., M.P., the president of the association, who had invited the members to a luncheon. A large party, numbering nearly 200, accepted the Hon. baronet's hospitality. On entering the park they were met by Sir Stafford, who welcomed them in the most cordial manner. Luncheon was laid in a spacious marquee, and was of the most elegant description, Mr. Cuthbertson having been entrusted with its preparation. Sir Stafford conducted Mrs. Pettigrew, Lady Northcote being escorted by Mr. Pettigrew, and grace having been said lunch was commenced; and, after the morning's exertions, the visitors seemed thoroughly to enjoy it.

Soon after four o'clock the party left Pynes, and were conveyed by a special train to Crediton, there to inspect the church. On arriving at the entrance to the churchyard they were met by the Rev. Prebendary Smith, Vicar of Crediton, who led the way into the building and explained its general features. It is a very fine old cruciform church, but unfortunately is in the Court of Chancery, which allows no more money to be spent than will suffice to put it in a "good and substantial" condition. So far as these terms may be taken in their most literal sense, the trustees have certainly gone as far as their powers permit them. The walls and roof are of the most substantial nature; but a glance at the interior shows that there is much room for improvement. The roof is flat and plastered, depriving the building of its proper proportions, which could easily be restored by substituting an open one of timber. Then the pews are in the old style, generally known as sleeping boxes; while the organ is placed immediately in front of the west window, which it shuts out from the view of the congregation. For all these defects the Court of Chancery stands amenable; and we hope that some influence will ere long be exercised to obtain from that official source the permission to carry out the necessary alterations. Mr. Davis gave a brief architectural description of the building. He thought it was remarkable that the freestone work about the windows had only been used in the tracery and not in the jambs. He had never seen a similar instance before. Mr. Hayward, of Exeter, however, said this was a common practice in Devonshire.

The party then entered a portion of the church behind the choir, until lately used for the Grammar School. Within the last few years large and commodious premises have been built for the school and the masters, and this portion of the church is now in a very disordered state. Here, however, amidst broken masonry and dust, ladies and others assembled to hear Mr. Tuckett's paper on Crediton. In the absence of the author, the paper was read by Mr. Levien. The writer traced the history of the Bishops of Crediton from the earliest times down to the removal of the See to Exeter; and then mentioned the most important incidents in the history of Crediton. Among other facts, he stated that during a period of 30 years in the last century, four great fires destroyed upwards of 700 houses. At one time the town was the only seat of woollen manufacture in the county. The concluding portion of the paper was devoted to architectural observations on the church. Mr. Tuckett attributed much of the work to the Saxon period, but this opinion was strongly controverted by Mr. Roberts, of London, who expressed his confident belief that the building was of a much later date.

On leaving the church the association returned to the railway station and arrived in Exeter shortly after half past six o'clock, very much pleased with their first day's excursion.

*To be continued.*

#### SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., an interesting collection of objects of art, antiquity, and virtue was opened at Bury St. Edmunds, under the auspices of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology. Among the contributors are the Marquis of Bristol, Lady Cullum, Sir C. Bunbury, Sir Thomas Gage, Major Rushbrooke, Colonel North, and other members of old Suffolk families. Among the treasures contributed by Ickworth, the seat of the Hervey family, are a copy from Kneller's portrait of the celebrated Mary Lepel (Molly Lepel), afterwards Lady Hervey; a fine portrait of Cuypp. by himself; a Charles I., by Vandyck; a Magdalene, by Sasso Ferrato; a drawing of Cardinal Gonsalvi (unfinished), by Sir Thomas Lawrence, &c. Sir Thomas Gage has sent a portrait of Sir Thomas Kytson, by Holbein; the Countess of Berkshire and Lady Thinelby, by Vandyck; Nell Gwynne, by Lely, &c. Lord Arthur Hervey has contributed

a copy of Raphael's Madonna di Sisto and other scripture subjects. Lady Cullum has sent one or two portraits by Lely, Angelica Kaufmann, &c. Sir C. Bunbury has forwarded portraits of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Cupbearer to Charles I., and Sir Thomas Hanmer, Speaker, by Vandyck and Kneller; and Sir Henry North and one of his daughters, by Lely. Major Rushbrooke has supplied a portrait of Lord Bacon, by Vandyck; Mr. W. C. Barnardiston a portrait of Samuel Barnardiston, to whom the epithet "Round-head" was first applied by Queen Henrietta, and who was fined £10,000 by the infamous Jefferies for having lamented Lord Russell's death in a letter which was intercepted; Mr. W. J. Stuart, a Holy Family by Correggio; and a Black Squall by Vandervelde; Mr. H. J. Oakes, Christ Bearing the Cross, by Murillo, and the Infant Christ and St. John by Vandyck; the Rev. O. Raymond, a Holy Family by Rubens; Mr. R. Pettitward, portraits of Lord Falkland and Sir Abraham Dawes, by Cornelius Jansen, the Doge's Palace by Canaletti, a Garden Scene by Watteau, and two other paintings ascribed to Vandyck and Sir Antonio More, &c. Other paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Cuypp, Velasquez, Raffael, Mengs, Gainsborough—who, in his native county, shines solitary on the walls—Constable, Wouvermans, Poussin, &c., are also to be found in the exhibition. Among the other contributions are a richly carved chair of King Charles from Lady Cullum; two chairs of ebony and ivory, which belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, sent by Sir Thomas Gage; some splendid Indian and Chinese embroidery and ornaments (the latter selected from the spoils of the Summer Palace at Pekin); a valuable contribution by Mr. F. Davis, of New Bond-street, embracing china of every class, ancient German and Venetian glass, enamels, ivory carvings, cinque-cento jewels, bijouterie, statuettes, &c., altogether estimated to be worth £3000; the Acton collection of Suffolk antiquities, for the purchase of which the Essex Archaeological Society are now treating; an exquisite miniature of Beatrice di Cenci, a medallion by Albert Durer, Byzantine alabaster figures and ivories, &c.; and a large collection of other articles which it is impossible even to mention within the limits of a single paragraph.

#### LINCOLN MINSTER.

The following remarks on the west front of Lincoln Minster and the works now going on there were made by Sir Charles Anderson at the recent Peterborough meeting of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland:—

"The western front of Lincoln Minster consists of early Norman work of the time of Remigius; of Norman work of more ornate character of the time of Bishop Alexander; of Early English wings and upper story, and of later additions to the Norman Towers; three Perpendicular windows and niches, with statues of the same date. The early work of Remigius is distinguishable by the wide joints of the masonry and the square form of the stones of which it is composed. My friend, Mr. Parker, of Oxford, having expressed a desire to examine the façade, I accompanied him to Lincoln last year, and we spent several hours in exploring the interior walls and passages, an intricate and perplexing expedition; but we were rewarded by a discovery which satisfactorily confirmed what that able ecclesiologist had before suspected, viz., that at the period when the three rich doorways were inserted, the capitals of some of Remigius's pilasters had been replaced by others of a later character. On the outside there was some difficulty (owing to their distance from the eye) in ascertaining this: but in a portion of the older work concealed by Early English casing, and by that casing protected from the weather, we discovered by means of a ladder brought to us by the intelligent verger, and by the aid of a lanthorn, that flanking one of the large Norman arches, there was on one side a capital of Remigius's time, dark and weather stained, and on the other a richer capital, fresh as from the mason's chisel. Now this capital is not likely to have been placed there in modern times, because it is in a dark nook scarcely visible, except by artificial light; therefore the inference is that the change from Norman to Early English was taking place in the time

of Alexander, and that the Early English work was added almost immediately after the capital was inserted. There is a great deal that is interesting behind the exterior screen—the bases or roots of the additions to the towers, elastic stone, beam, &c. Above the stone roof, below the present gable, is the mark of another high-pitched roof, probably of Early English date, and this leads to the conjecture that there was a nave partly Norman and partly Early English before Grostete began the present nave. If this were so, it may account for that irregularity in the line of the vaulting between the towers and the nave if the northern piers were built in the time of the Norman ones, and the southern piers extended south to widen the nave up the point of junction with the choir of St. Hugh; and this seems probable, because the work of Grostete began in consequence of the fall of the tower; but after all, the progress of the building must be a matter for speculation, subject to many conjectures and doubts difficult to solve. And this brings me to the points to which I desire to call the attention of the public through this short and imperfect paper. First, the duty of making every effort to promote the preservation and classification by competent persons of the records of these grand ecclesiastical buildings (which from their size and magnificence may be called monuments of the nation's progress in art), so as to be acceptable to those who are desirous of examining them for literary purposes. The fabric rolls at York minster have been published by the Surtees Society of Durham, and form a curious history of the progress of that building. The care taken of their libraries, both at Durham and York, is highly creditable to the Chapters of those cathedrals. Of the state of the records of Lincoln I cannot speak, but judging from the position of one most interesting document, an original copy of Magna Charta, one cannot augur well for the rest. This has been for many years hanging framed and glazed over the fire-place of the common office of the Registrar, subject to the evil effects of smoke and light, instead of being carefully kept in the cathedral library. I believe a box or drawer of cedar wood to be the best receptacle for parchment, such as were used in the Record Office, under the faithful guardianship of our late excellent and lamented friend Mr. Hunter, whose name I am glad to have this opportunity of mentioning in terms of regard and respect. Secondly, I say that as these cathedrals are national monuments, the public have a right to see that they are carefully handled; that no improvements or restorations as they are (often very improperly) called be made without the opinion of the most experienced men. Well-intentioned zeal without knowledge is apt to make sad havoc. The Chapter of Lincoln meritoriously spends a considerable sum annually in external repairs, and if these were confined to the keeping of roofs in order (and the leaden roofs are well kept), there would be no cause of complaint, but when we see such doubtful expenditure as is now going on in the west front, when the interior requires every attention, I cannot help alluding to it. In my remarks, I would by no means censure the masons: they are careful hands, well capable of copying old work, and executing new, they only do what they are ordered. In alluding to the interior, I point to the ruinous decay of the Purbeck shafts, the modern yellow and whitewash which conceals the coloured patterns on the vaulting of the nave and aisles, and the dust, damp, and dirt in the side chapels and choir. When the west front was repaired, about the year 1811, the decayed pilasters in the arcades were replaced by new ones of Yorkshire sandstone, as being at that time thought to be more durable, but some had perished and shrunk, and during the heavy gales of the last two years had fallen. Now, I believe that, with the exception of replacing these and fastening others, nothing was required. The rest of the front was in repair, as the accompanying photograph will show, presenting a uniform tint, almost equal to that of Peterborough, charming to the eyes of the artist, and of that increasing body of educated men of all classes who are able to appreciate artistic beauty and to discriminate between good and bad taste. But last year the south flank of the front below the tower was scraped, so as to present a surface of new yellow stone. This year the north side has been suffering the same operation, so that the centre presents a dark square between two stripes of yellow. It is contended



by the advocates of the scraping system that it will soon be of one colour again; but if so, why scrape it at all? or, being scraped, why not mix some soot and water, and by means of a fire-engine on a dry summer day, stain it to harmonise with the rest, and have done with the practice for ever? As well might a surgeon scarify the rest of a limb whilst curing a wound, or a sculptor, after adding a new head or leg to an antique, scrape the trunk to make it as white as the new marble. Only fancy scraping the Apollo Belvedere, or the Venus, because they are not quite white! In very many cases of restoration much original work is removed, which, if left, would last for many years, and in its mouldering state retain far more of life and beauty than a modern copy; this I say on the authority of Mr. Ruskin, no mean judge in such matters. The fact is, that the exterior of a cathedral should be as tenderly handled as an original picture or an antique statue; and every alteration or restoration should be chronicled in a book kept for the purpose. Beverley Minster is an instance of judicious treatment. There no stones have been removed except such as were lost or decayed, the rest being left intact. The result is that the state of the building confers credit upon those who administer the fund left for its preservation. The same enlightened system it seems is pursued at Peterborough, than which no cathedral, except Salisbury and Ely, has a finer tone of color. Where stone is so decayed as it is at Chester it is difficult to say what should be done, but at Lincoln, where the surface is, on the whole, perfect, there is no plea for inflicting on it the fate of Marsyas; it should rather be left to the far more wholesome and kindly treatment of the clouds, the smoke, and the rain. The Society of British Architects have, I believe, unavailingly remonstrated against the scarifying process; had I not been justified by their opinion I should not have ventured to have spoken so strongly, though I have long regretted the practice. In conclusion, I beg to say that my object in reading this paper is to aid in promoting an intelligent and careful watch over our great cathedrals, and such preservation and arrangement of their records as is due to the public, which is awakening to a sense of their value as auxiliaries to the history of the nation.

#### MONUMENTAL REMAINS IN PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

At the recent meeting of the Archæological Institute, Mr. M. Bloxam read a communication upon "The Monumental Remains in Peterborough Cathedral." The writer said that the cathedral was never remarkable for the number or the stateliness of the sepulchral monuments it contained. The memorials now existing were confined, with one exception, to a few ancient recumbent effigies of abbots, not one of which occupied its original position, or bore any inscription to inform us what abbot it represented. The effigies are six in number; the most ancient belongs to the latter part of the twelfth century; and the remaining one to the early part of the sixteenth century. A full description of the respective effigies followed, and dates were assigned to each. The most ancient effigy, at the back of the high altar, he ascribed to Abbot Benedict, who died in 1193, or to Andreas, who died in 1199. The second effigy, from the west end of the south aisle, he ascribed to Abbot Robert de Lyndeseye, who is said to have erected the west front, and to have died in 1222. Gough assigns this to Abbot Martin, who died in 1155. The third from the west end he ascribed to Walter de St. Edmund, who died in 1245, or to De Hotot, his successor, in 1249. Gough sets it down to John of Salisbury, who died in 1125. The first effigy at the west end Gough assigns to Andreas, who died in 1199; but the writer ascribed it to John de Caletto, who died in 1262. The most eastward of the series, under the wall of the south aisle, is of a later date than the four others; better in workmanship, and of a more advanced period in art. Gough assigns it to Abbot de Vectis, who died in 1155; the writer, however, ascribed it to Richard de London, who died in 1295. These effigies differ from other early episcopal effigies in not having the fingers of the hand raised in the act of giving a blessing; and in the absence of a mitre, not

yet granted to these abbots; but they form, perhaps, the most interesting series of recumbent effigies of ecclesiastics of abbatial rank anywhere to be found in this country. The sixth effigy is on the floor of the south aisle of the choir; it is much mutilated from the material being of clunch or chalk-stone, and is of much later date than the others, and is ascribed by the writer to Robert de Kirton, who died in 1528. In 1643, the monument of Bishop Dove, who died in 1630, and those in brass, were demolished or torn away by the Parliamentary troops. Some of the slabs now form part of the pavement of the vestibule of the west entrance. Since this devastation but one monument of note has been set up, and this one is that of Thomas Deacon Esq., who died in 1721. It is of common-place design, but fairly executed, and marks the period in which the ordinary costume of the day is adhered to, though some persons of the same date are represented in the costume of Roman warriors, as he had seen that day in one of the Burleigh family at Stamford. The monument of Hedda and his monks, slaughtered by the Danes in 870, spoke of by Mr. James as the most ancient sepulchral monument in the kingdom, was next treated by the writer; who, we may as well say, is the best authority upon the subject now living. The account of the slaughter was given in the *Saxon Chronicle*, and in the history of Ingulf, Abbot of Croyland, who died 1109. The authenticity of this work of Ingulf, was, however, questioned; and as no early MSS. of this history is known to exist, it is supposed to have been produced in the fourteenth century, and a work of fiction rather than history. After a careful examination of the stone, the writer's opinion was that it is of a date, at least, two centuries later than 870, as the sculpture and detail are of a more advanced period; and that the figures on the side do not represent monks, but our Lord and eleven of his apostles. The work rather agrees with other ancient Norman work than with Saxon; and the probability is that it belonged to the close of the eleventh century, and was originally a Norman shrine, or part of a Norman shrine. It may have been fixed over some of the relics with which the monastery was enriched; and the work was probably of the same age and by the same hand as the sculptured stones now to be seen in the wall of Fletton Church. The writer then proceeded to notice the statue of a monk in the monastic costume of the Benedictine order, which occupies a niche in the gateway of the Bishop's Palace. It is a good specimen of art of the thirteenth century, and was noticed by Flaxman. Why a cast of it should appear in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, under the name of "St. Luke," the writer knew not.

The Rev. T. James remarked that in architecture, as in economics, a change of opinion was not uncommon. He had claimed credit for the monument spoken of as the oldest in the country, and had done so on the authority of Mr. Bloxam himself. On examination, however, he was inclined to think the work was Norman, and must give up that claim. He suggested, however, that the pseudo Ingulf was not likely to represent a shrine as a sepulchral monument.

The Rev. Mr. Venables said that he had examined the stone along with Mr. Sharpe; and the latter was decidedly of opinion that it was a shrine and not a monument, and that the figures were our Lord and eleven of his apostles.

#### LOCAL NOMENCLATURE OF NORTH-AMPTONSHIRE.

At the recent Peterborough Congress, the Rev. J. Earle, late professor of Anglo Saxon, at Oxford, read a paper on "The Local Nomenclature of the County." Local names are to be studied in their ethnological distinctions and chronological successions. He had treated several counties in this way, but the principle was not applicable to Northamptonshire. They stood here on the edge of the sea, and on the inland side the mass of the names corresponded with other counties in the *wicks* and *lyes* left behind by the Danes. But on the fen or sea side they had a number of extraordinary names not founded upon ethnological distinction, but with characters purely novel. A few words were of high antiquity. The name of the river "Ivel," a

tributary of the Ouse, was one of these. It was found in Ilminster and Yeovil, and was derived like "Ouse" itself from the ancient British word for water. It was the same word as Gwash, or "Wash." In the Highlands it appeared in *whis* key, and also in *W's* bech. "Nen" was no doubt an ancient word, but he could find no other explanation than that it was a form of "nine," from the number of sources of the river, to which explanation he did not give credit. The first syllable of "Guyhirn" was, no doubt, ancient British, and the same as *Wye*, *Wey*, or *Gwy* in Welch. With regard to Roman names, there were hardly one on the map with the exception of the common form seen in "Caster." The Roman work, however, had left its mark on the language; for the Saxons, finding the great roads, had called one "Ermine-street," which was "strange work," or similarly "Devil's dyke." At Erith they had the "Bulwarks"—that was "an obstacle" to block, to keep out. Cardyke had also a Roman connection. One of the most ancient names in the locality was the old name of Peterborough, "Meding hamstede." Another name of high antiquity was Croyland, which had been explained as "Crow-land;" but to this he did not commit himself. Danish names were almost unknown in the Fens, which had curious names of their own. Among them were "Droves," being drives for cattle; "Dykes," meaning a mound, and seldom a ditch, as elsewhere. The ancient formative for water, *ea*, was seen in Mantua, Eastrea. In some cases it was altered into the French form *eau*, which was attributed to the influence of the French refugees, who came into these parts after St. Bartholomew, and the persecutions of the Duke D'Alma. He was told that at Thorney there was a large proportion of French words among the family names. Corruptions of French words were possibly seen in "Powder Blue Farm," and "Whip-chicken Farm." He did not dispute that Ely came from eels, but "island" seen in Eye, Thorney, and Ramsey. Eye was here identical with the word signifying water, and the eye of the head doubtless got its name from its insular position. The orthography of island was objectionable, as the *s* was not wanted, and it ought to be written "Eyeland." Emneth, the name of a place near Wisbech, was a most interesting word. He should like to know the date of the introduction of the word "level," as applied to districts, for it probably ousted *emneth*, which is old English for level, derived from even—eveneth. "Fleet," in German "fluth," from the verb "to flow," was identical with our "flood." It was seen in Wainfleet, and shortened in "Fletton," which was "the town on the fleet." The Saxons settled the country in scattered places or farms; and wherever we found this word we might rest satisfied that the settlement was by squatters. There were compounds of this word with "ing," "ton," and "stead," as Falkingham, Berkhamstead, Northampton, Southampton; and in Medinghamstede, the very ancient name of Peterborough, signifying the little capital, village, or town in the centre of a patch of hams or settlements. Just as Longfellow sang:—

"There, in the midst of its farms, reposed the Arcadian village."

Ham and stead showed a village, ham and ton a larger place. "Ings" signified a moist meadow. There was a touch of "eye" in it as there was in "innis," island, "inch" and "Ince." Connington was a town on the "ing." He could offer no explanation of "leam" as in "Morton's leam," unless it was imported from Holland. "Lode" came from the Saxon "to lead," a conduit. On the Continent "see" was used to signify an inland lake, and it was found in Whittlesea, Soham—Seeham. "Set," a settlement, as Farcet. "Toft" or "tuft," a little hill, seen in Langtoft, Tout Hill. Names from trees were here rare, but there were a few, as in Sawbry and Barnack—Barnoak. A false classical taste had changed "delf" from "delve," into delph. It was a question whether the *ph* ought to remain in the language; but if it did it should be confined to words of pure Greek origin. Curious local terms, such as "Boatgate," "soc," "Severalls," "outrages (outrage) of water," were referred to, and it was remarked that a permanent occupation was required to give names; and that, tried by this test, the locality appeared to have been primarily occupied by the Britons, and afterwards by the race which re-drained the land and gave it names.

#### GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The church of St. John the Evangelist, in the parish of Shenston, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, was opened on the 4th inst., having been entirely rebuilt. The old church, of which it has taken the place, was a low structure, presenting no architectural feature whatever, and so much out of repair as to be incapable of any satisfactory restoration. It was therefore decided to have a new church, and seldom has a work been entered upon, and carried on to its completion, in 'a better and more harmonious spirit. The main expense has been defrayed by members of the Wollaston family. The sum required was thus raised without any appeal for public aid, and a beautiful cruciform church, composed of Sydnop stode (of a warm sienna tint) with Bath stone dressings, and affording accommodation for the whole of the population, has been erected, which is quite an ornament to the village and the neighbourhood. Its style is the Decorated. A handsome stone reredos and two painted windows—the eastern having a beautifully executed design, representing "The Man of Sorrows;" the western composed of ecclesiastical emblems (Chance's, Birmingham), were gifts from the Rev. H. J. Wollaston. The reredos and the stone pulpit (the latter the gift of the rector) are much admired. This is the second church which has been erected in the parish of Bosworth during the last six years; that of Barlestone having been rebuilt (with the exception of the chancel), which was restored) in 1855.

The north window in the chancel of St. John's Church, Leicester, has recently been filled with stained glass, the gift of Mr. E. Lawton. The window forms the first of a series of five, which light the apsidal end of the chancel, and contain representations of some of the principal acts of our Saviour. Each window has two lights, and each light contains two subjects—the type and its antitype. The window recently inserted completes the series, and the effect of the whole is beautiful. In the right-hand light is the Last Supper, with its type, the Jewish Passover, and in that on the left hand, the Agony in the Garden, with Moses after descending from Mount Sinai, as its type. In the background of the picture of Moses, is the Golden Calf, and a scroll with the words "If not, blot me, I pray Thee out of Thy book." The groundwork is *en grisaille*, and in a triangle at the apex of the arch is an angel bearing a scroll inscribed with the legend, "Perfect though suffering."

The fine church of Threackingham, Lincolnshire has lately been restored at a cost of more than £500; yet, through some unexplained cause, the rain is allowed to run down the fresh restored walls, and even upon the officiating minister at the reading desk! The belfry window, blown out during one of the storms of last year, has not yet been replaced. The bells are ineffective for want of repairs to frames. All these defects are not for want of means. It is therefore hoped the usual authorities will take advantage of such unanimity, and no longer allow this recently restored building to be left to premature decay.

The little church of West Hatch, Somerset, was opened on Saturday the 10th, after having been thoroughly restored, mainly at the cost of Mr. Gore Langton, who was unable, however, to be present, owing to the death of his father-in-law, the Duke of Buckingham. The Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was to have preached, was also prevented from attending by reason of indisposition.

The village church of Cheddar Fitzpaine, Somerset, was re-opened on Tuesday the 13th, after general restoration and enlargement. The outlay has been about £1000. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

On Tuesday the 13th inst., the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church for the united parishes of Chitterne All Saints with St. Mary, Bath, was performed by the venerable Archdeacon Macdonald, vicar, in the presence of all the respectable inhabitants of the two parishes.

Last week the foundation-stone was laid of a new Methodist chapel at West Hartlepool. The building, which is to be a plain stone one, will be 59ft. long by 47ft. broad, will be fitted with gallery round three sides, and is intended to accommodate about 800 persons. Ground has also been secured for erecting a Sabbath school adjoining the chapel.

The cost of the building, inclusive of the site, is estimated at about £1000.

Last week the corner-stone of the new Congregational church now in the course of erection in Victoria Park, Harrogate, was laid. This chapel, which is intended to supersede the one in James-street, will stand at the west entrance of Victoria Park, and front West Park on one side, and Avenue-road on the other. The edifice is in the Decorated Gothic style, with a tower and spire 130ft. high. The new church will seat 700, and it will also be provided with ample and well-ventilated class and school rooms.

A new synagogue was lately consecrated in Belgrave-street, Leeds, in the presence of a numerous congregation. The foundation-stone was laid in July, 1860, the synagogue being built at a cost of about £1200, of which £900 has been already raised by the voluntary contributions of the town and neighbourhood, assisted by members of the Jewish persuasion in London and various parts of the country. The ceremony was somewhat peculiar and deeply interesting. The committee and members of the congregation met in the committee room at four o'clock, where a procession was formed, consisting of the wardens and oldest members of the congregation, who walked to the principal entrance. The keys of the synagogue were carried on a silk velvet cushion, and the laws of Moses beneath a canopy, supported by four of the oldest members. On reaching the door of the synagogue, which had been locked after the congregation had got seated, the chief warden, Mr. Brown and Mr. M. Cohen, knocked for admission, and the door being opened, the procession entered, and the service commenced. After going up to the ark, the procession walked round the synagogue seven times, the xxx., xlii., xliii., cxxx., c., and xxiv. Psalms being chanted by the reader and congregation. The laws were then deposited in the ark by Mr. M. Ansell, the xxix. Psalm being chanted by the reader. A prayer, specially prepared by the chief rabbi, was next read, after which the presiding minister, the Rev. D. B. Albu, addressed the congregation. A collection was afterwards made, during which an ode was sung, and a prayer was then offered up for the Queen and Royal Family, the service being brought to a close by the chanting of Psalm cl.

The chapel in Buckingham Palace is to be pulled down and entirely reconstructed on a larger scale. The chapel about to be pulled down is itself a great enlargement of the original chapel, and all its furniture, fittings, the mode of lighting and decoration were altered and adapted with the latest improvements to its enlarged size. The fitting up of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, for the marriage of the Princess Royal was found to be very expensive, and the arrangements not convenient, therefore the entire rebuilding of the chapel at Buckingham Palace may be from a view to remedy this evil.

The new church of Ballintemple, Dundrum, county Tipperary, built by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was lately consecrated by the bishop of the diocese. The plan of the church is cruciform, consisting of nave, 59ft. by 27ft.; chancel, 18ft. by 11ft.; transepts, 19ft. by 10ft. 6in. The north transept is shut off from the church by a screen wall, and is divided into a porch and vestry-room. The height of the nave from the floor level to wall-plate is 17ft., and height to ridge, 37ft.; height of chancel to ridge, 33ft.; height of transepts to ridge, 31ft. 6in. A tower, 14ft. square—external dimensions—stands at the south-west angle; is 30ft. to bed moulding of spire, which is 32ft. high; the total height of tower and spire from the ground being 62ft. The church accommodates 240 worshippers. The amount of contract was £1600.

A new convent has just been opened at Letterkenny. The building consists of a spacious and extensive facade of Gothic character; lofty halls, dormitories, refectory, cells, and chapel on the western side, flanked by a tower. There is a stained-glass window over the altar, containing representations of Our Lord, the Virgin Mary, and St. Joseph, from Messrs. Barf and Co., Dublin.

A considerable body of workmen have been engaged for some time at the new works at Holyrood, Edinburgh. The alterations and improvements within the palace have for their object the adaptation of the apartments lately ceded to her Majesty by the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of

Breadalbane, by connecting them with the range of royal apartments on the south and east sides. The requirements of modern ideas of convenience and comfort have led to the introduction of central corridors, from which the other apartments will be entered separately. These alterations, with a slight exception, according to the *Scotsman*, do not affect the ancient ornamental ceilings or the carved oak finishings, nor interfere with the external appearance of the palace, except as regards the substitution of plate-glass windows for the present large barred and small panes. The new works, however, properly speaking, are opposite the chief gateway of the palace. The old brewery and red-tiled tenements in front of the quadrangle were recently purchased by Government; and on their site are a series of structures, far advanced towards completion, for the military guard; and, in addition and in connection with these, a building for the accommodation of the royal stud, containing stalls for about twenty horses, with coach-houses, &c. Towards the palace quadrangle the elevation is baronial in character, having a broad centre gateway, flanked by towers.

Workmen have commenced to finish the Free College Church, Glasgow, according to the architect's original design. From regard to economy the two towers, which the design embraced, were left unfinished when the church was opened for public worship, fully three years ago. The want of these towers disfigured, to some extent, not only the church itself, but the adjacent college; as its lofty campanile, and the smaller towers of the church, were designed to harmonise; the whole device being architecturally one. Towards the completion of the church towers, the late Dr. Clark, of Wester-Moffat, the founder of the college, left £400. The cost, however, will be about £1208, and the £800 required have been recently subscribed.

The rebuilding of the church of Aberlour, Banffshire, which was burnt down in the month of January last, is being proceeded with. The foundation-stone was laid a few weeks ago, and the walls are now 6ft. to 8ft. in height. It is to be in the Norman style, in order to be in keeping with the tower; and will be considerably broader, shorter, and higher than the old church. The building is to be 66ft. by 47ft., and the height of the side walls 24ft., while the roof is to be as high as it can possibly be made, without interfering with the dial of the clock.

The restoration of St. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton, which is one of the only four round churches in England, is progressing. The enlarged nave, to which the celebration of divine service is to be transformed, and which occupies the site of the former chancel, together with the new chancel and aisles, is nearly completed. The funds, however, are not sufficient to carry out Mr. Scott's designs entirely. Upon the work already done there has been expended a sum of £3100; but, in order to connect the new roof with the old one, it will be necessary to expend £250 in repairing the old roof over the former chancel. The architect would, however, prefer to construct an entirely new roof, to harmonise in style and appearance with the buildings; and to do this would cost about £1000. If the seating and many other details are carried out according to the designs, a further outlay of £1500 will be required. It is intended that the round church, when restored, shall serve as a vestibule to the new buildings. A meeting will be held on the 7th of September, on the subject of means for carrying out the restorations.

On the north side of Worcester Cathedral, from the east to the west transept, the work of restoration is now being carried on. At the angle of the west transept, as the workmen were engaged in ascertaining the safety of the foundation, they came upon a series of early Norman arches and pillars, corresponding with those of the crypt, and from a doorway communicated to the portion just discovered, proving that St. Wulstan's crypt must have extended further towards the north than it does at present. The vaulting of the roof was gone, but fragments of it were left at one point or two where it sprung from the shafts. Another discovery has been made at the east transept, on the south side of the cathedral. The steps which led down from the aisle, at the rear of Prince Arthur's tomb, were being carried further back, in order to show the bases of the columns at the angle

of the transept, when the workmen found the ancient steps beneath the modern ones; and immediately under one of the steps was a Purbeck marble slab or coffin lid, representing some distinguished person, the style of whose drapery, and general appearance of the carving, indicate the workmanship of probably the early part of the thirteenth century. Care will be taken of the slab.

The parish church of Gilmorton, Leicestershire, has been re-opened. The church has been entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower and spire. The north aisle has been lengthened towards the east, and a new south aisle added; and the arch of the tower has been thrown open. The church is in the style of the fourteenth century. The external walls are of granite rubble, with dressings of Ancaster and Attleborough stones, which are placed in alternate blocks. The floor of the church is paved with stone, banded with encaustic tiles, those in the chancel being glazed. The chancel is lighted by one window, and there is a sedilia on the south side. The clerestory contains two windows on each side, and the roof is of varnished deal. The pulpit is of unvarnished oak, on a stone base. The lectern, which has been presented by the architect, the chancel stalls, and the altar rails, are all of unvarnished oak. The seats throughout the church are of oak. There is now accommodation for about 450 persons. The cost of the restoration was upwards of £2000.

The foundation-stone of a new Congregational chapel, Moscleo, has been laid. The site is close to St. Paul's Church, Balsall-heath. The estimated cost is £2200. The ground plan is in form of a parallelogram, being 77 feet long and 45 feet 6 inches wide. The sittings will be in four widths and divided by two passages, each 4 feet 9 inches wide, communicating with the main principal central entrance, which will front the Alcester turnpike road. It will consist of a double doorway, supported on coupled stone columns, with ornamental carved caps. Galleries are also to be placed on either side and at the west end of the chapel, and will be approached by stone stairs with separate lobbies at the front. The front of the chapel will be recessed back from the turrets and principal entrance, the space between the turrets being filled up with a range of double lancet windows. The side elevations will be divided into seven bays by buttresses, each bay giving light to the chapel by two tiers of double-pointed windows. There will be a large oval window at the east end over some enriched panelling at the rear of the pulpit. The style is Early English, and the materials used in the erection will be red bricks for the walls, with blue and white bricks worked in patterns in strings, bands, and arches, and Bath stone for dressings. The total amount of accommodation provided for is 1024 sittings, 860 of which are for adults, and the remainder for children.

### MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

#### INITIATION OF THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

Where and in what lodge was the late Duke of Sussex, formerly M.W.G.M., initiated?—SPES.—[H.R.H. was initiated in 1798, in a lodge at Berlin, in which he served several offices, and as one of the Wardens was chosen a representative at the Grand Lodge of England.]

#### SIR SIDNEY SMITH'S TEMPLAR'S CROSS.

It is said that Sir Sidney Smith wore the self-same cross which Richard Cœur de Lion daily bore on his neck while in the Holy Land. In whose possession is so valuable a relic?—H. A. T.

#### BULL OF POPE EUGENIUS.

Where can I get an idea of the Bull of the Pope against the Freemasons?—Bro. C.—[We append a part of the most celebrated of these documents for Bro. C.'s information.]

It has come to our knowledge, even from public report, that certain societies, companies, meetings, assemblies, clubs, or conventicles, commonly called *De Liberi Muretori*, or *free-masons*, or by whatsoever name the same in different languages are distinguished, spread far and wide, and are every day increasing; in which persons, of whatever religion or sect, contented with a kind of an affected shew of natural honesty, confederate together in a

close and inscrutable bond, according to laws and orders agreed upon between them; which likewise, with private ceremonies, they enjoin and bind themselves, as well by strict oath taken on the Bible, as by the imprecations of heavy punishments, to preserve with inviolable secrecy.

We therefore resolving in our minds the great mischiefs which generally accrue from these kind of societies or conventicles, not only to the temporal tranquillity of the state, but to the spiritual health of souls; and that therefore, they are neither consistent with civil nor canonical sanctions; since we are taught by the divine word to watch, like a faithful servant, night and day, lest this sort of men break as thieves into the house, and like foxes endeavour to root up the vineyard; lest they should pervert the hearts of the simple, and privately shoot at the innocent: that we might stop up the broad way, which from thence would be laid open for the perpetration of their wickedness with impunity, and for other just and reasonable causes to us known; have, by the advice of some of our venerable brethren of the *Roman church*, the cardinals, and of our own mere notion, and from our certain knowledge and mature deliberation, by the plenitude of the apostolical power, appointed and decreed to be condemned and prohibited, and by this our present ever-valid constitution, we do condemn and prohibit the same societies, companies, meetings, assemblies, clubs, or conventicles, *De Liberi Muretori*, or *free-masons*, or by what other name they are distinguished or known.

Wherefore all and singular the faithful in Christ, of whatever state, degree, condition, order, dignity, and pre-eminence, whether laity or clergy, as well seculars as regulars, worthy all of express mention and enumeration, we strictly, and in virtue of holy obedience, command that no one, under any pretext or colour, dare or presume the aforesaid societies *De Liberi Muretori*, or *free-masons*, or by whatever other manner distinguished, to enter into, promote, favour, admit, or conceal in his or their houses, or elsewhere, or be admitted members of, or be present with the same, or be any-wise aiding and assisting towards their meeting in any place; or to administer any thing to them, or in any means publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, by themselves or others, afford them counsel, help, or favour; or advise, induce, provoke, or persuade others to be admitted into, joined, or be present with these kind of societies, or in any manner aid and promote them; but that they ought by all means to abstain from the said societies, under the penalty of all that act contrary thereto, incurring excommunication *ipso facto*, without any other declaration; from which no one can obtain the benefit of absolution from any other but us, or the *Roman Pontiff* for the time being, except at the point of death, &c.

Dated, from Rome at St. Mary's the Greater, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord, 1738, the fourth of the calends of May (28th April N.S.), in the 8th of our pontificate.

A. CARD, vice-dectory.

C. AMATUS, vice-secretary.

VISA DE CURIA N. ANTONELLUS.

(Place of the leaden-seal.)

J. B. EUGENIUS.]

#### THE NUMBER OF STEPS IN THE WINDING STAIR.

What is the right number of steps in the winding stairs alluded to in 1 Kings, vi. 8?—THEO. A.

#### DEPUTY PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

When was the office of D. Prov. G.M. instituted, and who was the first who held that office, and for what province was it first created? All the lists of Prov. G.M.'s are equally well known, but my query is about the Prov. G.M.'s deputy, the working officer of the province, of whom little or nothing is known.—EX. EX.

#### HOW OLD'S YOUR MOTHER?

I was asked the other day, "How old's your Mother?" and laughed at because I could not tell. What answer should I have given?—C.E.—[That all depends on circumstances. If the query had been put to us, we should have said "What's that to you?" We never talk of such delicate things as a lady's age, more particularly when she is our maternal "parent."]

#### THADDEUS MASON HARRIS.

I have seen some *Orations* of Thaddeus Mason Harris. Who was he?—F. N.—[A distinguished Mason of Charlestown, America.]

#### BRO. DR. CRUCEFIX.

Who can enumerate the late Bro. Dr. Crucefix's various Masonic titles, and oblige?—T. W.

#### W. WILSON.

Was W. Wilson, printer, of 4, Greville-street, Hatton Garden, a Mason? He printed many Masonic books early in the present century.—TYPO.

## ANNO MUNDI.

What Masonic event is alluded to by a reference to Anno Mundi 2995? I saw this on an old Masonic jewel.—P. E.

## MEDIÆVAL HYMNS AND MASONRY.

As so many of the Mediæval Hymns have lately appeared in various forms, I should like to know if any of them have been adapted to Masonic uses?—PRESBYTER.—[Yes; years ago *Creator alme siderum* was thus rendered to suit the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre.

Created of the radiant light,  
Dividing day from sable night,  
Who, with the Lights' bright origin  
The world's creation did begin.

Who of the morn and evening ray,  
Made'st measure light, and called it day;  
Black night began to close the sphere,  
Vow'd safe to hear our vocal tears.

Whilst with our crimes we burthen'd are  
And fallen a prey to Satan's snare;  
Whilst fading pleasures us deceive,  
Let not our souls and bodies leave,  
Let us at Heaven for mercy knock,  
To us the gates of life unlock;  
All threatening evils let us fly,  
And punish past iniquity.

Merciful Father, bend thine ear,  
Co-equal Son, our prayers hear,  
O Holy Spirit, hear our cry,  
Who lives all three Eternally.]

## THE THREE TASKS.

The late Bro. William Hawes, of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal, composed the music to a glee, sung at the Masonic Asylum dinner in 1838, entitled "The Three Tasks." Can any brother oblige one of Bro. Hawes's old pupils by a copy of the Music?—† MATTHEW COOKE.

## NOTES ON LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ART.

The Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, M.A., in *The Oxonian in Ireland, or Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860*, relates the following:—"In this humble abode dwelt one of those men who are to be found only in Iceland. Thorsten Thorstensen, a tall, gaunt, grey-haired man, his cheeks arabesqued by the cares and hardships of three score winters, was mending a fishing-net outside his dwelling. Upon being informed by Snorri that the English priest had come to see his library, he conducted us with great readiness into a narrow chamber; the receptacle of much learning and—more dirt. Here were piled in utter confusion several printed books and manuscripts. Thorsten is the son of a student, and grandson of a clergyman, and himself a great reader, book-collector, and transcriber. Wherever a leaf was missing from a printed volume, I found its place supplied by a pen and ink copy of what was gone, in a hand almost like copperplate. Here is a book published without date, by N. Fischer of Amsterdam, being a collection of verses in Dutch, French, English, German, and Latin, descriptive of the most remarkable events in the Bible, with many good engravings. Taking up a very musty fusty tome, I find it is the life and acts of Dr. Faustus. A woman enters the cell at this moment most opportunely with a bowl of fresh milk, which helps to wash down the dust that had escaped from its leaves into my throat. "Here, again, is an old manuscript containing ballads, lullabies, and charades. Here is a copy of a saga, never printed: entitled *Barthi Birtu og Skanfi Skinn*, relating the doings of some of the ancient dwellers in these parts, before Thangbrand came to drub them into Christianity. How that a mystic light was seen hovering over Gravarös three nights running; and how a man, gifted with second sight, upon being consulted thereon, said it portended a coming change of religion; and how all the bonders round soon became Christians, save and except the functionary of the heathen temple. Whereupon the converts tumbled the temple about his ears, and showed him how his gods were no gods, but mere idols of wood and stone. By the bye, I cannot hear that any such mysterious light has been seen, since the Romish priests have come to convert the country. So the portents are not encouraging for them. Meantime, Thorsten has rummaged out of the dust and cobwebs a beautiful written copy of the *Jansbok*, the book of laws sent by King Magnus Lagabeter of Norway to Iceland. As is often the case with Icelandic manuscripts,

the paper was very brown. This is due, I am told, to the ink, which was a decoction of willow sprigs, &c., which, though black and bright at first, dried very slowly, and in process of time gave the above tint to the paper. This prize, which I acquire for a small consideration, was sold to the bibliomanist by one Magnus, who assured him that it was 'eldgammel,' at least three hundred years old. A beautifully illustrated example of this book may be seen at the Museum in Copenhagen. 'And now, Thorsten,' said Snorri, coaxingly, 'just recite to us a bit out of one of the sagas; the stranger wishes to satisfy himself whether your memory really is so good as he has heard it is.' Thorsten seemed to have become quite a different being, all life and animation, the moment he got among his books, like that giant of the classic mythology who acquired a fresh lease of vital energy the moment he touched his mother earth. His wrinkled face was flushed, and his eye lit up with a new lustre, and he gave a strange look of conscious pride and humility mixed—if that is a bull it must be taken by the horns and removed in the second edition—"What is it to be then?" he asked. 'From *Grettisaga*,' replied I, 'there, where he is murdered,' holding the book in my hand to verify his accuracy. Off the old fellow started, reciting the very words of the saga with extreme volubility. Snorri then tried him in the *Eyrbyggja* saga, the *Laxdæla* saga, and the *Svarfadal* saga, with the same result. 'And now a bit of *Njála*,' said I; and away went the reciter at the same rapid pace. In short, he was not to be posed. The *Landnám* was the only saga he did not profess to remember; and no wonder, for it contains some three thousand names of persons, and fourteen hundred names of places, and is often merely a dry catalogue. This was all very remarkable; but Snorri informed me that he is not the only man in the neighbourhood gifted with these extraordinary powers of memory.

The following are the Fine Arts class-committees for the Great International Exhibition of 1862:—For Class 37 (Architecture), W. Tite, Esq., M.P., President of the Institute of British Architects; A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq.; T. L. Donaldson, Esq.; G. G. Scott, Esq., R.A.; M. Digby Wyatt, Esq.; Sydney Smirke, Esq., R.A.; James Fergusson, Esq.; and Arthur Ashpitel, Esq. For Class 38 (Paintings in Oil and Water Colours and Drawings), Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy; Sir J. Watson Gordon, R.A., President of the Royal Scottish Academy; S. Catterson Smith, Esq., President of the Royal Hibernian Academy; F. Y. Hurlstone, Esq., President of the Society of British Arts; Frederick Tayler, Esq., President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours; Henry Warren, Esq., President of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours; R. S. Lauder, Esq., R.S.A.; and Richard Redgrave, Esq., R.A. For Class 39 (Sculpture, Models, Die-sinking, and Intaglios), the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.; the Earl of Gifford, M.P.; J. H. Foley, Esq., R.A.; A. H. Layard, Esq., M.P.; R. Westmacott, R.A. For Class 40 (Etchings and Engravings), W. H. Carpenter, Esq.; D. Colnaghi, Esq.; G. T. Doo, Esq., R.A.; R. J. Lann, Esq., A.R.A.; and W. Smith, Esq.

A curious volume might be made by collecting the very opposite characters which have been drawn of the indomitable Oliver Cromwell; that drawn by Dr. Tulloch in his new work, *English Puritanism and its Leaders*, has evidently been largely influenced by the publication of Mr. Thomas Carlyle's work on the Lord Protector:—"The secret of Cromwell's character appears to lie where he himself supposed—in the depth and power of his religious sentiment. This we must either admit or hold him throughout to have been an hypocrite. The alternative of hypocrisy in the face of his letters involves a series of suppositions so incredible as to compel every candid student to part with it. These letters are written in all circumstances—when as yet he was but a Puritan farmer and friend of persecuted ministers, when first the great contests of the parliament began to stir his tumultuous energies, on the eve of battle, and when the excitement of victory was yet on him—regarding the most ordinary domestic details and the most broad general principles of religion and policy. They all bear a natural impress; they show the man, the politician, the warrior the father, the husband, and patriot, and not merely the religionist. The religious ideas and phraseology in which they abound are in no sense factitious; they are the living essence of his common thought; they are mixed up with everything he says and does. The same tone pervades the letters throughout—the same cast of earnest, grave, and tender feeling—the same air of reality. As we read them and try to purge our minds of all remembrance of the traditionary Cromwell, with his hypocrisies and grimaces, there is nothing whatever that could excite such an image within us. His character rises before us plain, massive, and grand; rude in its features, irregular in its outline, but glowing with an intensely concentrated meaning, radiant with a Divine fire in every feature—an earnest, practical, strong man, 'in the dark perils of war, and in the high places of the field; hope shone in him like a pillar of



fire when it had gone out in all others.' The confidence of a Divine cause—the light of a Divine trust—the searing passion of a faith mighty to subdue mountains—these are the grand elements of his character. We recognise in Cromwell, therefore, above all, the reality of religious conviction. He lived *by faith*. It was the firm perception and hold of the Divine that carried him forward through all his difficulties and amidst all his triumphs. God he felt to be with him and to be his God; and his firm persuasion of this it was that strengthened his heart and consecrated his sword, and bore him erect, when weakness or blindness left others struck down or groping helplessly amidst the confusion and darkness. The spirit of Puritanism found in him its most thorough expression as well as its greatest representative. He was penetrated to the very core of his being by the thought that God was ever near to him and guiding him, 'ordering him and affairs concerning him,' and that the cause which he served was His cause. It inspired, and guided, and blessed him—it carried him to triumph and power; made him a tower of strength to the persecuted Protestant abroad, and a protection to the peaceable Protestant at home. But even when its highest passion swayed him, and the very hand of God seemed upon him and his ways, his own eye was clear, and his heart sound, and his hand steady; and while the whispers of the Divine were in his ear, there was no intoxication nor delusion in his soul. Selfish and despotical as may still be judged many of the acts of Cromwell; puzzling and obscure as must remain some of the shades of his character; perilous as may be the very glory claimed for him—such as no other in our national liberty can ever share, and none without crime could ever again dream of; yet this true parallel will be found not in the vulgar despot, who triumphs by terror and rules by the bayonet, but in the Divine hero who, interpreting the instincts and necessities of a great people, rose on their buoyancy to the proud position which, having seized by his commanding genius, he held, upon the whole with a beneficent influence, as he did with an imperishable glory."

The foundation-stone of a new building for the Stalybridge Mechanics' Institution was laid by David Harrison, Esq., J.P., on Saturday afternoon, August 17th.

The annual meeting of the Ray Society (established in 1844 for the publication of works on natural history) is to be holden at Manchester, on Friday, September 6th. John Ray, the great naturalist, from whom the society takes its name, was the son of an Essex blacksmith.

Bohn's Illustrated Library volume for September is a new edition of Southey's *Life of Nelson*, with additional notes and a general index. The engravings, sixty-four in number, are from designs by Duncan, Birket Foster, Westall, &c.

A new Irish weekly penny periodical, *The Illustrated Dublin Journal*, commences to-day.

In *Frazer's Magazine* for September, a new tale is to be commenced, entitled "Barren Honour," by the author of "Guy Livingstone" and "Sword and Gown." The *Critic* of August 17th gravely informs its readers that Mr. Peacock (whoever he may be) is the author of these tales. Our contemporary, it seems, has been guessing at the authorship, and stating fancies for facts, and now has to "eat humble pie," as the publishers, Messrs. Parker, Son, and Bourn deny that any Peacock is the author.

The Marquis of Normanby is about to publish a defence or attempt at defence of his friend the ex-Duke of Modena. Letters, however, are not the noble Marquis's forte.

The trivial subjects of dispute from which great lawsuits have sprung, are happily ridiculed in the following extract from the *The Republic of Fools*, recently translated from the German of C. M. Von Wieland, by Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., &c.:

"The poor dentist sighed for the shade, where he might repose and for a time enjoy the fresh breeze, and obtain a little water; but, far and wide, no prospect of such luxury could he see. Vainly did he look around for trees, shade, or water. At last, quite worn out, and parched with thirst, he bethought himself of dismounting, and lay down accordingly in the shadow of the ass.

"Now sir," said the donkey-driver, 'what are you doing?'

"I am sitting a little in the shade," said Struthion, 'for the heat is insupportable.'

"No! no! my good sir, that is no part of our bargain! You only hired the ass, and not its shadow—not one word was said about that."

"Why," replied the dentist, smiling, 'I only sat myself down

for a moment in the shade, because the sunbeams almost smothered my head, and every one knows that the shadow goes with the ass."

"But, by Jason!" exclaimed the driver fiercely, 'that is not what I understood; the ass is one thing, the shadow another. You hired the ass at so much a day, and had you wished for the shadow also, you should have said so. In a word, sir, get up, and agree to pay me what is reasonable for the use of the shadow, or go on with your journey.'

"What!" said the dentist, jeeringly; 'I have paid you for the ass, and must I pay you for its shadow? Call me a double-distilled donkey myself if I do anything of the kind! The animal is decidedly mine for the whole day, and I will sit in its shadow as often as I wish, and remain there as long as I like, that you may depend upon!'

"Is that really your determination?" said the other, with all the coolness of a Thracian donkey-driver.

"It is truly so," answered Struthion, looking at him earnestly.

"Get up, I say, then!" cried the master, 'and return at once to Abdera, where you shall soon learn who is right! So may the God of Gardens be good to me and my ass, as I stand up for our rights! You shall see if you are to cheat me out of the shadow without paying me for it!'

"The dentist was greatly disposed to let his antagonist feel the justice of his cause through the strength of his arm; he clenched his fists, he raised his hand, and, looking closely at his rough antagonist, he—let it fall again, and determined to try milder measures. But as the Thracian stood out for the hire of the shadow, and as the dentist was equally resolved not to pay him, there remained no other means than to go back to Abdera, and to lay the matter before the police magistrate."

In a volume on *The Human Foot and the Human Hand*, by G. M. Humphry, M.D., F.R.S., it is remarked:—"When we wish to determine whether a substance be perfectly smooth, and are not quite satisfied with the information conveyed by the figures, we apply it to the lips and rub it gently upon them. We do so, because we know by experience that the sense of touch is more acutely developed in the lips than in the hands. Accordingly, when we wish to reciprocate the warmer feelings we are not content with the contact of the hands, and we bring the lips into the service. A shake-of-hands suffices for friendship, in undemonstrative England at least; but a kiss is the token of a more tender affection. Possibly it occurs to you that the tongue is more sensitive than either the hands or the lips. You have observed that it will detect an inequality of surface that escapes them both, and that minute, indeed, is the flaw in a tooth, which eludes its searching touch. You are right. The sense of touch is more exquisite in the tongue than in any other part of the body; and to carry out my theory, it may be suggested that the tongue should be used for the purposes of which we are speaking. It is so by some of the lower animals. But, in man, this organ has work enough to do in the cultivation and expression of friendship in its own peculiar way, and there are obvious objections to the employment of it in a more direct manner for this purpose."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Allow me to refer "Brother Peter" to the *Book of Constitutions*, page 82, where it is ordered that every candidate must be not only a free man but "his own master, and, at the time of his initiation, in reputable circumstances."

Perhaps Bro. Peter may say that the same rule would apply to non-commissioned officers. He must remember, however, that the law does not allow any but military lodges to initiate them, and no doubt for the same reason. Bro. Peter may ascertain on enquiry in proper quarters, what he does not at present know, that the question of military lodges with their rights and relative duties, has, at various times, been well considered by Grand Lodge, and that such a disregard of our landmarks as he proposes will not be countenanced.

Yours fraternally,

SECRETARY No. 162.

Sheffield, August 26th, 1861.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SUSSEX.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Being personally alluded to in the letter signed "Observer" which appeared in to-day's MAGAZINE, I think it right to give a flat contradiction to the many mis-statements it contains.

In the first place, I believe that a thoroughly good and truly Masonic feeling prevails throughout this province. I am not aware of any other feeling existing, unless it be in the disordered mind of an "Observer," whose observations are strangely inaccurate.

The V.W. Deputy Prov. G.M. this year, unfortunately, has been prevented by an illness of many months (which compelled him for a time to reside abroad), from paying his usual visits to the lodges in this province; it is, therefore, to say the least of it, ungenerous to reproach him for not having been more frequently amongst his brethren, and for availing himself of the returns annually made by the lodges, and of the information supplied by the the Provincial Grand Secretary.

For myself, I am no stranger to the lodges in this province, being at the present time W.M. of No. 1153, honorary member of No. 1034, and subscribing member of Nos. 64, 426, 338, and 390, being also P.M. of 338 and 390. During the last few months I have had the pleasure of installing the W.Ms. of 45, 64, 390, and 1113. I am a regular attendant at the monthly meetings of my mother lodge, and I have not deserted the Brighton Lodge of Masonic Instruction, of which I am still a member; this lodge, however, is no longer "a bantling;" it numbers amongst its members many brethren who are well qualified to promote its success and maintain its usefulness. Lastly, I believe that the appointments to be made on Tuesday next will give great and general satisfaction; they are to be conferred upon brethren who are all energetic and worthy Masons, who are respected by their brethren in the province, and deserving of the honour to be conferred upon them by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

Believe me dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
GAVIN ELLIOT POCOCK, P.G.S.B.  
Provincial Grand Secretary.

42, Cannon Place, Brighton, August 24th, 1861.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—I have no un-Masonic feeling or prejudice against our gallant French brethren, and should be very pleased to see the genuineness of their Order of the Temple proved by unquestionable historical evidence. But if, as I believe that the French Order is our legitimate head, the children have great reason to complain of their parent, for our Ill. Bro. W. Littaur, of the Grand Orient of Paris, whom I had the pleasure of meeting some months back at the Invicta Chapter at Woolwich, told me the French Order refused to recognise the English Knights Templar.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours most fraternally,  
M. H. SHUTTLEWORTH.

## THE WATSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Do you know what is being done by the Committee of the Watson Testimonial Fund? Week after week your pages contain an advertisement stating meetings are to be held at certain times, but I am credibly informed they do not take place. When Grand Lodge voted the £200 it was hoped by many that the scheme was in a fair way to be realized, but it appears to have died a natural death, although it is said that several of the Committee have received good round sums which they decline to pay in to the bankers. "While the grass grows the steed starves," is a threadbare proverb, but it seems very applicable to this case, and, if the brethren have received such sums as I hear spoken of, I cannot think they are acting rightly in retaining them, for certainly they are not aiding, but, on the contrary, impeding the object in view.

You have ever advocated and done good service to our

various Masonic Charities, and it is to you we all look for a fearless exposure when wrong is being done. In consequence of which I would respectfully urge the taking of this matter under your consideration, and beg you to tell us who are the defaulters, and when it is likely an end may be put to the matter.

With all the talk there was about its necessity at the time, a feeling of total indifference seems to be, now, actuating the Committee, and it would have been better that it had never been taken in hand than to tantalise a worthy brother, who name has been bandied about right and left, and who yet appears as far from benefitting by the plan as he did six months ago.

Seeing your own name on the Committee, I hope you will point out the value of the old saying, that "he who gives speedily gives twice," and remind those who retain moneys, entrusted to them for a special purpose, that they are creating distrust by their course of proceeding, and seriously injuring the cause they have professed to support.

Yours very faithfully,

PROMPTITUDE.

P.S.—Perhaps the better way would be to publish the amounts paid in against the respective names, and then the Craft would see who they were that kept subscriptions back.

[We believe the Committee talk about closing their accounts in November. When the name of our Editor was placed on the list of the Committee, he distinctly informed the promoters of the subscription that he would be unable to take part in the proceedings at the Meetings.]

## MASONRY IN AMERICA.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Many of your readers must, like myself, have read with very much surprise the startling statement made by H.N. at page 147 of to-day's MAGAZINE, that "Masonry in America is, at the present time, virtually defunct." This strange assertion appears to me so utterly opposed to the great Masonic virtue, truth, and so outrageous a libel on our American brethren, that I charitably hope the writer, if he be a Freemason, has not expressed what he meant to have done. That Masonry is not "defunct" nor even languishing in Canada, under the new Grand Lodge, is apparent to all close observers; nor is it "defunct" in South America. And I envy not the feelings of the man, initiated or uninitiated, who dares to brand the two hundred thousand "brothers of the mystic tie" in the Great Republic of the United States as men who have basely perjured their souls, as they must have done if "Masonry be defunct" amongst them. If the novel assertion of H.N. have any truth in it, we must altogether alter our Masonic teaching, especially the answer to the tenth test question of the E.A. degree; and we must admit that there is one great division of the globe over which the banner of Freemasonry does not float. There is something ungenerous in the conduct of a portion of the British press choosing the period of the most trying times through which our cousins across the Atlantic have had to pass, for ridiculing a people, who, with all their errors, will occupy no low position in history; but I had hoped that every brother Mason in the United Kingdom and her colonies would have sympathized with their brethren in the United States in their present trials; for these are indeed, for them, "times that try men's souls." That they have like ourselves, many amongst them who have gone through our ceremonies without ever truly seeing the heavenly light of Masonry, I know, and the true brethren in America will doubtless regret it as much as H.N. or myself can possibly do; but if H.N. has never heard of noble Masonic deeds done by our brethren in every portion of the great American continent (or, as we now ought to write, island), he is not "posted up" on American Masonry. We had better set our own houses in order before we attempt to meddle with those of our neighbours. But having been "raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason," I feel bound to defend the characters of absent brethren.

Yours very fraternally,

GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

Stokesley, Yorkshire, August 24th, 1861.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### GRAND LODGE.

The following is the official agenda of business, Wednesday next, 4th September.

The minutes of the quarterly communication of the 5th of June to be read and put for confirmation.

The report of the Board of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which is a recommendation for a grant of £50 to Bro. Robert Deck, of the British Union Lodge (No. 131), Ipswich.

*The Report of the Board of General Purposes, to the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.*

The Board of General Purposes beg to report that they have received and adjudicated upon a complaint preferred by the Lodge of Benevolence against the W.M. of the Lodge of Unity (No. 82), London, for neglecting on two consecutive meetings to attend in support of a petition recommended by his lodge. The Board having heard the explanations offered, admonished the W.M. to be more careful in the discharge of his Masonic duties for the future.

The board beg further to report that they duly summoned the Derbyshire Lodge (No. 143), Longnor, to attend with the Warrant and Lodge Books, at the meeting of the Board in June, to answer a complaint preferred against the lodge for neglecting to obtain Grand Lodge Certificates for three brethren who had been initiated, passed, and raised in the lodge, and who had paid up all their dues. The lodge did not attend the Board in compliance with the terms of the summons, and gave no reason whatever for non-compliance. A peremptory summons was issued for the attendance of the lodge at the next meeting of the Board. The lodge having neglected to attend in obedience to such peremptory summons, and having omitted to give any reason for such neglect and contumacy, it was *Resolved*,—That the Derbyshire Lodge, (No. 143), Longnor, be suspended from all Masonic functions, in accordance with Art 14, p. 106, of the *Book of Constitutions*, until the pleasure of Grand Lodge be expressed, and that this proceeding be notified to Grand Lodge,

The Board regret to be obliged to recommend that the lodges, a list of which is appended to this Report, and which have been repeatedly applied to and made no returns for several years, be summoned to attend the Grand Lodge to be holden in March, 1862, to show cause why they should not be erased.

(Signed) *ÆNEAS J. MCINTYRE, President.*

Freemasons' Hall, August 21st, 1861.

To the Report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge Accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the 16th instant, shewing a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £1210 13s.6d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash £50. Of these sums there belongs to the Fund of Benevolence £561 14s.2d., to the Fund of General Purposes £207 3s.2d., and there is in the unappropriated account £491 16s.2d., a portion of which belongs to the Grand Chapter.

List of the lodges referred to in the foregoing Report:—

68 Quebec Lodge, Canada East  
63 Mother Lodge, Basse-terre, St. Christopher's  
94 Stewards' Lodge, Madras  
104 St. Michael's Lodge, Barbados  
242 Rising Sun Lodge, Fort Marlborough, Sumatra  
284 Anchor and Hope Lodge, Calcutta  
293 Neptune Lodge, Prince of Wales' Island, East Indies  
295 Union Lodge, Curaçoa  
304 St. George's Lodge, H.M.'s 5th Regiment of Foot  
325 Lodge of the Rock, Trichinopoly, Madras  
326 Lodge of Social Friendship, Madras  
416 Torridonian Lodge, Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, Africa  
445 Orthes Lodge, H.M.'s 6th Regiment of Foot  
448 Athol Lodge, Lucea Bay Jamaica  
449 Seville Lodge, St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica

449a Concord Lodge, Spanish Town, Jamaica  
450 Cornwall Lodge, Montego Bay, Jamaica  
468 Free Town Lodge of Good Intent, Sierra Leone  
470 British Constitutional Lodge, Bay of Hoduras  
473 Hope Lodge, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope  
480 Benevolent Lodge, Bombay  
482 Calpean Lodge, Gibraltar  
484 Lodge Union Lanzarotina, Lanzarote, Canary Isles  
488 Dalhousie Lodge, Niagara, Canada West  
490 Niagara Lodge, Niagara, Canada West  
492 Fridaburgh, Canada West  
493 Addington Lodge, Earnest Town, Canada West  
495 Toronto, Canada West  
498 King Hiram's Lodge, Oxford, Canada West  
501 St. George's Lodge, St. Katharine's, Canada West  
503 Union Lodge, Ancaster, Canada West  
506 Mount Moriah Lodge, Westminster, Canada West  
510 Lodge of Chosen Friends, Rosseau, Dominica  
512 Union Lodge, Montreal, Canada East  
513 Provost Lodge, Freligsburgh, St. Arnaud, Canada East  
517 Golden Rule Lodge, Stanstead, Canada East  
518 Wellington Persevering Lodge, Montreal, Canada East  
519 Columbia Lodge, Hull, Canada East  
520 Odell Lodge, Odell Town, Canada East  
524 Logia de la Concordia Venezolana, Angostura, Columbia  
531 Sussex Lodge, Quebec, Canada East  
532 Lodge of Hope, Ahmednugur, Bombay  
546 Perseverance Lodge, Bombay  
549 Sussex Lodge, Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island  
557 Union Lodge, Halifax, Nova Scotia  
559 Temple Lodge, Grigsborough, Nova Scotia  
560 Hiram Lodge, Shelburn, Nova Scotia  
561 St. George's Lodge, Lower Horton, Nova Scotia  
563 Sussex Lodge, Newport, Nova Scotia  
566 Fort Edward Lodge, Windsor, Nova Scotia  
567 Moira Lodge, Rawdon, Nova Scotia  
568 Colchester Union Lodge, Rawdon, Nova Scotia  
569 Cumberland Harmony Lodge, Amherst, Nova Scotia  
571 Royal Albion Lodge, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade  
572 St. Mary's Lodge, Digby, Nova Scotia  
573 Rising Sun Lodge, Londonderry, Nova Scotia  
582 Oxford Light Infantry Lodge, H. M.'s 52nd Regiment  
589 Royal Sussex Lodge, Belize, Honduras  
599 Gold Coast Lodge of St. John, Cape Coast, Africa  
616 Orphan Lodge, Rio de Janeiro  
619 Lodge Oriental Star, Cannanore, Malabar  
622 Neilgherry Lodge, Oatacamund, Madras  
634 Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, Madras  
635 Lodge of Universal Charity, Madras  
636 Lodge of Honour and Humanity, Madras  
637 Lodge of Military and Social Friendship, Madras  
638 Taprobane Lodge, Madras  
639 Corinthian Lodge, Madras  
664 Doric Lodge, Kamptee, near Nagpore, Madras  
668 Lodge of St. John, Parramatta, New South Wales  
669 West Norfolk Lodge, H.M.'s 54th Regiment  
682 Lodge of Fellowship, New Amsterdam, Berbice  
684 Lodge of Goodwill, Bellary, Madras  
685 Armenia Lodge, Madras  
686 Trelawney Lodge, Falmouth, Jamaica  
703 St. John's Lodge, Rio de Janeiro  
705 Sussex Lodge, Dorchester, New Brunswick  
710 Bangalore Cantonment Lodge, Bangalore, Madras  
713 Lodge of Amity, Bridge Town, Barbados  
726 North Hants. Lodge, H.M.'s 37th Regiment  
729 Social Friendship Lodge, H.M.'s 89th Regiment  
731 Zetland Lodge, Montreal, Canada East  
746 Metcalf Lodge, Savannalamar, Jamaica  
747 Friendship and Harmony Lodge, Lucea, Jamaica  
753 Perth Lodge of Unity, Perth, Western Australia  
762 Albion Lodge, Castris, St. Lucia  
776 Prevost Lodge, Dunham, Canada East  
779 St. John's Lodge, York, Grand River, Canada West  
789 Zetland Lodge, Toronto, Canada West  
790 Richmond Lodge, Richmond Hill, Canada West  
797 St. Francis Lodge, Smith's Falls, District of Bathurst, Canada West  
799 Unity Lodge, Township of Whitby, Canada West  
831 Pilgrims of Light Lodge, Mount-road, near Madras  
842 Goulburn Lodge of Australia, Goulburn, New South Wales  
846 Neptune Lodge, George Town, Prince of Wales' Island  
867 Gambia Lodge, Bathurst, River Gambia, West Coast of Africa  
871 Sovereignty Lodge, Sovereignty, Cape of Good Hope  
879 New Zealand Lodge of Unanimity, Lyttleton, New Zealand  
888 Acadia Lodge, Pugwash, Nova Scotia

906 Jullunder Lodge, Jullunder, Punjab, Bengal  
 911 Keith Lodge, Hillsburg, Nova Scotia  
 925 Lodge of Fidelity, Darjeeling, Bengal  
 929 Lodge of Arakan, Akyab, East Indies  
 932 Queen's Lodge, Queen's County, New Brunswick  
 934 Shefford Lodge, Waterloo, County of Shefford, Canada East  
 938 Hoyle Lodge, La Colle, County of Huntingdon, Canada East

A resolution of the Committee of Management of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, acknowledging the receipt of £50 voted by the Grand Lodge in June for the purchase of coals for the inmates of the asylum at Croydon.

#### NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Brother J. Rankin Stebbing, P.M., No. 152.

"That this Grand Lodge desires to offer its most cordial thanks to the late President of the Board of General Purposes, the Worshipful Brother John Havers, P.S.G.D., for his unremitting attention to the important duties of his late office, for his indefatigable devotion to the business and successful efforts in facilitating the labour of the said Board, and especially for his long and valuable services to Freemasonry.

"That this vote of thanks and acknowledgment of the Worshipful Brother Havers' services be written on vellum and framed and glazed, and presented to Brother Havers in the name of the Grand Lodge."

### PROVINCIAL.

#### BERKS.

MAIDENHEAD.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 1097).—The ordinary meeting of this lodge occurred on Tuesday the 20th of this month. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. Venables, the chair was occupied by the S.W., Bro. Henry Garrod, who so perfectly performed the work of the evening, that it must be no inconsiderable gratification to the members of the lodge that by their votes they have elevated him to the Master's chair for the ensuing year. Dr. Plumbe, of Maidenhead, was balloted for and approved, but his professional avocation prevented his attendance for initiation. Bro. John Webb Shackel was, after due examination, passed to the degree of F.C., and Bros. Florentin, Delmas, and Clement Stephens were raised to the Master Mason's degree. An excellent repast was provided by Bro Skindle, to which the assembled brethren did ample justice. Bro. Garrod, whilst proposing as one of the routine toasts "The Officers of Provincial Grand Lodge," took occasion to make some very pertinent remarks on the truly anomalous position in which the important province of Berks and Bucks has now so long continued, that of being without a head—a state of things detrimental alike to the province in particular and the Craft in general, and an injustice which he trusted that those in authority will lose no time in remedying.

#### DURHAM.

##### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

It is some ten years since that prosperous lodge the St. Helena Hartlepool, was honoured by a visit from the Prov. G. Lodge of Durham and, it was with no small pleasure that its members heard that the choice had again fallen upon No. 774, to entertain the Prov. G.S.

On Tuesday however, some hundred and fifty members of the various lodges of the province, attended the annual meeting of the Prov. G. Lodge, the lodge room having been recently altered and improved, so as to do due honour to the occasion, and to give, the brethren a reception worthy of the event. The lodge was opened in ancient form, and with all that ceremonial necessary to keep up the dignity of the Order, and we must own it was an imposing sight, and calculated to inspire with Masonic ardour the breast of the ambitious neophyte. All the lodges in the province were well represented, with one exception, that of the Wear Lodge, Chester-le-street, which has been, now for some years, in a torpid condition. Among the brethren present were Bros. John Favcett, J.P., R.W. Prov. G.M.; Henry Fenwick, M.P. for Sunderland, D. Prov. G.M.; Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., Prov. S.G.W.; Wm. J. J. Wilson, Stockton, Prov. J.G.W.; the Rev. du Pledge, Chester-le-street, Prov. G. Chap.; Rev. John Cundhill, Durham, Prov. G. Treas.; W. H. Crookes, Sunderland, Prov. G. Sec.; John

Dobson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; Alfred Davis, Newcastle, Prov. G. D.C.; the Rev. James Milner Elton, P. Prov. G.S.W.; E. D. Davis, Newcastle, P. Prov. S.G.W.; J. G. Wilson, P. Prov. S.G.W.; H. A. Hammerborn, P. Prov. G.D.C.; W. J. Hodgson, P. Prov. G.D.; C. J. Banister, P. Prov. S.G.D., Prov. G.P. of Northumberland, and Prov. G. D.C. of West Lancashire, and Sparks, Prov. G. Organist, who officiated on the occasion in that capacity, &c. The ordinary business of the province was then transacted, and from the reports of the Treasurer and the Fund Committee, it appeared that the province in its collective capacity is in a highly prosperous condition, with a considerable fund in reserve which is increasing year by year, and which now amounts, we are given to understand, to something like £1100. The reports of the W.M. of each lodge tended to show that this was the happy condition of all, and the various Masonic Charities and individual cases brought before them reaped the benefit of this prosperity.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. in remarking on the report of the W.M. of St. Helen's (No. 774), took occasion to compliment the brethren on the possession of a hall of their own, for their use, and in which they could accommodate their brethren, the members of the Prov. G. Lodge, when they visited them.

The hall was remarked as being one of the best and most complete in the province, and was the subject of not a little admiration.

The brethren afterwards proceeded to the election of a Treasurer, when the Rev. John Cundhill was again unanimously chosen to fill that important position.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. then appointed and invested the officers for the ensuing year, as follows:—Bros. Henry Fenwick, M.P., D. Prov. G.M.; Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., Prov. G.S.W.; George Moore, Hartlepool, Prov. G.J.W.; Rev.—Du Pledge, Prov. G. Chaplain; Rev. J. Cundhill, P.G. Treasurer; J. J. Wilson, Prov. G. Reg.; W. H. Crookes, Prov. G. Sec.; Alfred Davis, Prov. G.D.C.; John Dobson, Prov. G. Sup. of Works; John Sutcliffe, West Hartlepool, Prov. G.S.D.; J. Buckland, Prov. G.J.D.; R. Benson, Darlington, Prov. G.S.B.; D. Clarke, Prov. G.P.; T. Laws, Prov. G. Tyler; and Messrs. Heward, Wooler, Hedley, Jopling, Lambton, and another brother whose name we did not learn,—Prov. G. Stewards.

After some conversation on the subject of the noble charities supported by the Craft, in this county, with particular reference to what had been done in the Province of Durham on their behalf, the Prov. G. Lodge was closed in due form.

At 3, p.m., between eighty and ninety of the brethren sat down to a banquet served at the King's Head Hotel. If there were anything to detract from this part of the day's proceedings, it was the Masonic tone given to the dinner, which was, to use the happy phrase of a celebrated Irish M.P., "More conspicuous from its absence." That the brethren should not dine in clothing, seemed only reasonable when one considered the value of some of the jewels and investiture, and the freedom and ease which one requires, but cannot enjoy when bearing on these occasions the costly insignia of office; but why the Masonic toasts should not be given with Masonic honours we were at a loss to imagine.

Our Correspondent adds:—We believe it has obtained that at Provincial Grand Lodge banquets, in this province at least, the lodges have all dined together, each lodge to itself; why this is done we cannot tell, unless it be to maintain the principle of exclusiveness, and prevent that freedom of intercourse which we consider to be essential to the welfare of Masonry. We can understand that at the meeting of the lodge the Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. should marshal the brethren under their respective banners; and here, for many reasons, it is necessary and convenient; but why the same principle should be introduced at the banquet, we cannot pretend to understand, and must own that it appeared to us an arbitrary and invidious arrangement. Brethren were prevented from making new friends or acquaintances, and were forced, much to their dissatisfaction, to content themselves with the restrictions put upon their sociality by the otherwise considerate and courteous Prov. G.D.C. We offer these few remarks for the benefit of Brother Davis, whose courtesy we will not question, and hope on a future occasion the principle of equality and freedom will be admitted, and the brethren left at liberty to choose their neighbours at the feast. After the cloth was removed, the worthy chairman and R.W. Prov. G.M. proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, adding to each a few appropriate remarks—"The Queen;" "the Prince of Wales;" "Prince Consort;" and the rest of the Royal Family; the "M.W.G.M. of England," "R.W.D.G.M.," the "R.W. Prov. G.M. of Durham," "The three great Masonic Charities," and a multitude of other toasts being all given and received with an enthusiasm and empressment suitable to each. Several brethren, amongst others, Bros. Sparkes and Hodgson (Sunderland), and Bro. Huntley (Hartlepool), enlivened the proceedings by their vocal efforts, and the evening was spent in that conviviality and good fellowship so essentially a characteristic of Masonic gatherings.

## SUSSEX.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

(From our own Reporter.)

The Annual Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex was held, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at the Town Hall, Arundel. There were about sixty of the brethren of the province present at one o'clock, when the R.W. the D. Prov. G.M., Capt. Dalbiac, opened the lodge. Amongst those present we noticed Bros. George Harcourt, Asst. G. Dir. of Cers., D. Prov. G.M. Surrey; E. H. Patten, P.G.S.B.; Rev. Thomas Taylor, Prov. G. Chap.; W. Kuhe, Prov. G.O. 338; Gavin E. Pocock, P.G.S.B. and Prov. G. Sec.; F. Binckes, P.M. 10, Secretary to the Boys' School; Matthew Cooke, Sec. 23; R. Elliott, W.M. 45; G. Smith, James Powell, jun., G. Molesworth, P.Ms.; and Bros. W. Elstree, C. Goodeve, C. Adams, and G. Collins; J. Rannister, P.M. 47, and Bro. G. Waller; O. P. Hack, W.M. 64, John Wilson, P.M., and Bros. C. E. Cole, T. Fry, R. Holmes, W. Fredson, W. Mitchell, George P. Holmes, and J. Parry Cole; R. Butcher, P.M. 90; W. Geddes, 178, Gibraltar; E. Randall, P.M. 229; John H. Scott, R. Wilkinson, and H. Smithies, P.Ms. 338; with Bros. C. J. Corder, H. Taylor, John Fabian, A. Hall, G. Tatham, E. Booty, J. McGee, and Crawford J. Pocock; W. H. Chittenden, W.M. 390, B. N. Hearn, S.W., and J. Barrett; W. Curtis, W.M. 394, V. P. Freeman, P.M., and Bros. Wm. Corder, W. Challen, W. B. Buckman, H. Saunders, James Tucker, and A. Weston; Ed. Emery, Prov. G. Dir. Cers. Herts., and W.M. 428; E. Martin, W.M. 1054, John Bacon, P.M., and S. R. Legg; A. Sharpe, 1152, and J. Ward; and Ardaseer Cursetjee, Rising Star, Bombay.

The business was commenced by the notice calling the Prov. Grand Lodge being read by the Prov. G. Sec. This was followed by the M.W.G.M.'s appointment being read, placing the G. Reg., Bro. Roxburgh, in charge of the province until a Prov. G.M. is appointed. Then came the G. Reg.'s appointment of Captain George Charles Dalbiac as his D. Prov. G.M. Next came the regulations under which the business of the Prov. Grand Lodge is conducted, followed by calling over the roll of the lodges in the province. The minutes of the last Prov. Grand Lodge were then read and confirmed. A statement was also presented, showing the state of Masonry in the province of Sussex, by which it appeared that in the year, ending at the Prov. Grand Lodge under notice, the number of initiates had been thirty-one, and joinings thirty-four, making a total of 472 subscribing members of the Order in the province who had paid quarterage, amounting to £44 12s., and, as compared with the aggregate number in 1860, an augmentation of forty-two. The D. Prov. G.M. then read a lengthy statement on the prospects of the lodges in the province, and the reasons which had swayed him in making the selection of the Prov. G. Officers about to be appointed. He concluded by moving that a vote of thanks be passed to the W. Bro. John Havers, P.S.G.D., for the very great services he rendered to the cause of Freemasonry during the period he was President of the Board of General Purposes, and that the same be handsomely written on vellum, and presented to that distinguished brother, adding that *THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE* had most properly called attention to the subject, which was one worthy the regard of all who had the good of Freemasonry at heart.

Bro. JOHN SCOTT, Prov. G.S.D., rose to second the motion, and said:—Bro. Havers, although entirely unconnected with that province, was none the less worthy of their praise. His services had not been confined to any locality, for he had worked for the good of the Craft in its entirety. Throughout the world his labours had been appreciated, for there was no spot to be found to which Masonry had not penetrated, and where the Grand Lodge of England exercised its influence, but what the name of Bro. Havers had reached. (Cheers.) In Canada more especially, had the benefit of his advice been of signal service. For the last four years his able administration and straight-forward, though firm, conduct had placed the affairs of the Craft on a sure basis, and if his views were carried out, they would rejoice in being the most prosperous society in existence. He, Bro. Scott, honoured him for being jealous for the Craft, and keeping it from those semi-religious orders that savoured strongly of superstition. They had all, no doubt, become tired and disgusted with testimonials and votes of thanks, but because they were prostituted on every occasion, that was no reason that when a real and true occasion for such a mark of approval offered itself, it should be withheld. Believing that Bro. Havers had done more to promote genuine Freemasonry than any brother living, he had great pleasure in seconding the motion of their D. Prov. G.M. The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

The report of the Finance Committee, and audit of the Prov. G. Treas. accounts was brought forward, by which it appeared that every claim had been discharged, that there were no liabilities, and

that there was a balance in hand of £112 18s. 7d. Bro. Molesworth moved, and Bro. Elliot seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

Bro. W. Verrall was unanimously re-elected Prov. G. Treas., and the D. Prov. G.M. regretted the inability of that brother to be present, owing to his being professionally detained through the late melancholy accident. Before he proceeded to invest the new Prov. G. Officers, the D. Prov. G.M. had a few words to address to those who were yet in office, and expressed to them his warm thanks for the very kind support they had given him during their year of office.

The D. Prov. G.M. then said it was his pleasure to appoint Bro. Moore, W.M. of No. 1113, as Prov. S.G.W. Bro. Moore was an old and distinguished Mason, and the first W.M. and promoter of the last new lodge in the province. He regretted that brother's inability to attend and be invested; but as he was travelling with his family on the continent, and as the presence of a man in such a situation was properly looked upon as urgent business, the D. Prov. G.M. felt that he could waive his attendance.

The next appointment he felt sure was one that must give general satisfaction; he therefore had much pleasure in investing Bro. John Scott, their Prov. S.G.D., with the collar of Prov. J.G.W.; and he did that considering a Freemason to represent a noble building supported by a number of columns. One of the most prominent of those columns was Bro. Scott. No one was more zealous in the cause, and in investing him with the jewel of his office, he was not only conferring a mark of his own approbation, but that of the Masons of the province. (Cheers.)

He then re-appointed the Rev. Bro. Taylor, Prov. G. Chap., remarking that it was with infinite satisfaction that he was enabled to re-invest one whose works were so well known.

Bro. H. Verrall was re-appointed Prov. G. Reg.

In re-investing Bro. Gavin E. Pocock, the D. Prov. G.M. said said the greatest compliment he could pay that brother would be his own silence, for he felt himself inadequate to express what they all owed him. (Cheers.)

In appointing Bros. George Smith, P.M. 45; and Geo. Tatham, P.M. 338; as Prov. G. Deacons, he hoped their good services would be continued for the benefit of the province.

Bro. V. P. Freeman he re-appointed G. Supt. of Works, because he was the most eligible, and, however valuable his time, he, the D. Prov. G.M., hoped Bro. Freeman would again kindly take the office.

Bro. Alfred Moppett, P.M. 394, who was absent, was appointed Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.

Bro. Charles Corder, of 338, &c., was appointed Asst. Prov. G. Dir. of Cers, as, the D. Prov. G.M. said, a faint return for his zeal.

Bro. Charles Goodeve, of No. 45, was appointed G.S.B., Captain Dalbiac feeling quite satisfied that any brother serving as a Charity Steward was entitled to some mark of the D. Prov. G.M.'s regard.

Bro. W. Kuhe, was re-appointed Prov. G.O.

Bro. Chittenden, W.M. 390, was appointed Prov. G. Purst.

The Prov. G. Stewards selected were Bros. Herne and Turner, of 390; Challen, of 394; and Potter, of 1034.

Bro. Alcock was re-appointed Prov. G. Tyler.

After the investiture of the Prov. G. Officers, Bro. Gavin E. Pocock brought forward the following motion:—"That two Governorships for fifteen years in the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institutions for Aged Freemasons and their Widows be purchased from the funds of this Provincial Grand Lodge at a cost of £20, and that the privileges of one be given to the W.M. (for the time being) of the Howard Lodge of Brotherly Love (No. 64), and of the other to the W.M. (for the time being) of the Royal Brunswick Lodge (No. 1034), and he further stated that by the corresponding period next year, every lodge in the province would be life governors to that truly valuable charity. The motion was seconded by Bro. John Bacon, P. Prov. S.G.W., and carried unanimously.

The brethren then were marshalled into procession and proceeded to church, where the Rev. Bro. Hart, the Vicar of Arundel read prayers, and the Rev. Bro. Taylor preached. The amount collected after the sermon was £5 12s. 2d., which was handed over to Bro. Hart, the Vicar, for the use of his schools.

On returning to the lodge room, Bro. CHITTENDEN moved a vote of thanks to the Vicar for allowing the lodge to attend divine worship in his church. This was seconded by Bro. Curtis, and carried unanimously. Thanks were also voted to the Prov. G. Chap. for his discourse, after which the Prov. G. Lodge was closed, and the D. Prov. G.M. signified his intention of holding the next at Brighton.

A banquet was afterwards served at the Norfolk Hotel, which our reporter did not attend, for though we had been favoured with an invitation, no place was reserved, and after a fruitless journey round the room he failed to find one. But very little was lost, as we are informed that the only speech of the evening worthy of recording, was that of Bro. F. Binckes, the Secretary, in favour of the Boys' School.



## YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS).

STOKESLEY.—*Cleveland Lodge* (No. 795).—An adjourned lodge was held at the Golden Lion Inn, Stokesley, on Monday evening, August 19th, when Bro. George Markham Tweddell, (late J.W. of the Lodge of Relief No. 50, held at the Hare and Hounds Inn, Bury, Lancashire), was unanimously elected as a joining member; and Mr. George Shirley Terry, and Mr. Francis Wrightson, Stokesley, were both initiated into ancient Freemasonry, the ceremony being ably performed by the W.M., Bro. J. H. Handyside, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.W. The Cleveland Lodge is held in high estimation by all who know it, for the careful manner in which it is conducted; and as an almost necessary consequence it is in a prosperous condition. "Workers," like Bros. Marwood, Handyside, Hunter, Weatherhill, Martin, and others, are what every lodge ought to possess, but, unhappily, do not. To take office without preparing ourselves for the duties thereof, is like an injury to the Royal Craft and to ourselves; and one or two real good workers in a lodge often have a marvellous effect upon the other members for good.

## Poetry.

## THE GARDEN OF THE HEART.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall,  
Drop by drop the spring runs dry;  
One by one, beyond recall,  
Summer beauties fade and die;  
But the roses bloom again,  
And the spring will gush anew,  
In the pleasant April rain,  
And the summer sun and dew.  
  
So in hours of deepest gloom  
When the springs of gladness fail,  
And the roses in the bloom,  
Drop like maidens wan and pale;  
We shall find some hope that lies  
Like a silent gem apart,  
Hidden far from careless eyes  
In the garden of the heart.

M.M.

## THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family arrived in Ireland on Friday morning, and on Saturday the camp at the Curragh presented a gay and stirring scene, when a grand military review took place in presence of her Majesty. The royal party arrived on the ground about eleven o'clock, and met with an enthusiastic reception—a genuine, warm-hearted Irish welcome. Altogether there were present between 60,000 and 70,000 persons, the troops numbering 20,000. All passed off without a *contre-temps* worth mentioning. On Sunday the royal family remained in close privacy; and on Monday afternoon they were to set out for Killarney. On Tuesday her Majesty spent several hours on the magnificent lakes, which, from the large flotilla of boats which followed in the wake of the royal barge, must have presented a scene of remarkable gaiety and animation. The Queen and royal party bade farewell to Lord Castlerosse, at whose residence she had been staying, in the evening, and proceeded to Muckross Abbey, the seat of Mr. Henry Herbert. On Thursday her Majesty left Ireland for Balmoral, having been everywhere most enthusiastically received. The younger members of the family are already at Balmoral. Prince Leopold, it is stated, is to spend the winter in Italy under the advice of his medical attendants.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—Last week there was an important decrease in the rate of mortality upon that of the week preceding—the number of deaths in the metropolis being 1159, or a falling off of 98. In the same period there were 1753 births recorded—909 boys and 844 girls. The mean height of the barometer was 29.943 inches, and the average temperature of the air 61.2 degrees.—The obituary records the decease of the lamented Marchioness of Breadalbane, who died yesterday in her 59th year.—The installation of Lord Palmerston as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports took place at Dover on Wednesday. The event excited great interest, the town being crowded with thousands of visitors. There was a review of volunteers, and a procession, comprising the Lord Warden, the civic dignitaries and other officials, and various rifle corps, passed through the town to the Court of Shepway, by which body the ceremony was performed. There was a grand banquet in the evening, which was attended by a large and brilliant company.—The War Office has paid a high compliment to the Metropolitan volunteers. One of the assistant

inspectors of the metropolis has received the appointment of fort-major at Guernsey, and Sir G. C. Lewis—so we are informed by the *Army and Navy Gazette*—has declined to name a successor to the gallant officer on the ground that "the volunteers have now arrived at such a state of organisation in and around London, that they require less supervision." The new War Office regulations with reference to the appointment of sergeant instructors to volunteer corps have been issued. "Light horse, mounted rifle, and rifle volunteer corps" will be provided—at the public expense—with instructors "in the proportion of one to each corps of from 1 to 3 companies, two to each corps of from 4 to 7 companies, three to each corps of from 8 to 12 companies, or upwards. Second or subsequent battalions will receive sergeant instructors in the same proportion as corps of the same number of companies." Mounted corps not entitled to the services of an adjutant will receive one sergeant for each troop. —A frightful accident occurred on Sunday morning on the London and Brighton Railway, which, it is to be feared, will prove the most disastrous in respect of the destruction of human life that has yet been recorded in this country. At an early hour in the morning an excursion train, with between 300 and 400 passengers, from Brighton, had reached and entered the Clayton tunnel, when its progress was arrested by the signal man. While in that position the ordinary passenger train came up, and also entered the tunnel, when a collision of course ensued. There, with darkness to heighten the horror, a carnage took place amongst the hapless occupants of the carriages of an awful character. Twenty-two were brought out dead, and upwards of 30 with injuries of various degrees. —On Saturday afternoon John Stocker was brought before the magistrates at Marlborough, charged with cutting the throat of Ann Hill, who was wife of the head gamekeeper to a gentleman at Everleigh. Several circumstances of suspicion having come to the knowledge of the police as tending to implicate the prisoner in this horrible murder, he was first placed under surveillance and ultimately taken into custody. On hearing the evidence offered, the magistrates, considering it sufficient for the purpose, remanded the accused, who offered no objection. —Two cases of death, apparently by poisoning, are undergoing investigation at Coventry. There is living in that town a weaver, named William Beamish, whose wife and four children had been on several occasions lately seized with violent sickness after eating. One of the children eventually died, and subsequently, on Tuesday last, the mother also. From the suspicious circumstances under which these deaths took place inquiries were set on foot, resulting in the arrest of the husband and two women, Emma Strathern and Jane Stokes, who resided in the house. All three prisoners have been examined before the magistrates and remanded. —The unusual spectacle of an execution for attempted murder was witnessed at Chester, on Tuesday, the convict being a young man named Doyle, who made a frightful attack upon a woman who had been travelling about the country with him. —At the Central Criminal Court on Saturday, a girl, named Philippa Eastcott, was charged with setting fire to a dwelling-house. The prisoner had been servant to a gentleman in Kentish Town, and one day last month was left alone in the house, when on the return of the family it was found that the place was on fire, a quantity of property missing, and the girl had absconded. The jury acquitted her. To a second indictment, charging her with robbery, the prisoner pleaded guilty, and she was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. —On the previous day, Peter Mastersen, a private in the Royal Artillery, was indicted for the wilful murder of Martin Murphy, a sergeant in the same branch of the service. The crime was committed on the 8th July at Woolwich, when the prisoner, who had been brought into the guard-room by the picket in a state of intoxication, seized a heavy poker, and struck the deceased a violent blow on the head as he was writing at a desk. The unfortunate man lingered a few days and then expired. A verdict of guilty was returned by the jury, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to death. —The Baron de Vidil was found guilty of feloniously assaulting his son, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour. The son, refusing to give evidence, was committed to prison for one month for contempt of court. —Two men, named Williams and Roberts, and two others, brothers, named Coopey, have been examined before the magistrates of Little Dean, on a charge of murdering Samuel Beard, a sergeant of police. The four prisoners had been caught in the act of sheep-stealing by the deceased, and finding themselves detected, they commenced a savage assault upon the officer, inflicting such injuries that he died a few days after. Before his death, however, the men were all apprehended, brought to his bedside, and identified. They will all be committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder. —Miss Johnstone, of Twickenham, was examined at the Marlborough-street Police Court, on Monday, in support of the charge preferred against an Italian named Collucci, of having defrauded her of a sum of £1900. Her evidence bore out the statement already made on her behalf, that she had carried on a voluminous correspondence with the prisoner, who had obtained considerable sums of money from her; that, owing to some quarrel, the origin of which remains for the present a mystery, she desired to bring their acquaintance to a close; and that she paid him £1900 on his handing her a parcel which, he said, contained the whole of her letters, while its contents proved to be nothing more than a bundle of old newspapers. Several threatening letters addressed to Miss Johnstone by the prisoner on his being remonstrated with after this discovery was made, were read in Court. The case was again adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Roebuck's speech at Sheffield has caused the French Government to publish in the *Moniteur* a contradiction to the assertion that there existed a "convention" for the ultimate cession by Victor Emmanuel of the Island of Sardinia to France. The *Moniteur* declares—and the declaration would be satisfactory, if everyone did not remember similar disclaimers that events have falsified—that "not only does such a convention not exist, but even the thought

of entering into negotiations on this subject with the Cabinet of Turin has never occurred to the Emperor's government. The *Moniteur* contains a report from the Minister of Marine to the Emperor on the subject of the insufficiency of the number of officers in the Imperial Navy. The report states that the insufficiency of the number is every day a source of complaint, and imposes on many officers an amount of over work which is entirely unreasonable. The Minister, therefore, proposes that the number of officers within the current year shall be increased by adding ten captains of men-of-war, twenty captains of frigate, fifty lieutenants, and twenty-five midshipmen. Even this increase the Minister declares will not be sufficient; and he expresses his opinion that a further addition to the number of officers will have to take place next year. The proposition has received the approval of the Emperor. The Count de Morny yesterday opened the "Conseil General" of the Puy de Dome with a speech which treated almost exclusively of domestic questions. A glance was all he deigned to take at the state of affairs in continental Europe; but alluding to the possibility of a war, he observed that the internal embarrassments of the several powers, and the language held by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, taken together, removed all apprehensions of any war breaking out in which France could bear a part.—Certain portions of Italy continue in a very unsettled state. A dispatch from Arezzo informs us that 500 Papal Zouaves had assembled on the frontier to penetrate into the Italian territory; while a telegram from Rome states that 150 reactionists have been arrested in the Roman states by the French Troops.—General Cialdini is said to have demanded reinforcements of troops, in order that he may "make a simultaneous attack" on the brigands. He seems to have already considerable success over the bands, and to have driven a body of brigands across the frontier into the Papal territory, where they were captured by the French troops. It is noteworthy that attempts seem to be made at Rome to stir up brigandage in Tuscany and Umbria; but hitherto they do not appear to have been attended with any success.—A report is again in circulation that General Della Rovere, who has so ably administered the affairs of Sicily, is about to cede his government in that island to General Brignone, and to come to Turin for the purpose of taking the portfolio of war.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has succeeded in obtaining the Reichsrath's approval and support of his Hungarian policy. Each house of that body has passed an address acknowledging, "in loyal and grateful terms," the Emperor's firmness in maintaining the historical rights of his crown, and in protecting the interests of his non-Hungarian provinces, "without, however, neglecting the means of bringing about some understanding with Hungary." The Emperor has likewise addressed to the Hungarian lieutenants of counties two circulars, declaring that he will "maintain the Hungarian constitution intact," and that he has no intention to incorporate the Hungarian crown lands with the rest of the empire; and urging the people to remain tranquil until a new Diet shall have assembled. It is not likely that these circulars will produce much effect on the minds of the Magyars; and we already learn that a great popular demonstration, accompanied by cries of "Deak for ever!" and "Hungary for ever!" was made on Sunday in Pesth, though the leaders succeeded in preventing any disorder. In Croatia, too, the Diet has frustrated some of the hopes of the Vienna Cabinet by passing a bill abolishing the peculiar constitution of the "military frontiers," which have furnished such hordes of Croat troops to the imperial armies in time of war.—A great fire broke out at Mostar a day or two ago, and was not subdued until after the destruction of a large number of houses and the loss of several lives. Mostar is the capital of Herzegovina.—General Klapka, the distinguished Hungarian exile, has addressed a letter to Garibaldi upon the difficult and now deeply momentous question of the non-Magyar nationalities included in the ancient kingdom of Hungary. Klapka's letter is something more than a mere exhortation towards union and fraternity among those nationalities whose diverse claims it is now once more the object and the effort of the Austrian government to bring into collision. The Hungarian leader declares that the Magyars are fully prepared, as, indeed, the Hungarian Diet proclaimed on the eve of its dissolution, to concede perfect equality of rights to the various nationalities, and are willing to make any compromise provided it does not go "so far as to break the territorial integrity of the country." Klapka points out, and seems to suggest as a practical object of future imitation, the national union of Switzerland, in which diverse populations are knit together by the necessity of defence against the foreigner, by common interests and geographical situation.—The attempts on the part of the Russian government to prevent the expression of public opinion at Warsaw tend rather to excite it. Happily, however, through acting upon the judicious advice given by the "clandestine press" the agitation has assumed more the aspect of what in this country would be regarded as of a constitutional character. The popular leaders inculcate forbearance, moderation, and charity: and it is only by letting these principles be the guide of their future conduct that the Poles can show their fitness for the enjoyment of freedom, or attract to themselves the sympathies of other nations. At Cracow—which up to the revolution of 1848 was a free republic, the existence of which was guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, but in the year 1849 was seized and incorporated with the Austrian Empire, an act which elicited a "protest" from Lord Palmerston—the police have been making domiciliary visits, and several arrests have been the consequence.

AMERICA.—The *Africa* brings us accounts of a severe action between the Federalist and Confederate troops in Missouri, at a place called Davis Creek, situate a few miles from Springfield. This engagement, which occurred on the 10th inst., was at first announced from St. Louis to be a complete defeat of the Federal army, but the *New York Times* declares that the latest despatches turn the national defeat into a most glorious victory. It appears, however, from those very despatches, that

this "most glorious victory" was followed by a retreat of the "victors," who left a gun on the field. The official accounts transmitted to General Fremont, who has now the chief command of the Federal army in that department, and whose head-quarters are at St. Louis, state that at an early hour on the morning of the 10th instant, the Federal troops, 8000 strong, under the command of General Lyon, attacked in three columns the position of the Secessionists, who were 23,000 strong, at Davis Creek, and during the severe engagement which ensued General Lyon was killed at the head of his column. The Northerners pressed back their enemies into their camp, which was fired by shells from the Northern artillery, and all the tents and waggons were destroyed. General Siegel, an active and skilful German officer, upon whom the chief command had devolved, in consequence of General Lyon's death, subsequently deemed it expedient to retire, leaving one of his guns on the field, but bringing with him ninety Secessionist prisoners. He reached Springfield in good order, and subsequently continued his retreat to a town called Rolla, which has railway communication with St. Louis, as he apprehended that the Secessionist troops might interpose between him and that place, if he should continue in Springfield. He is represented to have reached Rolla in good order, and to have brought with him all his baggage, and all the specie which was in the vaults of the Springfield Bank. In the battle the Northerners are admitted to have lost about 800 killed and wounded, and the Secessionist loss is said to have been "heavy," including their principal commanders, General Price and General McCulloch. Reinforcements were, it is said, to be sent to General Siegel, at Rolla from St. Louis. It is evident that the result of this engagement has filled the Federal authorities with alarm for St. Louis. The police office of that city has been occupied by the Federal officials, and the "home guards," or armed Unionists, were kept under arms on the night of the 13th inst. General Fremont, who had obtained a loan of 250,000 dols. from the St. Louis banks, was expected to proclaim martial law on the 14th, and he was placing heavy guns to command the various approaches to the city. The other intelligence brought by the *Africa*—excepting the news that Mr. Faulkner, who was American Envoy at Paris under Mr. Buchanan's presidency, has been arrested at Washington on a charge of treason—possesses little interest.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Calcutta papers are chiefly occupied in discussing the series of measures passed in the last session of the Imperial Parliament relating to the government of India. At the latest dates trade in Bengal remained stationary, whilst in the money market no improvement is reported, but rather a tendency downwards.—Despatches from Nanking mentioned the continued investment of that city. The near approach of the insurgents to Hankow is also noticed; and at Shanghai valuable silk cargoes had been plundered by people supposed to be connected with the rebels, and the services of a few gunboats had been called upon to obtain restitution. The effect was magical, and will have good results in future.

THE CAPE.—The Cape mail has arrived. The removal of Sir George Grey to the governorship of New Zealand was the subject of general regret, although its wisdom was admitted, as well it might be, seeing that there has never been a more successful colonial administrator than this distinguished man, or one who proved himself more equal to a difficult emergency. The agitation in favour of a separation of the two provinces into which the colony is divided had led to a warm debate in the House of Representatives. The proposal, however, was rejected by twenty-two against fifteen votes.—A vote has been passed in the Legislative Council for the annexation to Cape Colony of the whole of independent Kaffraria, a tract of about 20,000 square miles of fertile, well-watered land.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A YOUNG MASON.—We cannot recommend you to complain of your superior officer—of whom, by the bye, you speak very disrespectfully—to a director of the company, on the ground that that officer unjustly oppresses you. If you have any real cause of complaint it must be made to the head of the department in which you are employed, or to the Board of Directors as a body; it being highly improper to appeal to an individual member, and more especially on the ground of his being a Mason. You must remember that though in the lodge we are all on a level, in the discharge of our ordinary duties of life we must acknowledge the distinctions of society as well as other men. We do not suppose, if you did make the complaint, he would betray you, but we should be very much astonished if he did not give you a sharp rap over the knuckles.—Where did you learn writing? It is very far below what is expected from men in a respectable position of life at this time of day.

ELVE.—No, you cannot do anything of the kind. Think to yourself, would it not involve a breach of your obligation?

C.—Yes to the first and third questions; doubtful to the second.

EDIN.—Apply on the spot.

J. R. S.—Try the G. Sec., he can but refuse you.

D—n.—Be firm and recover your right.

LODGE NO. \* \* \*—We cannot interfere. If some of you will get into hot water about a trifle, why should we be dragged through the mire because a correspondent has, some months since, written us a letter about the matter.