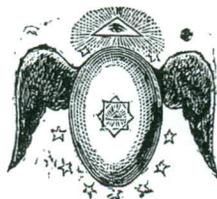


PEACE, TOLERANCE, TRUTH.

THE



KNEPH

Official Journal of the Antient and Primitive Rite of Masonry.

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THE GREAT PYRAMID OF CHEOPS.

By ILL. BRO. JOHN YARKER, 33⁶—96⁰.

IT has latterly become the fashion in Craft Masonry to trespass upon ground which has been considered the inalienable property of the Antient and Primitive Rite of Masonry. We mention this in all good feeling as a sign of the times, and are pleased to see that Craft Masonry can take an interest in questions which formerly were occupied solely by the Rite of Memphis.

Two worthy brethren are taking the Kingdom of Heaven by storm, and are on the way to become members of our 24^o, "Patriarch of Truth," without knowing it. One of these, a neighbouring Brother Mason of the Craft, whose lecture would do him great credit were we at liberty to give his name, has taken up the subject in our Manchester Lodges, after having made a personal inspection of the Great Pyramid, and we propose to give a condensed account of his views and authorities upon the subject, and intersperse them with suggestions.

The Great Pyramid, or Pyramid of Cheops, is situated on the banks of the Nile, near Cairo; its length is 763 feet, its height is 486 feet; it covers 13 acres of ground, and the building of it employed a hundred thousand men for thirty years. It was originally cased with smooth polished white stone, but an earthquake in A.D. 908 scattered a part, and the Arabs cleared off the remainder for building purposes. It appears now as a series of steps of nummulitic limestone, each 3ft. to 3½ft. high. The pioneer of the mystic interpretation of this remarkable building was Mr. John Taylor, in 1859, induced by his meditation upon the verse of Job, "Whereupon are the sockets thereof made to sink, or who laid the corner stone thereof?" This led Professor

Piazzi Smythe, in 1864, to repair to Egypt to make accurate measurements.

As Astronomer Royal, Smythe made the scientific part of the subject his special study, and proved the wonderful knowledge of the Hierophants and Architects who built it. The base is a perfect square, standing due North and South. It, therefore, marks the cardinal points which in our Rite we indicate by the equal limbed Hermetic Cross, as did the Egyptians also; its base and projection symbolise the positive and negative, or masculine and feminine energies of nature, of which one is mobile and luminous, the other dark and inert. Each side contains 365·24 cubits, thus demonstrating that the Architect who planned it had a knowledge of the exact period of the earth's revolution round the sun. In order to make accurate measurements, Smythe laid bare the sockets sunk at each angle of the pyramid, marking 763 English feet, and cut and angled to a slope equal to 486 feet in height. Now these two measurements have an important bearing on the mathematical problem of squaring the circle, the height bearing the same relation to the breadth of the base, as the diameter to the circumference of a circle. In every nine units of vertical height there are ten units of slope height, and if the vertical height is multiplied by the ninth power of ten it gives us 91,840,000, or the approximate distance of the sun and earth. The rock upon which the Pyramid stands is levelled in the ratio of 8 inches to the mile, or the exact curvature of the earth.

The entrance to the interior is under a cube stone, over which are placed two others in the shape of two squares; it is not on the base line, but high up on the North side and 24 feet to the East. Our lecturer fixes 2170 years B.C.



as the date of construction, because at that time the then Polar star, Alpha Draconis, and Tauri, the chief star of the Pleiades group, were in such position that if a plumb line could have been dropped from thence, it would have pierced the centre of the passage. Here we must observe that so recent a date for the erection is exploded amongst Egyptian Archæologists. Cheops was a Memphite King of the IV. dynasty, and reigned according to different authorities at the following dates:—Marietta Bey, 4235 years B.C.; Lepsius, 3426 years B.C.; Bunsen, 3229 years B.C. But another peculiarity of this year, 2170 years B.C., is that the position of the entrance is the true angle of obliquity of the earth's axis of rotation at that period of time.

From the entrance, 4ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., is a descending passage, at an angle of 27° , which, extending 300 feet, leads to a subterranean chamber; the passages are cased with solid blocks of polished granite, so true that the joints are scarcely to be seen. Branching off from this at a distance of 82 feet is an ascending passage, which turns to the right, and is guarded by huge granite blocks so placed as to tyle the ascent from any chance intruder. Passing round this portcullis the passage leads on for $128\frac{1}{2}$ feet, when it reaches the Grand Gallery, 28 feet high, or seven times that of the passage; from it branches a level passage, which leads to a chamber 17ft. by 14ft., by 12ft. high, which has been named the "Queen's Chamber," and is on a level with the 25th layer of Masonry; its only noticeable feature, at the present time, is a niche about 8 feet high on the East side, but exactly a royal cubit, or 25 inches, to the South. Retracing our steps, 33 inches from the Grand Gallery (the period of mature age) is an aperture called the "well," a shaft large enough to admit the body and descended by feet rests, leading as a short cut to the subterranean passage already described. In ascending the granite passage we pass 28 niches, or seats, or graves, attached to each of which is a sort of stone cross. Traversing $186\frac{3}{4}$ feet, we reach the ante-room of the "King's Chamber," right above the Queen's, and level with the 50th layer of Masonry; it measures 30ft. by 17ft. by 20ft., and its walls are four cubits thick. In this chamber the number 5 predominates, and the lecturer shows that this was a sacred number amongst the Jews, and predominates in the measurement of their Temple, whilst to the Egyptians it was and still is a hateful number. Our Rite knows it as composed of 2 and 3, or the union of matter and spirit, the soul and its prison. The entrance to the ante-room is under a sort of portcullis called the Granite Leaf; it is composed of two stone slabs, placed one above

another; they are perfectly square, except the top part of the upper one, which has been left rough and irregular. Our brethren will understand this stone, but Smythe explains it as symbolising the recurring decimal in the square of the circle. Moreover, as the Queen's Chamber, by the displacement of the niche, gives us the sacred cubit of 25 inches, so this slab records the Egyptian inch, which is ours plus 1,000th part; a boss on the leaf projects one inch from the slab, and is placed so much to the West from the centre, and by measuring from the centre of the boss to the Eastern end of the leaf we find the distance exactly 25 inches. The earth's axis of rotation is the only one fixed and immutable line, and when the semi-axis of the Pole is divided by the 7th power of 10, we obtain the geometrical cubit, whose precise length is $25\cdot025$ inches; the Egyptian inch is the 500-millionth part of the earth's Polar axis, and we have here a remarkable proof of the great knowledge of the pyramid builders. Singular to say, in this, the oldest of the pyramids, there are no hieroglyphical inscriptions.

On the West side of the King's Chamber there is a Sarcophagus, or baptismal font, of red granite; it is made the same size as the entrance, and measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $3\frac{1}{4}$ ft.; it is so hard that if struck with a hammer it resounds like metal. Osiris was termed "Lord of the West," or of the Setting Sun. The cubic contents of the outside of this coffer is double that of the inside, thus conforming to the oracle which ordered the cube of the altar of Apollo to be doubled. It compares exactly with the Mosaic Ark of the Covenant. This ark had its Egyptian counterpart, which used to contain the sacred symbols. Porphyrios informs us that in his days Chairemon, the expounder of the Mysteries, states that those who professed to command Tutelary Spirits, in order to render them subservient, would threaten "to break down the sky, divulge the mysteries of Isis, expose to public gaze the *arcanum in the inner shrine*, stop the Baris in its voyage, give the limbs of Osiris to Typhon, &c." The contents capacity of this coffer equals the Hebrew Laver and the old Saxon Chaldron; filled with water it would weigh 2,500 lbs., which indicates the earth's mean density.

(To be continued in our next.)

JEWELS FOR THE A. & P. RITE.—Members who may desire the Jewels of the various degrees are informed that they are to be had of the Grand Secretary General, on application, at the following scale of prices: Rose Croix 11^o, Metal gilt, 21s. and 25s., Senate 20^o, 21s., Council 30^o, 25s., Eagles, 21s. and 25s. In silver, 10s. 6d. extra.—Grand Secretary General's Office, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

THE CERNEAU COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 51.)

In connection with this subject we append the following explanatory matter from the New York *Corner Stone* :—

"Little versed as the average craftsman is with regard to the history of the fundamental degrees, he is wholly adrift upon attempting to seek the light of truth amid the traditional mist ingeniously conjured up to obscure the source whence emanated Scottish Masonry, by which term is familiarly designated a system of "Sublime or Ineffable" degrees, manufactured in France and elsewhere long after extinction of pure Scottish Masonry, previously existing upon the European Continent, through the execution of its Grand Master, the Earl of Derwentwater, for participation in the Jacobite Rebellion. Taking advantage of the fact that Frederick II. of Prussia had been, while Crown Prince, made a Mason at Brunswick in 1738, in a lodge under the patronage of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, certain schismatics, expelled from the Grand Orient of France for notorious immoralities, headed by Lacorne, a dancing master and panderer to the debaucheries of the Regent D'Orleans, invented, in 1761, a Rite of Perfection, consisting of twenty-five degrees, to which was subsequently added eight additional fabrications, attributed falsely to Frederick of Prussia, whom they hailed as "Supreme Head and Grand Commander of Sublime, Ineffable Masonry throughout the two hemispheres," although it was authoritatively known that upon ascending the throne Frederick had relinquished active participation in Masonry, and ever held the higher degrees in aversion. This body of undoubtedly clandestine French Masons issued in a Grand Consistory of Princes of the Royal Secret, held at Paris in August, 1761, and presided over by Chaillon de Joinville, a warrant to Stephen Morin, creating him Inspector-General over all Lodges of Perfection in the New World. This de Joinville is represented in this document as Substitute-General for an imaginary Cardinal, Prince and Archbishop of *Rouen*, while in reality he officiated on behalf of a Prince de Rohan, a dissolute companion of the Regent, and head of a gang of military rakes, infamously notorious as the *Roues*. Morin, upon arrival in St. Domingo, appointed Moses M. Hayes a Deputy Inspector-General for North America, who, in 1783, appointed Isaac Da Costa his Deputy for the State of South Carolina, after establishing a Lodge of Perfection at Charleston.

During the year 1795, while Louisiana was a French dependency, a Supreme Grand Council, 33°, was established at New Orleans by the Grand Orient of France, and in May, 1801, another Supreme Grand Council was created under the same authority at Charleston, S. C. When Louisiana was ceded to the United States, it brought with it its Supreme Council, and forthwith a question of jurisdiction arose, culminating in a quarrel between the two bodies and the Grand Orient of France, whose authority was repudiated by the Charleston dignitaries. In retaliation for this affront the Grand Orient deputed Joseph Cerneau with full and plenary powers to constitute and open a Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third degree in the City of New York, which he did in ample form, assisted by the Hons. John W. Mulligan, De Witt Clinton, Morgan Lewis, Cadwallader D. Colden, Judge Lowndes, and other citizens of note. This Council continues in existence till the present hour, its legitimacy being recognised not only by the Grand Orient of France, its creative authority, but by the Supreme Councils of France, Italy, Brazil, and Cuba, all of whom have within the past year fraternally received visitors bearing patents emanating from the Cerneau Council with the honours due their rank.

During the Louisiana controversy the Charleston dignitaries exhumed a Grand Constitution and Secret Institutes, purporting to have been enacted for government of the order by Frederick, but which were conclusively demonstrated to be clumsy forgeries, being written in a language the monarch did not understand, and purporting to have been signed by him upon his deathbed, when his time could be more profitably employed otherwise than in promulgation of Masonic decrees. Nevertheless, existence of these forgeries afforded pretext for a subsequent intrusion of the Charleston Council into the affairs of the Cerneau organisation, when under administration of Gov. Clinton, as successor to the Hon. John

W. Mulligan, in whose favour Joseph Cerneau had surrendered the Grand Commandership. In 1816 the Southerners, annoyed at the result of their contest with the Grand Orient, encouraged establishment of a rival Supreme Council in New York, having previously and unconstitutionally established a Lodge of Perfection in this city, at head of which stood J. J. Gourgas, Richard Riker, J. G. Tardy and others, political opponents to Gov. Clinton. Emmanuel De la Motte, a Charleston 33rd, endeavoured to transform this Lodge into a Supreme Council, and induced D. D. Tompkins, Clinton's bitterest antagonist, to place himself as their Masonic head in this state, but excitement of the contest over the Lodge was consigned to oblivion, where it remained some thirty years.

Upon the arrival of Lafayette on his visit to this country, he was found to have remained but a Master Mason. He was immediately exalted in the Royal Arch, and constituted a Knight Templar in Morton Encampment, after which he was received into the Triple Alliance Chapter of Rose Croix, and advanced to the Consistory prior to admission into the Supreme Council, the Grand Commandership of which Clinton resigned in his favour, a position he held as the "Nation's Guest," during his sojourn in America, when, upon his departure, he resigned the dignity into Clinton's hands, who continued to hold it until his death in 1828. Upon Lafayette's return to Paris he was received and acknowledged by the Grand Orient as a Sov. Gr. Ins. Gen., and the Cerneau Council thanked for the high honour by them conferred upon a French representative Mason. With knowledge of this historical fact staring them in the face, there exist in our present Masonic generation malignants venturing to insinuate, and simpletons credulous enough to believe, that Lafayette and other individuals, created 33ds by this Cerneau Council must be regarded as fraudulent or spurious dignitaries, thoroughbred Masonic impostors as compared with hawkers of equivocal honours, vending their pinchbeck wares upon an indefinite sliding scale. As in 1851, it is only men of such an interested bias who venture to question legality of the lineal successors to Clinton, Lafayette, Cross and Atwood.

Never at any time has the Cerneau Council been moribund, much less "dead;" for the death of a regularly established Supreme Council is impossible unless voluntarily suicidal, while a regular succession in commanders is preserved, or any one of its members can be found alive to reorganise the Council. Joseph Cerneau transferred his authoritative powers to John W. Mulligan, who in turn resigned in De Witt Clinton's favour. Clinton authorised Henry C. Atwood as his successor, but this conscientious Mason waived his rights temporarily through appointment of Jeremy L. Cross to officiate during his life, in view of seniority of his patent, resuming succession after this eminent Masonic writer's death. Atwood, in accordance with constitutional usage, created Edmund B. Hays his successor, and this gentleman transferred his charge to Harry J. Seymour, who recently resigned in favour of William H. Peckham, the present Grand Commander of the Sovereign Supreme Council of Grand Inspectors-General, many of whom have received admission at the hands of Atwood and of Hays in years gone by, before revival of the suppressed Gourgas Council was contemplated, much less put into execution."

TO ADVERTISERS.—The *Kneph*, having now a good and increasing circulation in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, United States of America, Italy, Greece, Tunis, Egypt, &c., &c., affords an excellent media for advertisements; but as every inch of space is required for matter which cannot stand over, we propose, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to issue it in a neat grey cover, for which we shall be glad to receive Masonic and general trade advertisements. Column wide, 2s. 6d. per inch; across page, 5s. per inch.—Address the Publisher.

THE "KNEPH."—Considering the amount of interesting information contained in it for the public generally, and its real intrinsic value for Masons, we believe it the cheapest journal in the world, the subscription being, post free, but one rupee per annum! No Mason in India, whether he accepts or rejects the Antient and Primitive Rite of Masonry, makes war on, or is friendly to, the *Grand Orient* of France, ought to remain without this publication, and for good many reasons.—*The Theosophist*, Vol. 2nd, No. 11.

Notices to Correspondents.

Communications for the Editor and all information respecting the degrees of the Rite, and applications for Charters for New Chapters, Senates, and Councils, should be addressed to the Grand Sec. General, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bishopgate-street Within, E.C.

We are extremely indebted to our American and Canadian Brethren, not only for their expressed good wishes, but also for that practical sympathy which appears in the welcome form of subscriptions. The former cheer us under many discouragements, and the latter help greatly to lighten our cares and responsibilities. We are painfully aware that we have many shortcomings to atone for, but the continued good will exhibited by our many correspondents induces us to believe that our well-meant efforts, although falling considerably short of our desires, are received in a truly fraternal spirit by our readers, and that they will kindly excuse where excuse seems needed.

MASONIC BOOKS.—Several correspondents having enquired as to the prices of Masonic works, we beg to name the following as having an established reputation:—Encyclopedias: The Royal, edited by Ill. Bro. Dr. Mackenzie, published by Hogg, price 15s.; How's Manual, published by Hogg, price 7s. 6d.; Kenning's Cyclopaedia, 10s. 6d.; Yarker's Speculative Masonry, 3s. 6d.; Findel's History, published by Kenning, 10s. 6d. For abstruse works on Masonry we recommend application to Bro. Bernard Quarritch, Piccadilly, London, who is also agent for the *Theosophist*, of Bombay, the annual subscription to which is 20s.

ILL. BRO. T. M. CAMPBELL.—We shall be glad to receive the reports as suggested.

BRO. W. LEE ROY MILLIGAN, Ottawa, Ill.—For price of Constitutions, &c., see last page.

BRO. LORD, Utica.—Price of Ritual, complete in one vol., 30s., or in 6 sections at 5s. each. *Kneph* posted as requested.

BRO. FRAZER HURLBURTT.—*Kneph* posted as desired.

BRO. H. GOODALE, N.Y.—Subscription received for 25 Nos. to end of year. July and August posted with some back numbers as desired. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 are out of print; 4, 6, 7, we have a few in stock, but Brethren wishing to complete their sets will please send on at once.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We shall feel much obliged if Brethren writing for numbers or copies of publications will remit the value in stamps or post order, otherwise we have to keep open accounts for a few pence, which entails much unnecessary labour.

The postal rate for *Kneph* is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 3 copies for inland and 1d. per 3 copies for foreign and colonial. American Brethren will therefore please reckon their subscription for single copies, 2s.; two copies, 3s. 6d.; three copies, 5s. per annum.



LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1881.

WITH the close of the current month may be looked for a resumption of activity in Lodge meetings, and let us hope that, refreshed and re-invigorated by the temporary cessation from labour, our brethren will re-assemble in force, and commence the work of the coming session with the zest that abstinence gives after satiety.

Grand Lodge is the first to sound the assembly but we note from the agenda paper that little business will be presented for consideration, the principal being the report of the Board of Benevolence, recommending grants to the

amount of £1,225; and in connection therewith proposed motions by the Senior Vice-President, "That no greater sum than fifty pounds be paid over on any grant until the same is confirmed at the next Grand Lodge meeting;" and an amendment by Bro. Percival, "That, on confirmation by Grand Lodge, the successful applicants shall have the money paid over without delay."

Both of these motions appear to us to be well worthy of consideration; the object of the one being to prevent any possibility of an application being rushed through with the aid of powerful friends, without due consideration of the merits; that of the other to assure to the applicant for relief prompt payment of the sum awarded the moment the final decision is arrived at—and the necessity for prompt action is unfortunately shown in the list of successful applicants at the June meeting, and now to be put for confirmation, two of the Brethren thus voted relief having meanwhile been removed to a sphere where, we are certain, their necessities are cared for and their troubles cease. We have no doubt that whatever monetary assistance and kindly sympathy could do to alleviate the pangs of dissolution and to aid the surviving mourners was well and promptly done; but we see in the incident a proof that Bro. Percival's motion is one dictated by the needs of the applicants, many of whom have struggled on, bravely fighting against old age, sickness, or infirmity, until, all too late, their claims on our benevolence are recognised, and relief accorded. And yet, however much we may regret this delay, we do not see that it can well be avoided. Many of the applicants themselves have the greatest possible disinclination to apply for relief until, their situation becoming desperate, a kindly-disposed brother perhaps takes the matter into his own hands, and submits the case to the consideration of the Board, and, as we gather, immediate grants not exceeding £10 (to be increased to £20) are made in urgent cases, thus ensuring promptitude where the case requires it.

The anxious desire exhibited at all times by the Board of Benevolence to recognise the claims of our distressed or afflicted Brethren in the widest spirit of charity and love, and yet to exercise a just discrimination, is a task doubtless full of difficulty, and we congratulate the Craft generally that the administration of their alms has fallen into such careful and withal such kindly hands.

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WE note also that warrants for 25 New Lodges, numbering from 1912 to 1936 (inclusive), have been granted since June meeting of Grand Lodge.

Of these, but four are for London district, four are for the Provinces, and 17 for the Colonies, India, China, and the Cape. New Zealand takes seven as its share alone, and is evidence of the vitality of Masonry in the Colonies. Indeed it has often occurred to us how wonderfully Masonry spreads when once fairly introduced in our Colonial possessions, to say nothing of the United States. Whether it is that the absence of many demands on the time, and the comparatively easy circumstances of the bulk of our Colonists, have much to do with the question, or whether it is to be attributed to the greater taste for rational and philosophical pursuits in their leisure hours, certain it is that our Brothers beyond the seas put us to open shame by the immensity of their achievements in the way of attendances on Lodge, Chapter, and Council meetings. We received from New York, some short time since a list, neatly printed on a folding card for the waistcoat pocket, giving the times and places of meeting of a group of Craft Lodges, Chapters, Conclaves, &c., conferring in all some 260 different degrees, and in no case was more than three and frequently only two degrees named for the same evening. Every week has several days appropriated to Masonic work, and the frequent meetings do away with the necessity for Lodges of Instruction—that fruitful source of much of the obloquy heaped upon Masonic meetings in England. If our Lodge meetings were called at intervals of one month instead of two months, as is generally the case in London, the Brethren would have much better opportunity of making themselves practically acquainted with Lodge work than they have at present, and the work would be much better done. It frequently happens that the W.M. has an initiation or two, passing and raising on the same night, besides the usual Lodge business, and has to work away against time in order to get to the inevitable banquet before everything is spoiled. Good work in such a case is an impossibility, and the only impression the newly-made Brethren can have of the hurried ceremony is that it is the least important part of the business. Our American and Colonial Brethren have not this difficulty, for they dispense with banquets unless on very special occasions, and we think it would be well if English Masons of all degrees could be induced to do likewise.

RITUALS FOR THE A. & P. RITE.—The Grand Secretary General will be happy to receive applications for copies of the Ritual from Members of the A. & P. Rite. The price is 5s. for each section. Mizraim 2s. each. Sets of Chants and Odes for use in Chapter degrees, 6d. each. The under-mentioned are also in stock:—History of the Rite, 1s., Constitutions, 2s. 6d., Public Ceremonials, 3s. 6d., or the 3 together 5s. 6d., in all cases post free.—Grand Secretary General's Office, 77½, Bishopgate-street Within, E.C.

Correspondence.

JERUSALEM CONCLAVE, MANCHESTER.

To the Editor of THE KNEPH.

DEAR SIR AND ILLUSTRIOUS BROTHER,—Please allow me to correct a slight mistake into which you have fallen in your leader of August last. The "Redemption" is simply a sister Conclave of the "Jerusalem," Manchester, but an elder sister, if my memory serves me. Both were constituted by the Royal Grand Encampment of All England, which was a recognised high grade government of the Craft Grand Lodge of All England at York. I compiled the history of this Conclave or Encampment from the year 1786, and the Provincial Grand Conclave of Lancashire did me the honour to print it, and formally recorded me a vote of thanks. This volume can no doubt still be had from the Grand Chancellor of Lancashire, free of charge.

Yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN YARKER, 33—96,

P.E.C. of the Love and Friendship Encampment, Stockport; P.E.C. of the Jerusalem Encampment, Manchester; P.R.G.C. of H.R.D.M.; K.D.S.H., &c., of Mizraim, and Past R. Gd. Superintendent for Lancashire; Past Grand Vice-Chancellor of Cheshire, and Past Grand Constable of the Grand Conclave of England, &c.

A HEBREW ODE.

(Upon Shigionoth—i.e., in varied measures.)

1. A Prayer of Habakkuk, the Prophet.—
2. O Jehovah, I have heard thy announcement,—I am afraid.
As the years draw nigh, O Jehovah, revive thy work,
As the years draw nigh,—cause it to appear.
Altho' in wrath,—thou wilt remember mercy.
3. ——— God cometh from Teman,
Even the Holy One from Mount Paran.—Selah.
His glory concealed the heavens,
And the earth was full of his praise.
4. And the brilliancy was as the lightning;
An effulgence of light flowed from his hands:
And that was the enrobing of his mighty (presence).
5. Before him proceeded the pestilence,
And from his footsteps went forth flashes of light.
6. He stood,—and caused the earth to shake;
He looked,—and the nations were made to tremble:
And the everlasting mountains were riven asunder,
And the ancient hills sunk down;
His goings are perpetual.—
7. I have seen confusion beneath the tents of Cushan;
And violently shaken were the curtained tents of the land
of Midian.
8. O Jehovah, is thy resentment against the rivers?
Or is thine anger against the floods?
Or is it because the sea has enraged thee?
That thou art seated upon thy horses,
With thy chariots of deliverance?
9. Why liftest thou up thy unsheathed bow,
Is it because of the (sworn compact) with the tribes?—
Selah.
——— Thou caustest springs to break out of the earth
10. Seeing thee,—the mountains trembled;
The mighty floods of water passed by:
The deep uttered its voice,
And lifted up its hands on high.
11. The sun and moon (each) stood still in its course;
For light, thine arrows flew onward,
For brilliant light, the glittering of thy spear.
12. Thou didst march thro' the land in indignation,
And in anger thou didst tread down the nations.
13. Thou wentest forth for the deliverance of thy people;
Even for the deliverance of thy anointed (ones);
Thou hast smitten down the chief of the house of the
impious,
Exposing the foundation (even) to the rock.—Selah.
14. Thou hast severed from its tribes the chief of its rulers;
They were raging as a tempest—they were scattered by
me.

Their rejoicing was, as by an ambush, to swallow up the afflicted.

15. Then—thou didst proceed thro' the sea with thy horses,
Through the vast mound of waters.
16. I heard (a message), and my mind became agitated;
At the utterance—my lips (quivered):
Decay entered into my body—even my bowels trembled;
O that I could be silent in the time of adversity!
When he cometh up against the people—they will rush
against him.
17. Although the fig tree should prove unfruitful,
And there be no produce on the vines;
The wealth of the olive should fail,
And the tillage yield no food;
The flocks pine away from the fold,
And there be no herd in the stalls.
18. Yet, I shall rejoice in the Lord;
Yea, I shall exult in the God of my salvation.
19. The Lord Jehovah is my strength,
And he will make my footsteps (swift) as the gazelles,
And he will lead me into my sanctuary.

Reports of Masonic Bodies.

CRAFT MASONRY.

GRAYSTONE (No. 1915), WHITSTABLE.—The ceremony of consecrating this Lodge was performed by the R.W. the Prov. Gd. Master, Viscount Holmesdale, assisted by a large number of Prov. Gd. officers and upwards of a hundred brethren, about forty of whom were P.M.'s. On the conclusion of the consecration ceremony Bro. R. Broughton Smith was installed as the first W.M., and appointed his officers as follows: Bros. Williams, S.W.; G. Barton, J.W.; J. T. Reeves, Sec.; A. Anderson, Treas.; Hy. Gann, S.D.; W. P. Coleman, J.D.; McCue, L.G.; H. Ward, I.P.M.

GARSTON LODGE OF HARMONY (No. 220).—The installation meeting took place on the 27th July, when Bro. E. Humphries was placed in the chair. In the course of the evening a handsome and valuable necklet and locket (the gift of the Lodge) was presented by the W.M. to the I.P.M., Bro. Hatch, for acceptance by his wife.

WOOLWICH, NELSON LODGE (No. 700).—The installation meeting was held on the 20th July, and Bro. E. B. Hobson duly installed as W.M., the ceremony being ably performed by the I.P.M., Bro. J. Wilkins. On the conclusion of the Lodge business the brethren proceeded to Bro. Hubbard's New Falcon Hotel, Gravesend, where they spent a most enjoyable evening.

COCKERMOUTH, SKIDDAW LODGE (No. 1002).—The ordinary meeting was held on Tuesday, 2nd ult., Bro. T. C. Robinson, W.M., presiding.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF DEVON.—The annual meeting took place on the 6th ult., under the presidency of the P.G.M., Viscount Ebrington. The sum of fifty guineas each was voted to the Masonic Institution for Aged Masons, that for Widows of Masons, and that for Girls. In the evening there was a meeting of Lodge of Prudence, No. 1550, at the Hayshe Masonic Temple, which was attended by the P.G.M. and a large number of brethren.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT.—The annual meeting was held on Tuesday, the 9th ult., the P.G.M., Bro. W. W. B. Beach, presiding. The attendance was very large. In the course of the proceedings W. Bro. Le Feuvre was presented with a jewel and an illuminated address upon vellum, in recognition of his valuable services for some years past as G. Sec. of the Province.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF MIDDLESEX.—The annual meeting was held on the 6th ult., at the Railway Hotel, Feltham. The R.W. the P.G.M., Bro. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., opened P.G.L. in due form at 3 o'clock precisely, the Prov. G. officers and the Masters and Wardens of many private Lodges being in attendance. £10 10s. was voted to each of the charities, and £5 5s. to the John Hervey Memorial Fund. A poor brother was also relieved with £10 10s.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF ESSEX.—The meeting took place on Tuesday, 6th ult., at the Public Hall, Southend-on-Sea, under the presidency of the R.W.P.G.M., Lord Tenderden, K.C.B. A sum of £10 10s. was voted in aid of the Southend Life-boat Fund.

FARRINGDON WITHOUT LODGE (No. 1745).—The regular meeting was held at the Viaduct Hotel, Holborn, on the 25th July, Bro. H. J. Lardner, W.M., presiding. Bro. Skelthorne was passed F.C.

GREAT STANMORE (ABERCORN LODGE, No. 1549).—The installation meeting was held on the 30th July, when Bro. C. Long was installed W.M. Bro. Dalzell was passed F.C., and Bro. Sherbrook raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by the I.P.M., Bro. Roy, in a very effective manner. Among the Brethren who attended the meeting was Bro. Frances Antoine Vansetter, initiated at Antwerp in 1825, and now one of the Brethren of the Charterhouse, and in his eighty-sixth year, having been a M.M. fifty-six years.

CONSECRATION OF THE MOZART LODGE (No. 1929).—This event, which was attended with considerable *eclat* from the presence of many distinguished Grand and Prov. G. Officers, took place at the Masonic Hall, Croydon, on the 12th ult., the P.G.M., Bro. General J. Studholme Brownrigg, presiding as Consecrating Master. The oration was delivered by Bro. Rev. A. W. Hall, G.C. As may be expected, the musical portion of the ceremony was a great feature, having been carefully arranged from the works of the Great Master by Bro. Lott, and admirably rendered by the Choir. On the conclusion of the consecration ceremony, Bro. Col. Shadwell Clarke, Gd. Sec., proceeded to instal Bro. Edwin Matthew Lott as the first W.M. A large number of propositions for membership were received, and the meetings arranged for the second Tuesdays in the months of April until September.

ERA LODGE (No. 1423).—A meeting was held on the 13th ult., at the Albany Hotel, Twickenham, Bro. John Faulkner, W.M. Bro. Alfred Cracknell was passed F.C., and Bro. C. D. Slater raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the work being admirably performed by the W.M.

ERITH, ST. JOHN AND ST. PAUL'S LODGE (No. 615).—The installation meeting took place on the 10th ult., at the Avenue Hall, with a goodly muster of brethren and visitors. Bro. R. G. Stone was installed by Bro. T. W. Knight, P.M., P.P.G.D.C., who delivered the three charges in a masterly manner. The I.P.M. was presented with a P.M. jewel in a highly eulogistic speech. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. Chaplin-Henry.

LIVERPOOL, DUKE OF EDINBURGH LODGE (No. 1182).—The installation meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, Hope Street, on the 11th ult., Bro. A. D. Hesketh, W.M., presiding. Bro. Alexander Barclay was presented, and installed W.M. in a most effective manner by Bro. Hesketh. The balance sheet was of a most satisfactory character, and a list of donations to the various charities showed the handsome result of nearly eighty pounds.

LIVERPOOL, NEPTUNE LODGE (No. 1264).—This Lodge held its annual picnic, at Llangollen, on the 11th ult., about 60 members and friends assembling for the outing. The W.M., Bro. Arden, being prevented from attending by family bereavement, the arrangements devolved upon the P.M.'s of the Lodge and but for the weather would have been very satisfactory.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS, BALDWIN LODGE (No. 1398).—The installation ceremony was performed on the 10th ulto., in the Lodge Room, fitted up in the Castle, and generously placed at the service of the Freemasons of Dalton by His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. The surroundings of this relic of the times of the Monks of Furness Abbey is so much in keeping with our ancient rites and ceremonies that it lends added interest to occasions like the present, and a large gathering of Masons assembled in the ancient Castle to give due honour to the principal event of the year—the installation of the W.M., Bro. Robert Blake, P.S.W. The duties of Installing Master were ably fulfilled by Bro. W. Whiteside, P.M. 1398, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the brethren adjourned to the Wellington Hotel to banquet.

MORECAMBE LODGE (No. 1561).—The monthly meeting was held on the 4th ulto., at the Masonic Hall, Bro. W. W. Wilde, W.M., in the chair. Messrs. Riley and Willan, having successfully passed the ballot, were duly initiated E.A. by the W.M.

HIGH CROSS LODGE, TOTTENHAM (No. 754).—The installation meeting of this Lodge took place at the Seven Sisters Hotel, on Wednesday, the 17th ulto., when Bro. James Garrod was duly placed in the chair of K.S., the installation ceremony being most ably performed by the I.P.M., Bro. Clements. A distinguished body of visitors were present, amongst whom may be noted Bro. Broadly, P.D.D.G.M. Malta, Frederick Binckes, P.G.S., and others. Lodge being closed, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, served in Bro. Oddy's usual admirable style.

LEBANON LODGE (No. 1326).—The final meeting for the year was held at the Red Lion Hotel, Hampton, Middlesex, on Saturday, the 20th ulto., W.M. Bro. J. W. Baldwin, P.P.G.P., Middlesex, presiding. Bros. W. Lord, A. H. Macqueen, B. J. Shenton, J. P. Ealy, and C. Brice were raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the work being admirably performed by the W.M. The sum of ten guineas was voted to the Male Annuity Fund, one guinea to Hervey Memorial Fund, and thirty shillings to a distressed brother, a visitor. Lodge adjourned to Saturday, May 20th, 1882.

CORINTHIAN LODGE (No. 1382).—The regular meeting was held on the 17th ulto., at the George, Cubitt Town, E., Bro. W. J. Millington, W.M. Dr. W. H. Crosse was initiated E.A., and Bro. G. Mortleman passed F.C.

GALLERY LODGE (No. 1928).—An emergency meeting of this newly consecrated Lodge was held at the Brixton Hall, on Saturday, 20th ulto., Bro. H. Massey, W.M., presiding. About a dozen brethren were elected joining members, and Messrs. H. Wright, W. T. Perkins, R. A. Hancock, George Tarran, and — Seabrook were initiated E.A. by the W.M.

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE, LODGE OF INDUSTRY (No. 48).—A meeting was held on the 22nd ulto., at the rooms, 34, Denmark-street, W.M. Bro. J. G. Smith presiding. Bros. J. R. Bewley and W. F. Brown were passed F.C., and Mr. Davison initiated E.A. Notice was given of a proposal to raise the subscription to £1 ls., also to adopt the scheme of the Prov. Charities Committee for furthering the education of children, and for a R.A. Chapter in connection with the Lodge.

STAFFORD, STAFFORDSHIRE KNOT LODGE (No. 726).—A meeting was held on the 17th ulto., at the North Western Hotel, Bro. T. Wood, P.G.R., W.M., presiding. Ballot was taken for Mr. William Brown, which proved successful. The revised bye-laws were read and adopted.

WALTHAM NEW TOWN, KING HAROLD LODGE (No. 1327).—The installation meeting was held at the Britannia Hotel, on the 18th ulto., Bro. J. Knight, P.G.S., W.K.S., W.M., in the chair. Bros. Bennett, Howard, and Welsh were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by the W.M. Bro. J. Fisher, W.M. elect, was then installed by Bro. P.M. C. Lacey, assisted by Bro. P.M. E. West. The retiring W.M., Bro. Knight, was presented with a P.M.'s jewel and the jewel of P.P.G.O., as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the Lodge.

MARK MASONRY.

WHITEHAVEN, FLETCHER LODGE (No. 213).—The regular meeting was held on the 29th July, Bro. W. Gibson, W.M., P.P.S.G.O., presiding. Ballot was taken for two candidates and two joining members—all being accepted.

WORKINGTON, DERWENT LODGE (No. 282).—The first meeting of this lodge (consecrated 12th July) was held on the 3rd ult., at the Masonic Hall, Bro. T. Dixon, W.M., P.G.R., presiding. The draft bye-laws were confirmed and ordered to be printed.

PROVINCIAL GRAND MARK LODGE OF CORNWALL.—The installation of the R.W. Bro. Sir Charles Brune Graves Sawle, Bart., took place on Monday, 15th ult.; the R.W. Bro. Frederick Binckes, P.G.W., Gd. Sec., performing the duties of installing master. The meeting was well attended, and otherwise very successful. A vote of condolence with Mrs. Peard and family was passed on the decease of the late Bro. Col. Peard, P.G.M.M. of Cornwall.

ROYAL ARCH.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.—The quarterly convocation was held on Wednesday, 3rd ulto., at Freemasons' Hall, Comp. Rawson, P.D.G.S. China, presiding as M.E.Z. The following warrants for new Chapters were granted:—1. Alexander Chapter, 1661, Newark-upon-Trent, Comp. Rev. Fredk. V. Bussell, Z.—2. Fitzroy Chapter, No. 569, Armoury House, Hon. Artillery Company, London, Comp. Herbert Jordan Adams, Z.—3. Gilbert Greenall Chapter, No. 1250, Warrington, Comp. Price James Edelsten, Z.—4. Thynne Chapter, No. 1478, Warminster, Comp. Robt. Stokes, Z.—5. Universal Chapter, No. 181, London, Comp. Joseph Chas. Parkinson, Z.—6. Temple Chapter, No. 558, Folkestone, Comp. Rev. Robt. Hall Baynes, Z.

PLUMSTEAD, PATTISON CHAPTER (No. 913).—The installation meeting took place on 21st July, at the Lord Raglan Hotel, when a large and illustrious array of Companions assembled under the presidency of M.E.Z. Butter. A Chapter of Emergency having been held on the previous evening for the purpose of exalting Bro. T. R. Richardson (913), nothing was left to interfere with the ceremony of installing the M.E.Z. elect, Comp. T. D. Hayes. This was done in brilliant style by M.E. Comp. Penfold, P.P.G.P.S. Kent, and a handsome P.Z. jewel presented to M.E. Comp. Butter, I.P.Z. The Chapter was then closed, and the Companions proceeded to Gravesend, to banquet at the New Falcon Hotel.

LANCASTER, ROWLEY CHAPTER (No. 1051).—A meeting of this Chapter took place on the 15th ulto., at the Athenæum, M.E. Comp. H. Longman, M.E.Z. A handsome set of sceptres was presented to the Chapter from Comp. Col. Stanley, as a memento of his year of office as first principal, and cordially acknowledged by the Chapter.

MANCHESTER, AFFABILITY CHAPTER (No. 317).—The Companions met at the Freemasons' Hall on the 18th ulto., M.E. Comp. Dawson Acting Z. No business offering, Chapter was opened and closed with the usual formalities.

LIVERPOOL, ST. JOHN'S CHAPTER (No. 673).—The regular meeting took place at the Masonic Hall, on the 10th ulto., M.E. Comp. David Jackson, Z. Ballot was taken for Bro. Capt. G. Gritchley, 673, and he was duly exalted by the M.E.Z. Several other brethren having been proposed for exaltation, Chapter was closed in solemn form.

Reviews.

Masonic Charges and Lectures, translated from the French by John Yarker, 33°—96°. Manchester: Petty and Son, 1880.

This is a series of lectures carefully adapted from the writings of Marconis and others for the use of members of the Antient and Primitive Rite. The subjects treated of are very various, and comprehend all the principal questions interesting to students of Masonry history and science. The volume opens with an article on Masonry and the Crusades, and contains a succinct account of those great struggles down to the suppression of the Order of the Temple, and is followed by a philosophical review of Masonry and Eastern philosophy—the systems of the Orient being much more closely connected with modern Freemasonry than is usually suspected, as is further shown in a chapter on the Extension of Masonic Principles. Articles on the Egyptian Mysteries, the Rite of Memphis and the less known Rites, next claim the reader's attention, and we then have a charge on Esoteric and Exoteric Masonry, while other charges appropriate to the several degrees are appropriately inserted in reference to the First Temple, the Vault of Enoch, the Ineffable Name, the Knights of the Sword, the Captivity, the Rose Croix degree, and similar matters. A very interesting paper on the Spiritual Faith of Ancient Egypt, showing that the pyramid builders worshipped only one God, is well worth attentive perusal. In plan, this work does for the High Degrees of the Antient and Primitive Rite what Bro. Colonel Greenlaw did for the Craft, Royal Arch, and Mark in British Burmah eleven years ago in his exceedingly rare Masonic lectures published at Madras. We design at some time to give an account of Col. Greenlaw's book; in the meantime we advise thoughtful Masons to acquire this more accessible work by Bro. Yarker.

THE *Kneph* advocates the creation of General Garibaldi as Supreme Chief of the Order for the world, and from private correspondence shown to us by Dr. Ramsay, who is Canadian correspondent, it appears that England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, and Egypt have about arranged for the same, and that the Sov. Sanctuary of Canada will shortly follow their example, as well as that of the United States. If this is accomplished, the A. and P. Rite will be the only Masonic Order in the world with one Fountain Head.—*Times*, Orillia Ontario, Canada.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR IN CANADA.—The Couchiching Council of this order was organised on Monday evening, May 16th, in the town of Orillia, by Deputy Supreme Commander Charles G. Cremer. The throne was handsomely decorated with British ensigns and Latin crosses, and, as the Legion of Honour was first instituted by Napoleon the Great, the table on this occasion was covered with a crimson cloth formerly in the possession of the Bonaparte family. The following officers were, with elaborate and instructive ritual, duly installed by the D. S. C., and conducted to their respective positions by Adam Fralick, the guide:—R. D. R. Ramsay, Sentry; D. W. Putnam, Warden; J. W. Minthorn, Collector; Dr. Robert Ramsay, Medical Examiner and Secretary; J. H. Hogle, Treasurer; Rev. Robt. McKee, Chaplain; J. Oliver Revell, Orator; T. H. Tebbs, Past Commander; Thomas Maundrell, Vice-Commander. Mr. Councillor Alex. K. McKay was, as Commander, enthroned, crowned, and handed the book of constitution, the gavel of authority, the charter of privileges, and the sword of command. Mr. George Kerr, introduced by the Treasurer, was the first to receive the initiatory rite in this the most northern Council of the Noble Order, in which there are over 500 Councils and 26,000 members, and in which a provision in the event of the death of a member of from 500 to 5,000 dols. can be obtained at a very trifling expense.

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